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# Minnesota Fusion Center Activities

2025 legislative report

February 15, 2026

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# Introduction

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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 Threat 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 number of tips received through the Department of Public Safety's anonymous threat reporting system, including the See it, Say it, Send It application and the number of those tips that the MNFC processed.
- The number of active shooter incident reports received from school districts pursuant to section 121A.06, subdivision 2a, paragraph (b); a summary of the reports; and the number of

reports that were converted into BCA case files, that were referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or that were referred to local law enforcement agencies.

The report is 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.

This report contains information pertaining to MNFC activity occurring Jan. 1-Dec. 31.

## Background

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The MNFC operates as the only fusion center recognized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for the state of Minnesota. The MNFC serves as a mechanism through which government, law enforcement, public safety and private sector entities can unite to protect the homeland through 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 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 Information Sharing Environment (ISE) Functional Standards (FS) identifying pre-operational behaviors that are criminal in nature (e.g., breach, theft, sabotage) and have historically been associated with terrorism (e.g., testing or probing of security, observation/surveillance, materials acquisition).

OR

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

AND

- Was obtained in accordance with federal, state, local, tribal and territorial (F-SLTT) partner 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 supporting security operations for sensitive or high-profile events, such as the Minnesota State Fair and high-profile court proceedings. The MNFC also facilitates efficient information-sharing among authorities responding to critical incidents and emergent threats that detrimentally impact public safety, such as threats of targeted violence against individuals or institutions.

# Minnesota Fusion Center 2025 activities

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MNFC staff coordinated and collaborated with law enforcement and private sector partners throughout 2025 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.

The MNFC assisted law enforcement entities at F-SLTT levels in 2025, including those within and beyond Minnesota borders as well as international law enforcement agencies, with a variety of requests for service (RFS). This included facilitating requests for information (RFI) related to criminal investigations, evaluating threat to life (TTL)<sup>1</sup> reporting, processing Threat Screening Center (TSC) notifications, developing assessments for special events occurring within local jurisdictions and operational support for special events or emerging critical incidents.

MNFC developed a variety of written and oral products to inform private sector partners as well as state, local, tribal, territorial and federal law enforcement entities of the evolving threat landscape.

## Operating budget, staff and duties

The MNFC had an operating budget of \$4,154,222.78 for the 2025 fiscal year. This included a \$150,000 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant and a \$690,000 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant. Funding covered the costs of employees, training, supplies, vehicles (including fuel and maintenance) and radios.

### 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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, 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.

- **One special agent in charge, serving as the director of the MNFC:** Directs MNFC staff and operations by coordinating, planning and managing communication with federal, state, municipal, military, tribal and private sector entities.
- **One assistant special agent in charge (ASAIC):** Serves as deputy director of the MNFC. One additional ASAIC position remains vacant.
- **Four special agents:** Assigned to FBI Minneapolis.
- **One operations manager:** Coordinates analyst staff assignments and work processes while overseeing the production of intelligence.
- **Criminal intelligence analysts:** Analyst staffing fluctuated between seven and 13 in 2025. One additional analyst position remains vacant. Analysts<sup>2</sup> serve in the following capacities:
  - Provide investigative analytical assistance to BCA agents as well as federal, state, local, tribal and territorial (F-SLTT) 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 406 products in 2025. Product descriptions and quantities are as follows:

- Formal intelligence products (148) are finished intelligence products, whether analytical or non-analytical in nature, that the MNFC developed and disseminated in some capacity. In 2025 they included:
  - **3 after action reports (AAR):** Document and analyze actions taken during a response or event, identifying lessons learned, strengths, gaps and future improvements.
  - **31 assessments:** Identify and evaluate threats, risks and vulnerabilities, and are developed at the request of another agency.
  - **4 briefing notes (BN):** A written recap or companion document to a stakeholder verbal briefing to ensure understanding and continuity across agencies.
  - **11 briefings:** Slide deck or working notes utilized to verbally convey information to stakeholders.
  - **6 Cyber Activity Alerts (CAA):** Delivers timely, tactical notifications about specific cyber events or observations. They intend to enable immediate awareness or defensive action.
  - **4 Cyber Intelligence Notes (CIN):** Provides strategic or contextualized analysis of cyber threats, trends or adversary behaviors. CINs are intended to inform decision-

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<sup>2</sup> Five of the seven MNFC analysts have additional, collateral responsibilities.

making, increase situational awareness and connect data points to a broader narrative.

- **5 Collection Support Primers (CSP):** A mechanism for collecting information in support of a priority.
- **3 Domain Threat Assessments (DTA):** A geographically focused assessment of threats.
- **22 Intelligence Notes (IN):** A situational awareness bulletin notifying stakeholders with a need-to-know of an emerging or ongoing threat.
- **6 Joint Intelligence Bulletins (JIB):** An intelligence bulletin between the MNFC and at least one other agency.
- **4 Reference Aids (RA):** A static information resource intended to educate stakeholders on items such as indicators, processes or adversary profiles.
- **29 Situation Reports (SitRep):** Timely and structured updates on operational, tactical or strategic developments related to an operation
- **1 Threat Snapshot (TS):** Concise, topical summaries of threat activity, trends or patterns of concern. Information appearing in a TS may be linked thematically, geographically, or temporally.
- **19 Public Safety and Security (PSS) bulletins:** A weekly collation of recent local, national and international public safety news curated for Minnesota's law enforcement community.
- **250 Daily Morning Reports:** A daily collation of recent local, national and international public safety news curated for Minnesota public safety leadership.
- **8 Threat Liaison Officer Program<sup>3</sup> (TLO) courses:** Courses provide TLOs across Minnesota's law enforcement, public safety, critical infrastructure and private sector communities with information relevant to current and emerging threats as well as relevant national and international trend data. Courses are structured in a manner to provide initial certification or re-certification as well as a continuing training series to deepen understanding of specific threat vectors.

In addition, the MNFC processed 106 Threat Screening Center (TSC) alerts — a 4.76 percent decrease over 2024. The MNFC also evaluated 83 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 36.92 percent decrease in TTL incidents reported to and evaluated by the MNFC over the prior year.

There are 81 DHS-recognized fusion centers nationwide. The MNFC is one of 32 fusion centers that evaluates TTL incident reports.

## Audit activities

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<sup>3</sup> See: <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/investigative-services/mn-fusion-center-mnfc/mn-fusion-center-tlo-program>

Recognizing the need for accuracy and accountability, the MNFC undertakes an annual internal audit to measure adherence to policy, procedure and best practices, to identify deficiencies that should be addressed, and to maintain accountability. The MNFC conducted an audit in December 2025.

Additionally, all staff assigned to or who otherwise support 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, information handling and 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 23.

The MNFC privacy policy identifies four categories of data requests — RFIs, TTLs, TSC and SARs. In addition to these categories, auditors also assess tip reporting.<sup>4</sup>

The 2025 audit consisted of a two-part review by the privacy officer and another employee of MNFC. During each review, auditors assessed data dated from Jan. 1, 2021, to Dec. 31, 2025, that were categorized as an RFI, TTL, TSC, SAR or tip. Data were selected from each data request category using 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.

## 2025 audit findings

In the first part of this audit, the privacy officer reviewed data from each month of each calendar year — a total of 219 data entries — all of which were determined to be 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.

## 2025 audit actions

During 2025, the MNFC purged 1,869 records to comply with MNFC privacy policy and Minnesota Statute Chapter 13, 28 CFR Part 23 standards.

## Data requests

The BCA received 27 requests for MNFC data during this reporting period, compared to 13 requests during the year prior. Twenty-two of these requests sought any MNFC data on a specific data subject. Descriptions for the remaining 15 data requests are as follows:

- All communications and all intelligence bulletins and intelligence products with DHS, ICE, FBI email addresses containing “trans” or “transgender” or “LGBTQ” or “Antifa.”
- All communications between BCA and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

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<sup>4</sup> See: <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/investigative-services/bca-tip-app>

- All emails and communications from MNFC regarding two private parties and an insurance provider.
- All records and communications related to the COVID-19 hotline from 2020 to 2021.
- Any agreements between MNFC and K-12 schools regarding threat assessments; any records that describe pro-Palestinian or anti-Israel protests, events or activism involving K-12 schools, universities or colleges, and a list of users within MNFC systems.
- Any alerts or messages pertaining to a specific data subject sent to a Minnesota county sheriff's office.
- Any communications or letters sent from MNFC to judges or court staff between Aug. 22-Sept. 8, 2025.
- Any data on a specific case (three requests).
- Data related to swatting calls for BCA from 2023 to 2025.
- Intelligence bulletins held by MNFC pertaining to the assassination of a private person.
- MNFC publications from 2023 to 2025.
- TSA list, data extractions, FBI tracking number, interagency transmissions, CIA tracking number and watchlist inclusion for a data subject.

## 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 sources<sup>5</sup> 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.

### 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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).

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

The MNFC limited intake of suspicious activity reports in 2025 to those aligned with the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative, a U.S. program standardizing how

federal, state, local, tribal and territorial partners share through the Information Sharing Environment (ISE) behaviors indicative of pre-operational terrorist planning, ensuring privacy and consistency in identifying threats. MNFC processed 89.52 percent fewer SARs in 2025 — processing 78 SARs in 2025 compared to 582 in 2024. Items previously reported as SARs were evaluated and determined not to meet the threshold for the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI-SAR); these were re-classified as tips.

Among the 78 SARs processed in 2025:

- Three were converted into BCA case files.
- 16 were referred to the FBI.
- 10 were referred to local law enforcement agencies.

None of the 78 SARs received and processed by the MNFC involved a watchlisted individual.

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

### **Minnesota law enforcement**

- Austin Police Department
- Bloomington Police Department
- Brooklyn Park Police Department
- Burnsville Police Department
- Hopkins Police Department
- Hennepin County Sheriff's Office
- Kittson County Sheriff's Office
- Maplewood Police Department
- Metro Transit Police Department
- Minneapolis Police Department
- Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
- Minnetonka Police Department
- Minnesota Department of Corrections
- Minnesota Fusion Center
- Minnesota State Patrol
- Moorhead Police Department
- Pennington County Sheriff's Office
- Plymouth Police Department
- Red Wing Police Department
- Shakopee Police Department
- St. Louis Park Police Department
- Washington County Sheriff's Office
- West St. Paul Police Department
- Woodbury Police Department

### **Federal law enforcement**

- FBI

## Out-of-state law enforcement

- Fargo Police Department
- Massachusetts Fusion Center

## Requests for information

During this reporting period, the MNFC received 1,452 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 86 RFIs to the MNFC in 2025. RFIs completed during 2025 reflect a 43.20 percent increase, as 1,014 were processed the previous year.

## Federal agencies that shared or received data

The MNFC received data from or shared data with the following federal agencies in 2025:

- Department of Defense (DOD) Army Criminal Investigations Division
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
  - U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
  - FBI
  - INTERPOL Washington
  - U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)
  - U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF)
- 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)
  - U.S. Secret Service
  - Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
  - Customs and Border Protection
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- 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
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)
- National Counterterrorism Center

# MNFC involvement with the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force

Select MNFC personnel attend FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force Executive Board meetings and at times provide briefings for board members. Four special agents are assigned to the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force. Additionally, the MNFC allocates one analyst to work out of the FBI Minneapolis Field Office to share information and facilitate situational awareness amongst federal counterparts and task force officers.

## Active shooter threats and incidents at schools reports

In compliance with Minnesota statute section 121A.06, subdivision 2a, paragraph (b), school entities filed after action review reports for active shooter incidents and active shooter threats with the MNFC on 12 occasions. The reports were submitted between Dec. 19, 2025, and Feb. 23, 2026 for the reporting year 2025. One of these incidents resulted in an attack. Eleven of the 12 incidents were reported to local law enforcement.

### Incident overview

- These 12 incidents impacted 15 Minnesota school entities including charter, middle, secondary and high schools and one private school. The 12 incident reports indicate public schools were the target on nine occasions, public charter schools were targeted on two occasions, and one private school was targeted. Across all impacted facilities, 12th grade was the highest grade instructed.
- Reported incidents or threats are suspected to have targeted specific students or schools on two occasions and school personnel, students or schools (in general) on nine occasions. For one incident no specific victim was identified.
- Nearly all (11) of the reported incidents occurred on school property.
- The 12 incidents were reported to the school via the following entities: student (five); parent (two); law enforcement (two), anonymous reporting system, school staff member and weapons located on a student while on school property (one each).
- Across incidents, threats were communicated through a variety of modes including in-person (six); via social media (two); email, phone calls or possession of a weapon (one each). In the one instance that materialized to an attack, school personnel report no communication from the threat actor prior to attack.
- The nature of threats reported were firearm (10), edged weapon (one) or physical violence (one).
- Threat validity was determined to be the following:
  - The threat was confirmed in four instances in which a dangerous item was located or a person was identified.
  - The threat was confirmed in seven instances in which, while a person was identified, either school officials or law enforcement determined a lack of means to carry out the threat.

- The threat was unconfirmed in one instance in which no dangerous item was located and no person identified.

## Threat perpetrator and response

- The age of the threat perpetrator for reported incidents ranged between 13 and 21. In one incident, the threat perpetrator's age remains unknown.
- The threat perpetrator was most often (10) a student and enrolled at the impacted school (10). In these incidents, the student facilitating the threat faced a variety of actions including suspension, withdrawal, referral to mental health services and expulsion. None of the students suspected of facilitating reported threats were under active suspension or expulsion at the time of the incident.
- In one incident, the perpetrator was a former student of the targeted school.
- In two incidents, a person unaffiliated with the impacted school is suspected to have facilitated the threat. In these incidents:
  - Felony charges were filed against a student for posting threats of violence toward multiple high schools.
  - Law enforcement investigations determined the threat to be emanating from outside the United States.
- At the time of report submission, school entities reported a threat assessment had been started and or included law enforcement for nine of the 12 incidents, with the remaining three entities indicating they either had not yet started an assessment or did not have a threat assessment process in place.

## Impact

- School entities reported a variety of immediate costs resulting from these threats. These costs included:
  - Business interruption and operational costs such as lost classroom time or staffing hours.
  - Medical and healthcare costs such as emergency medical services or mental health support.
  - Property and infrastructure damage.
  - Emotional trauma to students, staff and parishioners.
  - Transportation costs.
  - No costs associated.
  - Unknown costs.
- Reported incidents impacted school security posture in a variety of ways including increasing or hardening security posture (six) through evacuations, holds, lockdowns or secure placements. There was no impact to security posture reported in six incidents.
- One report noted that the targeted school is working on a Federal Emergency Management Agency grant to upgrade the school's on-site security.

## Investigations aided by MNFC use of SARs and RFIs

The MNFC processed 1,452 RFIs and 78 SARs and reviewed and processed 83 TTLs and 106 TSCs in 2025 for a total of 1,719 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 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.

