

## CHAPTER 609

### CRIMINAL CODE

609.05	Liability for crimes of another.	609.5314	Administrative forfeiture of certain property seized in connection with a controlled substances seizure.
609.101	Surcharge on fines, assessments; minimum fines.	609.5317	Real property; seizures.
609.11	Minimum terms of imprisonment.	609.535	Issuance of dishonored checks.
609.115	Presentence investigation.	609.591	Damage to timber or wood processing and related equipment.
609.135	Stay of imposition or execution of sentence.	609.592	Possession of timber damage devices.
609.2231	Assault in the fourth degree.	609.66	Dangerous weapons.
609.229	Crime committed for benefit of a gang.	609.662	Shooting victim; duty to render aid.
609.26	Depriving another of custodial or parental rights.	609.663	Display of handgun ammunition.
609.33	Disorderly house.	609.671	Environment; criminal penalties.
609.3461	DNA analysis of sex offenders required.	609.72	Disorderly conduct.
609.494	Solicitation of juveniles.	609.748	Harassment; restraining order.
609.50	Obstructing legal process, arrest, or firefighting.	609.75	Gambling; definitions.
609.52	Theft.	609.755	Acts of or relating to gambling.
609.531	Forfeitures.	609.76	Other acts relating to gambling.
		609.892	Definitions.
		609.902	Definitions.

#### 609.05 LIABILITY FOR CRIMES OF ANOTHER.

*[For text of subds 1 to 3, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 4. A person liable under this section may be charged with and convicted of the crime although the person who directly committed it has not been convicted, or has been convicted of some other degree of the crime or of some other crime based on the same act, or if the person is a juvenile who has not been found delinquent for the act.

Subd. 5. For purposes of this section, a crime also includes an act committed by a juvenile that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 22,23

#### 609.101 SURCHARGE ON FINES, ASSESSMENTS; MINIMUM FINES.

Subdivision 1. **Surcharges and assessments.** (a) 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 \$25 nor more than \$50. 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.

(b) In addition to the assessments in paragraph (a), the court shall assess the following surcharges after a person is convicted:

(1) for a person charged with a felony, \$25;

(2) for a person charged with a gross misdemeanor, \$15;

(3) for a person charged with a misdemeanor other than a traffic, parking, or local ordinance violation, \$10; and

(4) for a person charged with a local ordinance violation other than a parking or traffic violation, \$5.

The surcharge must be assessed for the original charge, whether or not it is subsequently reduced. A person charged on more than one count may be assessed only one surcharge under this paragraph, but must be assessed for the most serious offense. This paragraph applies whether or not the person is sentenced to imprisonment and when the sentence is suspended.

(c) The court may not waive payment or authorize payment of the assessment or

surcharge in installments unless it makes written findings on the record that the convicted person is indigent or that the assessment or surcharge would create undue hardship for the convicted person or that person's immediate family.

(d) If the court fails to waive or impose an assessment required by paragraph (a), the court administrator shall correct the record to show imposition of an assessment of \$25 if the sentence does not include payment of a fine, or if the sentence includes a fine, to show an imposition of a surcharge of ten percent of the fine. If the court fails to waive or impose an assessment required by paragraph (b), the court administrator shall correct the record to show imposition of the assessment described in paragraph (b).

(e) Except for assessments and surcharges imposed on persons convicted of violations described in section 97A.065, subdivision 2, the court shall collect and forward to the commissioner of finance the total amount of the assessments or surcharges and the commissioner shall credit all money so forwarded to the general fund.

(f) 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, indicating the part that was imposed for violations described in section 97A.065, subdivision 2, which must be credited to the game and fish fund.

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 3. Controlled substance offenses; minimum fines.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law, when a court sentences a person convicted of:

(1) a first degree controlled substance crime under section 152.021, it must impose a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law;

(2) a second degree controlled substance crime under section 152.022, it must impose a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law;

(3) a third degree controlled substance crime under section 152.023, it must impose a fine of not less than \$750 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law;

(4) a fourth degree controlled substance crime under section 152.024, it must impose a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law; and

(5) a fifth degree controlled substance violation under section 152.025, it must impose a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law.

(b) The court may not waive payment of the fine or authorize payment of it in installments unless the court makes written findings on the record that the convicted person is indigent or that the fine would create undue hardship for the convicted person or that person's immediate family.

(c) The minimum fine required by this subdivision is in addition to the surcharge or assessment required by subdivision 1 and is in addition to any term of imprisonment or restitution imposed or ordered by the court.

(d) The court shall collect the fine mandated by this subdivision and forward 70 percent of it to a local drug abuse prevention program existing or being implemented in the county in which the crime was committed. The court shall forward the remaining 30 percent to the state treasurer to be credited to the general fund. If more than one drug abuse prevention program serves the county in which the crime was committed, the court may designate on a case-by-case basis which program will receive the fine proceeds, giving consideration to the community in which the crime was committed, the funding needs of the program, the number of peace officers in each community certified to teach the program, and the number of children served by the program in each community. If no drug abuse prevention program serves communities in that county, the court shall forward 100 percent of the fine proceeds to the state treasurer to be credited to the general fund.

(e) The minimum fines required by this subdivision shall be collected as are other fines. Fine proceeds received by a local drug abuse prevention program must be used to support that program, and may be used for salaries of peace officers certified to teach the program. The drug abuse resistance education program must report receipt and use of money generated under this subdivision as prescribed by the drug abuse resistance education advisory council.

(f) As used in this subdivision, "drug abuse prevention program" and "program" include:

(1) the drug abuse resistance education program described in sections 299A.33 and 299A.331; and

(2) any similar drug abuse education and prevention program that includes the following components:

(A) instruction for students enrolled in kindergarten through grade six that is designed to teach students to recognize and resist pressures to experiment with controlled substances and alcohol;

(B) provisions for parental involvement;

(C) classroom instruction by uniformed law enforcement personnel;

(D) the use of positive student leaders to influence younger students not to use drugs; and

(E) an emphasis on activity-oriented techniques designed to encourage student-generated responses to problem-solving situations.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 24; 1991 c 345 art 1 s 106

**NOTE:** Subdivision 3, as added by Laws 1991, chapter 279, section 24, is repealed effective July 1, 1993. See Laws 1991, chapter 279, section 41.

## **609.11 MINIMUM TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 5, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 5a. Drug offenses.** Notwithstanding section 609.035, whenever a defendant is subject to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for a felony violation of chapter 152 and is also subject to this section, the minimum term of imprisonment imposed under this section shall be consecutive to that imposed under chapter 152.

*[For text of subs 6 to 9, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 25

## **609.115 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 7, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 8. Chemical use assessment required.** (a) If a person is convicted of a felony, the probation officer shall determine in the report prepared under subdivision 1 whether or not alcohol or drug use was a contributing factor to the commission of the offense. If so, the report shall contain the results of a chemical use assessment conducted in accordance with this subdivision. The probation officer shall make an appointment for the defendant to undergo the chemical use assessment if so indicated.

(b) The chemical use assessment report must include a recommended level of care for the defendant in accordance with the criteria contained in rules adopted by the commissioner of human services under section 254A.03, subdivision 3. The assessment must be conducted by an assessor qualified under rules adopted by the commissioner of human services under section 254A.03, subdivision 3. An assessor providing a chemical use assessment may not have any direct or shared financial interest or referral relationship resulting in shared financial gain with a treatment provider. If an independent assessor is not available, the probation officer may use the services of an assessor authorized to perform assessments for the county social services agency under a variance

granted under rules adopted by the commissioner of human services under section 254A.03, subdivision 3.

**Subd. 9. Compulsive gambling assessment required.** (a) If a person is convicted of a felony for theft under section 609.52, embezzlement of public funds under section 609.54, or forgery under section 609.625, 609.63, or 609.631, the probation officer shall determine in the report prepared under subdivision 1 whether or not compulsive gambling contributed to the commission of the offense. If so, the report shall contain the results of a compulsive gambling assessment conducted in accordance with this subdivision. The probation officer shall make an appointment for the defendant to undergo the assessment if so indicated.

(b) The compulsive gambling assessment report must include a recommended level of care for the defendant if the assessor concludes that the defendant is in need of compulsive gambling treatment. The assessment must be conducted by an assessor qualified under section 245.98, subdivision 2a, to perform these assessments or to provide compulsive gambling treatment. An assessor providing a compulsive gambling assessment may not have any direct or shared financial interest or referral relationship resulting in shared financial gain with a treatment provider. If an independent assessor is not available, the probation officer may use the services of an assessor with a financial interest or referral relationship as authorized under rules adopted by the commissioner of human services under section 245.98, subdivision 2a.

(c) The commissioner of human services shall reimburse the county for the costs associated with a compulsive gambling assessment at a rate established by the commissioner up to a maximum of \$100 for each assessment.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 26; 1991 c 336 art 2 s 42

**NOTE:** Subdivision 8, as added by Laws 1991, chapter 279, section 26, is effective July 1, 1992, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date. See Laws 1991, chapter 279, section 42.

**NOTE:** Subdivision 9, as added by Laws 1991, chapter 336, section 42, is effective July 1, 1993. See Laws 1991, chapter 336, section 54.

## **609.135 STAY OF IMPOSITION OR EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 1a. Failure to pay restitution.** If the court orders payment of restitution as a condition of probation and if the defendant fails to pay the restitution in accordance with the payment schedule or structure established by the court or the probation officer, the defendant's probation officer may, on the officer's own motion or at the request of the victim, ask the court to hold a hearing to determine whether or not the conditions of probation should be changed or probation should be revoked. The defendant's probation officer shall ask for the hearing if the restitution ordered has not been paid prior to 60 days before the term of probation expires. The court shall schedule and hold this hearing and take appropriate action, including action under subdivision 2, paragraph (f), before the defendant's term of probation expires.

**Subd. 2.** (a) If the conviction is for a felony the stay shall be for not more than three years or the maximum period for which the sentence of imprisonment might have been imposed, whichever is longer.

(b) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor the stay shall be for not more than two years.

(c) If the conviction is for any misdemeanor under section 169.121 or for a misdemeanor under section 609.224, subdivision 1, in which the victim of the crime was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, the stay shall be for not more than two years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the second year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the second year.

(d) If the conviction is for a misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (c), the stay shall be for not more than one year.

(e) The defendant shall be discharged when the stay expires, unless the stay has been revoked or extended under paragraph (f), or the defendant has already been discharged.

(f) Notwithstanding the maximum periods specified for stays of sentences under paragraphs (a) to (e), a court may extend a defendant's term of probation for up to one year if it finds, at a hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that:

(1) the defendant has not paid court-ordered restitution in accordance with the payment schedule or structure; and

(2) the defendant is likely to not pay the restitution the defendant owes before the term of probation expires.

This one-year extension of probation for failure to pay restitution may be extended by the court for up to one additional year if the court finds, at another hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that the defendant still has not paid the court-ordered restitution that the defendant owes.

*[For text of subds 3 to 7, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 272 s 6; 1991 c 279 s 27,28

## **609.2231 ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.**

*[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 3. Correctional employees.** Whoever assaults an employee of a correctional facility as defined in section 241.021, subdivision 1, clause (5), while the employee is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy or rule, and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both.

*[For text of subd 4, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 5. School official.** Whoever assaults a school official while the official is engaged in the performance of the official's duties, and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. As used in this subdivision, "school official" includes teachers, school administrators, and other employees of a public or private school.

**History:** 1991 c 121 s 1; 1991 c 279 s 29

## **609.229 CRIME COMMITTED FOR BENEFIT OF A GANG.**

**Subdivision 1. Definition.** As used in this section, "criminal gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that:

(1) has, as one of its primary activities, the commission of one or more of the offenses listed in section 609.11, subdivision 9;

(2) has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and

(3) includes members who individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity.

**Subd. 2. Crimes.** A person who commits a crime for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with a criminal gang, with the intent to promote, further, or assist in criminal conduct by gang members is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

**Subd. 3. Penalty.** (a) If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a felony, the statutory maximum for the crime is three years longer than the statutory maximum for the underlying crime.

(b) If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a gross misdemeanor,

the person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year and a day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 30

## **609.26 DEPRIVING ANOTHER OF CUSTODIAL OR PARENTAL RIGHTS.**

*[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 5. Dismissal of charge.** A felony charge brought under this section shall be dismissed if:

(a) the person voluntarily returns the child within 48 hours after taking, detaining, or failing to return the child in violation of this section; or

(b)(1) the person taking the action and the child have not left the state of Minnesota; and (2) within a period of seven days after taking the action, (i) a motion or proceeding under chapter 518, 518A, 518B, or 518C is commenced by the person taking the action, or (ii) the attorney representing the person taking the action has consented to service of process by the party whose rights are being deprived, for any motion or action pursuant to chapter 518, 518A, 518B, or 518C.

Clause (a) does not apply if the person returns the child as a result of being located by law enforcement authorities.

This subdivision does not prohibit the filing of felony charges or an offense report before the expiration of the 48 hours.

*[For text of subds 6 and 7, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 285 s 10

## **609.33 DISORDERLY HOUSE.**

*[For text of subds 1 to 5, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 6. Pretrial release.** When a person is charged under this section with owning or leasing a disorderly house, the court may require as a condition of pretrial release that the defendant bring an unlawful detainer action against a lessee who has violated the covenant not to allow drugs established by section 504.181.

**History:** 1991 c 193 s 3

## **609.3461 DNA ANALYSIS OF SEX OFFENDERS REQUIRED.**

**Subdivision 1. Upon sentencing.** When a court sentences a person convicted of violating or attempting to violate section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, or when a court sentences a person as a patterned sex offender under section 609.1352, or the juvenile court adjudicates a person a delinquent child for violating or attempting to violate section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, it shall order the person to provide a biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis as defined in section 299C.155. The biological specimen or the results of the analysis shall be maintained by the bureau of criminal apprehension as provided in section 299C.155.

**Subd. 2. Before release.** If a person convicted of violating or attempting to violate section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, or sentenced as a patterned sex offender under section 609.1352, and committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for a term of imprisonment, has not provided a biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis, the commissioner of corrections or local corrections authority shall order the person to provide a biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis before completion of the person's term of imprisonment. The commissioner of corrections or local corrections authority shall forward the sample to the bureau of criminal apprehension.

**History:** 1991 c 232 s 2; 1991 c 285 s 11

**609.494 SOLICITATION OF JUVENILES.**

Subdivision 1. **Crime.** A person is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2 if the person solicits a minor to commit a criminal act.

Subd. 2. **Sentence.** (a) A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor if the intended criminal act is a misdemeanor, and is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the intended criminal act is a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a felony if the intended criminal act is a felony, and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one-half the statutory maximum term for the intended criminal act or to payment of a fine of not more than one-half the maximum fine for the intended criminal act, or both.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 31

**609.50 OBSTRUCTING LEGAL PROCESS, ARREST, OR FIREFIGHTING.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 2. **Penalty.** A person convicted of violating subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act was committed with knowledge that it created a risk of death, substantial bodily harm, or serious property damage, or if the act involved the intentional disarming of a peace officer by taking or attempting to take the officer's firearm from the officer's possession without the officer's consent, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both;

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

(3) in other cases to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both.

**History:** 1991 c 103 s 1

**609.52 THEFT.**

*[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 3. **Sentence.** Whoever commits theft may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, if the property is a firearm, or the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000 and the conviction is for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), or (16); or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen exceeds \$2,500, or if the property stolen was an article representing a trade secret, an explosive or incendiary device, or a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II pursuant to section 152.02 with the exception of marijuana; or

(3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if:

(a) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$500 but not more than \$2,500; or

(b) the property stolen was a controlled substance listed in schedule III, IV, or V pursuant to section 152.02; or

(c) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$200 but not more than \$500 and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 256.98; 268.18, subdivision 3; 609.24; 609.245; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; 609.631; or 609.821, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under sec-

tion 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(d) the value of the property or services stolen is not more than \$500, and any of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the property is taken from the person of another or from a corpse, or grave or coffin containing a corpse; or

(ii) the property is a record of a court or officer, or a writing, instrument or record kept, filed or deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public officer or office; or

(iii) the property is taken from a burning building or upon its removal therefrom, or from an area of destruction caused by civil disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity of battle; or

(iv) the property consists of public funds belonging to the state or to any political subdivision or agency thereof; or

(v) the property stolen is a motor vehicle; or

(4) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$200 but not more than \$500; or

(5) in all other cases where the value of the property or services stolen is \$200 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both, provided, however, in any prosecution under subdivision 2, clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (13), the value of the money or property or services received by the defendant in violation of any one or more of the above provisions within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this subdivision; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

**Subd. 4. Wrongfully obtained public assistance; consideration of disqualification.** When determining the sentence for a person convicted of theft by wrongfully obtaining public assistance, as defined in section 256.98, subdivision 1, the court shall consider the fact that, under section 256.98, subdivision 8, the person will be disqualified from receiving public assistance as a result of the person's conviction.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 32; 1991 c 292 art 5 s 80

### **609.531 FORFEITURES.**

**Subdivision 1. Definitions.** For the purpose of sections 609.531 to 609.5317, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Conveyance device" means a device used for transportation and includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle, trailer, snowmobile, airplane, and vessel and any equipment attached to it. The term "conveyance device" does not include property which is, in fact, itself stolen or taken in violation of the law.

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

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

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

(e) "Appropriate agency" means the bureau of criminal apprehension, the Minnesota state patrol, a county sheriff's department, the suburban Hennepin regional park district park rangers, the department of natural resources division of enforcement, the University of Minnesota police department, or a city or airport police department.

(f) "Designated offense" includes:

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



(2) for all other purposes: a felony violation of, or a felony-level 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; 609.342, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.343, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.344, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.345, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.42; 609.425; 609.466; 609.485; 609.487; 609.52; 609.525; 609.53; 609.54; 609.551; 609.561; 609.562; 609.563; 609.582; 609.59; 609.595; 609.631; 609.671, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 8, and 12; 609.687; 609.821; 609.825; 609.86; 609.88; 609.89; 609.893; 617.246; or a gross misdemeanor or felony violation of section 609.891.

(g) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

*[For text of subds 1a to 6a, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 199 art 1 s 85; 1991 c 323 s 1; 1991 c 347 art 3 s 3

### **609.5314 ADMINISTRATIVE FORFEITURE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY SEIZED IN CONNECTION WITH A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SEIZURE.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 2. Administrative forfeiture procedure.** (a) Forfeiture of property described in subdivision 1 is governed by this subdivision. When seizure occurs, or within a reasonable time after that, all persons known to have an ownership or possessory interest in seized property must be notified of the seizure and the intent to forfeit the property. In the case of a motor vehicle required to be registered under chapter 168, notice mailed by certified mail to the address shown in department of public safety records is deemed sufficient notice to the registered owner.

(b) Notice may otherwise be given in the manner provided by law for service of a summons in a civil action. The notice must be in writing and contain:

- (1) a description of the property seized;
- (2) the date of seizure;

(3) notice of the right to obtain judicial review of the forfeiture and of the procedure for obtaining that judicial review, printed in English, Hmong, and Spanish. Substantially the following language must appear conspicuously: "IF YOU DO NOT DEMAND JUDICIAL REVIEW EXACTLY AS PRESCRIBED IN MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 609.5314, SUBDIVISION 3, YOU LOSE THE RIGHT TO A JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF THIS FORFEITURE AND YOU LOSE ANY RIGHT YOU MAY HAVE TO THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY. YOU MAY NOT HAVE TO PAY THE FILING FEE FOR THE DEMAND IF DETERMINED YOU ARE UNABLE TO AFFORD THE FEE. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO PAY THE FILING FEE IF THE PROPERTY IS WORTH LESS THAN \$500 AND YOU FILE YOUR CLAIM IN CONCILIATION COURT."

**Subd. 3. Judicial determination.** (a) Within 60 days following service of a notice of seizure and forfeiture under this section, a claimant may file a demand for a judicial determination of the forfeiture. The demand must be in the form of a civil complaint and must be filed with the court administrator in the county in which the seizure occurred, together with proof of service of a copy of the complaint on the county attorney for that county, and the standard filing fee for civil actions unless the petitioner has the right to sue in forma pauperis under section 563.01. If the value of the seized property is less than \$500, the claimant may file an action in conciliation court for recovery of the seized property without paying the conciliation court filing fee. No responsive pleading is required of the county attorney and no court fees may be charged for the county attorney's appearance in the matter. The proceedings are governed by the rules of civil procedure.

(b) The complaint must be captioned in the name of the claimant as plaintiff, the seized property as defendant, and must state with specificity the grounds on which the

claimant alleges the property was improperly seized and stating the plaintiff's interest in the property seized. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an action for the return of property seized under this section may not be maintained by or on behalf of any person who has been served with a notice of seizure and forfeiture unless the person has complied with this subdivision.

(c) If the claimant makes a timely demand for judicial determination under this subdivision, the appropriate agency must conduct the forfeiture under section 609.531, subdivision 6a.

(d) If a demand for judicial determination of an administrative forfeiture is filed under this subdivision and the court orders the return of the seized property, the court shall order that filing fees be reimbursed to the person who filed the demand. In addition, the court may order the payment of reasonable costs, expenses, and attorney fees under section 549.21, subdivision 2. If the court orders payment of these costs, they must be paid from forfeited money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property from the appropriate law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the same proportion as they would be distributed under section 609.5315, subdivision 5.

**History:** 1991 c 323 s 2,3

#### **609.5317 REAL PROPERTY; SEIZURES.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 3, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 4. Limitations.** This section shall not apply if the retail value of the controlled substance is less than \$100, but this section does not subject real property to forfeiture under section 609.5311 unless the retail value of the controlled substance is: (1) \$1,000 or more; or (2) there have been two previous controlled substance seizures involving the same tenant.

**History:** 1991 c 193 s 4

#### **609.535 ISSUANCE OF DISHONORED CHECKS.**

*[For text of subs 1 and 2, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 2a. Penalties.** (a) A person who is convicted of issuing a dishonored check under subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the value of the dishonored check, or checks aggregated under paragraph (b), is more than \$250; or

(2) 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 dishonored check, or checks aggregated under paragraph (b), is not more than \$250.

(b) In a prosecution under this subdivision, the value of dishonored checks issued by the defendant in violation of this subdivision within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the dishonored checks was issued for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

*[For text of subs 3 to 5, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 6. Release of account information to law enforcement authorities.** A drawee shall release the information specified below to any state, county, or local law enforcement or prosecuting authority which certifies in writing that it is investigating or prosecuting a complaint against the drawer under this section or section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3)(a), and that 15 days have elapsed since the mailing of the notice of dishonor required by subdivisions 3 and 8. This subdivision applies to the following information relating to the drawer's account:

- (1) Documents relating to the opening of the account by the drawer;
- (2) Notices regarding nonsufficient funds, overdrafts, and the dishonor of any check drawn on the account within a period of six months of the date of request;
- (3) Periodic statements mailed to the drawer by the drawee for the periods immediately prior to, during, and subsequent to the issuance of any check which is the subject of the investigation or prosecution; or
- (4) The last known home and business addresses and telephone numbers of the drawer.

The drawee shall release all of the information described in clauses (1) to (4) that it possesses within ten days after receipt of a request conforming to all of the provisions of this subdivision. The drawee may not impose a fee for furnishing this information to law enforcement or prosecuting authorities.

A drawee is not liable in a criminal or civil proceeding for releasing information in accordance with this subdivision.

**Subd. 7. Release of account information to payee or holder.** (a) A drawee shall release the information specified in paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (3) to the payee or holder of a check that has been dishonored who makes a written request for this information and states in writing that the check has been dishonored and that 30 days have elapsed since the mailing of the notice described in subdivision 8 and who accompanies this request with a copy of the dishonored check and a copy of the notice of dishonor.

The requesting payee or holder shall notify the drawee immediately to cancel this request if payment is made before the drawee has released this information.

(b) This subdivision applies to the following information relating to the drawer's account:

(1) Whether at the time the check was issued or presented for payment the drawer had sufficient funds or credit with the drawee, and whether at that time the account was open, closed, or restricted for any reason and the date it was closed or restricted;

(2) The last known home address and telephone number of the drawer. The drawee may not release the address or telephone number of the place of employment of the drawer unless the drawer is a business entity or the place of employment is the home; and

(3) A statement as to whether the aggregated value of dishonored checks attributable to the drawer within six months before or after the date of the dishonored check exceeds \$250; for purposes of this clause, a check is not dishonored if payment was not made pursuant to a stop payment order.

The drawee shall release all of the information described in clauses (1) to (3) that it possesses within ten days after receipt of a request conforming to all of the provisions of this subdivision. The drawee may require the person requesting the information to pay the reasonable costs, not to exceed 15 cents per page, of reproducing and mailing the requested information.

(c) A drawee is not liable in a criminal or civil proceeding for releasing information in accordance with this subdivision.

*[For text of subd 8, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 256 s 11-13

## **609.591 DAMAGE TO TIMBER OR WOOD PROCESSING AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.**

**Subdivision 1. Definition.** As used in this section and section 609.592, "timber" means trees, whether standing or down, that will produce forest products of value including but not limited to logs, posts, poles, bolts, pulpwood, cordwood, lumber, and decorative material.

**Subd. 2. Crime.** Whoever, without claim of right or consent of the owner, drives, places, or fastens in timber any device of iron, steel, ceramic, or other substance suffi-

ciently hard to damage saws or wood processing or manufacturing equipment, with the intent to hinder the logging or the processing of timber, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivisions 3 and 4.

**Subd. 3. Penalties.** A person convicted of violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

- (1) if the violation caused great bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both;
- (2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

**Subd. 4. Restitution.** In addition to any sentence imposed under subdivision 3, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of violating this section, or of violating section 609.595 by damaging timber or commercial wood processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment to pay restitution to the owner of the damaged property.

**History:** 1991 c 180 s 1

### **609.592 POSSESSION OF TIMBER DAMAGE DEVICES.**

Whoever commits any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) possesses a device of iron, steel, ceramic, or other substance sufficiently hard to damage saws, wood processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment, with the intent to use the device to hinder the logging or the processing of timber; or
- (2) possesses a chemical or biological substance, mechanical equipment, or tool with the intent to use it or permit its use to damage timber processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment.

**History:** 1991 c 180 s 2

### **609.66 DANGEROUS WEAPONS.**

**Subdivision 1. Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor crimes.** (a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

- (1) recklessly handles or uses a gun or other dangerous weapon or explosive so as to endanger the safety of another; or
- (2) intentionally points a gun of any kind, capable of injuring or killing a human being and whether loaded or unloaded, at or toward another; or
- (3) manufactures or sells for any unlawful purpose any weapon known as a slung-shot or sand club; or
- (4) manufactures, transfers, or possesses metal knuckles or a switch blade knife opening automatically; or
- (5) possesses any other dangerous article or substance for the purpose of being used unlawfully as a weapon against another; or
- (6) outside of a municipality and without the parent's or guardian's consent, furnishes a child under 14 years of age, or as a parent or guardian permits the child to handle or use, outside of the parent's or guardian's presence, a firearm or airgun of any kind, or any ammunition or explosive.

Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under clause (6).

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:

- (1) if the act was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both; or
- (2) otherwise, including where the act was committed on residential premises within a zone described in clause (1) if the offender was at the time an owner, tenant, or invitee for a lawful purpose with respect to those residential premises, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both.

**Subd. 1a. Felony crimes.** (a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

(1) sells or has in possession any device designed to silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm; or

(2) intentionally discharges a firearm under circumstances that endanger the safety of another.

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both; or

(2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

**Subd. 1b. Felony; furnishing to minors.** Whoever, in any municipality of this state, furnishes a minor under 18 years of age with a firearm, airgun, ammunition, or explosive without the prior consent of the minor's parent or guardian or of the police department of the municipality is guilty of a felony and 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. Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under this subdivision.

**Subd. 1c. Felony; furnishing a dangerous weapon.** Whoever recklessly furnishes a person with a dangerous weapon in conscious disregard of a known substantial risk that the object will be possessed or used in furtherance of a felony crime of violence is guilty of a felony and 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.

**Subd. 2. Exceptions.** Nothing in this section prohibits the possession of the articles mentioned by museums or collectors of art or for other lawful purposes of public exhibition.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 33

## **609.662 SHOOTING VICTIM; DUTY TO RENDER AID.**

**Subdivision 1. Definition.** As used in this section, "reasonable assistance" means aid appropriate to the circumstances, and includes obtaining or attempting to obtain assistance from a conservation or law enforcement officer, or from medical personnel.

**Subd. 2. Duty to render aid.** (a) A person who discharges a firearm and knows or has reason to know that the discharge has caused bodily harm to another person, shall:

(1) immediately investigate the extent of the person's injuries; and

(2) render immediate reasonable assistance to the injured person.

(b) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the injured person suffered death or great bodily harm as a result of the discharge, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both;

(2) if the injured person suffered substantial bodily harm as a result of the discharge, to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both;

(3) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

(c) Notwithstanding section 609.035 or 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under this subdivision is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

**Subd. 3. Duty of witness.** (a) A person who witnesses the discharge of a firearm and knows or has reason to know that the discharge caused bodily harm to a person shall:

- (1) immediately investigate the extent of the injuries; and
- (2) render immediate reasonable assistance to the injured person.

(b) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the defendant was a companion of the person who discharged the firearm at the time of the discharge, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both;

(2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both.

**Subd. 4. Defense.** It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant failed to investigate or render assistance as required under this section because the defendant reasonably perceived that these actions could not be taken without a significant risk of bodily harm to the defendant or others.

**Subd. 5. Witnesses; immunity from civil liability.** Any person who is subject to the duty imposed by subdivision 3 who, without compensation or expectation of compensation, renders assistance to the injured person, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by that person in rendering the assistance unless that person acts in a willful and wanton or reckless manner in rendering the assistance. Any person who is subject to the duty imposed by subdivision 3 who renders assistance during the course of regular employment and receives compensation or expects to receive compensation for rendering the assistance, shall be excluded from the protection of this subdivision.

*History: 1991 c 243 s 2*

#### **609.663 DISPLAY OF HANDGUN AMMUNITION.**

It is a petty misdemeanor to display centerfire metallic-case handgun ammunition for sale to the public in a manner that makes the ammunition directly accessible to persons under the age of 18 years, other than employees or agents of the seller, unless the display is under observation of the seller or the seller's employee or agent, or the seller takes reasonable steps to exclude underage persons from the immediate vicinity of the display. Ammunition displayed in an enclosed display case or behind a counter is not directly accessible. This section does not apply to ammunition suitable for big game hunting.

*History: 1991 c 251 s 1*

#### **609.671 ENVIRONMENT; CRIMINAL PENALTIES.**

**Subdivision 1. Definitions.** The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

- (a) "Agency" means the pollution control agency.
- (b) "Deliver" or "delivery" means the transfer of possession of hazardous waste, with or without consideration.
- (c) "Dispose" or "disposal" has the meaning given it in section 115A.03, subdivision 9.
- (d) "Hazardous air pollutant" means an air pollutant listed under United States Code, title 42, section 7412(b).
- (e) "Hazardous waste" means any waste identified as hazardous under the authority of section 116.07, subdivision 4, except for those wastes exempted under Minnesota Rules, part 7045.0120, wastes generated under Minnesota Rules, part 7045.0213 or 7045.0304, and household appliances.
- (f) "Permit" means a permit issued by the pollution control agency under chapter 115 or 116 or the rules promulgated under those chapters including interim status for hazardous waste facilities.
- (g) "Solid waste" has the meaning given in section 116.06, subdivision 10.

(h) "Toxic pollutant" means a toxic pollutant on the list established under United States Code, title 33, section 1317.

**Subd. 2. Definition of knowing.** (a) For purposes of this section, an act is committed knowingly if it is done voluntarily and is not the result of negligence, mistake, accident, or circumstances that are beyond the control of the defendant. Whether an act was knowing may be inferred from the person's conduct, from the person's familiarity with the subject matter in question, or from all of the facts and circumstances connected with the case. Knowledge may also be established by evidence that the person took affirmative steps to shield the person from relevant information. Proof of knowledge does not require that a person knew a particular act or failure to act was a violation of law or that the person had specific knowledge of the regulatory limits or testing procedures involved in a case.

(b) Knowledge of a corporate official may be established under paragraph (a) or by proof that the person is a responsible corporate official. To prove that a person is a responsible corporate official, it must be shown that:

- (1) the person is an official of the corporation, not merely an employee;
- (2) the person has direct control of or supervisory responsibility for the activities related to the alleged violation, but not solely that the person held a certain job or position in a corporation; and
- (3) the person had information regarding the offense for which the defendant is charged that would lead a reasonable and prudent person in the defendant's position to learn the actual facts.

(c) Knowledge of a corporation may be established by showing that an illegal act was performed by an agent acting on behalf of the corporation within the scope of employment and in furtherance of the corporation's business interest, unless a high managerial person with direct supervisory authority over the agent demonstrated due diligence to prevent the crime's commission.

**Subd. 3. Knowing endangerment.** (a) A person is guilty of a felony if the person:

- (1) commits an act described in subdivision 4, 5, 8, paragraph (a), or 12; and
- (2) at the time of the violation knowingly places another person in imminent danger of death, great bodily harm, or substantial bodily harm.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, except that a defendant that is an organization may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.

**Subd. 4. Hazardous waste; unlawful disposal or abandonment.** A person who knowingly disposes of or abandons hazardous waste or arranges for the disposal of hazardous waste at a location other than one authorized by the pollution control agency or the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or in violation of any material term or condition of a hazardous waste facility permit, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000, or both.

**Subd. 5. Hazardous waste; unlawful treatment, storage, transportation, or delivery.** (a) A person is guilty of a felony who knowingly does any of the following:

(1) delivers hazardous waste to any person other than a person who is authorized to receive the waste under rules adopted under section 116.07, subdivision 4, or under United States Code, title 42, sections 6921 to 6938;

(2) treats or stores hazardous waste without a permit if a permit is required, or in violation of a material term or condition of a permit held by the person, unless:

(i) the person notifies the agency prior to the time a permit would be required that the person will be treating or storing waste without a permit; or

(ii) for a violation of a material term or condition of a permit, the person immediately notifies the agency issuing the permit of the circumstances of the violation as soon as the person becomes aware of the violation;

(3) transports hazardous waste to any location other than a facility that is authorized to receive, treat, store, or dispose of the hazardous waste under rules adopted under section 116.07, subdivision 4, or under United States Code, title 42, sections 6921 to 6938;

(4) transports hazardous waste without a manifest as required by the rules under sections 116.07, subdivision 4, and 221.172; or

(5) transports hazardous waste without a license required for the transportation of hazardous waste by chapter 221.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both. A person convicted for a second or subsequent offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000, or both.

**Subd. 6. Negligent violation as gross misdemeanor.** A person who commits any of the acts set forth in subdivision 4, 5, or 12 as a result of the person's gross negligence is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$15,000, or both.

**Subd. 7. Prosecution.** When two or more offenses in violation of this section are committed by the same person in two or more counties within a two-year period, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed.

**Subd. 8. Water pollution.** (a) A person is guilty of a felony who knowingly:

(1) causes the violation of an effluent standard or limitation for a toxic pollutant in a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit or state disposal system permit;

(2) introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works a hazardous substance that the person knew or reasonably should have known is likely to cause personal injury or property damage; or

(3) except in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and permits, introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works a hazardous substance that causes the treatment works to violate an effluent limitation or condition of the treatment works' national pollutant discharge elimination system permit.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), "hazardous substance" means a substance on the list established under United States Code, title 33, section 1321(b).

(c) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or both.

(d) A person is guilty of a crime who knowingly:

(1) violates any effluent standard or limitation, or any water quality standard adopted by the agency;

(2) violates any material term or condition of a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit or state disposal system permit;

(3) fails to carry out any recording, reporting, monitoring, sampling, or information gathering requirement provided for under chapter 115 or 116; or

(4) fails to file a discharge monitoring report or other document required for compliance with a national pollutant discharge elimination system or state disposal system permit.

(e) A person convicted under paragraph (d) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to payment of a fine of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or both. A person convicted for a second or subsequent offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or both.

**Subd. 9. False statements; tampering.** (a) A person is guilty of a felony who knowingly:



(1) makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in; omits material information from; or alters, conceals, or fails to file or maintain a notice, application, record, report, plan, manifest, permit, license, or other document required under sections 103F.701 to 103F.761; chapter 115 or 116; or the hazardous waste transportation requirements of chapter 221; or

(2) falsifies, tampers with, renders inaccurate, or fails to install any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed for the purpose of compliance with sections 103F.701 to 103F.761 or chapter 115 or 116.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

**Subd. 10. Failure to report a release of a hazardous substance or an extremely hazardous substance.** (a) A person is, upon conviction, subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 or imprisonment for up to two years, or both, who:

(1) is required to report the release of a hazardous substance under United States Code, title 42, section 9603, or the release of an extremely hazardous substance under United States Code, title 42, section 11004;

(2) knows that a hazardous substance or an extremely hazardous substance has been released; and

(3) fails to provide immediate notification of the release of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance or an extremely hazardous substance to the state emergency response center, or a firefighting or law enforcement organization.

(b) For a second or subsequent conviction under this subdivision, the violator is subject to a fine of up to \$50,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a "hazardous substance" means a substance on the list established under United States Code, title 42, section 9602.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, an "extremely hazardous substance" means a substance on the list established under United States Code, title 42, section 11002.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, a "reportable quantity" means a quantity that must be reported under United States Code, title 42, section 9602 or 11002.

**Subd. 11. Infectious waste.** A person who knowingly disposes of or arranges for the disposal of infectious waste as defined in section 116.76 at a location or in a manner that is prohibited by section 116.78 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both. A person convicted a second or subsequent time under this subdivision is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both.

**Subd. 12. Air pollution.** (a) A person is guilty of a felony who knowingly:

(1) causes a violation of a national emission standard for a hazardous air pollutant adopted under United States Code, title 42, section 7412; or

(2) causes a violation of an emission standard, limitation, or operational limitation for a hazardous air pollutant established in a permit issued by the pollution control agency.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or both.

**Subd. 13. Solid waste disposal.** (a) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who:

(1) knowingly disposes of solid waste at, transports solid waste to, or arranges for disposal of solid waste at a location that does not have a required permit for the disposal of solid waste; and

(2) does so in exchange for or in expectation of money or other consideration.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$15,000, or both.

**Subd. 14. Defense.** Except for intentional violations, a person is not guilty of a

crime for air quality violations under subdivision 6 or 12, or for water quality violations under subdivision 8, if the person notified the pollution control agency of the violation as soon as the person discovered the violation and took steps to promptly remedy the violation.

**History:** 1991 c 347 art 3 s 4

#### **609.72 DISORDERLY CONDUCT.**

Subdivision 1. Whoever does any of the following in a public or private place, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know that it will, or will tend to, alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or breach of the peace, is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor:

- (1) Engages in brawling or fighting; or
- (2) Disturbs an assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character; or
- (3) Engages in offensive, obscene, abusive, boisterous, or noisy conduct or in offensive, obscene, or abusive language tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger, or resentment in others.

A person does not violate this section if the person's disorderly conduct was caused by an epileptic seizure.

**History:** 1991 c 279 s 34

#### **609.748 HARASSMENT; RESTRAINING ORDER.**

*[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 3. **Contents of petition.** A petition for relief must allege facts sufficient to show the following:

- (1) the name of the alleged harassment victim;
- (2) the name of the respondent; and
- (3) that the respondent has engaged in harassment.

The petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances from which relief is sought. The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition under this section and shall advise the petitioner of the right to sue in forma pauperis under section 563.01.

Subd. 4. **Temporary restraining order.** (a) The court may issue a temporary restraining order ordering the respondent to cease or avoid the harassment of another person or to have no contact with that person if the petitioner files a petition in compliance with subdivision 3 and if the court finds reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has engaged in harassment.

(b) Notice need not be given to the respondent before the court issues a temporary restraining order under this subdivision. A temporary restraining order may be entered only against the respondent named in the petition.

(c) The temporary restraining order is in effect until a hearing is held on the issuance of a restraining order under subdivision 5. The court shall hold the hearing on the issuance of a restraining order within 14 days after the temporary restraining order is issued unless (1) the time period is extended upon written consent of the parties; or (2) the time period is extended by the court for one additional 14-day period upon a showing that the respondent has not been served with a copy of the temporary restraining order despite the exercise of due diligence.

*[For text of subds 5 to 8, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 170 s 1,2.

**609.75 GAMBLING; DEFINITIONS.**

**Subdivision 1. Lottery.** (a) A lottery is a plan which provides for the distribution of money, property or other reward or benefit to persons selected by chance from among participants some or all of whom have given a consideration for the chance of being selected. A participant's payment for use of a 900 telephone number or another means of communication that results in payment to the sponsor of the plan constitutes consideration under this paragraph.

(b) An in-package chance promotion is not a lottery if all of the following are met:

(1) participation is available, free and without purchase of the package, from the retailer or by mail or toll-free telephone request to the sponsor for entry or for a game piece;

(2) the label of the promotional package and any related advertising clearly states any method of participation and the scheduled termination date of the promotion;

(3) the sponsor on request provides a retailer with a supply of entry forms or game pieces adequate to permit free participation in the promotion by the retailer's customers;

(4) the sponsor does not misrepresent a participant's chances of winning any prize;

(5) the sponsor randomly distributes all game pieces and maintains records of random distribution for at least one year after the termination date of the promotion;

(6) all prizes are randomly awarded if game pieces are not used in the promotion; and

(7) the sponsor provides on request of a state agency a record of the names and addresses of all winners of prizes valued at \$100 or more, if the request is made within one year after the termination date of the promotion.

(c) Except as provided by section 349.40, acts in this state in furtherance of a lottery conducted outside of this state are included notwithstanding its validity where conducted.

(d) The distribution of property, or other reward or benefit by an employer to persons selected by chance from among participants who have made a contribution through a payroll or pension deduction campaign to a registered combined charitable organization, within the meaning of section 309.501, as a precondition to the chance of being selected, is not a lottery if:

(1) all of the persons eligible to be selected are employed by or retirees of the employer;

(2) the cost of the property or other reward or benefit distributed and all costs associated with the distribution are borne by the employer; and

(3) the total amount actually expended by the employer to obtain the property or other rewards or benefits distributed by the employer during the calendar year does not exceed \$500.

*[For text of subs 2 and 3, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 4. Gambling device.** A gambling device is a contrivance which for a consideration affords the player an opportunity to obtain something of value, other than free plays, automatically from the machine or otherwise, the award of which is determined principally by chance. "Gambling device" also includes a video game of chance, as defined in subdivision 8.

*[For text of subs 5 to 7, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 8. Video game of chance.** A video game of chance is a game or device that simulates one or more games commonly referred to as poker, blackjack, craps, hi-lo, roulette, or other common gambling forms, though not offering any type of pecuniary award or gain to players. The term also includes any video game having one or more of the following characteristics:

(1) it is primarily a game of chance, and has no substantial elements of skill involved;

(2) it awards game credits or replays and contains a meter or device that records unplayed credits or replays.

Subd. 9. **900 telephone number.** A 900 telephone number is a ten-digit number, the first three numbers of which are from 900 to 999.

**History:** 1991 c 336 art 2 s 43-46

#### **609.755 ACTS OF OR RELATING TO GAMBLING.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) makes a bet;
- (2) sells or transfers a chance to participate in a lottery;
- (3) disseminates information about a lottery, except a lottery conducted by an adjoining state, with intent to encourage participation therein;
- (4) permits a structure or location owned or occupied by the actor or under the actor's control to be used as a gambling place; or
- (5) operates a gambling device.

Clause (5) does not prohibit operation of a gambling device in a person's dwelling for amusement purposes in a manner that does not afford players an opportunity to obtain anything of value.

**History:** 1991 c 336 art 2 s 47

#### **609.76 OTHER ACTS RELATING TO GAMBLING.**

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanors.** Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both:

- (1) maintains or operates a gambling place or operates a bucket shop;
- (2) intentionally participates in the income of a gambling place or bucket shop;
- (3) conducts a lottery, or, with intent to conduct a lottery, possesses facilities for doing so;
- (4) sets up for use for the purpose of gambling, or collects the proceeds of, any gambling device or bucket shop;
- (5) except as provided in section 299L.07, manufactures, sells, offers for sale, or otherwise provides, in whole or any part thereof, any gambling device including those defined in section 349.30, subdivision 2;
- (6) with intent that it be so used, manufactures, sells, or offers for sale any facility for conducting a lottery, except as provided by section 349.40; or
- (7) receives, records, or forwards bets or offers to bet or, with intent to receive, record, or forward bets or offers to bet, possesses facilities to do so.

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 336 art 2 s 48

#### **609.892 DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** The definitions in this section apply to sections 237.73, 609.892, and 609.893.

*[For text of subds 2 to 7, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 199 art 1 s 86

#### **609.902 DEFINITIONS.**

*[For text of subds 1 to 3, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 4. **Criminal act.** "Criminal act" means conduct constituting, or a conspiracy

or attempt to commit, a felony violation of chapter 152, or a felony violation of section 297D.09; 299F.79; 299F.80; 299F.811; 299F.815; 299F.82; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.228; 609.235; 609.245; 609.25; 609.27; 609.322; 609.323; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.42; 609.48; 609.485; 609.495; 609.496; 609.497; 609.498; 609.52, subdivision 2, if the offense is punishable under subdivision 3, clause (3)(b) or clause 3(d)(v) or (vi); 609.53; 609.561; 609.562; 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2; 609.67; 609.687; 609.713; 609.86; 624.713; or 624.74. "Criminal act" also includes conduct constituting, or a conspiracy or attempt to commit, a felony violation of section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), or (16) if the violation involves an insurance company as defined in section 60A.02, subdivision 4, a nonprofit health service plan corporation regulated under chapter 62C, a health maintenance organization regulated under chapter 62D, or a fraternal beneficiary association regulated under chapter 64B.

*[For text of subds 5 to 10, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 325 art 17 s 1