

nudity, sexual conduct or sado-masochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors;
or

- B. Any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter however reproduced, or sound recording which contains any matter enumerated in paragraph (a) hereof, or explicit and detailed verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual excitement, sexual conduct or sado-masochistic abuse and which, taken as a whole, is harmful to minors; or
2. Knowing the character and content of a motion picture, show or other presentation which, in whole or in part, depicts nudity, sexual conduct or sado-masochistic abuse, and which is harmful to minors, he:
- A. Exhibits such motion picture, show or other presentation to a minor for a monetary consideration; or
 - B. Sells to a minor an admission ticket or pass to premises whereon there is exhibited or to be exhibited such motion picture, show or other presentation; or
 - C. Admits a minor for a monetary consideration to premises whereon there is exhibited or to be exhibited such motion picture show or other presentation.

Disseminating indecent material to minors is a class E felony.

771 DISSEMINATING INDECENT MATERIAL TO MINORS; PRESUMPTION AND DEFENSE

- 1. A Native American who engages in the conduct proscribed by section 629 is presumed to do so with knowledge of the character and content of the material sold or loaned, or the motion picture, show or presentation exhibited or to be exhibited.
- 2. In any prosecution for disseminating indecent material to minors, it is an affirmative defense that:
 - A. The defendant had reasonable cause to believe that the minor involved was seventeen years old or more; and
 - B. Such minor exhibited to the defendant a draft card, driver's license, birth certificate or other official or apparently official document purporting to establish that such minor was seventeen years old or more.

J. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, PUBLIC SENSIBILITIES AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

772 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER; DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following definitions are applicable to this article:

- 1. "Public place" means a place to which the public or a substantial group of persons has access, and includes, but is not limited to, highways, transportation facilities, schools, places of amusement, parks, playgrounds and hallways, lobbies and other portions of apartment

houses and hotels not constituting rooms or apartments designed for actual residence.

2. "Transportation facility" means any conveyance, premises or place used for or in connection with public passenger transportation, whether by air, railroad, motor vehicle or any other method. It includes aircraft, watercraft, railroad cars, buses, and air, boat, railroad and bus terminals and stations and all appurtenances thereto.

773 RIOT IN THE SECOND DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of riot in the second degree when, simultaneously with four or more other persons, he engages in tumultuous and violent conduct and thereby intentionally or recklessly causes or creates a grave risk of causing public alarm.

Riot in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

774 RIOT IN THE FIRST DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of riot in the first degree when (a) simultaneously with ten or more other persons he engages in tumultuous and violent conduct and thereby intentionally or recklessly causes or creates a grave risk of causing public alarm, and (b) in the course of and as a result of such conduct, a person other than one of the participants suffers physical injury or substantial property damage occurs.

Riot in the first degree is a class E felony.

775 INCITING TO RIOT

A Native American is guilty of inciting to riot when he urges ten or more persons to engage in tumultuous and violent conduct of a kind likely to create public alarm.

Inciting to riot is a class A misdemeanor.

776 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

A Native American is guilty of unlawful assembly when he assembles with four or more other persons for the purpose of engaging or preparing to engage with them in tumultuous and violent conduct likely to cause public alarm, or when, being present at an assembly which either has or develops such purpose, he remains there with intent to advance that purpose.

Unlawful assembly is a class B misdemeanor.

777 CRIMINAL ANARCHY

A Native American is guilty of criminal anarchy when (a) he advocates the overthrow of the existing form of government of the Oneida Indian Nation by violence, or (b) with knowledge of its contents, he publishes, sells or distributes any document which advocates such violent overthrow, or (c) with knowledge of its purpose, he becomes a member of any organization or group which advocates such violent overthrow.

Criminal anarchy is a class E felony.

778 DISORDERLY CONDUCT

A Native American is guilty of disorderly conduct when, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof:

1. He engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior; or
2. He makes unreasonable noise; or
3. In a public place, he uses abusive or obscene language, or makes an obscene gesture; or
4. Without lawful authority, he disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons; or
5. He obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or
6. He congregates with other persons in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order of the police to disperse; or
7. He creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose.

Disorderly conduct is a violation.

778-a FAILURE TO OBEY A LAWFUL DIRECTION OF A POLICE OFFICER

A Native American who fails to obey a lawful direction of a police officer is guilty of a misdemeanor.

778-b IMPEDING THE MOVEMENT OF A POLICE OFFICER

A Native American who intentionally impedes, or blocks, the movement of a police officer or police vehicle is guilty of a misdemeanor.

778-c OBSTRUCTING GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

A Native American is guilty of obstructing governmental administration when he intentionally obstructs or otherwise hampers any administration of law or other government functions, including preventing or attempting to prevent a police officer or other government official from performing his designated duties, by means of physical force, intimidation, interference, or any other independently unlawful act. Interference by a Native American with radio, telephone, television, or other telecommunications systems owned or operated by the Oneida Indian Nation or any governmental subdivision thereof with the intention of obstructing governmental administration is prohibited under this statute. Release of a dangerous animal by a Native American with the intent that such animal obstruct governmental administration is prohibited under this statute.

Obstructing governmental administration is a misdemeanor.

779 DISRUPTION, OR DISTURBANCE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICE

A Native American is guilty of aggravated disorderly conduct, who makes unreasonable noise or disturbance while at a lawfully assembled religious service or within one hundred feet thereof, with intent to cause annoyance or alarm or recklessly creating a risk thereof.

Aggravated disorderly conduct is a class A misdemeanor.

780 HARASSMENT IN THE FIRST DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of harassment in the first degree when he or she intentionally and repeatedly harasses another person by following such person in or about a public place or places or by engaging in a course of conduct or by repeatedly committing acts which places such person in reasonable fear of physical injury.

Harassment in the first degree is a class B misdemeanor.

781 HARASSMENT IN THE SECOND DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of harassment in the second degree when, with intent to harass, annoy or alarm another person:

1. He or she strikes, shoves, kicks or otherwise subjects such other person to physical contact, or attempts or threatens to do the same; or
2. He or she follows a person in or about a public place or places; or
3. He or she engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which alarm or seriously annoy such other person and which serve no legitimate purpose.
4. [Repealed]
5. [Redesignated]

Harassment in the second degree is a violation.

782 AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT IN THE SECOND DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of aggravated harassment in the second degree when, with intent to harass, annoy, threaten or alarm another person, he or she:

1. Communicates, or causes a communication to be initiated by mechanical or electronic means or otherwise, with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, or by telegraph, mail or any other form of written communication, in a manner likely to cause annoyance or alarm; or
2. Makes a telephone call, whether or not a conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or
3. Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise subjects another person to physical contact, or attempts or threatens to do the same because of the race, color, religion or national origin of such person; or
4. Commits the crime of harassment in the first degree and has previously been convicted of the crime of harassment in the first degree as defined by section 780 of this Code within the preceding ten years.

Aggravated harassment in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

783 AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT IN THE FIRST DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of aggravated harassment in the first degree when with intent to harass, annoy, threaten or alarm another person, because of the race, color, religion or national origin of such person he:

1. Damages premises primarily used for religious purposes, or acquired pursuant to section six of the religious corporation law and maintained for purposes of religious instruction, and the damage to the premises exceeds fifty dollars; or
2. Commits the crime of aggravated harassment in the second degree in the manner proscribed by the provisions of subdivision three of section 782 of this Code and has been previously convicted of the crime of aggravated harassment in the second degree for the commission of conduct proscribed by the provisions of subdivision three of section 782 or he has been previously convicted of the crime of aggravated harassment in the first degree within the preceding ten years.

Aggravated harassment in the first degree is a class E felony.

784 LOITERING

A Native American is guilty of loitering when he:

1. Loiters, remains or wanders about within the territorial jurisdiction of the Oneida Indian Nation for the purpose of begging; or
2. Loiters or remains in a public place for the purpose of gambling with cards, dice or other gambling paraphernalia, other than at Turning Stone Casino or any other gambling enterprise run by the Oneida Indian Nation; or
3. Loiters or remains in a public place for the purpose of engaging, or soliciting another person to engage, in deviate sexual intercourse or other sexual behavior of a deviate nature; or
4. Being masked or in any manner disguised by unusual or unnatural attire or facial alteration, loiters, remains or congregates in a public place with other persons so masked or disguised, or knowingly permits or aids persons so masked or disguised to congregate in a public place; except that such conduct is not unlawful when it occurs in connection with a masquerade party or like entertainment if, when such entertainment is held in a city which has promulgated regulations in connection with such affairs, permission is first obtained from the police or other appropriate authorities; or
5. Loiters or remains in or about school grounds, a college or university building or grounds, not having any reason or relationship involving custody of or responsibility for a pupil or student, or any other specific, legitimate reason for being there, and not having written permission from anyone authorized to grant the same; or
6. Loiters or remains in any transportation facility, unless specifically authorized to do so, for the purpose of soliciting or engaging in any business, trade or commercial transactions involving the sale of merchandise or services, or for the purpose of entertaining persons by

singing, dancing or playing any musical instrument; or

7. Loiters or remains in any transportation facility, or is found sleeping therein, and is unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his presence.

Loitering is a violation.

785 LOITERING IN THE FIRST DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of loitering in the first degree when he loiters or remains in any place with one or more persons for the purpose of unlawfully using or possessing a controlled substance, as defined in section 706 of this Code.

Loitering in the first degree is a class B misdemeanor.

786 LOITERING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENGAGING IN A PROSTITUTION OFFENSE

1. For the purposes of this section, "public place" means any street, sidewalk, bridge, alley or alleyway, plaza, park, driveway, parking lot or transportation facility or the doorways and entrance ways to any building which fronts on any of the aforesaid places, or a motor vehicle in or on any such place.
2. Any Native American person who remains or wanders about in a public place and repeatedly beckons to, or repeatedly stops, or repeatedly attempts to stop, or repeatedly attempts to engage passers-by in conversation, or repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicles, or repeatedly interferes with the free passage of other persons, for the purpose of prostitution, or of patronizing a prostitute shall be guilty of a violation.
3. Any person who remains or wanders about in a public place and repeatedly beckons to, or repeatedly stops, or repeatedly attempts to stop, or repeatedly attempts to engage passers-by in conversation, or repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicles, or repeatedly interferes with the free passage of other persons, for the purpose of promoting prostitution is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

787 APPEARANCE WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF THE ONEIDA INDIAN NATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NARCOTICS

A Native American is guilty of appearance within the territorial jurisdiction of the Oneida Indian Nation under the influence of narcotics when he appears in a public place within the territorial jurisdiction of the Oneida Indian Nation under the influence of narcotics to the degree that he may endanger himself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity.

Appearance in public under the influence of narcotics is a violation.

788 CRIMINAL NUISANCE IN THE SECOND DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of criminal nuisance in the second degree when:

1. By conduct either unlawful in itself or unreasonable under all the circumstances, he knowingly or recklessly creates or maintains a condition which endangers the safety or health of a considerable number of persons; or
2. He knowingly conducts or maintains any premises, place or resort where persons gather for purposes of engaging in unlawful conduct.

Criminal nuisance in the second degree is a class B misdemeanor.

789 CRIMINAL NUISANCE IN THE FIRST DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of criminal nuisance in the first degree when he knowingly conducts or maintains any premises, place or resort where persons come or gather for purposes of engaging in the unlawful sale of controlled substances, and thereby derives the benefit from such unlawful conduct.

Criminal nuisance in the first degree is a class E felony.

790 FALSELY REPORTING AN INCIDENT IN THE THIRD DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the third degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or circulated to be false or baseless, he:

1. Initiates or circulates a false report or warning of an alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of a crime, catastrophe or emergency under circumstances in which it is not unlikely that public alarm or inconvenience will result; or
2. Reports, by word or action, to an official or quasi-official agency or organization having the function of dealing with emergencies involving danger to life or property, an alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of a catastrophe or emergency which did not in fact occur or does not in fact exist; or
3. Gratuitously reports to a law enforcement officer or agency (a) the alleged occurrence of an offense or incident which did not in fact occur; or (b) an allegedly impending occurrence of an offense or incident which in fact is not about to occur; or (c) false information relating to an actual offense or incident or to the alleged implication of some person therein.

Falsely reporting an incident in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

791 FALSELY REPORTING AN INCIDENT IN THE SECOND DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the second degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or circulated to be false or baseless, he or she:

1. Initiates or circulates a false report or warning of an alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of a fire or an explosion under circumstances in which it is not unlikely that public alarm or inconvenience will result;

2. Reports, by word or action, to any official or quasi-official agency or organization having the function of dealing with emergencies involving danger to life or property, an alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of a fire or an explosion which did not in fact occur or does not in fact exist; or
3. Reports, by word or action, to the statewide central register of child abuse and maltreatment, as defined in title six of article six of the social services law, an alleged occurrence or condition of child abuse or maltreatment which did not in fact occur or exist.

Falsely reporting an incident in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

792 FALSELY REPORTING AN INCIDENT IN THE FIRST DEGREE

A Native American is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the first degree when he:

1. commits the crime of falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as defined in section 791 of this Code, and has previously been convicted of that crime; or
2. commits the crime of falsely reporting an incident in the third degree as defined in subdivisions one and two of section 790 of this Code or falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as defined in subdivisions one and two of section 791 of this Code and another person who is an employee or member of any official or quasi-official agency having the function of dealing with emergencies involving danger to life or property; or who is a volunteer fire fighter with a fire department, fire company, or any unit thereof as defined in the volunteer fire fighters" benefit law; or who is a volunteer ambulance worker with a volunteer ambulance corporation or any unit thereof as defined in the volunteer ambulance workers" benefit law suffers serious physical injury or is killed in the performance of his or her official duties in traveling to or working at the location identified in such report.

Falsely reporting an incident in the first degree is a class E felony.

K. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC SENSIBILITIES

793 PUBLIC LEWDNESS

A Native American is guilty of public lewdness when he intentionally exposes the private or intimate parts of his body in a lewd manner or commits any other lewd act (a) in a public place, or (b) in private premises under circumstances in which he may readily be observed from either a public place or from other private premises, and with intent that he be so observed.

Public lewdness is a class B misdemeanor.

794 EXPOSURE OF A PERSON

A Native American is guilty of exposure if he appears in a public place in such a manner that the private or intimate parts of his body are unclothed or exposed. For purposes of this section, the private or intimate parts of a female person shall include that portion of the breast which is below the top of the areola. This section shall not apply to the breast feeding of infants or to any person entertaining or performing in a play, exhibition, show or entertainment.

Exposure of a person is a violation.