

## TITLE 7. PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS, AND WELFARE

### Chapter 7.24

#### MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

##### Sections:

- 7.24.1 Littering. (Repealed)
- 7.24.2 Maintaining a Disorderly Property.
- 7.24.3 Abandoning Refrigeration Equipment.
- 7.24.4 Telephone Abuse.
- 7.24.5 Adulteration.
- 7.24.6 Purchasing, Possessing, or Obtaining Cigarettes or Tobacco by Persons under the Age of Eighteen.

**7.24.1. Littering.** (Repealed) For litter control, see STC Chapter 10.10. (Res. 93-025 (part), passed Mar. 8, 1993; repealed by Res. 2008-144, passed Sep. 15, 2008)

**7.24.2. Maintaining a Disorderly Property.** (a) A person is guilty of maintaining a disorderly property if he or she recklessly maintains or allows his or her personal or real property to be in a state which:

- (1) interferes with the health, safety, convenience, or welfare of the public;
- (2) is offensive to the senses; or
- (3) interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by others.

(b) A disorderly property may include, but is not limited to, a place where any of the following is occurring:

- (1) delivery, possession, manufacturing, or use of controlled substances;
- (2) engaging in unlawful conduct, including, but not limited to, trespass, assault, stalking, harassment or reckless endangerment, illegal gambling, prostitution, theft, possession of stolen property, or disturbing the peace;
- (3) avoiding service of process or service of warrants issued by the Suquamish Tribal Court or any other tribal, local, state, or federal court;
- (4) engaging in activities that contribute to the criminal act or delinquency of a minor; or
- (5) engaging in any activity that constitutes the crime of rendering criminal assistance under the Suquamish Tribal Code.

(c) Maintaining a disorderly property is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction, a second instance will be charged as a gross misdemeanor, while a third or subsequent instance will be charged as a felony. (Res. 93-025 (part), passed Mar. 8, 1993; renumbered for consistency Sep. 15, 2008; amended by Res. 2017-158, passed Jul. 10, 2017)

**7.24.3. Abandoning Refrigeration Equipment.** (a) A person is guilty of abandoning refrigeration equipment if he or she discards, abandons, or leaves in any place accessible to children any refrigerator, icebox, or deep-freeze locker having a capacity of one and one-half (1.5) cubic feet or more, which is no longer in use and which has not had the door removed or secured to prevent opening or a portion of the latch mechanism removed to prevent latching or locking of the door.

(b) Abandoning refrigeration equipment is a gross misdemeanor. (Res. 93-025 (part), passed Mar. 8, 1993; renumbered for consistency Sep. 15, 2008)

**7.24.4. Telephone Abuse.** (a) A person is guilty of telephone abuse if he or she:

(1) Makes a telephone call with intent to harass, annoy, alarm, insult, intimidate, torment, embarrass, or taunt another person:

(A) Without purpose of legitimate communication;

(B) Using any lewd, lascivious, profane, indecent, or obscene words or language or suggesting the commission of any lewd or lascivious act;

(C) Anonymously or repeatedly or at an extremely inconvenient hour, whether or not conversation ensues; or

(D) Threatening to inflict injury on the person or property of the person called or any member of his or her family or household; or

(2) Refuses to surrender the use of a party line when the telephone is needed for an emergency.

(b) Telephone abuse is a gross misdemeanor. (Res. 93-025 (part), passed Mar. 8, 1993; renumbered for consistency Sep. 15, 2008)

**7.24.5. Adulteration.** (a) A person is guilty of adulteration if he or she manufactures, knowingly sells, offers for sale, or intentionally keeps any food, drug, or drink which is adulterated with a harmful substance or which, because of a defect in its manufacturing process, is harmful when ingested.

(b) Adulteration is a gross misdemeanor. (Res. 93-025 (part), passed Mar. 8, 1993; renumbered for consistency Sep. 15, 2008)

**7.24.6 Purchasing, Possessing, or Obtaining Cigarettes or Tobacco by Persons under the Age of Eighteen.** (a) A person under the age of eighteen (18) who purchases or attempts to purchase, possesses, obtains, or attempts to obtain cigarettes or tobacco products commits a civil infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) or performance of up to four (4) hours of community service or both. The Court may also require participation in a smoking cessation program.

(b) It is a complete defense to a charge under this subsection if the tobacco has been acquired or used for tribal ceremonial purposes. (Res. 2000-073 (part), passed Nov. 27, 2000)

Note: Resolution 2017-158, passed Jul. 10, 2017, made changes to the language, but not the content, of section 7.24.6.