

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior

§ 11.416

§ 11.409 Reckless burning or exploding.

A person commits a misdemeanor if he or she purposely starts a fire or causes an explosion, whether on his or her property or another's, and thereby recklessly:

- (a) Places another person in danger of death or bodily injury; or
- (b) Places a building or occupied structure of another in danger of damage or destruction.

§ 11.410 Criminal mischief.

(a) A person is guilty of criminal mischief if he or she:

- (1) Damages tangible property of another purposely, recklessly, or by negligence in the employment of fire, explosives, or other dangerous means; or
 - (2) Purposely or recklessly tampers with tangible property of another so as to endanger person or property; or
 - (3) Purposely or recklessly causes another to suffer pecuniary loss by deception or threat.
- (b) Criminal mischief is a misdemeanor if the actor purposely causes pecuniary loss in excess of \$100, or a petty misdemeanor if he or she purposely or recklessly causes pecuniary loss in excess of \$25. Otherwise, criminal mischief is a violation.

§ 11.411 Criminal trespass.

(a) A person commits an offense if, knowing that he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so, he or she enters or surreptitiously remains in any building or occupied structure. An offense under this subsection is a misdemeanor if it is committed in a dwelling at night. Otherwise it is a petty misdemeanor.

(b) A person commits an offense if, knowing that he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so, he or she enters or remains in any place as to which notice against trespass is given by:

- (1) Actual communication to the actor; or
- (2) Posting in a manner prescribed by law or reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders; or
- (3) Fencing or other enclosure manifestly designed to exclude intruders.

(c) An offense under this section constitutes a petty misdemeanor if the offender defies an order to leave person-

ally communicated to him or her by the owner of the premises or other authorized person. Otherwise it is a violation.

§ 11.412 Theft.

A person who, without permission of the owner, shall take, shoplift, possess or exercise unlawful control over movable property not his or her own or under his or her control with the purpose to deprive the owner thereof or who unlawfully transfers immovable property of another or any interest therein with the purpose to benefit himself or herself or another not entitled thereto shall be guilty of theft, a misdemeanor.

§ 11.413 Receiving stolen property.

A person is guilty of receiving stolen property, a misdemeanor, if he or she purposely receives, retains, or disposes of movable property of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing that it has probably been stolen, unless the property is received, retained, or disposed with purpose to restore it to the owner. *Receiving* means acquiring possession, control or title, or lending on the security of the property.

§ 11.414 Embezzlement.

A person who shall, having lawful custody of property not his or her own, appropriate the same to his or her own use, with intent to deprive the owner thereof, shall be guilty of embezzlement, a misdemeanor.

§ 11.415 Fraud.

A person who shall by willful misrepresentation or deceit, or by false interpreting, or by the use of false weights or measures obtain any money or other property, shall be guilty of fraud, a misdemeanor.

§ 11.416 Forgery.

(a) A person is guilty of forgery, a misdemeanor, if, with purpose to defraud or injure anyone, or with knowledge that he or she is facilitating fraud or injury to be perpetrated by anyone, he or she:

- (1) Alters, makes, completes, authenticates, issues or transfers any writing of another without his or her authority; or