

Department of Public Safety Performance Report - 2013

This report is submitted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 299A.01, Subd. 1c, and summarizes the mission, goals and performance measures of those divisions of the Department of Public Safety falling under the legislative jurisdiction of the criminal justice policy and funding committees. The report is in some cases a preview of information to be provided in the agency's narrative of the biennial budget document, and in some a more detailed explanation of division organizational structures, performance measures and activities.

The goals for each division are set based on federal and state statutory mandates, evolving issues in the criminal justice arena, the needs of the stakeholders served by the division and the resources available for achieving the established goals.

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Mission: The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension protects Minnesotans and all who visit the state by providing services to prevent and solve crimes in partnership with law enforcement, public safety and other criminal justice agencies.

To accomplish this mission the Bureau has four divisions that provide unique services to the criminal justice system and the public.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The Investigations Division provides services to law enforcement agencies throughout the state including 87 sheriff's departments and over 400 police departments. The Investigations Division has staff at the St. Paul Headquarters, the Bemidji Regional Office and in 10 field offices. There are 59 special agents and senior special agents. The services include providing experienced investigators, state-of-the-art investigative equipment, sophisticated technology, and expertise in complex, multi-jurisdictional, long term felony-level investigations.

Activities and Performance Measures

- In 2012, the BCA initiated over 1100 cases in specialized areas such as Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC), financial crimes, narcotics, gangs, and murder-for-hire. Of these cases, over 100 cases have involved high-profile reactive criminal investigations such as homicides, violent assaults, sexual assaults, abductions, officer involved shootings and misconduct by public officials.

BCA Major Crime Responses

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 01/01/2013 To 07/01/2013
Death Investigation	64	57	51	49	39	41	46	54	69	48
Officer Involved Shooting	5	10	6	7	8	11	14	12	8	4
Aggravated Assault	20	3	4	5	6	7	12	4	14	7
Total	89	70	61	61	53	59	72	70	91	59

- BCA Agents are currently assigned to the following task forces:
 - DEA Narcotics Task Force
 - FBI Headwaters Safe Trails Drug Task Force (serving predominantly the communities of Red Lake, White Earth, and Leech Lake)
 - ICE Human Smuggling and Trafficking Task Force
 - Minnesota Financial Crimes Task Force
 - FBI Safe Streets Task Force
 - U.S. Marshal's North Star Fugitive Task Force

- This division also has agents assigned to other state agencies through cooperative agreements to provide criminal investigation assistance to the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED). These agents focus their time investigating fraud related to these agencies' programs.

- In 2007 the BCA joined the Minnesota ICAC Task Force with St. Paul P.D. At that time, there were over 50 affiliate agencies involved with the task force. Currently, over 100 affiliate agencies are members of the MN ICAC task force and the BCA commands this task force. In 2012, the task force investigated over 880 ICAC-related cases and made 89 arrests. The task force also conducted over 800 forensic examinations of seized digital media. Over 240 internet presentations were provided to over 1,200 attendees.

- The Predatory Offender Investigations Unit was created in July 2005. Six special agents are assigned to this unit who work with other state, local, and federal agencies to locate and apprehend non-compliant predatory offenders. Here are July 2013 statistics:

- In July 2013, there are 17,545 registered predatory offenders in the predatory offender database.
- In July 2013, the non-compliance rate for all offender levels is 6.4%.
- In July 2013, there are 1,222 Level III offenders in the state of Minnesota.
- In July 2013, the non-compliant rate for Level III offenders is 3.8%.
- Below are summaries of significant recent investigations undertaken by the BCA:

Officer Tom Decker Murder

On November 29th, 2012 Officer Tom Decker of the Cold Spring Police Department was shot to death while conducting a welfare check at an apartment behind Winner's Bar on Main Street in the city of Cold Spring. The assistance of the MNBCA Crime Scene Team and Agents with the Investigations Division was requested. The BCA allocated all available resources to this investigation including the full time assignment of 8 Special Agents who spent four to five weeks in the Cold Spring area.

In December a reward of up to \$100,000 was offered by Spotlight on Crime for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person responsible for Officer Decker's death.

Eric Thomes, a person of interest in the investigation, was interviewed on multiple occasions by BCA Special Agents. On January 2, 2013, BCA Agents were seeking to interview Thomes again regarding inconsistencies in his previous statements. Agents were initially unable to locate Thomes but decided to set up surveillance and wait for Thomes at his residence outside of Cold Spring. Shortly after 1400 hours agents observed Thomes walk from a pole building toward his residence. Upon attempting to make contact with Thomes he fled from Agents and ran back to the pole building which he had come from.

Thomes refused to come out as agents attempted to communicate with him over the next four hours. Upon gaining entry into the pole building, agents discovered Thomes deceased. The Ramsey County Medical Examiner's office ruled the death a suicide by hanging. Further investigation that evening led to the discovery of a 20 gauge shotgun which Thomes had access to. The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Forensic Science Laboratory identified this shotgun as the weapon used to kill Officer Decker. DNA evidence suggests Thomes likely handled this firearm. It was also discovered that Thomes owned a dark colored van matching the description of the one fleeing the scene on the night of Decker's death.

To date, Investigators with the Stearns County Sheriff's Office have conducted over 150 interviews and have followed up on over 330 leads relative to this investigation. Personnel from all divisions within the BCA have assisted with various aspects of this investigation. The BCA Investigations Division has had a total of 21 agents and analysts conduct some sort of work on this case, totaling 3392 hours to date.

Native Mob RICO Prosecution

Several years ago, a task force began an investigation into the criminal activities of the violent Native Mob Gang. As a result of this investigation, thirty ranking members of the Native Mob were indicted and convicted in federal court in the District of Minnesota on charges including racketeering (RICO), conspiracy, murder, drug-trafficking, violent crime in aid of racketeering, and weapons possession. The ripple-effect of the investigation extended to matters handled in state court as well. Information learned through the Native Mob investigation led investigators to solve the 2011 homicide of Jeremy Kraskey. Shaun Martinez pleaded guilty in federal court to Kraskey's murder and agreed to a 43-year sentence. Three other homicides were significantly impacted by the on-going Native Mob investigation. Beyond number of defendants and their respective prison sentences, the impact of the case in terms of community safety has been significant. Reports from local law enforcement – particularly in the out-state communities and the Little Earth housing project in Minneapolis, where the Native Mob held the tightest grip – suggest a noticeable decrease in violence and drug activity.

This case was the result of a long-term, cross-jurisdictional investigation conducted by numerous local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement officers dedicated to making Minnesota's streets and communities safer. The Native Mob Task Force itself included numerous partners. A BCA agent was assigned and played a significant role in the investigation.

Little Falls Double Murder Case

On Friday November 23, 2012, Morrison County Sheriff's Office requested assistance from the BCA on a double shooting that had occurred just north of the city of Little Falls. Agents and Crime Scene Team Members responded to assist with the investigation and crime scene. The suspect, Byron Smith, admitted to shooting Nick Brady and Halie Kifer as they broke into his residence. Investigators learned that Smith moved his vehicle about 11:30 Thanksgiving morning and told a neighbor that he was leaving town for the holiday. The decedents had been burglarizing residences in Little Falls and Brady was reported to have broken into the Smith residence twice prior to this incident.

Investigators located a digital audio recorder that contained audio of the incident. Special Agent Nelson was able to fully document the activities of Smith and the two decedents around the time of the shooting. The shootings occurred approximately one half hour after the recorder was activated Thanksgiving Day. The recording contradicts some of Smith's version of the event. Smith has subsequently been indicted for 1st Degree Murder related to these events.

DNR DVS Misuse

In October of 2012, the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) received a formal request from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to initiate an investigation into potential criminal activity by a DNR employee. The BCA was informed that an employee had possibly used DNR credentials to access the Minnesota Driver and Vehicle Service driver's license records without an official reason.

It was determined by BCA Agents that the DNR subject had queried the database over 19,000 times between 2008 and 2012. It was also determined that over 11,000 of these queries were made when the subject was in an off-duty status. Investigators were able to determine that over 500 of the individuals queried, the majority of which were female, were employees of the federal government or state government, political officials, members of the legislature, appellate court and District Court judges, county and city attorneys, State Patrol and city police officers, female news reporters from the Minneapolis-St. Paul TV stations and current and past female employees of the DNR, and their family members.

Investigators verified that querying these individuals clearly exceeded the DNR employee's authority and that he would have had no official need to run these individuals through the DVS database.

After a four-month investigation the defendant was ultimately charged in Ramsey County District Court with crimes related to these allegations.

BCA Investigates Inappropriate Conduct in DRE Training

In May 2012 the BCA was requested by the Hutchinson police chief to conduct a criminal investigation into allegations that members of his agency had allegedly provided marijuana to the public during their attendance at a drug recognition expert (DRE) training program conducted by the Minnesota State Patrol. The BCA ultimately agreed to conduct this investigation and assigned two Special Agents.

Allegations were made that in May of 2012 individuals attending the DRE class were not only seeking individuals who appeared to be under the influence of narcotics, but also providing controlled substances to sober individuals so that they could participate in the testing. One witness indicated that he had participated in the DRE testing and the DRE officer had given him marijuana on three separate occasions.

BCA Special Agents, as part of their investigation, attempted to interview all 26 DRE class participants and numerous training evaluation participants. Some officers declined to provide statements, but the majority did provide statements.

In October of 2012, after approximately 30 interviews and close to 50 police reports, the Hennepin County Attorney's office concluded that there was no credible evidence to support criminal charges against any of the officers or personnel associated with the DRE program, but found it likely that inappropriate conduct occurred. They provided the Commissioner of Public Safety with a number of recommendations for improving the State Patrol-run DRE program. This case took hundreds of hours to investigate to ensure the ongoing integrity of this training program for Minnesota law enforcement.

Multi-State Drug Trafficking Investigation

In May of 2011, dozens of BCA agents, along with federal and local partners began an investigation into a multi-state drug trafficking organization. Numerous investigative techniques were utilized, including a wiretap that was the first use of this type in the federal district of North Dakota. The investigation yielded 16 indictments in 2012, including members of the Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords gangs. This investigation involved individuals trafficking Oxycontin, Black Tar Heroin, Powder Heroin, Crack Cocaine, and Powder Cocaine from the Minneapolis / St. Paul area to Fargo, North Dakota.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION (CJTE) DIVISION

Purpose

The Criminal Justice Training & Education Division (CJTE) provides internal and external training and education, specialized programs and oversees the BCA's Operations Center (BCA Communications and Duty Officers Programs) and Facilities Management. The CJTE Division enhances public safety by educating criminal justice practitioners to advance their capabilities and by providing them with specialized services to improve proficiency.

Activities and Performance Measures

Training & Education:

CJTE works with the Criminal Justice Community throughout the state to provide the most innovative, high quality and cost effective training. Topics this year included incident command, narcotics, crime scene, specialized investigative techniques, crime alert network certification, evidence collection, missing person’s response, prevention programs and law enforcement leadership and management among many others.

The BCA measures performance in the training and education division based on a course evaluation and on program participation. All course ratings continue to average at a high rate above 8.5 on a ten-point scale.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Unit Course Statistics:

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Classes	128	150	137	167	160	132	286	220
Students	2365	3651	3550	4818	3418	3449	5323	5827

Programs/Prevention:

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program provides elementary school children effective strategies to build self-esteem, avoid drug abuse, and remain non-violent. Each year, a nationally accredited training certification program is provided by the BCA to train officers to participate in this program. This last year, Minnesota was chosen to be a regional D.A.R.E. training center for officers in the Midwest.

The Internet Crimes against Children Educational program offers training to law enforcement, schools and community groups providing them with the instruction and resources needed to educate children on safe internet usage and bullying. The program also coordinates public events; including the annual Take 25 National Event, in which Minnesota has the highest participation in the nation. This year, Governor Dayton declared May 25th to be Minnesota Missing Children’s Day to remind parents to Take 25 minutes to talk to kids about safety.

The Minnesota Crime Alert Network (MCAN) program, a statewide communications network, enables law enforcement to quickly alert citizens and businesses about criminal activity and safety concerns. MCAN is also the communication system used for AMBER Alerts. Performance is measured by considering the alerts sent and successes achieved. Over 2,000 alerts were sent resulting in hundreds of leads and cases being solved,

including the location of missing children. This year, Minnesota was the first state to have a success using the new National Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) where a message sent to a cell phone on an AMBER Alert resulted in the safe location of an abducted child.

Within the Operations Center, the BCA houses the Minnesota Duty Officer Program which serves as the primary coordination point for statewide emergencies. This center also provides 24/7 support for and access to all BCA services, the Minnesota Fusion Center and the undercover drug de-confliction network through the Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center. For fiscal year 2012, the Duty Officer program handled 8,461 calls including 2,781 spills, 162 bomb squad requests and 23 chemical assessment team requests. These calls initiated 31,236 notifications from the Duty Officer.

FORENSIC SCIENCES DIVISION

The laboratory enhances public safety by performing scientific examinations of physical evidence recovered from crime scenes, processing homicide and officer-involved shooting crime scenes and by providing expert witness testimony at trial, thereby helping to solve crimes promptly, accurately and impartially.

The laboratory operates a statewide Driving While Impaired (DWI) testing program and maintains 204 breath-alcohol testing instruments at 200 law enforcement agency locations throughout the state. The laboratory also maintains the DNA offender database, CODIS (Combined DNA Index System), for the state of Minnesota.

Activities and Performance Measures

Activity report by number of case assignments received

Section	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Alcohol	8830	10435	14819	13549	7889
Arson / Chemical Testing	229	207	170	203	156
Nuclear DNA	2958	3422	3475	3692	4968
Bloodstain Pattern	NA	NA	NA	NA	11
Drugs	3287	2884	3305	3791	6041
Firearms	562	516	466	454	539
Latent Prints	1357	1338	1281	1278	1377
Documents	87	75	44	54	49
Toxicology	2170	2198	2559	2678	2701
Trace Evidence	143	201	233	197	209
Mito-Trace ¹	15	9	31	20	27
Mitochondrial DNA ¹	161	90	73	88	115

Missing Persons ¹	NA	NA	67	284	NA
Crime Scene	73	71	98	81	86
Total	19872	21446	26621	26369	24168
CODIS ²	10808	10259	9427	8512	8179
¹ FBI funds Mitochondrial DNA and Mito-Trace cases from MN and other states					
² DNA convicted offender samples					

Average lab turnaround time

Section	FY 2010 Days	FY 2011 Days	FY 2012 Days
Alcohol	22	13	12
Arson / Chemical Testing	53	47	68
Nuclear DNA	68	44	32
Bloodstain Pattern	NA	NA	93
Drugs	31	24	64
Firearms	59	69	62
Latent Prints	81	71	70
Questioned Documents	78	76	69
Toxicology	69	67	72
Trace Evidence	62	63	93
Mitochondrial DNA	92	72	69
Crime Scene	25	24	27

Quality of services and adherence to standards

- The BCA laboratories have been accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/ Laboratory Accreditation Board under the Legacy program since 1994. On December 10, 2009, both laboratories received accreditation under the more rigorous ASCLD/LAB *International* program. Under this program the laboratories successfully met approximately 150 management requirements related to the operation and effectiveness of the laboratories' operations and 250 technical requirements related to the correctness and reliability of the tests and calibrations performed. The accreditation also includes meeting additional DNA testing and database requirements.
- The Breath Test section is currently preparing for accreditation under the ASCLD/LAB *International* calibration program.

- A strict internal Quality Management System is effective through internal audits, proficiency testing and corrective action reviews.
- Online client surveys proactively seek customer feedback, which has consistently been positive.
- The annual management system review analyzes caseload, database hits, turnaround time, staff resources, training and technical ability, laboratory strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement. Plans for process-mapping strategies for each year are made to identify specific areas where more efficient or effective changes can be made to better serve our clients.

MINNESOTA JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES (MNJIS) DIVISION

The Minnesota Justice Information Services (MNJIS) Division collects, manages, and delivers criminal justice information to criminal justice practitioners and the public as authorized. This division also coordinates statewide integration and sharing of that information.

Activities and Performance Measures

Computerized Criminal History (CCH): The state's criminal history system stores 1,100,067 records, an increase from 855,540 in 2010; over 535,208 background checks were completed in 2012, up from 495,064 in 2010; and there were over 2.5 million inquiries on the BCA's public criminal history website in 2012, down from 6.4 million in 2010. Analysis completed by MNJIS in 2012 on the cost to replace the CCH system was the basis for legislative funding approved in 2013. Design and development of a new system is underway.

Criminal Justice Reporting System (CJRS): Minnesota criminal justice agencies report certain crime data to MNJIS and the FBI to meet state and federal reporting requirements. Analysis completed by MNJIS in 2012 on the cost to replace the CJRS was the basis for legislative funding approved in 2013. Design and development of a new system is underway.

eCharging: This electronic charging service, first developed in 2007-2008, is now live in more than half of Minnesota counties. eCharging replaces the manual/paper criminal complaint processes involving law enforcement, prosecution and courts. By July 2013, more than 60,000 complaints, 478,000 citations, 11,000 incident referrals and 19,000 DWI forms had been processed using eCharging. Once implemented statewide, eCharging is expected to save at least 45 minutes per criminal complaint, resulting in

75,000 fewer total staff hours per year, and 30 minutes per DWI arrest resulting in 20,000 fewer total staff hours per year.

Integrated Search Service (ISS): Functioning like Google, ISS shows users where to find information in different source systems. A phased rollout of the newest version of this tool began in 2011, which will enable users to access multiple systems through one user name and password. An additional version, which will move law enforcement access to ISS for nearly all Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS) data, is currently in development.

Comprehensive Incident-Based Reporting System (CIBRS): This law enforcement incident data sharing tool holds over 3,100,000 records, an increase from 749,000 in 2011 and 115,000 in 2009. One-hundred ten law enforcement agencies submit data to CIBRS.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS): 156,003 fingerprint submissions were received in 2012, up from 143,079 in 2010. In 2012, more than 99% were submitted instantly to the BCA via 178 electronic fingerprinting devices (livescans). Comparatively, in 1999 all fingerprint cards were hand-rolled and mailed to the BCA. These AFIS and livescan improvements have reduced the turnaround time for getting positive identification information back to agencies from six weeks to a few minutes.

Law Enforcement Message Switch (LEMS): LEMS is an information conduit through which Minnesota law enforcement search for a wide array of state and federal data (data includes warrants, gang data, orders for protection, arrest photos, missing persons, stolen property, driver and vehicle data, etc.). LEMS processes an average of 1.5 million messages each day.

Predatory Offender Registry (POR): Minnesota's central database of information on predatory offenders maintains statutorily-required data on 27,216 individuals, 18,031 of whom have current registration requirements. In addition, MNJIS maintains a public list of offenders who are not in compliance with registry requirements; the BCA assists local agencies in bringing these individuals back into compliance.

Suspense Prevention: A record goes into suspense when a court disposition cannot be matched to an arrest record in the state's Criminal History System. MNJIS's efforts to help local law enforcement recognize why a record has gone into suspense and what they must do to correct the issue have resulted in a significant reduction in suspense. Currently 8% of new records go into suspense, down from 10% in 2010 and 12% in 2007. In 2002, 38% of new records went into suspense.

Training/Auditing Activities: MNJIS's Training and Auditing unit provides training for Minnesota agencies which use MNJIS products and services to access criminal justice

information data. The unit also conducts nearly 700 audits every three years to ensure local agencies comply with state and federal access and dissemination requirements.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Vision: Keeping Minnesota Ready

Mission: The mission of HSEM is to help Minnesota prevent (mitigate), prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and human-caused disasters. The primary purpose of the program is to build communities that are prepared to respond to emergencies and have the resilience to quickly recover from the effects of disaster.

Operating Expenses Funding

(Dollars in thousands)	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
General Fund	\$1,424	\$516	\$874	\$438	\$408
Special Revenue	\$419	\$1,228	\$2,115	\$1,160	\$1,079
Federal	\$2,778	\$3,340	\$2,713	\$1,420	\$1,863
Total	\$4,621	\$5,084	\$5,702	\$3,018	\$3,350

Grants

(Dollars in thousands)	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
General Fund	\$3,337	\$8,445	\$14,541	\$8,003	\$10,041
Special Revenue	\$1,525	\$1,582	\$2,037	\$2,767	\$1,387
Federal	\$76,617	\$62,214	\$145,754	\$69,948	\$56,820
Total	\$81,479	\$72,241	\$162,332	\$80,718	\$68,248

Grants Administered by HSEM

Source	Grant Program	Purpose
<i>Disaster-related</i>		
FEMA	Public Assistance	Assistance to government and certain non-profit agencies for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure
<i>Hazard Mitigation Assistance</i>		
FEMA	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Long-term hazard mitigation measures following a presidentially-declared disaster
FEMA	Pre-disaster Mitigation	Hazard mitigation planning and implementation
FEMA	Severe Repetitive Loss	Reduce or eliminate long-term flood damage risk to NFIP-insured severe repetitive loss structures
<i>Homeland Security (Preparedness)</i>		
FEMA	Buffer Zone Protection Program	Support protection of national critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks
FEMA	Citizen Corps Program	Encourage whole community involvement in all phases of emergency management

Source	Grant Program	Purpose
FEMA	Emergency Management Performance Grant	Sustain and enhance all-hazards emergency management capabilities
USDOT	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness	Improve the capabilities of hazardous materials responders in all phases of emergency management
FEMA	Metropolitan Medical Response System	Support coordinated response to mass casualty incidents
FEMA	Nonprofit Security Grant Program	Support security enhancements and activities to urban nonprofit organizations at high risk of terrorist attack
FEMA	Operation Stonegarden	International border security
FEMA	Port Security	Maritime transportation infrastructure security
Special Funding	Radiological Emergency Preparedness	Enhance state agency/local government capability to respond to and recover from a nuclear power plant incident
FEMA	State Homeland Security Program	Address identified emergency management needs relating to terrorism and other catastrophic events
FEMA	Urban Area Security Initiative	Address unique needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas

Presidentially-declared Disasters

FEMA #	Event	Event Period	Federal Grant Funds Obligated
DR-4113	Severe Winter Storm	4/9/2013 - 4/11/2013	\$421,135
DR-4069	Severe Storms and Flooding	6/14/2012 - 6/21/2012	\$42,908,451
DR-4009	Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes	7/1/2011 - 7/11/2011	\$12,185,936
DR-1990	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	5/21/2011 - 5/22/2011	\$4,431,349
DR-1982	Severe Storms and Flooding	3/16/2011 - 5/25/2011	\$20,944,734
DR-1941	Severe Storms and Flooding	9/22/2010 - 10/14/2010	\$25,167,561
DR-1921	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	6/17/2010 - 6/26/2010	\$13,128,966
DR-1900	Flooding	3/1/2010 - 4/26/2010	\$12,709,201
DR-1830	Severe Storms and Flooding	3/16/2009 - 5/22/2009	\$29,402,159

Performance Measures	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
State-certified county emergency management directors**	N/A	N/A	74%	76%	71%
State agency emergency preparedness requirement compliance	50%	68%	74%	65%	83%
Counties with approved all-hazards plan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Counties with approved and adopted hazard mitigation plan*	83%	89%	95%	83%	72%
Counties with validated threat hazard identification and risk assessments***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88%
Certification and professional development training hours	35,063	21,056	16,549	18,623	33,043
Exercises conducted**	N/A	N/A	35	117	497
Federally-evaluated REP exercise objectives met	98%	98%	95%	96%	86%
Facilities filing hazardous chemical inventories	6,292	6,301	6,351	6,760	6,279

*Hazard mitigation plans expire five years after adoption. Of the 24 counties without a current plan, one is approved pending local adoption and the remaining plans are in development.

**Performance measure not previously tracked.

***Initial regional threat assessments were due December 31, 2012.

Accomplishments:

Safety: People in Minnesota are safe

The Emergency Management Training Center (EMTC) opened at Camp Ripley, an excellent example of interdepartmental cooperation through the sharing of dual-use facilities. Centrally located, the EMTC provides a convenient and cost-effective training venue, and enables new collective training opportunities for local and county governments. The level and type of exercises were previously only available at facilities like the Emergency Management Institute in Maryland and were expensive in terms of time and travel, and of limited availability.

The state's emergency management certification training program was revised to improve training focus and enhance appropriate skills development. Departing from the single-track "one-size-fits-all" program used for more than 25 years, the new version has three tracks, one each for emergency management directors and staff, emergency response and support personnel, and elected/appointed officials.

HSEM designed, developed and deployed portable decontamination systems and refurbished existing decontamination showers, greatly enhancing statewide decontamination capability. Regionally pre-positioning these systems eliminates duplication of effort and saves local resources.

HSEM partnered with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to travel the state helping communities to identify critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR): bridges, roads, water treatment plants and communication companies. Local officials can enter identified CIKR data in a secure, web-based program for all-hazards response and recovery plan development.

The state CIKR program was also improved with Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) implementation and formation of the Port and Waterway Security Working Group. Both initiatives bring together public and private stakeholders to enhance information sharing, awareness and security of the 80 percent of critical infrastructure that is privately owned. This significantly improves our ability to protect the systems our society relies on for service and safety by leveraging public/private partnerships and cooperation.

HSEM took on state coordinating responsibility for the Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO), a program that provides a wide variety of surplus military equipment to law enforcement agencies. Since acquiring the program, HSEM staff members assisted agencies across Minnesota in obtaining more than \$1 million worth of surplus goods.

Community: Strong and stable families and communities

HSEM public education and outreach initiatives provide crucial information to residents and business owners so they can be prepared for emergencies and disasters.

HSEM developed an improved *Keeping Minnesota Ready* campaign that includes community outreach at schools, malls, county fairs and other public venues. HSEM distributes emergency kit bags, an easy-to-use resource for assembling items necessary to survive a severe weather event or disaster. HSEM also prepares and distributes fact sheets for all possible scenarios.

In the spring of 2013, HSEM increased the visibility of the *If You See Something, Say Something*[™] campaign. The message appears on billboards during major summer events. The use of social media has greatly expanded the ability to reach residents with valuable preparedness and emergency messaging. HSEM has a popular Facebook page, Twitter account and YouTube site. This messaging was especially important during an Alert at the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating facility in January 2012, flash flooding in the summer of 2012 and an ice storm in April 2013.

In June 2013, HSEM advanced a project that will allow for live-streaming of in-house news briefings should an emergency or disaster demand top state officials immediately reach out to members of the public with life safety information.

In February 2013, HSEM and state partners completed the Functional Needs Planning Toolkit. This kit is designed to assist emergency management professionals ensure the whole community is involved in planning for emergencies and disasters.

HSEM embarked on an initiative with FEMA to ensure rural electric cooperatives, municipal power supply providers, school administrators and other community leaders are aware of federal funds available for hazard mitigation projects. In addition to acquisition of flood-prone properties, eligible projects include planning, wildfire-resistant construction materials and sprinklers, electrical retrofit and power line conversion, tornado safe rooms, and other innovative strategies.

One of many successful projects helped build a \$1.27 million safe room into the new Wadena-Deer Creek High School at a cost to the community of less than \$317,000. For

those who lived through the EF-4 tornado that destroyed the old school, the peace of mind is immeasurable.

Government: Efficient and accountable government services

The requirement to execute sub-grant agreements for Public Assistance grants was eliminated. This innovation dramatically reduces the grant processing cycle-time and gets federal reimbursement dollars in the hands of local officials much faster following a disaster.

The E-Grants management system was fully implemented, interfacing with the Statewide Integrated Financial Tools (SWIFT) system and allowing for electronic invoicing. The result is significant cost savings for postage, copying and filing, as well as reducing processing time.

A network of video-teleconferencing systems was installed in county emergency management offices in a number of HSEM regions. These dedicated emergency management systems enhance the communications capabilities of emergency operations centers across the state and facilitate virtual meetings and conferences, saving time and travel expenses.

HSEM launched a comprehensive online radiological emergency preparedness training package for local jurisdictions and state agencies to help them comply with annual federal requirements. Jurisdictions may schedule training at any time without having to use traditional classroom delivery methods. This innovation reduces overtime, travel expenses, operational backfill and instructional costs. Additionally, it enables spontaneous and just-in-time training.

The recovery staff piloted a program to use tablet technology during preliminary damage assessment following disasters. Leveraging wireless technology – including digital photography GPS and document sharing – field staff are able to more quickly and accurately record physical damages in order to aggregate the information required to determine eligibility for federal disaster assistance programs.

Emergency Communication Networks (DECN)

Mission:

Fund and support interoperable public safety grade communication solutions that permit public safety officials, emergency personnel, state and federal agencies to communicate easily with each other to provide immediate responses to Minnesota citizens and visitors who request emergency assistance.

Background:

The Division of Emergency Communication Networks (DECN) consists of four programs that manage critical public safety networks: the 911 and Next Generation 911 program; the statewide, shared radio communications networks known as Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER); the Statewide Interoperable Public Safety

Communications program; and, most recently, Wireless Broadband for Public Safety program.

Customers:

Primary customers include public safety officials and responders; local units of government; state agencies such as departments of Transportation, Corrections, and Natural Resources; the National Guard; the State Patrol; federal agencies; tribal units of government and citizens of Minnesota requesting emergency assistance.

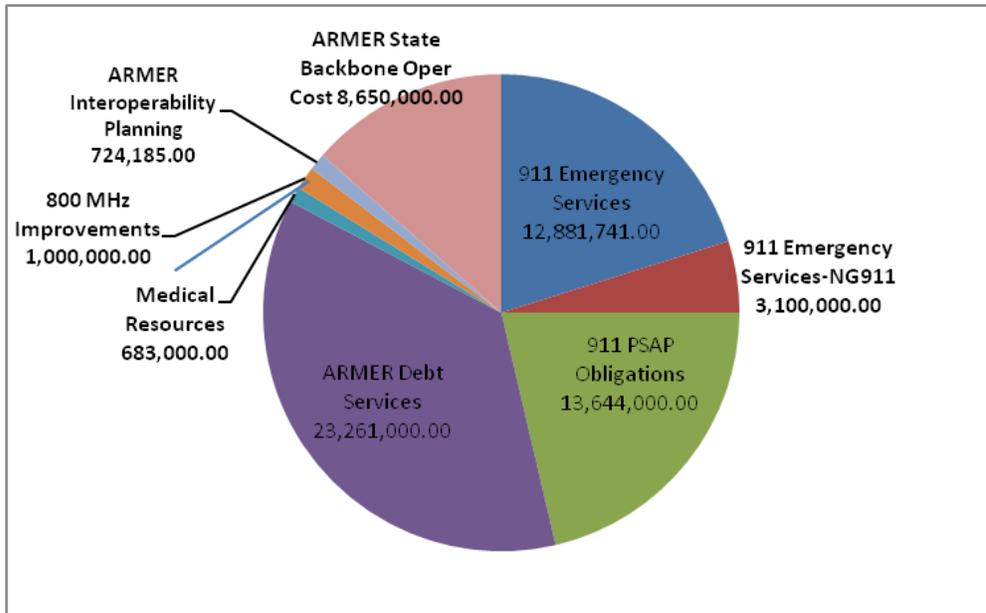
Budget Overview:

The DECN programs are funded from revenues collected in the 911 Special Revenue Account from a 911 fee incorporated into the service contracts or agreements for communication devices capable of making a 911 request for assistance. The 911 Special Revenue Account is appropriated to fund the 911 Program, pay for 911 wireless and wire-line telephone company costs to connect to the 911 network and 911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) equipment and dispatch proficiency expenses.

The 911 Special Revenue Account also provides funding for the east and west medical resource communications centers, debt service on the revenue bonds sold to construct the ARMER system, ARMER backbone maintenance and operation costs and Minnesota’s statewide Interoperable Public Safety Communications program.

The current fee is assessed at 78 cents per subscriber (effective September 1, 2013) with the authority to raise the fee up to 95 cents.

**DECN Program Expenses
FY2013**



Historical and Projected 911 Fee Revenues

Fiscal Year		911 Fee		911 Fee Revenues (in thousands)
2003		33¢		\$20,792.7
2004		40¢		\$25,838.6
2005		40¢		\$27,323.2
2006		65¢		\$46,229.5
2007		65¢		\$49,527.2
2008		65¢		\$50,751.0
2009		65¢		\$51,269.5
2010		75¢		\$58,821.9
2011		80¢		\$61,940.8
2012		80¢		\$62,502.2
2013		80¢		\$62,690.0
2014		78¢**		*\$59,138.0

*Projected

**Required to lower rate by 2 cents when first bond is paid off

DECN Goals and Performance Measures:

Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER)

Established in 2004, the ARMER program, administered in coordination with the Statewide Radio Board (SRB), manages the implementation, maintenance and operations of the 700/800 megahertz (MHz) shared digital trunked radio communication system. The ARMER backbone is a robust, a state-of-the-art Project 25 shared digital trunked radio communication system capable of servicing the radio communications needs of every city, county, state agency, tribal government and non-governmental public safety entity operating in the state. The system will provide improved coverage, clarity and capacity along with the ability to significantly enhance interoperable communications across Minnesota and with neighboring states and Canada. It is the fundamental infrastructure necessary for emergency responders to achieve seamless interoperable communication.

Goal 1: Build out 324 tower sites statewide to provide 95% mobile coverage across all rural and metro counties in the state.

Outcome: 94% of sites are on the air. Fifteen sites will be delayed due to difficult land acquisition sites. Additional review completed Spring of 2013 to find new sites. These sites are in state or federal park land areas.

Performance Measures	Total Sites	Sites Not Started	Sites in Progress	Sites Complete
Tower Site Acquisition	324	0	13	311
Tower Construction & Site Development Work	324	13	6	305
Microwave Connectivity & RF Deployment	324	19	0	305 On the Air

Goal 2: Complete the ARMER backbone under budget.

Outcome: All 324 tower sites will be built within the budget including 12 sites that are currently on air on temporary sites. Additional improvements to existing tower sites are also within current budget.

**ARMER Construction Budget (Capital Costs)
As of July 1, 2013**

Project Funding	Original Budget	Spent to Date	Unspent Balance Remaining	Encumbered	Available Balance
Phase 3	\$45,000,000	\$44,623,199	\$376,801	\$340,638	*COMPLETE
SRB Funds (FY 09)	\$1,902,831	\$1,902,831	\$0	\$0	COMPLETE
Phase 456 (FY 09)	\$62,000,000	\$61,984,112	\$15,888	\$15,888	\$0.00
Phase 456 (FY 10)	\$62,015,408	\$61,339,771	\$675,637	\$675,218	\$419
Phase 456 (FY 11, FY12, FY13)	\$61,984,592	\$17,916,372	\$44,068,220	\$9,980,075	\$34,088,145
Total Phase 456	\$186,000,000	\$141,240,255	\$44,759,745	\$10,671,181	\$34,088,564
Projected Contingency as of July 2013					\$4,568,543

*The unencumbered balance in Phase 3 will be cancelled (\$36,163). Funding for Phase 3 ended 12/31/10.

For the period FY08-FY13, \$33,290,000 was appropriated for operation and maintenance of the system.

Goal 3: Migrate all 87 counties to the ARMER backbone. All local government involvement is voluntary.

Outcome: As of July 31, 2013, 71 of 87 counties are migrated to the ARMER backbone. Five counties have completed Participation plans and are planning to migrate before December 31, 2013. Five additional counties are exploring the feasibility of migrating as their existing investments have reached end of life cycle.

Performance Measures	Counties Intending to Migrate	Counties Migrated	Counties in Progress	Planned Participation by July 2014
Counties Migrated to ARMER	10	71	3	81 or 93%

Statewide Interoperability Program

The goal of the Statewide Interoperability Program is to enhance interoperable communications across Minnesota and with neighboring states and Canada. Local officials across the state recognize that a lack of communications interoperability is a significant public safety issue for their citizens and emergency responders. Resolving public safety communications interoperability gaps is fundamentally changing how emergency services are delivered across Minnesota. This program supports the Statewide Radio Board and associated seven Regional Radio Boards across the state. Today, all 87 counties and a number of cities and tribal governments are participating in these Regional Radio Boards. These legally-recognized joint powers boards are made up of elected county commissioners and city council members.

Goal 1: Construct VHF Interoperability Overlay to ensure interoperable communications with any agencies or local units of government, neighboring states and Canada that are not operating on the ARMER backbone.

Outcome: 95 of 109 outstate VHF sites complete.

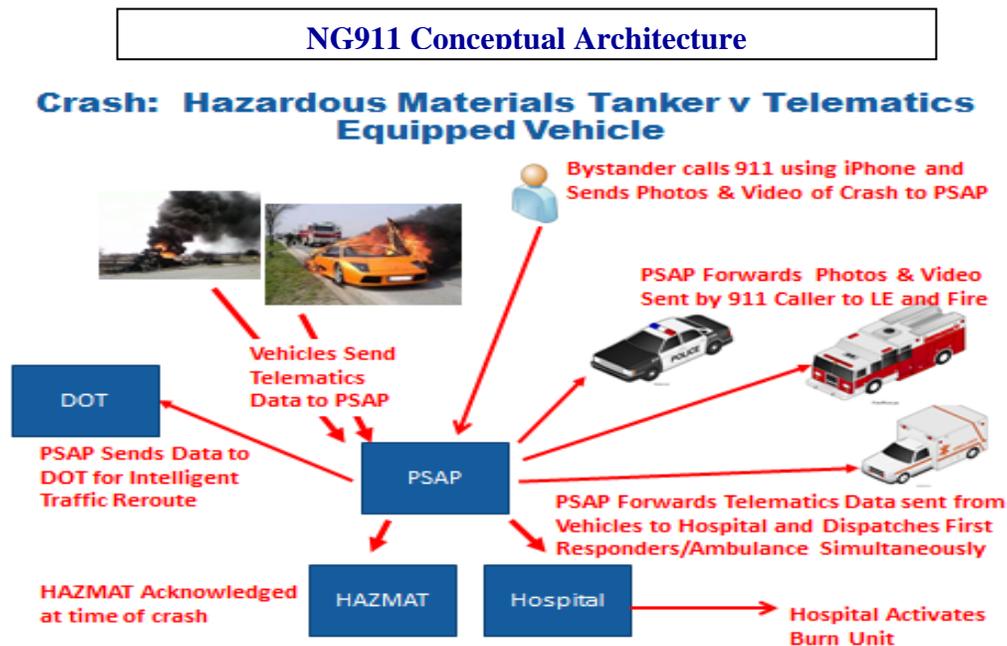
Goal 2: Pass legislation that allows the Statewide Radio Board to become an Emergency Services Board encompassing the responsibility for strategic planning of all emergency communications for the state of Minnesota.

Outcome: The 2013 Legislature passed the recommended changes to the board structure. The Statewide Radio Board voted to become an Emergency Services Board at the June 2013 meeting. Work continues at the regional level to incorporate this change.

Statewide 911 Program

The Minnesota Statewide 911 Program provides immediate access from all telephones to critical public safety services. The 911 Program, which has been administered by the Department of Public Safety since December 2003, coordinates the maintenance of 911 systems and is charged with formulation of concepts, methods and procedures which will improve the operation and maintenance of 911 systems that handle more than two million emergency calls annually. The 911 Program has embarked on the strategic initiative to upgrade the 30 plus year old network to a high speed data network.

- **Next Generation 911 (NG911) Conceptual Architecture** consists of the following:
 - Design and implementation of new high-speed Internet Protocol (IP) network infrastructure
 - Network support for voice, data and video
 - Fully interoperable emergency network
 - Combined local, state and national approach
 - Elimination of call transfer data problems
 - Enhanced capabilities for persons with disabilities
 - Remote network access
 - Enhanced redundancy and diversity



Goal 1: Migrate all 103 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to NG911 network backbone by December 31, 2013.

Outcome: As of July 1, 2013 57% complete and on track to meet deadline.

Performance Measures	Number of PSAPs	% of Total PSAPs (103)
# of 911 Plan Change Letters Obtained	102	99.0%
# of PSAP Surveys Completed	103	100.0%
# of PSAP Circuits Ordered	102	99.0%
# of PSAPs with Circuit Design Approved	74	71.8%
# of PSAPs with Circuits Approved and Installed	67	65.0%
# of PSAPs with Equipment Installed	63	61.2%
# of PSAPs Premigrated	59	57.3%
# of PSAPs Migrated	55	53.4%

Wireless Broadband for Public Safety

Just as the cellular data and smartphone revolution has transformed personal productivity and consumer entertainment, so will the interoperable data revolution transform public safety communications.

Public Safety broadband and interoperable data will allow public safety organizations to deploy and interconnect innovative new services through new applications that are agnostic towards the networks that they ride on. Some of the applications to ride this network include, but are not limited to:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Automatic Vehicle Location | Incident Command White Board |
| Aerial Video | Vehicle-Mounted Video |
| Helmet Cameras | Third-Party Camera Resources |
| Mobile Data Computers | Geographical (GIS) Queries |
| Patient, Evacuee, and Deceased Tracking | Internet Access |
| Bio Telemetry | Third-Party Sensors |
| NG9-1-1 Caller Multimedia Delivery | Interoperable Voice |

FirstNet was established by the 2012 Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act. FirstNet is responsible for deploying a nationwide, interoperable public safety broadband data network in cooperation with state and local governments. This bill provides FirstNet with the authority—and the funding—to make public safety interoperable broadband a reality. FirstNet will act as public safety’s specialized national cellular carrier. FirstNet

will own and operate the network and represent public safety in standards development efforts.

The Governor designated the Commissioner of Public Safety to represent Minnesota before FirstNet for broadband deployment issues. As such, DECN has completed the following in preparation to consult with FirstNet:

- 1) Minnesota Public Safety Broadband Study Completed. This study establishes high-level user requirements and a return on investment cost for the network build-out. This research is foundational to the state's consultation with FirstNet.
- 2) Completion of detail NTIA State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP) grant application.
- 3) Published Minnesota Public Safety Broadband Stand and Local Grant Plan, which is the state blueprint for activities under SLIGP grant program.
- 4) Published Request for Proposal and selected vendor to assist in performing work under SLIGP to negotiate FirstNet Nationwide Network implementation in Minnesota.

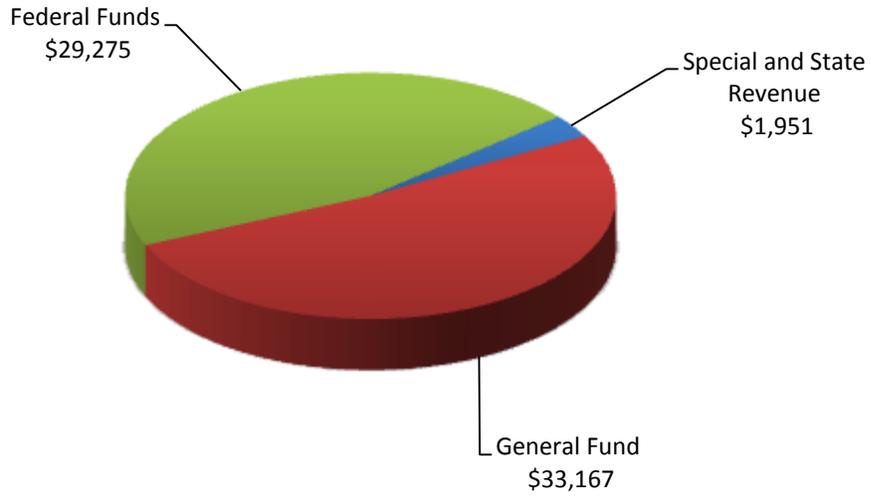
Office of Justice Programs

Mission:

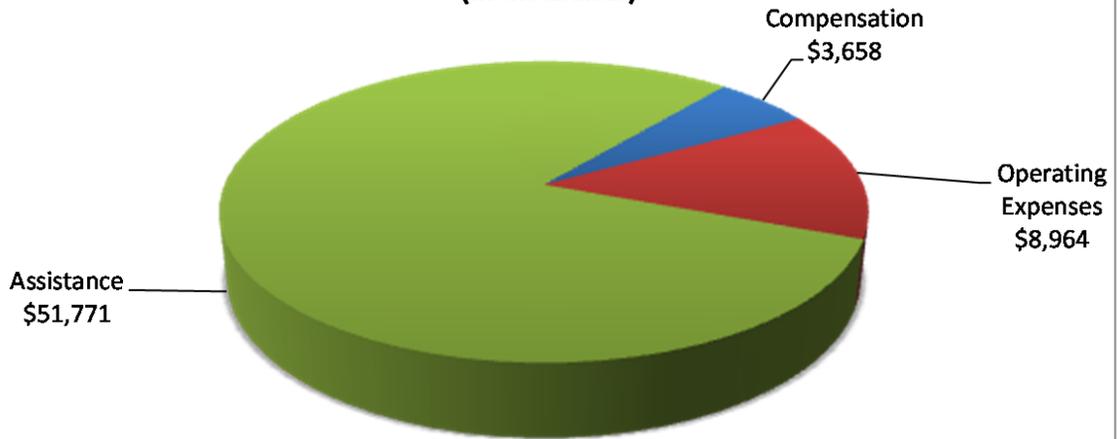
OJP provides leadership and resources to reduce crime in Minnesota, improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, and assist crime victims. Our goal is to provide resources to the local level more efficiently through simplified processes, user-friendly systems, and improved technology. OJP provides constituents quality training, technical assistance, and best practices information.

Budget Overview: In FY13, OJP managed a budget of \$64,393,000; 52% general fund appropriation, 45% federal funds and 3% special and state government special revenue.

OJP Budget – Source (in thousands)



OJP Budget – Expense Type (in thousands)



OJP Programs:

Crime Victim Reparations

During fiscal year 2012, the following results were reported by clients responding to the reparations claimant satisfaction survey.

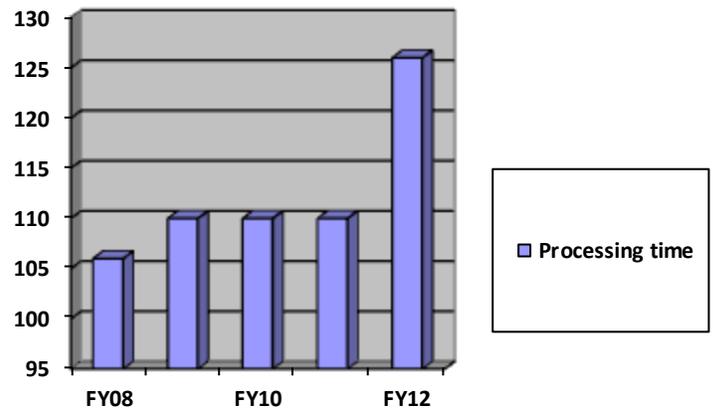
- 96% reported that it was easy to complete the application form
- 100% reported that it was easy to understand the claimant handbook
- 93% reported that it was easy to get in touch with a staff person who could help
- 99% reported that staff were able to answer their questions and provide information
- 100% reported that staff were polite, professional and understood their concerns
- 95% reported that they were satisfied with the benefits received
- 92% reported that benefits were paid in a timely manner
- 91% rated the services received as very good or good.

Resources saved or efficiencies achieved: The reparations program controlled costs by retaining the same medical coverage rate in fiscal year 2012. Also, the amount of restitution collected by the reparations program increased from 2011 to 2012.

Performance Measures:

Average Processing Time (date of application to award):

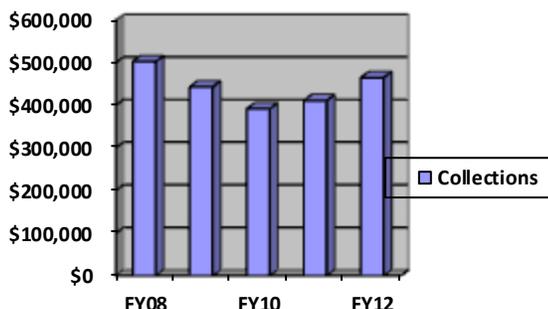
FY2012	126 Days
FY2011	110 Days
FY2010	110 Days
FY2009	106 Days
FY2008	106 Days



*FY12 processing time increase was partly due to a staffing vacancy and training lag that has since been remedied.

Amount of Restitution Collected Annually from Violent Offenders:

FY2012	\$464,850
FY2011	\$410,974
FY2010	\$381,798
FY2009	\$443,198
FY2008	\$502,570



Crime Victim Justice Unit

Formerly the Office of Crime Victim Ombudsman, the CVJU provides information and referral to crime victims, assistance in navigating the criminal justice system, and investigation of statutory crime victim rights violations and victim mistreatment. The complaints most frequently submitted from victims are: an inadequate investigation by law enforcement; a prosecutor not providing a statutorily-required notice; and an inappropriate charging decision by the prosecutor (including failure to charge, insufficient severity of charges, and the dismissal of charges against an offender).

In addition to their investigatory responsibilities, the CVJU also provides training to advocates and criminal justice professionals on crime victim rights, and provides oversight of the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) service, a statewide automated victim notification system that alerts victims and others of an offender’s release from custody.

Performance Measures:

Over the past five years, the CVJU has handled on average over 1500 calls per year from victims, criminal justice professionals, and members of the public; opened an average of 37 formal cases per year; and has provided informal assistance to dozens more.

Over the past five years, the VINE service has averaged over 5300 release notifications per year, with consistently increasing usage of the service since its inception in 2001.

Over the past two years, CVJU staff members have participated in over 30 presentations and trainings. The CVJU is required to submit a report to the Legislature every two years (most recently in January 2013 for the 2011-2012 biennium). The report is available upon request.

Crime Victim Liaison to Department of Corrections

OJP provides funding to the Department of Corrections (DOC) to carry out crime victim activities required under the Minnesota Community Notification Law. Victim input is required at each End of Confinement Review hearing.

Performance Measures:

End of Confinement Reviews

<i>FY2012</i>	<i>915</i>
<i>FY2011</i>	<i>900</i>
<i>FY2010</i>	<i>829</i>
<i>FY2009</i>	<i>809</i>

Training, Research and Communications (TRaC)

In 2011, TRaC implemented a new protocol to streamline how training is tracked and monitored, while also identifying trends and different training methods. This new approach allows TRaC to better meet the needs of constituents, while still providing high quality programming in an economically efficient manner. Constituents can access training programs online, via webinar and audio-conferencing, and in-person.

Each year over 200 people attend individual training courses. In 2012, 33 persons graduated from the Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy and in 2013, 355 persons attended the annual crime victim conference, a record high.

The team conducts evaluations of all activities and has used the qualitative and quantitative data to improve course offerings. TRaC will be conducting a comprehensive training and communications needs assessment in the coming year to determine the optimal role for OJP in the training arena.

Attendee feedback on the Conference on Crime and Victimization: Attendees Strongly Agree / Agree

Conf. met expectations Attendees gained new skills Workshops were relevant

2013	94%	89%	97%
2012	97.3%	91.2%	96.7%

Attendee Feedback- Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy (average on 5pt. scale)

	Overall Quality	Trainer/Mentor Quality	Training Manual
2012	4.73	4.9	4.6
2010:	4.8	4.9	4.8
2009:	4.7	5.0	4.8
2008:	4.8	4.8	4.6

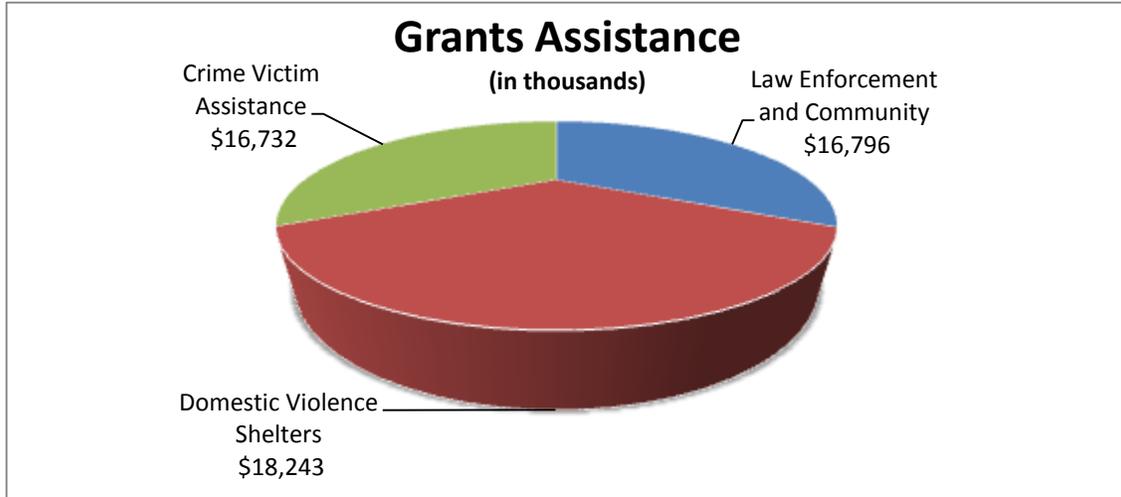
Over FY 2012 and 2013, The Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) completed a variety of projects and participated in many task forces and working groups. Completed projects include:

- Creating a statewide, victim-centered, trauma informed response to sex exploited juveniles called No Wrong Door: A Comprehensive Approach to Providing Safe Harbor to Minnesota’s Sexually Exploited Youth
- Completing the 5th Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force
- Finishing a three-year evaluation of The Minnesota Youth Intervention Program
- A comprehensive examination of On the Level: Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Minnesota’s Juvenile Justice System
- Federal reports were completed and submitted that examine Minnesota’s compliance with the JJDPa and the extent of disproportionate minority contact with the justice system.

SAC staff also actively participated on numerous task forces including the Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force, Minnesota Youth Funders Network Learning Labs, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, and the Department of Human Services Adverse Childhood Experiences Workgroup. Trainings on myriad topics were provided to the Humphrey Institute, University of Minnesota School of Social Work, the Minnesota Legislature, other state agencies, and non-governmental agencies around the state.

Grants for Assistance

In fiscal year 2013, OJP budgeted \$51,771,000 in state and federal dollars to support activities in three major areas:



Performance Measures

Fiscal Year	Federal Awards Received	Timely Federal Reports Submitted	Federal Audits/No Findings	Juvenile Facility Inspections
2013	12	46	0	45
2012	11	46	0	28
2011	12	34	2	39
2010	20	35	5	44

Fiscal Year	Grants & Amendments Processed	Grantee Site Visits Completed	Financial Desk Reviews Completed	Progress/Financial Reports Reviewed w/in 30 days	Technical Assistance Contacts
2013	465/69	394	89	3967	4127
2012	717/54	194	99	4358	2763
2011	486/150	394	138	1844	2,763
2010	560/165	204	134	1900	2,661

State Fire Marshal

Mission

The mission of the State Fire Marshal division (SFM) is to protect lives and property by fostering a fire safe environment through investigation, enforcement, regulation, emergency response, data collection and public education.

Background

The Office of State Fire Marshal was created in 1905 and charged with the responsibility of investigating the “origin, cause and circumstances” of fires, and maintaining fire incident reports submitted by local fire departments. Division responsibilities have since increased to include the development and adoption of the Minnesota State Fire Code, fire safety inspections, public fire safety education, data analysis, and licensing and certification programs.

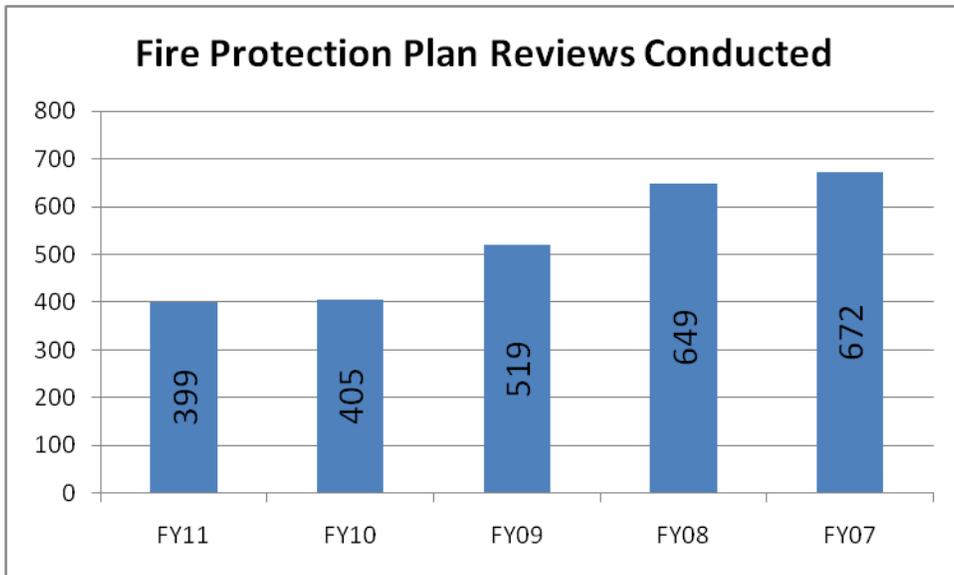
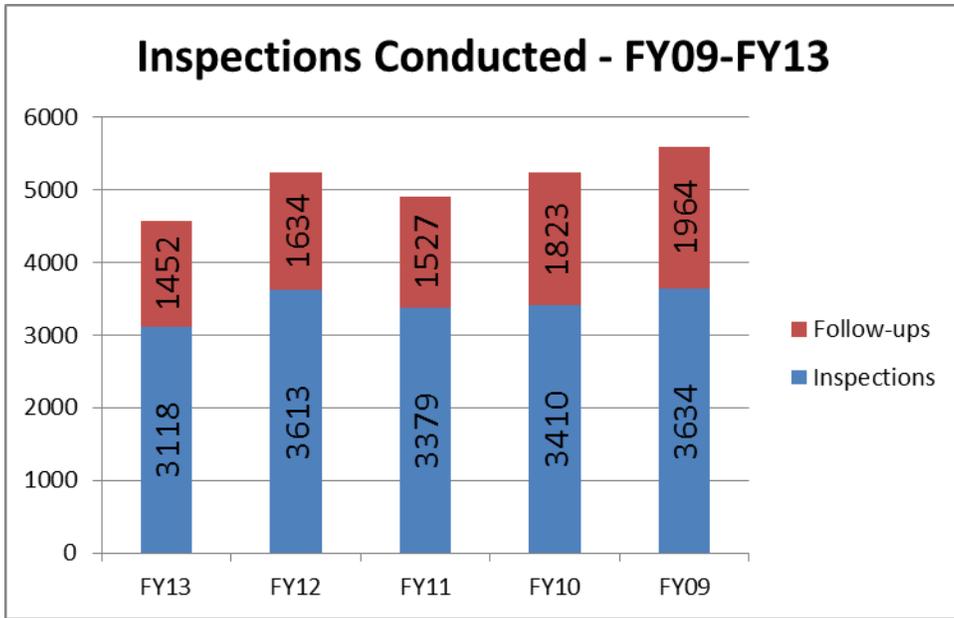
Programs & Services

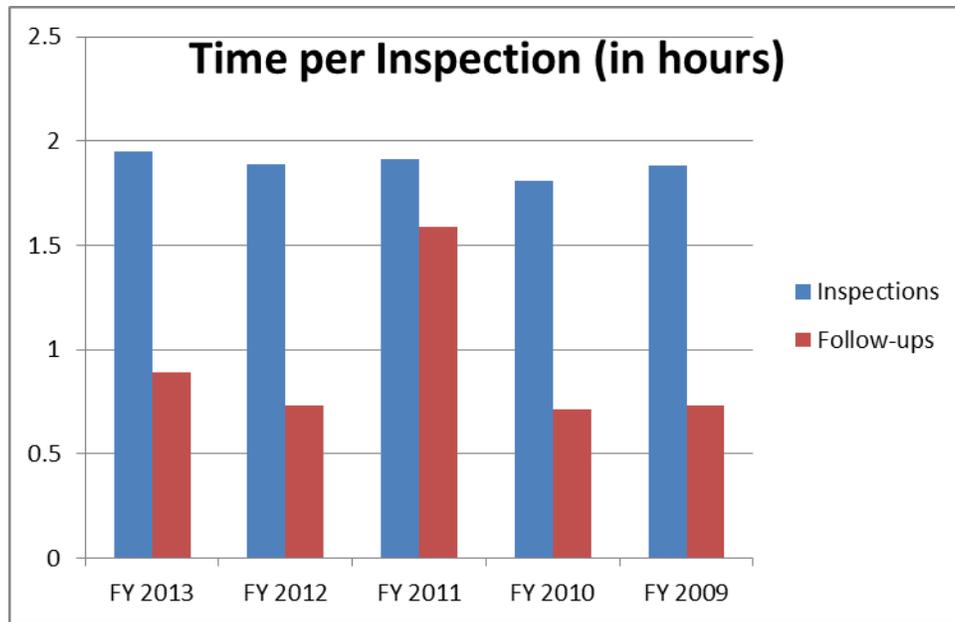
Code Compliance:

The State Fire Marshal Division develops and enforces the State Fire Code, which is applicable throughout the state. The division also adopts and enforces various national fire standards as part of the State Fire Code. Staff is responsible for inspections of hotels, motels, resorts, daycare facilities, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, foster care facilities, correctional facilities and other places of assembly. Staff is also responsible for plan review and inspections of fire sprinkler systems in certain buildings.

Performance Measures:

- Number of fire inspections conducted (initial inspections and follow-up inspections)
- Number of follow-up inspections conducted





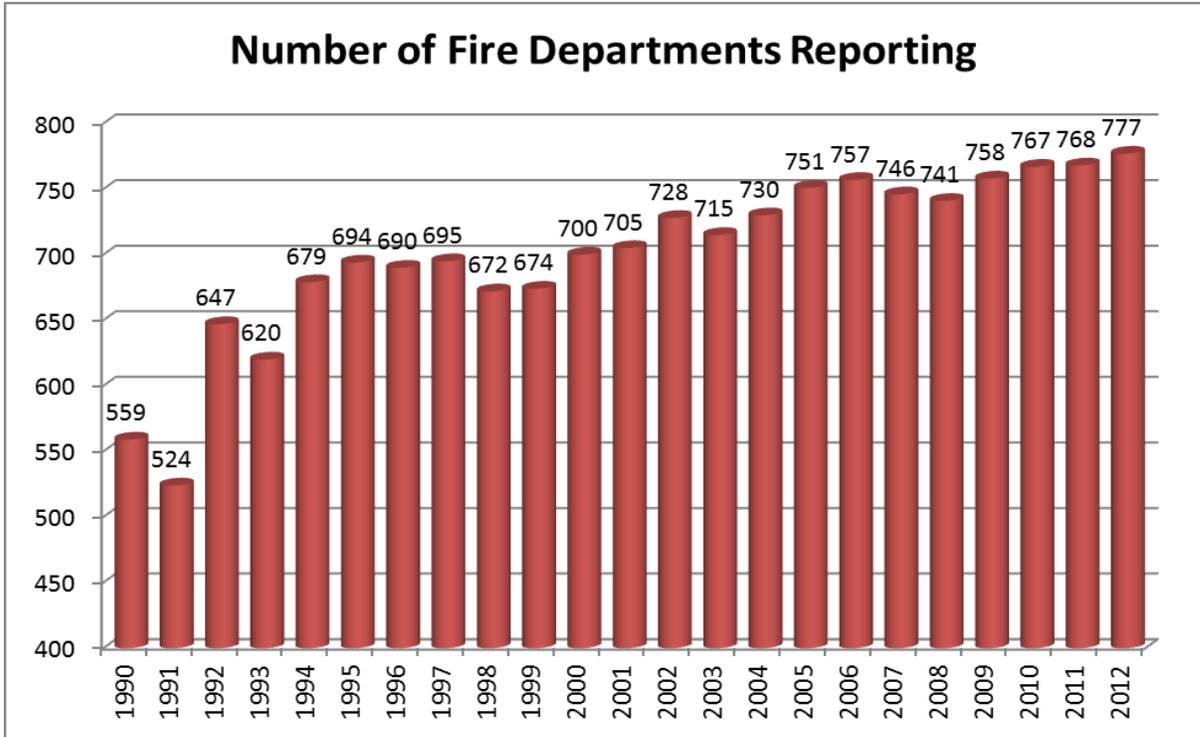
Data Collection:

The State Fire Marshal Division collects data from the state’s 785 fire departments and transfers this data to the national system. This data is used to determine the fire problem in Minnesota, as well as answer frequent questions from the Legislature and media about fire safety and trends. On January 1, 2009 a new on-line version of the fire reporting system (MFIRS) was started. This system, which is available at no charge to all Minnesota fire departments, also allows them to analyze their incidents to tailor appropriate fire prevention campaigns.

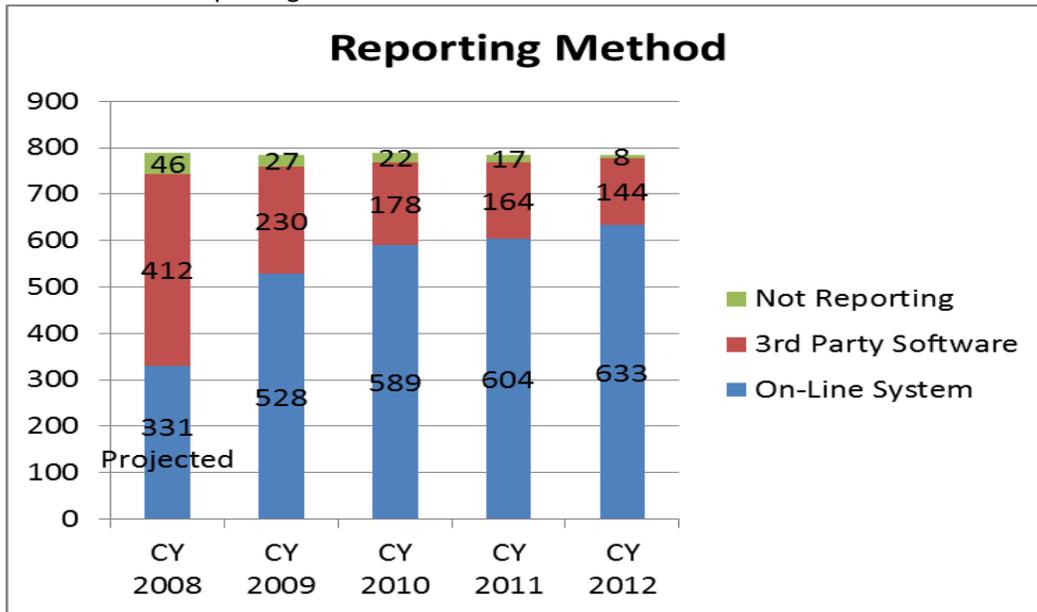
Performance Measures:

- Total number of fire departments reporting to SFM
- Number of fire departments using SFM on-line MFIRS
- Number of fire departments submitting electronic MFIRS

The total number of fire departments reporting their fire incident data to the State Fire Marshal continues to grow; the following shows the number of Minnesota’s 785 fire departments that report their incidents using the state-provided system or third-party software.



- Method of Reporting



Education & Training:

The State Fire Marshal division provides training to local fire and building officials on the State Fire Code, fire investigation techniques, efficient and proven methods of conducting an inspection, and special code requirements for certain types of occupancies. Education is provided to the general public through various fire safety education programs. The division is a resource for local fire departments on fire safety programs

and is a conduit to connect public educators around the state for shared fire safety campaigns.

Performance Measures:

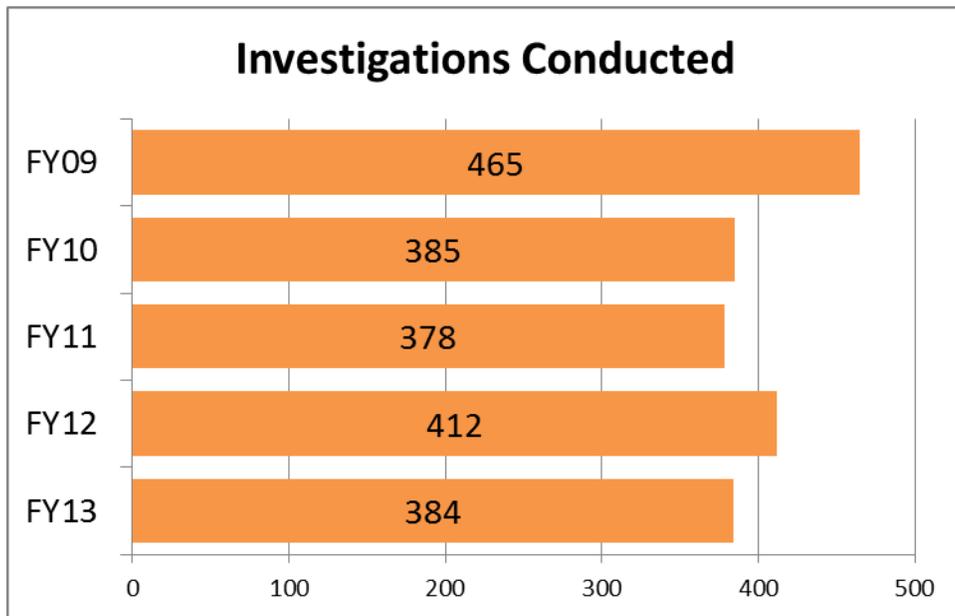
- Hours of fire investigation training given
- Hours of fire code training given
- Number of contacts made providing public fire safety education materials
- Number of hours of fire sprinkler inspection training given

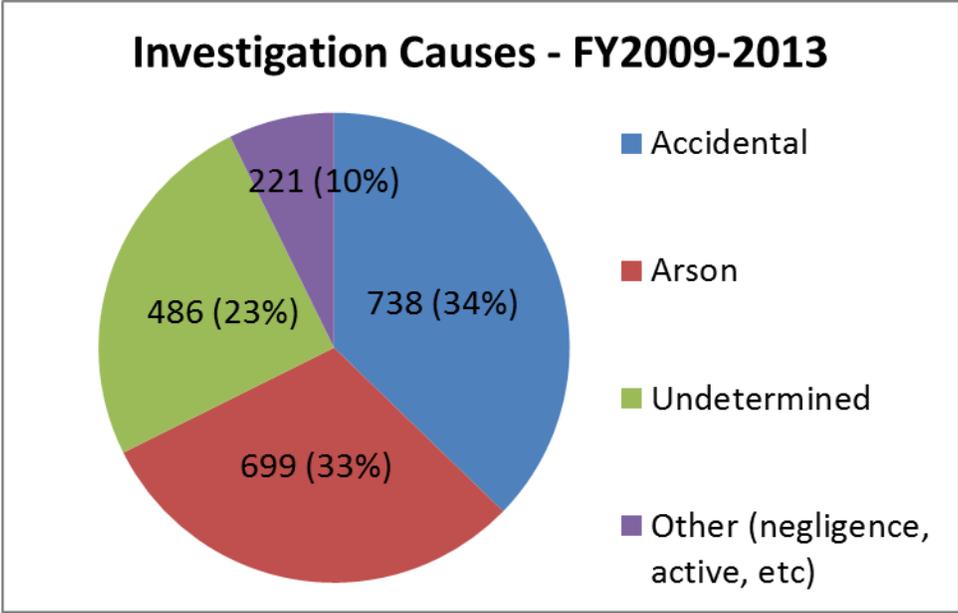
Incident Investigations:

The State Fire Marshal Division conducts fire investigations anywhere in the state when requested by local officials. Division investigators are typically requested for fatal fires, serious injury fires, arson fires, explosions, large dollar-loss fires, and any other time that local resources cannot meet the need. Division investigators work with county-wide and region-wide fire investigation teams, as well as other state and federal agencies.

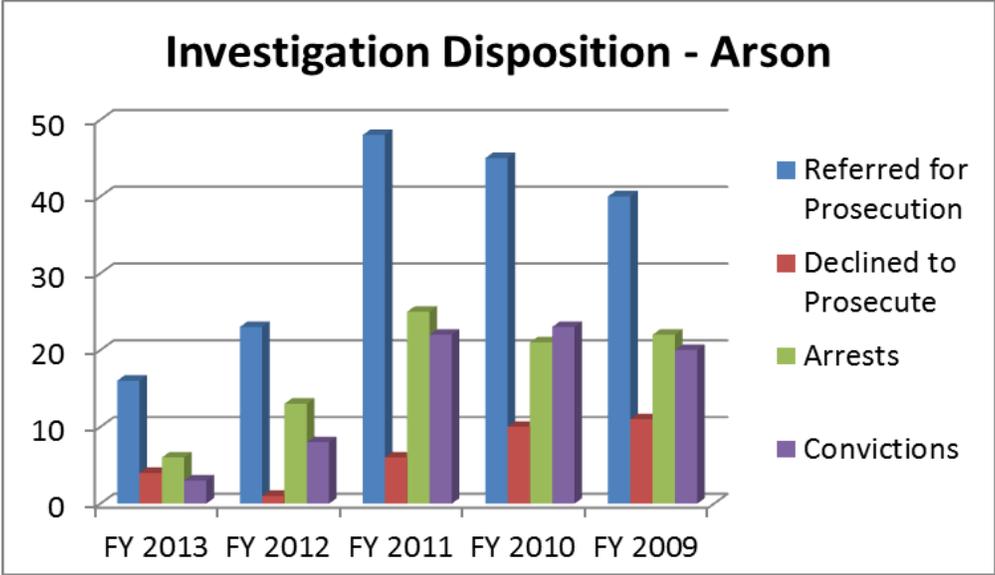
Performance Measures:

- Number and type (arson, accidental, undetermined) of fires investigated
- Cases forwarded to prosecutors
- Arrests and convictions





Successful case development and prosecution of arson cases often takes time. Please refer to the following graph; as cases mature, the number of cases prosecuted and the number of arrests and convictions tend to increase.



Fire Safety Account revenues and expenditures – For a complete report on this account see <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/co/programs/fire-service-advisory-committee/Pages/default.aspx>

ALCOHOL AND GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT

Mission:

The mission of the Division of Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement (AGED) is to maintain the integrity of legalized gambling, detect and vigorously pursue illegal forms of gambling, enforce the state's liquor laws, and monitor the State-Tribal gaming compacts.

Overview:

To accomplish this mission and achieve its goals of providing public safety, AGED maintains stability and integrity in the alcohol beverage and gaming industries through management of licensing, education and consistent regulation and enforcement. AGED issues licenses and regulates alcohol and gambling device manufacturers and distributors and serves as the state's central record source for these types of licenses, ensuring availability of these important records to related agencies and the public. AGED also provides assistance and training to businesses and local units of government and law enforcement agencies.

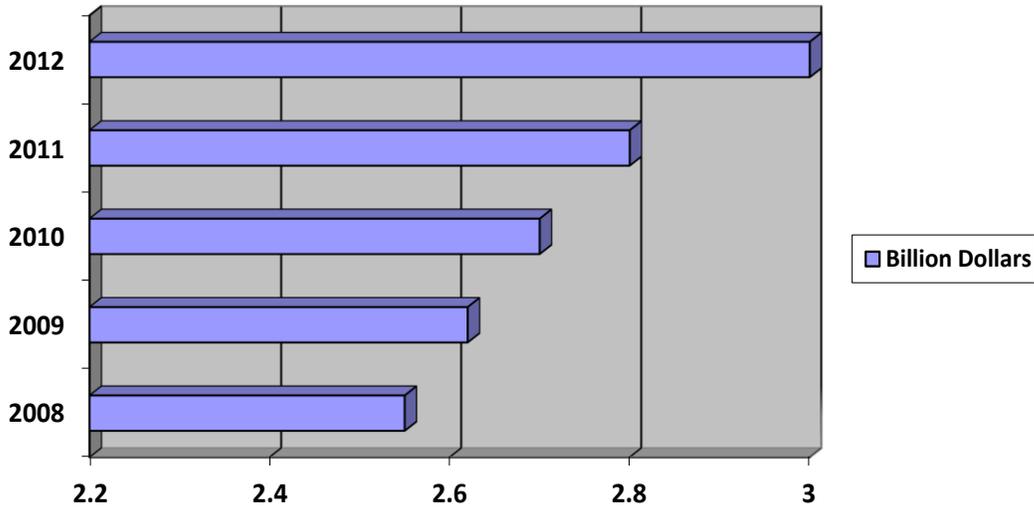
The division's gambling enforcement is relied upon by the state's other regulatory gaming agencies to conduct criminal record checks and in-depth background investigations and criminal investigations on behalf of: the Gambling Control Board (relating to lawful gambling i.e. pull-tabs, electronic pull-tabs, bingo, raffles, paddle wheels and tip boards), the State Lottery and the Minnesota Racing Commission (pari-mutuel horse racing and their card rooms). Additionally, AGED special agents investigate complaints and enforce laws pertaining to illegal gambling activities such as sports betting, and other non-regulated games of chance. Under the terms of the state-tribal gaming compacts, AGED is responsible for compliance oversight of the 18 tribal casinos in the state. AGED monitors and conducts inspections of Class III gaming, (video games of chance and blackjack), internal tribal gaming audits, and conducts criminal history record checks and audits on employees in casino gaming related positions.

AGED's staff of 19 FTEs includes 5 sworn field agents and 2.5 field liquor agents. AGED's staff initiates enforcement actions; licenses and regulates alcohol retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers; licenses and regulates gambling device manufacturers and distributors; monitors and inspects class III gaming in the state's 18 tribal casinos; serves as a public information resource; investigates, resolves and mediates liquor and gambling complaints and provides forums for discussion and resolution of liquor and gambling issues as authorized by M.S. Chapters 340A and 299L, respectively.

Alcohol Enforcement and Liquor Control

Minnesota Alcohol Sales

(Source: MN Revenue Dept.)



Under Chapter 340A, the AGED is the state’s regulatory agency of the alcohol beverage industry within Minnesota and as such AGED works closely with its licensees and the liquor industry to ensure compliance with all state laws and regulations through licensing, server education training, pre-license inspections, on-site visits, and civil or criminal enforcement actions where necessary.

Due to the growth of the alcohol industry, AGEDs pre-license site inspections have increased 43% while investigations have increased 30%. However, civil penalties and revenue generated from those penalties has declined due in part to AGED’s on-going enforcement and education efforts and our close working relationship with the alcohol industry.

Enforcement/Compliance

Activity	FY’08	FY’09	FY’10	FY’11	FY’12
Investigations	1,036	1,047	1,075	1,007	1,312
Site Inspections	448	442	479	435	765

Civil penalties	73	57	86	75	44
Revenue from civil penalties	\$33,800	\$17,000	\$20,000	\$29,100	\$16,750

Alcohol Training and Education Classes

AGED received funding in the form of annual grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Association (NHTSA) to fund a Law Enforcement Liaison Officer position. In FY'12 the liaison officer conducted 20 train-the-trainer alcohol awareness training classes that resulted in 150 regional trainers. The liaison officer sets the curriculum, and develops and provides regional trainers training tools focusing on preventing underage consumption, properly identifying patrons and preventing over service of alcohol.

Regulation of Commerce

The alcohol beverage industry in Minnesota enjoys billions of dollars in sales, providing hundreds of millions of dollars in sales and excise tax revenues to the state. The division, through its enforcement actions, significantly contributes to the collection of unpaid liquor excise tax. In recent years, through greater awareness and enforcement efforts, liquor license tax compliance has improved and as a result tax delinquencies have declined.

Unpaid Liquor Excise Taxes Collected

FY'08	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12
\$11,945,895	\$13,000,000	\$18,084,117	\$11,935,770	\$9,353,760

The Tier System and Licensing Activity

Minnesota, like all states, utilizes a three-tier system of alcohol regulation by which alcoholic beverages move in an orderly sanctioned series of transactions from the manufacturer to a licensed distributor at the state level and then on to a licensed retailer, such as a bar, restaurant or store. The three-tier system requires separation of producers from retailers to avoid market manipulation and pressure to increase alcohol sales regardless of the social consequences. Regulation of the three-tier system also promotes proper collection of excise and sales taxes on liquor. History has demonstrated crime, unscrupulous sales tactics, and anti-competitive business arrangements dominate this industry absent this structure of commerce within the alcohol beverage industry.

AGED is responsible for the certification, approval, issuance and regulation of approximately 24,000 retail, wholesale, and manufacturing licenses and permits. In

addition to licensing, AGED registers and monitors approximately 70,000 alcohol brand label registrations as each brand of alcohol beverage that is imported into or sold within the state requires label registration with the state. AGED assures that alcohol beverages are promoted reasonably and responsibly by reviewing liquor advertising to ensure that such ads do not contain false or misleading statements. Through these activities AGED maintains public safety and integrity of the three-tier system while retaining a viable alcohol distribution system for the industry and citizenry.

Activity	FY'08	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12
# of licenses	20,618	22,212	21,314	21,906	24,000
License Revenue	\$2,275,047	\$2,394,247	\$2,467,000	\$2,658,783	\$2,735,239
Industry inquiries & Advertising reviews	1024	992	932	1,015	1,481

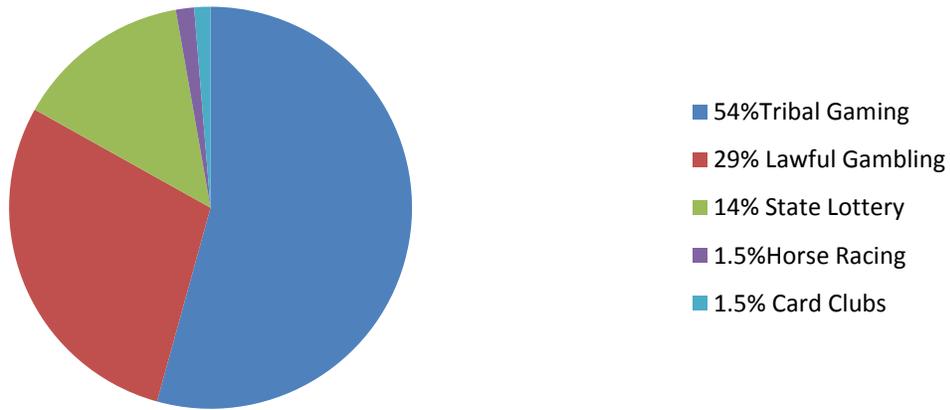
Gambling Enforcement/Regulation

AGED provides investigative and enforcement services on gambling-related matters to local governments, the Gambling Control Board (GCB), the Minnesota Racing Commission (MRC) and their card rooms, the State Lottery, and to the eleven tribal governments who own and operate 18 tribal casinos. The gambling industry and its estimated 3.7 billion dollar revenue is a significant part of Minnesota's economy.

State Lottery (FY'12) (Approx. 3,100 sites)	Gambling Control Board (FY'12) (2,776 permanent sites)	Horse Racing/Card Rooms x 2 sites (CY 12)	Tribal Casinos (18 tribal casinos)
\$520 million* in lottery related sales, i.e. drawing tickets & instant scratch-off tickets Sales increased \$15.6M from FY'11.	\$1,062 billion* in lawful gambling sales, i.e. pull-tabs, bingo, raffles, paddlewheels, tip tickets. Sales increased \$72M over FY'11	\$54* million in Pari-mutuel wagering; \$48* million in Card Club revenue. Both sites offer live/seasonal horse races along with year around simulcast racing & 24/7 card clubs	\$2 billion estimated in annual wagering. (exact figures unavailable)

(* As reported in their annual reports)

Minnesota's 3.7 Billion Dollar Gambling Industry



Gambling Enforcement Efforts

Under Chapter 299L, the AGED is the primary state agency with authority to investigate criminal matters related to violations of the state's gambling laws. In addition to providing law enforcement support to the other state gaming regulatory agencies, the AGED also provides law enforcement support and expertise to city and county law enforcement agencies throughout Minnesota as well as assistance to gambling agencies in other states.

Criminal Investigations: lawful/ illegal gambling & assists to other agencies.
(Excludes Background Investigations & Tribal Casino cases)

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
286	263	255	208	223

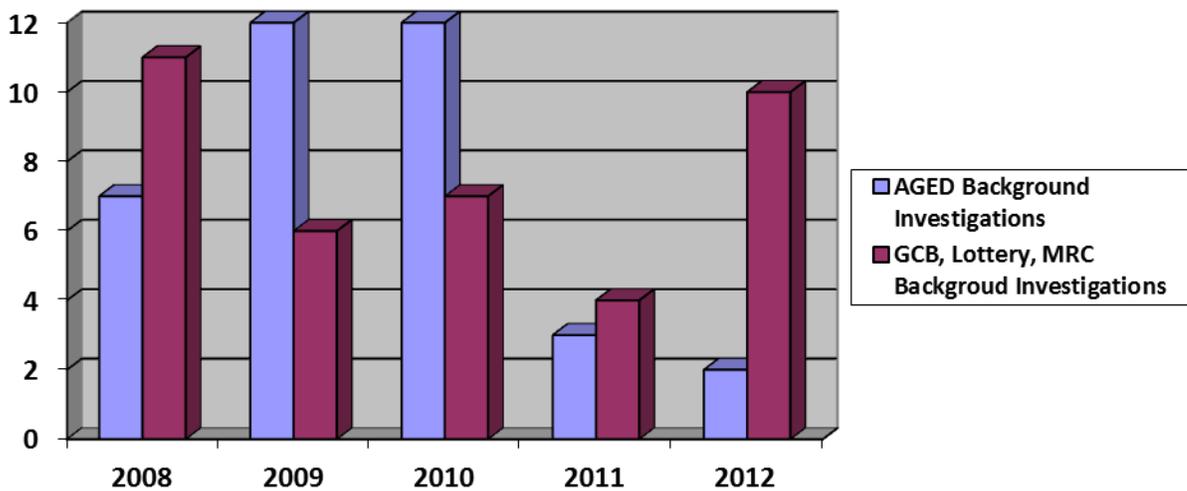
Gambling Regulation

Chapter 299L also grants AGED regulatory authority for the issuance of state gambling device licenses and oversight of state-licensed manufacturers and distributors of gambling devices¹. In 2012 there were 27 gambling device manufacturers and/or distributors licensed by AGED to conduct business in Minnesota. While state statutes allow licensed gambling device distributors to sell gambling devices to the public strictly for personal use in their private dwelling, the majority of gambling device sales within the state are to the 18 tribal casinos. Gambling device

¹ Common gambling devices include slot machines, video poker machines, craps, and roulette. Electronic pull-tabs by statute are defined as gambling equipment.

manufacturers and distributors licenses are required to be renewed annually. In connection with these licenses, AGED conducts comprehensive background investigations of license applicants and monitors the shipments of gambling devices going in and out of the state.

Chapter 299L authorizes the AGED to conduct gaming license/vendor background investigations, record checks and inspections of gaming facilities on behalf of the State Lottery, Gambling Control Board and the Minnesota Racing Commission. AGED conducts on an annual basis over 20,000 criminal history record checks for these other state agencies and the 18 tribal casinos.



Tribal Gaming

Under the State-Tribal Compacts with the state’s eleven Native American tribes and their eighteen tribal casinos, AGED is the primary government agency with authority to monitor and conduct inspections of Class III gaming within the casinos, (i.e. video games of chance and blackjack card games). AGED also reviews internal tribal gaming audits and conducts criminal record checks and in-depth background investigations on persons seeking and maintaining employment in casino positions.

In 2012, there were an estimated 21,900 video games of chance and 300 blackjack gaming tables in the 18 tribal owned casinos in Minnesota.

Tribal Gaming Activity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Citizen Complaints	5	4	5	5	1
Slot Machine Inspections	79	49	11	0	3,513*
Blackjack Inspections	0	0	29	0	28
Financial Audit Reviews	0	0	0	0	10
Upper Management Background Investigations	0	3	0	3	3

*Includes on-site inspections and review of individual machines payout % using slot management reports

APPENDIX

FTE and salary data for the Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, State Fire Marshal, Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement, Office of Justice Programs, and Emergency Communication Networks divisions of the Department of Public Safety. As of July 1, 2013.

Homeland Security & Emergency Management

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
	Emergency MGMT Performance		
HSEM	Grt	69.5	4,499,560
HSEM	Nuclear Plant Preparedness	11.6	755,078
HSEM	Community Right to Know Act	3.4	205,836
	TOTAL HSEM	84.5	\$5,560,474

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
BCA	Forensic Science Services	125	9,275,680
BCA	MN Justice Information Service	145	11,051,581
BCA	Investigations	119	8,862,190
BCA	Police Training & Development	4	284,994
BCA	Criminal Apprehension Support	19	1,219,919
	TOTAL BCA	412	\$30,694,364

State Fire Marshal

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
FM	Fire Prev., Protection & Invest.	52.2	\$4,118,899

Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
AGE	Gambling Enforcement	8.2	868,156
AGE	Alcohol Enforcement	11.7	675,579
	TOTAL AGE	19.9	\$1,543,735

Office of Justice Programs

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
OJP	Office of Justice Programs	42	\$3,004,705

Emergency Communication Networks

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
ECN	Emergency Communication Networks	13	\$719,246