

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

OFFENSES

ARTICLE 1 - IN GENERAL	PAGES
13.0101 Criminal Contempt	129
13.0102 Hindering Proceedings by Disorderly Conduct	129
13.0103 Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Police Officer	129
13.0104 Interference with Officers	130
13.0105 False Alarms or False Reports	130
 ARTICLE 2 - OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	
13.0201 Simple Assault	130
13.0202 Sexual Assault	131
13.0203 Harassment	131
 ARTICLE 3 - OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	
 DIVISION 1 - PROPERTY DESTRUCTION AND CRIMINAL INTRUSION	
13.0301 Criminal Mischief	131-132
13.0302 Tampering with or Damaging a Public Service	132
13.0303 Consent as a Defense and Definition of “of another” for Criminal Mischief or Tampering with or Damaging a Public Service	132
13.0304 Criminal Trespass	132
 DIVISION 3 - THEFT AND RELATED OFFENSES	
13.0305 Consolidated Theft Offenses	132-133
13.0306 Theft of Property	133
13.0307 Theft of Services	133
13.0308 Theft of Property Lost, Misplaced or Delivered by Mistake	133
13.0309 Thefts Punishable under City Ordinances	133-134
13.0310 Defrauding Secured Creditors	134
13.0311 Retail Theft - Shoplifting	134-136
13.0312 Defenses and Proof as to Theft and Related Offenses	136
13.0313 Definitions	136-139
13.0314 Making or Uttering Slugs	139-140
 ARTICLE 4 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, SAFETY AND SENSIBILITIES	
 DIVISION 1 - RIOT	
13.0401 Engaging in a Riot	140
13.0402 Disobedience of Public Safety Orders Under Riot Conditions	140
 DIVISION 2 - DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND LOITERING	
13.0403 Disorderly Conduct	140-141
13.0404 Defense When Conduct Consists of Speech or Other Expression	141
	127
13.0405 Loitering	141-142

DIVISION 3 - GAMBLING	
13.0406 Gambling	142
DIVISION 4 - SEXUAL OFFENSES	
13.0407 Prostitution	143
13.0408 Unlawful Cohabitation	143
DIVISION 5 - SUNDAY BUSINESS OR LABOR	
13.0409 Business or Labor on Sunday	143
DIVISION 6 - CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	
13.0410 Cruelty to Animals	143-144
DIVISION 7 - ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES	
13.0411 Persons Less Than Twenty-one (21) Years Prohibited - Exceptions	144
13.0412 Misrepresentation of Age - Obligation of Licensee	144-145
13.0413 Bottle Clubs Prohibited	145
13.0414 Public Intoxication - Assistance - Medical Care	145
13.0415 No Prosecution for Intoxication	145
DIVISION 8 - PROTECTION OF MINOR	
13.0416 Objectionable Materials or Performance - Display to Minors - Definitions - Penalty	145-146
DIVISION 9 - REGULATION OF MINORS	
13.0417 Curfew - General Regulations	146
ARTICLE 5 - SENTENCING	
13.0501 Classification of Offenses	146-147
13.0502 Sentencing Alternatives	147-148
13.0503 Procedure for Trial of Infraction - Incidents	148
13.0504 Special Sanction for Organizations	149
13.0505 Factors to be Considered in Sentencing	149
13.0506 Imposition of Fine - Response to Non-Payment	150
13.0507 Incidents of Probation	150
13.0508 Conditions of Probation - Revocation	150-152
13.0509 Restitution or Reparation - Procedures	152
13.0510 Merger of Sentences - Sentencing for Multiple Offenses	152
ARTICLE 6 - PENALTIES	
13.0601 Penalties	153

ARTICLE 1 - IN GENERAL

13.0101 Criminal Contempt

1. The Municipal Court has power to punish for contempt of its authority only for the following offenses:
 - a. Misbehavior of any person in its presence or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice;
 - b. Misbehavior of any of its officers in their official transactions; or
 - c. Disobedience or resistance to its lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command.
2. Except as otherwise provided, a criminal contempt proceeding under this section shall be deemed a prosecution for an offense for the purposes of North Dakota Century Code Chapter 12.1-01 through 12.1-05, North Dakota Century Code Chapter 12.1-32, and Article 5 of this chapter.
3. A criminal contempt proceeding under this section is not a bar to subsequent prosecution for a specific offense if the court certifies in the judgment of conviction of criminal contempt, or the order terminating the proceeding without acquittal or dismissal, that a summary criminal contempt proceeding was necessary to prevent repetition of misbehavior disruptive of an ongoing proceeding and that subsequent prosecution, the defendant shall receive credit for all time spent in custody and any fine paid by him pursuant to the criminal contempt proceeding.
4. This section shall not be construed to deprive a court of its power, by civil contempt proceedings, to compel compliance with its lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command or to compensate a complainant for losses sustained by reason of disobedience or resistance thereto, in accordance with the prevailing usage of law and equity, including the power of detention.

13.0102 Hindering Proceedings by Disorderly Conduct

A person is guilty of an offense if he recklessly hinders an official city proceeding by noise or violent or tumultuous behavior or disturbance.

13.0103 Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Police Officer

Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring his vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle, when given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor. The police officer giving such signal shall be in uniform, prominently displaying his badge of office, and his vehicle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 39-10-71).

13.0104 Interference with Officers

No person in the city shall resist any police or fire officer, any member of the police or fire departments, or any person duly empowered with police or fire authority, while in the discharge or apparent discharge of his duty.

13.0105 False Alarms or False Reports

No person in the city shall intentionally make, Turn in, or give a false alarm of fire, or of need for police or ambulance assistance, or aid or abet in the commission of such act. No person in the city shall make to, or file with, the police department of the city any false, misleading or unfounded statement or report concerning the commission or alleged commission of any crime occurring in the city.

ARTICLE 2 - OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

13.0201 Simple Assault

1. A person is guilty of an offense if he:
 - a. Willfully causes bodily injury to another human being; or
 - b. Negligently causes bodily injury to another human being by means of a firearm, destructive device, or other weapon, the use of which against a human being is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.
2. Consent to the conduct causing bodily injury by all persons injured by the conduct is an offense if:
 - a. Neither the injury inflicted nor the injury threatened is such as to jeopardize life or seriously impair health;
 - b. The conduct and the injury are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a lawful athletic contest or competitive sport; or
 - c. The conduct and the injury are reasonably foreseeable hazards of an occupation or profession or of medical or scientific experimentation conducted by recognized methods and the persons subjected to such conduct or injury having been made aware of the risk involved, consent to the performance of the conduct or the infliction of the injury.
3. Assent does not constitute consent, within the meaning of this ordinance, if:
 - a. It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such incompetence is manifest or known to the actor;
 - b. It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication, is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
 - c. It is induced by force, duress or deceptions.

13.0202 Sexual Assault

A person who knowingly has sexual contact with another, or who causes such other person to have sexual contact with him, is guilty of an offense if:

1. He knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the contact is offense to the other person;

2. He knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders him or her incapable of understanding the nature of his or her conduct;
3. He or someone with his knowledge has substantially impaired the other person's power to appraise or control his or her conduct, by administering or employing without the other's knowledge intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;
4. The other person is in official custody or detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over him or her.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-20-07.)

13.0203 Harassment

A person is guilty of an offense if, with intent to frighten or harass another, he:

1. Makes a telephone call anonymously or in offensively coarse language;
2. Makes repeated telephone calls, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or
3. Communicates a falsehood by telephone and causes mental anguish.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code. Section 12.1-17(1)(b), (c) (d).)

ARTICLE 3 - OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

DIVISION 1. PROPERTY DESTRUCTION AND CRIMINAL INTRUSION

13.0301 Criminal Mischief - Penalty

A person is guilty of an offense is he:

1. Willfully tampers with tangible property of another so as to endanger person or property; or
2. Willfully damages tangible property of another.

Conduct if punishable as criminal mischief under this ordinance when pecuniary loss, if intentionally caused, is not in excess of One Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$100.00); if recklessly caused, is not in excess of Two Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$200.00); and if the damages to tangible property of another are not by means of an explosive or a destructive device.

3. The penalty for the offense of criminal mischief may not exceed a fine of One Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$1000.00), imprisonment for thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

131

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-21-05 and North Dakota Century Code Section 40-05-05 as amended by S. B. 2217 in 1975 and S. B. 2534 in 1977.)

13.0302 Tampering with or Damaging a Public Service

A person is guilty of an offense if he negligently causes a substantial interruption or impairment of a public communication, transportation, supply of water, gas, power or other public service by:

1. Tampering with or damaging the tangible property of another;

2. Incapacitating an operator of such service; or
3. Negligently damaging the tangible property of another by fire, explosives or other dangerous means.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-21-06.)

13.0303 Consent as a Defense and Definition of “of another” for Criminal Mischief or Tampering with or Damaging a Public Service

For prosecution of criminal mischief under 13.0301 or tampering with or damaging a public service under 13.0302.

1. Whenever it is an element of the offense that the property is of another, it is a defense to a prosecution under those sections that the other has consented to the actor’s conduct with respect to the property.
2. Property is that “of another” if anyone other than the actor has a possessor or proprietary interest therein.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-21-07 and 08(2).)

13.0304 Criminal Trespass

A person is guilty of an offense if, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he enters or remains in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by actual communication to the actor by the person in charge of the premises or other authorized person or by posting in a manner reasonable likely to come to the attention of intruders. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-22-03(3).)

DIVISION 2. THEFT AND RELATED OFFENSES

13.0305 Consolidated Theft Offenses

1. Conduct denominated theft in 13.0306 to 13.0308 constitutes a single offense designed to include the separate offenses heretofore known as larceny, stealing, purloining, embezzlement, obtaining money or property by false pretenses, extortion, blackmail, fraudulent conversion, receiving stolen property, misappropriation of public funds, swindling and the like.
2. A charge of theft under 13.0306 to 13.0308 which fairly apprises the defendant of the nature of the charges against him shall not be deemed insufficient because it fails to specify a particular
132
category of theft. The defendant may be found guilty of theft under such charge if his conduct falls under 13.0306 to 13.0308, so long as the conduct proved is sufficiently related to the conduct charged that the accused is not unfairly surprised by the case he must meet.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-01.)

13.0306 Theft of Property

A person is guilty of theft if he:

1. Knowingly takes or exercises unauthorized control over, or makes an unauthorized transfer of an interest in, the property of another with intent to deprive the owner thereof;
2. Knowingly obtains the property of another by deception or by threat with intent to deprive the owner thereof, or intentionally deprives another of his property by deception or by threat; or

3. Knowingly receives, retains or disposes of property of another which has been stolen, with intent to deprive the owner thereof.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-02.)

13.0307 Theft of Services

A person is guilty of theft if:

1. He intentionally obtains services, known by him to be available only for compensation, by deception, threat, false token or other means to avoid payment for the services; or
2. Having control over the disposition of services of another to which he is not entitled, he knowingly diverts those services to his own benefit or to the benefit of another not entitled thereto.

Where compensations for services is ordinarily paid immediately upon their rendition, as in the case of hotels, restaurants, and comparable establishments, absconding without payment or making provision to pay is prima facie evidence that the services were obtained by deception. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-03).

13.0308 Theft of Property Lost, Mislaid or Delivered by Mistake

A person is guilty of theft if he:

1. Retains or disposes of property of another when he knows it has been lost or mislaid; or
2. Retains or disposes of property of another when he knows it has been delivered under a mistake as to the identity of the recipient or as to the nature or amount of the property; and
3. With intent to deprive the owner of such property, he fails to take readily available and reasonable measures to restore the property to a person entitled to have it. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-04).

13.0309 Thefts Punishable Under City Ordinances

Theft under 13.0306 to 13.0308 may be punished as an offense against the city ordinances if the
133

highest value by any reasonable standard, regardless of the actor's knowledge of such value, of the property or services which were stolen by the actor, or which the actor believed that he was stealing, or which the actor could reasonably have anticipated to have been the property or services involved, does not exceed Two Hundred Fifty and No/100 Dollars (\$250.00) and if:

1. The theft was not committed by threat;
2. The theft was not committed by deception by one who stood in a confidential or fiduciary relationship to the victim of the theft;
3. The defendant was not a public servant or an officer or employee of a financial institution who committed the theft in the course of his official duties;
4. The property stolen is not a firearm, ammunition, explosive or destructive device, or an automobile, aircraft or other motor-propelled vehicle;

5. The property does not consist of any government file, record, document or other government paper stolen from any government office or from any public servant;
6. The defendant is not in the business of buying or selling stolen property and he does not receive, retain or dispose of the property in the course of that business;
7. The property stolen does not consist of any implement, paper or other thing uniquely associated with the preparation of any money, stamp, bond or other document, instrument or obligation of the State of North Dakota;
8. The property stolen does not consist of a key or other implement uniquely suited to provide access to property the theft of which would be a felony or was not stolen to gain such access.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-05).

13.0310 Defrauding Secured Creditors - Penalty

1. A person is guilty of an offense if he destroys, removes, conceals, encumbers, transfers or otherwise deals with property subject to a security interest with intent to prevent collection of the debt represented by the security interest or if he makes false statements at the time of sale as to the existence of security interest or as to the ownership or location of such property in the certificate provided for under Section 41-09-28.
2. The offense is a class C felony if the property has a value exceeding Five Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$500.00), and a class A misdemeanor in all other cases. Value is to be determined as provided in Subsection 6 of Section 12.1-23-05.

13.0311 Retail Theft - Shoplifting

1. Presumption. Any person concealing upon his person or among his belongings, or causing to be concealed upon the person or among the belongings of another, unpurchased merchandise displayed, held, offered or stored for sale in a retail mercantile establishment and removing it to a point beyond the last station for receiving payments in that retail mercantile establishment shall be prima facie presumed to have so concealed such merchandise with the intention of permanently depriving the merchant of possession or of the full retail value of such merchandise.
- 134
2. Detention of suspect - Procedure. Any peace officer or merchant who reasonably believes that a person has committed, or is in the process of committing theft may detain such person, on or off the premises of a retail mercantile establishment, in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time for all or any of the following purposes:
 - a. To require the person to identify himself;
 - b. To verify such identification;
 - c. To determine whether such person has in his possession unpurchased merchandise, and, if so, to recover such merchandise;
 - d. To inform a peace officer of the detention of the person and surrender custody of that person to a peace officer;
 - e. In the case of a minor, to inform a peace officer, the parents, guardian or other private person interested in the welfare of that minor of this detention and to surrender custody of said minor to the person informed.

3. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

- a. Merchandise: Means any item of tangible personal property and specifically includes shopping carts.
- b. Merchant: Means an owner or operator of any retail mercantile establishment or any agent, employee, lessee, consignee, officer, franchise or independent contractor or such owner or operator.
- c. Retail mercantile establishment: Means any place where merchandise is displayed, held, offered or stored for sale to the public.
- d. Premises of a retail mercantile establishment: Includes, but is not limited to, the retail mercantile establishment, any common use areas in shopping centers, and all parking areas set aside by a merchant, or on behalf of a merchant for the parking of vehicles for the convenience of the patrons of said retail mercantile establishment.
- e. Person: Means any natural person or individual.
- f. Full retail value: Means the merchant's stated or advertised price of the merchandise.
- g. Shopping Cart: Means those push carts of the type or types which are commonly provided by grocery stores, drugstores or other retail mercantile establishments for the use of the public in transporting commodities in stores and markets and, incidentally, from the stores to a place outside the store.
- h. An item is concealed within the meaning of this section if, even though there is some notice of its presence, the item itself is not visible through ordinary observation.

4. Theft of unpurchased merchandise, displayed, held, offered or stored for sale in a mercantile establishment from that establishment when open for business is "shoplifting" for which the offender may be assessed a penalty upon conviction not exceeding One Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$1000.00), imprisonment of thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

135

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Sections 51-21-01, 51-21-02, 51-21-03 and 40-05-06.)

13.0312 Defense and Proof as to Theft and Related Offenses

- 1. It is a defense to a prosecution under 13.0305 and 13.0303 that:
 - a. The actor honestly believed that he had a claim to the property or services involved which he was entitled to assert in the manner which forms the basis for the charge against him; or
 - b. The victim is the actor's spouse, but only when the property involved constitutes household or personal effects or other property normally accessible to both spouses and the parties involved are living together. The term "spouse", as used in this section, includes persons living together as husband and wife.
- 2. It does not constitute a defense to a prosecution for conduct constituting an offense in violation of 13.0305 and 13.0313 that:
 - a. Stratagem or deception, including the use of an undercover operative or law enforcement officer, was employed;

- b. A facility or an opportunity to engage in such conduct including offering for sale property not stolen as if it were stolen, was provided; or
 - c. Mere solicitation that would not induce an ordinary law-abiding person to engage in such conduct was made by a law enforcement officer to gain evidence against a person predisposed to engage in such conduct.
- 3. It shall be a prima facie case of theft under 13.0305 to 13.0303 if it is shown that a public servant or an officer, director, agent, employee of, or a person connected in any capacity with a financial institution:
 - a. Has failed to pay or account upon lawful demand for money or property entrusted to him as part of his official duties or if an audit reveals a shortage or falsification of his accounts.
 - b. Proof of the purchase or sale of stolen property as a price substantially below its fair market value, unless satisfactorily explained, gives rise to an inference that the person buying or selling the property was aware of the risk that it had been stolen.
 - c. Proof of the purchase or sale of stolen property by a dealer in property, out of the regular course of business, or without the usual indicia of ownership other than mere possession, unless satisfactorily explained, gives rise to an inference that the person buying or selling the property was aware of the risk that it had been stolen.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-09.)

13.0313 Definitions

For 13.0305 through 13.0312,

1. Deception means:

- Creating or reinforcing a false impression, including false impressions as to
136

fact, law, status, value, intention or other state of mind; but deception as to a person's intention to perform a promise shall not be inferred from the fact alone that he did not substantially perform the promise unless it is part of a continuing scheme to defraud; or
- b. Preventing another from acquiring information which would affect his judgment of a transaction; or
- c. Failing to correct a false impression which the actor previously created or reinforced, or which he knows to be influencing another to whom he stands in fiduciary or confidential relationship; or
- d. Failing to correct an impression which the actor previously created or reinforced and which the actor knows to have become false due to subsequent events; or
- e. Failing to disclose a lien, adverse claim, or other impediment to the enjoyment of property which he transfers or encumbers in consideration for the property obtained or in order to continue to deprive another of his property, whether such impediment is or is not valid, or is or is not a matter of official record; or
- f. Using a credit card, charge plate or any other instruments which purports to evidence an undertaking to pay for property or services delivered or rendered to or upon the order of a designated person or bearer (i.) where such instrument has been stolen,

forged, revoked or canceled, or where for any other reason its use by the actor is unauthorized, and (ii.) where the actor does not have the intention and ability to meet all obligations to the issuer arising out of his use of the instrument; or

g. Any other scheme to defraud. The term “deception” does not, however, include falsifications as to matters having no pecuniary significance, or puffing by statements unlikely to deceive ordinary persons in the group addressed. “Puffing” means an exaggerated commendation of wares in communications addressed to the public or to a class or group.

2. Deprive means:

- a. To withhold property or to cause it to be withheld either permanently or under such circumstances that a major portion of its economic value, or its use and benefit, has, in fact, been appropriated; or
- b. To withhold property or to cause it to be withheld with the intent to restore it only upon the payment of a reward or other compensation; or
- c. To dispose of property or use it or transfer any interest in it under circumstances that make its restoration, in fact, unlikely.

3. Fiduciary: Means a trustee, guardian, executor, administrator, receiver of any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or any person carrying on fiduciary functions on behalf of a corporation or other organization which is a fiduciary.

4. Financial institution: Means a bank, insurance company, credit union, safety deposit company, savings and loan association, investment trust or other organization held out to the public as a place of deposit of funds or medium of savings or collective investment.

137

5. Obtain means:

- a. In relation to property, to bring about a transfer or purported transfer of an interest in the property, whether to the actor or another; or
- b. In relation to services, to secure performance thereof.

6. Property: Means any money, tangible or intangible personal property, property (whether real or personal) the location of which can be changed (including things growing on, affixed to, or found in land and documents although the rights represented thereby have no physical location), contract right, chose-in-action, interest in or claim to wealth, credit or any other article or thing of value of any kind. “Property” also means real property, the location of which cannot be moved if the offense involves transfer or attempted transfer of an interest in the property.

7. Property of another: Means property in which a person other than the actor or in which a government has an interest without consent, regardless of the fact that the actor also has an interest in the property and regardless of the fact that the other person or government might be precluded from civil recovery because the property was used in an unlawful transaction or was subject to forfeiture as contraband. Property in possession of the actor shall not be deemed property of another who has a security interest therein, even if legal title is in the creditor pursuant to a conditional sales contract or other security agreement. “Owner” means any person or a government with an interest in property such that it is “property of another” as far as the actor is concerned.

8. Receiving: Means acquiring possession, control or title, or lending on the security of the property.
9. Services: Means labor, professional service, transportation, telephone, mail or other public service, gas, electricity and other public utility services, accommodations in hotels, restaurants, or elsewhere, admission to exhibitions, and use of vehicles or other property.
10. Stolen: Means property which has been the subject of theft or robbery or a vehicle which is received from a person who is then in violation of North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-06.
11. Threat: Means an expressed purpose, however communicated, to:
- a. Cause body injury in the future to the person threatened or to any other person; or
 - b. Cause damage to property; or
 - c. Subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or
 - d. Engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or
 - e. Accuse anyone of a crime; or
 - f. Expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject a person living or deceased, to hatred, contempt or ridicule or to impair another's credit or business repute; or
- 138
- g. Reveal any information sought to be concealed by the person threatened; or
 - h. Testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or
 - i. Take or withhold official action as a public servant to take or withhold action; or
 - j. Bring about or continue to strike, boycott or other similar collective action to obtain property or deprive another of his property which is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group which the actor purports to represent; or
 - k. Cause anyone to be dismissed from his employment, unless the property is demanded or obtained for lawful union purposes; or
 - 1. Do any other act which would not in itself substantially benefit the actor or a group he represents but which is calculated to harm another person in a substantial manner with respect to his health, safety, business, employment, calling, career, financial condition, reputation, or personal relationship. Upon a charge of theft, the receipt of property in consideration for taking or withholding official action shall be deemed to be theft by threat regardless of whether the owner voluntarily parted with his property or himself initiated the scheme.
12. Traffic means:
- a. To sell, transfer, distribute, dispense or otherwise dispose of to another person; or

- b. To buy, receive, possess or obtain control of, with intent to sell, transfer, distribute, dispense or otherwise dispose of to another person.

13. Dealer in property: Means a person who buys or sells property as a business.

13.0314 Making or Uttering Slugs

1. A person is guilty of an offense if he makes or utters a slug or slugs which do not exceed Fifty and No/100 Dollars (\$50.00) in value with intent to deprive a supplier of property or service sold or offered by means of a coin machine or with knowledge that he facilitating such a deprivation by another person.
2. In this section:
 - a. Slug: Means a metal, paper or other object which by virtue of its size, shape or any other quality is capable of being inserted, deposited or otherwise used in a coin machine as an improper but effective substitute for a genuine coin, bill or token;
 - b. Coin machine: Means a coin box, turnstile, vending machine, or other mechanical or electronic device or receptacle designed (I.) to receive a coin or bill of a certain denomination or a token made for the purpose; and (ii.) in return for the insertion or deposit thereof, automatically to offer, provide, assist in providing, or permit the acquisition of property or a public or private service.
 - c. Value: of the slugs means the value of the coins, bills or tokens for which they are capable of being substituted.

139

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-24-05.)

ARTICLE 4 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, SAFETY AND SENSIBILITIES

DIVISION 1. RIOT

13.0401 Engaging in a Riot

1. A person is guilty of an offense if he engages in a riot.
2. Riot: Means a public disturbance involving an assemblage of five(5) or more persons which by tumultuous and violent conduct creates grave danger of damage or injury to property or persons or substantially obstructs law enforcement or other government function.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-25-01(2) & 03.)

13.0402 Disobedience of Public Safety Orders Under Riot Conditions

A person is guilty of an offense if, during a riot as defined in 13.0401-(2) , or when one is immediately impending, he disobeys a reasonable public safety order to move, disperse or refrain from specified activities in the immediate vicinity of the riot. A public safety order is an order designated to prevent or control disorder, or promote the safety of persons or property, issued by the senior law enforcement official on the scene. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-25-04.)

DIVISION 2. DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND LOITERING

13.0403 Disorderly Conduct

1. A person is guilty of violating the ordinances of this city, if with intent to harass, annoy or alarm another person or in reckless disregard of the fact that another is harassed, annoyed or alarmed by his behavior, he:
 - a. Engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior;
 - b. In a public place, uses abusive, insulting or offensive language, or an abusive, insulting or offensive gesture, under circumstances in which such language by its very utterance or gesture, is likely to cause or provoke a disturbance or breach of the peace.
 - c. Makes unreasonable noise;
 - d. Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or the use of a public facility;
 - e. Persistently follows a person in or about a public place or places;
 - f. While loitering in a public place for the purpose of soliciting sexual contact, he solicits such contact;
 - g. Creates a hazardous or seriously alarming condition by any act which he is not licensed or privileges to do;
 - h. Enters on the property of another and for a lewd or unlawful purpose looks into a dwelling on the property through any window or other opening in the dwelling;
 - i. Not being a peace officer, discharges a firearm or displays a deadly weapon in a public place;
 - j. Exposes his genitals under circumstances in which, in fact, his conduct is likely to be observed by a person who would be offended or alarmed, and with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, including the actor;
 - k. Throws any missile in a public place or in any place where there is any person to be endangered thereby, although no injury to any person ensues; or
 - l. Creates, by chemical means, a noxious and unreasonable odor in a public place.
2. A person whose conduct violates Subdivisions a through g of Subsection 1 is guilty of an offense. A person whose conduct violates Subdivisions h through l of Subsection 1 is guilty of an infraction.
3. Prosecutions under Subdivisions b, e and f of Subsection 1 shall be instituted only upon complaint to a law enforcement officer by someone other than a law enforcement officer.

13.0404 Defense When Conduct Consists of Speech or Other Expression

1. If conduct that would otherwise violate 13.0403(1)(c) (unreasonable noise) or 13.0403(1)(d) (obstructing traffic or public facility) consists of speech or other communication, of gathering with others to hear or observe such speech or communication, or of gathering with others to picket or otherwise express in a non-violent manner a position on social, economic, political or religious questions, the actor must be ordered to move, disperse or otherwise remedy the violation prior to his arrest if he has not yet intentionally harmed the interests of others which those sections seek to protect.
2. The order required by this section may be given by a peace officer, a fireman, a person with authority to control the use of the premises or any person directly affected by violation.

3. It is a defense to prosecution under 13.0403(1)9c) or (d):
 - a. That in circumstances in which this section requires an order no order was given;
 - b. That an order, if given, was manifestly unreasonable in scope; or
 - c. That an order, if given, was promptly obeyed.

13.0405 Loitering

1. A person commits an infraction if he:
 - a. Loiters in a place, at a time or in a manner not usual for law-abiding individuals under circumstances that warrant alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity. Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether such alarm is warranted is the fact that the actor takes flight upon appearance of a peace officer, refuses to identify himself, or manifestly tries to conceal himself or any object.
 - b. Loiters in or about a school, college or university building or grounds, not having any reason or relationship involving custody of, or responsibility for, a pupil or
141
student, or any other specific, legitimate reason for being here, and not having written permission from a school administrator or other person authorized to grant such permission.
2. The word “loiter” means to delay or to stand idly around.
3. Unless flight by the actor or other circumstance makes it impracticable, a peace officer shall prior to any arrest for an infraction under this section, afford the actor an opportunity to dispel any alarm which would otherwise be warranted, by requesting him to identify himself and explain his presence and conduct.
4. No person shall be convicted of an offense under this section if the peace officer did not comply with Subsection 3, or if it appears at trial that the explanation given by the actor was true and, if believed by the peace officer at the time, would have dispelled the alarm.
5. It shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant’s acts were lawful and he was exercising his right of lawful assemble as a part of peaceful and orderly petition for the redress of grievances, either in the course of labor disputes or otherwise.

DIVISION 3. GAMBLING

13.0406 Gambling

1. It shall be an infraction to engage in gambling.
2. Gambling: Means risking any money, credit, deposit or other thing of value for gain, contingent, wholly or partially, upon lot, chance, the operation of gambling apparatus, or the happening or outcome of an event, including an election or sporting event, over which the person taking the risk has no control. Gambling does not include:
 - a. Lawful contest of skill, speed strength or endurance in which awards are made only to entrants or to the owners of entries; or

- b. Lawful business transactions or other acts or transactions now or hereafter expressly authorized by law.
- 3. Gambling apparatus: Means any devise, machine, paraphernalia or equipment that is used or usable in playing phases of any gambling activity, whether that activity consists of gambling between persons, or gambling by a person involving the playing of a machine. Gambling apparatus does not include an amusement game or devise as defined in North Dakota Century Code Section 53-03-01, or an antique "slot" machine twenty-five (25) years old or older which collected and possessed by a person as a hobby and is not maintained for the business of gambling
- 4. This ordinance shall not apply to gambling or games of chance conducted by a licensee under the authority of a valid license issued by the State of North Dakota.

DIVISION 4. SEXUAL OFFENSES

13.0407 Prostitution

- 1. A person is guilty of the offense of prostitution if he:
 - 142
 - a. Is an inmate of a house of prostitution or is otherwise engaged in sexual activity as a business.
 - b. Solicits another person with the intention of being hired to engage in sexual activity.
- 2. Testimony of a person against his or her spouse shall be admissible to prove offenses under this section involving the spouse's prostitution.
- 3. In this section:
 - a. Sexual activity: Means sexual act or sexual contact as those terms are defined in the North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-20-02.
 - b. A house of prostitution is any place where prostitution is regularly carried on by a person under the control, management or supervision of another.
 - c. An inmate is a prostitute who acts as such in or through the agency of a house of prostitution.

13.0408 Unlawful Cohabitation

A person is guilty of an offense if he or she lives openly and notoriously with a person of the opposite sex as a married couple without being married to the other person. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-20-10.)

DIVISION 5. SUNDAY BUSINESS OR LABOR

13.0409 Business or Labor on Sunday

Business on Sunday shall be permitted within the limits prescribed in the North Dakota Century Code Sections 5-02-05 and 5-02-02.1.

DIVISION 6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

13.0410 Cruelty to Animals

1. It is an offense for any person to:

- a. Overdrive, overload, torture, cruelly beat, neglect or unjustifiable injure, maim, mutilate or kill any animal, or cruelly work any animal when unfit for labor;
- b. Deprive any animal over which he has charge or control of necessary food, water or shelter;
- c. Keep any animal in any enclosure without exercise and wholesome change of air;
- d. Abandon any animal;
- e. Allow any maimed, sick, infirm or disabled animal of which he is the owner, or of which he has custody, to lie in any street, road or other public place for more than three (3) hours after notice;

143

- f. No person shall willfully instigate, or in any way further, any act of cruelty to any animal or animals or any act tending to produce such cruelty.

- g. Cage any animal for public display except as allowed by North Dakota Century Code Section 36-21.1-02(7);

- h. Administer or expose any known poisonous substance or noxious drug, whether mixed with meat or other food or not, which may be eaten or is eaten by any domestic animal,

2. The word "animal" includes every living animal except the human race; the word "torture;" or "cruelty" includes every act, omission, or neglect whereby unnecessary or unjustifiable pain, suffering or death shall be caused or permitted.

DIVISION 7. ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES

13.0411 Persons Less than Twenty-one (21) Years Prohibited - Exceptions

- 1. Any person under twenty-one (21) years of age purchasing, attempting to purchase, or being in possession of alcoholic beverages, or furnishing money to any person for such purchase, or entering any licensed premises where such beverages are being sold or displayed, except as provided by Subsection 2, is guilty of an offense and shall, if a fine is imposed, be fined not less than Three Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$300.00). The court may, under this Section, refer the person to an outpatient addiction facility licensed by the Department of Health for evaluation and appropriate counseling or treatment.
- 2. Except as permitted in this Section, any licensee who dispenses alcoholic beverages to a person under twenty-one (21) years of age, or who permits such a person to remain on the licensed premises while alcoholic beverages are being sold or displayed, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor, subject to the provisions of Section 5-01-08, 5-01-08.1 and 5-01-08.2. Any person under twenty-one (21) years of age may remain in a restaurant where alcoholic beverages are being sold if the restaurant is separate from the room in which alcoholic beverages are opened or mixed, if gross sales of food are at least equal to gross sales of alcoholic beverages which are consumed in the dining area, or if (a) employed by the restaurant as a food waiter, food waitress, busboy or busgirl, under the direct supervision of a person twenty-one (21) or more years of age, and not engaged in the sale, dispensing, deliver or consumption of alcoholic beverages, or (b) if the person is a law enforcement officer

entering the premises in the performance of official duty. Any establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold may employ persons from eighteen (18) to twenty-one (21) years of age to work in the capacity of musicians under the direct supervision of a person over twenty-one (21) years of age.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 5-01-08 and 5-02-08.)

13.0412 Misrepresentation of Age - Obligations of Licensee

Any person who shall misrepresent or misstate his age or the age of any other person, or shall misrepresent his age through presentation of any document purporting to show such person to be of legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages shall be guilty of an offense. Every licensee shall be required to keep a book which such licensee and his employees shall require anyone who has shown documentary proof of his age, which substantiates his age to allow the purchase of alcoholic beverages, to sign such book of the

144

age of such person who is in question. Such book shall show the date of the purchase, the identification used in making the purchase and the appropriate numbers of such identification, the address of the purchaser, and his signature. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 5-01-08.1.)

13.0413 Bottle Clubs Prohibited

Any person operating an establishment whereby persons are allowed to bring their own alcoholic beverages on the premises where the proprietor sells soft drinks, mix, ice or charges for bringing such beverages on the premises, is guilty of an offense. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 5-01010.)

13.0414 Public Intoxication - Assistance - Medical Care

A peace officer shall have authority to take any apparently intoxicated person to his home, to a local hospital, or, whenever such person constitutes a danger to himself or others, to a jail for the purposes of detoxification. A duly licensed physician of such local hospital shall have authority to hold such person for treatment up to seventy-two (72) hours. Such intoxicated person shall not be held in jail because of intoxication more than twenty-four (24) hours. An intoxicated person shall not be placed in a jail unless a jailer is constantly present within hearing distance and medical services are provide when the need is indicated. Upon placing such person in a hospital or jail, said peace officer shall notify the intoxicated person's family as soon as possible. Any additional cost incurred by the city on account of an intoxicated person shall be recoverable from such person (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 5-01-05.1.)

13.0415 No Prosecution for Intoxication

No person shall be prosecuted solely for public intoxication. Laws enforcement officers may utilize standard identification procedures on all persons given assistance because of apparent intoxication. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 5-01-05.2.)

DIVISION 8. PROTECTION OF MINORS

13.0416 Objectionable Materials or Performance - Display to Minors - Definitions - Penalty

1. A person is guilty of an offense if he willfully displays at newsstands or any other business establishment frequented by minors, or where minors are or may be invited as a part of the general public, any photograph, book, paperback book, pamphlet or magazine, the exposed cover or available content of which exploits, is devoted to, or is principally made up of depiction of nude or partially denuded human figures posed or presented in a manner to exploit sex, lust or perversion for commercial gain.
2. As used in this section:

- a. Nude or partially denuded human figures: Means less than completely an opaquely covered human genitals, pubic regions, female breasts or a female breast, if the breast or breast are exposed below a point immediately above the top of the areola, or human buttock; and includes human male genitals in a discernible turgid state even if completely and opaquely covered.
- b.. Where minors are or may be invited as a part of the general public includes any public roadway or public walkway.

145

- c. The above shall not be construed to include a bona fide school, college, university, museum, public library or art gallery.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-27-03.1.)

DIVISION 9. REGULATION OF MINORS

13.0417 Curfew, General Regulations - Penalty

1. As used in this section, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:
 - a. Juvenile: For the purpose of this ordinance means a person less than sixteen (16) years of age.
 - b. Parent: Means the legally appointed father and/or mother, or the natural father and for mother, or the person or persons in charge of or in control of said juvenile as herein defined including a bona fide employer of said juvenile.
 - c. Curfew hour: Means the time of night which is designated as 10 o'clock p.m..
 - d. Sounding of the curfew: Means the sound emitted by a single blast of the fire siren, sounded at the curfew hour.
2. Each night of the year there shall be a sounding of the curfew at the curfew hour. It shall be unlawful for any juvenile as herein defined to be abroad upon the streets, alleys, public grounds of the City of Sawyer, public places of amusement or retail or wholesale business establishment, between the curfew hour and 5:00 o'clock a.m. of the following day unless accompanied by a parent as defined herein; and any juvenile violating this provision of this ordinance in addition to the other punishments prescribed in this ordinance, shall be detained by the authorities until picked up by parent as defined herein.

It shall be unlawful for any parents to allow their juveniles as herein defined to be abroad upon the streets, alleys, public grounds of the City of Sawyer, public places of amusement or retail or wholesale business establishments between the curfew hour and 5:00 o'clock a.m. of the following day unless accompanied by a parent as herein defined.

It shall be unlawful for any persons owning, keeping or managing any public place of amusement or retail or wholesale business establishment to allow any juvenile on the premises between the curfew hour and 5:00 o'clock a.m. of the following day unless accompanied by a parent as herein defined.

3. A violation of this section shall be an infraction. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the terms or provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$500.00).

ARTICLE 5 - SENTENCING

13.0501 Classification of Offenses

Offenses against the ordinances of this city are divided into two (2) classes, as follows:

146

1. Offense, for which a maximum penalty of thirty (30) days imprisonment, a fine of Five Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$500.00), or both may be imposed.
2. Infraction, for which a maximum fine of Five Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$500.00) may be imposed. Any person convicted of an infraction who has, within one year prior to commission of the infraction of which he was convicted, been previously convicted of an offense classified as an infraction of state statutes or the ordinances of this or any other North Dakota Municipality may be sentenced at though convicted of an offense. If the prosecution contends that the infraction is punishable as an offense, the complaint shall so specify unless the prosecution is unable with reasonable effort to learn of the prior conviction prior to execution of the complaint.
3. All violation of the provisions of the ordinances of this city are offense unless specifically labeled infractions or unless a different classification or punishment is specifically authorized.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-01.)

4. Section 40-05-06 shall not be construed to prohibit the utilization of the sentencing alternatives, other than a fine or imprisonment, provided by Section 12-1-32-02 for the violation of a city ordinance, nor shall this section limit the use of deferred or suspended sentences pursuant to Chapter 12-53.

13.0502 Sentencing Alternatives

1. Every persons convicted of an offense who is sentenced by the court shall be sentenced to one or a combination of the following alternatives, unless the sentencing alternatives are otherwise specifically provided in the statute defining the offense;
 - a. Payment of the reasonable cost of his prosecution;
 - b. Probation;
 - c. A term of imprisonment, including intermittent imprisonment;
 - d. A fine;
 - e. Restitution for damages resulting from the commission of the offense;
 - f. Restoration of damaged property, or other appropriate work detail;
 - g. Commitment to an appropriate licensed public or private institution for treatment of alcoholism, drug addiction or mental disease or defect.
 - h. Commitment to any other facility or program deemed appropriate for the treatment of the individual offender, including available community-based programs.

Sentences imposed under this subsection shall not exceed in duration the maximum sentences provided in 13.0501 or as provided specifically in an ordinances defining an offense.

This subsection shall not be construed as not permitting the unconditional discharge of an offender following conviction. Sentences under subdivisions e and f shall be imposed in the manner provided in 13.0309. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit utilization of North Dakota Century Code Section 40-18-13 relating to suspension of sentence, nor shall the subsection limit the

147

conditions which can be imposed on a probationer under 13.0507.

2. Credit against any sentence to a term of imprisonment shall be given by the court to a defendant for all time spent in custody as a result of the criminal charge for which the sentence is imposed, or as a result of the conduct on which such charge was based. "Time spent in custody" shall include time spent in custody in a jail or mental institution for the offense charged, whether that time is spent prior to trial, during trial, pending sentence, or pending appeal.
3. Superseded by N.D.R. Crim. P., Rule 35.
4. A court may refer a person convicted of driving while under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug, prior to sentencing, to an approved treatment facility for diagnosis. Upon receipt of the results of this diagnosis the court may impose a sentence as prescribed in 9.0101 or it may sentence the person to treatment in a facility approved by the State Department of Human Services.
5. All sentences imposed shall be accompanied by a written statement by the court setting forth the reasons for imposing the particular sentence. The statement shall become a part of the record of the case.
6. If an offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, that term of imprisonment commences at the time of the sentencing, unless, upon motion of the defendant, the court orders the term to commence at some other time.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-03.)

13.0503 Procedure for Trial of Infraction - Incidents

1. Except as provided in this subsection, all procedural provisions relating to the trial of criminal cases as provided in the statutes or rules relating to criminal procedure shall apply to the trial of a person charged with an infraction. A person charged with an infraction is not entitled to be furnished counsel at public expense nor to have a trial by jury pursuant to North Dakota Century Code Section 40-18-19 unless he may be subject to a sentence of imprisonment under subsection 2 of 13.0501.
2. Except as provided in North Dakota Century Code Title 12.1 or the ordinances of this city, all provisions of law and rules of criminal procedure relating to offenses shall apply to infractions, including, but not limited to, the powers of law enforcement officers, the periods for commencing action and bringing a case to trial, and the burden of proof.
3. Following conviction of an infraction, the offender may be sentenced in accordance with subsection 1 or 13.0502, except that a term of imprisonment may not be imposed except in accordance with subsection 3 of 13.0506 or subsection 2 of 13.0501.
4. If an ordinance provides that conduct is an infraction without specifically including a requirement of culpability, no culpability is required.

5. Except as provided in this section, 13.0501 or 13.0502, or as the context may otherwise indicate a differentiation between the infraction classification and the offense classification, the term “offense” refers to all violations of the ordinances of this city including infractions. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-03.1.)

148

13.0504 Procedure for Trial of Infraction - Incidents

When an organization is convicted of an offense, the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, require the organization to give notice of its conviction to the persons or class of persons ostensibly harmed by the offense, by mail or by advertising in designated areas or by designated media or otherwise. (Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-03.)

13.0505 Factors to be Considered in Sentencing

In following factors, or the converse thereof where appropriate, while not controlling the discretion of the court, shall be accorded weight in making determinations regarding the desirability of sentencing an offender to imprisonment.

1. The defendant’s criminal conduct neither caused nor threatened serious harm to another person or his property.
2. The defendant did not plan or expect that his criminal conduct would cause or threaten serious harm to another person or his property.
3. The defendant acted under strong provocation’s.
4. There were substantial grounds which, though insufficient to establish a legal defense, tend to excuse or justify the defendant’s conduct.
5. The victim of the defendant’s conduct induced or facilitate its commission.
6. The defendant has made or will make restitution or reparation to the victim of his conduct for the damage or injury which was sustained.
7. The defendant has no history of prior delinquency or criminal activity, or has led a law-abiding life for a substantial period of time before the commission of the present offense.
8. The defendant’s conduct was the result of circumstances unlikely to recur.
9. The character, history and attitudes of the defendant indicate that he is unlikely to commit another crime.
10. The defendant is particularly likely to respond affirmatively to probationary treatment.
11. The imprisonment of the defendant would entail undue hardship to himself or his dependents.
12. The defendant is elderly or in poor health.
13. The defendant did not abuse a public position of responsibility or trust.
14. The defendant cooperated with law enforcement authorities by bring other offenders to justice, or otherwise cooperated.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to require explicit reference to these factors in a presentence report or by the court at sentencing.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-04.)

149

13.0506 Imposition of Fine - Response to Non-Payment

1. The court, in making a determination of the propriety of imposing a sentence to pay a fine, shall consider the following factors:
 - a. The ability of the defendant to pay without undue hardship;
 - b. Whether the defendant, other than a defendant organization, gained money or property as a result of commission;
 - c. Whether the sentence to pay a fine will interfere with the defendant's capacity to make restitution;
 - d. Whether a sentence to pay a fine will serve a valid rehabilitative purpose.
2. The court may allow the defendant to pay any fine or costs imposed in installments. When a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine or cost, the court shall not impose at the same time an alternative sentence to be served in the event that the fine or costs are not paid.
3. If the defendant does not pay any fine or costs imposed, or make any required partial payment, the courts, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney or on its own motion, may issue an order to show cause why the defendant should not be imprisoned for nonpayment. Unless the defendant shows that his default is excusable, the court may, after hearing, commit him to imprisonment until the fine, or costs or both, are fully paid or discharged by labor as provided in North Dakota Century Code Section 40-18-12.

The court may not commit a person under this section when the sole reason for his nonpayment is his indigence. An order of commitment under this subsection shall not be for a period in excess of thirty (30) days.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-05 and Section 40-11-12.)

13.0507 Incidents of Probation

1. Unless terminated as provided in subsection 2, the period during which a sentence to probation shall remain conditional and be subject to revocation is two (2) years.
2. The court may terminate a period of probation and discharge the defendant at any time earlier than that provided in subsection 1 if warranted by the conduct of the defendant and the ends of justice.
3. Notwithstanding the fact that a sentence to probation can subsequently be modified or revoked, a judgment which includes such a sentence shall constitute a final judgment for all other purposes.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-06.)

13.0508 Conditions of Probation - Revocation

1. The conditions of probation shall be such as the court in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the defendant will lead a law-abiding life or to assist him to do so.

The court shall provide as an explicit condition of every sentence to probation that the defendant not commit another offense during the period for which the sentence remains
150

subject to revocation.

2. When imposing a sentence to probation, the court may impose such conditions as it deems appropriate, and may include any one or more of the following:
 - a. Work faithfully at a suitable employment or faithfully pursue a course of study or of vocational training that will equip him for suitable employment;
 - b. Undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and remain in a specified institution as required for that purpose;
 - c. Attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction, recreation or residence of persons on probation;
 - d. Support his dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
 - e. Make restitution or reparation to the victim of his conduct for the damage or injury which was sustained, or perform other reasonable assigned work. When restitution, reparation or assigned work is a condition of the sentence, the court shall proceed as provided in 13.0509;
 - f. Pay a fine imposed after consideration of the provisions of 13.0506;
 - g. Refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device or other dangerous weapon unless granted written permission by the court;
 - h. Refrain from excessive use of alcohol, or any use of narcotics or of another dangerous or abusable drug without a prescription;
 - i. Promptly notify the court of any change of address or employment;
 - j. Remain within the jurisdiction of the court, unless granted permission to leave by the court;
 - k. Refrain from associating with known users or traffickers in narcotics, marijuana or other controlled substances.
3. When a defendant is sentenced to probation, he shall be given a certificate explicitly setting forth the conditions on which he is being released.
4. The court may, upon notice of the probationer, notify or enlarge the conditions of a sentence to probation at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the period for which the sentence remains conditional. If the defendant violates a condition at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the period, the court may, pursuant to the procedure specified in N.D.R. Crim. P. 32(f), continue him on the existing sentence, without modification, or enlarging the conditions, or if such continuation, modification, or enlargement is not appropriate, may impose any other sentence that was available under 13.0502 at the time of the initial sentencing.
5. Jurisdiction over a probationer may be transferred from the court which imposed the sentence to another court of this state, with the concurrence of both courts. Retransfers of jurisdiction may also occur in the same manner. The court to which jurisdiction has been transferred under this subsection shall be authorized to exercise all powers permissible under this chapter

over the defendant.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-07.)

13.0509 Restitution or Reparation - Procedures

1. Prior to imposing restitution or reparation as a sentence or condition of probation, the court shall hold a hearing on the matter with notice to the prosecuting attorney and to the defendant as to the nature and amount thereof. At or following the hearing, the court shall make determinations as to:
 - a. The reasonable damages sustained by the victim or victims of the criminal offense, which damages shall be limited to fruits of the criminal offense and expenses actually incurred as a direct result of the defendant's criminal action;
 - b. The ability of the defendant to restore the fruits of the criminal action or to pay monetary reparations, or to otherwise take action to restore the victim's property;
 - c. The likelihood that attaching a condition relating to restitution or reparation will serve a valid rehabilitation purpose in the case of the particular offender considered.

The court shall fix the amount of restitution or reparation, which shall not exceed an amount the defendant can or will be able to pay, and shall fix the manner of performance of any condition or conditions of probation established pursuant to this subsection. Any payments made pursuant to such order shall be deducted from damages awarded in a civil action arising from the same incident. An order that a defendant make restitution or reparation as a sentence or condition of probation may, if the court so directs, be filed, transcribed, and enforced by the person entitled to the restitution or reparation in the same manner as civil judgments rendered by the courts of this state may be enforced.

2. The court may order the defendant to perform reasonable assigned work as a condition of probation, which assigned work need not be related to the offense charged, but must not be solely for the benefit of a private individual other than the victim.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-08.)

13.0510 Merger of Sentences - Sentencing for Multiple Offenses

1. Unless the court otherwise orders, when a person serving a term of commitment is committed for another offense or offenses, the shorter term or the shorter remaining term shall be merged in the other term. When a person on probation or parolee for an offense committed in this city is sentenced for another offense or offense, the period still to be served on probation or parole shall be merged in any new sentences under this subsection it shall forthwith furnish the penal facility in which the defendant is confined under sentence with authenticated copies of its sentence, which shall cite the sentences being merged. If the court has imposed a sentence which is merged pursuant to this subsection, it shall modify such sentence in accordance with the effect of the merger.
2. A defendant may not be consecutively sentenced to more than one year.

(Source: North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-32-11.)

Any person who is convicted of violating or of failing to comply with any of the provisions of the ordinances contained in this chapter for which a penalty is not specifically set forth, may be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days, or both; EXCEPT that any person who is convicted of the offense of Criminal Mischief or the Retail Theft - Shoplifting may be punished by a fine of not more than One Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$1000.00) or by imprisonment not to exceed thirty (30) days or both.

