

**Sec. 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 7 to 9 are effective August 1, 1988, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date.

Approved May 4, 1988

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**CHAPTER 712—S.F.No. 1821**

*An act relating to crimes; requiring certain driver's manual information; requiring a warning label on replica firearms; expanding the crimes of burglary and aggravated robbery; enhancing penalties for persons who flee a police officer a second or subsequent time; creating the felony offense of terrorizing with a replica firearm; making certain technical corrections to theft and theft-related offenses; requiring local governments to establish pursuit procedures and training requirements; requiring reporting of police pursuits to the department of public safety; amending Minnesota Statutes 1986, sections 171.13, by adding a subdivision; 609.245; 609.487, subdivision 3; 609.582, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 609.59; 609.713, by adding a subdivision; 626.843, subdivision 1; and 626.845, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, sections 256.98, subdivision 1; 268.18, subdivision 3; 609.52, subdivision 3; 609.531, subdivision 1; 609.631, subdivision 4; 609.821, subdivision 3; and 628.26; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 325F and 626.*

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 171.13, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1c. DRIVER'S MANUAL; FLEEING A PEACE OFFICER. The commissioner shall include in each edition of the driver's manual published by the department a section relating to the criminal sanctions and forfeiture provisions applicable to persons who flee a peace officer in a motor vehicle.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 256.98, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **WRONGFULLY OBTAINING ASSISTANCE.** A person who obtains, or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any person to obtain by means of a willfully false statement or representation, by intentional concealment of a material fact, or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, assistance to which the person is not entitled or assistance greater than that to which the person is entitled, or who knowingly aids or abets in buying or in any way disposing of the property of a recipient or applicant of assistance without the consent of the local agency with intent to defeat the purposes of sections 256.12, 256.72 to 256.871, and chapter 256B, or all of these sections is guilty of theft and shall be sentenced pursuant to section 609.52, subdivision 3, clauses (2), (3), (6), and (7).

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Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 268.18, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

**Subd. 3. FALSE REPRESENTATIONS; CONCEALMENT OF FACTS; PENALTY.** (a) Whoever obtains, or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any person to obtain by means of a willfully false statement or representation, by intentional concealment of a material fact, or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, benefits to which the person is not entitled or benefits greater than that to which the person is entitled under this chapter, or under the employment security law of any state or of the federal government or of a foreign government, either personally or for any other person, shall be guilty of theft and shall be sentenced pursuant to section 609.52, subdivision 3, clauses (2), (3), (6), and (7). The amount of the benefits incorrectly paid shall be the difference between the amount of benefits actually received and the amount which the person would have been entitled under state and federal law had the department been informed of all material facts.

(b) Any employing unit or any officer or agent of an employing unit or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining a subject employer or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this chapter or under the employment security law of any state or of the federal government, or who willfully fails or refuses to make any such contributions or other payment at the time required shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor unless the benefit underpayment, contribution, or other payment involved exceeds \$250, in which event the person is guilty of a felony.

(c) Any person who willfully fails to produce or permit the inspection or copying of books, papers, records, or memoranda as required or when requested under section 268.12, subdivision 8, or to furnish any required reports other than contribution reports shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**Sec. 4. [325F.81] REPLICA FIREARMS; WARNING LABEL.**

**Subdivision 1. DEFINITION.** For purposes of this section, "replica firearm" means a device or object that is not defined as a dangerous weapon, and that is a facsimile or toy version of, and reasonably appears to be a pistol, revolver, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, rifle, machine gun, rocket launcher, or any other firearm.

**Subd. 2. WARNING LABEL REQUIRED.** A person may not in the regular course of business offer for sale or sell a replica firearm unless it bears a warning label complying with this section. The warning label must be affixed at the time of packaging to the replica firearm, or to the package or box containing the replica firearm, so that it is clearly visible to the buyer.

**Subd. 3. LABEL REQUIREMENTS.** The word "warning" must be printed clearly on the label in upper case letters that measure at least one-half inch in

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size centered over the body copy of the actual warning. The warning label copy must be printed in letters that measure at least 3/32 of an inch in size. The warning label must be printed in ink that strongly contrasts with the background. The warning label must state the criminal penalties under state law that may arise from use of the replica firearm, and describe the prohibited activities.

Subd. 4. ENFORCEMENT. This section may be enforced by the attorney general under section 8.31, but a court may not impose a civil penalty of more than \$500 for a violation of this section.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.245, is amended to read:

**609.245 AGGRAVATED ROBBERY.**

Whoever, while committing a robbery, is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily harm upon another, is guilty of aggravated robbery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$35,000, or both.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.487, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **FLEEING AN OFFICER.** Whoever by means of a motor vehicle flees or attempts to flee a peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty, and the perpetrator knows or should reasonably know the same to be a peace officer, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both. Whoever violates this subdivision a second or subsequent time is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 609.52, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **SENTENCE.** Whoever commits theft may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000 and the conviction is for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), or (16); or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen exceeds \$2,500, or if the property stolen was a controlled substance listed in schedule 1 or 2 pursuant to section 152.02 with the exception of marijuana; or

(3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if:

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(a) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$500 but not more than \$2,500; or

(b) the property stolen was a controlled substance listed in schedule 3, 4, or 5 pursuant to section 152.02; or

(c) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$200 but not more than \$500 and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 256.98; 268.18, subdivision 3; 609.24; 609.245; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; 609.631; or 609.821, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(4) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, notwithstanding the value of the property or services stolen is not more than \$200, if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) the property is taken from the person of another or from a corpse, or grave or coffin containing a corpse; or

(b) the property is a record of a court or officer, or a writing, instrument or record kept, filed or deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public officer or office; or

(c) the property is taken from a burning building or upon its removal therefrom, or from an area of destruction caused by civil disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity of battle; or

(d) the property consists of public funds belonging to the state or to any political subdivision or agency thereof; or

(e) the property is a firearm; or

(f) the property stolen was a motor vehicle as defined in section 609.55; or

(5) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the property stolen is an article representing a trade secret; or if the property stolen is an explosive or an incendiary device; or

(6) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$200 but not more than \$500; or

(7) in all other cases where the value of the property or services stolen is \$200 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine

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of not more than \$700, or both, provided, however, in any prosecution under clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (13) of subdivision 2 the value of the money or property or services received by the defendant in violation of any one or more of the above provisions within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this subdivision; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 609.531, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** For the purpose of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Conveyance device" means a device used for transportation in connection with a designated offense and includes, but is not limited to, motor vehicles, trailers, snowmobiles, airplanes, and vessels. The term "conveyance device" does not include property which is, in fact, itself stolen or taken in violation of the law.

(b) "Primary container" means a fundamental receptacle other than a conveyance device used to store or transport property.

(c) "Weapon used" means weapons used in the furtherance of a crime and defined as a dangerous weapon under section 609.02, subdivision 6.

(d) "Property" means property as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (1).

(e) "Contraband property" means property which is illegal to possess under Minnesota law.

(f) "Appropriate agency" means either the bureau of criminal apprehension, Minnesota state patrol, county sheriffs and their deputies, or city police departments.

(g) "Designated offense" includes:

(1) For weapons used: any violation of this chapter;

(2) For all other purposes: violation of, or an attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.21; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.322, subdivision 1 or 2; 609.342, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.343, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.344, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.345, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.42; 609.425; 609.466; 609.485; 609.487; 609.52; 609.521; 609.525; 609.53; 609.54; 609.551; 609.561; 609.562; 609.563; 609.582; 609.59; 609.595; 609.631; section 609.671, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5; 609.687; 609.821;

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609.825; 609.86; 609.88; 609.89; or 617.246, when the violation constitutes a felony.

(h) "Communications device or component" means a device or system used to facilitate in any manner the creation, storage, dissemination, or transmission of data in connection with a designated offense and includes computers and computer-related components as defined in section 609.87 and any other device or system that by means of electric, electronic or magnetic impulses may be used to facilitate in any manner the creation, storage, dissemination, or transmission of data.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.582, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.** Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to commit a crime, or enters a building without consent and commits a crime while in the building, commits burglary in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$35,000, or both, if:

(a) the building is a dwelling and another person not an accomplice is present in it;

(b) the burglar possesses, when entering or at any time while in the building, any of the following: a dangerous weapon, any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon, or an explosive when entering or at any time while in the building; or

(c) the burglar assaults a person within the building or on the building's appurtenant property.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.582, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.** Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to commit a crime, or enters a building without consent and commits a crime while in the building, commits burglary in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if:

(a) the building is a dwelling;

(b) the portion of the building entered contains a banking business or other business of receiving securities or other valuable papers for deposit or safekeeping and the entry is with force or threat of force;

(c) the portion of the building entered contains a pharmacy or other lawful business or practice in which controlled substances are routinely held or stored, and the entry is forcible; or

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(d) when entering or while in the building, the burglar possesses a tool to gain access to money or property.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.582, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.** Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to steal or commit any felony or gross misdemeanor while in the building, or enters a building without consent and steals or commits a felony or gross misdemeanor while in the building, commits burglary in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.582, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **BURGLARY IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.** Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to commit a misdemeanor other than to steal, or enters a building without consent and commits a misdemeanor other than to steal while in the building, commits burglary in the fourth degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.59, is amended to read:

**609.59 POSSESSION OF BURGLARY OR THEFT TOOLS.**

Whoever has in possession any device, explosive, or other instrumentality with intent to use or permit the use of the same to commit burglary or theft may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 609.631, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **SENTENCING.** A person who is convicted under subdivision 2 or 3 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, if the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of more than \$35,000 or the aggregate amount of the forged check or checks is more than \$35,000;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of more than \$2,500 or the aggregate amount of the forged check or checks is more than \$2,500;

~~(2)~~ (3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if:

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(a) the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of more than \$200 but not more than \$2,500, or the aggregate face amount of the forged check or checks is more than \$200 but not more than \$2,500; or

(b) the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of no more than \$200, or have an aggregate face value of no more than \$200, and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 609.24; 609.245; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; or 609.821, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; and

(3) (4) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of no more than \$200, or the aggregate face amount of the forged check or checks is no more than \$200.

In any prosecution under this subdivision, the value of the checks forged or offered by the defendant in violation of this subdivision within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the checks was forged or offered for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 609.713, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. (a) Whoever displays, exhibits, brandishes, or otherwise employs a replica firearm in a threatening manner, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if, in doing so, the person either:

(1) causes or attempts to cause terror in another person; or

(2) acts in reckless disregard of the risk of causing terror in another person.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "replica firearm" means a device or object that is not defined as a dangerous weapon, and that is a facsimile or toy version of, and reasonably appears to be a pistol, revolver, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, rifle, machine gun, rocket launcher, or any other firearm.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 609.821, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. SENTENCE. A person who commits financial transaction card fraud may be sentenced as follows:

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(1) for a violation of clause (1), (2), (5), or ~~8~~ (8) of subdivision 2:

(i) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was more than \$35,000, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was more than \$35,000; or

(ii) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was more than \$2,500, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was more than \$2,500; or

~~(ii)~~ (iii) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was more than \$200 but not more than \$2,500, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was more than \$200 but not more than \$2,500; or

~~(iii)~~ (iv) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was not more than \$200, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was not more than \$200, and the person has previously been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 609.24; 609.245; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; or 609.631, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

~~(iv)~~ (v) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was not more than \$200, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was not more than \$200; and

~~(v)~~ (vi) in any prosecution under clauses (i) to ~~(iv)~~ (v), the value of the transactions made or attempted within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the card transactions occurred for all of the transactions aggregated under this paragraph;

(2) for a violation of clause (3) or (4) of subdivision 2, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both; or

(3) for a violation of clause (6) or (7) of subdivision 2:

(i) if no property, other than a financial transaction card, has been obtained

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by the defendant by means of the false statement or false report, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both; or

(ii) if property, other than a financial transaction card, is so obtained, in the manner provided in clause (1).

**Sec. 17. [626.5532] PURSUIT OF FLEEING SUSPECTS BY PEACE OFFICERS.**

Subdivision 1. REPORTS. If a peace officer pursues a fleeing suspect, the officer's department head must file a notice of the incident with the commissioner of public safety within 30 days following the pursuit. A pursuit must be reported under this section if it is a pursuit by a peace officer of a motor vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487. The notice must contain information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding the pursuit, including the alleged offense, the length of the pursuit in distance and time, the outcome of the pursuit, any charges filed against the suspect as a result of the pursuit, injuries and property damage resulting from the pursuit, and other information deemed relevant by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT PROCEDURES AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. Each political subdivision and state law enforcement agency that employs persons licensed by the peace officer standards and training board under section 626.845 must establish written procedures to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The procedures must state how peace officers will provide assistance to a person injured during the course of a pursuit. A political subdivision or agency that does not establish procedures and requirements by October 1, 1989, is subject to licensing sanctions of the peace officer standards and training board.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 626.843, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **RULES REQUIRED.** The board shall adopt rules with respect to:

(a) The certification of peace officer training schools, programs, or courses including training schools for the Minnesota state patrol. Such schools, programs and courses shall include those administered by the state, county, school district, municipality; or joint or contractual combinations thereof, and shall include preparatory instruction in law enforcement and minimum basic training courses;

(b) Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, and equipment and facilities to be required at each certified peace officers training school located within the state;

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(c) Minimum qualifications for instructors at certified peace officer training schools located within this state;

(d) Minimum standards of physical, mental and educational fitness which shall govern the recruitment and licensing of peace officers within the state, by any state, county, municipality, or joint or contractual combination thereof, including members of the Minnesota state patrol;

(e) Minimum standards of conduct which would affect the individual's performance of duties as a peace officer;

These standards shall be established and published on or before July 1, 1979.

(f) Minimum basic training which peace officers appointed to temporary or probationary terms shall complete before being eligible for permanent appointment, and the time within which such basic training must be completed following any such appointment to a temporary or probationary term;

(g) Minimum specialized training which part-time peace officers shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment as a part-time peace officer or permanent employment as a peace officer, and the time within which the specialized training must be completed;

(h) Content of minimum basic training courses required of graduates of certified law enforcement training schools or programs. Such courses shall not duplicate the content of certified academic or general background courses completed by a student but shall concentrate on practical skills deemed essential for a peace officer. Successful completion of such a course shall be deemed satisfaction of the minimum basic training requirement;

(i) Grading, reporting, attendance and other records, and certificates of attendance or accomplishment;

(j) The procedures to be followed by a part-time peace officer for notifying the board of intent to pursue the specialized training for part-time peace officers who desire to become peace officers pursuant to sections 626.843, subdivision 1, clause (g) and 626.845, subdivision 1, clause (g);

(k) The establishment, and use by any political subdivision or state law enforcement agency which employs persons licensed by the board of procedures for investigation and resolution of allegations of misconduct by persons licensed by the board. The procedures shall be in writing and shall be established on or before October 1, 1984; and

(l) The issues that must be considered by each political subdivision and state law enforcement agency that employs persons licensed by the board in establishing procedures under section 17 to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The adoption of specific procedures and requirements is within the authority of the political subdivision or agency; and

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(m) Such other matters as may be necessary consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.855. Rules promulgated by the attorney general with respect to these matters may be continued in force by resolution of the board if the board finds the rules to be consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.855.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 626.845, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **POWERS AND DUTIES.** The board shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To certify peace officers' training schools or programs administered by state, county and municipalities located within this state in whole or in part no later than 90 days after receipt of an application for certification. The reasons for noncertification of any school or program or part thereof shall be transmitted to the school within 90 days and shall contain a detailed explanation of the reasons for which the school or program was disapproved and an explanation of what supporting material or other requirements are necessary for the board to reconsider. Disapproval of a school or program shall not preclude the reapplication for certification of the school or program;

(b) To issue certificates to schools, and to revoke such certification when necessary to maintain the objectives and purposes of sections 626.841 to 626.855;

(c) To certify, as qualified, instructors at peace officer training schools, and to issue appropriate certificates to such instructors;

(d) To license peace officers who have satisfactorily completed certified basic training programs, and passed examinations as required by the board;

(e) To cause studies and surveys to be made relating to the establishment, operation, and approval of state, county, and municipal peace officer training schools;

(f) To consult and cooperate with state, county, and municipal peace officer training schools for the development of in-service training programs for peace officers;

(g) To consult and cooperate with universities, colleges, and area vocational technical institutes for the development of specialized courses of instruction and study in the state for peace officers and part-time peace officers in police science and police administration;

(h) To consult and cooperate with other departments and agencies of the state and federal government concerned with peace officer standards and training;

(i) To perform such other acts as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the powers and duties as set forth in the provisions of sections 626.841 to 626.855;

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(j) To coordinate the provision, on a regional basis, of skills oriented basic training courses to graduates of certified law enforcement training schools or programs;

(k) To obtain criminal conviction data for persons seeking a license to be issued or possessing a license issued by the board. The board shall have authority to obtain criminal conviction data to the full extent that any other law enforcement agency, as that term is defined by state or federal law, has to obtain the data;

(l) To prepare and transmit annually to the governor and the legislature a report of its activities with respect to allocation of moneys appropriated to it for peace officers training, including the name and address of each recipient of money for that purpose, the amount awarded, and the purpose of the award; ~~and~~

(m) To assist and cooperate with any political subdivision or state law enforcement agency which employs persons licensed by the board to establish written procedures for the investigation and resolution of allegations of misconduct of persons licensed by the board, and to enforce licensing sanctions for failure to implement such procedures; and

(n) To assist and cooperate with political subdivisions and state law enforcement agencies that employ persons licensed by the board in establishing written procedures to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The board may impose licensing sanctions for failure to establish pursuit procedures and training requirements by October 1, 1989.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1987 Supplement, section 628.26, is amended to read:

#### 628.26 LIMITATIONS.

(a) Indictments or complaints for murder may be found or made at any time after the death of the person killed.

(b) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.42, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2) shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within six years after the commission of the offense.

(c) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.342 to 609.345 if the victim was under the age of 18 years at the time the offense was committed, shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within seven years after the commission of the offense.

(d) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.466 and 609.52, subdivision 2, clause ~~(3)(d)~~ (3)(c) shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within six years after the commission of the offense.

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(e) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), items (a) ~~to (e)~~ and (b), (4), (15), or (16), 609.631, or 609.821, where the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000, shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within five years after the commission of the offense.

(f) Except for violations relating to false material statements, representations or omissions, indictments or complaints for violations of section 609.671 shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within five years after the commission of the offense.

(g) In all other cases, indictments or complaints shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within three years after the commission of the offense; but the time during which the defendant shall not be an inhabitant of, or usually resident within, this state, shall not constitute any part of the limitations imposed by this section.

#### Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 4 is effective January 30, 1989. Sections 2 to 16, and section 20 are effective August 1, 1988, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date.

Approved May 4, 1988

### CHAPTER 713—S.F.No. 1987

*An act relating to state government; requiring the commissioner of employee relations to study the use of part-time employees in the executive branch work force; requiring a report.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

#### Section 1. STUDY.

The commissioner of employee relations shall conduct a study of the use of part-time employees in the executive branch work force. In conducting the study, the commissioner shall consult with exclusive representatives of state employees. The commissioner shall report the results of the study to the legislature by January 15, 1989. The report must include:

(1) a summary showing the percentages of employees in each executive branch appointing authority, and in each job classification with more than ten incumbents, that are full-time unlimited, part-time unlimited, full-time or part-time seasonal, intermittent, temporary, and emergency, as of the date that the commissioner compiles the summary. This summary must note which job classifications are male-dominated, female-dominated, and balanced;

(2) a summary of overall trends in the use of part-time, intermittent, and temporary employment in the executive branch over the past five years, and significant trends in the use of part-time employment in individual executive branch agencies;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.