

**97A.255 PROSECUTIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Statute of limitations.** A prosecution under the game and fish laws may not be brought more than three years after commission of the offense.

Subd. 2. **Burden of proof.** (a) In a prosecution that alleges animals have been taken, bought, sold, transported, or possessed in violation of the game and fish laws, the burden of establishing that the animals were domesticated, reared in a private preserve, raised in a private fish hatchery or aquatic farm, taken for scientific purposes, lawfully taken, or received as a gift, is on the defendant.

(b) The commissioner may by rule prescribe the documentation or other evidence sufficient to demonstrate lawful possession of:

- (1) a wild animal received as a gift; and
- (2) a wild animal taken on an Indian reservation or in another state, province, or country.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1987 c 149 art 1 s 54]

Subd. 4. **Each violation a separate offense.** Each wild animal unlawfully taken, bought, sold, transported, or possessed is a separate offense. If acquitted, a person may not be prosecuted for a similar offense involving another animal in the same incident.

Subd. 5. **Joint and several liability.** When two or more people intentionally aid, advise, counsel, conspire with, or act in concert with each other to unlawfully take, transport, or possess wild animals when the restitution value of the wild animals exceeds \$500, each person is jointly and severally liable for the wild animals for purposes of:

- (1) license seizure and revocation under sections 97A.420 and 97A.421;
- (2) equipment and property seizure under section 97A.221;
- (3) boat, motor, and trailer seizure under section 97A.225; and
- (4) restitution under section 97A.341.

**History:** 1986 c 386 art 1 s 44; 1987 c 149 art 1 s 20; 1993 c 231 s 16; 2002 c 270 s 3