

Theft by extortion.

(1) A person commits theft by extortion when the person compels or induces another to deliver property to the person or to a third person by instilling in the other a fear that, if the property is not so delivered, the actor or a third person will in the future:

(a) Cause physical injury to some person;
or

(b) Cause damage to property; or

(c) Engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or

(d) Accuse some person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against the person; or

(e) Expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject some person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or

(f) Cause or continue a strike, boycott or other collective action injurious to some person's business; except that such conduct shall not be considered extortion when the property is demanded or received for the benefit of the group in whose interest the actor purports to act; or

(g) Testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or

(h) Use or abuse the position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely;
or

(i) Inflict any other harm that would not benefit the actor.

(2) Theft by extortion is a Class B felony.

[1971 c.743 §127; 1987 c.158 §27]