



Legislative Report

2024 Report on Minnesota Fusion Center Activities

February 15, 2025

Contents

- Introduction 3
- Background 4
- Minnesota Fusion Center 2024 activities..... 6
- Operating budget, staff and duties 6
 - Staff and duties 7
- Minnesota Fusion Center publications 8
- Audit activities 8
 - 2024 audit findings 8
 - 2024 audit actions 8
- Data requests..... 9
- Tools utilized by the Minnesota Fusion Center 10
 - Surveillance and data analysis technologies 10
 - Commercial databases..... 10
 - Government databases 11
- Suspicious activity reporting..... 12
 - Minnesota law enforcement..... 13
 - Federal law enforcement..... 13
 - Out-of-state law enforcement 14
- Requests for information 14
- Federal agencies that shared or received data 14
- MNFC involvement with the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force..... 15
- Investigations aided by MNFC use of suspicious activity reporting and requests for information 15

Introduction

Minnesota Statute 299C.055 requires the superintendent of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety's Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) to prepare an annual report by Feb. 15 for the public and the legislature on Minnesota Fusion Center (MNFC) activity for the preceding calendar year.

The report is to include general information about the MNFC; the types of activities it monitors; the scale of information it collects; the local, state and federal agencies with which it shares information; and the quantifiable benefits it produces. None of the reporting requirements in this section supersede Chapter 13 or any other state or federal law. The superintendent must report on activities for the preceding calendar year unless another time period is specified. The report must include the following information, to the extent allowed by other laws:

- The MNFC's operating budget for the current biennium, number of staff and staff duties.
- The number of publications generated and an overview of the type of information provided in the publications, including products such as law enforcement briefs, partner briefs, risk assessments, threat assessments and operational reports.
- A summary of audit findings for the MNFC and what corrective actions were taken pursuant to audits.
- The number of data requests received by the MNFC and a general description of those requests.
- The types of surveillance and data analysis technologies utilized by the MNFC, such as artificial intelligence or social media analysis tools.
- A description of the commercial and governmental databases utilized by the MNFC to the extent permitted by law.
- The number of suspicious activity reports (SARs) received and processed by the MNFC.
- The number of SARs received and processed by the MNFC that were converted into BCA case files, referred to the FBI or referred to local law enforcement agencies.
- The number of SARs received and processed by the MNFC that involve an individual on the Terrorist Screening Center watch list.
- The number of requests for information (RFIs) that the MNFC received from law enforcement agencies and the number of responses to federal requests for RFIs.
- The names of the federal agencies the MNFC received data from or shared data with.
- The names of the agencies that submitted SARs.
- A summary description of the MNFC's activities with the Joint Terrorism Task Force.
- The number of investigations aided by the MNFC's use of SARs and RFIs.

The report shall be provided to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees of the House of Representatives and Senate with jurisdiction over data practices and public safety issues, and shall be posted on the MNFC website.

This requirement was passed into law in 2023 and thus the report issued regarding 2024 activities on Feb. 15, 2025, is the second annual report.

This report contains information pertaining to MNFC activity occurring from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2024.

Background

The MNFC operates as the only fusion center recognized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for the state of Minnesota. The objective of the MNFC is to serve as a mechanism through which government, law enforcement, public safety and private sector entities can unite to protect the homeland through the efficient and appropriate information sharing. The MNFC's mission is to collect, evaluate, analyze and disseminate information regarding criminal, terrorist and all-hazards activity in Minnesota, while complying with state and federal law to ensure the rights and privacy of all. A process of information collection, integration, evaluation, analysis and dissemination is used for law enforcement purposes in the interest of public safety. The information is made available to law enforcement agencies and certain other entities consistent with Minn. Stat. Chapter 13, 28 CFR part 23, and other applicable state and federal law.

The MNFC may handle both classified and unclassified information related to public safety and all-hazards originating from international law enforcement agencies, federal, state, local, tribal and territorial (F-SLTI) agencies in the United States, entities representing the [16 DHS Cybersecurity Infrastructure and Security Agency \(CISA\) critical sector and key resources sectors \(CIKRs\)](#), as well as information that is publicly available. The MNFC also may receive information reported directly from the public via publicly available reporting methods.

All information handled by the MNFC:

- Is relevant to a lawful investigation or prosecution of an individual(s) or organization suspected of being involved in the support, planning or commission of criminal or terrorism related conduct or activity.

OR

- Meets the ISE-SAR Functional Standards¹ identifying pre-operational behaviors that are criminal in nature and have historically been associated with terrorism.

OR

¹ The Information Sharing Environment (ISE) Functional Standard (FS) version 1.5.5 identifies 16 pre-operational behaviors that are criminal in nature either because they are inherently criminal (e.g., breach, theft, sabotage) or because they are being engaged in to further a terrorism operation (e.g., testing or probing of security, observation/surveillance, materials acquisition). The preoperational behavioral criteria and categories are listed in Part B of this Functional Standard, beginning on page 41: https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/15_0223_NSI_ISE-Functional-Standard-SAR.pdf

- Is lawfully obtained and will develop or further the understanding and analysis of threats posed to Minnesota.

AND

- Was obtained in accordance to F-SLTT laws and regulations.

The activity MNFC conducts directly and positively impacts public safety, both within Minnesota and beyond, as analysts and agents share information across jurisdictions in real-time during critical events, facilitate cooperation amongst F-SLTT entities to mitigate threats, and provide assessments upon request for large-scale special events. The MNFC works in close cooperation with state, county and local law enforcement agencies in supporting security operations for sensitive or high-profile events such as the Minnesota State Fair and high-profile court proceedings, and in facilitating efficient information-sharing among authorities responding to critical incidents that threaten public safety, such as illicit street racing incidents or threats of targeted violence against individuals or institutions.

Minnesota Fusion Center 2024 activities

MNFC staff coordinated and collaborated with both law enforcement and private sector partners throughout 2024 to address emerging and ongoing threats to Minnesota public safety. To ensure open lines of communication, MNFC facilitated recurrent briefings for Minnesota police chiefs, sheriffs and emergency managers, while doing the same for private sector entities on an as-needed basis.

More than 100 Minnesota entities — primarily schools and libraries — were subjects of phoned in bomb threats in early 2024. MNFC served as the pivot point in fielding incident reports, collating data and coordinating communication to aid in threat mitigation with local, state and federal law enforcement. MNFC briefed the U. S. attorney's office and the Joint Terrorism Task Force on all intelligence gathered to aid apprehension and prosecution.

MNFC conducted an assessment of vulnerabilities, risk and threats for a large-scale, multi-day event drawing attendees from across the nation to the Twin Cities Metro Area.

MNFC assisted state and local law enforcement in navigating the heightened threat environment in Minnesota during the 2024 election season by identifying and assessing threat reporting and notifying law enforcement when necessary to mitigate credible risks.

In addition, MNFC efforts in 2024 specific to Threat to Life² (TTL) reporting directly benefited Minnesota public safety, as coordination with local, county and federal law enforcement resulted in imminent threat mitigation.

Since the FBI began its TTL initiative in October 2020, the MNFC has received and processed 229 tips, 130 of them from 2024 alone. Of the 130 TTL tips received in 2024, 72 were related to a school threat. This compares with 2023 when there were a total of 13 TTLs.

Operating budget, staff and duties

The Minnesota Fusion Center had an operating budget of \$4,154,222.78 for the 2024 fiscal year. This included a \$90,000 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant, a \$540,000 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant, and a \$700,659 Targeted Violence Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) grant. Funding covers the costs of employees, training, supplies, vehicles (including fuel and maintenance) and radios.

² Threat to Life (TTL) is defined as an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to any person; as such, they involve threats to kill or seriously injure others or oneself. Examples of TTLs include, but are not limited to, threats to public safety, crisis calls, active shooters, and threats to law enforcement. The FBI's TTL initiative, via the FBI National Threat Operation Center (NTOC), began in October 2020. Upon receipt of each TTL tip, MNFC staff coordinate responses with FBI Minneapolis, including but not limited to: connecting with local law enforcement, locating derogatory or concerning information related to the TTL subject, submitting preservation letters and subpoenaing subscriber information.

Staff and duties

The MNFC is a unit within the Criminal Information Operations Section (CIOS) of the BCA Investigative Services division. A special agent in charge provides administrative and operational oversight of the CIOS and functions as director of the MNFC. The director is supported by one assistant special agent in charge, herein referred to as the deputy director of the MNFC. Below are the positions within the MNFC.

- **One special agent in charge, serving as the director of the MNFC:** Directs MNFC staff and operations, coordinating, planning, and managing communication with federal, state, municipal, military, tribal and private sector entities.
- **Two assistant special agents in charge:** one serving as deputy director of the MNFC, and both providing operational oversight for the Minnesota Fusion Center and the Behavioral Threat Assessment and Management (BTAM) team³ for the State of Minnesota.
- **Three special agents:** two assigned to FBI Minneapolis (one for cybercrime and one for the Joint Terrorism Task Force) and one assigned to BTAM.
- **One operations manager:** Serves as the privacy, civil rights and civil liberties officer; as a security liaison; and as the state point-of-contact for people in Minnesota holding security clearances with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis. The operations manager coordinates analyst staff assignments and work processes while overseeing the production of intelligence.
- **Seven criminal intelligence analysts:** Serve as analysts⁴ in the following capacities:
 - Provide investigative analytical assistance to BCA agents as well as state, local, tribal, territorial and federal law enforcement nationwide.
 - Support DHS-designated critical infrastructure and key resources within the state of Minnesota.
 - Develop state-level intelligence questions and coordinate with national-level partners to work collectively on information requirements for the state and federal government, including liaising with F-SLTT entities.

Minnesota Fusion Center publications

The MNFC produced and disseminated the following types and numbers of publications during the reporting period:

- Law enforcement briefs: 28.
- Partner briefs: 47.
- Assessments: 20.
- Operational reports: 26.

³ The Minnesota BTAM team is federally funded through the DHS Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) grant program. The Minnesota BTAM team works collaboratively with the MNFC, specifically on efforts related to SAR and TTL reporting the MNFC receives and assesses. Per grant requirements, BTAM must review every TTL the MNFC receives, as well as any SAR indicative of an individual on the pathway to violence. In doing so, BTAM identifies threatening and/or concerning behavior within the received reporting and coordinates with the appropriate local agency to craft and carry out threat mitigation efforts.

⁴ Five of the seven MNFC analysts have additional, collateral responsibilities.

In addition, the MNFC processed 117 Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) alerts — a 62.5 percent increase over 2023. It also evaluated 130 Threat to Life (TTL) incidents — coordinating directly with state, local and federal law enforcement entities both inside and outside of Minnesota to facilitate legal process and locate the subject of concern. This reflects a 136 percent increase in TTL incidents evaluated by the MNFC over the prior year.

There are 80 DHS-recognized fusion centers nationwide. The MNFC is one of 32 fusion centers that evaluates TTL incident reports.

Audit activities

Recognizing the need for accuracy and accountability, the MNFC undertakes an internal audit to measure adherence to policy, procedure and best practices, and to identify deficiencies that should be addressed. Because regular audits are essential to maintaining best practices and accountability, the MNFC repeats this audit on an annual basis. The MNFC conducted an audit in December 2024.

Additionally, all staff assigned to the MNFC, civilian and sworn, are required to complete annual privacy, civil rights and civil liberties training, including training specific to suspicious activity, civil rights protection and information handling. The DHS Privacy Office and the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties led this training for MNFC staff in 2024.

The MNFC privacy policy identifies five categories of data requests — RFIs, SARs, TSC notifications, TTL notifications, and “See it, Say it, Send it” (S3) reporting.⁵ All categories were audited.

The 2024 audit consisted of a two-part review by the privacy officer and another employee of MNFC data dated between Jan. 1, 2020, and Dec. 31, 2024, and categorized as an RFI, SAR, TSC, TTL or S3. Reviewed data were randomly selected from each data request category, via the use of a random number generator, to determine which entries would be reviewed for compliance with the MNFC privacy policy and Minnesota Statute Chapter 13, 28 CFR Part 23.

2024 audit findings

In the first part of this audit, the privacy officer reviewed data from each month of each calendar year — a total of 229 data entries — all of which were determined compliant.

A second review drawn from the privacy officer’s audit entries consisted of an evaluation of four entries per data request category. In this second part of the audit, a total of 86 entries were reviewed and all were deemed compliant.

2024 audit actions

During their review, auditors located one data entry that lacked content. Upon further review, it was determined that MNFC received a public tip via the S3 platform; however, the tip lacked content. The analyst who processed this public tip logged it in the database, adhering to MNFC’s best practices that emphasize transparency and thoroughness in handling all information, even in the absence of content.

⁵ See: <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/Pages/bca-tip-app.aspx>

During 2024, the MNFC purged 1,379 records to comply with MNFC privacy policy and Minnesota Statute Chapter 13, 28 CFR Part 23 standards.

Data requests

The BCA received 13 requests for MNFC data during this reporting period.

- February 2024: Inquiry into whether a spill of polychlorinated biphenyls from a Great River Energy transformer in Elk River, Minn., was reported.
- April 2024:
 - Request for any records prepared, received, transmitted, collected and/or maintained by MNJAC (the prior acronym for the MNFC) related to a private person.
 - Request for records sufficient to show all self-reported Assessment Profile System records related to MNFC management, operations and certification of compliance regarding any grant.
- May 2024: Request for any and all Multi-Agency Command Center reports on civil unrest from 2020.
- June 2024: Request for any and all data on four private persons.
- August 2024:
 - Request for audio records and emails related to the COVID-19 hotline.
 - Request for emails and reports related to the COVID-19 hotline.
- September 2024:
 - Request for the number of school threats received by BCA since Aug. 20, 2024, and the number of school threats the BCA investigated between Aug. 20 and Sept. 13, 2023.
 - Inquiry regarding the number of schools targeted with a violent threat from fall 2023 through September 2024. This same request inquired into whether MNFC maintains separate data from swatting/hoax calls versus social media threats.
 - Request for intelligence bulletins/summaries mentioning “Tren de Aragua.”
 - Request for copies of all closed investigative case files including, but not limited to: affidavits, warrants, subpoenas, investigative summaries, standardized forms, finalized investigative reports, and any other related documentation or materials associated with investigations pertaining to, or mentioning, 'voter fraud,' 'ballot fraud,' 'ballot stuffing,' 'ballot mules,' 'election fraud,' 'voter suppression,' 'illegal voting,' 'vote tampering,' 'vote harvesting,' 'absentee ballot fraud,' 'mail-in ballot fraud,' 'election interference,' 'electoral fraud,' 'double voting,' 'voting irregularities,' 'voter intimidation,' 'illegal absentee ballots,' 'unlawful voting,' 'false voter registrations,' 'dead voters,' or 'ineligible voters.'

- October 2024: Request for all advisories, SARs, tips, intelligence briefs, intel reports, leads information or data, maps, bulletins, BOLOs, and joint bulletins from Oct. 7, 2023, to Oct. 14 2023, regarding an alleged pro-Hamas "day of jihad" or "day of rage."
- December 2024: Request for a list of all Minnesota counties that reported threats (bomb threats or other threats) between Nov. 1 and Nov. 15, 2024; the county department that was the subject of the threat; and a description of the nature of each threat. The same request also sought a description of the response to each threat (evacuation, bomb search, etc.), and surveillance footage of any evacuations or response to the threats.

Tools utilized by the Minnesota Fusion Center

Surveillance and data analysis technologies

The MNFC utilizes the following types of surveillance and data analysis technologies:

- First Alert: A social media tool that alerts analysts in real-time about breaking news alerts, high-impact events, and emerging risks via open sources⁶ to better inform first responders in threat mitigation and response.
- Fusus: A video platform integrating public and private real-time video to enhance public safety and investigations assets for law enforcement, first responders and private security personnel while informing decisions to maintain safety.
- Bridge4PS: A secure information sharing system that local, state and federal law enforcement entities use to communicate and share data.

Commercial databases

The following is a list of commercial databases used by the MNFC:

- TLO: An open-source investigative and risk management platform with access to public and proprietary data for investigatory purposes.
- CLEAR: An open-source investigative and risk management platform with access to public and proprietary data. The platform offers advanced search and analytics capabilities to help users locate people, assets and businesses efficiently for law enforcement investigatory purposes.
- ACISS: A records management system for the organization and dissemination of information collected and utilized by law enforcement and other investigative organizations for investigatory purposes.
- Ancestry.com: An open-source genealogical website.

⁶ Open source information is that which is publicly available, further defined as "information that has been published or broadcast for public consumption, is accessible online or otherwise to the public, is available to the public by subscription or purchase, could be seen or heard by any casual observer, is made available at a meeting open to the public, or is obtained by visiting any place or attending any event that is open to the public," by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) in the 2011 "Civil Liberties and Privacy Guidance for Intelligence Community Professionals: Properly Obtaining and Using Publicly Available Information" guide: https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/CLPO/CLPO%20Publication_Publicly%20Available%20Information_July%202011%20-%20Public%20Release%20Version.pdf

- ISO Claimsearch: An open-source, comprehensive database containing vital information on property, casualty, and automobile claims, including physical damage, theft and salvage information.
- ODMAP: An open-source, web-based database that allows local and state public safety and public health organizations to report suspected drug overdose events within their jurisdiction and to track the occurrence and approximate location of those events.
- Spotlight: An open-source victim identification tool used by law enforcement to aid in juvenile sex trafficking investigations.
- Whooster: A platform that integrates open-source intelligence data with private data sources to deliver up-to-date, reliable and actionable information needed for public safety, regulatory and privacy concerns.
- Carfax for Law Enforcement: A database containing vehicle history data.
- Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium: A global terrorism database containing reporting from international sources detailing information and analyses of terrorist groups and activities.

Government databases

The following is a list of government databases used by the MNFC:

- Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos: A database containing booking photos. Access is limited to law enforcement.
- Statewide Supervision System: A database containing statewide corrections and supervision information, accessible only to law enforcement.
- Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal: A portal to obtain local, state and federal law enforcement reporting.
- DVS Access: A database containing information related to registered drivers and vehicles.
- Southwest Border Transaction Record Analysis Center: A centralized searchable database of financial transactions of global money services businesses.
- PACER: A database containing federal court records.
- Minnesota Predatory Offender Registry: A law enforcement database containing information about registered predatory offenders.
- Minnesota Government Access (MGA): A database containing electronic court records and documents for cases in Minnesota district courts.
- Minnesota Crime Alert Network (MNCAN): A communications network that enables law enforcement agencies to quickly alert the public.
- Archive Services: A database containing records of Minnesota law enforcement's previous queries related to registered vehicles and drivers.
- DICE/DEASIL: A federal database that offers either alert de-confliction or investigative de-confliction.

Suspicious activity reporting

In 2024, the MNFC received and processed 583 SARs. Among them:

- 119 were converted into BCA case files.
- 168 were referred to the FBI.
- 41 were referred to local agencies.

In addition, of the 583 SARs received and processed by the MNFC, 12 involved an individual on the TSC watch list.

The following law enforcement agencies submitted SARs to the MNFC during this reporting period.

Minnesota law enforcement

- Alexandria Police Department
- Annandale Police Department
- Anoka County Sheriff's Office
- Apple Valley Police Department
- Blaine Police Department
- Bloomington Police Department
- Brainerd Police Department
- Burnsville Police Department
- Cambridge Police Department
- Carver County Sheriff's Office
- Centennial Lakes Police Department
- Champlin Police Department
- Chaska Police Department
- Chisago County Sheriff's Office
- Cold Springs Police Department
- Cook County Sheriff's Office
- Coon Rapids Police Department
- Cottage Grove Police Department
- Crookston Police Department
- Crow Wing County Sheriff's Office
- Dakota County Sheriff's Office
- Detroit Lakes Police Department
- Duluth Police Department
- East Grand Forks Police Department
- Eden Prairie Police Department
- Edina Police Department
- Elk River Police Department
- Ely Police Department
- Fergus Falls Police Department
- Fillmore County Sheriff's Office
- Freeborn County Sheriff's Office
- Fridley Police Department
- Goodhue County Sheriff's Office
- Hennepin County Sheriff's Office
- Hubbard County Sheriff's Office
- Inver Grove Heights Police Department
- Jackson County Sheriff's Office
- Kanabec County Sheriff's Office
- Kandiyohi County Sheriff's Office
- Lac Qui Parle County Sheriff's Office
- Lake City Police Department
- Lakeville Police Department
- Lyon County Sheriff's Office
- Mankato Police Department
- Maple Grove Police Department
- Maplewood Police Department
- Minneapolis Police Department
- Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Reserve
- Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
- Minnesota State Fair Police Department
- Minnesota State Patrol
- Minnetonka Police Department
- Moorhead Police Department
- Morrison County Sheriff's Office
- Mower County Sheriff's Office
- MSP Airport Police Department
- Murray County Sheriff's Office
- New Brighton Police Department
- New York Mills Police Department
- Nicollet County Sheriff's Office
- North Branch Police Department
- Northfield Police Department
- Oak Park Heights Police Department

- Oakdale Police Department
- Olmstead County Sheriff's Office
- Ottertail County Sheriff's Office
- Owatonna Police Department
- Pennington County Sheriff's Office
- Pequot Lakes Police Department
- Pine County Sheriff's Office
- Plainview Police Department
- Plymouth Police Department
- Prairie Island Tribal Police Department
- Red Wing Police Department
- Redwood County Sheriff's Office
- Redwood Falls Police Department
- Richfield Police Department
- Rochester Police Department
- Rogers Police Department
- Rosemount Police Department
- Roseville Police Department
- St. Cloud Police Department
- St. Louis County Sheriff's Office
- St. Louis Park Police Department
- St. Paul Police Department
- Shakopee Police Department
- Spring Lake Park Police Department
- Todd County Sheriff's Office
- University of Minnesota Police Department
- Wadena County Sheriff's Office
- Waseca County Sheriff's Office
- Washington County Sheriff's Office
- Wayzata Police Department
- West Hennepin Public Safety Department
- West St. Paul Police Department
- Winona County Sheriff's Office
- Winona Police Department
- Woodbury Police Department
- Wright County Sheriff's Office
- Wyoming Police Department

Federal law enforcement

- DHS
- FBI
- U.S. Marshals Service
- United States Capitol Police (USCP)
- United States Secret Service (USSS)
- United States Coast Guard

Out-of-state law enforcement

- Central California Intelligence Center
- Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center
- Nebraska Information Analysis Center
- North Dakota State and Local Intelligence Center
- Oklahoma Department of Public Safety
- South Dakota Fusion Center

Requests for information

During this reporting period, the MNFC received 992 requests for information (RFI) related to criminal investigations from F-SLTT law enforcement entities including those in Minnesota, outside of Minnesota, and outside of the United States. Federal entities submitted 96 RFIs to the MNFC in 2024.

Federal agencies that shared or received data

The MNFC received data from or shared data with the following federal agencies in 2024:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Department of Defense Criminal Investigative Service
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
 - Office of Inspector General (OIG)
 - U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - FBI
 - INTRPOL Washington
 - U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)
 - U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF)
 - U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 - Office of Inspector General (OIG)
 - Federal Protective Services (FPS)
 - Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
 - Intelligence & Analysis (I&A)
 - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency (CISA)
 - USSS
 - Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of Inspector General (OIG)
- U.S. Department of Interior Office of Inspector General (OIG)
- U.S. Department of Labor
- U.S. Department of Treasury
 - Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
 - Office of Inspector General Office of Investigations (TIG)
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General (OIG)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)
- USCP

MNFC involvement with the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force

As noted above, there are three agent positions assigned to the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force. These agents work cases involving different aspects of terrorism.

Investigations aided by MNFC use of SARs and RFIs

The MNFC processed 992 RFIs and 583 SARs in 2024, and took action on 130 TTIs and 105 TSCs in 2024, for a total of 1,810 investigations aided.

In addition, the MNFC disseminated information throughout the year intended to facilitate situational awareness amongst law enforcement and private sector partners about emerging threat tactics, criminal and/or terrorist trends occurring beyond the State of Minnesota, and indicators to report to law enforcement. The value of these activities to investigative efforts and overall safety in Minnesota cannot be quantified.

