

Public Safety, Department of

Projects Summary
(\$ in Thousands)

Project Title	2012 Agency Priority Ranking	Agency Project Request for State Funds (\$ by Session)				Governor's Recommendations	Governor's Planning Estimate	
		2012	2014	2016	Total	2012	2014	2016
State Emergency Operations Center	1	\$26,534	\$0	\$0	\$26,534	\$26,000	\$0	\$0
Total Project Requests		\$26,534	\$0	\$0	\$26,534	\$26,000	\$0	\$0

Agency Profile At A Glance

- The Driver and Vehicle Services Division processes over five million vehicle transactions each year.
- The State Patrol made 7,036 Driving While Impaired (DWI) arrests in 2005, which is an increase of 168 percent since 1975.
- The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension examined 15,924 cases in FY 2005; this was an increase of 27 percent since FY 2004.
- More than 375 locally-based crime victim programs received funding, and provided services to approximately 130,000 individuals in FY 2005.
- From 1975 to 2005, the number of traffic-related deaths fell 28 percent and severe injuries fell over 86 percent.
- Three hundred thirty nine fire investigations were conducted by the State Fire Marshal's Office in 2005; 126 of these were determined to be arson.

Agency Purpose

The mission of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is to protect Minnesota with a commitment to excellence by promoting safer communities through:

- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Education
- Enforcement

We do this by focusing on:

- Saving Lives
- Providing Efficient and Effective Services
- Maintaining Public Trust
- Developing Strong Partnerships

Core Functions

The DPS provides a variety of core services statewide to support the goal of keeping Minnesotans safe. These core services include:

- enforcing liquor and gambling laws;
- conducting criminal investigations and forensic science analysis;
- administering driver and vehicle services;
- coordinating emergency planning and response for disasters and acts of terrorism;
- promoting fire safety;
- ensuring safety of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline systems;
- enforcing traffic laws on Minnesota highways;
- promoting safety on roadways and reducing traffic injuries and fatalities;
- providing advocacy, services, and financial assistance to crime victims;
- administering justice assistance and crime prevention grant programs; and
- administering the Statewide 9-1-1 program, and distributing funds for the statewide trunked radio system.

DPS works to ensure that these core functions incorporate innovation, stewardship, collaboration, and communication.

The DPS took on a new role after September 11th 2001, as Minnesota's Office of Homeland Security. The department oversees the coordination of preparedness and response plans and resources, and serves as a link from the federal government to local public safety agencies. Under Governor Tim Pawlenty, Commissioner Michael Campion serves as the Director of Homeland Security.

Operations

Service to the citizens of Minnesota is the DPS's number one priority. However, the department's efforts also impact federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies, fire service agencies, emergency management, licensing and inspection agencies, other government agencies, and private and non-profit organizations. Nine separate divisions within the department provide direct services to the public.

Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement enforces liquor licensing and gambling laws through compliance checks, assistance to local agencies with criminal investigations, and efforts to combat underage drinking.

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension provides complete investigative assistance to local agencies, forensic laboratory services, criminal history information, and training to peace officers.

Driver and Vehicle Services provides vehicle registration, driver's license and driver evaluation services. Driving records and accident reports are also maintained.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management coordinates disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for homeland security, natural, and other types of major emergencies and disasters.

State Fire Marshal and Pipeline Safety protects human lives and property by promoting fire prevention and pipeline safety through inspections, investigations, and public education.

State Patrol enforces traffic laws on Minnesota's highways, responds to crashes, inspects commercial vehicles, and assists local law enforcement.

Traffic Safety administers programs and grants that reduce the number and severity of traffic crashes in Minnesota including programs such as alcohol awareness, safety belt promotion, and motorcycle training.

Office of Justice Programs was created by Governor Tim Pawlenty in May 2003, and brings together programs formerly operated through Minnesota Planning and the Office of Crime Victim Ombudsman, and the departments of Public Safety, Education and Economic Security. The office provides leadership and resources to reduce crime, improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, and assist crime victims. This office also provides grant administration, criminal justice information and research, and assistance and advocacy to crime victims.

911 Emergency Services/ARMER oversees the 9-1-1 System standards; provides technical assistance to cities and counties to implement and

improve 9-1-1; manages and distributes funds to provide for 9-1-1 service, and distributes funds for the regional public safety trunked radio system.

DPS also has five internal support divisions that provide services relating to communication, fiscal administration, human resource management, internal affairs, and technical support.

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For information on how this agency measures whether it is meeting its statewide goals, please refer to <http://www.departmentresults.state.mn.us>

At A Glance: Agency Long-Range Strategic Goals

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to protect citizens and communities through relationship-building activities that promote and support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, education and enforcement. The goals of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) division are consistent with this mission and include:

- Effectively prepare for disaster which includes developing a statewide regional response capability to reduce the state's vulnerability from natural, technological and terrorism threats.
- Efficiently provide response assistance which includes coordinating the availability and usage of statewide response assets, effectively managing relationships and improving the ability to respond 24/7 through cross-training and Emergency Operations Center procedure development and maintenance.
- Enhance recovery of a community through training to local agencies.

These strategic operational goals support the capital budget request for the design of a new State Emergency Operations Center.

Trends, Policies and Other Issues Affecting the Demand for Services, Facilities, or Capital Programs:

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the public's expectation of the preparedness and response capabilities of the emergency response community has never been higher. The final report of the 9/11 Commission identified areas where the local, state and federal response systems were deficient. One of the areas identified was the "challenges of incident command" and "lack of coordination among first responder agencies."

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

An SEOC must address the characteristics of Survivability, Security, Sustainability, Interoperability and Flexibility. The current SEOC (located in a commercial facility in downtown St. Paul) is deficient in most requirements related to the physical facility and our current location or other rental property cannot be retrofitted cost-effectively.

The 8th Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-8) is one of several that address how the nation should prepare to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from major incidents. The federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed National Preparedness Guidelines that providing an overarching framework of the National Preparedness System to carry out HSPD-8. State and local plans, processes and systems are required to meet these guidelines in order to receive federal preparedness funding.

As part of DHS requirements, states must focus on eight National Priorities:

- Expand Regional Collaboration,
- Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan,
- Implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan,
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities,
- Strengthen Interoperable and Operable Communications Capabilities,
- Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities,
- Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities; and
- Strengthen Planning and Citizen Preparedness Capabilities.

In recent years, Minnesota has sustained a large number of natural and technological emergencies and disasters. Virtually every county in the state has been included in a disaster declaration within the last ten years. Agriculture constitutes a large component of Minnesota's economy and the state has a large animal population susceptible to natural and artificial introduction of pathogens. Minnesota also is home to various critical infrastructure and key resources that are important to the economy of the United States. These factors are considered vitally important when evaluating the state's homeland security risks.

A State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), to be constructed in Arden Hills, is the essential facility at which coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities takes place. The requirements of an SEOC have changed since September 11, 2001 and the existing SEOC is woefully inadequate. The goals of effectively providing response assistance—including the coordination of availability and usage of statewide response assets, management of relationships, and improvement

of the ability to respond 24/7—could be jeopardized without the creation of a new SEOC that meets security and functionality requirements. This project will address the deficiencies identified by a post-9/11 security audit and will also address the current SEOC's inability to meet EOC Target Capability requirements imposed by DHS.

This project intends to take advantage of the inherent efficiencies of co-locating similar functions undertaken by the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Military Affairs (Minnesota National Guard).

Agency Process Used to Arrive at this Capital Requests

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

In January 2007, the Real Estate Services division of the Department of Administration published an RFP on the Department of Public Safety's behalf seeking a new, leased location for an SEOC. It became apparent that there were no affordable leased options that would meet the stringent requirements for an SEOC. It was further determined that the SEOC should be a state-owned facility. The only way to meet the requirements in a cost-effective manner is to build.

State Emergency Operations Center

2012 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: \$26,534,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 1

PROJECT LOCATION: Arden Hills

Project At A Glance

- Approximately \$26.534 million for the construction of a State Emergency Operations Center and Homeland Security and Emergency Management office located with the Minnesota National Guard's Arden Hills Army Training Site. This facility, approximately 52,000 square feet, will serve as the location to provide information and support to local government and coordinate the response of state agencies to emergencies/disasters.
- The facility will also be used to conduct exercises for an integrated state, local and federal response to simulated disasters.
- Additionally, the facility will house approximately 99 HSEM staff on a daily basis with a surge capacity of up to 200 state and federal personnel during emergency/disaster response.
- A pre-design study has been completed and schematic design is pending using \$2.25 million in funds appropriated for FY 2010-11.

Project Description:

This request is for approximately \$26.534 million in state funds to construct, furnish, and equip a 52,000 square foot State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) office. This center will address the deficiencies identified by a security audit conducted by the MN National Guard (post 9/11) and by HSEM staff while addressing the EOC Assessment and Target Capabilities required by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This request follows the \$2.25 million investment in the pre-design and design of a new SEOC.

An EOC is a facility at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place. The role of the State EOC is to:

- Monitor the statewide situation including weather, potential terroristic activities, etc.
- Coordinate state agency response.
- Communicate with local EOCs, responders at the scene and the federal government.
- Coordinate public information with the joint information center (JIC).

An EOC must address the characteristics of survivability, security, sustainability, interoperability and flexibility. These characteristics are assessed to determine if the state has the capability to adequately respond to disasters, however, not all of these characteristics are directly related to the physical facility.

An EOC should have the following characteristics: location outside known risk areas, (e.g. flood plains, port security areas, chemical facilities, rail lines that carry significant hazardous materials), below ground, away from mid and high rise structures, at least 80 feet from parking structures, indirect entrances, i.e. serpentine driveway, ability to withstand an EF3 tornado, protected from lightning and power surges, clear communications sight lines, physical security measures, secure information and communication systems for classified information, adequate space for incident command, state, federal and private sector responders, bunking, feeding areas, technology, redundancies of HVAC, phone systems, generators, air and environmental monitoring.

The current SEOC is located in a high risk target area, adjacent to high rise buildings, high traffic areas, has inadequate security, is a leased space, is in a communications dead spot, situated over a parking ramp with direct entry from street and drive through area, has no air filtration, has only one telecommunications switching station and does not have adequate cooking, food storage, and bunking.

DPS currently has two programs, located remote from HSEM, that maintain situational awareness and act as call centers for emergencies/disasters. Because they both have roles directly related to HSEM and EOC operations, they would be located in the new facility to maintain 24/7 coverage for monitoring, emergency/disaster response, and information sharing which would also save the expenses related to their current leases.

State Emergency Operations Center

The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) and Minnesota National Guard have produced a Master Plan for developing the Arden Hills Army Training Site (AHATS). This campus will feature multiple facilities including their Joint Force Headquarters, two armories/training centers, and a field maintenance shop with motor vehicle storage. HSEM is working closely with DMA regarding the efficiencies and mutual support opportunities from locating on the site. This would create economies of scale with regard to similar needs/requirements, e.g. security, access, technology, communications, infrastructure redundancies, protected parking for large vehicles, cooking and bunking areas. Any functions that can be shared without compromising the mission of either facility will be considered. This concept of campus support enables HSEM to reduce the scope and cost of a new SEOC by utilizing current and future common-use facilities on AHATS. The pre-design study determined that a separate building is the preferred option.

The current National Guard plan includes facilities for military and civilian activities. Congress earmarked funds for the pre-design and design of a campus. Several parts of the plan are already in the design and construction phase. The construction of the infrastructure (such as utilities) has been funded and is underway. The plan will eventually include extensive use of sustainable/green technologies, such as a geo-thermal plant and solar farm. These plans should be sufficient to meet the needs of the SEOC. In addition, the location could support a data center to integrate support for HSEM and the agencies that report to the SEOC.

The campus plan also includes a site for lodging and dining. This will eliminate the need to duplicate those functions in the SEOC itself. In the future, other state agencies, including the Department of Transportation and Minnesota State Patrol, could leverage common use space and infrastructure sharing to build an efficient state government building complex on AHATS.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

The current biannual lease costs for the Town Square location is approximately \$900,000 (without inflation/escalation). Using industry standard cost factors for operation, maintenance, and repair, a new stand-alone facility is projected to cost approximately \$800,000 per biennium, plus \$220,000 for building maintenance staff and other related program costs. Given that the new facility would be 32,000 square feet larger (230%) than

HSEM's existing leased space, the relatively minor 10% additional cost is more than offset by greatly enhanced capabilities.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

FY 2010-1011: \$2.25 million for pre-design, design, and pre-construction services.

Other Considerations

In 2006, DPS published a Request for Proposal (RFP) because the current lease was expiring. Prior to the RFP, DPS developed goals and objectives, general and specific requirements for the move project. It became very apparent that the objectives and requirements for HSEM and the other divisions within DPS were contradictory and they could not be housed in the same building.

In addition, three options were available to bid: 1) all of DPS, 2) DPS without HSEM, and 3) HSEM only. There were several bidders that bid on options 1 & 2, however, no bidder felt it was cost beneficial for them to bid on HSEM only. Also, the location of the properties that were intended for options 1 & 2 did not meet HSEM requirements. DPS ended up renegotiating the current lease and staying downtown in a facility that is inadequate for HSEM. That process made it very clear that an EOC should not be in leased space.

The Arden Hills location will not only meet the many requirements for an EOC, it also meets the need for a location to park large HSEM emergency vehicles in a protected environment and places to store a cache of emergency supplies and commodities.

Per the direction of the legislature, in March 2011 a traffic study confirmed the Arden Hills site will be adequately accessible in the event of a disaster that adversely affects major transportation corridors.

Because this property is currently owned by the federal government and considered excess to the Department of Defense, we can coordinate to have title for a small parcel (15-20 acres) transferred to the State of Minnesota and avoid land acquisition costs for this project. This process requires the involvement of the Attorney General, the Department of Military Affairs, the

State Emergency Operations Center

Department of Administration, enabling legislation by the state legislature, and action by Minnesota's federal congressional delegation.

Lastly, HSEM may be able to apply for an EOC construction grant of up to \$1 million from DHS. The grant is competitive and the building design must be completed prior to application. This funding, however, may be cut from the federal fiscal year 2012 budget.

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Governor's Recommendations

The Governor recommends general obligation bonding of \$26 million for this request.

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS All Years and Funding Sources	Prior Years	FY 2012-13	FY 2014-15	FY 2016-17	TOTAL
1. Property Acquisition	20	0	0	0	20
2. Predesign Fees	160	0	0	0	160
3. Design Fees	1,751	0	0	0	1,751
4. Project Management	0	412	0	0	412
5. Construction Costs	338	19,190	0	0	19,528
6. One Percent for Art	0	0	0	0	0
7. Relocation Expenses	0	20	0	0	20
8. Occupancy	0	5,317	0	0	5,317
9. Inflation	0	1,595	0	0	1,595
TOTAL	2,269	26,534	0	0	28,803

CAPITAL FUNDING SOURCES	Prior Years	FY 2012-13	FY 2014-15	FY 2016-17	TOTAL
State Funds :					
G.O Bonds/State Bldgs	2,250	26,534	0	0	28,784
State Funds Subtotal	2,250	26,534	0	0	28,784
Agency Operating Budget Funds	10	0	0	0	10
Federal Funds	9	0	0	0	9
Local Government Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,269	26,534	0	0	28,803

CHANGES IN STATE OPERATING COSTS	Changes in State Operating Costs (Without Inflation)			
	FY 2012-13	FY 2014-15	FY 2016-17	TOTAL
Compensation -- Program and Building Operation	0	0	0	0
Other Program Related Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Building Repair and Replacement Expenses	0	0	0	0
State-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Nonstate-Owned Lease Expenses	0	0	0	0
Expenditure Subtotal	0	0	0	0
Revenue Offsets	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Change in F.T.E. Personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS (for bond-financed projects)	Amount	Percent of Total
General Fund	26,534	100.0%
User Financing	0	0.0%

STATUTORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	
Project applicants should be aware that the following requirements will apply to their projects after adoption of the bonding bill.	
Yes	MS 16B.335 (1a): Construction/Major Remodeling Review (by Legislature)
Yes	MS 16B.335 (3): Predesign Review Required (by Administration Dept)
Yes	MS 16B.335 and MS 16B.325 (4): Energy Conservation Requirements
Yes	MS 16B.335 (5): Information Technology Review (by Office of Technology)
Yes	MS 16A.695: Public Ownership Required
No	MS 16A.695 (2): Use Agreement Required
No	MS 16A.695 (4): Program Funding Review Required (by granting agency)
No	Matching Funds Required (as per agency request)
Yes	MS 16A.642: Project Cancellation in 2017