

## **CRIMNET PROGRAM**

### **The Challenge**

The biennial cost of justice and public safety operations in Minnesota at the state, county and local level is more than **\$4.6 billion**, yet much of the **information** that is the basis for decision-making in the criminal justice system is **missing, incomplete, or contained in individual agency databases and not shared.**

### **The Approach**

CrimNet is a collaboration of people, processes, and standards focused on enabling the exchange of accurate and comprehensive information to criminal justice agencies throughout Minnesota. The goal of CrimNet is to create and maintain a criminal justice information framework (e.g. standards, rules, protocols, etc.) that is accountable, credible, seamless, and responsive to the victim, the public, the criminal justice professional, and the offender. This will result in the *right information* in the hands of the *right people* at the *right time* and in the *right place*.

### **The Primary Results Sought**

- To accurately identify individuals.
- To make sure that criminal justice records are complete, accurate, and readily available.
- To ensure the availability of an individual's current status in the criminal justice system.
- To provide standards for data sharing and analysis.
- To maintain the security of information.
- To accomplish our tasks in an efficient and effective manner.

## **Accomplishments to Date (2003-2004)**

- **Integrated Search Function** – Currently more than 2,200 users have access to criminal justice records through the integrated search function, which searches five statewide repositories.
- **Planning/Implementation Grants to Locals** – \$7.2 million has been given to local agencies to develop an integration plan or to work on integration projects in their own counties or with other counties.
- **Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS)** - MNCIS, a system to replace the Supreme Court's outdated information system, provides person and statewide court data that can be easily integrated with other justice partners.
- **CriMNet Program Scope Statement and Strategic Plan** – The Policy Group approved the CriMNet Program Scope Statement and Strategic Plan, which provide direction for initiatives that CriMNet will move forward with.
- **Suspense File Reduction** – The 450,000 adult dispositions originally in suspense has been reduced to just more than 79,000. The 50 percent flow of adult records going into suspense when the project began has been reduced to 10 percent.

## **Current & Future CriMNet-Related Initiatives**

- Link individuals and justice events based on identification (fingerprints, demographics, photos, etc.)
- Add warrant, criminal history, orders for protection, vehicle and driver data to the statewide integrated search function
- Create and maintain state charging and penalty statute table
- Continue MNCIS rollout to 24 counties
- Continue local integration projects
- Development of business and technical standards
- Continue work on user-defined needs and business process improvements
- Develop Comprehensive Incident Based Reporting System (CIBRS)
- Provide criminal justice agency assistance
- Conduct agency technical and business readiness assessments
- Provide integration planning for smaller jurisdictions
- Develop data quality and data practices standards



# Project Fact Sheet

## IDENTIFICATION ROADMAP

The Identification Roadmap Project is a CriMNet project to create reliable and consistent identification processes across the state of Minnesota.

### The Gap

Current law does not require that fingerprints – the fundamental piece for accurate identification of individuals – be captured for most offenses. Existing systems across the criminal justice system cannot manage with integrity different levels of identification – both when fingerprints are available and when they are not.

As a result, the following unintended consequences are occurring:

- Individuals are arrested for crimes committed by others.
- Applicants are wrongly allowed or denied employment or housing.
- Prosecutors cannot bring enhanced charges against repeat offenders.
- Judicial officers are making bail, release and sentence decisions based on incomplete information.

There is currently no statewide approach for sharing identification information and with more local agencies sharing more information, the need is imminent.

### The Solution

Creating an identification protocol, a **set of rules** for how to identify offenders and individuals who have contact with the criminal justice system, regardless of whether they've been fingerprinted.

### About the Project

The Identification Protocol will identify:

- Who should capture identity information
- What methods are appropriate
- Where the information will be captured
- Why certain information is captured
- When identification information will be captured
- Business rules regarding what identifiers to share with other agencies and when
- Defined integrations for assuring the accuracy of identification information
- Specifications for a service that will provide standard processes for sharing identification information (See reverse)



# Project Fact Sheet

## IDENTIFICATION SERVICE

The Identification Service aspect of the project will use the CriMNet Identification Protocol to create a statewide index of people and events that can be verified and linked.

### The Gap

Criminal justice agencies across the state use a number of means to identify individuals, depending on the nature of the interactions:

- Fingerprints
- County-based subject identification number
- Department-based identification number (different agencies within a county may assign a different identifier to an individual in the records management system)
- State-level agency identifiers (generated by a separate records management system)
- Positive identification by an officer with access to an individual's driver's license or other identification photograph

### The Solution

Creation of a central, statewide indexing service that tracks people and events and can accurately match an individual with events.

### About the Project

There is a lack of a well defined statewide identification service that establishes a definitive one-to-one relationship between an individual's identity and the records stored and shared on that individual.

The Identification Service will provide:

- A statewide person index
- A statewide event index
- A way to link events to the people that are associated with them, according to the identification protocol.

It will also establish standards for sharing a local agency's identifier, whatever it is, without having to re-enter the information or otherwise duplicate data entry

#### Timeline

January	Index Service Specifications Complete
Mid-2005	Identification Protocol Complete
Late 2005	Implementation Plan Complete

Together the Identification Protocol and Service will allow criminal justice professionals to know which events the person they've encountered was truly involved with. It will provide a greater picture of an individual's interactions with the criminal justice system.



# Project Fact Sheet

## Local Grant Projects

CriMNet supports local integration efforts by providing state and federal funds in the form of grants to local agencies.

### The Gap

Local agencies have the willingness and ability to share information. However, many organizations do not have the resources to achieve integration goals locally. And the solutions they develop may be applicable to other agencies.

### The Solution

The state's interest is coordinated integration to conserve resources. The CriMNet grant program provides funding and incentive for local integration efforts to produce technology solutions that are replicable across the state.

### About the Projects

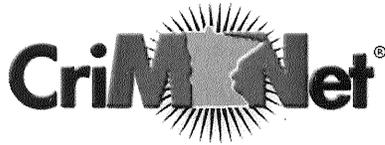
The CriMNet model is for local agencies to integrate existing systems so they can share information statewide. Examples include:

- Creation of a single data transfer point that allows offices across a jurisdiction to share information, eliminating duplicated efforts
- Counties and municipalities working together to integrate similar systems
- Creating connections to share information electronically between multiple agencies and across jurisdictions
- Creating common systems to manage data for all offices in a particular business group (such as prosecutors and probation officers) statewide

### Current Grant Projects

- Anoka County
- Dakota County
- Hennepin County
- St. Louis County
- Ramsey County
- Wright County/Buffalo Police Department
- Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative-court services system and prosecutor system coordinated projects throughout the state
- Local Government Information Systems (LOGIS) integration efforts for local agencies

Progress and documentation from each of these projects is available publicly via CriMNet so that solutions determined through these projects may be shared with other agencies in an effort to integrate systems statewide.



# Project Fact Sheet

## ASSISTING LOCAL AGENCIES

The Criminal Justice Agency Assistance project provides direct assistance to local agencies – particularly smaller, rural agencies that have fewer planning and integration resources – in developing information sharing strategies and improving business practices.

### The Gap

More than 1,100 criminal justice agencies exist in Minnesota. Those agencies interact with thousands of individuals daily and collect data on those individuals.

- Some agencies collect the information electronically.
- Some still collect information via paper reports and manual methods.
- Many agencies are investing in technology, but need advice on integration.
- Many agencies do not have the resources to analyze technology and develop technical standards.

### The Solution

CriMNet provides a coordinated effort to:

- Analyze business practices for efficiencies
- Develop standard business practices
- Develop standard technology for sharing information
- Communicating best practices among criminal justice agencies

### About the Project

CriMNet Liaison staff will:

- Work with local agencies to assess business practices and develop strategies for improving business processes and creating efficiencies
- Build and maintain relationships with the key staff in criminal justice agencies across the state – both large and small
- Schedule regular meetings with local agencies
- Inform staff in local agencies regarding integration efforts at and around the state
- Listen carefully, record, and transfer information and concerns from local agencies to CriMNet or CriMNet partners
- Share information about efforts in local agencies
- Reach out to agencies not currently participating in CriMNet efforts
- Assist local agencies with integration planning and access to technical resources



## Project Fact Sheet

# ELECTRONIC WORKFLOW

Electronic Workflow refers to the flow or routing of information between users, agencies or other points of exchange based on events.

### The Gap

Currently, agencies are entering basically the same data at a number of different points in the information flow process. That situation creates a number of process inefficiencies, including:

- It is prone to error.
- It causes delay.
- It is inefficient to duplicate work at multiple agencies.
- It can create inaccurate information for criminal justice professionals in decision-making.

### The Solution

Electronic Workflow projects create a single point of data entry and route that information, based on established rules and standards, through the process. Workflow allows information to be pulled from the source of the data and routed through an identified process to the proper locations.

### About the Project

The Workflow project has developed an electronic criminal complaint that is created at the prosecution stage and is routed to the court.

The following example illustrates how workflow can aid agencies at every level in the criminal justice process:

- A police officer fills out an electronic incident report, which is routed to the prosecutor.
- The prosecutor pulls the basic incident information and adds information relevant to a charge. That information is routed to the court.
- The court routes the charge to the judge, who provides a digital signature and routes the information back to the prosecutor and the individual's defense attorney, along with a scheduled court appearance.

Workflow would eliminate the need for someone to re-enter the information at every step in the process. It saves time and adds to the accuracy of the information being passed.

#### Current

- Initial E-Complaint launched and tested, January 2005

#### Future

- Digital Signatures
- Incident Reports
- Warrants



# Project Fact Sheet

## STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

The Business and Technical Standards Program involves the coordination and development of accepted business and technical standards for information sharing within criminal justice agencies.

### The Gap

Integration requires agencies to have defined rules and standards for sharing information and agreement among both large and small agencies regarding standard business practices across the criminal justice system. Statewide standard development requires:

- Input from all types of agencies in the criminal justice system
- An understanding of available technologies and existing business practices
- A method for communicating standards to agencies statewide
- A focus on best practices already existing in the criminal justice system

### The Solution

CriMNet facilitates the development of statewide business and technical standards. Coordinated integration creates:

- Agreement regarding business practices in criminal justice agencies, serving various roles, of varying sizes
- More efficient transfer of information
- Assuring broad participation by including all stakeholders in the criminal justice system

### About the Project

Two steering committees, comprised of representatives from local and state-level agencies across the state – both large and small jurisdictions – have begun assessing standards.

#### Business Standards Steering Committee

- Focuses on the day-to-day business aspects in criminal justice agencies statewide
- Meets monthly to analyze areas where efficiencies can be increased
- Provides business validation for technology solutions

#### Technical Standards Steering Committee

- Focuses on the realistic technical solutions available to criminal justice agencies
- Meets monthly to determine how to deliver identified business solutions via technology

#### Current efforts

##### Business:

- Electronic Criminal Complaints
- Electronic Signatures
- Sharing Warrant Information
- Suspense Files

##### Technical:

- Electronic Criminal Complaints
- Court Orders
- Standard Structure for Electronic Messaging



# Project Fact Sheet

## INTEGRATED SEARCH FUNCTION

The Integrated Search Function is a CriMNet project to allow criminal justice professionals to query many available databases in one place and determine what records are available about an individual.

### The Gap

Minnesota has developed a number of powerful tools for collecting data about individuals who have interacted with criminal justice agencies. However, many of those sources of data cannot communicate electronically. Without Integrated Search, users must query each individual system separately.

### The Solution

Creating a single place where all available records can be pulled, by a user entering a name and date-of-birth, and viewed. The Integrated Search Function does not eliminate the need for individual sources; it merely connects all the individual sources so users know where to go for information.

### About the Project

2,200 criminal justice professionals across Minnesota use the Integrated Search Function.

- Police officers and sheriff's deputies
- Probation officers
- Prosecutors (city and county)
- Public defenders
- Judges
- Corrections personnel
- Court clerks

### Adding Source Systems

#### Coming in Spring 2005:

The following information queries will be available:

- Driver's license information
- Minnesota and national person files (including wanted and missing persons, some orders for protection)
- Stolen vehicle files
- Minnesota criminal history information

Through CriMNet technology, criminal justice professionals can assess where the important information they need is located quickly. It allows for existing resources to be utilized, eliminating the need to create one giant database for all existing information.

CriMNet business analysts are working to allow for users of the individual systems to sign onto CriMNet and gain access to the source systems without entering another username and password.

**State of Minnesota**

**Bureau of Criminal Apprehension  
CJIS Division  
Change Request Items**

AFIS Upgrade  
Livescan  
Audit Trail Service

**State of Minnesota**

**AFIS Upgrade**  
(Automatic Fingerprint Identification System)

## Why AFIS: The Problem

- Offenders “hide” their true identity
- Multiple names, dates of birth – all names and DOB’s are essentially aliases
- Offenders permitted to hide their true identity results in:
  - Inaccurate bail evaluations and releases.
  - Prosecutors being unable to bring enhanced charges against repeat offenders.
  - Convicted criminals receiving inappropriate sentences due to probation and judicial officers having incomplete information.

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## Problem (continued)

- Criminals avoiding Predatory Offender Registration and monitoring.
- Children, vulnerable adults, and other members of the public exposed to violent or sexual predators.
- Licenses and permits such as gun permits being issued to disqualified individuals.
- Individuals being arrested for other person’s crimes.
- Applicants being erroneously allowed or denied employment or housing.

BCA

## What Is AFIS?

- Specialized computer system to:
  - Positively identify criminals as they are arrested
  - Positively tie an individual to a Criminal History arrest record
  - Identify fingerprints left at crime scenes (called latent prints)
  - Enable solving crimes by linking fingerprints to crime scenes

BCA

## AFIS Upgrade Features

- Several new features will be added:
  - Palm print capture for latent searching to solve more crimes (40% of latent prints left at crime scenes are palm prints)
  - "Lights Out" processing of most fingerprints (minimal human intervention)
  - Identification process for local agencies will take minutes instead of hours - determine the identity and criminal record before leaving the booking facility.
  - More officer-time on the streets.

BCA

## AFIS Upgrade Features

- Re-engineer identification process
  - Currently rolled 10 prints required on every arrest/charge
  - Only one set of rolled 10 prints (plus palm prints) needed for latent processing
  - Add an identification capability
  - Expensive capture devices (Livescan) hence limited use for identification purposes
  - More identification points in the justice process

BCA

## AFIS Upgrade Features

- Re-engineer criminal record capture process
  - Rolled 10-prints once (for latent match)
  - Quickly check identity using 2-print technology
  - Only if no-match found collect the rolled 10-print

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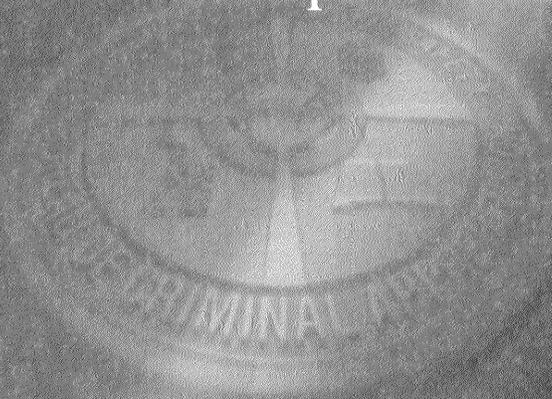
## Additional Problem Driving this Change Request

- The current system will reach its maximum fingerprint image storage capacity in October of 2006.
- The manufacturer will no longer offer technical assistance or parts replacement for this system after 2006.
- If a breakdown occurs, the whole database will shut down, affecting Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

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State of Minnesota

Livescan Replacement



## What Is Livescan?

- Devices that capture fingerprints electronically and transmit them directly to AFIS
- Livescans feed AFIS which stores both the 10-print and the latent crime scene fingerprints
  - Fingerprints from Livescan are compared to up to 1.3M fingerprints in AFIS
  - Electronic processing reduces identification time from weeks to hours
  - Livescans help address a key Suspense issue: missing fingerprints

BCA

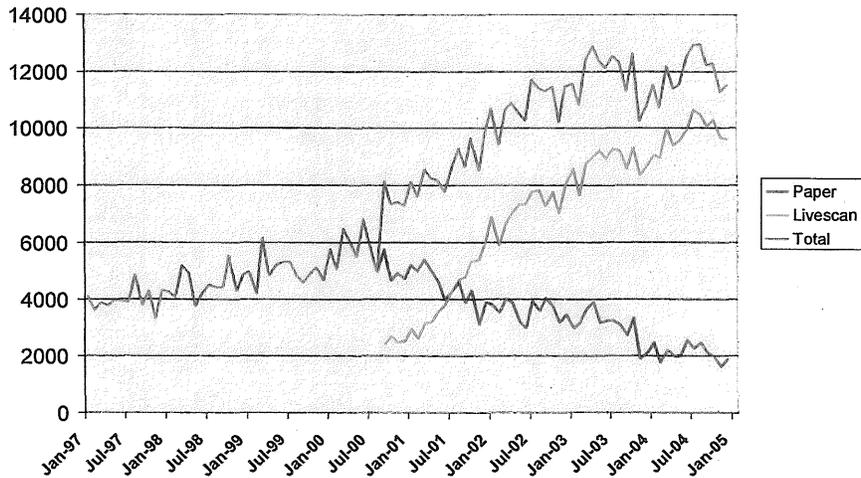
## Livescan Facts

- Currently 167 Livescans in Minnesota
  - Hennepin County jail expected to start submitting electronically in Feb. 2005
  - St. Louis County jail expected to start submitting electronically in Mar. 2005
  - All other counties submitting electronically today
- State purchased over 60 Livescans under "Katie's Law" funding

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# Fingerprint Submission Trends

Fingerprint Cards Received by BCA



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## What Is the Problem?

- Aging technology:
  - The 20 oldest Livescans (purchased before Katie's Law) become unsupported 1/31/05. Funding has been secured to replace these (15 complete).
  - Remaining Livescans expected to start becoming unsupported in 2006.
- A significant source of Suspense is missing fingerprints - expanding deployment facilitates collection.

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## State of Minnesota

### Criminal Justice Information System Audit Trail Service

#### Why a Centralized Audit Trail Service?

- Respond to legislation proposed in the 2004 session requiring an audit trail for criminal justice information systems
- Provide the ability to record and retrieve data on queries about individuals
- Provide for enhanced data integrity and retention capabilities
- Provide accountability regarding use of criminal justice information systems

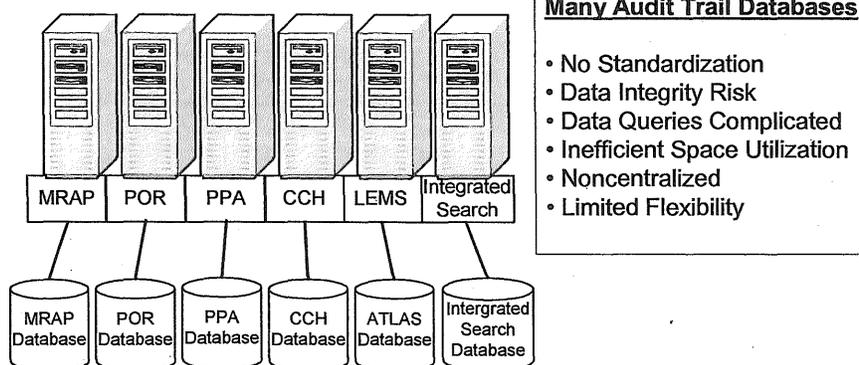
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## What Is the Audit Trail Service?

- A centralized data repository for the storage of information to determine
  - Who used a specific criminal justice system
  - What was the purpose
  - When was the information accessed
- An audit trail service for other criminal justice agencies

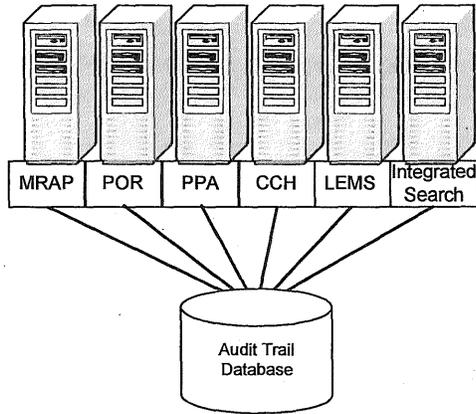
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## Current Audit Trail Infrastructure



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# Proposed Audit Trail Infrastructure



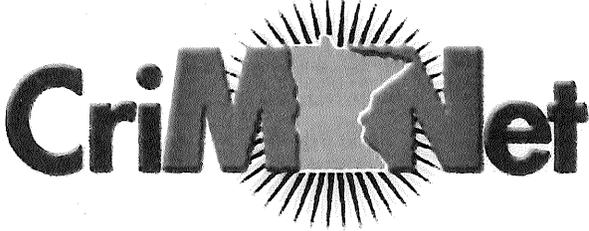
## Single Audit Trail Database

- Standardization of Data
- Standardization of Process
- Data Integrity Improved
- Audit Queries Simplified
- Efficient Space Utilization
- Centralized (one-stop)
- Unlimited Flexibility
- Better Accountability



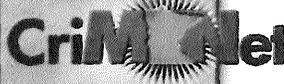
**CriMNet**

**Update to the 2005 Legislature**



**CriMNet**

Updated 1/26/05 Public Safety Expenditures  
**Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place**

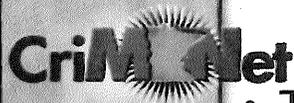


**CriMNet**

**PRESENTATION  
OUTLINE**

- Why CriMNet?
- Previous Accomplishments
- Progress in 2004
- Plans for 2005 and Beyond
- Recommendations to Legislature
- Local Integration Initiative Highlights

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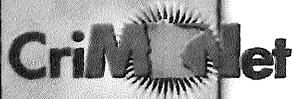
## WHY CriMNet?

- The **total annual cost of justice and public safety in MN (2004)\***
  - Cities under 2500            \$059.1M
  - Cities over 2500            \$832.6M
  - Counties                      \$710.3M
  - State                         \$715.7M
  - **TOTAL**                      **\$2,317.7M**
- This excludes some capital investment, federal funds and other grants

\*Source: "Summary Budget Information for Minnesota Cities; 2004 Budget Data Together with 2003 Revised Budget Data", and "2003 and 2004 County Budget Summary", Office of the State Auditor for cities and counties.

Slide Updated 1/26/05 Public Safety Expenditures

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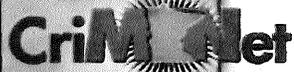


## WHY CriMNet?

- The biennial cost of justice and public safety operations in MN is over **\$4.6 billion** yet much of the **information** that is the basis for these decisions is **missing, incomplete, or contained in individual agency databases and not shared!!**

Updated 1/26/05 Public Safety Expenditures

**Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place**



## **CriMNet Responsibilities**

(from the Program Scope Statement)

- Overall Focus on:
  - Shared/exchanged electronic data
  - Creation and maintenance of business and technical standards
  - Management of issues and problems with electronic exchanges

Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place



## **CriMNet Objectives**

(from the Program Scope Statement)

- Define, Document, and Maintain Technical and Business Standards
- Coordinate and Provide:
  - Technical assistance to agencies
  - Communications on issues, barriers, and progress
  - Oversight of the development of a statewide implementation plan

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## PREVIOUS ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1997-2003

- Statewide domestic abuse restraining order database
- Statewide probation and detention data
- Predatory offender database
- Digital arrest photo database
- Electronic fingerprint capture
- Reduction of "Suspense-File" records (ongoing)
- New person-based, statewide, court system acquired/developed (MNCIS)

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## PROGRESS in 2004

- Development and implementation of **program scope, budget, risk and management controls** as defined in the Report of the Legislative Auditor
- Developed with local agencies a prioritized list of **user-defined needs**
- Defined **business process improvements**, for example:
  - Targeted misdemeanors
  - Predatory offender registration process
  - MN criminal code statute table
  - Electronic charging

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## **CriM<sup>Net</sup> PLANS for 2005 and On**

- Link persons and justice events based on identification (fingerprints, demographics, photos, etc.)
- Add warrant, criminal history, Orders for Protection, vehicle and driver data to the statewide integrated search function
- Create and maintain state charging and penalty statute table
- Continue MNCIS rollout to 24 counties
- Continue Local Integration Projects
- Development of Business and Technical Standards

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## **CriM<sup>Net</sup> PLANS for 2005 and On**

- Continue work on user-defined needs and business process improvements
- Develop Comprehensive Incident Based Reporting System (CIBRS)
- Provide criminal justice agency assistance
- Conduct agency technical and business readiness assessments
- Provide integration planning for smaller jurisdictions
- Develop data quality and data practices standards
- And More!

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**CriMNet**



CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION INTEGRATION NETWORK  
**CJIIN**  
In association with  
*Dakota*  
COUNTY

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**CriMNet**

## Dakota Approach

- Representation
  - Include representation from all of the business functions of the criminal justice system (including all 12 law enforcement agencies) in the county.
  - Include representation from all three records management systems in the county – LOGIS, VISIONS, and ENFORS.
- Build on Existing Systems
  - Use the latest internet technologies to build on – *not replace* – the current systems in use by the partners.

Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place

# Criminal Justice Agencies Search

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the search interface. The search criteria are as follows:

- Criteria: Last Name: Falls, First Name: [blank]
- CHN #: [blank]
- From Jail Date: [blank], Thru Jail Date: [blank]
- From Rel Date: [blank], Thru Rel Date: [blank]
- Sex: [blank], Race: [blank]
- Disposition:  All,  Currently In Custody

Buttons: Search, Clear, Data Dictionary, Reports

**Results:** Search found 4 records matching search criteria. Sorted By: Name, Dob, Jail Date/Time

ID	Name	Sex	Race	Age	DOB	Jail Date/Time	Rel Date/Time	Rel Type
1	Falls, [redacted]	F	W	45	1960/07/23 00:00	1991/07/23 10:00		0
2	Falls, [redacted]	F	W	45	1960/07/23 00:00	1991/07/23 10:00		0
3	Falls, [redacted]	M	W	45	1960/07/23 00:00	2000/08/28 09:46		0
4	Falls, [redacted]	F	W	20	2001/10/19 03:30	2001/10/19 15:05		0

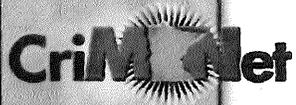
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# Criminal Justice Agencies Search

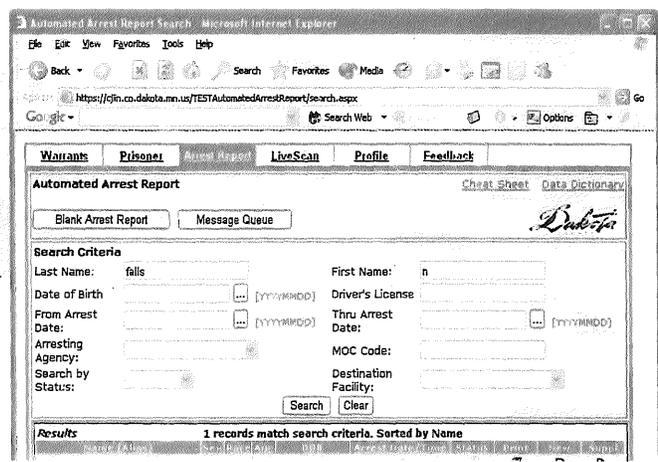
The screenshot shows a detailed profile for a specific individual. The information is as follows:

- Name: falls, PIN Number: [redacted]
- Back to search
- Name: falls, PIN #: [redacted]
- CHN #: [redacted]
- SID #: [redacted]
- Address: [redacted]
- City, St, Zip: farmington mn 55024
- Phone: (612) [redacted]
- DOB: 15 [redacted]
- Sex: m, Race: w, Hgt: 502, Wgt: 110, Hair: bro, Eyes: bro
- Arrest Date/Time: 2000/08/28 09:37, Jail Date/Time: 2000/08/28 09:37
- Arrest Agency: lakeville, Reason Held: pending charge/investigation
- Arrest City: [redacted], Arrest Location: [redacted]
- 36-Hour Release: 2000/08/30 12:00, 48 Hour Release: 2000/08/30 09:37
- Next Court Date: [redacted], Highest Outdate: [redacted]
- Total Bail/Fine: \$0.00 paid, Inmate Location: [redacted]
- Release Date: 2000/08/28 09:46
- Released To ORI: [redacted]
- Reason Release: rpr'd
- Control Agency: lakeville, Charge Level: felonv, TCIS #: [redacted]

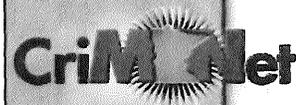
Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place



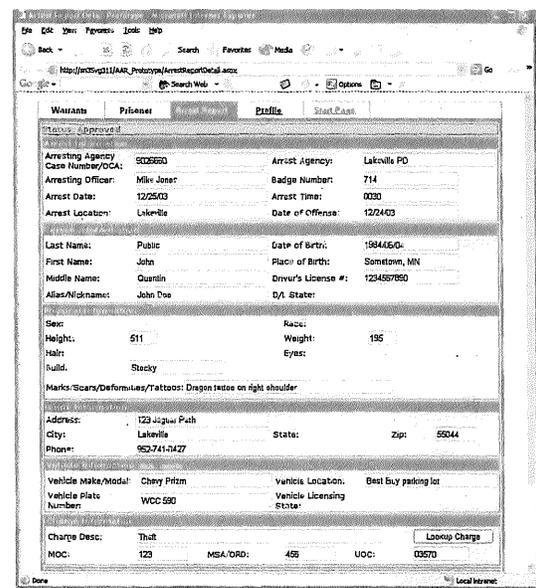
# CJIIN Web: Automated Arrest Card



Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place

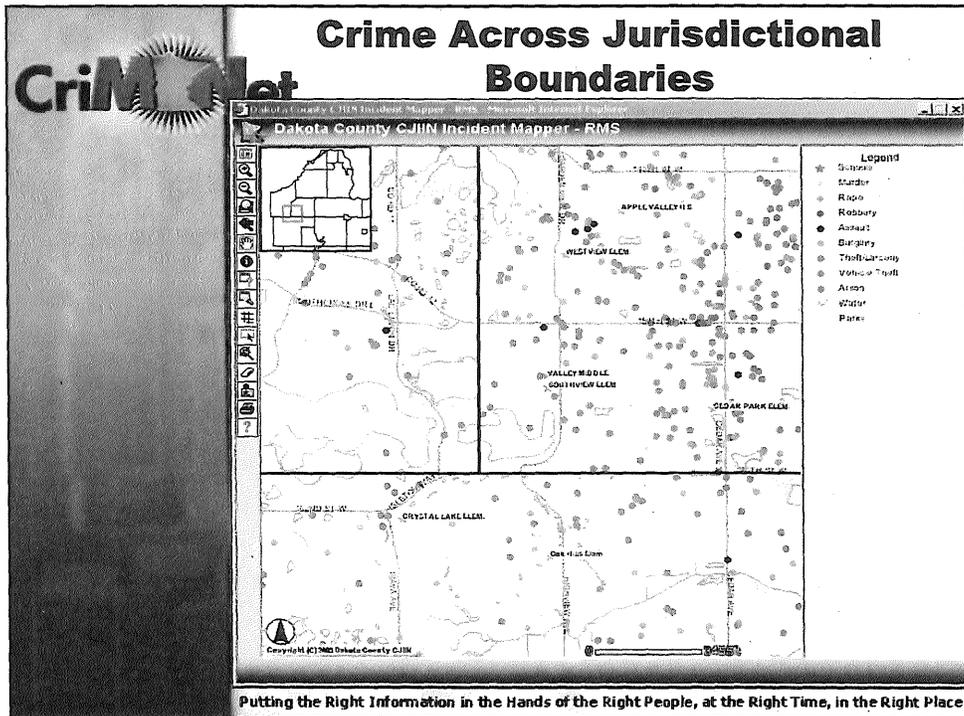
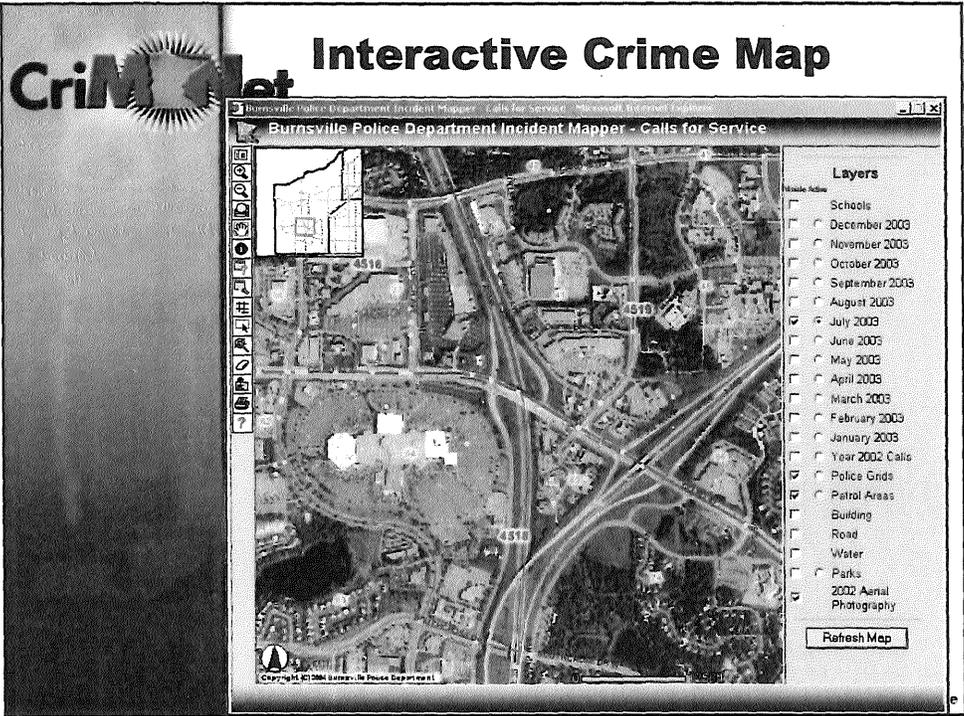


# Arrest Card



Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place





**CriMNet** **Identification**  
 – Key Criminal Justice Issue

- Part of the CriMNet Vision Statement & Tactical Plan
- Foundational to the BCA-new integrated criminal history concept
- CriMNet Grant awarded to Hennepin County for Arrest, Identification & Booking Re-engineering Study
- Key Focus Area for Hennepin County as a result of MNCIS rollout

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**CriMNet** **Outline of Key Identification Issues**

- Current identification procedures and system assumptions do not match reality and are not adequately meeting the business needs.

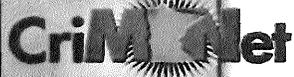
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## Current Approach

- An Identification Roadmap is being developed by CriMNet, in coordination with several counties, which will provide:
  - “Identification Protocol” – who should be identified, when, what identification methods are allowed, how must identification information be handled.
  - Conceptual Design detailing end to end system changes and integrations required to implement the Identification Protocol.
  - High-level, phased implementation plan with estimated costs.
  - Risk & Constraint Analysis identifying funding, personnel, technology, business practice and legislative constraints that must be addressed.

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## Current Approach

- Provide a statewide service to register and identify offenders as determined by the Roadmap Protocol

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## Introduction

The Criminal Justice System Integration Project in St. Louis County is creating an integrated criminal justice information system (NEMESIS) that will provide information across agency and jurisdictional boundaries.

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## VISION

- To provide a single shared integrated criminal justice information system to law enforcement agencies across the five county Arrowhead region with connectivity and access to State and Federal systems using the CriMNet model and standards.

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**CriMAlert**

**Core partner agencies  
working together on this  
project:**

St. Louis County

- Sheriff's Office
- 911 Communications
- County Attorney's Office
- MIS Department
- County Court Administration

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**CriMAlert**

**Core partner agencies  
working together on this  
project:**

City of Duluth

- Police Department
- MIS Department

University of Minnesota, Duluth

- Police Department

City of Proctor

- Police Department

City of Hermantown

- Police Department

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## Planning Phase

- Our partners used internal staff time to determine what stayed. No one understands the environment better than key players
- There would be no loss of functionality
- Each agency would be willing to let go of internal systems for the greater good

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## Planning Phase

St. Louis County Criminal Justice  
Integration Steering Committee

Documented the existing environments

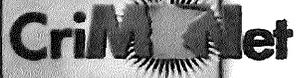
Barr Engineering Contract

Developed the summary user requirements analysis for a record management system (RMS)

Constellation Justice Systems Contract

Detailing the process analysis  
Developing the technical design

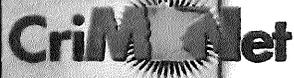
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## What This Means

- Our approach is to develop a law enforcement records management system that is interfaced to a variety of external and internal systems, but which is fully integrated with the county attorney civil and criminal case management system and the Sheriff's Office jail management system
- St. Louis County is the vendor's beta site, which will keep costs down

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## CriMNet Spark

- The CriMNet spark created a fire of idea's



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## **Other NEMESIS partners - Prosecutors**

- St. Louis County Attorney's Office
- City of Hermantown Attorney's Office
- City of Duluth Attorney's Office
- Carlton County Attorney's Office
- Cook County Attorney's Office
- Koochiching County Attorney's Office
- Lake County Attorney's Office

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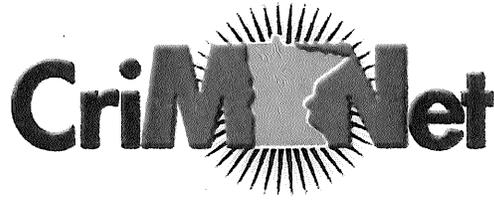


## **Other NEMESIS partners - Jail**

- The Jail Information System is being designed now for the use by St. Louis, Cook, Lake, Carlton and Koochiching counties. Funded by St. Louis County.

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**CriMNet**



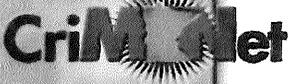
**[michelle.fure@state.mn.us](mailto:michelle.fure@state.mn.us)**

**[dale.good@state.mn.us](mailto:dale.good@state.mn.us)**

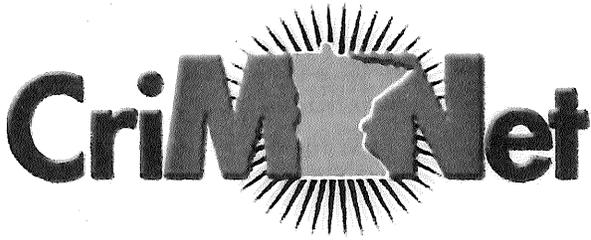
**[dana.gotz@state.mn.us](mailto:dana.gotz@state.mn.us)**

**[www.crimnet.state.mn.us](http://www.crimnet.state.mn.us)**

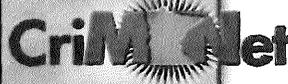
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**Update to the 2005 Legislature**



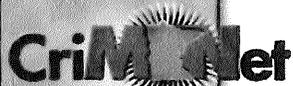
Updated 1/26/05 Public Safety Expenditures  
**Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place**



**PRESENTATION  
OUTLINE**

- Why CriMNet?
- Previous Accomplishments
- Progress in 2004
- Plans for 2005 and Beyond
- Recommendations to Legislature
- Local Integration Initiative Highlights

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## WHY CrimNet?

- Justice and public safety is comprised of a series of analyses and decisions made by law enforcement officers, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, and correctional officers:
  - Incident
  - Investigation
  - Arrest
  - Pre-trial release
  - No contact order
  - Registration offense (predatory)
  - Adjudication and sentencing
  - Probation decision
  - Correctional programming and supervision

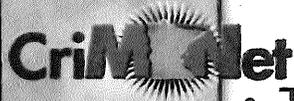
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## WHY CrimNet?

- Justice and public safety analyses and decisions are **dependent on information**:
  - Identity (Who are they?)
  - Alleged or adjudicated criminal behavior (arrests, convictions, etc.)
  - Current status in the justice system (on probation or release; restrained from contact; predatory offender; gang member, etc.)

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## WHY CriMNet?

- The **total annual cost of justice and public safety in MN (2004)\***
  - Cities under 2500            \$059.1M
  - Cities over 2500            \$832.6M
  - Counties                    \$710.3M
  - State                        \$715.7M
  - **TOTAL**                    **\$2,317.7M**
- This excludes some capital investment, federal funds and other grants

\*Source: "Summary Budget Information for Minnesota Cities; 2004 Budget Data Together with 2003 Revised Budget Data", and "2003 and 2004 County Budget Summary", Office of the State Auditor for cities and counties.

Slide Updated 1/26/05 Public Safety Expenditures

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## WHY CriMNet?

- The biennial cost of justice and public safety operations in MN is over **\$4.6 billion** yet much of the **information** that is the basis for these decisions is **missing, incomplete, or contained in individual agency databases and not shared!!**

Updated 1/26/05 Public Safety Expenditures

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## **CriMNet Goal**

CriMNet supports the creation and maintenance of a criminal justice information framework (e.g. standards, rules, protocols, etc.) that is accountable, credible, seamless, and responsive to the victim, the public, the criminal justice professional, and the offender.

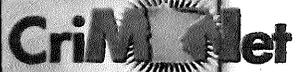
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## **CriMNet Results**

The right information will be in the hands of the right people at the right time and in the right place.

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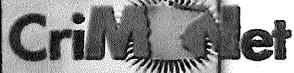


## **CriMNet Responsibilities**

(from the Program Scope Statement)

- Overall Focus on:
  - Shared/exchanged electronic data
  - Creation and maintenance of business and technical standards
  - Management of issues and problems with electronic exchanges

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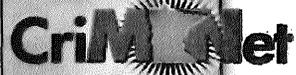


## **CriMNet Objectives**

(from the Program Scope Statement)

- Define, Document, and Maintain Technical and Business Standards
- Coordinate and Provide:
  - Technical assistance to agencies
  - Communications on issues, barriers, and progress
  - Oversight of the development of a statewide implementation plan

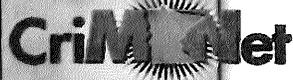
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## What is CriMNet?

- Cross-jurisdictional Information Sharing
  - Across law enforcement
  - Among courts, corrections, attorneys and law enforcement
  - Between similar agencies in different regions
  - Between all agencies in one county

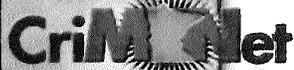
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## What CriMNet ISN'T

- Just a system that stores data
- Just a repository of information
- The Criminal History Repository

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## PREVIOUS ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1997-2003

- Statewide domestic abuse restraining order database
- Statewide probation and detention data
- Predatory offender database
- Digital arrest photo database
- Electronic fingerprint capture
- Reduction of "Suspense-File" records (ongoing)
- New person-based, statewide, court system acquired/developed (MNCIS)

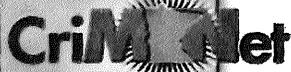
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## PROGRESS in 2004

- Development and implementation of **program scope, budget, risk and management controls** as defined in the Report of the Legislative Auditor
- Developed with local agencies a prioritized list of **user-defined needs**
- Defined **business process improvements**, for example:
  - Targeted misdemeanors
  - Predatory offender registration process
  - MN criminal code statute table
  - Electronic charging

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## Progress in 2004 Continued

- Ability to **search** statewide court, probation, predatory offender, corrections/prison and arrest photos from single screen (rollout)
- Demonstration of first electronic document submission (workflow): **“e-Complaint”**
- Rollout of new court information system (**MNCIS**) to 15 counties
- **Local Integration Projects**

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## FY04/05 CriMNet Budget

CriMNet Program Office	
General Fund	\$5.1M
Federal Funds*	\$7.0M
BCA Suspense File Reduction	
General Fund	\$1.2M
DOC CriMNet Funding	
General Fund	\$1.0M
Courts CriMNet Funding	
General Fund	\$11.6M

\*Amount awarded in FY04/05

Note: \$7.2 million in state and federal funds from the CriMNet Program Office budget has been awarded to locals for integration planning and implementation grants between 2002-2005.

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## **CriM<sup>o</sup>let PLANS for 2005 and On**

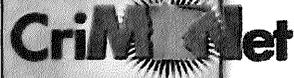
- Link persons and justice events based on identification (fingerprints, demographics, photos, etc.)
- Add warrant, criminal history, Orders for Protection, vehicle and driver data to the statewide integrated search function
- Create and maintain state charging and penalty statute table
- Continue MNCIS rollout to 24 counties
- Continue Local Integration Projects
- Development of Business and Technical Standards

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## **CriM<sup>o</sup>let PLANS for 2005 and On**

- Continue work on user-defined needs and business process improvements
- Develop Comprehensive Incident Based Reporting System (CIBRS)
- Provide criminal justice agency assistance
- Conduct agency technical and business readiness assessments
- Provide integration planning for smaller jurisdictions
- Develop data quality and data practices standards
- And More!

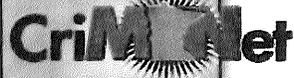
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## **Policy Group Recommendations to the Legislature**

- Membership and technical changes in M.S.299C65
- Additional fingerprinting policy
- Data practices policy

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## **Highlighted Local Integration Projects**

- Dakota
- Hennepin
- St. Louis

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**CriM<sup>Net</sup>**



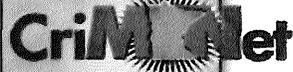
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**CriM<sup>Net</sup>**

## **Dakota Approach**

- Representation
  - Include representation from all of the business functions of the criminal justice system (including all 12 law enforcement agencies) in the county.
  - Include representation from all three records management systems in the county – LOGIS, VISIONS, and ENFORS.
- Build on Existing Systems
  - Use the latest internet technologies to build on – *not replace* – the current systems in use by the partners.

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## Dakota Approach

- Re engineering
  - Our focus is on an effective and efficient criminal justice system.
  - Our goal is to eliminate redundant data entry, standardize terms, policies, and data elements, and use technology to eliminate the many paper processes currently used to slowly transmit data between criminal justice agencies.
  - Our belief continues to be that we must *first improve how the business of criminal justice is handled* before we can build the appropriate information systems to share information.

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## CJIN Web System: County Attorney's Office Data Transfer System

The screenshot displays the 'CJIN WEB SYSTEM' interface. At the top, it says 'UPLOAD MANAGER' and 'DOWNLOAD DIRECTOR SYSTEM'. The user is identified as 'Trent Huber'. Below this, there is a table of files uploaded by the Attorney's Office. The table has columns for filename, date, and status. To the right of the table are 'about you' and 'upload settings' sections. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Available Files For Download' with a list of files and their dates.

Files Uploaded By The Attorney's Office:		
nelson 04-2078.doc	10/28/2004	Turn Down
003-99 lsa 01.doc	1/3/2005	Complaint
TIPETERSON.doc	1/8/2005	Complaint
cohenour 05-0020.doc	1/8/2005	Complaint
hager 05-0019.doc	1/8/2005	Complaint
Johnson memo 04-9217_	1/8/2005	Turn Down
weber memo 04-1611.doc	1/8/2005	Memo
wannertd 04-2891.doc	1/7/2005	Turn Down
brown 04-1895.doc	1/11/2005	Complaint
Dalley 04-2266.doc	1/12/2005	Complaint
May 04-2480.doc	1/13/2005	Complaint
daly 04-2760.doc	1/13/2005	Complaint
Nielsen 04-1965.doc	1/13/2005	Complaint
Nielsen 04-1965.doc	1/13/2005	Complaint
lant 05-82.doc	1/13/2005	Memo
bolle 04-2845.doc	1/18/2005	Complaint
jones td 04-2531.doc	1/18/2005	Memo
Robinson 05-0136.doc	1/18/2005	Complaint
Douglas 05-0126.doc	1/18/2005	Complaint
transrud.doc	1/18/2005	Turn Down

Available Files For Download:		
04039223 Lab reports...	1/13/2005	Adult
04078222 Signed Form...	1/13/2005	Adult
05000511 OTF		

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# Criminal Justice Agencies Search



Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: https://cjin.co.delaware.nv.us/cjin/jail.asp

Search

Criteria

Last Name:  First Name:

CHN #:

From Jail Date:  Thru Jail Date:

From Rel Date:  Thru Rel Date:

Sex:  Race:

Disposition

All

Currently In Custody

*Delaware*

Results: Search found 4 records matching search criteria. Sorted By: Name, Dob, Jail Date/Time

ID	Name	Sex	Race	Hgt	Wgt	DOB	Jail Date/Time	Rel Date/Time	TCIS #
1	Falls, [redacted]	F	W	45	195	1980/07/23 00:00	1980/09/23 00:00		
2	Falls, [redacted]	F	W	45	170	1991/07/28 00:30	1991/07/28 10:05		
3	Falls, [redacted]	M	W	45	180	2000/08/28 09:37	2000/08/28 09:46		
01	Falls, [redacted]	F	W	28	100	2001/10/19 03:30	2001/10/19 15:05		

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# Criminal Justice Agencies Search



Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: https://cjin.co.delaware.nv.us/cjin/jail.asp

Search

Name:  PIN Number:

Back to search

*Delaware*

Name:

PIN #:

CHN #:

SID #:

Address:

City, St, ZIP:

Phone: (612)

DOB: 15/00/00

Sex: m Race: w Hgt: 502 Wgt: 110 Hair: brn Eyes: brn

Arrest Date/Time: 2000/08/28 09:37 Jail Date/Time: 2000/08/28 09:37

Arrest Agency: iakaville Reason Held: pending charge/investigation

Arrest City:

Arrest Location:

24 Hour Release: 2000/08/30 12:00 48 Hour Release: 2000/08/30 09:37

Next Court Date:

Highest Outdate:

Total Bail/Fine: \$0.00 paid Inmate Location:

Release Date: 2000/08/28 09:46

Released To ORI:

Reason Release: rpr'd

Control Agency: iakaville

Charge Level: felony TCIS #:

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## Public Jail Search

How do I find... Where are...

**Sheriff Department**

Sheriff Name

**Dakota County Jail Roster Search**

Last Name:  First Name:

From Date:  Thru Date:

All people in custody.

The search only displays people currently in custody.

Information contained herein should not be relied upon for any type of legal action. Dakota County Sheriff's Office cannot represent that the information is current, accurate or complete. Persons may use false identification information. True identity can only be confirmed through fingerprint comparison.

1-15 out of 34 sorted by Name

Booking #	Sex	Age	Booking Date
0400094	Ma	23	11/17/2004
0400097	Ma	22	01/19/2005
0500101	Ma	21	01/04/2005
0400736	Ma	39	12/18/2004
0400737	Sc	28	01/22/2005
0400738	Sc	26	01/03/2005
0400745	Sc	43	11/02/2004
0400756	Sc	47	07/23/2004
0410016	Sc	28	12/30/2004
0400807	Sc	44	12/10/2004
0400824	Sc	36	12/14/2004
0400816	Sc	31	12/27/2004
0500124	Sh	25	01/02/2005
0500131	Sh	49	01/19/2005
0400280	Sh	40	12/01/2004

1 2 3

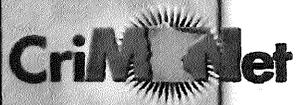
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## CJIIN Next Priorities Established April/May 2004

Five major project priorities identified:

- Implementation of Arrest Card/Quick Book/Pre-Book
- Electronic Forms
- Electronic Briefing
- Dakota County Regional Hub Prototype
- Dakota County Regional Hub Pilot and Implementation

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## CJIIN Web: Automated Arrest Card

Automated Arrest Report Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: https://cjin.co.dalca.mn.us/TEST/AutomatedArrestReport/search.aspx

Navigation: [Warrants](#) | [Prisoners](#) | **Automated Arrest Report** | [LiveScan](#) | [Profile](#) | [Feedback](#)

Automated Arrest Report [Cheat Sheet](#) [Data Dictionary](#)

Buttons: [Blank Arrest Report](#) | [Message Queue](#)

Search Criteria

Last Name: falls	First Name: n
Date of Birth: [MM/DD/YYYY]	Driver's License: [MM/DD/YYYY]
From Arrest Date: [MM/DD/YYYY]	Thru Arrest Date: [MM/DD/YYYY]
Arresting Agency: [Dropdown]	MOC Code: [Dropdown]
Search by Status: [Dropdown]	Destination Facility: [Dropdown]

Search Clear

Results: 1 records match search criteria. Sorted by Name

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## Arrest Card

Navigation: [Warrants](#) | [Prisoners](#) | **Automated Arrest Report** | [Profile](#) | [Stat/Past](#)

Arrest Card Approved

Arresting Agency: 502650	Arrest Agency: Lakville PD
Arresting Officer: Mike Jones	Badge Number: 714
Arrest Date: 12/25/03	Arrest Time: 0030
Arrest Location: Lak-14	Date of Offense: 12/24/03

Personal Information

Last Name: Public	Date of Birth: 1984/5/5
First Name: John	Place of Birth: Somerset, MN
Middle Name: Quardin	Driver's License #: 123456789
Alias/Nickname: John Doe	U/I State:

Physical Description

Sex:	Race:
Height: 511	Weight: 195
Hair: Black	Eyes:
Build: Stocky	

Marks/Scars/Deformities/Tattoos: Droops teeth on right shoulder

Address Information

Address: 123 Wilson Path	City: Lakville	State:	Zip: 55044
Phone: 952,741-0427			

Vehicle Information

Vehicle Make/Model: Chevy Prizm	Vehicle Location: Best Buy parking lot
Vehicle Plate Number: WCC590	Vehicle Licensing State:

Charge Information

Charge Desc: Theft	Loopup Charge
MOC: 123	MSA/DRD: 456
UCC: 03570	

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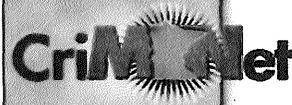


# Notification of Arrival at Jail

NotificationList - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Current Activity/Incoming							
Name	DOB	Officer name	Agency	Previously Jailed.	Date/Time Posted	ETA	Needs Assistance
[REDACTED]	1981/09/26	SCOTT	dakota co	Unknown	2005/01/22 1316		No
[REDACTED]	1955/01/23	mike fendrick	dakota co	True	2005/01/22 0316	0	No
John, doe	1956/10/12	sfitzherrv	lakeville	Unknown	2005/01/18 1548		No
[REDACTED]	1970/10/30	Welle	so st paul	True	2005/01/14 2136		No
		Sergeant	cn				

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# E-Forms Project

Field Type	Field ClassID#	Description	TypeID#
Name	2	Name	9

Name	Description	Field Subtype #
Name	Last, First, Middle	901
Name	ngof	902
Name	Last	903
Name	First, Middle	904
Name	First, Middle, Last	905

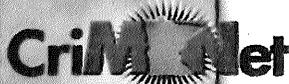
Field Type	Field ClassID#	Description	TypeID#
Race	2	Race	16

Name	Description	Field Subtype #
Race	A=Asian pacific islander/hispanic, B=black/negro/hispanic, H=white/hispanic, I=native american/alaskan, M=native american hispanic, N=african american/black, W=white, O=asian pacific island	1601
Race	ngof	1602
Race	check (Asian, Black, Indian, Mexican, White, Unkown, Hispanic)	1603

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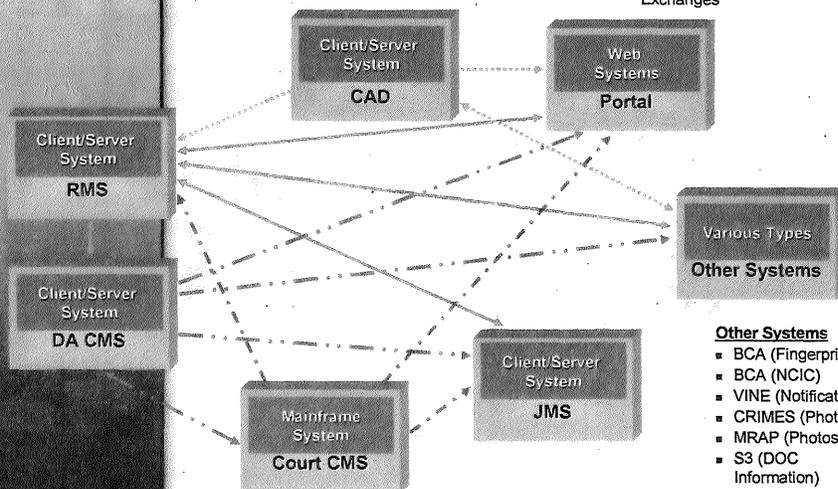




## Integration Issue

### Six Major Systems

- Nineteen Necessary Interfaces
- Seven External/Twelve Internal
- Five Two-Way Interfaces
- Numerous Information Exchanges



### Other Systems

- BCA (Fingerprints)
- BCA (NCIC)
- VINE (Notification)
- CRIMES (Photos)
- MRAP (Photos)
- S3 (DOC Information)
- Various Others

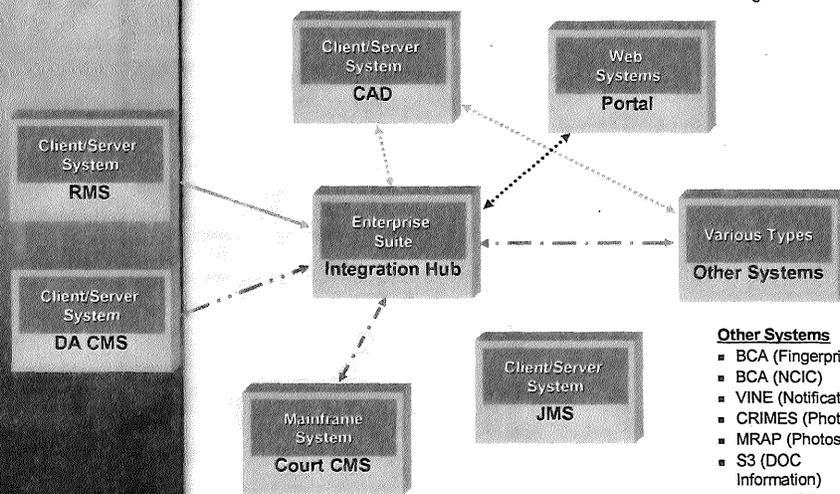
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## Integration Hub

### Six Major Systems

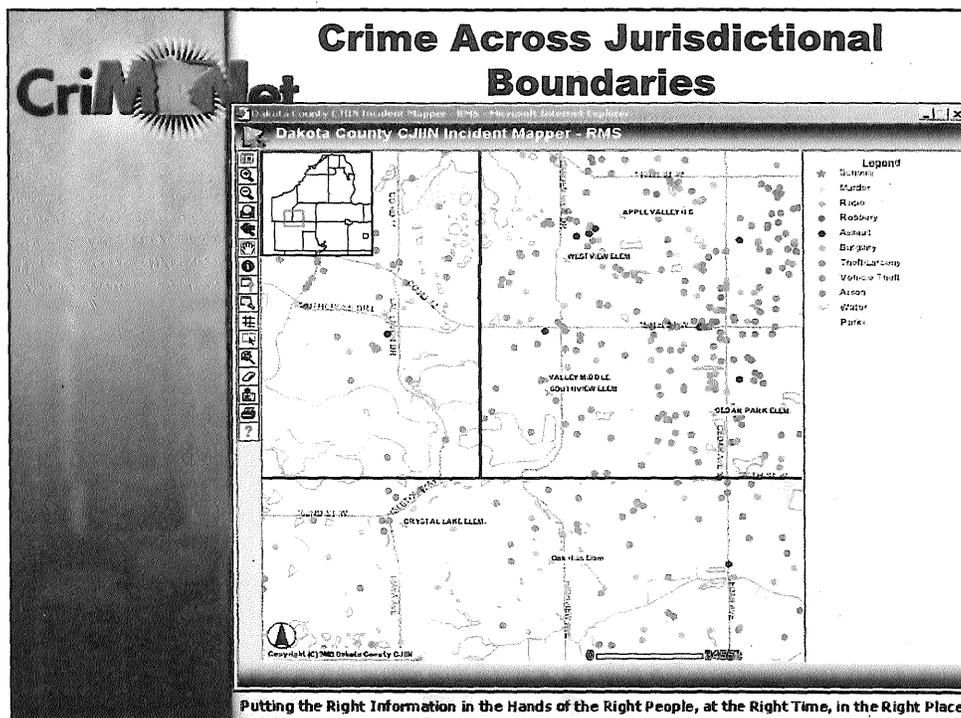
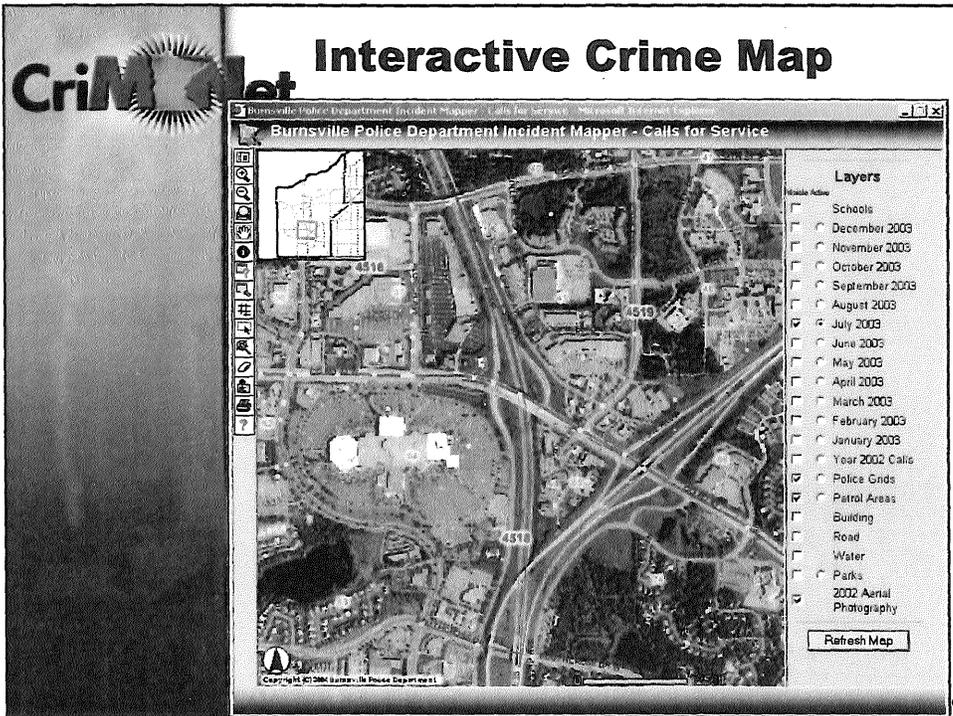
- Eight Necessary Interfaces
- Six External/Two Internal
- All Two-Way Interfaces
- Numerous Information Exchanges

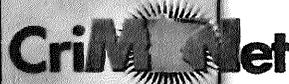


### Other Systems

- BCA (Fingerprints)
- BCA (NCIC)
- VINE (Notification)
- CRIMES (Photos)
- MRAP (Photos)
- S3 (DOC Information)
- Various Others

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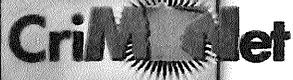




## Questions? Need More Information?

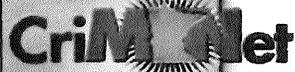
- Mary Cerkvenik  
CJIN Project Coordinator
  - [mary.cerkvenik@co.dakota.mn.us](mailto:mary.cerkvenik@co.dakota.mn.us)
  - phone: 651 438-4559

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## Hennepin County

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## Identification

### - Key Criminal Justice Issue

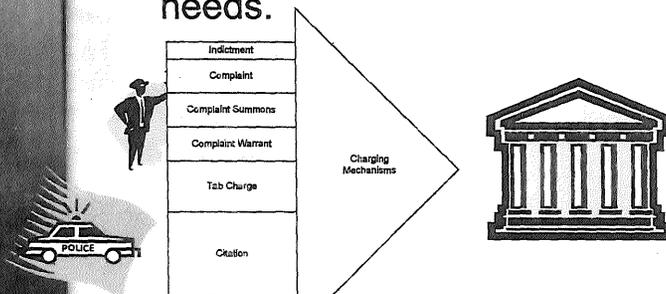
- Part of the CriMNet Vision Statement & Tactical Plan
- Foundational to the BCA-new integrated criminal history concept
- CriMNet Grant awarded to Hennepin County for Arrest, Identification & Booking Re-engineering Study
- Key Focus Area for Hennepin County as a result of MNCIS rollout

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## Outline of Key Identification Issues

- Current identification procedures and system assumptions do not match reality and are not adequately meeting the business needs.



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## **Key Identification Issues (cont.)**

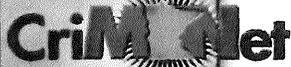
- The computer systems across the entire criminal justice process are not equipped to distinguish and manage with integrity the different levels of identification
  - Biometric
  - Demographic

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## **Results of Inaccurate Identification**

- Individuals being arrested for other person's crimes.
- Inaccurate bail evaluations and releases.
- Applicants being erroneously allowed or denied employment or housing.
- Prosecutors being unable to bring enhanced charges against repeat offenders.
- Convicted criminals receiving inappropriate sentences due to probation and judicial officers having incomplete information.
- Licenses and permits being issued to disqualified individuals.
- Criminals avoiding Predatory Offender Registration and monitoring.

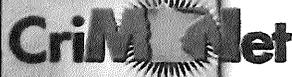
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## Current Approach

- An Identification Roadmap is being developed by CriMNet, in coordination with several counties, which will provide:
  - “Identification Protocol” – who should be identified, when, what identification methods are allowed, how must identification information be handled.
  - Conceptual Design detailing end to end system changes and integrations required to implement the Identification Protocol.
  - High-level, phased implementation plan with estimated costs.
  - Risk & Constraint Analysis identifying funding, personnel, technology, business practice and legislative constraints that must be addressed.

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## Current Approach

- Provide a statewide service to register and identify offenders as determined by the Roadmap Protocol

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**CriM<sup>o</sup>let**

**St. Louis  
County Criminal  
Justice  
Systems  
Integration**

Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place

**CriM<sup>o</sup>let**

**NEMESIS**

**North  
Eastern  
Minnesota  
Enforcement  
and  
Safety  
Information  
System**

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## **Introduction**

The Criminal Justice System Integration Project in St. Louis County is creating an integrated criminal justice information system (NEMESIS) that will provide information across agency and jurisdictional boundaries.

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## **VISION**

- To provide a single shared integrated criminal justice information system to law enforcement agencies across the five county Arrowhead region with connectivity and access to State and Federal systems using the CrimNet model and standards.

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## **Our Goal**

To Improve  
The Safety and Security  
Of Our Communities  
By Using Intelligent  
Information Systems

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## **The CriMNet Grant**

- The St. Louis County project was awarded a CriMNet implementation grant to develop an integrated Law enforcement information sharing system.
- The system will centralize data where appropriate, and leave other system components where they were created, like the CriMNet model

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**CrimNet** **Core partner agencies working together on this project:**

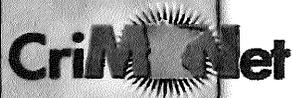
St. Louis County  
Sheriff's Office  
911 Communications  
County Attorney's Office  
MIS Department  
County Court Administration

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**CrimNet** **Core partner agencies working together on this project:**

City of Duluth  
Police Department  
MIS Department  
University of Minnesota, Duluth  
Police Department  
City of Proctor  
Police Department  
City of Hermantown  
Police Department

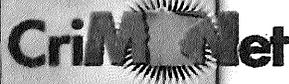
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## **Working together on this project:**

- Committee which was an offshoot of the Public Safety Users' Group
- Subcommittees were developed to identify existing environment
- Committee members identified what systems must/should stay, and what could go

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## **Planning Phase**

Reviewed and modified the existing process flow chart developed by Dakota County to reflect our environment

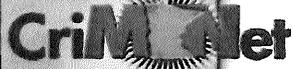
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## Planning Phase

- Our partners used internal staff time to determine what stayed. No one understands the environment better than key players
- There would be no loss of functionality
- Each agency would be willing to let go of internal systems for the greater good

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## Planning Phase

### St. Louis County Criminal Justice Integration Steering Committee

Documented the existing environments

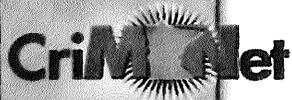
### Barr Engineering Contract

- Developed the summary user requirements analysis for a record management system (RMS)

### Constellation Justice Systems Contract

Detailing the process analysis  
Developing the technical design

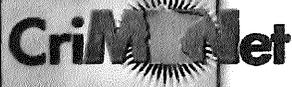
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## **Barr Engineering Contract**

The summary user requirements analysis for a record management system looked at what we already have, and how to fit it all together

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## **Constellation Justice Systems Contract**

- Partnership with St. Louis County
- Builds upon Barr Engineering product
- Specifies the technology for each step
- Developer of DAMION – County Attorneys' software upon which the new system will be based

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## What This Means

- Our approach is to develop a law enforcement records management system that is interfaced to a variety of external and internal systems, but which is fully integrated with the county attorney civil and criminal case management system and the Sheriff's Office jail management system
- St. Louis County is the vendor's beta site, which will keep costs down

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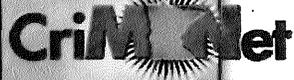


## CriMNet Spark

- The CriMNet spark created a fire of idea's



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## **NEMESIS data sharing components**

- **Shield - LE information system**
  - CriMNet Grant
- **Prosecutor - Prosecution Information System**
  - Negotiations by St. Louis County Assistant County Attorney Mike Dean
- **JMS - Jail information System**
  - St. Louis County
- **CAD - Computer Aided Dispatch System**
  - Federal Appropriations

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## **Other NEMESIS partners - Law Enforcement**

- **5 Core partners plus:**
- **Cook County Sheriff's Office**
- **City of Moose Lake Police Department**
- **City of Floodwood Police Department**
- **City of Virginia Police Department**
- **City of Chisholm Police Department**
- **City of Ely Police Department**

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## **Other NEMESIS partners - Prosecutors**

- St. Louis County Attorney's Office
- City of Hermantown Attorney's Office
- City of Duluth Attorney's Office
- Carlton County Attorney's Office
- Cook County Attorney's Office
- Koochiching County Attorney's Office
- Lake County Attorney's Office

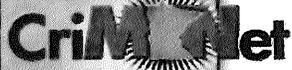
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## **Other NEMESIS partners - Jail**

- The Jail Information System is being designed now for the use by St. Louis, Cook, Lake, Carlton and Koochiching counties. Funded by St. Louis County.

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## **Other NEMESIS partners - CAD**

- St. Louis County was awarded a Federal Appropriation for a regional CAD system for the five county Arrowhead region with the help of Congressman Oberstar, Senator Coleman and Senator Dayton

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## **NEMESIS System**

The NEMESIS system will interface with state and local systems and will fully support the CriMNet goal:

to put the right information  
in the hands of the right people,  
in the right place,  
at the right time.

Putting the Right Information in the Hands of the Right People, at the Right Time, in the Right Place

**CriMNet**

**CriMNet**

**[michelle.fure@state.mn.us](mailto:michelle.fure@state.mn.us)**

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**[dana.gotz@state.mn.us](mailto:dana.gotz@state.mn.us)**

**[www.crimnet.state.mn.us](http://www.crimnet.state.mn.us)**

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State of Minnesota  
Department of Corrections  
*Information and Technology Unit Memorandum*

TO: Dan Storkamp  
Deb Kerschner

FROM: Grant Duwe



DATE: January 20, 2005

RE: Methamphetamine Offenders

This memorandum examines the characteristics of methamphetamine offenders who, as of July 1, 2004, were incarcerated in a Minnesota correctional facility. The first section begins by briefly delineating the extent to which the methamphetamine offender population has recently grown before moving on to a discussion of their demographic and offense characteristics. The next sections focus on the felony conviction and incarceration histories of methamphetamine offenders, whereas the final section looks at their sentencing characteristics.

**The Growth of the Methamphetamine Offender Population**

On January 1, 2001, there were 139 offenders in Minnesota correctional facilities whose governing offense involved the possession, possession with intent to distribute, manufacturing, or sale of methamphetamine. Since that time, the methamphetamine offender population has expanded dramatically. For example, on July 1, 2004, the number of methamphetamine offenders stood at 1,012 (see Table 1). The 873 inmate increase since 2001 amounts to a 628 percent growth in the number of methamphetamine offenders. Moreover, as of July 1, 2004, methamphetamine inmates constituted almost half (49 percent) of the 2,047 drug offenders in the Minnesota prison population.

**Table 1. Methamphetamine Offender Percentage of Drug Offender and Total Prison Population, 2001-2004**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Number of Meth. Offenders*</i>	<i>Number of Drug Offenders</i>	<i>Meth % of Drug Population</i>	<i>Total Prison Population</i>	<i>Meth % of Total Population</i>	<i>Drug % of Total Population</i>
01/01/2001	139	1,066	13.0	6,187	2.2	17.2
07/01/2001	230	1,151	20.0	6,428	3.6	17.9
01/01/2002	287	1,169	24.6	6,583	4.4	17.8
07/01/2002	417	1,337	31.2	6,946	6.0	19.2
01/01/2003	517	1,483	34.9	7,073	7.3	21.0
07/01/2003	724	1,730	41.8	7,568	9.6	22.9
01/01/2004	869	1,859	46.7	7,795	11.1	23.8
07/01/2004	1,012	2,047	49.4	8,333	12.1	24.6

\* Does not include amphetamine

**Demographic and Offense Characteristics**

The results show that 90 percent of the methamphetamine offenders are male, which is roughly the same percentage (91 percent) as that for the 1,035 non-methamphetamine drug offenders (91 percent) who were also incarcerated on July 1, 2004. The average age of these

**Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Methamphetamine Offenders**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	912	90.1	Under 25	237	23.4
Female	100	9.9	25-34	401	39.6
			35-44	291	28.8
			45-54	78	7.7
			55 and over	5	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>1,087</b>	<b>100.0</b>

offenders was 31.96, with nearly 40 percent falling between the ages of 25 and 34. The findings further indicate that women offenders were slightly older than their male counterparts (an average age of 32.98 versus 31.85). The average age of the methamphetamine offenders is similar to that seen for non-methamphetamine drug inmates (32.40).

As shown in Table 3, Ramsey County is the leading county of commitment for the methamphetamine offenders. Compared to other criminal offenses, which tend to be

**Table 3. Top Five Counties of Commitment**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ramsey	104	10.3
Dakota	56	5.5
Anoka	40	4.0
St. Louis	39	3.9
Pine	33	3.3
Remaining Counties	740	73.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>100.0</b>

concentrated in large, urban areas, methamphetamine has been a largely rural phenomenon. For example, since 2001, Hennepin and Ramsey counties have accounted for 47 percent of Minnesota's prison commitments. With methamphetamine, however, Hennepin and Ramsey have been the county of commitment for only 13 percent of the offenders. Instead, as shown in Table 4, a disproportionate share of the methamphetamine commitments have come from Greater Minnesota. Indeed, 72 percent have a Non-Metro county of commitment, which is 1.7 times the percentage for non-methamphetamine drug offenders.

**Table 4. Drug Offender Commitments by Metro and Non-Metro Counties**

<i>County</i>	<i>Number of Meth Offenders</i>	<i>Percent of Meth Offenders</i>	<i>Non-Meth Drug Offenders</i>	<i>Percent of Non-Meth Drug Offenders</i>	<i>Percent of State's Population*</i>
Metro Counties	279	27.6	593	57.3	53.7
Non-Metro Counties	733	72.4	442	42.7	44.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000)

The most common offense code for the methamphetamine offenders is possession (37 percent), followed closely by manufacturing (33 percent) (see Table 5). Although there is little difference between males and females among the four offense codes, offenders under the age of 25 are more likely to be incarcerated for the sale of methamphetamine and less likely to be imprisoned for manufacturing or possession with intent to distribute. Offenders between the ages of 25 and 34, on the other hand, are most likely to be incarcerated for possession with intent to distribute, whereas those between the ages of 45 and 54 are most likely to be imprisoned for manufacturing.

**Table 5. Methamphetamine Offense Code by Offender Sex, Age and County of Commitment**

	<i>Possession</i>	<i>Possession w/ Intent to Dist.</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Sale</i>	<i>Total</i>
Percent	36.5	10.6	32.9	20.0	100.0
N	369	108	333	202	1,012
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	88.9	90.7	91.0	90.6	90.1
Female	11.1	9.3	9.0	9.4	9.9
N	369	108	333	202	1,012
<u>Age</u>					
Under 25	23.6	17.6	18.6	34.2	23.4
25-34	40.4	45.4	38.1	37.6	39.6
35-44	30.6	27.8	30.3	23.3	28.8
45-54	4.9	8.3	12.6	4.5	7.7
55 and Over	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
N	369	108	333	202	1,012
<u>County of Commitment</u>					
Metro-Area	46.6	33.3	13.5	12.9	27.6
Non-Metro	53.4	66.7	86.5	87.1	72.4
N	369	108	333	202	1,012

The overrepresentation of Non-Metro counties is most pronounced for offenders incarcerated for either the manufacturing or sale of methamphetamine. In fact, given that Greater Minnesota accounts for 44 percent of the state's population (see Table 4), the percentage of these offenders with a Non-Metro county of commitment is nearly twice that of the general population. Although inmates imprisoned for possession are more similar to other non-methamphetamine drug offenders in that there is a more even distribution of Metro and Non-Metro counties of commitment, Non-Metro counties are still overrepresented among these offenders.

## FELONY CONVICTION HISTORY

To examine the criminal histories of the 1,012 methamphetamine offenders, data were obtained from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The data revealed that there were 1,161 prior felony convictions among the 1,012 offenders. The results show that 52 percent (N = 528) of the 1,012 inmates are first-time offenders in that they did not have a previous felony conviction (see Table 4). Of the 48 percent (N = 484) with a prior conviction, the average number of previous convictions was 2.42. Table 6 also reveals that roughly two-thirds of the repeat offenders had two or fewer previous felony convictions. Meanwhile, 11 percent had five or more prior convictions.

**Table 6. Conviction History of Methamphetamine Offenders**

<i>Number of Previous Convictions</i>	<i>Number of Offenders</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent for Offenders with a Previous Conviction (N = 484)</i>
0	528	52.2	
1	221	21.8	45.7
2	105	10.4	21.7
3	56	5.5	11.6
4	50	4.9	10.3
5	19	1.9	3.9
6	11	1.1	2.3
7-9	18	1.8	3.6
10 or more	4	0.4	0.9
Total	1,012	100.0	100.0

In Table 7, a comparison is made between the sex, age and offense code of methamphetamine offenders with no prior felony convictions ("First-Time") and those with one or more prior convictions ("Repeat"). Although the difference between first-time and repeat offenders with regard to sex is minimal, the results show that first-time offenders are more likely to be under the age of 25, while repeat offenders are more likely to be between the ages of 25 and 44. Further, offenders incarcerated for either the possession or possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine are more likely to have a previous felony conviction. In contrast, offenders imprisoned for either the manufacturing or sale of methamphetamine are more likely to have no prior felony convictions.

**Table 7. Conviction History by Offender Sex, Age and Offense Code**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>First-Time Percent</i>	<i>Repeat Percent</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>First-Time Percent</i>	<i>Repeat Percent</i>	<i>Offense Code</i>	<i>First-Time Percent</i>	<i>Repeat Percent</i>
Male	89.0	91.3	Under 25	28.4	18.0	Possession	30.9	42.6
Female	11.0	8.7	25-34	33.7	46.1	Possession w/ Intent to Dist.	9.5	12.0
			35-44	26.9	30.7	Manufacturing	36.7	28.7
			45-54	10.2	5.0	Sale	22.9	16.7
			55 and over	0.8	0.2			
N	528	484		528	484		528	484

## INCARCERATION HISTORY

The results indicate there have been 1,476 prison commitments for the 1,012 methamphetamine offenders. A total of 733 inmates (72 percent) are experiencing their first

**Table 8. Incarceration History of Methamphetamine Offenders**

<i>Number of Previous Commitments</i>	<i>Number of Offenders</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent for Offenders with a Previous Commitment (N = 310)</i>
0	733	72.4	
1	174	17.2	62.4
2	61	6.0	21.9
3	22	2.2	7.9
4	15	1.5	5.4
5 or more	7	0.7	2.5
Total	1,012	100.0	100.0

commitment to prison (see Table 8). The remaining 279 offenders (28 percent) have previously been incarcerated, with an average of 1.67 prison commitments. Table 7 shows that slightly more than three-fifths of the previously incarcerated offenders have one prior prison commitment, while the remainder (38 percent) have had multiple prior commitments.

Table 9 compares the sex, age and offense code of the methamphetamine offenders who are currently committed to prison for the first time ("First-Time") and those who have been previously incarcerated ("Repeat"). The results suggest that, compared to first-time commits, the

**Table 9. Incarceration History by Offender Sex, Age and Offense Code**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>First-Time Percent</i>	<i>Repeat Percent</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>First-Time Percent</i>	<i>Repeat Percent</i>	<i>Offense Code</i>	<i>First-Time Percent</i>	<i>Repeat Percent</i>
Male	88.5	94.3	Under 25	26.6	15.1	Possession	34.5	41.6
Female	11.5	5.7	25-34	36.7	47.3	Possession w/ Intent to Dist.	10.4	11.4
			35-44	27.4	32.3	Manufacturing	34.2	29.4
			45-54	8.6	5.3	Sale	20.9	17.6
			55 and over	0.7	0.0			
N	733	279		733	279		733	279

reincarcerated methamphetamine offenders are more likely to be male and between the ages of 25 and 44, especially 25-34. First-time commits are, in comparison, more likely to be female and under the age of 25. As with the findings for felony conviction history, offenders incarcerated for either the possession or possession with intent to distribute are slightly more likely to be recidivists, whereas those imprisoned for either the manufacturing or sale of methamphetamine are more likely to be first-time commits. Unlike the felony conviction results, however, the differences here are much more modest.

The offenses for which the recidivist offenders were previously incarcerated are shown below in Table 10. The results suggest a modest specialization tendency, as drugs were the modal offense type (34 percent), followed closely by property offenses (32 percent). Person and sex offenses accounted for a little more than one-tenth of the prior prison commitments. In addition to a slight propensity to specialize in drug offenses, the 279 reincarcerated methamphetamine offenders were much younger at the time of their first prison commitment than the 733 first-time commitments. Indeed, the average age of the recidivist offenders when they were first committed to prison was 23.79 compared to 31.64 for the first-time commits.

**Table 10. Previous Incarceration Offense Types**

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Person	39	8.4
Property	148	31.9
Drugs	158	34.1
Sex	10	2.2
Other	105	22.6
Unknown	4	0.8
Total	464	100.0

### **SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS**

The average sentence length for the 1,012 methamphetamine offenders is 69 months, with a minimum of 12 months (and a day) and a maximum of 240 months. The average sentence length for these offenders is, thus, ten months greater than that of non-methamphetamine drug offenders (59 months) and nearly 24 months (2 years) greater than that of the general inmate population (46 months). As shown below in Table 11, more than three-fourths of the

**Table 11. Sentence Lengths of Methamphetamine Offenders**

<i>Sentence Lengths</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1-2 Years	93	9.2
2-3 Years	66	6.5
3-5 Years	315	31.1
5-10 Years	467	46.1
Over 10 Years	71	7.1
Total	1,012	100.0

offenders have a sentence between 3 and 10 years.

Table 12 shows the breakdown of sentence lengths by sex, age, and offense code. Female offenders, inmates under the age of 25, and those incarcerated for possession are more likely to receive sentences of five years or less. Conversely, male offenders, inmates between

**Table 12. Sentence Lengths by Offender Sex, Age and Offense Code**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>5 yrs and Under Percent</i>	<i>Over 5 yrs. Percent</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>5 yrs and Under Percent</i>	<i>Over 5 yrs Percent</i>	<i>Offense Code</i>	<i>5 yrs and Under Percent</i>	<i>Over 5 yrs Percent</i>
Male	87.1	92.8	Under 25	28.3	19.1	Possession	48.5	25.8
Female	12.9	7.2	25-34	37.3	41.6	Possession w/ Intent to Dist.	9.1	12.1
			35-44	29.1	28.4	Manufacturing	24.5	40.3
			45-54	4.9	10.2	Sale	17.9	21.7
			55 and over	0.4	0.6			
N	474	538		474	538		474	538

the ages of 25-34 and 45-54, and especially those imprisoned for manufacturing methamphetamine are more likely to receive sentences greater than five years.

**References**

United States Census Bureau (2000). *Census 2000*. Washington, D.C.



State of Minnesota  
Minnesota Department of Corrections  
*Office of the Commissioner*

January 25, 2005

Honorable Jan Ranum  
State Senator  
120 Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Honorable Leo Foley  
State Senator  
G-24 Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senators Ranum and Foley:

Thank you again for the opportunity to present the Department of Correction's (DOC) overview and prison population projections to your joint committees last week. During the hearing, your members asked several questions covering health care and treatment, facility operations, drug and methamphetamine offenders, and general corrections statistics. While the detailed responses are in the attached document, the following highlights a few key points for each of these topics.

Health Care and Treatment: The department provides services to a very diverse and demanding prison population.

- About 21 – 25 percent of adult males are on psychotropic medications and about 40 percent of females are on psychotropic medications. The overall rate of offenders with chemical dependency issues is approximately 90 percent.
- In 2003, there were 138 individuals admitted to the Lino Lakes sex offender program and 142 in 2004. Each year there are approximately 70 offenders discharged that have completed or participated in the program until their release. The duration of the treatment program is between 18 and 24 months.
- In an extensive analysis, the department reviewed case files of 163 offenders who were referred to county attorneys for SPP/SDP review during the period of January 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004. The review included access/participation in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) at Lino Lakes Prison and the Minnesota Sex Offender Program (MSOP-DOC) at Moose Lake Prison. Of the 163 offenders, 100 had the

opportunity to complete treatment. The main reason for not having an opportunity was short time in prison or placement at a high custody facility.

Facility Operations: The Department's operations compare favorably to the per-diem costs of other publicly run and privately operated alternatives.

- The FY04 medium custody facility was \$69.40, compared to the estimated \$70 per diem for a public or private bed rented by the department when all costs are included.
- The department collected approximately \$750,000 from the 10 percent surcharge that is assessed on all incoming funds to inmates.

Drug and Methamphetamine Offenders: Like other states, Minnesota is grappling with a rise in offenders with serious drug abuse problems.

- Methamphetamine offenders are 12 percent of the prison populations, with all drug offenders accounting for approximately quarter of all prisoners.
- Over half of the meth offenders do not have a felony conviction on their criminal history record. Of this group, 37 percent were in for manufacturing meth, 31 percent for possessing, 23 percent for sale of meth, and 9 percent for possession with intent to distribute.
- Of all drug offenders, 40 percent are in from possession, 30 percent for sale, 17 percent for manufacturing, and 12 percent for possession with intent to distribute, and 1 percent other.

General Corrections Statistics: Minnesota continues to provide effective supervision through a decentralized system with strong state and local partnerships.

- Minnesota's ranks 4<sup>th</sup> highest in the number of probation cases per 100,000 population
- Minnesota's ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in the number of incarcerated offenders including both jails and prisons per 100,000 populations
- Minnesota's has the highest ratio of supervised cases in the community per every offender incarcerated in a jail or prison.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Joan Fabian  
Commissioner

cc: Harley Nelson  
Barbara Cox

## Health Care and Treatment Responses

What health care services are provided in the DOC versus those provided in the contracted facilities?

The DOC is constitutionally obligated to provide a continuum of health care services to the offender population. This includes medical, dental, nursing, and mental health services. These services are provided through a blended delivery system. The Department contracts with Correctional Medical Services, a private health care management company, to provide on-site primary physician care, psychiatric services, ancillary services such as physical therapy, inpatient and outpatient hospital services, specialty care, prescription medications, utilization review services, and claims adjudication. The Department provides nursing, dental, medical records, non-psychiatric mental health services and chemical dependency programming all through state employees. All of the services described above are included in the department's health care per diem, which was \$12.54 for FY 04.

Prairie Correctional Facility (PCF) provides a range of medical, dental and mental health care. The offenders residing at PCF are not covered under the department's CMS contract. PCF is responsible for providing medical, dental and mental health care consistent with the ACA standards, community standards and policies of the DOC. However, the DOC is liable for all costs associated with inpatient hospitalization after the first 48 hours. In addition, the DOC will not transfer any offender suffering from AIDS, receiving treatment for Hep C, requiring chemotherapy or dialysis, or needing an organ transplant, or who has more than a moderate mental illness. This results in an adverse impact to the DOC.

The county jails are handling services differently and their ability to provide on-site care ranges dramatically. The department is responsible for all off-site care, prescription medications, hospitalizations, and in some instances, for on-site nurse practitioner and psychologist services. None of the jails provide on-site dental services. The DOC will not transfer any offender diagnosed as HIV positive, receiving treatment for Hep C, requiring chemotherapy or dialysis, or needing an organ transplant, or who is not stable on medications for a moderate mental illness. These offenders are not covered under the CMS contract either.

Are the health care increases a part of the marginal per diem?

Some of the health care increases are included as a part of the marginal per diem. Costs are considered for the contract with Correctional Medical Services, additional medical and dental staff along with costs for psychologists. Costs for supplies and equipment are not included in marginal per diem, nor is any type of inflation for staff salaries.

Of the release returns sent back to prison, how many were in a community treatment program?

The department does not keep computerized records on treatment participation of all offenders in prison and is in the process of creating a new module in the operational system to account for this information. As such, to obtain this type of information would take considerable person hours to review of case files.

Some general sex offender information is as follows. In 2003, there were 138 individuals admitted to the Lino Lakes sex offender program and 142 in 2004. Each year there are approximately 70 offenders discharged that have completed or participated in the program till their release.

A previous request completed by the department took two months to complete, which reviewed treatment records of the 163 offenders who were referred to county attorneys for SPP/SDP review during the period of January 1, 2004 to November 30, 2004. The review included access/participation in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) at Lino Lakes Prison and the Minnesota Sex Offender Program (MSOP-DOC) at Moose Lake Prison. Of the total 163 offenders the following was identified:

- 100 Had the opportunity to complete treatment.  
*The most common reasons for not having the opportunity were high custody level (usually caused by discipline) and insufficient incarceration time to serve.*
- 82 Entered treatment.  
*The majority of those who did not enter refused to enter the program when given the opportunity.*
- 46 Successfully Completed or in Good Standing  
*The majority of these are currently participating.*
- 36 Did Not Complete  
*The majority of non-completions were due to behavior/discipline or failure to progress.*

What was the percentage of offenders getting CD in the 1990s compared to today?

In 1998, the DOC had no female CD treatment beds. In 2004, 170 females entered CD treatment and 122 completed treatment. Male CD treatment beds have increased by 21 percent since 1998. However, our population has increased by 45 percent over the same period of time. So, the number of beds has not kept pace with the growth in population.

Our population actually needs long-term treatment according to the severity of the diagnoses. So while we are treating more offenders for CD issues shorter durations may not be as effective as long-term treatment. We have no outcome study to tell us this. We do know, however, that there is a high rate of release violators returning to DOC for chemical use.

Since Tier 2 changes in 2002, has the percent needing CD treatment increased?

There appears to have been an increase in the DOC population that needs CD treatment. However, that increase may be attributed to a change in our CD assessment tools rather than a change in the population. In 2001/2002, 82 percent of the DOC population assessed at intake was chemically abusive/dependent. In 2003/2004, 90 percent were assessed as chemically abusive/dependent.

Of those being returned to prison, what percentage has mental health and CD issues?

The department does not collect this information in any easily accessible format and it would require extensive staff time to review each offender's chart to assemble this kind of information.

What number and percent of sex offender come in with CD problems?

It appears that the number of sex offenders with chemical dependency problems is consistent with the overall rate of offenders with CD issues at about 90%.

What percent of males and female are currently on medications for mental health issues?

About 21% - 25% of adult males are on psychotropic medications. About 40% of females are on psychotropic medications.

What is the number of offenders that had a discharge plan at release and what types/number of offenders received state services?

The department staff has completed nearly 350 release plans in calendar year 2004. Each release plan takes approximately 20 hours. We currently have 3.25 FTE of discharge planners working in the facilities. Over the last year, one of these staff has been out on medical leave for over 3 months. The offenders who receive these services reside in MCF-SHK, MCF-FRB, MCF-LL, MCF-STW, MCF-OPH, MCF-RC, and MCF-ML.

As a part of all release plans, the department works with the offenders on filing out and submitting for MA/GAMC/MNCare if they meet the criteria. It is unclear to the extent the number of offenders that actually receive assistance, as the department that information.

## Facility Operations Responses

What are the medium custody per diem rates and how do they compare to renting?

The FY04 per diem for medium custody facilities was \$69.40. Currently we pay \$55 per day to rent beds from public and private facilities. This dollar amount does not include costs for contracting costs, central office offender support and adverse impact of only sending healthy offenders to rental beds. It is estimated that this cost is closer to \$70 per day.

What have been the safety issues for both staff and inmates due to the double bunking? Has there been an increase in assaults?

Initially we saw an increase in assaults and behavioral issues at Stillwater. In response, we significantly restricted the number of inmates double bunked. With the lower number and a new policy implemented within the unit, the problems subsided. We do not experience the same problems at St. Cloud, because this institution serves as the DOC's reception center. The inmates are double bunked for short periods of time before being transferred to another facility.

## Drug and Methamphetamine Offenders

Can you provide more detailed methamphetamine offender statistics?

Attached are memos that provide the results of the department's analysis of meth offenders.

How does the prison population projections account for the increases in meth offenders?

As the current prison population projections are based on current laws, current practices, and current trends, the meth offenders are accounting for large percentage of the dramatic increase in future prison populations. Meth offenders and the drug offenders are the largest categories showing increase over the next six years.

What is the breakout types and activity of the drug category? For drug offenders by type, what percent are sellers versus users?

The total 2,047 drug offenders in prison as of July 1, 2004 are broken down as follows:

Possession	820
Possession (intent to distribution)	246
Sale	615
Manufacturing	350
Other	16

Meth	1,012
Crack Cocaine	435
Powder Cocaine	402
Other	189

	<u>Meth</u>	<u>Crack</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>
Possession	369	179	189
Possession (intent to distribution)	108	58	47
Sale	202	198	165
Mfg	333	0	0
Other	0	0	1

What is the average sentence for meth offenders?

The average sentence length for the 1,012 offenders is 69 months, with a minimum of 12 months (and a day) and a maximum of 240 months. Below is a more detailed breakdown:

<u>Sentence Length</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1-2 Years	93	9.2
2-3 Years	66	6.5
3-5 Years	315	31.1
5-10 Years	467	46.1
Over 10 Years	<u>71</u>	<u>7.1</u>
	1,012	100.0

The sentence lengths for females tend to be shorter than those for males. Further, the sentence lengths also tend to be shorter for offenders under the age of 25.

What is the breakout of females for type and activity of drugs and how does it compare to males?

**Total Female drug offenders as of 7/1/04 = 189**

Sale = 60

Possession = 79

Possession (intent to distribution) = 16

Manufacturing = 31

Other = 3

**Total Male drug offenders as of 7/1/04 = 1,858**

Sale = 555

Possession = 741

Possession (intent to distribution) = 230

Manufacturing = 319

Other = 13

## General Corrections Statistics

What is Minnesota's ranking on probation cases?

According to the latest Bureau of Justice Statistics report on Probation and Parole in the United States, 2003, Minnesota is ranked fourth highest for persons supervised per 100,000 adult residents. The top five states and their rates are as follows:

Washington	3,767
Rhode Island	3,143
Delaware	3,058
Minnesota	2,953
Texas	2,698
All States	1,876

What are the probation caseloads and how has that changed over time?

The answer to this question is very complicated due to the fact that there is no single approach statewide to the assigning of cases. We currently range from 15 per caseload on intensive supervised release (ISR) to 45 on Specialized Sex Offender Caseloads to 100's on administrative caseloads. We can do some very broad calculations on these numbers, but they need to be accompanied by disclaimers regarding level of offense, risk and whether or not they are on probation of supervised release. Here are some facts that might be useful. As of July 1, 2004 there were an estimated 1300 probation officers in the state covering all levels of offenders, adult and juvenile. The 2003 Probation survey shows a total of 130,054 offenders under supervision, including supervised releases as of 12/31/2003. This is an average caseload of 100 statewide for 2004. From a historical perspective, in 1999 there were 1120 agents and 126,084 offenders under supervision including supervised release for an average caseload of 112. It would appear that the addition of state funded agents through the sex offender money and county funded agents have not only kept up with our growth in supervision, but we have made some headway. It should be noted, however, that an average of 100 is still very high when you consider the various levels of crime and risk.

Can you breakout short-term offenders by county of commitment?

The following page breaks down the admissions for short-term offenders from June 30, 2003 to July 1, 2004 by county of commitment.

Can you provide a breakdown of sex offenders like the chart on meth offenders?

There were a total of 1,354 sex offenders in prison on July 1, 2004. The following provides a summary of male and female offenders by race and by criminal sexual conduct level.

Male = 1348	
White = 936	CSC1 = 686
African American = 936	CSC2 = 242
American Indian = 60	CSC3 = 300
Asian = 32	CSC4 = 105
	CSC5 and other = 15
Female = 16	
White = 11	CSC1 = 10
African American	CSC3 = 5
	CSC4 = 1

What is Minnesota's incarceration ranking if local jails are included?

As a part of the latest Bureau of Justice Statistics report on Probation and Parole in the United States, 2003, a table provides state listings of those on probation and those in prison/jails. Utilizing this information and applying some statistical procedures, the department was able to obtain both the rate on incarceration (prison & jails) as well as the ratio of individuals on supervision for every person incarcerated in a prison or in a jail.

Minnesota is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest rate of incarceration when both prison and jails are included. At the same time, Minnesota has the highest ratio of individuals on supervision for every person incarcerated in a prison or in a jail. The following provides state and national comparisons:

	Rate of prison/jail* (Per 100,000 population)		Ratio of Incarceration to Supervision (For every 1 incarcerated)
1 Vermont	299	<b>1 Minnesota</b>	<b>8.40</b>
2 Maine	350	2 Vermont	7.57
<b>3 Minnesota</b>	<b>363</b>	3 Rhode Island	6.91
4 North Dakota	396	4 Washington	5.90
5 Rhode Island	424	5 Massachusetts	5.81
National Average	881	National Average	2.45

\* The rate of prison/jail could not be calculated for Florida or Hawaii

Distribution of Minnesota DOC Short-term Offender Admissions by County For FY2004

No	County	Number	% Of All	No.	County	Number	% Of All
1	AITKIN	1	0.1%	45	MARSHALL	0	0.0%
2	ANOKA	74	7.2%	46	MARTIN	6	0.6%
3	BECKER	14	1.4%	47	MEEKER	5	0.5%
4	BELTRAMI	20	1.9%	48	MILLE LACS	5	0.5%
5	BENTON	8	0.8%	49	MORRISON	4	0.4%
6	BIG STONE	0	0.0%	50	MOWER	22	2.1%
7	BLUE EARTH	8	0.8%	51	MURRAY	3	0.3%
8	BROWN	10	1.0%	52	NICOLLET	5	0.5%
9	CARLTON	3	0.3%	53	NOBLES	4	0.4%
10	CARVER	3	0.3%	54	NORMAN	1	0.1%
11	CASS	11	1.1%	55	OLMSTED	44	4.3%
12	CHIPPEWA	0	0.0%	56	OTTER TAIL	13	1.3%
13	CHISAGO	7	0.7%	57	PENNINGTON	0	0.0%
14	CLAY	31	3.0%	58	PINE	8	0.8%
15	CLEARWATER	4	0.4%	59	PIPESTONE	3	0.3%
16	COOK	0	0.0%	60	POLK	12	1.2%
17	COTTONWOOD	1	0.1%	61	POPE	0	0.0%
18	CROW WING	20	1.9%	62	RAMSEY	172	16.7%
19	DAKOTA	52	5.1%	63	RED LAKE	1	0.1%
20	DODGE	2	0.2%	64	REDWOOD	6	0.6%
21	DOUGLAS	4	0.4%	65	RENVILLE	1	0.1%
22	FARIBAULT	3	0.3%	66	RICE	2	0.2%
23	FILLMORE	4	0.4%	67	ROCK	2	0.2%
24	FREEBORN	11	1.1%	68	ROSEAU	1	0.1%
25	GOODHUE	5	0.5%	69	ST. LOUIS	46	4.5%
26	GRANT	0	0.0%	70	SCOTT	9	0.9%
27	HENNEPIN	146	14.2%	71	SHERBURNE	18	1.8%
28	HOUSTON	1	0.1%	72	SIBLEY	3	0.3%
29	HUBBARD	1	0.1%	73	STEARNS	29	2.8%
30	ISANTI	3	0.3%	74	STEELE	17	1.7%
31	ITASCA	24	2.3%	75	STEVENS	1	0.1%
32	JACKSON	0	0.0%	76	SWIFT	1	0.1%
33	KANABEC	11	1.1%	77	TODD	6	0.6%
34	KANDIYOHI	16	1.6%	78	TRAVERSE	0	0.0%
35	KITTSOON	0	0.0%	79	WABASHA	3	0.3%
36	KOOCHICHING	6	0.6%	80	WADENA	1	0.1%
37	LACQUI PARLE	0	0.0%	81	WASECA	1	0.1%
38	LAKE	2	0.2%	82	WASHINGTON	33	3.2%
39	LAKE OF THE WOODS	0	0.0%	83	WATONWAN	4	0.4%
40	LE SUEUR	4	0.4%	84	WILKIN	0	0.0%
41	LINCOLN	1	0.1%	85	WINONA	9	0.9%
42	LYON	3	0.3%	86	WRIGHT	8	0.8%
43	MCLEOD	5	0.5%	87	YELLOW MEDICINE	0	0.0%
44	MAHNOMEN	1	0.1%				

Notes: The above represents the count of all short-term offender admissions for the fiscal year 2004 period of 07-01-2003 to 06-30-2004.

What is the crime rate for Minnesota and Wisconsin?

For 2003, Minnesota's crime rate was 3,440 per 100,000 state populations, while Wisconsin's was 3,074. It is important to keep in mind that the crime rate includes the serious offense of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (part I – violent crimes) and burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson (part I – property crimes).

What is the crime rate for Minnesota and Wisconsin?

For 2003, Minnesota's crime rate was 3,440 per 100,000 state populations, while Wisconsin's was 3,074. It should be noted that the crime rate includes only the serious offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault (part I – violent crimes) and burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson (part I – property crimes). The crime rate as calculated does NOT include drug or DWI offenses. Offenders in these two groups make up over a quarter of our prison population.

Is the state general population increasing at the same rate as the prison populations?

Between 2000 and 2005, Minnesota's state population is projected to increase by 5.6 percent, going from 4.9 million to nearly 5.2 million. The department has seen a dramatic increase of 45 percent in prison populations over the last 5 years. While increases in the state population does have some impact on the prison population, other factors such as the focus and increase in meth cases, longer sentences, new laws, new crime solving technology (DNA) aggressive prosecution, more law enforcement, increase in probation. Supervised release violations, have had all had a major impact on prison populations.