

# Department of Public Safety 2015 Performance Report



Submitted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Section 299A.01, Subd. 1c, this report summarizes the mission, goals and performance measures of the DPS divisions that fall under the legislative jurisdiction of the criminal justice policy and funding committees.

## **Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement**

### **Mission**

The Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division (AGED) mission is to protect and serve the public through uniform interpretation, regulation and enforcement of the state's liquor and gambling laws and rules. The Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division maintains stability and integrity in the alcoholic beverage and gaming industries through the management of licensing, education, regulation and enforcement.

### **Overview**

AGED is the state agency with primary authority to investigate criminal violations of state alcohol and gambling laws. With a staff of 17, seven of whom are sworn peace officers, AGED:

- Conducts criminal history checks and background investigations on individuals and businesses involved in alcohol and gaming.
- Issues, approves, and certifies 24 categories of state and local liquor licenses and permits.
- Licenses the manufacture and distribution of gambling devices in Minnesota.
- Maintains alcohol and gambling licensure records.
- Conducts public education campaigns via social media, printed materials and live presentations.
- Investigates complaints, mediates, and enforces state liquor laws on alcohol retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers as authorized by M.S. Chapters 340A.

### **Gambling**

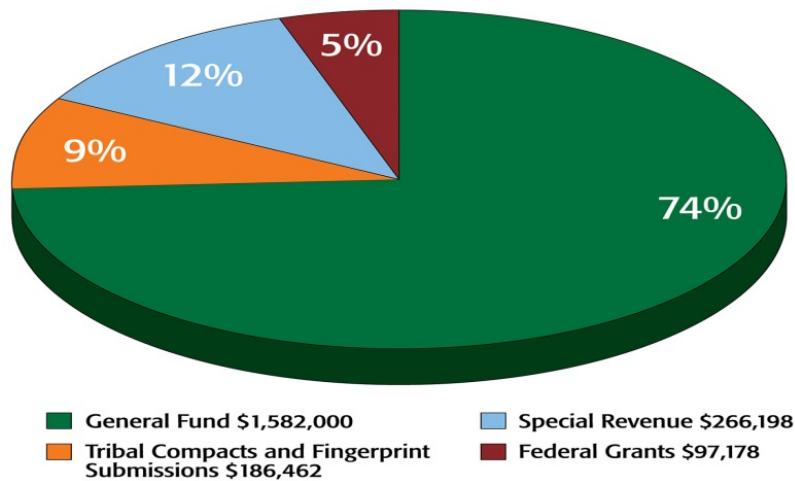
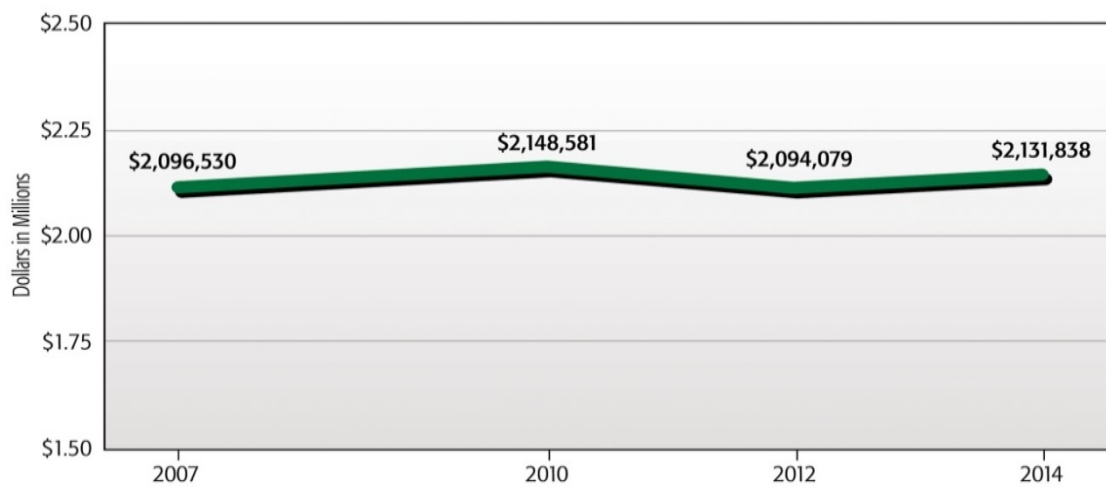
The gambling industry, with an estimated \$3.8 billion in revenue in FY14, is a significant part of Minnesota's economy. AGED sworn agents provide education,

investigation and enforcement services to local governments, the Gambling Control Board (GCB), the Minnesota Racing Commission (MRC) and the State Lottery. They also oversee 18 tribal casinos. Under State-Tribal Compacts, AGED monitors and inspects Class III gaming (video games of chance and blackjack), and audits internal tribal gaming. AGED gambling investigations often center on illegal gambling as well as theft, fraud, and identity theft related to legal forms of gambling.

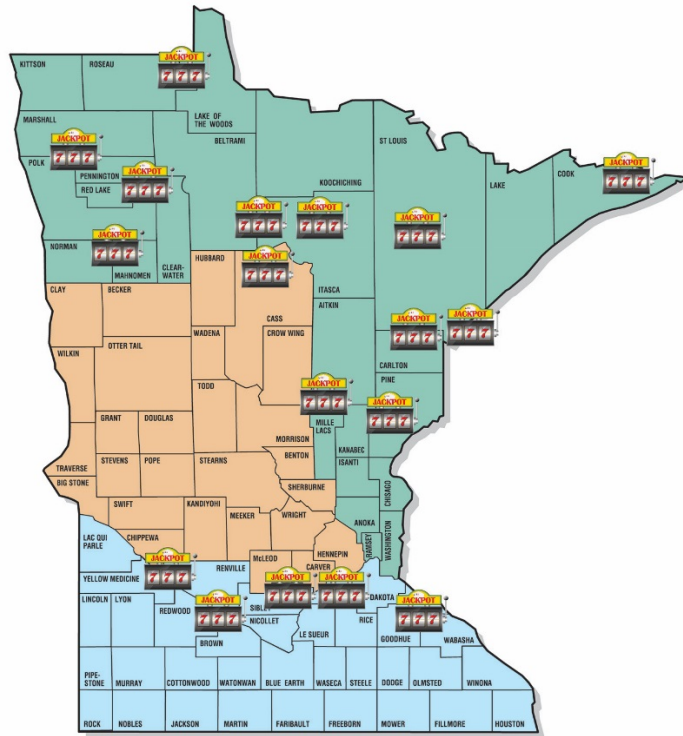
## Alcohol

In FY2014, Minnesota alcohol sales exceeded \$3 billion, according to Department of Revenue data. In FY2015, AGED issued, approved, and certified approximately 26,000 alcohol licenses and permits and 52,000 alcohol brand labels.

## AGED Budget Overview

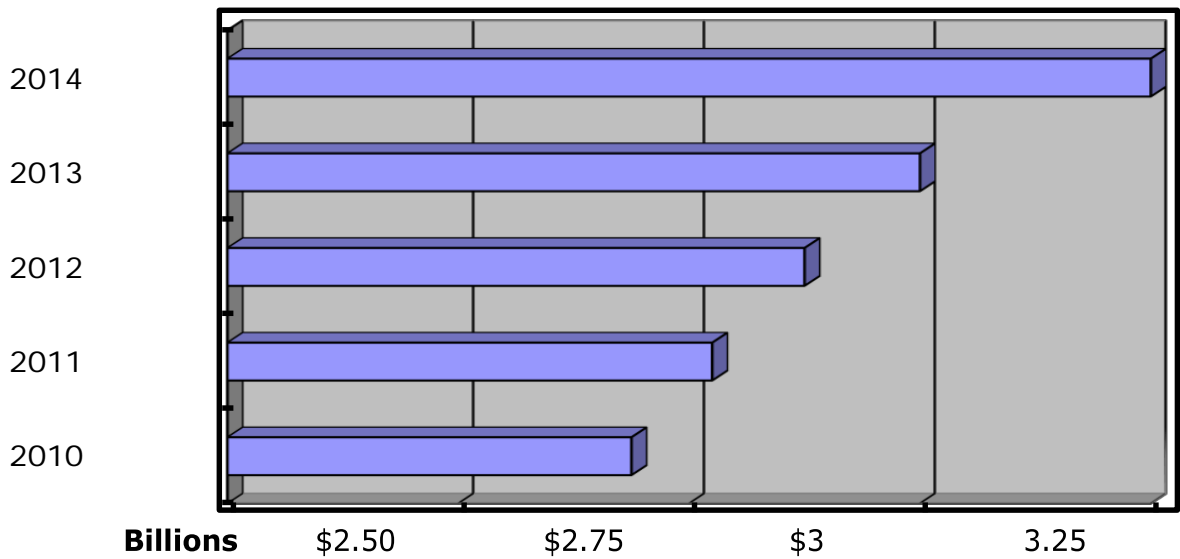


Six alcohol and gambling agents perform all casino compliance checks, investigations and alcohol license inspections. In the graphic below, liquor-agent operation districts are shown in blue, green and orange. Slot-machine wheel icons mark locations of the 18 tribal casinos.



## Alcohol Enforcement and Liquor Control

### Minnesota Alcohol Sales



(Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue)

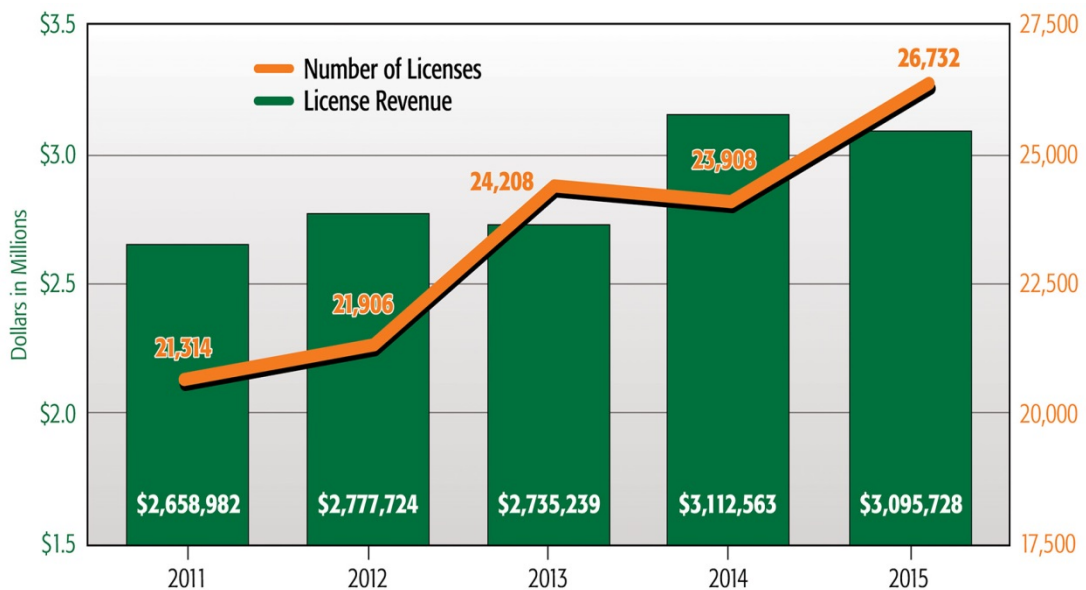
## Excise Taxes Collected

The alcohol beverage industry contributes hundreds of millions of dollars in sales and excise tax revenues to the state. Through its enforcement actions, AGED significantly contributes to the collection of unpaid liquor excise tax. In recent years, through greater awareness and enforcement efforts by AGED, liquor-license tax compliance has improved. As a result, tax delinquencies have declined while tax collections have increased.

Tax Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Excise Liquor	\$57,271,130	\$58,552,400	\$60,166,314	\$62,992,945	\$62,610,284
Excise Wine	\$5,520,352	\$5,918,997	\$6,470,713	\$6,545,260	\$6,951,465
Excise Beer	\$15,615,273	\$15,635,210	\$16,608,541	\$15,126,647	\$15,546,544
<b>Total Excise Taxes</b>	<b>\$78,406,755</b>	<b>\$80,106,607</b>	<b>\$83,245,568</b>	<b>\$84,664,852</b>	<b>\$85,108,293</b>
Retail Sales (9%)	\$68,707,215	\$73,219,575	\$76,164,737	\$79,015,342	\$78,790,400
<b>Total All Taxes</b>	<b>\$147,113,970</b>	<b>\$153,326,182</b>	<b>\$159,410,305</b>	<b>\$163,680,194</b>	<b>\$163,898,693</b>

## AGED Alcohol Licensing and Revenue

The current surge of innovation in alcohol products, from craft brews to infusions, presents challenges, but AGED's mission to protect the public and maintain industry integrity does not change.





### Alcohol Enforcement/Compliance/Education

AGED works closely with licensees and the industry to ensure compliance with state laws and regulations through licensing, server education, pre-license inspections, onsite visits, and civil or criminal enforcement actions when necessary. AGED reviews liquor advertising to assure that alcohol beverages are promoted reasonably, responsibly and truthfully.

### Alcohol Enforcement/Compliance statistics<sup>1</sup>

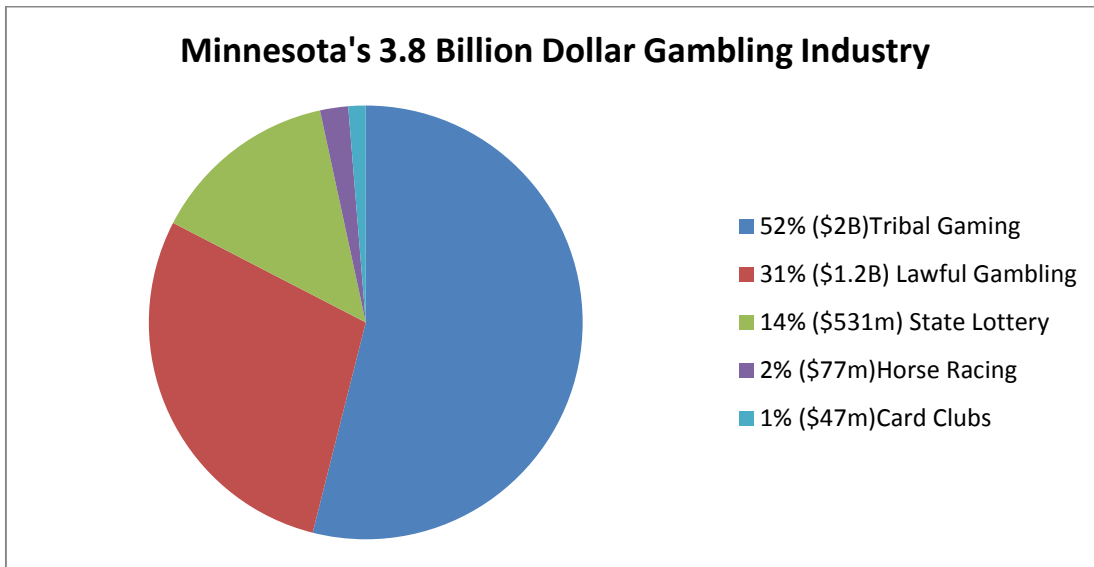
Activity	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
<b>Investigations</b>	1,075	1,007	1,312	1,402	984
<b>Site Inspections</b>	479	435	765	843	817
<b>Industry inquiries and Advertising reviews</b>	1,030	1,133	1,481	1,714	1,644
<b>Civil penalties</b>	75	53	44	55	40
<b>Revenue from civil penalties</b>	\$29,100	\$20,250	\$16,750	\$22,750	\$11,500

<sup>1</sup> Civil penalties and revenue generated from those penalties has declined due in part to AGED's ongoing enforcement and education efforts, and a close working relationship with the alcohol industry.

## Alcohol Training and Education

AGED receives an annual grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Association (NHTSA) to fund a Law Enforcement Liaison Officer position. The liaison officer develops curriculum for regional trainers who focus on responsible alcohol service and selling. Training addresses preventing underage consumption, properly identifying patrons and preventing over-serving. In FY2015, the liaison officer conducted 19 train-the-trainer classes that produced 112 regional trainers. Currently there are 320 regional trainers in the state who have conducted 190 Server Awareness training classes this year, certifying 4,262 alcohol sellers and servers in alcohol awareness.

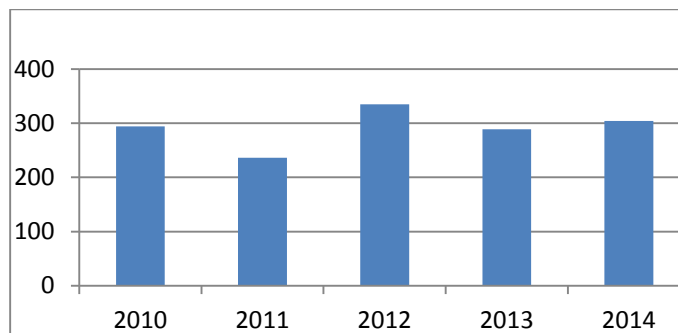
## Gambling Enforcement/Regulation



## Gambling Enforcement Efforts

AGED is the state agency with primary authority to investigate criminal matters related to violations of state gambling laws. In addition to providing law enforcement support to other state gaming regulatory agencies, AGED provides support and expertise to city and county law enforcement agencies, and assists gambling agencies in other states.

## Number of Cases Assigned to Sworn Agents-(calendar year)



## Gambling Regulation

AGED's regulatory authority covers state gambling device licenses and oversight of state-licensed gambling device manufacturers and distributors<sup>2</sup>. In 2015 there were 26 gambling device manufacturers and/or distributors licensed by AGED to conduct business in Minnesota. In conjunction with required gambling-device license standards under Chapter 299L, AGED conducts a comprehensive pre-license background investigation of the applicant business, which includes senior officers, elected directors, and all shareholders owning 5 percent or more of the business. Gambling device manufacturer and distributor licenses are required by statute to be renewed annually.

AGED does conduct follow-up background investigations of the business if there have been significant management and/or ownership changes. AGED also monitors the shipments of gambling devices going in and out of the state. While state statutes allow licensed gambling device distributors to sell gambling devices to the public strictly for personal use in their private dwellings, the majority of gambling devices sold in the state are purchased by the 18 tribal casinos.

AGED conducts gaming license employment and vendor background investigations, record checks and inspections of gaming facilities on behalf of the State Lottery, Gambling Control Board and the Minnesota Racing Commission. Annually, AGED conducts more than 11,600 criminal history record checks for other state agencies and the 18 tribal-owned casinos.

## Tribal Gaming

Under the State-Tribal Compacts, 11 Native American tribes own, operate and conduct Class III gaming at 18 tribal casinos in the state. In 2015, there were about 21,700 video games of chance and 300 blackjack gaming tables in the 18 tribal-owned casinos in Minnesota.

<b>Tribal Gaming Activity</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Citizen Complaints	5	5	1	2	0
Slot Machine Inspections	1	0	3,513*	142	5,932*
Blackjack Inspections	29	0	28	17	33
Financial Audit Reviews	0	0	10	11	11
Upper Management Background	0	3	3	2	1

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<sup>2</sup>Common gambling devices include slot machines, video poker games, craps and roulette. Electronic pull-tabs and bingo are by statute defined as gambling equipment.

\*Includes onsite inspections and review of individual machines payout percentage using Slot Management System (SMS) reports.



# Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

## Mission

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

To accomplish this mission the Bureau has four divisions that provide unique services to the criminal justice system and the public: Investigations; Criminal Justice Training and Education; Forensic Sciences; and the Minnesota Justice Information System.

## Investigations Division

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

## Activities and Performance Measures

In 2014, the BCA initiated more than 750 cases in areas such as Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC), financial crimes, narcotics, gangs and murder-for-hire. Of these, over 100 cases were high-profile, reactive criminal investigations such as homicides, violent assaults, sexual assaults, abductions, officer-involved shootings or misconduct by public officials.

## BCA Major Crime Responses

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Death Investigation	51	49	39	41	46	54	69	85	100
Officer-Involved Shooting	6	7	8	11	14	12	8	9	10
Aggravated Assault	4	5	6	7	12	4	14	14	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>124</b>

- BCA Agents are currently assigned to the following task forces:
  - DEA Narcotics Task Force
  - FBI Headwaters Safe Trails Drug Task Force (serving predominantly the communities of Red Lake, White Earth and Leech Lake)

- FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force
- 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 Investigations Division has cooperative agreements whereby agents are assigned to provide criminal investigation assistance to the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED). Agents focus on investigating fraud related to these agencies' programs.
- The BCA Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Unit managed 2,246 ICAC-related cases and opened 70 criminal investigations during this reporting period. Of those cases, nine investigations were submitted to the U. S. Attorney's Office for federal charges. Several defendants have pled guilty and are awaiting sentences that range from 10 years to life in prison. More than 500 cases were disseminated to affiliate agencies for follow-up investigation.
- The BCA Digital Forensic Unit examined more than 1,980 digital media devices (hard drives, cell phones, CDs) for over 2,300 criminal investigations. Digital information examined by the unit exceeded 164,500 terabytes.
- The Predatory Offender Investigations Unit was created in July 2005. Six special agents assigned to this unit work with other state, local and federal agencies to locate and apprehend non-compliant predatory offenders. As of July 2015:
  - There are 17,631 registered predatory offenders in the predatory offender database.
  - The non-compliance rate for all offender levels is 7 percent.
  - There are 1,316 Level III offenders in Minnesota.
  - The non-compliant rate for Level III offenders is 5 percent.

These are synopses of recent, significant criminal investigations:

### Jailhouse Rock: OCEDTF Case

In late 2012, the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) began separate investigations involving drug trafficking organizations (DTO's) operating in several states. Minnesota was a home base for several DTO members.

Subsequently, BCA, DEA and ATF began an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) case named "Jailhouse Rock." The Minnesota Department of

Corrections (DOC) and several local drug task forces provided valuable assistance during this investigation.

BCA undercover agents were able to infiltrate several members of the DTOs and make numerous purchases of large quantities of methamphetamine.

To date 37 individuals have been indicted federally and arrested. Thirty-two federal defendants have already pled guilty in federal court to distribution of methamphetamine and/or conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine. The only individuals to have not pled guilty as of June 30, 2015 were the five indicted on June 9, 2015.

As of June 30, 2015, approximately 36 pounds of high-purity methamphetamine, 550 pounds of marijuana, three handguns, seven motor vehicles and approximately \$225,000 has been seized. It should be noted that all of the methamphetamine and currency was seized in Minnesota with a majority of the methamphetamine testing well over 90 percent pure.

### **Carolyn Andrew Cold Case — Familial DNA Match**

In 1981, 17-year-old Carolyn Lee Andrew was found deceased in a pond in Duluth. She was killed by a single gunshot to the head. Numerous leads were followed and items submitted to the BCA laboratory for testing. Neither the interviews nor the evidence resulted in a suspect identification. The case went cold until BCA agents reopened it in May of 2012. With advances in DNA testing, several items of evidence were submitted to the BCA forensic laboratory.

In 2014, agents learned that a familial search (using only the male portion of the recovered DNA) located an individual in the CODIS database who may have a familial relationship. The investigation determined the individual in the CODIS database had a father who was deceased, was buried in Illinois, and had been mentioned in one of the investigative leads early on in the investigation. A court order was obtained in Illinois to exhume the decedent's body and obtain genetic material for comparison. The genetic material was seized pursuant to the court order in early August 2014 and submitted to the BCA lab for analysis. In September of 2014, a DNA match was made between the victim and suspect that was exhumed in Illinois.

### **Officer Scott Patrick Homicide**

On July 30, 2014, the BCA responded to West St. Paul, where Mendota Heights Police Officer Scott Patrick was fatally shot while conducting a traffic stop. Initially about 100 officers and investigators were on scene from a multitude of agencies. The BCA, Saint Paul Police Department and West St. Paul Police Department coordinated a search for Brian Fitch, the driver of the vehicle with a DOC felony warrant, as well as the processing of several associated crime scenes. Surveillance and search teams were dispatched to dozens of locations believed to be frequented by Brian Fitch.

Brian Fitch's vehicle was found and a 9mm cartridge case was recovered from it. Brian Fitch was later located at another residence in St. Paul where he attempted to flee in another vehicle which crashed. Fitch then began shooting at officers, who returned

fire, striking the suspect several times. Fitch was transported to Regions Hospital and then to the Oak Park Heights Prison to await trial and recover from his injuries. The weapon used by Brian Fitch in the exchange of gunfire with police forensically matched the weapon used to kill Officer Patrick and the cartridge case left in his vehicle. While Brian Fitch was awaiting trial, he attempted to have another inmate kill two witnesses associated with the Officer Patrick murder.

The BCA analyzed hundreds of hours of squad video and surveillance video in conjunction with this case, and numerous items of forensic evidence were analyzed by the BCA Forensic Science Lab firearms, latent prints, questioned documents, and DNA laboratory sections. The BCA analyzed thousands of documents and indexed them in preparation for trial. The trial and jury selection began on January 12 and concluded on February 2, 2015, where the jury returned guilty verdicts on all 9 counts of murder, attempted murder, and other charges.

### Barway Collins Missing Child/Homicide

On March 18, 2015, 10-year-old Barway Collins got off a school bus in front of his apartment complex and reportedly never made it home. Barway's parents called the police a couple of hours after he was supposed to have been off the bus. Crystal police officers and investigators searched the area and conducted interviews but were unable to find Barway. On March 19, the BCA was notified of the missing person and began assisting Crystal PD. BCA, FBI and local police canvassed the surrounding apartment complexes and area, conducting over 100 interviews in the first day.

Barway's father gave numerous, inconsistent accounts of his whereabouts and his timeline-of-events the day his son went missing. Over the next several weeks investigators interviewed more than 100 registered predatory offenders living in the area and followed up on over 100 leads, including more than two dozen search warrants and subpoenas. Over 200 hours of surveillance and traffic video were examined for potential leads. Barway's father and mother were both polygraphed. Barway's mother showed as not deceptive and his father as highly deceptive.

On April 11, the body of Barway Collins was found in a shallow area of the Mississippi River near the 5300 block of Lyndale Avenue. The arms and legs of had been bound with duct tape, and the medical examiner ruled the death a homicide. On April 15, Barway's father was arrested and booked for second degree murder. In June, a Hennepin County Grand Jury indicted Barway's father for first degree murder.

## Criminal Justice Training and Education (CJTE) Division

### Purpose

The Criminal Justice Training and Education Division (CJTE) provides internal and external training and education, specialized programs and oversight of the BCA's Operations Center (BCA Communications and Duty Officers Programs) and Facilities Management.

## Activities and Performance Measures

### Training and Education:

CJTE works with the Criminal Justice Community throughout Minnesota and in surrounding states to provide innovative, high quality, cost effective training. Topics this year included incident command, sovereign citizen, narcotics, crime scene, specialized investigative techniques, crime alert network certification, evidence collection, missing persons response, prevention programs, and law enforcement leadership and management.

This past year, CJTE partnered with various agencies to conduct multi-disciplinary, statewide conferences with training on topics that include death investigation, drug investigation, crimes against children, sex trafficking, crime prevention and police leadership. In 2015 Minnesota hosted the 10<sup>th</sup> annual *Crimes Against Children in Indian Country* conference in Carlton. Tribal, federal, state and local law enforcement; crime victim advocates; social workers; child protection advocates and service providers; probation, parole and correctional officers; youth program coordinators and peer counselors; judges, prosecutors and court personnel attended from fourteen states to address unique threats that affect Native American youth.

Last year, CJTE began offering online training programs that include MNSCAMS, DMT Re-certification, Predatory Offender Best Practices for Jail Staff, and Use of Force.

Online training allows local law enforcement agencies to participate in training without the cost of travel and time away from the office.

The BCA measures performance in the training and education division based on course evaluations and program participation. Course ratings continue to average above 8.5 out of 10.

### Criminal Justice Training and Education Unit Course Numbers:

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
Classes	128	150	137	167	160	132	286	220	199	300	239
Students	2,365	3,651	3,550	4,818	3,418	3,449	5,323	5,827	5,741	8,241	10,045

### CJTE Programs:

The **Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)** program provides elementary school children effective strategies to build self-esteem, avoid drug abuse and remain non-violent. Each year, BCA provides a nationally accredited training program to certify officers to teach this program. Minnesota is a regional D.A.R.E. training center for officers in the Midwest.

The **Internet Crimes Against Children educational program** offers instruction and resources to law enforcement, schools and community groups to educate children on

safe internet use and bullying. Last year BCA collaborated to establish best practices for Minnesota schools on the new cyberbullying legislation and how to educate staff, students and parents. The Internet Crimes Against Children program also coordinates public events; including the annual “Take 25” event (in which Minnesota has had more participation than any other state). Governor Dayton has declared May 25 *Minnesota Missing Children’s Day* to remind parents to Take 25 minutes to talk to kids about safety.

The **Minnesota Crime Alert Network (MCAN)** program, a statewide communications network, enables law enforcement to quickly alert citizens and business about criminal activity and safety concerns. MCAN is the communication system used for AMBER Alerts. Performance is measured by considering the alerts sent and successes achieved. More than 2600 alerts resulted in hundreds of leads and cases solved, including some involving missing children. This year, Minnesota was the first state to have success using the new National Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) system, when an AMBER Alert sent to a cell phone resulted in the location and rescue of an abducted child.

The BCA Operations Center houses the **Minnesota Duty Officer Program** — the primary coordination point for statewide emergencies. The Operations Center identifies potential safety risks for Minnesota narcotics task forces working in close proximity. It also provides 24/7 support for, and access to, all BCA services including the Minnesota Fusion Center.

In fiscal year 2014, the Duty Officer program handled 9,318 calls including 2,866 spills, 107 bomb squad requests and 14 chemical assessments team requests. These calls initiated 31,539 notifications from the Duty Officer.

## Forensic Sciences Division

The forensic laboratory enhances public safety by scientifically examining physical evidence from crime scenes, processing homicide and officer-involved-shooting scenes, and providing expert witness testimony at trial.

The laboratory operates a statewide 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 called CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) for the State of Minnesota.

### Activities and Performance Measures

Activity report by number of case assignments received

Section	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Alcohol	14,819	13,549	7,889	7,925	5,092	4,950
Arson/Chemical Testing	170	203	156	158	163	181
Nuclear DNA	3,475	3,692	4,968	5,036	5,342	5,422

Bloodstain Pattern	NA	NA	11	12	9	8
Drugs	3,305	3,791	6,041	6,041	5,249	5,642
Firearms	466	454	539	545	537	752
Latent Prints	1,281	1,278	1,377	1,378	1,362	1,324
Documents	44	54	49	49	39	22
Toxicology	2,559	2,678	2,701	2,691	2,720	3,248
Trace Evidence	233	197	209	228	210	218
Mito-Trace <sup>3</sup>	31	20	27	32	NA	NA
Mitochondrial DNA <sup>1</sup>	73	88	115	116	72	25
Missing Persons <sup>1</sup>	67	284	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime Scene	98	81	86	98	98	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,621</b>	<b>26,369</b>	<b>24,168</b>	<b>24,309</b>	<b>20,893</b>	<b>21,912</b>
CODIS <sup>4</sup>	9,427	8,512	8,179	8,178	8,016	7,028

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<sup>3</sup> FBI funds Mitochondrial DNA and Mito-Trace cases from MN and other states

<sup>4</sup> DNA convicted offender samples

Average lab turnaround time

Section	FY2010 Days	FY2011 Days	FY2012 Days	FY2013 Days	FY2014 Days	FY2015 Days
Alcohol	22	13	12	12	16	15
Arson/Chemical Testing	53	47	68	67	61	64
Nuclear DNA	68	44	32	32	46	47
Bloodstain Pattern	NA	NA	93	75	153	118
Drugs	31	24	64	64	46	59
Firearms	59	69	62	62	79	61
Latent Prints	81	71	70	70	75	101
Questioned Documents	78	76	69	67	87	86
Toxicology	69	67	72	72	80	74
Trace Evidence	62	63	93	89	102	63
Mitochondrial DNA	92	72	69	68	106	211
Crime Scene	25	24	27	29	34	33

Quality of Services and Adherence to Standards

- Since 1994, the BCA laboratories have been accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors Laboratory Accreditation Board under the Legacy program. On December 10, 2009 both laboratories received accreditation under the more rigorous ASCLD/LAB International program, having met approximately 150 management requirements related to the operation and effectiveness of laboratory operations and 250 technical requirements related to the correctness and reliability of tests and calibrations. Labs must meet additional DNA testing and database requirements for accreditation. The BCA laboratory was reaccredited under this program in 2014.
- The Breath Test section obtained accreditation under the ASCLD/LAB International calibration program, making the BCA FSS Calibration Laboratory the 17<sup>th</sup> in the nation to achieve this level of accreditation.
- A strict, internal quality-management system is maintained through internal audits, proficiency testing and corrective action reviews.

The annual quality-management system review analyzes caseload, database hits, turnaround time, staff resources, training and technical ability, laboratory strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement. Strategic planning is conducted each year to identify areas where changes can make the labs more efficient or effective.



# Minnesota Justice and Information Systems (MNJIS) Division

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

## Activities and Performance Measures

### Computerized Criminal History (CCH):

- The state's criminal history system stores 1,094,676 records, a decrease from 1,100,067 in 2012.
- More than 562,000 background checks were completed in 2014, up from 535,208 in 2012.
- More than 3.6 million inquiries were made on the BCA's public criminal history website in 2014, up from 2.5 million in 2012.
- The 2013 legislature approved funding for a new criminal history system. Design and development of a new system is underway and deployment is expected to begin in 2016.

### Criminal Justice Reporting System (CJRS):

Minnesota criminal justice agencies report certain crime data to MNJIS and the FBI to meet state and federal reporting requirements. Under the new reporting system being developed, state law enforcement agencies will use a more specific crime-incident reporting process. Deployment is anticipated in late 2016 or early 2017.

**eCharging:** This electronic charging service, first developed in 2007-08, is now live in more than 90 percent of Minnesota counties. eCharging replaces the manual/paper criminal complaint procedures carried out by law enforcement, prosecution and courts. By July 2015, more than 166,000 complaints, 1,266,000 citations, 49,000 incident referrals and 61,000 DWI forms had been processed using eCharging. Once implemented statewide, eCharging is expected to save at least 45 minutes per criminal complaint, resulting in 75,000 fewer total staff hours per year, and 30 minutes per DWI arrest, which translates to 20,000 fewer staff hours per year spent doing paperwork.

**Comprehensive Incident-Based Reporting System (CIBRS):** This law enforcement incident data-sharing tool holds more than 3,816,000 records, up from 3,100,000 in 2013 and 749,000 in 2011. More than 110 law enforcement agencies submit data or access data.

**Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS):** 180,437 fingerprint submissions were received in 2014, up from 156,003 in 2012. In 2014 more than 99 percent were submitted instantly to the BCA via approximately 178 electronic Live Scan fingerprinting devices. In 1999, all fingerprint cards were hand-rolled and mailed

to the BCA. These AFIS and Live Scan improvements have reduced turnaround time for positive identification information from six weeks to a few minutes. The 2015 Legislature approved partial funding for Live Scan replacement and maintenance. As a result, machines installed prior to 2012 in jail facilities and heavy-use agencies will be replaced in a five-year, phased deployment beginning in late 2015. Additional machines will be replaced as funding allows, based on a current replacement plan.

**Law Enforcement Message Switch (LEMS):** LEMS is an information conduit through which Minnesota law enforcement agencies can search state and federal data (including warrants, gang data, orders for protection, arrest photos, missing persons, stolen property, driver and vehicle data, etc.). LEMS processes, on average, 1.5 million messages per day.

**MyBCA:** MyBCA is a single location from which authorized criminal justice personnel can access many BCA services with one user name and password. In 2014 criminal justice access to Driver and Vehicles Services (DVS) data was added to MyBCA, replacing law enforcement access directly through DVS.

**Predatory Offender Registry (POR):** Minnesota's central database of information on predatory offenders maintains statutorily required data on 29,595 individuals, 17,631 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. In October 2014, core functions for a new, web-based offender application were deployed internally, with development and testing ongoing. Complete transition from the legacy system to the web-based application is expected by the end of 2015.

**Suspense Prevention:** A record goes into suspense when a court disposition cannot be matched to an arrest record in the state's Criminal History System. MNJIS helps local law enforcement recognize why a record has gone into suspense and how to correct the issue.

In 2002, 38 percent of new records went into suspense. In June 2015, 13.83 percent of new records went into suspense.

**Training/Auditing Activities:** MNJIS's Training and Auditing unit provides training for Minnesota agencies that use MNJIS to access criminal justice information data. The unit also conducts nearly 700 audits every three years to ensure local agencies comply with state and federal access and dissemination requirements.

# Division of Emergency Communication Networks (DECN)

## Mission

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

## Programs

The DECN consists of five programs that manage critical public safety networks:

- 911 and Next Generation 911 Program
- Statewide, shared radio communications network known as Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER)
- Statewide Interoperable Public Safety Communications Program
- Wireless Broadband for Public Safety Program
- Support for the Statewide Emergency Communications Board (SECB) and its initiatives

## Customers

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

## Services

- Provide state-of-the-art voice and data communications network backbone to 100 percent of Minnesota citizens and visitors requesting emergency assistance.
- Achieve 95 percent mobile radio coverage across all rural and metro counties, permitting emergency responders to communicate with every PSAP and with one another seamlessly when responding to requests for emergency assistance.
- Provide grant dollars to local governments to purchase equipment needed to respond to requests for emergency assistance.
- Develop training applications to support regular, region-wide training and drills for public safety 911 dispatchers and responders.
- Support the Statewide and Regional Emergency Communications Governance structure established to ensure all users have a voice, through collaboratively developed and implemented standards, in how Minnesota's interoperable public safety systems function.

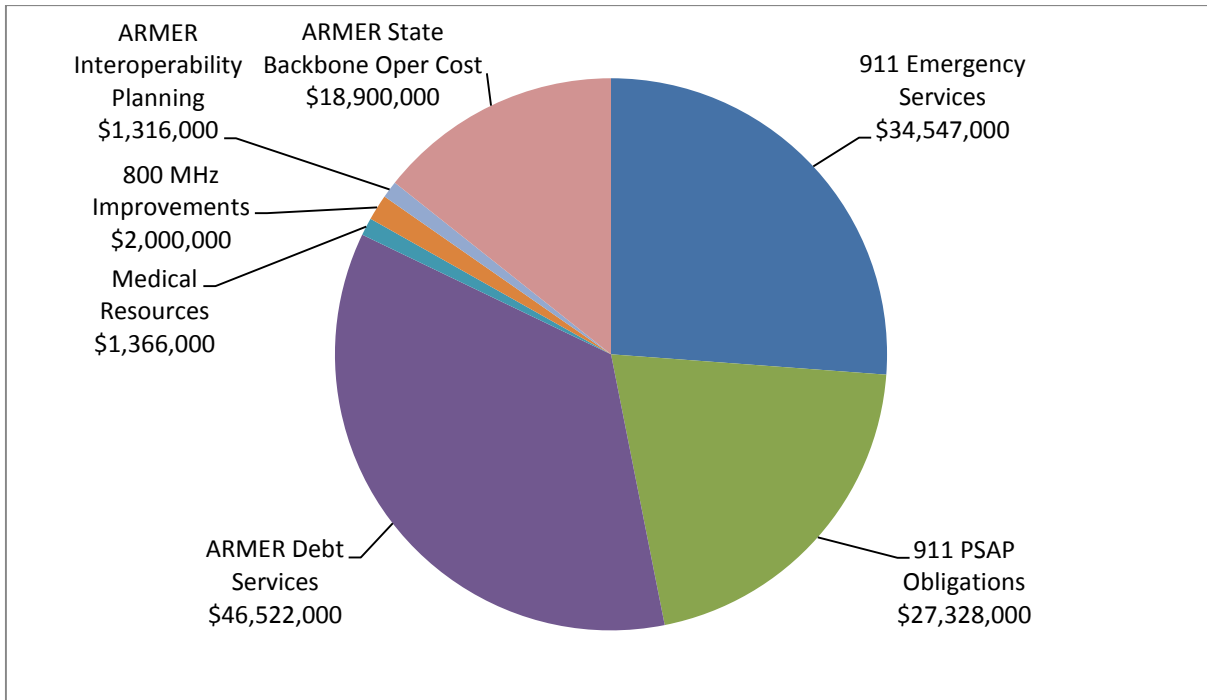
## Budget Overview

DECN programs are funded by revenues collected in the 911 Special Revenue Account through a 911 fee incorporated into service contracts for communication devices capable of making a 911 call. The 911 Special Revenue Account is appropriated to fund the 911 Program, pay company costs to connect to the 911 network and 911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) equipment, and cover dispatch proficiency expenses.

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

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

### DECN Program Expenses FY2013/2014 Biennium



### Historical and Projected 911 Fee Revenues

Fiscal Year	911 Fee	911 Fee Revenues (in thousands)
2015	* 78¢	\$60,252
2014	** 78¢	\$63,571
2013	80¢	\$63,263
2012	80¢	\$61,885

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>911 Fee</b>	<b>911 Fee Revenues (in thousands)</b>
2011	80¢	\$61,966
2010	75¢	\$58,821
2009	65¢	\$51,269
2008	65¢	\$50,751
2007	65¢	\$49,527
2006	65¢	\$46,229
2005	40¢	\$27,323
2004	40¢	\$25,838
2003	33¢	\$20,792

\*Projected

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

## DECN Goals and Performance Measures:

DECN's primary responsibility is to carry out the strategic plan of the Statewide Emergency Communications Board (SECB).

### SECB Strategic Plan

In September 2014, the SECB held a strategic planning session. The SECB stakeholder meeting was held to elicit advice from a wide variety of public safety stakeholders on possible strategic directions to be considered by the SECB. Invited participants included first responders, technology users, health care representatives, elected officials, a subset of the SECB, and state agency and legislative staff.

The two-day meeting goals were to:

- Provide opportunities for all stakeholders to learn about current and potential technologies.
- Review progress in public safety challenges and communications over the past quarter-century.
- Identify modern public safety communication gaps and challenges.
- Anticipate future trends and challenges.
- Suggest guidelines SECB should keep in mind as it plans for the future.
- Elicit advice from each participant on the strategic direction the SECB should consider.
- Identify funding possibilities for the future.

The following outlines the SECB's strategic direction for 2015-2019.

**Initiative 1:** Continuation of NG911 migration to support Text-to-9-1-1 Application Statewide

- Minnesota residents and visitors unable to make a voice call to 911 will have another option. This will be especially useful for:
  - Members of the deaf and hard-of-hearing community. Currently they use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TTY or TDD) which delivers minimal data: automatic location identification (ALI), automatic number identification (ANI) and subscriber name. The text-to-911 option will allow them to carry on a text conversation with 911 personnel.
  - People in a domestic violence or home invasion situation.

**GOAL:** Deploy Text-to-911 in all 104 911 call centers within four years.

**Initiative 2:** Continuation of the NG911 migration by building a statewide Geographical Information System (GIS) to support location-based 911-call routing that will enable emergency responders to locate a wireless and VoIP caller with more speed and accuracy.

- The primary purpose of the *Geospatial Development for NG911* Project is to develop standards-based, statewide GIS data to support 911-call routing in Minnesota.
- NG911 depends on current and highly accurate GIS data to accurately identify the location of callers, properly route calls to the appropriate 911 call center, and dispatch the correct emergency responders.
- NG911 uses GIS data provided by local GIS agencies (city, county, and tribal) as the core database for civic location validation, call routing and map display.
- Successful completion of this project will require significant engagement with and participation by all PSAPs and their local GIS sources.

**GOAL:** This is a multi-year project dependent on local engagement. DECN has set milestones with the intent to finish within four years.

**Initiative 3:** Implement software upgrades and replace end-of-lifecycle hardware to ensure efficient system performance and safeguard investments of the ARMER system to be completed over the next four years. Provide matching grants to local units of government to offset costs of the upgrade on end-of –lifecycle ARMER infrastructure

Initial users of the ARMER system on this end-of-life-cycle (20 years) backbone infrastructure include the Metro counties, Rochester, Olmsted County, Goodhue County, City of St. Cloud and Stearns County.

**GOAL:** Complete migration of hardware within four years.

**Initiative 4:** Pursue wireless broadband planning efforts in conjunction with national planning efforts initiated by FirstNet. FirstNet is the federal policy board on public safety wireless broadband LTE data networks. Provide Minnesota leaders with key information to make a decision to opt-in or out of the FirstNet network.

- Complete data collection from public safety entities as prescribed by FirstNet.
- Identify to FirstNet the public safety user requirements of a nationwide public safety wireless broadband LTE data network.
- Respond to Public Notice for Comment released by FirstNet.
- Complete public/private partnership wireless broadband LTE pilot project.
- Provide input to state plan format.

**GOAL:** Respond to FirstNet data inquiry and provide input to Governor for decision in approximately 2017.

Updated Results

Name of Measure	Previous	Current	Dates
ARMER Backbone Construction	305 towers out of planned 324	*311 towers out of planned 324	July 2013 to July 2014
911 PSAPs migrated to Next Generation 911 (NG911) communications backbone	56 out of 104 PSAPs migrated	104 out of 104 migrated	July 2013 to July 2014
Minnesota Counties migrated to ARMER	71 counties out of 87	**80 out of 87	July 2013 to July 2014
95% mobile coverage achieved 100% migration of PSAPs to NG911 communications backbone			

\*15 sites are pending deployment due to delays in land acquisition in difficult to reach bog or forest land.

- Some sites are on the air, supported on old or temporary towers. They are counted as operational but require construction and/or installation at the new tower sites before completing. Fifteen of these sites are under construction.

\*\*80 counties migrated as of March 2015. Six additional counties intend to join ARMER within next two years for a total of 86 out of 87 counties migrating to ARMER.

# Homeland Security and Emergency Management

## Mission

The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEM) helps Minnesota prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from all types of emergencies including:

- Natural disasters like tornadoes, floods and ice storms.
- Incidents that can harm many people like chemical spills and train derailments.
- Acts of terror and other preplanned events.

Our primary goal is to help keep Minnesotans safe.

We do that by:

- Coordinating the State Emergency Operations Center, the Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan and the State All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Processing federal grants that help local communities prepare for and recover from disasters.
- Coordinating state and local emergency planning for nuclear power plant incidents.
- Training emergency management professionals.
- Offering school safety resources.
- Teaching Minnesotans how to be ready for bad weather and other disasters.

## Oil Transportation Awareness

In 2014, the Railroad and Pipeline Safety Act required the Department of Public Safety to provide local communities with familiarization training related to the transport of oil through Minnesota.

In its first program year, HSEM trained 2,912 first responders in the potential hazards of shale oil transport. Participant feedback averaged 4.7 of a possible 5 points, indicating the quality and value of the training.

Minnesota is safer because 23 percent of cities along rail lines are better prepared for an oil incident.

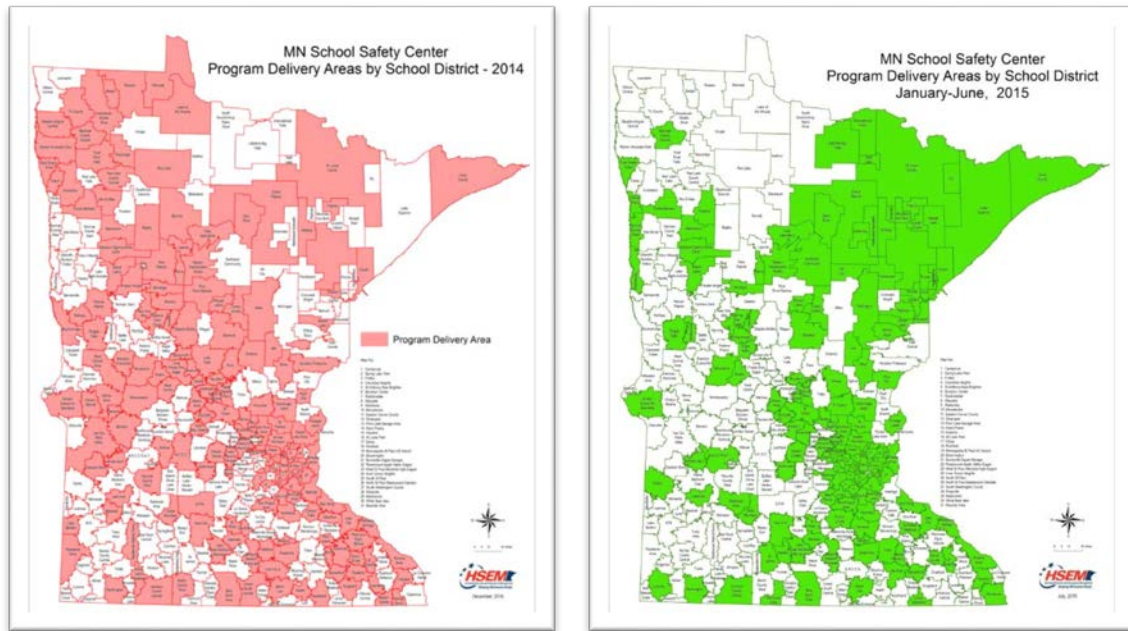
## School Safety Center (MnSSC)

The 2013 Legislature reestablished the MnSSC to ensure all Minnesota K-12 schools have a safe environment. The MnSSC uses a standardized planning, training and facility assessment approach to improve school safety and strengthen relationships



between schools and their local emergency responders. It began full operation in January 2014.

Minnesota schoolchildren are safer because more than 50 percent of the state's districts used MnSSC's services in each year of the last biennium.



## Alert and Warning

Making the public aware of imminent danger is a top priority of HSEM. If an incident happens at a nuclear generating plant, HSEM will issue wireless emergency alerts to cell phones and use the emergency alert system to interrupt television and radio broadcasts. In addition, counties and large cities can now issue alerts related to local emergencies such as train derailments. HSEM has helped 39 counties upgrade to the integrated public alert and warning system by providing grant guidance and training.

## Integrated Emergency Management Course

An Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC) puts public officials and emergency personnel in a realistic crisis situation, in a structured learning environment. HSEM tailors the training and exercise experience to participants' real-life risks and threats.

The Emergency Management Training Center at Camp Ripley delivered its first IEMC in January 2015, following nearly a year of planning and coordination with Stevens County officials. Roughly 60 participants included fire chiefs, county commissioners and mayors. Participant feedback was overwhelmingly positive and cited the benefits of learning and practicing a realistic scenario at an offsite facility.

## Severe Weather Preparedness

HSEM offers useful tools to emergency managers throughout the state to promote Severe Weather Awareness Week in their communities. The week focuses attention on preparing for severe storms, flooding, tornadoes and excessive heat.

A survey of county emergency managers showed:

- 86 percent use HSEM materials for their outreach.
- 69 percent direct residents to the HSEM website for severe weather preparedness information.
- 87 percent participate in both the afternoon and evening tornado drills.

## Hazard Mitigation

HSEM helps communities reduce or eliminate the effects of future natural disasters with federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds. Mitigation projects continue to pay for themselves in damage avoided and lives saved every time a new event takes place. Community tornado safe rooms are one form of mitigation making a difference in Minnesota. Paynesville's new safe room, located at the town ball fields, kept teams and fans safe during a storm June 9, 2015, as high winds and lightning strikes knocked out power and downed trees around them.

## Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

The EPCRA Program regulates facilities that use, store or release hazardous chemicals. Because of the program, we know the locations of reportable amounts of hazardous chemicals. This knowledge helps community leaders develop effective emergency response plans.

## Disaster Recovery

Recovering from a disaster is a complex process. HSEM has a team of experts who help communities navigate federal and state requirements, and get all the aid they qualify for. The team works with FEMA to make sure communities can get a fast start on repairing and rebuilding infrastructure such as roads, bridges and schools. In FY 2014, HSEM helped secure a federal disaster declaration for 18 counties and \$17,639,840 in federal and state assistance. The following fiscal year, another 37 counties and three tribal nations received \$48,627,504 in federal and state disaster recovery assistance.

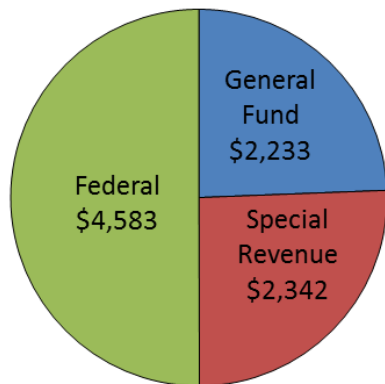
In 2014, the Legislature created the State Disaster Response Program to help counties recover from disasters. The program targets communities that do not qualify for federal assistance, but do not have the means to cover the costs of recovering from a local disaster. Dakota, Morrison and Washington Counties benefited from the program thus far, qualifying for \$1,491,453 in state disaster assistance.

# State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

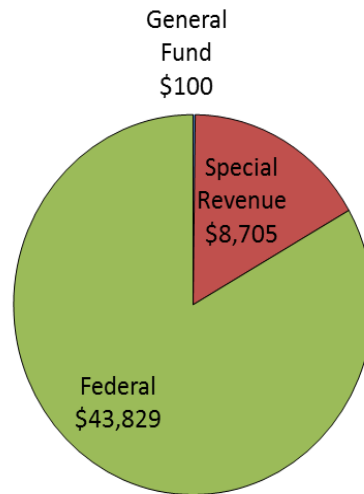
The SEOC's purpose is to facilitate communication among state, federal, tribal and voluntary agencies during an event that affects multiple jurisdictions. In addition to weather-related activations, the SEOC activated for two unusual incidents:

- Minnesota had unseasonably cold weather in late January 2014. Heating fuel was in short supply, posing an immediate threat to public safety. The SEOC was open three weeks, connecting emergency management directors with the State Patrol, National Guard, American Red Cross, and Departments of Health, Commerce and Agriculture. A toll-free hotline operated from the SEOC before relocation to the Department of Commerce. Thousands of Minnesotans affected by the propane shortage had immediate access to information and resources.
- Avian influenza hit the state's poultry producers hard in April 2015, resulting in a governor's emergency order. HSEM activated the Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate response by state government agencies and support the Minnesota Board of Animal Health and the Department of Agriculture. The SEOC remained activated as fiscal year 2015 ended.

**HSEM Operating Expenses  
Funding Sources  
(in thousands)**



**Grant Funding Sources  
(in thousands)**



## Disaster-related Grants

Source	Grant Program	Purpose
FEMA	Public Assistance	Assistance to government and certain non-profit agencies for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure

## Hazard Mitigation Assistance

Source	Grant Program	Purpose
FEMA	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	Long-term hazard mitigation measures following a presidentially-declared disaster
FEMA	Pre-disaster Mitigation	Hazard mitigation planning and implementation
FEMA	Severe Repetitive Loss	Reduce or eliminate long-term flood damage risk to NFIP-insured severe repetitive loss structures

## Homeland Security (Preparedness) Grants

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

## Performance Measures

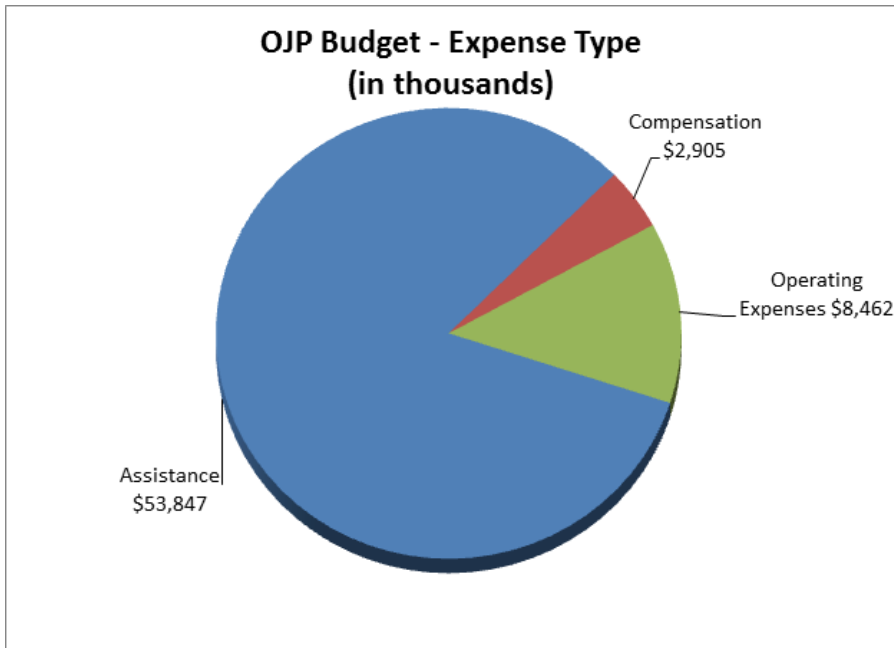
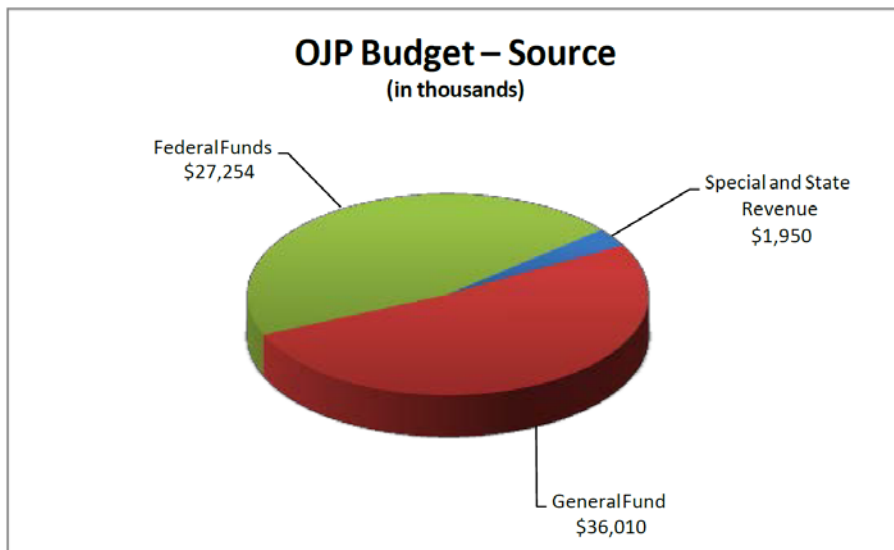
	<b>FY2011</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>	<b>FY2014</b>	<b>FY2015</b>
Certified county emergency management directors	74%	76%	71%	77%	79%
Certified state agency emergency preparedness coordinators	74%	65%	83%	87%	91%
Counties with approved and adopted hazard mitigation plan	95%	83%	72%	61%	61%
Certification and professional development training hours	16,549	18,623	33,043	21,666	20,400
Exercises conducted	35	117	497	266	284
Federally-evaluated REP exercise objectives met	95%	96%	86%	100%	100%
Facilities filing hazardous chemical inventories	6,351	6,760	6,279	6,843	6,876
Rail route fire departments trained	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88

# 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 efficiently provide resources to the local level through simplified processes, user-friendly systems and improved technology. OJP provides constituents quality training, technical assistance, and best practices information.

**Budget Overview:** In FY14, OJP managed a budget of \$65,214,000, made up of a 55 percent general fund appropriation, 42 percent federal funds and 3 percent special and state government special revenue.



## OJP Programs

### Crime Victim Reparations

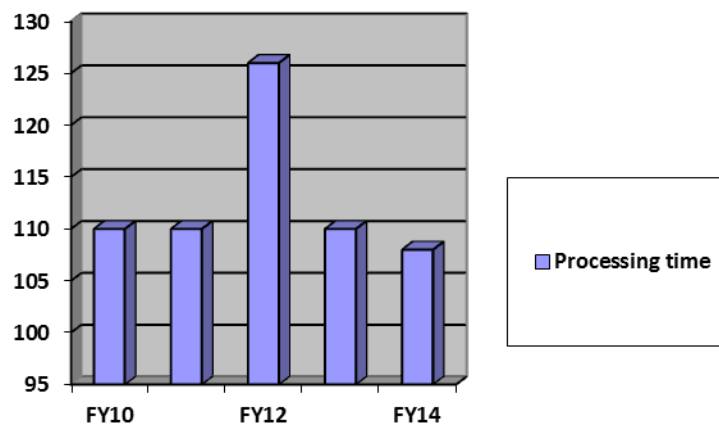
The Reparations Program provides financial compensation to victims and family members for losses sustained as a result of violent crime. During fiscal year 2014, clients responding to the Reparations Claimant Satisfaction Survey reported the following:

- 86% reported that it was easy to complete the application form.
- 92% reported that it was easy to understand the claimant handbook.
- 93% reported that it was easy to get in touch with a staff person who could help.
- 95% reported that staff answered their questions and provided information.
- 96% reported that staff were polite, professional and understood their concerns.
- 91% 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.

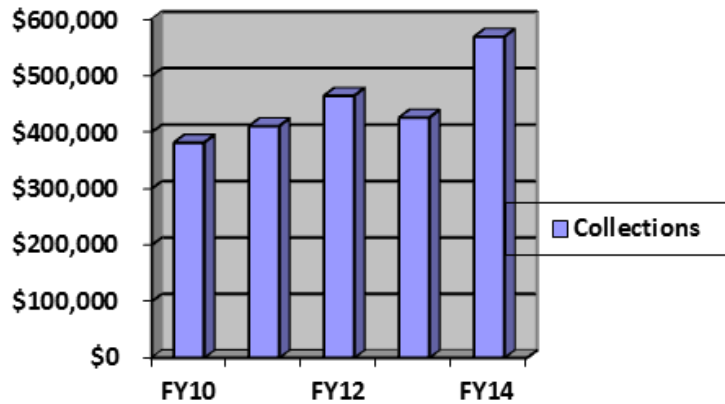
Resources saved or efficiencies achieved: The amount of restitution collected by the Reparations Program increased from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2014.

#### Performance Measures

Average Processing Time (date of application to award)



## Amount of Restitution Collected Annually from Violent Offenders



## Crime Victim Justice Unit

Formerly the Office of Crime Victim Ombudsman, the CVJU provides information and referrals 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:

- Inadequate investigation by law enforcement.
- A prosecutor not providing a statutorily-required notice.
- 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 provides training to advocates and criminal justice professionals on crime victim rights, and oversees the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) service, a statewide, automated 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, more than 1,300 calls per year from victims, criminal justice professionals and members of the public; opened an average of 34 formal cases per year; and provided informal assistance to dozens more.

In FY14, there were 13,753 new requests for VINE notifications, and 15,621 such change-in-custody notifications delivered. Use of the VINE service has tripled since 2008.

In FY14, CVJU staff members conducted nine trainings for more than 275 criminal justice, advocacy and social service professionals.



## Crime Victim Liaison to Department of Corrections

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

### Performance Measures

	<b>End of Confinement Reviews</b>
FY2014	717
FY2013	772
FY2012	915
FY2011	900
FY2010	829
FY2009	809

## Training, Research and Communications (TRaC)

In 2011, TRaC implemented a new protocol to streamline training tracking and monitoring, while identifying trends and alternative 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 more than 200 people attend individual training courses.

- In 2012, 33 persons graduated from the Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy.
- In 2013, a record 355 persons attended the annual crime victim conference.

The TRaC team evaluates all their training and uses the data to improve course offerings. TRaC will conduct a training needs assessment in the coming year.

Attendee Feedback on the Conference on Crime and Victimization (Percentage agreed):

	<b>Conference met expectations</b>	<b>Attendees gained new</b>	<b>Workshops were relevant</b>
2013	94%	89%	97%
2012	97.3%	91.2%	96.7%

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

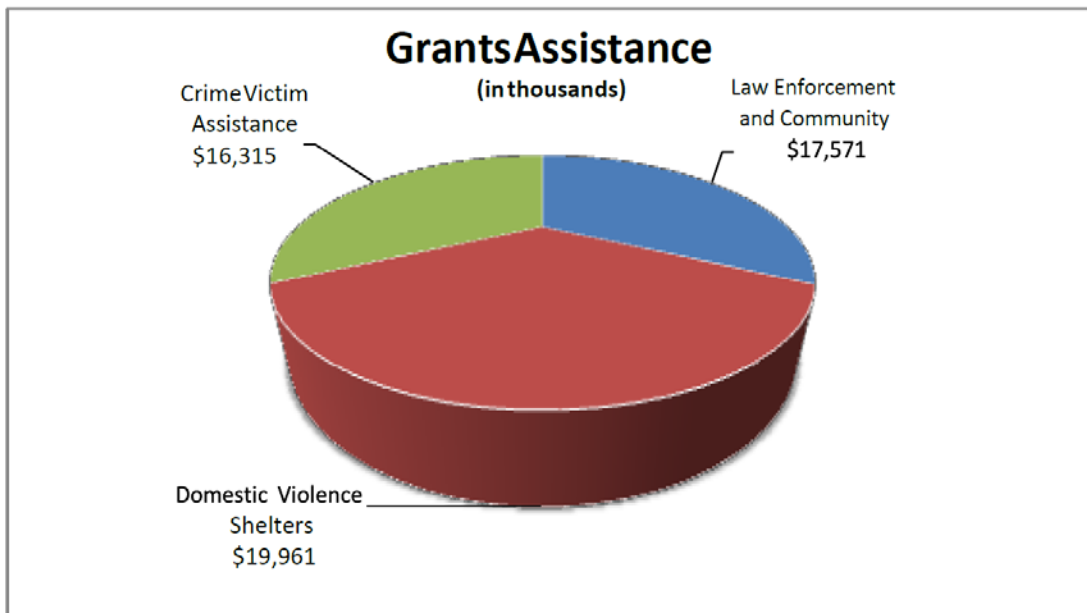
More than 40 students attended the Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy (MNVAA) this year. This course provides training to advocates with fewer than five years of experience to ensure they have the knowledge and skills to effectively serve crime victims in Minnesota.

	<b>Strongly agree/agree</b>
The MNVAA met expectations	100%
Information from MNVAA improved advocates' ability to work with victims	100%
Would recommend MNVAA to other advocates	100%

- During FY 2014, the Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) completed two reports on youth in Minnesota correctional facilities, including an examination of the trauma correctional youth have experienced.
- SAC school resource officers in Minnesota and presented the findings to a variety of stakeholder groups.
- SAC Staff actively participated on the Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, and the Department of Human Services Adverse Childhood Experiences Workgroup. SAC staff was also elected to the Executive Committee of the Justice Research and Statistics Association, serving as secretary/treasurer.

## Grants for Assistance

In fiscal year 2014, OJP budgeted \$53,847,000 in state and federal dollars to support activities in three major areas:



## Performance Measures

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Federal Awards Received</b>	<b>Timely Federal Reports Submitted</b>	<b>Federal Audits/No Findings</b>	<b>Juvenile Facility Inspections</b>
2014	11	41	5	43
2013	12	46	0	45
2012	11	46	0	28
2011	12	34	2	39
2010	20	35	5	44

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Grants and Amendments Processed</b>	<b>Grantee Site Visits Completed</b>	<b>Financial Desk Reviews Completed</b>	<b>Progress/Financial Reports Reviewed w/in 30 days</b>	<b>Technical Assistance Contacts</b>
2014	385/46	282	99	4,149	
2013	465/69	394	89	3,967	4,127
2012	717/54	194	99	4,358	2,763
2011	486/150	394	138	1,844	2,763
2010	560/165	204	134	1,900	2,661

# State Fire Marshal Division

## Mission

The mission of the State Fire Marshal Division (SFMD) 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 developing and adopting the Minnesota State Fire Code, and performing fire safety inspections, public fire safety education and data analysis, and managing licensing and certification programs.

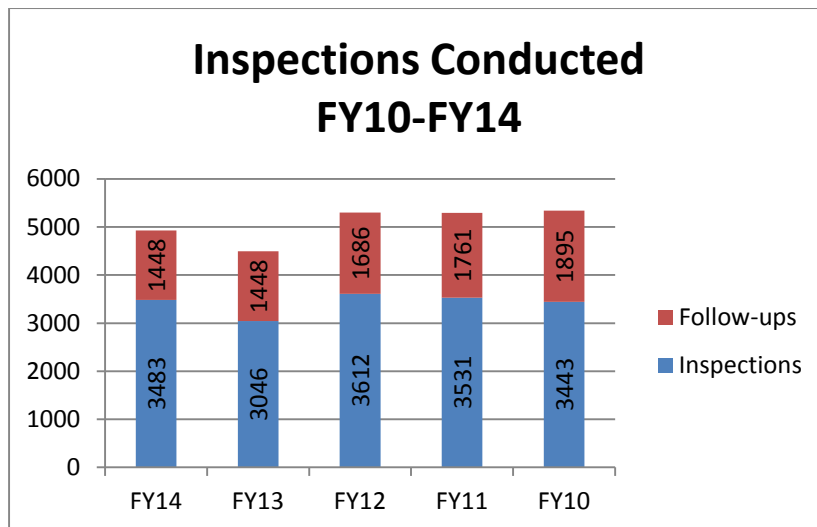
## Programs and Services

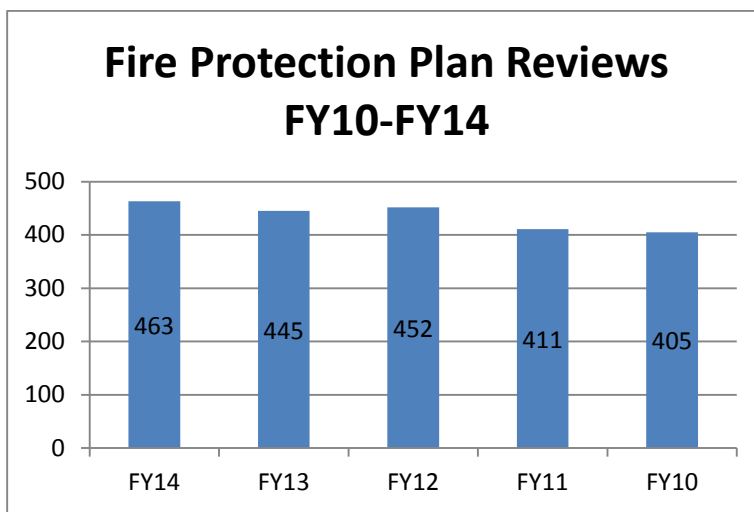
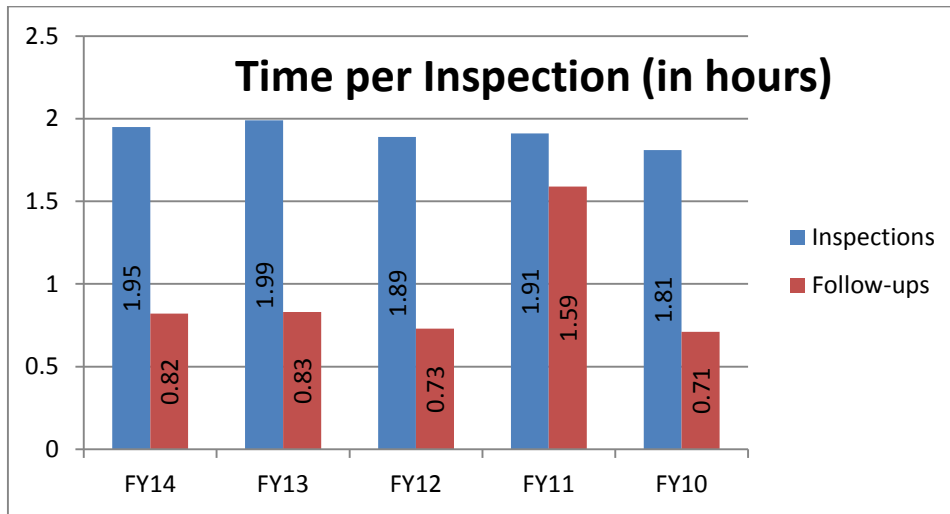
### Code Compliance

The State Fire Marshal Division develops and enforces the State Fire Code. The division also adopts and enforces various national fire standards as part of the State Fire Code. Staff inspects hotels, motels, resorts, daycare facilities, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, foster care facilities, correctional facilities and other places of assembly. They also review building plans and inspect fire sprinkler systems in certain buildings.

### Performance Measures

- Number of fire inspections conducted.  
(initial inspections and follow-up inspections)
- Time spent per initial inspection and follow-up inspection.



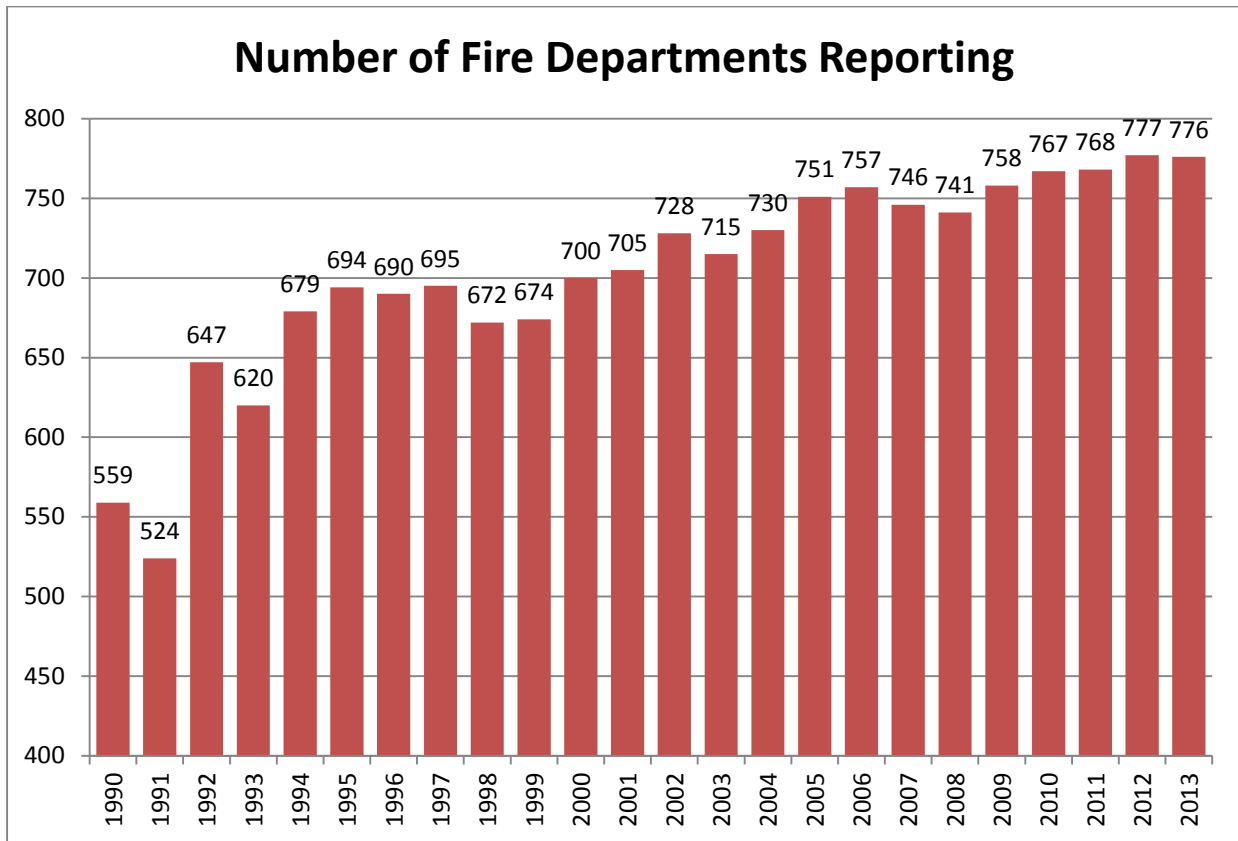


## Data Collection

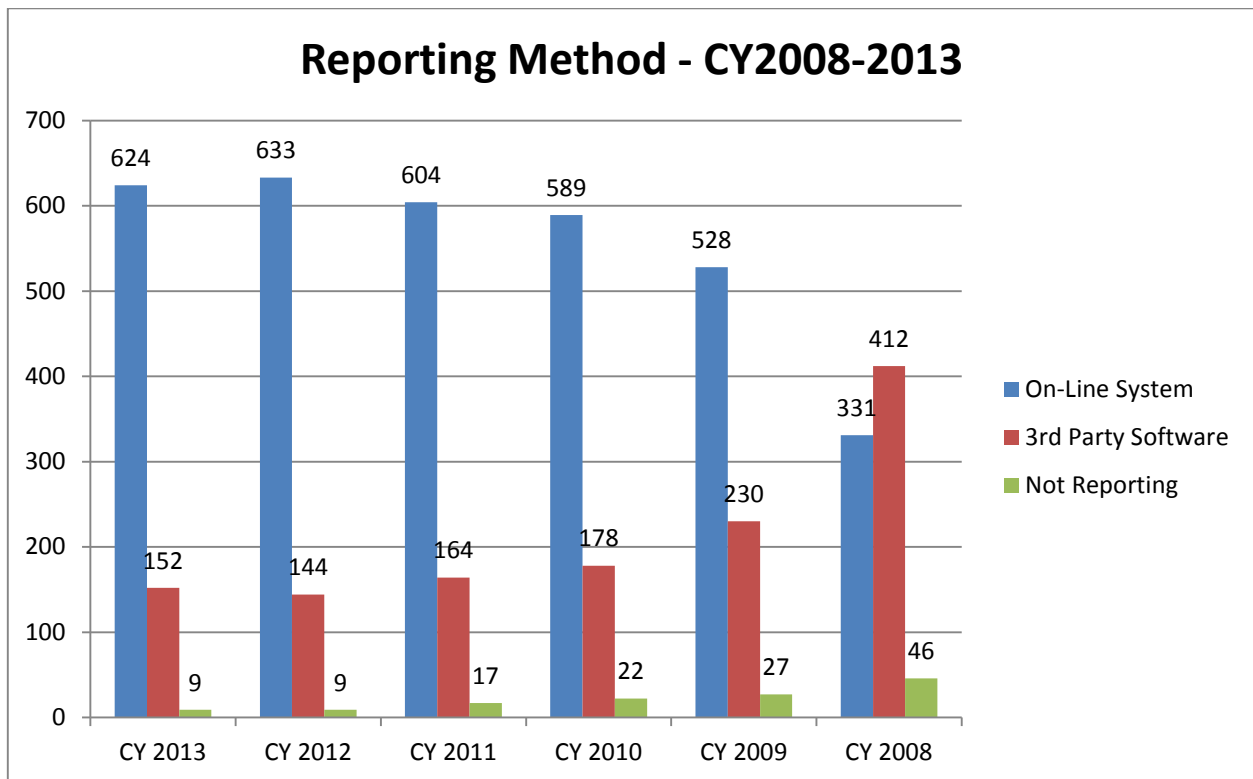
The SFMD collects fire data from Minnesota's 781 fire departments and shares it with a national database. The data is used to identify significant fire issues in Minnesota, as well as answer frequent questions from the Legislature and media about fire safety and trends. On Jan. 1, 2009, the electronic data-collection system "MFIRS" went online. The Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System, available at no charge to all Minnesota fire departments, allows them to analyze their own fire-incident data and tailor appropriate fire prevention campaigns.

## Performance Measures

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



#### Method of Reporting



## Education and Training

The SFMD provides training to local fire and building officials on the State Fire Code, fire investigation techniques, efficient and proven methods of inspection, and special code requirements for certain types of occupancies. Fire safety education programs at the local and state level enrich people's understanding of fire safety. The division provides local fire departments with fire safety program resources and helps public educators connect and share across the state.

### Performance Measures

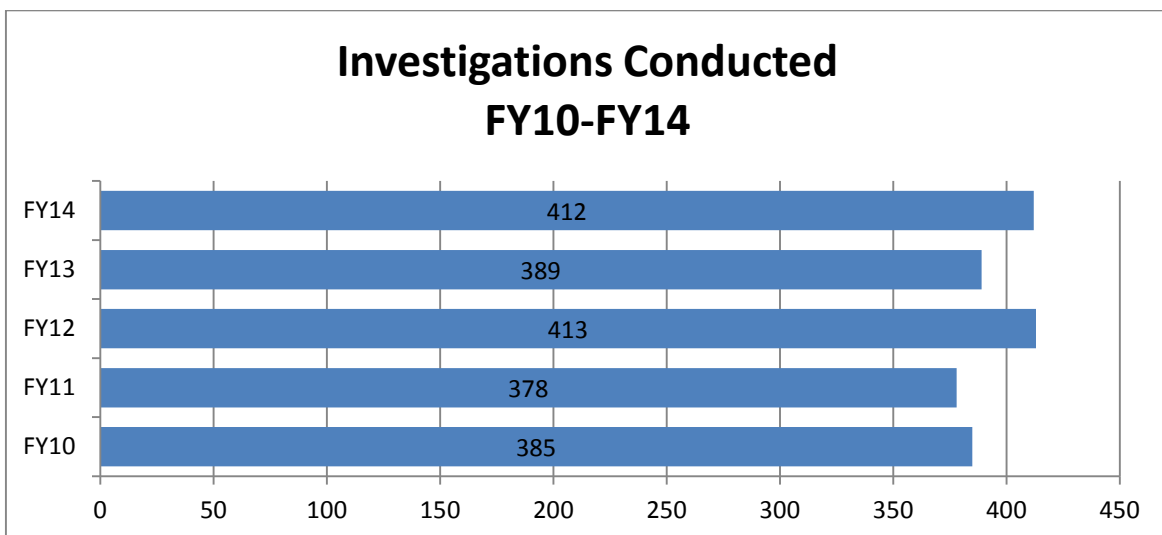
- Hours of fire investigation training.
- Hours of fire code training.
- Number of contacts provided with safety education materials.
- Number of hours of fire sprinkler inspection training.

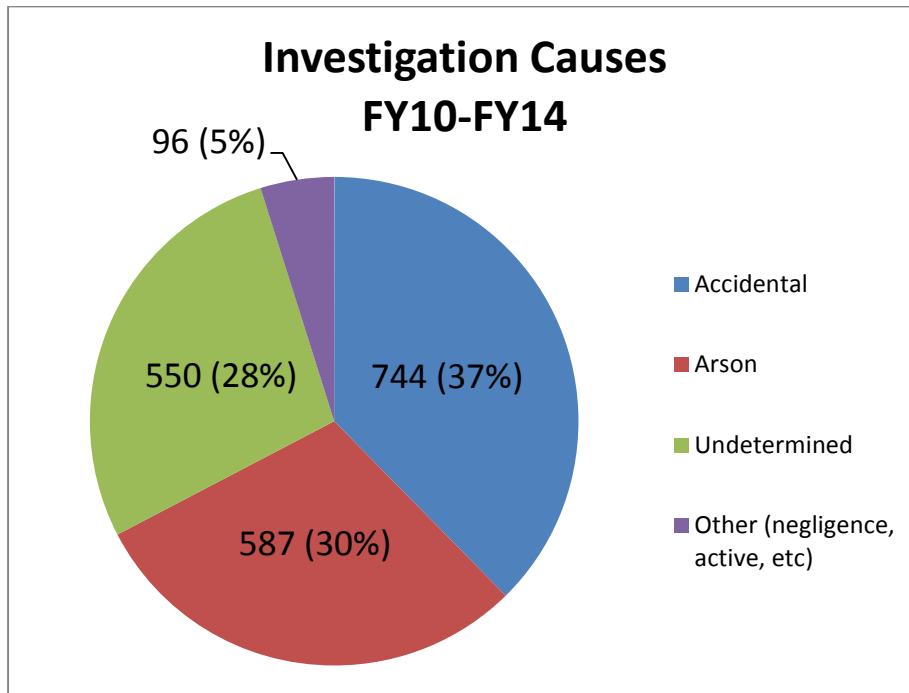
## Incident Investigations

The SFMD conducts fire investigations when requested by local officials anywhere in the state. Division investigators are typically requested for fatal and serious-injury fires, arson fires, explosions, large dollar-loss fires, and any time local resources aren't sufficient. SFMD investigators work with county and regional investigation teams, insurance company investigators, and local, state and federal agencies.

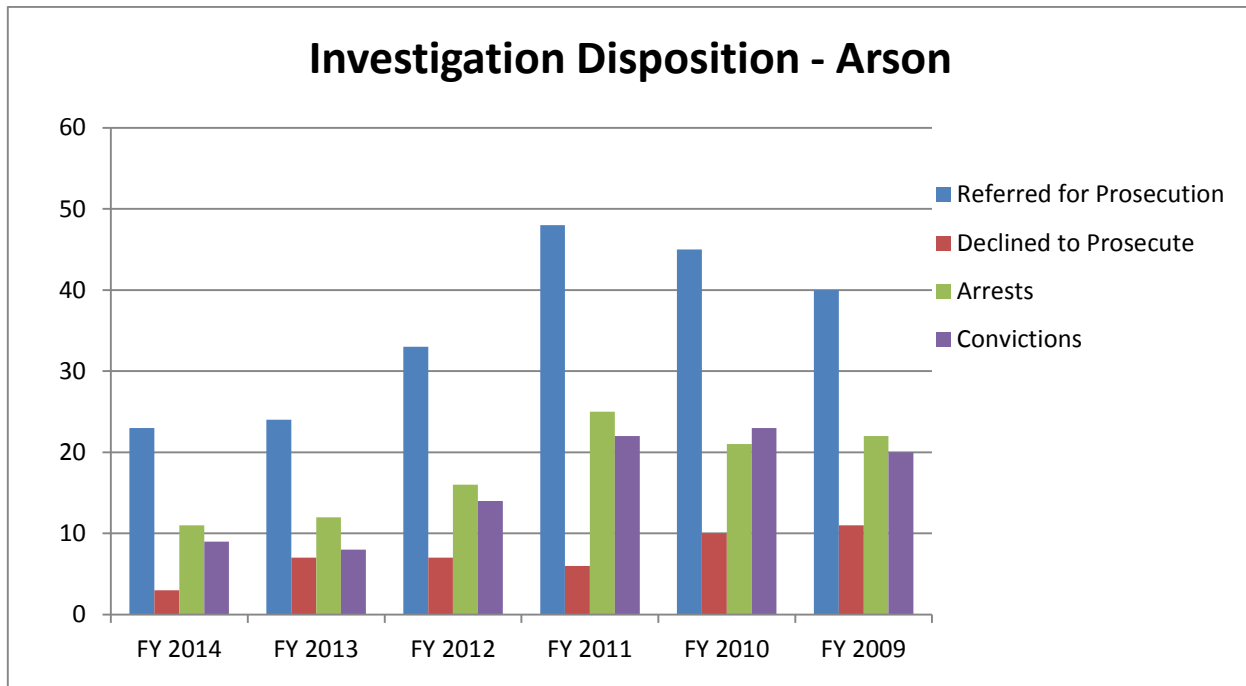
### Performance Measures

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





Case development and prosecution in arson cases often takes time. As illustrated in the following graph, the number of prosecutions, arrests and convictions tend to increase as cases mature.



## Fire Safety Account Revenues and Expenditures:

For a complete report on this account, go to:

<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/co/programs/fire-service-advisory-committee/Pages/default.aspx>.