

Department of Public Safety Performance Report

August 1, 2011

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

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

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

The Investigations Division provides services to law enforcement agencies throughout the state including 87 sheriff's departments and over 400 police departments. The Investigations Division has staff at the St. Paul Headquarters, the Bemidji Regional Office and in 10 field offices. There are 58 special agents and senior special agents. The services include providing experienced investigators, state-of-the-art investigative equipment, sophisticated technology, and expertise in complex, multi-jurisdictional, long term felony-level investigations.

Activities and Performance Measures

- Since 2009, the BCA has initiated over 1800 cases in specialized areas such as Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC), financial crimes, narcotics, gangs, and murder-for-hire. One-hundred thirty-one of these cases have involved high-profile

reactive criminal investigations such as homicides, violent assaults, sexual assaults, abductions, officer involved shootings and misconduct by public officials.

BCA Crime Scene Responses

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Year to Date
Death Investigation (Homicide, Suicide)	64	57	51	49	39	41	46	23
Officer Involved Shooting	5	10	6	7	8	11	14	1
Aggravated Assault	20	3	4	5	6	7	12	0
Other	6	8	3	13	4	12	11	8
Total	95	78	64	74	57	71	83	32

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

- The BCA Internet Crimes Against Children Section (ICAC) was formed in July 2006. In 2007 the BCA joined the Minnesota ICAC Task Force with St. Paul P.D. At that time, there were over 50 affiliate agencies involved with the task force. In 2010 over 80 affiliate agencies were working with the ICAC task force. In 2010 this unit investigated over 700 ICAC-related cases and made 140 arrests. The task force conducted over 300 internet safety presentations to over 17,000 Minnesota citizens. The task force has also conducted over 800 forensic examinations of seized digital media.

- The Predatory Offender Investigations Unit was created in July 2005. Six special agents are assigned to this unit who work with state, local, and federal agencies to locate and apprehend non-compliant predatory offenders. They also assist with ongoing sexual assault investigations.

- In July 2011 there are 16,197 actively-registered predatory offenders in the POR database.
 - In 2005 the non-compliance rate for all levels of offenders was 11%. In 2011, the non-compliance rate has dropped to 6%.
 - In 2005 there were 466 Level III offenders in the database. Today, there are 1070 Level III offenders in the database.
 - In 2005, the non-compliance rate for Level III offenders was 6.4%. The current non-compliant rate for Level III offenders is 5.8%.
- A sampling of recent significant cases or initiatives:
 - Investigation of Washington County “Craigslist” homicide. Victim murdered after meeting suspect to sell car.
 - Investigation of Stevens County missing person case. Body recovered in clandestine grave.
 - Murder investigation and conviction in Vadnais Heights triple homicide. Suspect killed wife and two children.
 - Officer-involved shooting in Fairmont. Officer shot while responding to house fire.
 - Washington County suicide pact of two teenagers.
 - Nibbe murder investigation in Lake Crystal. Wife murdered husband and falsely reported a home invasion.
 - Murder convictions in Shakopee gang-related homicide.
 - Assist in murder investigation of Maplewood police officer. Processed crime scene.
 - Duluth Police Department critical incident, officer-involved shooting. Perpetrator who attempted to take officer’s weapon was shot..
 - Death Investigation Koochiching County. Husband stated totem pole fell on wife killing her. Husband ultimately charged with 2nd degree murder.
 - Federal narcotics wiretap investigation in Brainerd. Focus on El Foresteros motorcycle gang. Two of four indicted received life sentences.
 - Four-hundred sixty plant, indoor marijuana-grow operation in Browerville. The two suspects/defendants were from the Minneapolis/St. Paul metro area.
 - Wiretap investigation involving Mexican Cartel in the metro area distributing methamphetamine and marijuana.
 - In 2010 ICAC task force investigated 240 cyber tips from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
 - Financial Crimes Task Force investigated a large scale international financial crimes case that has led to the federal indictment of 30 defendants.

- o Statewide ICAC Task Force grant awarded to the BCA in 2010. BCA senior special agent assumed the role of statewide ICAC commander.
- o DOJ Federal Grant was awarded to the BCA Predatory Offender Registration unit to digitize all sex offender documents.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SECTION

The Division of Administrative Services (DAS) provides internal and external training and education, specialized programs and administrative services.

Training topics include narcotics, crime scene, clandestine lab entry certification, arson investigation, specialized investigative techniques, crime alert network certification, evidence collection, missing persons response and law enforcement leadership and management.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Unit Course Numbers:

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

FORENSIC SCIENCES SECTION

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

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

Activities and Performance Measures

Activity report by number of cases received

Section	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Alcohol	6387	8830	10435	14819	13549
Arson	236	229	207	170	203
Nuclear DNA	2788	2958	3422	3475	3692
Drugs	4118	3287	2884	3305	3791
Firearms	901	562	516	466	454

Latent Prints	1519	1357	1338	1281	1278
Documents	89	87	75	44	54
Toxicology	2555	2170	2198	2559	2678
Trace	115	143	201	233	197
mt-Trace ¹	33	15	9	31	20
mt-DNA ¹	111	161	90	73	88
Missing Persons ¹	NA	NA	NA	67	284
Crime Scene	74	73	71	98	81
Total	18926	19872	21446	26621	26369
CODIS ²	10249	10808	10259	9427	8512
¹ FBI funds mitochondrial DNA, mito-Trace and Missing Persons cases from MN and other states (funding for Missing Persons cases ends September 2011) ² DNA convicted offender samples					

Average lab turnaround time

Section	FY 2009 Days	FY 2010 Days	FY 2011 Days
Firearms	133	59	69
Arson / Chemical Testing	93	53	47
Trace Evidence	84	62	63
Mitochondrial DNA	76	92	72
Questioned Documents	68	78	76
Toxicology	67	69	67
Nuclear DNA	64	68	44
Crime Scene	54	25	24
Drugs	53	31	24
Latent Prints	-	81	71
Alcohol	13	22	13

Quality of services and adherence to standards

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

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

MNJIS SECTION

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

Activities and Performance Measures

Computerized Criminal History (CCH): The state's criminal history system stores 855,540 records, an increase from 810, 882 in 2008; over 495,064 background checks were completed in 2010 up from 491,933 in 2008; and there were over 6.4 million hits on the BCA's public criminal history website in 2010, up from 1.3 million in 2008.

Comprehensive Incident-Based Reporting System (CIBRS): This law enforcement incident data sharing tool holds over 749,000 records, an increase from 115,000 in 2009. More than 115 law enforcement agencies submit data to CIBRS, including the Minneapolis Police Department.

eCharging: This electronic charging service, first developed in 2007-2008, is now live in nearly one-third of Minnesota counties. eCharging replaces the manual/paper criminal complaint processes involving law enforcement, prosecution and courts. By July 2011, more than 11,000 complaints, 34,000 citations, 3,200 incident reports and 1,600 DWI forms had been processed using eCharging. Once implemented statewide, eCharging is expected to save at least 45 minutes per criminal complaint, resulting in 75,000 fewer total staff hours per year, and 30 minutes per DWI arrest resulting in 20,000 fewer total staff hours per year.

Integrated Search Service (ISS): Functioning like Google, ISS shows users where to find information in different source systems. A phased rollout of the newest version of this

tool began in 2011, which will enable users to access multiple systems through a single sign-on.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS): 143,079 fingerprint submissions were received in 2010, down from 154,948 in 2008. In 2010 more than 99% were submitted instantly to the BCA via 196 electronic fingerprinting devices (livescans). Comparatively, in 1999 all fingerprint cards were hand-rolled and mailed to the BCA. These AFIS and livescan improvements have reduced the turnaround time for getting positive identification information back to agencies from six weeks to a few minutes.

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

Predatory Offender Registry (POR): Minnesota's central database of information on predatory offenders maintains statutorily-required data on 24,727 individuals, 16,210 of whom have current registration requirements. In addition, MNJIS maintains a public list of offenders who are not in compliance with registry requirements; the BCA assists local agencies in bringing these individuals back into compliance.

Training/Auditing Activities: MNJIS's Training and Auditing unit provides training for Minnesota agencies which use MNJIS products and services to access criminal justice information data. The unit also conducts over 600 audits every three years to ensure local agencies comply with state and federal access and dissemination requirements.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Vision: Keeping Minnesota Ready

Mission:

The mission of HSEM is to help Minnesota prevent (mitigate), prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and human-caused disasters. The division develops and maintains partnerships, collects and shares information, plans, trains and educates, coordinates response and resources, and provides technical and financial assistance.

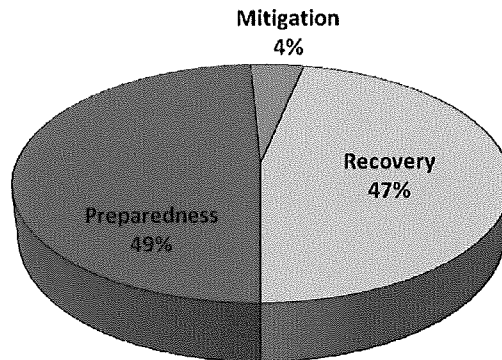
Operating Expenses Funding

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
General Fund	\$1,047	\$1,915	\$1,127	\$1,424	\$516	\$874
Special Revenue	\$296	\$382	\$449	\$419	\$1,228	\$2,115
Federal	\$1,266	\$2,004	\$2,561	\$2,778	\$3,340	\$2,713
Total	\$2,772	\$4,301	\$4,137	\$4,621	\$5,084	\$5,702

Grants

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
General Fund	\$714	\$2,825	\$6,382	\$3,337	\$8,445	\$14,541
Special Revenue	\$1,265	\$1,238	\$1,245	\$1,525	\$1,582	\$2,037
Federal	\$58,673	\$47,270	\$39,850	\$76,617	\$62,214	\$145,754
Total	\$60,652	\$51,333	\$47,477	\$81,479	\$72,241	\$162,332

HSEM Grant Allocation by Emergency Management Phase*



* A small portion of preparedness and recovery grant expenditures include response activities.

Grants Administered by HSEM

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Executed Grant Agreements	387	733	565	467	1093	943

Prevention/Mitigation

Mitigation is the ongoing effort to prevent or lessen the toll that natural and human-caused disasters take on people and property. It is the cornerstone of emergency management.

Performance Measure:

All 87 counties will have an approved and adopted mitigation plan. HSEM anticipates coming within four percent of this goal by the end of 2012. Three counties have been invited to participate, but have chosen not to develop or maintain a mitigation plan. Those counties will not be eligible for federal assistance through any of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs until a FEMA-approved plan is in place.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Proj.)
Counties with an approved and adopted mitigation plan	19	29	61	72	77	83
Percentage of Counties	21.8%	33.3%	70.1%	82.8%	88.5%	95.4%

Preparedness

Performance Measures:

1. Training Program: All 22 Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan (MEOP) signatory agencies will have at least one certified emergency manager. HSEM anticipates that all agencies will be in full compliance by the end of 2012.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Proj.)
Agencies in Full Compliance	NA	NA	11	11	15	17

2. Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program: No areas requiring corrective action (ARCAs) or deficiencies will be identified by federal evaluators during the annual full-scale nuclear power plant exercise.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Proj.)
Areas Requiring Corrective Action (ARCAs)	3	1	2	4	0	1
Deficiencies	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. EMPG eligibility: All of Minnesota's 87 counties will meet HSEM's eligibility criteria for the federal Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Proj.)
Counties in Full Compliance	87	87	86	87	87	87

Recovery

Post-Disaster Recovery Programs

Performance Measure: Federal disaster assistance requests are prepared within 30 days of the event.

FEMA #	Event	Start Date	Request Date	Days
DR-1648	Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	March 30, 2006	May 15, 2006	*46
EM-3278	35W Bridge Collapse (Emergency Declaration)	August 1, 2007	August 20, 2007	19
DR-1717	Severe Storms and Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	August 18, 2007	August 21, 2007	3
DR-1772	Severe Storms and Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	June 7, 2008	June 17, 2008	10
EM-3304	Severe Storms and Flooding (Emergency Declaration)	March 16, 2009	March 25, 2009	9
DR-1830	Severe Storms and Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	March 16, 2009	March 25, 2009	9
EM-3310	Flooding (Emergency Declaration)	March 1, 2010	March 9, 2010	8
DR-1900	Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	March 1, 2010	March 9, 2010	8
DR-1921	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	June 17, 2010	June 25, 2010	8
DR-1941	Severe Storms and Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	September 22, 2010	October 1, 2010	9
DR-1982	Severe Storms and Flooding (Disaster Declaration)	March 16, 2011	April 20, 2011	*35
DR-1990	Severe Storms and Tornadoes (Disaster Declaration)	May 21, 2011	May 27, 2011	6

* The delay in requesting federal assistance for DR-1648 and DR-1982 was because river levels didn't reach major flood stage until well into the incident period.

Major HSEM Events:

In the last biennium, Minnesota experienced more than its share of severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding. In a span of 15 months, HSEM prepared five successful gubernatorial requests for presidential declarations of major disaster and one related request for an emergency declaration.

While spring flooding is somewhat predictable in Minnesota, allowing for advance planning to mitigate its effects, flooding in September 2010 was quite unusual; a good test of HSEM's ability to handle a statewide no-notice event.

Lessons learned from the 2010 spring and fall flooding events were put into practice leading up to and during the 2011 spring flooding. HSEM used video conferencing whenever possible to facilitate situational awareness and coordination between federal, state, and local agencies. Effective use of the Disaster-LAN online incident management program also improved the flow of information and streamlined requests for assistance.

Minnesota experienced more tornadoes than any other state in 2010; 113 for the year, with a one-day record of 48 on June 17. The June 17 storms caused three fatalities and major damage in 13 counties, resulting in one of the four presidential declarations that year. Following that event, HSEM requested legislative changes to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 12A to close identified gaps in state agency roles and responsibilities. The changes became law in 2011.

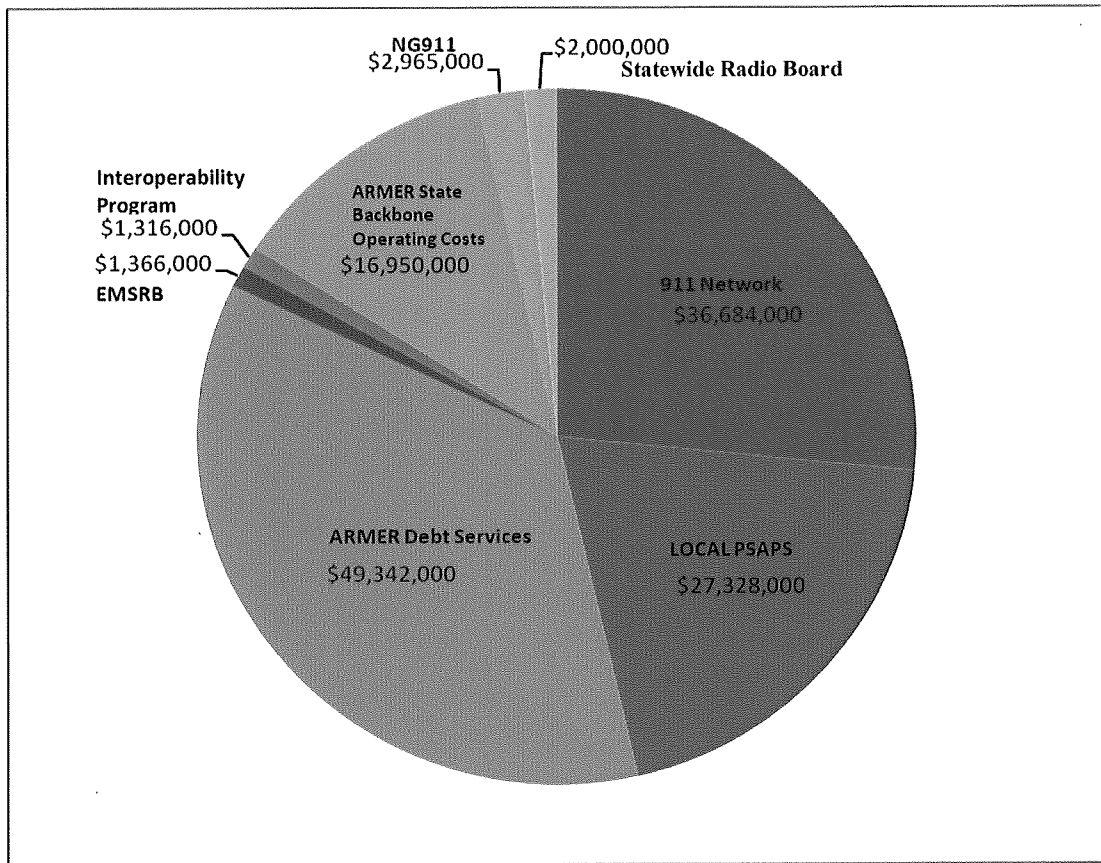
A tornado that ripped through North Minneapolis and into Anoka County on May 22, 2011, resulted in two fatalities, 47 reported injuries, widespread power outages, and extensive property damage. This was the second event of the year (the first being spring flooding) that triggered a presidential declaration.

Emergency Communication Networks

Mission:

Utilize emerging technologies to provide the most comprehensive emergency communication networks available. By developing professional partnerships and collaborating with our customers we will deliver customer-focused network solutions that enhance public safety.

ECN Program Operating Budget



Historical and Projected 911 Fee Revenues

Fiscal Year	911 Fee	911 Fee Revenues (in thousands)
2003	33¢	\$20,792.7
2004	40¢	\$25,838.6
2005	40¢	\$27,323.2
2006	65¢	\$46,229.5
2007	65¢	\$49,527.2
2008	65¢	\$50,751.0
2009	65¢	\$51,269.5
2010	75¢	\$58,821.9
2011*	80¢	\$62,289.4
2012*	85¢	\$64,956.1
2013*	85¢	\$66,924.5

*Projected

ARMER Development (Capital Costs)

Year	Funding Authorized	Towers on Air	Counties on ARMER	Counties Migrating to ARMER
2005	\$62.5 Million	39	3	0
2006	N/A	44	3	2
2007	\$186 Million	49	5	6
2008	N/A	72	8	11
2009	\$5 Million **	85	11	26
2010		162		
2011		210	20	71
2012		290*		
2013		320*		

***Projected ** Funding to support local implementations**

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

ECN Goals and Performance Measures:

1. *Utilize emerging technologies to provide the most comprehensive emergency communication networks available.*

Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER)

With the legislative support in 2007 for full funding to complete the statewide implementation of the ARMER system, Minnesota is building a state-of-the-art Project 25 shared digital trunked radio communication system. The system will provide improved coverage, clarity and capacity along with the ability to significantly enhance interoperable communications across Minnesota and with neighboring states and Canada.

Statewide 911 Program

ECN is currently in the process of transitioning its wire-based 911 network to a fiber-based Internet Protocol (IP) network. While IP networks aren't new technology, their use for 911 systems is a new development. Minnesota will be one of the first states in the nation to have a fully-redundant IP-based 911 network across the entire state once the three-year implementation is complete.

2. *Developing professional partnerships and collaborating with our customers.*

ECN continues to expand upon the traditional professional partnerships with the more than 100 Public Safety Answering Points linked to Minnesota's E-911 network. ECN also participates in emergency response organization conferences

and conducts an annual Public Safety Interoperable Communication Conference. However, the main relationship building and collaboration occurs with the involvement of our customers in the Statewide Radio Board, the seven regional radio boards and other advisory groups. Their participation allows for the local input to drive the statewide strategies for Next Generation 911, ARMER and Interoperability.

3. *Deliver customer-focused network solutions that enhance public safety.*

Through the involvement of our customers, ECN secured funding from the Legislature for a Next Generation 911 network. Phase 1 of the three-phase project was completed in September 2010 and solves the call-transfer problems that our Public Safety Answering Points have experienced for years. Phases 2 and 3 of the project are scheduled to complete within 24 months, connecting all 115 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to the IP backbone.

Through ARMER's governance structure, we have increased statewide coverage of the ARMER system and are in the process of developing a statewide VHF/UHF infrastructure plan along with a strategy for providing critical public safety data to our emergency responders. These network solutions were developed in partnership with our customers.

Overall performance for the 911 system is determined by network "up time" and the appropriate routing of emergency calls.

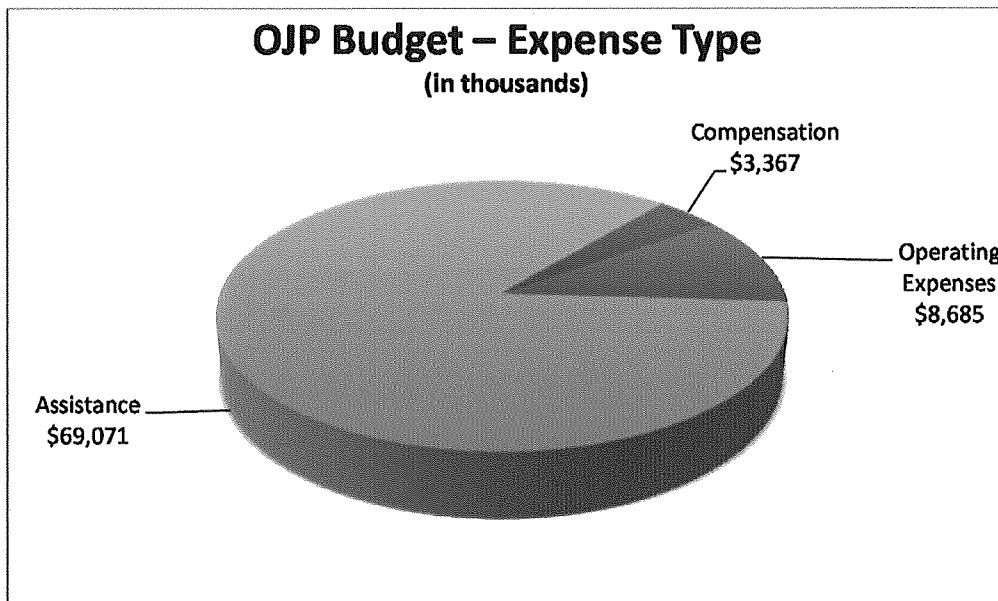
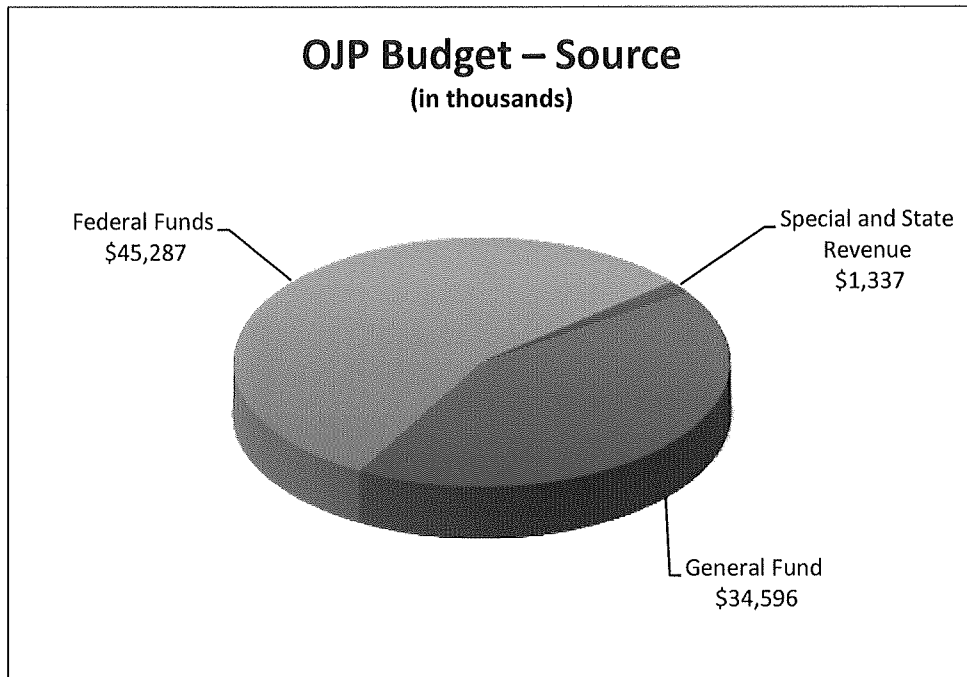
Performance measures for the ARMER project are measured by how many counties migrate to the shared system (20 actual migrations with 51 counties continuing to plan their migration) and how fast the system is built (210 towers on-the-air), but most importantly filling the interoperable communications gaps that have existed for 40 years. Statewide operations for DPS (State Patrol) and MnDOT were fully transitioned to the ARMER system in June, 2011. The project is still on target for substantial completion by final implementation date of the Federal Communication Commission narrowbanding deadline and project costs are well within budget.

Office of Justice Programs

Mission:

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

Budget Overview In FY11, OJP managed a budget of \$81,034,000; 43% general fund appropriation, 55% federal funds and 2% special and state government special revenue.

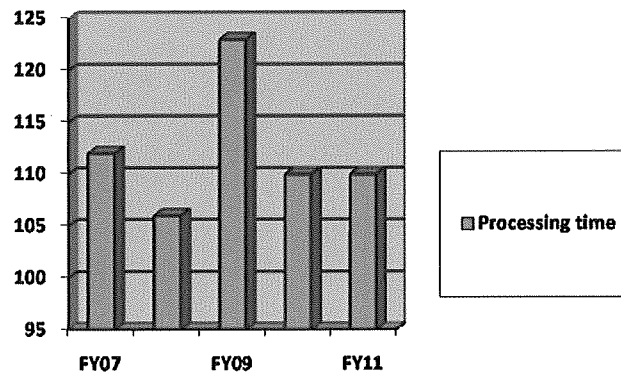


OJP Programs:

Crime Victim Reparations

During fiscal year 2011, the following results were reported by clients responding to the reparations claimant satisfaction survey.

- 96% reported that it was easy to complete the application form
- 97% reported that it was easy to understand the claimant handbook
- 95% reported that it was easy to get in touch with a staff person who could help
- 99% reported that staff were able to answer their questions and provide information
- 99% reported that staff were polite, professional and understood their concerns
- 94% reported that they were satisfied with the benefits received
- 91% reported that benefits were paid in a timely manner
- 97% rated the services received as very good, good or fair



Resources saved or efficiencies achieved: Reparations retained the same coverage rates and caps which were implemented as cost-saving measures in 2007.

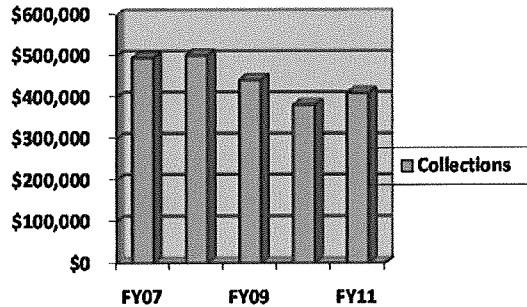
Performance Measures:

Average Processing Time (date of application to award):

FY2011	110 Days
FY2010	110 Days
FY2009	106 Days
FY2008	106 Days
FY2007	112 Days

Amount of Restitution Collected Annually from Violent Offenders:

FY2011	\$410,974
FY2010	\$381,798
FY2009	\$443,198
FY2008	\$502,570
FY2007	\$496,564



Crime Victim Justice Unit

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

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

Performance Measures:

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

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

Over the past two years, CVJU staff members have participated in over 30 presentations and trainings. The CVJU is required to submit a report to the Legislature every two years (most recently in January 2011 for the 2009-2010 biennium) which is available on the OJP website: [ojp.dps.mn.CrimeVictimJusticeUnit\(CVJU\)](http://ojp.dps.mn.CrimeVictimJusticeUnit(CVJU))

Crime Victim Liaison to Department of Corrections

OJP provides funding to the Department of Corrections (DOC) to carry out crime victim activities required under the Minnesota Community Notification Law. Victim input is required at each End of Confinement Review hearings. The victim liaison staff at DOC also assists law enforcement with victim notifications related to the act and support families of victims at Life Review Hearings.

Performance Measures:

End of Confinement Reviews		Life Review Hearings		Notifications	
<i>FY2011</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>FY2011</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>FY2011</i>	<i>900</i>
<i>FY2010</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>FY2010</i>	<i>22</i>		
<i>FY2009</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>FY2009</i>	<i>31</i>		

Training, Research and Communications (TRaC)

Training and Communications

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

Each year over 200 people attend individual training courses; over 300 people attend the annual conference and approximately 45 to 50 people attend the Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy.

TCU conducts evaluations of all activities and uses the qualitative and quantitative data to improve course offerings. In addition to evaluation, TRaC conducts a training needs assessment with constituents every two years. Data is used to inform training initiatives allowing us to offer training programs that build the capacity of providers to serve those victimized by crime, encourage cutting-edge thinking about the ways we can help victims regain control of their lives, and focus on victim-centered multi-disciplinary collaboration building.

Data for the 2010 annual conference and Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy are provided below:

Attendee Feedback- Conference on Crime and Victimization (average on 5pt. scale)

	Overall Quality	OJP Staff Service	Workshop Offerings
2010:	4.4	4.7	4.2
2009:	4.4	4.7	4.1
2008:	4.2	4.6	4.1
2007:	4.3	4.7	4.3
2006:	4.0	4.8	4.0

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

	Overall Quality	Trainer/Mentor Quality	Training Manual
2010:	4.8	4.9	4.8
2009:	4.7	5.0	4.8
2008:	4.8	4.8	4.6
2007:	4.7	4.7	4.7
2006:	4.5	3.9	4.8

Research

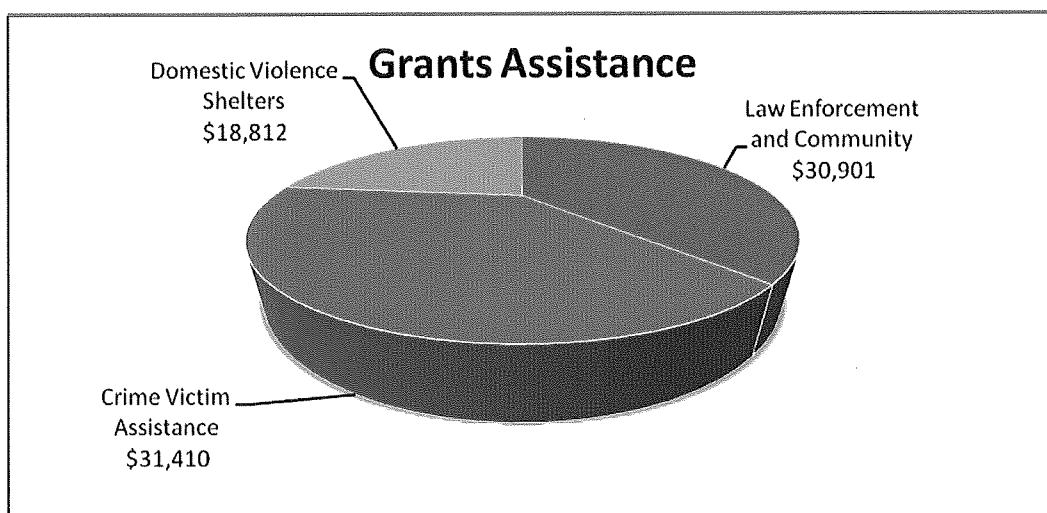
In 2010, The Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) completed a variety of projects and participated in many task forces and working groups. Completed projects include:

- The legislatively-mandated Juvenile Justice Decision Points Study.
- An examination of the Federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act as compared to Minnesota's juvenile justice statutes.
- Three e-newsletters focusing on a thorough examination of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and how Minnesota law and policy compares to that Convention.
- Federal reports were completed and submitted that examine Minnesota's compliance with the JJDPA and the extent of disproportionate minority contact with the justice system.

The SAC also fully implemented an on-going online pre and post evaluation tool with youth participating in youth intervention programming. SAC staff also actively participated on numerous task forces including the Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force, a research collaborative with the University of Minnesota, Youth Visioning and Positive Youth Development. Trainings on myriad topics were provided to the Humphrey Institute, University of Minnesota School of Social Work, the Minnesota Legislature, local area churches, and non-governmental agencies around the state.

Grants for Assistance

In fiscal year 2011, OJP budgeted \$81,123,000 in state and federal dollars to support activities in three major areas:



Performance Measures

Fiscal Year	Federal Awards Received	Timely Federal Reports Submitted	Federal Audits/No Findings	Juvenile Facility Inspections
2011	12	34	2	39
2010	20	35	5	44

Fiscal Year	Grants & Amendments Processed	Grantee Site Visits Completed	Financial Desk Reviews Completed	Progress/Financial Reports Reviewed w/in 30 days	Technical Assistance Contacts
2011	486/150	394	138	1844	2,763
2010	560/165	204	134	1900	2,661

State Fire Marshal

Mission

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

Background

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

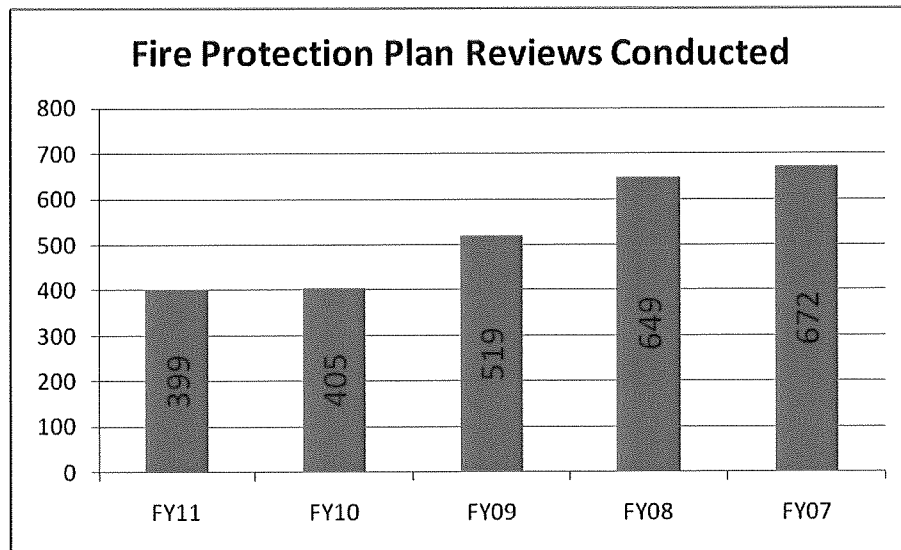
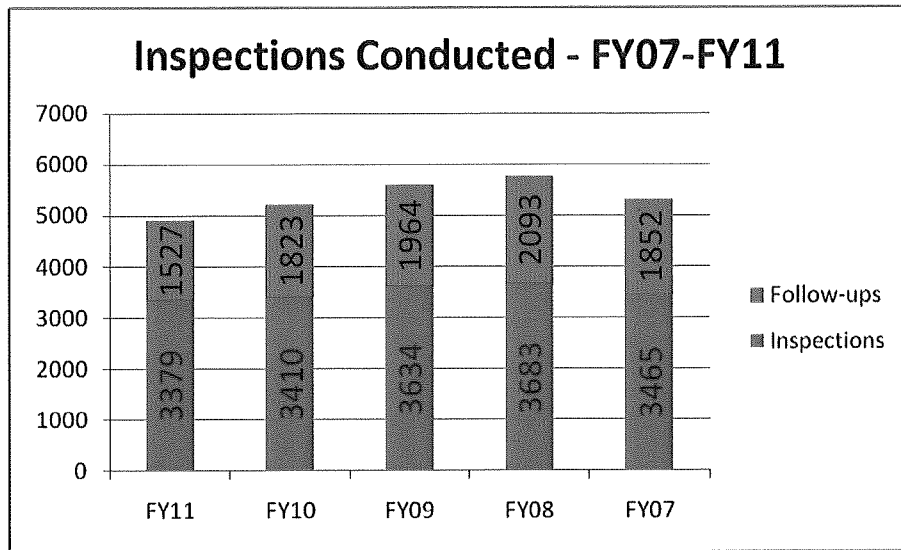
Programs & Services

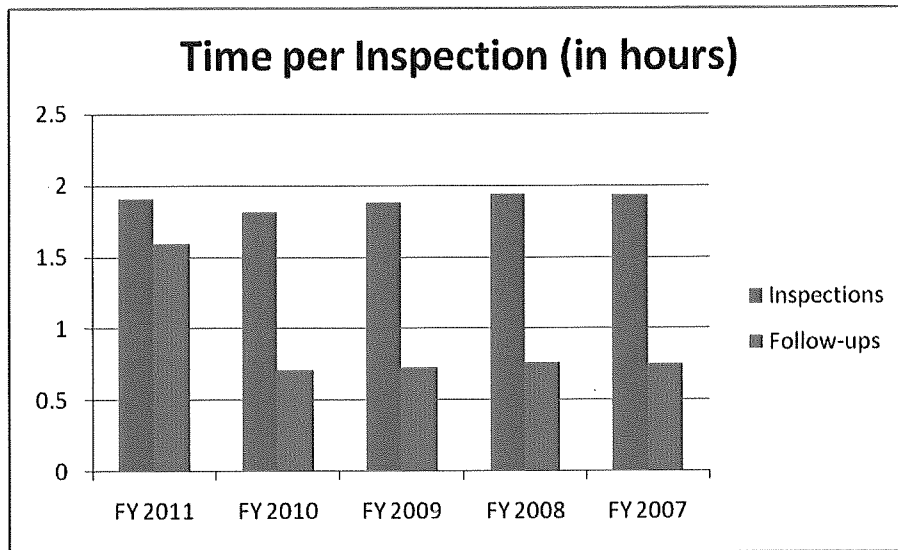
Code Compliance:

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

Performance Measures:

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





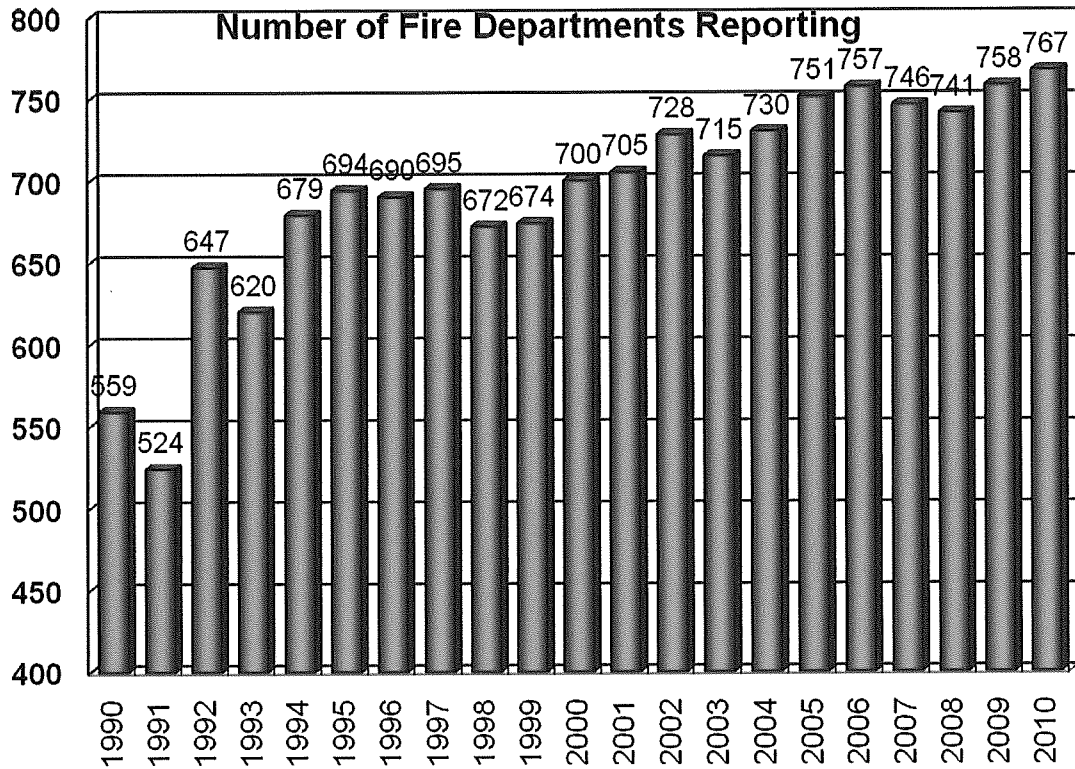
Data Collection:

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

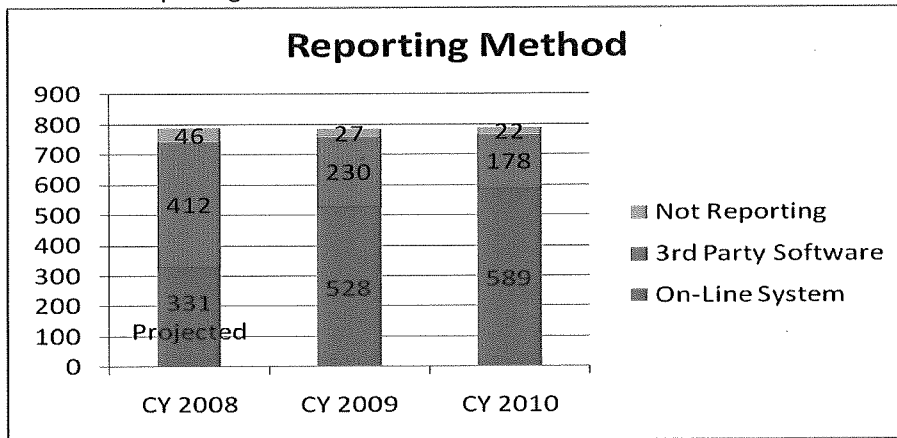
Performance Measures:

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

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



- Method of Reporting



Education & Training:

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

Performance Measures:

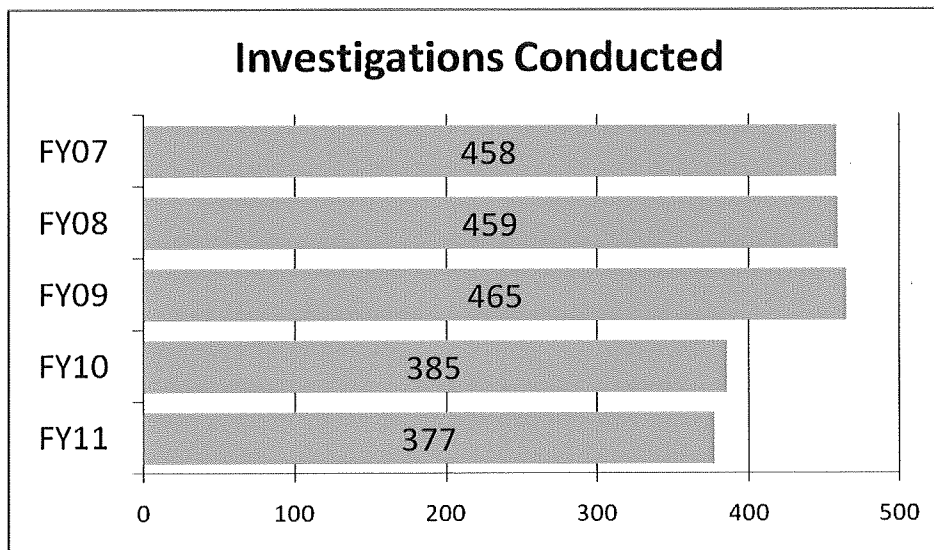
- Hours of fire investigation training given
- Hours of fire code training given
- Number of contacts made providing public fire safety education materials
- Number of hours of fire sprinkler inspection training given

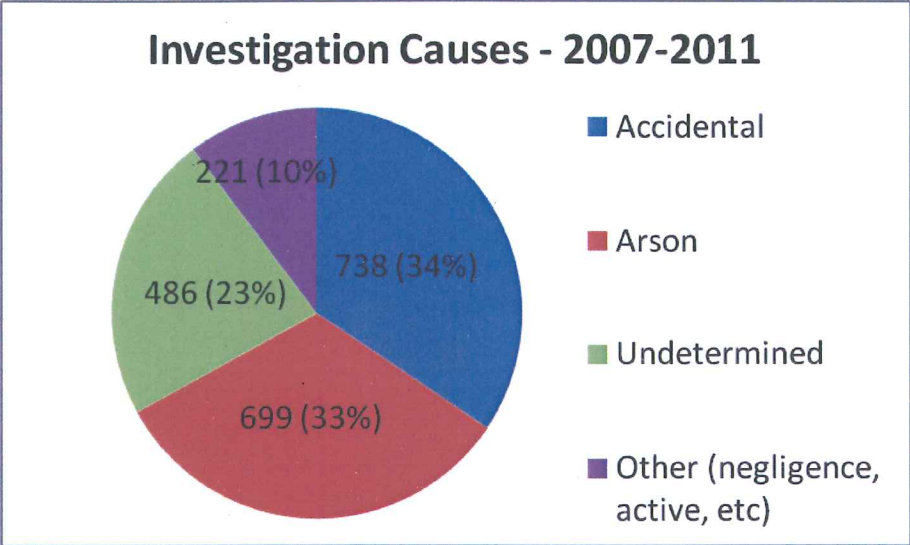
Incident Investigations:

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

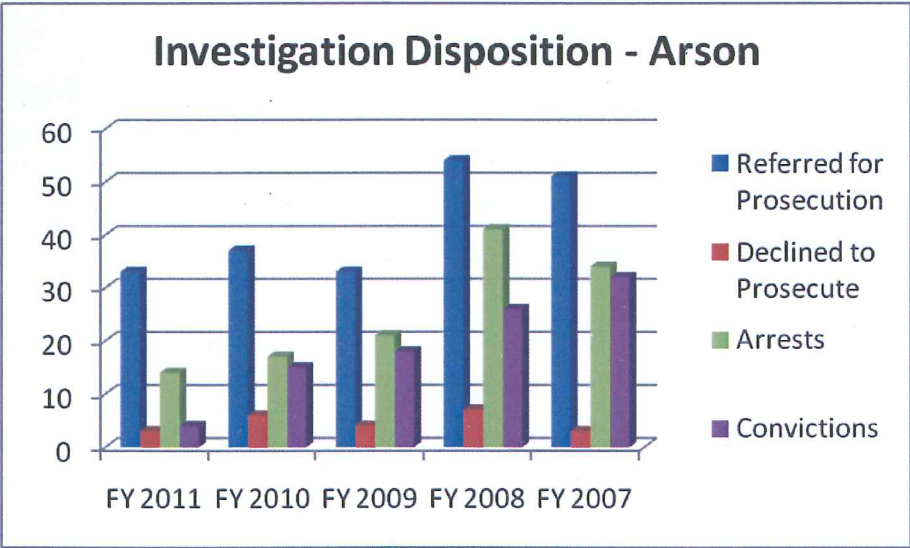
Performance Measures:

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





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



Fire Safety Account revenues and expenditures – For a complete report on this account see [http://www.dps.state.mn.us/Fire Service Advisory/Fire Service Advisory.asp](http://www.dps.state.mn.us/Fire_Service_Advisory/Fire_Service_Advisory.asp)

Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement

Mission

Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement (AGE) protects and serves the public through the uniform interpretation and enforcement of the State's liquor and gambling laws and rules. It protects the health and safety of the state's youth by enforcing the prohibition against sales to underage people. AGE operates as a central source of alcohol and gambling licenses and violation records, ensuring availability of records to related agencies and the public. AGE also acts to maintain stability and integrity in the alcoholic beverage and gaming industries through management of licensing, education, enforcement and regulatory programs.

To carry out this mission and achieve its goals of providing public safety and consistent regulation and enforcement, AGE monitors alcohol from the manufacturers to the public, issues both alcohol and gambling device licenses, defines and approves regulatory practices and provides assistance and training to businesses and local units of government and law enforcement agencies. The division's gambling enforcement is relied upon by the state's other regulatory gaming agencies to conduct criminal record checks and in-depth background investigations and criminal investigations relating to lawful gambling (pull-tabs, bingo, raffles, paddle wheels and tip boards), the State Lottery and pari-mutuel horse racing and their Card Rooms. Additionally, AGE special agents investigate complaints and enforce laws pertaining to illegal gambling such as sports betting, lottery scams and other illegal gambling activities. AGE is the primary government agency with jurisdiction to monitor and conduct inspections of Class III gaming in the state's 17 tribal casinos. In summary, AGE initiates enforcement actions, resolves and mediates complaints on liquor and gambling violations as well as conducts formal hearings on violators, and provides forums for discussion and resolution of liquor and gambling issues as authorized by M.S. Chapter 340A and 299L, respectively.

Alcohol Enforcement Liquor Control

Minnesota Alcohol Sales

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$2.39 billion	\$2.52 billion	\$2.55 billion	\$2.62 billion	Data Unavailable

The division is the sole state agency having regulatory oversight of the alcohol beverage industry within Minnesota. As the state's primary regulatory agency, AGE works closely with its licensees and the liquor industry to ensure compliance with all state laws and regulations through server education training, on-site visits and inspections, and civil or criminal enforcement actions where necessary.

Enforcement/Compliance

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Investigations	1267	1036	1047	1075	1007
Civil penalties	33	73	57	86	75
Revenue from civil penalties	\$9,200	\$33,800	\$17,000	\$20,000	\$29,100

Alcohol Training and Education Classes

Alcohol investigators and the division's Law Enforcement Liaison Officer conduct on-going alcohol server and awareness training classes to local officials as well as to the alcohol industry. Numbers for the past two fiscal years:

FY 2010: 106 Classes with 2,603 in attendance

FY 2011: 115 Classes with 2,210 in attendance

Regulation of Commerce

The alcohol beverage industry in Minnesota enjoys billions of dollars in sales, providing hundreds of millions of dollars in sales and excise tax revenues to the state. The division, through its enforcement actions, significantly contributes to the collection of unpaid liquor excise tax.

FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
\$10,209,270	\$11,945,895	\$13,000,000	No data	\$11,935,770

The Tier System and Licensing Activity

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

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
# of licenses	20,358	20,618	22,212	21,314	21,906
Revenue	\$2,201,582	\$2,275,047	\$2,394,247	\$2,467,000	\$2,658,783

Inspections	440	448	442	479	435
Advertising	1056	1024	992	932	1,015

Gambling Enforcement/Regulation

The division provides investigative and enforcement services on gambling-related matters to local governments, the State Lottery, the Gambling Control Board, the Minnesota Racing Commission and to the eleven tribal governments who own and operate 17 tribal casinos.

State Lottery (Sales) FY 2010	Gambling Control Board (Sales-FY 2010)	Horse Racing/Card Rooms x 2 sites (CY 2010)	Tribal Casinos
\$498.9 million taken in at approx. 3,000 sites	\$980 million taken in at 3,205 lawful gambling sites (pull-tabs, bingo, raffles, paddlewheels)	\$60 million Pari-mutuel wagering; \$40 million in Card Club Revenue collected	\$1+ billion annually wagered- (estimated for 17 tribal casinos in MN)

Gambling Enforcement Efforts

The division, by statute, is the primary state agency with authority to investigate criminal matters related to violations of the state's gambling laws. The division also provides law enforcement support on these matters to local agencies. The following tables show the number and types of investigations handled by the gambling enforcement side of the division. For 2011, AGE has reinstated a Lottery Retailer Compliance initiative.

Gambling Investigations involving lawful and illegal gambling & assists to other agencies. (Excludes Lottery Scams, Background Investigations & Tribal Casino cases)

<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
304	307	286	263	255

Alcohol & Gambling Compliance Inspections with Gambling Control Board & MN Department of Revenue

<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
0*	35	25	25	57

MN Scams Investigations (Lottery Sweepstakes Fraud Complaints/ Investigations)
 [Initiative begun in fall 2007]

MN Scams	2007	2008	2009	2010
Scam Complaints	2,952	13,420	40,048	16,789
Reported scam losses	d/n/a	\$1,500	\$1,126,476	\$5,184,658
Scam Investigations (open here or referred)	d/n/a	5,067	17,421	6,324
Training/Public Presentations	5	7	11	37

Gambling Regulation

Under Chapter 299L, the AGE is the primary regulatory authority to issue gambling device licenses and exercise regulatory authority of state-licensed manufacturers and distributors of gambling devices. Chapter 299L also authorizes the AGE to conduct gaming license background investigations, record checks and inspections of gaming facilities on behalf of the State Lottery, Gambling Control Board and the Minnesota Racing Commission. AGE conducts on an annual basis over 20,000 criminal history record checks for these other agencies. Under the State-Tribal Compacts with the state's eleven Native American tribes and their seventeen tribal casinos, AGE is the primary government agency with authority to monitor and conduct inspections of Class III gaming inside the tribal casinos.

Manufacturer/ Distributor of Gambling Devices - Licensee Background Investigations

Twenty-four gambling device manufacturers (on average) have been licensed by AGE to operate in Minnesota over the past five years. The licenses are renewed every year. In connection with these licenses, the division conducts comprehensive background investigations of licensees and monitors the shipments of gambling devices going in and out of the state.

Gambling Device Background Investigations Conducted by AGE

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
3	13	7	12	12

The division also performs license investigations, upon request, for the State Lottery, Gambling Control Board, Minnesota Racing Commission, and the eleven tribal governments with casino operations.

Background Investigations conducted for other agencies

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
9	9	11	6	7

AGE monitors and conducts inspections of the 17 tribal casinos operating in the state to ensure adherence to the terms of the State-Tribal compacts.

Slot machine and blackjack table inspections

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
277	269	69	49	38

On-going Initiatives

MN Scams

The division has come to play a key role in dealing with foreign lottery and sweepstakes frauds or scams. Since launching the MN Scams effort in September 2007, the division has received just over 73,000 complaints from Minnesota residents. The best estimate is that Minnesota residents lose about \$30 million dollars annually to this type of fraud. This effort is the first of its kind at the state level and is working with law enforcement internationally to bring those persons who commit these crimes to justice. While the victims cover all demographics, the majority are the elderly.

Jamaica Effort

While these crimes are committed against Minnesotans by people around the world, Jamaica has increasingly been prime center for this type of crime. The division has firmed up relationships with the Jamaican Constabulary (Police) Force and the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement division of Homeland Security. Those relationships allow for outstanding cooperation and information-sharing that has led to the arrest of nine Jamaican perpetrators in Montego Bay, Jamaica who were victimizing Minnesotans.

Retail Alcohol Vendor Enforcement (RAVE)

This program began in 2008 and has been well-received by local law enforcement and the State Patrol. The RAVE program takes the approach of dealing with liquor-related offenses at the source, which is often the retail establishment where liquor is sold. The RAVE program works in concert with State Patrol and local law enforcement's anti-DWI initiatives to reduce drunk driving and begins with education visits to the liquor retailers to advise them of their legal responsibilities in preventing the service of alcohol to obviously-intoxicated persons and underage purchasers. In addition to making education and follow-up observation visits to the retailers, AGE Investigators respond to bars identified as the place of last drink by a person arrested for DWI with a blood alcohol level of .16 or higher. In the locations where RAVE has been coordinated with DWI enforcement efforts, there has been a notable reduction in the number of DWI arrests. AGE believes an active presence in the retail outlets contributes to public safety and is a cost-effective means of policing. To date RAVE has been conducted in 104 cities of the metro area as well as in the counties of Blue Earth, St. Louis, Sherburne, and Rice.

RAVE Statistics	FY09	FY10	FY11
RAVE Intro visits to bars	302	200	153
RAVE follow-up visits to bars	91	241	76
Warning Violations	21	15	3
Violation Fines	18	15	0

Special Events – Liquor Enforcement

RAVE has expanded its focus to include large festivals and community events where alcohol consumption has historically contributed to increased traffic accidents and violent crimes. Agents have offered pre-event server training to all employees of liquor licensees, and will then monitor for compliance with emphasis on preventing sales to underage persons and obviously-intoxicated persons during the festivals. In 2009 and again in 2010, RAVE was conducted at these festival events:

- Moon Dance Jam- Walker, est. attendance 16,000 – 20,000
- WE Fest – Detroit Lakes, est. attendance 50,000
- Lumberjack Days - Stillwater, est. attendance 7,500 – 10,000
- St. Paul Park Heritage Days (2010 only-by request)
- Lonsdale Community Days (2010 only-by request)
- Dakota County Fair (2010 only-by request)

Alcohol & Gambling Training Efforts

AGE believes that providing education and training to the industries it serves and the public are important components of its regulatory and enforcement mission. In fiscal year 2011, AGE staff conducted 37 gambling presentations on lottery scams and general gambling and 117 alcohol classes with over 4000 total participants.

APPENDIX

FTE and salary data for the Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, State Fire Marshal, Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement, Office of Justice Programs, and Emergency Communication Networks divisions of the Department of Public Safety. As of August 1, 2011.

Homeland Security & Emergency Management

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
HSEM	Emergency MGMT Performance Grt	66.5	3,863,061
HSEM	Nuclear Plant Preparedness	9.5	589,608
HSEM	Community Right to Know Act	2.9	146,262
	TOTAL HSEM	79	\$4,598,931

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
BCA	Forensic Science Services	113	6,808,999
BCA	MN Justice Information Service	128	8,261,693
BCA	Investigations	95	5,989,892
BCA	Police Training & Development	4	188,382
BCA	Criminal Apprehension Support	19	882,379
	TOTAL BCA	359	\$22,126,342

State Fire Marshal

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
FM	Fire Prev., Protection & Invest.	53	\$2,983,811

Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
AGE	Gambling Enforcement	17.46	1,033,540
AGE	Alcohol Enforcement	10.95	455,272
	TOTAL AGE	28	\$1,488,812

Office of Justice Programs

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
OJP	Office of Justice Programs	39	\$2,302,835

Emergency Communication Networks

Division	Budget Activity	Staff	Salaries
ECN	Emergency Communication Networks	12	570,623