

CHAPTER 609

CRIMINAL CODE OF 1963

609.02	Definitions.	609.3471	Records pertaining to victim identity confidential.
609.101	Surcharge on fines, assessments.	609.364	Repealed.
609.135	Stay of imposition or execution of sentence.	609.3641	Repealed.
609.205	Manslaughter in the second degree.	609.3642	Repealed.
609.222	Assault in the second degree.	609.3643	Repealed.
609.2231	Assault in the fourth degree.	609.3644	Repealed.
609.224	Assault in the fifth degree.	609.379	Permitted actions.
609.226	Harm caused by a dog.	609.52	Theft.
609.227	Dangerous animals destroyed.	609.531	Forfeitures.
609.26	Depriving another of custodial or parental rights.	609.535	Issuance of dishonored checks.
609.33	Disorderly house.	609.562	Arson in the second degree.
609.341	Definitions.	609.563	Arson in the third degree.
609.342	Criminal sexual conduct in the first degree.	609.564	Excluded fires.
609.343	Criminal sexual conduct in the second degree.	609.576	Negligent fires.
609.344	Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree.	609.605	Trespasses and other acts.
609.345	Criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree.	609.625	Aggravated forgery.
609.346	Subsequent offenses.	609.75	Gambling; definitions.
609.347	Evidence.	609.821	Financial transaction card fraud.
		609.855	Crimes against transit providers and operators.

609.02 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subds 1 to 5, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 6. **Dangerous weapon.** "Dangerous weapon" means any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm, or any flammable liquid or other device or instrumentality that, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

As used in this subdivision, "flammable liquid" means Class I flammable liquids as defined in section 9.108 of the Uniform Fire Code, but does not include intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340.07.

[For text of subds 7 to 11, see M.S.1984]

History: 1985 c 167 s 1

609.101 SURCHARGE ON FINES, ASSESSMENTS.

When a court sentences a person convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor, other than a petty misdemeanor such as a traffic or parking violation, and if the sentence does not include payment of a fine, the court shall impose an assessment of not less than \$20 nor more than \$40. If the sentence for the felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor includes payment of a fine of any amount, including a fine of less than \$100, the court shall impose a surcharge on the fine of ten percent of the fine. This section applies whether or not the person is sentenced to imprisonment and when the sentence is suspended. The court may, upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship upon the convicted person or his immediate family, waive payment or authorize payment of the assessment or surcharge in installments.

The court shall collect and forward to the commissioner of finance the total amount of the assessment or surcharge and the commissioner shall credit all money so forwarded to the general fund for the purposes of providing services, assistance, or reparations or a combination, to victims of crimes through programs established under sections 611A.21 to 611A.36, under chapters 256D and 299B. If the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment, the chief executive officer of the

correctional facility in which the convicted person is incarcerated may collect the assessment or surcharge from any earnings the inmate accrues for work performed in the correctional facility and forward the amount to the commissioner of finance.

History: *1Sp1985 c 13 s 366*

609.135 STAY OF IMPOSITION OR EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

Subdivision 1. **Terms and conditions.** Except when a sentence of life imprisonment is required by law, or when a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment is required by section 609.11, any court may stay imposition or execution of sentence and (a) may order noninstitutional sanctions without placing the defendant on probation, or (b) may place the defendant on probation with or without supervision and on the terms the court prescribes, including noninstitutional sanctions when practicable. The court may order the supervision to be under the probation officer of the court, or, if there is none and the conviction is for a felony or gross misdemeanor, by the commissioner of corrections, or in any case by some other suitable and consenting person. No noninstitutional sanction may be ordered performed at a location that fails to observe applicable requirements or standards of chapter 181A or 182, or any rule promulgated under them. For purposes of this subdivision, subdivision 6, and section 609.14, the term "noninstitutional sanctions" includes but is not limited to restitution, community work service, and work in lieu of or to work off fines.

A court may not stay the revocation of the driver's license of a person convicted of violating the provisions of section 169.121.

[For text of subds 2 to 6, see M.S.1984]

History: *1985 c 242 s 4*

609.205 MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

A person who causes the death of another by any of the following means is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$14,000, or both:

(1) by his culpable negligence whereby he creates an unreasonable risk, and consciously takes chances of causing death or great bodily harm to another; or

(2) by shooting another with a firearm or other dangerous weapon as a result of negligently believing him to be a deer or other animal; or

(3) by setting a spring gun, pit fall, deadfall, snare, or other like dangerous weapon or device; or

(4) by negligently or intentionally permitting any animal, known by the person to have vicious propensities or to have caused great or substantial bodily harm in the past, to run uncontrolled off the owner's premises, or negligently failing to keep it properly confined.

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to criminal liability under clause (4) that the victim provoked the animal to cause the victim's death.

History: *1985 c 294 s 6*

609.222 ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Whoever assaults another with a dangerous weapon may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

History: *1985 c 53 s 1*

609.2231 ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Peace officers.** Whoever assaults a peace officer licensed under section 626.845, subdivision 1, when that officer is effecting a lawful arrest or executing any other duty imposed by law and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and a day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Firefighters and emergency medical personnel.** Whoever assaults a member of a municipal or volunteer fire department or emergency medical services personnel unit in the performance of his or her duties, or assaults an employee of the department of natural resources who is engaged in forest fire activities, and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1985 c 185 s 1

609.224 ASSAULT IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.** Whoever does any of the following commits an assault and is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) commits an act with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death; or

(2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm upon another.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.** Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against the same victim within five years of a previous conviction under subdivision 1 or sections 609.221 to 609.223 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to a payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

History: 1985 c 159 s 1

609.226 HARM CAUSED BY A DOG.

A person who causes great or substantial bodily harm to another by negligently or intentionally permitting any dog to run uncontrolled off the owner's premises, or negligently failing to keep it properly confined is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section involving the same dog is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to liability under this section that the victim provoked the dog to cause the victim's bodily harm.

History: 1985 c 294 s 7

609.227 DANGEROUS ANIMALS DESTROYED.

When a person has been convicted of a crime under section 609.205, clause (4), or of a gross misdemeanor violation of section 609.226, the court may order that the animal which caused the death or injury be seized by the appropriate local law enforcement agency and killed in a proper and humane manner. The owner of the animal shall pay the cost of killing the animal. This section shall not preempt local ordinances with more restrictive provisions.

History: 1985 c 294 s 8

609.26 DEPRIVING ANOTHER OF CUSTODIAL OR PARENTAL RIGHTS.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibited acts.** Whoever intentionally does any of the following acts may be charged with a felony and, upon conviction, may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 6:

(1) conceals a minor child from the child's parent where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of parental rights or conceals a minor child from another person having the right to visitation or custody where the action manifests an intent to substantially deprive that person of rights to visitation or custody;

(2) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child in violation of a court order which has transferred legal custody under chapter 260 to the commissioner of human services, a child placing agency, or the county welfare board;

(3) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child from or to the parent, where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of rights to visitation or custody; or

(4) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child from or to a parent after commencement of an action relating to child visitation or custody but prior to the issuance of an order determining custody or visitation rights, where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of parental rights.

Subd. 2. **Defenses.** No person violates subdivision 1 if the action:

(1) is taken to protect the child from physical or sexual assault or substantial emotional harm;

(2) is taken to protect the person taking the action from physical or sexual assault;

(3) is consented to by the parent, stepparent, or legal custodian seeking prosecution; or

(4) is otherwise authorized by a court order issued prior to the violation of subdivision 1.

The defenses provided in this subdivision are in addition to and do not limit other defenses available under this chapter or chapter 611.

[For text of subs 3 to 7, see M.S.1984]

History: 1985 c 227 s 1,2

609.33 DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** For the purpose of this section, "disorderly house" means a building, dwelling, place, establishment, or premises in which actions or conduct habitually occur in violation of laws relating to:

(1) the sale of intoxicating liquor or nonintoxicating malt liquor;

(2) gambling;

(3) prostitution as defined in section 609.321, subdivision 9, or acts relating to prostitution; or

(4) the sale or possession of controlled substances as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. **Prohibiting owning or operating a disorderly house.** No person may own, lease, operate, manage, maintain, or conduct a disorderly house, or invite or attempt to invite others to visit or remain in the disorderly house. A violation of this subdivision is a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **Mandatory minimum penalties.** (a) If a person is convicted of a first violation of subdivision 2, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment authorized by subdivision 2 which the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$3,000.

(b) If a person is convicted of a second violation of subdivision 2, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment authorized by subdivision 2 which the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$3,000.

(c) If a person is convicted of a third or subsequent violation of subdivision 2, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment authorized by subdivision 2 which the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000.

Subd. 4. **Evidence.** Evidence of unlawful sales of intoxicating liquor or nonintoxicating malt liquor, of prostitution or acts relating to prostitution, or of gambling or acts relating to gambling, is prima facie evidence of the existence of a disorderly house. Evidence of sales of intoxicating liquor or nonintoxicating malt liquor between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., while a person is within a disorderly house, is prima facie evidence that the person knew it to be a disorderly house.

Subd. 5. **Local regulation.** Subdivisions 1 to 4 do not prohibit or restrict a local governmental unit from imposing more restrictive provisions.

History: 1985 c 277 s 1

609.341 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subs 1 to 5, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 6. "Mentally impaired" means that a person, as a result of inadequately developed or impaired intelligence or a substantial psychiatric disorder of thought or mood, lacks the judgment to give a reasoned consent to sexual contact or to sexual penetration.

[For text of subs 7 to 10, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 11. "Sexual contact" includes any of the following acts committed without the complainant's consent, for the purpose of satisfying the actor's sexual or aggressive impulses, except in those cases where consent is not a defense:

- (i) the intentional touching by the actor of the complainant's intimate parts, or
- (ii) the touching by the complainant of the actor's, the complainant's, or another's intimate parts effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority, or by inducement if the complainant is under 13 years of age or mentally impaired, or
- (iii) the touching by another of the complainant's intimate parts effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority, or
- (iv) in any of the cases above, of the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts.

[For text of subs 12 to 14, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 15. **Significant relationship.** "Significant relationship" means a situation in which the actor is:

- (1) the complainant's parent, stepparent, or guardian;
- (2) any of the following persons related to the complainant by blood, marriage, or adoption: brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, first cousin, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, grandparent, great-grandparent, great-uncle, great-aunt; or
- (3) an adult who jointly resides intermittently or regularly in the same dwelling as the complainant and who is not the complainant's spouse.

Subd. 16. "Patient" means a person who seeks or obtains psychotherapeutic services.

Subd. 17. "Psychotherapist" means a physician, psychologist, nurse, chemical dependency counselor, social worker, clergy, or other person, whether or not licensed by the state, who performs or purports to perform psychotherapy.

Subd. 18. "Psychotherapy" means the professional treatment, assessment, or counseling of a mental or emotional illness, symptom, or condition.

Subd. 19. "Emotionally dependent" means that the nature of the patient's or former patient's emotional condition and the nature of the treatment provided by the psychotherapist are such that the psychotherapist knows or has reason to know that the patient or former patient is unable to withhold consent to sexual contact or sexual penetration by the psychotherapist.

Subd. 20. "Therapeutic deception" means a representation by a psychotherapist that sexual contact or sexual penetration by the psychotherapist is consistent with or part of the patient's treatment.

History: 1985 c 24 s 3,4; 1985 c 286 s 14; 1985 c 297 s 1-5

609.342 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.** A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if he engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(c) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(d) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(e) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish sexual penetration; or

(ii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(f) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or

(ii) an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(h) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;

(iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.** A person convicted under subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to a payment of a fine of not more than \$35,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Stay.** Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.346, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1, clause (g), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

(a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and

(b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse; and

(2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program.

History: 1985 c 24 s 5; 1985 c 286 s 15

609.343 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.** A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if he engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(c) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(d) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the dangerous weapon to cause the complainant to submit;

(e) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:

- (i) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact; or
- (ii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(f) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

- (i) an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or
- (ii) an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(h) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:

- (i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;
- (ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;
- (iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
- (iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or
- (v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Subd. 2. Penalty. A person convicted under subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to a payment of a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both.

Subd. 3. Stay. Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.346, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1, clause (g), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

- (a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and
- (b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

- (1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse; and
- (2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program.

History: 1985 c 24 s 6; 1985 c 286 s 16

609.344 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. Crime defined. A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if he engages in sexual penetration with another person and any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant shall be a defense;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 24 months older than the complainant. In any such case it shall be an affirmative defense, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, that the actor believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. If the actor in such a case is no more than 48 months but more than 24 months older than the complainant, he may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(c) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;

(iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

(h) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual penetration occurred during the psychotherapy session. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(i) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient of the psychotherapist and the patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist; or

(j) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual penetration occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Subd. 2. Penalty. A person convicted under subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to a payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Stay.** Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.346, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1, clause (f), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

- (a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and
- (b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

- (1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse; and
- (2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program.

History: 1985 c 24 s 7; 1985 c 286 s 17; 1985 c 297 s 6

609.345 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.** A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if he engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age or consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant or in a position of authority over the complainant and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. In any such case, it shall be an affirmative defense which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the actor believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older;

(c) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

(d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;

(ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;

(iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

(h) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual contact occurred during the psychotherapy session. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(i) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient of the psychotherapist and the patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist; or

(j) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual contact occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.** A person convicted under subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to a payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Stay.** Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.346, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1, clause (f), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

(a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and

(b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse; and

(2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program.

History: 1985 c 24 s 8; 1985 c 286 s 18; 1985 c 297 s 7

609.346 SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition; conviction of offense.** For purposes of this section, the term "offense" means a completed offense or an attempt to commit an offense.

Subd. 2. **Subsequent offense; penalty.** If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under sections 609.342 to 609.345 or sections 609.364 to 609.3644 within 15 years of the prior conviction, the court shall commit the defendant to the commissioner of corrections for imprisonment for a term of not less than three years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense for which convicted, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 242.19, 243.05, 609.11, 609.12 and 609.135.

Subd. 3. **Prior convictions under similar statutes.** For the purposes of this section, an offense is considered a second or subsequent offense if, prior to conviction of the second or subsequent offense, the actor has been at any time convicted under sections 609.342 to 609.345 or sections 609.364 to 609.3644 or under any similar statute of the United States, or this or any other state.

History: 1975 c 374 s 7; 1978 c 723 art 1 s 16; 1981 c 273 s 4; 1984 c 588 s 9; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 77

609.347 EVIDENCE.

[For text of subds 1 to 5, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 6. (a) In a prosecution under sections 609.342 to 609.346 involving a psychotherapist and patient, evidence of the patient's personal or medical history is not admissible except when:

(1) the defendant requests a hearing prior to trial and makes an offer of proof of the relevancy of the history; and

(2) the court finds that the history is relevant and that the probative value of the history outweighs its prejudicial value.

(b) The court shall allow the admission only of specific information or examples of conduct of the complainant that are determined by the court to be relevant. The court's order shall detail the information or conduct that is admissible and no other evidence of the history may be introduced.

(c) Violation of the terms of the order is grounds for mistrial but does not prevent the retrial of the defendant.

History: 1985 c 297 s 8

609.3471 RECORDS PERTAINING TO VICTIM IDENTITY CONFIDENTIAL.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no data contained in records or reports relating to complaints or indictments issued pursuant to sections 609.342, clause (a) or (b); 609.343, clause (a) or (b); 609.344, clause (a) or (b); 609.345, clause (a) or (b); or 609.3641 to 609.3644, which specifically identifies the victim shall be accessible to the public, except by order of the court. Nothing in this section authorizes denial of access to any other data contained in the records or reports, including the identity of the defendant.

History: 1985 c 119 s 1

609.364 [Repealed, 1985 c 286 s 24]

609.3641 [Repealed, 1985 c 286 s 24]

609.3642 [Repealed, 1985 c 286 s 24]

609.3643 [Repealed, 1985 c 286 s 24]

609.3644 [Repealed, 1985 c 286 s 24]

609.379 PERMITTED ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Reasonable force.** Reasonable force may be used upon or toward the person of a child without the child's consent when the following circumstance exists or the actor reasonably believes it to exist:

(a) when used by a parent, legal guardian, teacher, or other caretaker of a child or pupil, in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct the child or pupil; or

(b) when used by a teacher or other member of the instructional, support, or supervisory staff of a public or nonpublic school upon or toward a child when necessary to restrain the child from hurting himself or any other person or property.

Subd. 2. **Applicability.** This section applies to sections 260.315, 609.255, 609.376, 609.377, 609.378, and 626.556.

History: 1985 c 266 s 4

609.52 THEFT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** In this section:

(1) "Property" means all forms of tangible property, whether real or personal, without limitation including documents of value, electricity, gas, water, corpses, domestic animals, dogs, pets, fowl, and heat supplied by pipe or conduit by municipalities or public utility companies and articles, as defined in clause (4), representing trade secrets, which articles shall be deemed for the purposes of Extra Session Laws 1967, chapter 15 to include any trade secret represented by the article.

(2) "Movable property" is property whose physical location can be changed, including without limitation things growing on, affixed to or found in land.

(3) "Value" means the retail market value at the time of the theft, or if the retail market value cannot be ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the theft, or in the case of a theft or the making of a copy of an article representing a trade secret, where the retail market value or replacement cost cannot be ascertained, any reasonable value representing the damage to the owner which he has suffered by reason of losing an advantage over those who do not know of or use the trade secret. For a theft committed within the meaning of subdivision 2, clause (5), (a) and (b), if the property has been restored to the owner, "value" means the value of the use of the property or the damage which it sustained, whichever is greater, while the owner was deprived of its possession, but not exceeding the value otherwise provided herein.

(4) "Article" means any object, material, device or substance, including any writing, record, recording, drawing, sample specimen, prototype, model, photograph, micro-organism, blueprint or map, or any copy of any of the foregoing.

(5) "Representing" means describing, depicting, containing, constituting, reflecting or recording.

(6) "Trade secret" means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that:

(i) derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and

(ii) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

(7) "Copy" means any facsimile, replica, photograph or other reproduction of an article, and any note, drawing or sketch made of or from an article while in the presence of the article.

(8) "Property of another" includes property in which the actor is co-owner or has a lien, pledge, bailment, or lease or other subordinate interest, and property of a partnership of which the actor is a member, unless the actor and the victim are husband and wife. It does not include property in which the actor asserts in good faith a claim as a collection fee or commission out of property or funds recovered, or by virtue of a lien, set-off, or counterclaim.

(9) "Services" include but are not limited to labor, professional services, transportation services, electronic computer services, the supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment services, advertising services, telecommunication services, and the supplying of equipment for use.

(10) "Financial transaction card" means any instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, bank services card, banking card, check guarantee card, debit card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in obtaining credit, money, goods, services, or anything else of value.

Subd. 2. Acts constituting theft. Whoever does any of the following commits theft and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(1) intentionally and without claim of right takes, uses, transfers, conceals or retains possession of movable property of another without his consent and with intent to deprive the owner permanently of possession of the property; or

(2) having a legal interest in movable property, intentionally and without consent, takes the property out of the possession of a pledgee or other person having a superior right of possession, with intent thereby to deprive the pledgee or other person permanently of the possession of the property; or

(3) obtains for himself or another the possession, custody or title to property of or performance of services by a third person by intentionally deceiving him with a false representation which is known to be false, made with intent to defraud, and which does defraud the person to whom it is made. "False representation" includes without limitation:

(a) the issuance of a check, draft, or order for the payment of money or the delivery of property knowing that he is not entitled to draw upon the drawee therefor or to order the payment or delivery thereof; or

(b) a promise made with intent not to perform. Failure to perform is not evidence of intent not to perform unless corroborated by other substantial evidence; or

(c) the unauthorized use of a financial transaction card, or the number thereof, or other identification device issued by an organization to a person for use in purchasing goods or services on credit; or

(d) the preparation or filing of a claim for reimbursement, a rate application, or a cost report used to establish a rate or claim for payment for medical care provided to a recipient of medical assistance under chapter 256B, which intentionally and falsely states the costs of or actual services provided by a vendor of medical care; or

(4) by swindling, whether by artifice, trick, device, or any other means, obtains property or services from another person; or

(5) intentionally commits any of the acts listed in this subdivision but with intent to exercise temporary control only and;

(a) the control exercised manifests an indifference to the rights of the owner or the restoration of the property to him; or

(b) he pledges or otherwise attempts to subject the property to an adverse claim; or

(c) he intends to restore the property only on condition that the owner pay a reward or buy back or make other compensation; or

(6) finds lost property and, knowing or having reasonable means of ascertaining the true owner, appropriates it to his own use or to that of another not entitled thereto without first having made reasonable effort to find the owner and offer and surrender the property to him; or

(7) intentionally obtains property or services, offered upon the deposit of a sum of money or tokens in a coin or token operated machine or other receptacle, without making the required deposit or otherwise obtaining the consent of the owner; or

(8) intentionally and without claim of right converts any article representing a trade secret, knowing it to be such, to his own use or that of another person or makes a copy of an article representing a trade secret, knowing it to be such, and intentionally and without claim of right converts the same to his own use or that of another person. It shall be a complete defense to any prosecution under this clause for the defendant to show that information comprising the trade secret was rightfully known or available to him from a source other than the owner of the trade secret; or

(9) leases or rents personal property under a written instrument and who with intent to place the property beyond the control of the lessor conceals or aids or abets the concealment of the property or any part thereof, or any lessee of the property who sells, conveys or encumbers the property or any part thereof without the written consent of the lessor, without informing the person to whom he sells, conveys, or encumbers that the same is subject to such lease and with intent to deprive the lessor of possession thereof. Evidence that a lessee used a false or fictitious name or address in obtaining the property or fails or refuses to return the property to lessor within five days after written demand for the return has been served personally in the manner provided for service of process of a civil action or sent by certified mail to the last known address of the lessee, whichever shall occur later, shall be evidence of intent to violate this clause. Service by certified mail shall be deemed to be complete upon deposit in the United States mail of such demand, postpaid and addressed to the person at the address for the person set forth in the lease or rental agreement, or, in the absence of the address, to the person's last known place of residence; or

(10) alters, removes or obliterates numbers or symbols placed on movable property for purpose of identification by the owner or person who has legal custody or right to possession thereof with the intent to prevent identification, if the person who alters, removes or obliterates the numbers or symbols is not the owner and does not have the permission of the owner to make the alteration, removal or obliteration; or

(11) with the intent to prevent the identification of property involved, so as to deprive the rightful owner of possession thereof, alters or removes any permanent serial number, permanent distinguishing number or manufacturer's identification number on personal property or possesses, sells or buys any personal property with knowledge that the permanent serial number, permanent distinguishing number or manufacturer's identification number has been removed or altered; or

(12) intentionally deprives another of a lawful charge for cable television service by

(i) making or using or attempting to make or use an unauthorized external connection outside the individual dwelling unit whether physical, electrical, acoustical, inductive or other connection, or by

(ii) attaching any unauthorized device to any cable, wire, microwave, or other component of a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the electronic video rerecording of program material transmitted on the cable communications system by a subscriber for fair use as defined by Public Law Number 94-553, section 107; or

(13) except as provided in paragraphs (12) and (14), obtains the services of another with the intention of receiving those services without making the agreed or reasonably expected payment of money or other consideration; or

(14) intentionally deprives another of a lawful charge for telecommunications service by:

(i) making, using, or attempting to make or use an unauthorized connection whether physical, electrical, by wire, microwave, radio or other means to a component of a local telecommunication system as provided in chapter 237; or

(ii) attaching an unauthorized device to a cable, wire, microwave, radio or other component of a local telecommunication system as provided in chapter 237.

The existence of an unauthorized connection is prima facie evidence that the occupier of the premises:

- (i) made or was aware of the connection; and
- (ii) was aware that the connection was unauthorized.

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1984]

History: 1985 c 243 s 7,8

609.531 FORFEITURES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For the purpose of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Conveyance device" means a device used for transportation in connection with a designated offense and includes, but is not limited to, motor vehicles, trailers, snowmobiles, airplanes, and vessels. The term "conveyance device" does not include property which is, in fact, itself stolen or taken in violation of the law.

(b) "Primary container" means a fundamental receptacle other than a conveyance device used to store or transport property.

(c) "Weapon used" means weapons used in the furtherance of a crime and defined as a dangerous weapon under section 609.02, subdivision 6.

(d) "Property" means property as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (1).

(e) "Contraband property" means property which is illegal to possess under Minnesota law.

(f) "Appropriate agency" means either the bureau of criminal apprehension, Minnesota state patrol, county sheriffs and their deputies, or city police departments.

(g) "Designated offense" includes:

(1) For weapons used: any violation of this chapter;

(2) For all other purposes: violation of, or an attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.21; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.322, subdivision 1 or 2; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.42; 609.425; 609.466; 609.485; 609.487; 609.52; 609.521; 609.525; 609.53; 609.54; 609.551; 609.561; 609.562; 609.563; 609.582; 609.59; 609.595; 609.687; 609.825; 609.86; 609.88; 609.89; or 617.246, when the violation constitutes a felony.

(h) "Communications device or component" means a device or system used to facilitate in any manner the creation, storage, dissemination, or transmission of data in connection with a designated offense and includes computers and computer-related components as defined in section 609.87 and any other device or system that by means of electric, electronic or magnetic impulses may be used to facilitate in any manner the creation, storage, dissemination, or transmission of data.

Subd. 2. Forfeitures of conveyance devices; communications devices; primary containers; weapons used; and contraband property. Proceeds that are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance devices, communications devices or components, primary containers, and weapons associated with the commission or utilized in the commission of a designated offense, and all contraband property shall be subject to forfeiture with the following limitations:

(a) No conveyance device, communications device or component or primary container used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance, container, or communications device or component is a consenting party or privy to commission of a designated offense.

(b) No conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used is subject to forfeiture under this section unless the owner of it is privy to a violation of a designated offense or unless the use of the conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon in a violation occurred with his knowledge or consent.

(c) A forfeiture of a conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party unless he had knowledge of or consented to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based.

(d) Proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense are subject to forfeiture under this section only to the extent that the owner of the proceeds was privy to the violation upon which the forfeiture action is based.

Subd. 3. Seizure with process. Any proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized by the appropriate agency upon process issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property.

Subd. 4. Seizure without process. Seizure without process of a weapon used or of contraband property may be made if:

- (a) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant;
- (b) the weapon subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding;
- (c) the appropriate agency has probable cause to believe:
 - (1) that the weapon was used or is intended to be used in commission of a designated offense; and

- (2) that the delay occasioned by the necessity to obtain process would result in the removal, destruction, illegal use, or intended illegal use of the weapon; or

- (d) the property is contraband property.

Subd. 5. Not subject to replevin. Any conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property taken or detained under this section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the appropriate agency subject only to the orders and decrees of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When any proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property is seized under this section, the appropriate agency may:

- (a) place the conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property under seal; or

- (b) remove the conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property to a place designated by it.

Subd. 6. Forfeiture procedures. Any proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property shall be forfeited according to the following procedure:

- (a) a separate complaint shall be filed against the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property describing it, and either specifying that it is contraband property, or specifying that it constitutes proceeds derived from or traced to the commission of a

designated offense, or charging its use in the specified violation, and specifying the time and place of its unlawful use;

(b) if the person charged with a designated offense is not convicted of an offense, the court shall dismiss the complaint against the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used pursuant to subdivisions 2 to 5 and order the property returned to the persons legally entitled to it;

(c) if after conviction of a felony offense the court finds that the proceeds derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container or weapon was used in commission of a designated offense, it may order that the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container or weapon be sold, used, converted, or disposed of by the appropriate agency in the following manner:

(1) if the lawful ownership of the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used can be determined and it is found the owner was not privy to violation of a designated offense, the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used will be returned forthwith; or

(2) if the lawful ownership of the proceeds derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used cannot be determined or if the lawful owner can be determined and it is found the owner was privy to violation of a designated offense, the appropriate agency or prosecuting agency handling the forfeiture may:

(i) retain the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, weapon used, or contraband property for official use; or

(ii) sell the proceeds which are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used in accordance with law. One-third of the proceeds from the sale, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, shall be forwarded to the prosecuting agency with jurisdiction over the criminal offense or the agency that handled the forfeiture proceedings at the request of the prosecuting agency for deposit in its operating fund, or similar fund; one-third of the proceeds shall be forwarded to the commissioner of public safety for disbursement pursuant to section 299C.065, and one-third of the proceeds shall be retained by the appropriate agency and deposited in its operating fund. Any local police relief association organized under chapter 423, which received or was entitled to receive the proceeds of any sale made under this section before August 1, 1984, shall continue to receive and retain the proceeds of these sales;

(3) property which has been forfeited pursuant to this subdivision and which consists of proceeds derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense must be applied first, to payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture and sale expenses and to satisfy valid liens against the property, and second, to any court-ordered restitution before being disposed of in accordance with clause (2)(i) and (ii).

(d) if the property is deemed to be contraband, the property shall be destroyed or used by the appropriate agency for law enforcement purposes.

History: 1985 c 160 s 2; 1Sp1985 c 16 art 2 s 15

609.535 ISSUANCE OF DISHONORED CHECKS.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 3. **Proof of intent.** Any of the following is evidence sufficient to sustain a finding that the person at the time he issued the check intended it should not be paid:

(1) proof that, at the time of issuance, he did not have an account with the drawee;

(2) proof that, at the time of issuance, he did not have sufficient funds or credit with the drawee and that he failed to pay the check within five business days after mailing of notice of nonpayment or dishonor as provided in this subdivision; or

(3) proof that, when presentment was made within a reasonable time, the issuer did not have sufficient funds or credit with the drawee and that he failed to pay the check within five business days after mailing of notice of nonpayment or dishonor as provided in this subdivision.

Notice of nonpayment or dishonor that includes a citation to and a description of the penalties in this section shall be sent by the payee or holder of the check to the maker or drawer by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by regular mail, supported by an affidavit of service by mailing, to the address printed on the check. Refusal by the maker or drawer of the check to accept certified mail notice or failure to claim certified or regular mail notice is not a defense that notice was not received.

The notice may state that unless the check is paid in full within five business days after mailing of the notice of nonpayment or dishonor, the payee or holder of the check will or may refer the matter to proper authorities for prosecution under this section.

An affidavit of service by mailing shall be retained by the payee or holder of the check.

[For text of subds 4 to 8, see M.S.1984]

History: 1985 c 140 s 3

609.562 ARSON IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not covered by section 609.561, no matter what its value, or any other real or personal property valued at more than \$2,500, whether the property of himself or another, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to a fine of not more than \$20,000 or both.

History: 1985 c 141 s 2

609.563 ARSON IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any real or personal property may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to a fine of \$10,000 or both, if:

(a) the property intended by the accused to be damaged or destroyed had a value of more than \$300 but less than \$2,500; or

(b) property of the value of \$300 or more was unintentionally damaged or destroyed but such damage or destruction could reasonably have been foreseen; or

(c) the property specified in clauses (a) and (b) in the aggregate had a value of \$300 or more.

Subd. 2. In all other cases whoever intentionally by means of fire or explosives sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned any real or personal property of value may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700.

History: 1985 c 141 s 3

609.564 EXCLUDED FIRES.

A person does not violate section 609.561, 609.562, or 609.563 if the person sets a fire pursuant to a validly issued license or permit or with written permission from the fire department of the jurisdiction where the fire occurs.

History: 1985 c 141 s 4

609.576 NEGLIGENT FIRES.

Whoever is culpably negligent in causing a fire to burn or get out of control thereby causing damage or injury to another, and as a result thereof:

(a) a human being is injured and great bodily harm incurred, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than three years or to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both; or

(b) property of another is injured, thereby, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both, if the value of the property damage is under \$300;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to a fine of \$3,000 or both, if the value of the property damaged is at least \$300 but is less than \$10,000;

(3) to imprisonment for not less than 90 days nor more than three years, or to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, if the value of the property damaged is \$10,000 or more.

History: 1985 c 141 s 5

609.605 TRESPASSES AND OTHER ACTS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.** Whoever intentionally does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) smokes in a building, area, or common carrier in which "no smoking" notices have been prominently posted, or when requested not to by the operator of the common carrier; or

(2) trespasses or permits animals under his control to trespass upon a railroad track; or

(3) permits domestic animals or fowls under his control to go upon the lands of another within a city; or

(4) interferes unlawfully with any monument, sign, or pointer erected or marked to designate a point of a boundary, line or a political subdivision, or of a tract of land; or

(5) trespasses upon the premises of another and, without claim of right, refuses to depart therefrom on demand of the lawful possessor thereof; or

(6) occupies or enters the dwelling of another, without claim of right or consent of the owner or the consent of one who has the right to give consent, except in an emergency situation. As used in this clause, "dwelling" means the building or part of the building used by an individual as a place of residence on either a full-time or a part-time basis. The dwelling may be part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building, or a manufactured home as defined in section 168.011, subdivision 8; or

(7) enters the premises of another with intent to take or injure any fruit, fruit trees, or vegetables growing thereon without the permission of the owner or occupant; or

(8) refuses the request of the operator of a public conveyance to either pay the required fare or leave the conveyance; or

(9) takes any animal on a public conveyance without the consent of the operator; or

(10) without the permission of the owner, tampers with or gets into or upon a motor vehicle as defined in section 609.55, subdivision 1, or rides in or upon such motor vehicle knowing it was taken and is being driven by another without the permission of the owner; or

(11) enters or is found upon the premises of a public or private cemetery without authorization during hours the cemetery is posted as closed to the public; or

(12) without authorization of the adjutant general enters or is present upon the Camp Ripley military reservation.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.** Whoever trespasses upon the grounds of a facility providing emergency shelter services for battered women, as defined under section 611A.31, subdivision 3, or of a facility providing transitional housing for battered women and their children, without claim of right or consent of one who has right to give consent, and refuses to depart from the grounds of the facility on demand of one who has right to give consent, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1985 c 159 s 2

609.625 AGGRAVATED FORGERY.

Subdivision 1. **Making or altering writing or object.** Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes or alters a writing or object of any of the following kinds so that it purports to have been made by another or by himself under an assumed or fictitious name, or at another time, or with different provisions, or by authority of one who did not give such authority, is guilty of aggravated forgery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both:

(1) a writing or object whereby, when genuine, legal rights, privileges, or obligations are created, terminated, transferred, or evidenced, or any writing normally relied upon as evidence of debt or property rights; or

(2) an official seal or the seal of a corporation; or

(3) a public record or an official authentication or certification of a copy thereof; or

(4) an official return or certificate entitled to be received as evidence of its contents; or

(5) a court order, judgment, decree, or process; or

(6) the records or accounts of a public body, office, or officer; or

(7) the records or accounts of a bank or person, with whom funds of the state or any of its agencies or subdivisions are deposited or entrusted, relating to such funds; or

(8) a financial transaction card as defined in section 609.52.

[For text of subds 2 and 3, see M.S.1984]

History: 1985 c 243 s 9

609.75 GAMBLING; DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subds 1 to 6, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 7. **Sports bookmaking.** Sports bookmaking is the activity of intentionally receiving, recording or forwarding within any 30-day period more than five bets, or offers to bet, that total more than \$2,500 on any one or more sporting events.

History: 1985 c 126 s 2

609.821 FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Financial transaction card" or "card" has the meaning given in section 609.52, and includes the account or identification number or symbol of a financial transaction card.

(b) "Cardholder" means a person in whose name a card is issued.

(c) "Issuer" means a person or firm, or a duly authorized agent, that issues a financial transaction card.

(d) "Property" includes money, goods, services, or anything else of value.

Subd. 2. **Violations; penalties.** A person who does any of the following commits financial transaction card fraud:

(1) without the consent of the cardholder, and knowing that the cardholder has not given consent, uses or attempts to use a card to obtain the property of another;

(2) uses or attempts to use a card knowing it to be forged, false, fictitious, or obtained in violation of clause (6);

(3) sells or transfers a card knowing that the cardholder and issuer have not authorized the person to whom the card is sold or transferred to use the card, or that the card is forged, false, fictitious, or was obtained in violation of clause (6);

(4) without a legitimate business purpose, and without the consent of the cardholders, receives or possesses, with intent to use, or with intent to sell or transfer in violation of clause (3), two or more cards issued in the name of another, or two or more cards knowing the cards to be forged, false, fictitious, or obtained in violation of clause (6);

(5) being authorized by an issuer to furnish money, goods, services, or anything else of value, knowingly and with an intent to defraud the issuer or the cardholder:

(i) furnishes money, goods, services, or anything else of value upon presentation of a financial transaction card knowing it to be forged, expired, or revoked, or knowing that it is presented by a person without authority to use the card; or

(ii) represents in writing to the issuer that the person has furnished money, goods, services, or anything else of value which has not in fact been furnished;

(6) upon applying for a financial transaction card to an issuer:

(i) knowingly gives a false name or occupation; or

(ii) knowingly and substantially overvalues assets or substantially undervalues indebtedness for the purpose of inducing the issuer to issue a financial transaction card; or

(7) with intent to defraud, falsely notifies the issuer or any other person of a theft, loss, disappearance, or nonreceipt of a financial transaction card.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.** A person who commits financial transaction card fraud may be sentenced as follows:

(1) for a violation of clause (1), (2) or (5) of subdivision 2, in the manner provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3;

(2) for a violation of clause (3) or (4) of subdivision 2, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both; or

(3) for a violation of clause (6) or (7) of subdivision 2,

(a) if no property, other than a financial transaction card, has been obtained by the defendant by means of the false statement or false report, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$300, or both; or

(b) if property, other than a financial transaction card, is so obtained, in the manner provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3.

History: 1985 c 243 s 10

609.855 CRIMES AGAINST TRANSIT PROVIDERS AND OPERATORS.

[For text of subds 1 to 3, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 4. **Penalty.** Whoever violates subdivision 1, 2, or 3 may be sentenced as follows:

(a) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the violation was accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence; or

(b) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both, if the violation was not accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence.

History: 1985 c 271 s 1