On January 24, 2025, the Minnesota Supreme Court held that 68 members are necessary to constitute a quorum of the House. 11/22/24 This document reflects proceedings that occurred by the decision was issued and here no longer active. 25-00628 See Simon v. Demuth, No. A25-0066 (Minn. Jan. 24, 2025) (consolidated with Hortman et al. v. Demuth et al., No. A25-0068).

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State of Minnesota HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES H. F. No. 112

NINETY-FOURTH SESSION

Authored by Engen, Davis, Dotseth, Hudson, Zeleznikar and others The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety Finance and Policy 01/22/2025

1.1	A bill for an act
1.2 1.3 1.4	relating to public safety; increasing penalties for obstructing trunk highway, airport, or transit traffic; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 609.74; 609.855, subdivision 2.
1.5	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
1.6	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.74, is amended to read:
1.7	609.74 PUBLIC NUISANCE.
1.8	(a) Whoever by an act or failure to perform a legal duty intentionally does any of the
1.9	following is guilty of maintaining a public nuisance, which is a misdemeanor:
1.10	(1) maintains or permits a condition which unreasonably annoys, injures or endangers
1.11	the safety, health, morals, comfort, or repose of any considerable number of members of
1.12	the public; or
1.13	(2) except as provided in paragraph (b), interferes with, obstructs, or renders dangerous
1.14	for passage, any public highway or right-of-way, or waters used by the public; or
1.15	(3) is guilty of any other act or omission declared by law to be a public nuisance and for
1.16	which no sentence is specifically provided.
1.17	(b) It is a gross misdemeanor for a person to interfere with or obstruct traffic that is
1.18	entering, exiting, or on a freeway or entering, exiting, or on a public roadway within the
1.19	boundaries of airport property with the intent to interfere with, obstruct, or otherwise disrupt
1.20	traffic. This paragraph does not apply to the actions of law enforcement or other emergency
1.21	responders, road or airport authorities, or utility officials, or their agents, employees, or
1.22	contractors when carrying out duties imposed by law or contract. For purposes of this

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This document reflects proceedings that occurred before that decision was issued and are no longer active. See Simon v. Demuth, No. A25-0066 (Minn. Jan. 24, 2025) (consolidated with Hortman et al. v. Demuth et al., No. A25-0068) KLL/NS 11/22/24 REVISOR 25-00628 paragraph, "airport" means an airport that has a control tower and airline service, and 2.1 "freeway" means any section of a divided highway where the only access and egress for 2.2 vehicular traffic is from entrance and exit ramps. 2.3 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2025, and applies to crimes 2.4 committed on or after that date. 2.5 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.855, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 2.6 Subd. 2. Unlawful interference with transit operator. (a) Whoever intentionally 2.7 commits an act that interferes with or obstructs, or tends to interfere with or obstruct, the 2.8 operation of a transit vehicle is guilty of unlawful interference with a transit operator a crime 2.9 and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (c). 2.10 (b) An act that is committed on a transit vehicle that distracts the driver from the safe 2.11 operation of the vehicle, restricts passenger access to the transit vehicle, or that endangers 2.12 passengers is a violation of this subdivision if an authorized transit representative has clearly 2.13 warned the person once to stop the act. 2.14 (c) A person who violates this subdivision may be sentenced as follows: 2.15 (1) to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more 2.16 than \$5,000, or both, if the violation was accompanied by force or violence or a 2.17 communication of a threat of force or violence; or 2.18 (2) to imprisonment for not more than 90 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more 2.19 than \$1,000 \$3,000, or both, if the violation was not accompanied by force or violence or 2.20 a communication of a threat of force or violence. 2.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2025, and applies to crimes 2.22 committed on or after that date. 2.23

On January 24, 2025, the Minnesota Supreme Court held that 68 members are necessary to constitute a quorum of the House.