

## Agency Purpose

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

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

We do this by focusing on:

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

## Core Functions

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

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

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

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

## Operations

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

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

## At A Glance

Over 270,000 vehicle registration renewals and payments were processed via self-service online transactions.

4,958 Driving While Impaired (DWI) arrests were made by the State Patrol in 2003.

12,521 cases were examined by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

More than 375 locally-based crime victim programs received funding, and provided services to approximately 190,000 individuals in FY 2004.

Percentage of traffic deaths that are alcohol related declined 38%.

475 fire investigations were conducted by the State Fire Marshal's Office in 2003. Two hundred three of these were determined to be arson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**911 Emergency Services/ARMER** oversees the 9-1-1 System standards; provides technical assistance to cities and counties to implement and improve 9-1-1; manages and distributes funds to provide for 9-1-1 service, and distributes funds for the regional public safety trunked radio system.

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

### Contact

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

Dollars in Thousands

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium 2006-07
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>General</b>					
Current Appropriation	70,084	69,592	69,592	69,592	139,184
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>70,084</b>	<b>69,592</b>	<b>70,468</b>	<b>70,450</b>	<b>140,918</b>
Change		0	876	858	1,734
% Biennial Change from 2004-05					0.9%
<b>State Government Spec Revenue</b>					
Current Appropriation	26,494	29,647	29,647	29,647	59,294
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>26,494</b>	<b>29,647</b>	<b>27,536</b>	<b>28,345</b>	<b>55,881</b>
Change		0	(2,111)	(1,302)	(3,413)
% Biennial Change from 2004-05					-0.5%
<b>Special Revenue</b>					
Current Appropriation	785	785	785	785	1,570
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1,179</b>
Change		0	(195)	(196)	(391)
% Biennial Change from 2004-05					-24.9%
<b>Trunk Highway</b>					
Current Appropriation	361	361	361	361	722
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>722</b>
Change		0	0	0	0
% Biennial Change from 2004-05					0%
<b>Environmental</b>					
Current Appropriation	49	49	49	49	98
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>98</b>
Change		0	0	0	0
% Biennial Change from 2004-05					0%
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	65,730	74,583	70,468	70,450	140,918
State Government Spec Revenue	22,855	28,994	27,536	28,345	55,881
Special Revenue	718	668	590	589	1,179
Trunk Highway	331	391	361	361	722
Environmental	49	49	49	49	98
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	1,650	1,596	1,583	1,583	3,166
State Government Spec Revenue	96	96	96	96	192
Special Revenue	11,851	13,648	10,318	10,163	20,481
Federal	104,729	154,890	88,234	87,934	176,168
Gift	60	13	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,069</b>	<b>274,928</b>	<b>199,235</b>	<b>199,570</b>	<b>398,805</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	32,786	36,748	35,752	35,761	71,513
Other Operating Expenses	45,974	71,907	53,133	53,210	106,343
Local Assistance	129,164	166,273	109,330	109,522	218,852
Other Financial Transactions	145	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	1,020	1,077	2,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,069</b>	<b>274,928</b>	<b>199,235</b>	<b>199,570</b>	<b>398,805</b>

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	2006-07
<b><i>Expenditures by Program</i></b>					
Homeland Security Emerg. Mgmt	69,448	109,947	65,105	64,937	130,042
Criminal Apprehension	42,926	53,859	47,942	47,650	95,592
Fire Marshal	3,901	4,269	3,927	3,914	7,841
Alcohol & Gambling Enforcement	2,530	2,765	2,648	2,648	5,296
Office Of Justice Programs	66,410	75,107	52,084	52,083	104,167
911 Emergency Services/Armer	22,854	28,981	27,529	28,338	55,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,069</b>	<b>274,928</b>	<b>199,235</b>	<b>199,570</b>	<b>398,805</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>481.8</b>	<b>502.3</b>	<b>481.3</b>	<b>463.6</b>	

**Budget Activities Included:**

- ⇒ Emergency Management Performance Grants
- ⇒ Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know
- ⇒ Nuclear Plant Preparedness

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

Program: HOMELAND SECURITY EMERG. MGMT

Program Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>General</b>					
Current Appropriation	2,854	2,854	2,854	2,854	5,708
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>5,708</b>
<b>Environmental</b>					
Current Appropriation	49	49	49	49	98
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>98</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	4,076	3,321	2,854	2,854	5,708
Environmental	49	49	49	49	98
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Special Revenue	1,573	1,525	2,358	2,190	4,548
Federal	63,750	105,052	59,844	59,844	119,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,448</b>	<b>109,947</b>	<b>65,105</b>	<b>64,937</b>	<b>130,042</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	3,427	4,320	3,976	4,078	8,054
Other Operating Expenses	5,084	14,229	5,741	5,550	11,291
Local Assistance	60,937	91,398	55,388	55,309	110,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,448</b>	<b>109,947</b>	<b>65,105</b>	<b>64,937</b>	<b>130,042</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Activity</u></b>					
Emerg. Mgmt. Performance Grts.	67,657	108,149	62,475	62,475	124,950
Nuclear Plant Preparedness	1,473	1,431	2,248	2,080	4,328
Em. Plan Comm. Right To Know	318	367	382	382	764
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,448</b>	<b>109,947</b>	<b>65,105</b>	<b>64,937</b>	<b>130,042</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) activity exists to develop and maintain the state's emergency management system and structure. EMPG enables the state to prepare for, respond to, and recover from major emergencies/disasters, as well as reduce/eliminate potential damage from future disasters. The federal government makes EMPG monies available to states on a 50-50-match basis.

**Population Served**

The EMPG activity serves local government (counties, cities, and townships), certain private, nonprofit entities, other state agencies, and the private sector.

**Services Provided**

Principal EMPG services include:

- ◆ coordinating state agency disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts;
- ◆ assisting local government with emergency plan development and providing training and onsite assistance;
- ◆ providing local financial assistance through a number of federal and state grant programs;
- ◆ coordinating with federal, state, and local governments and the private sector;
- ◆ providing a 24/7 central point of contact for receipt of emergency notifications and requests for assistance;
- ◆ coordinating the damage assessment process, preparing requests for federal and state disaster assistance, and administering disaster relief programs following presidential declarations; and
- ◆ reducing the potential for future disaster damage.

<u>Activity at a Glance</u>
◆ 16 presidential declarations for Minnesota since 1992
◆ 1,300 individual disaster declaration applicants (local governments, state agencies, and private, nonprofit entities) currently being served
◆ 110 training classes conducted, October 1999 to present
◆ 5,226 individuals trained, October 1999 to present
◆ \$77.1 million in total federal disaster assistance disbursed in FY 2002
◆ No disasters occurred in FY2003 or FY2004

**Historical Perspective**

As indicated above, the federal government makes EMPG grant monies available to states on a 50-50-match basis. The federal EMPG program has been in existence for over 40 years, with the objective of helping to ensure that states maintain at least minimal emergency management staff and capabilities. At one time, Minnesota's (federal) EMPG award was equal to the amount it requested. However, in recent years Minnesota's annual award has either remained constant or been reduced. As a result, the division has had to eliminate certain staff positions and reduce the amount of federal EMPG funding passed through to local governments.

**Key Measures**

**1. Preparation time for federal disaster assistance requests.**

The goal is that all federal disaster assistance requests will be prepared and submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) within 30 days of the event. This performance measure serves as an indicator of the division's responsiveness and timeliness in requesting federal aid following a major emergency/disaster. Preparation of requests for federal disaster assistance is a complex process. The likelihood that a request will be approved *decreases* as more time elapses between the disaster event and the submission of the request. Also, in times of disaster, it is imperative that assistance be provided to disaster victims, whether they are individual citizens, local governments, or private, nonprofit entities, as quickly as possible.

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT****Program: HOMELAND SECURITY EMERG. MGMT****Activity: EMERG. MGMT. PERFORMANCE GRTS.**

Narrative

Recent record of performance for submission of requests for federal assistance:

Federal Fiscal Year	Disaster Event	Original/Amended Requests Submitted Within 30 Days?	
		Yes	No
2000	<i>Original</i> presidential declaration (DR-1333) on 6/27/00 for (7) counties in southeast Minnesota, for flooding caused by excessive rainfall; declaration amended three times to add counties and/or to make some previously-declared counties eligible for other disaster assistance programs.	4	0
2001	<i>Original</i> presidential declaration (DR-1370) on 5/16/01 for 31 counties, for severe winter storms, flooding and tornadoes; declaration amended seven times to add counties and/or to make some previously-declared counties eligible for other disaster assistance programs.	8	0
2002	<i>Original</i> presidential declaration (DR-1419) on 6/14/02 for (one) county; declaration has been amended five times to add counties and/or to make some previously declared counties eligible for other disaster assistance programs.	6	0
2003	none		
2004	none		
<b>Total number/percentage of original/amended requests submitted for federal assistance:</b>		<b>18/100%</b>	<b>0/0%</b>

**2. The number of emergency management classes offered.**

Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will offer a minimum of 20 emergency management classes per year. These classes are an important tool for increasing the knowledge and skills of local and state emergency management personnel. The training provides practical information that personnel can use on a daily basis, and helps them to respond more effectively when major emergencies/disasters strike. In recent years, the annual Governor's Emergency Management Conference has been used very effectively as a venue for training large numbers of emergency management personnel in multiple subject areas.

Recent record of performance of the delivery of FEMA and state-developed emergency management training classes:

Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Classes	Number of Students
2000	35	1,313
2001	37	1,466
2002	38	2,447
2003	49	2,297

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations and federal funds.

**Contact**

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: HOMELAND SECURITY EMERG. MGMT**

Activity: EMERG. MGMT. PERFORMANCE GRTS.

Budget Activity Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium 2006-07
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	3,807	3,003	2,521	2,521	5,042
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Special Revenue	100	94	110	110	220
Federal	63,750	105,052	59,844	59,844	119,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,657</b>	<b>108,149</b>	<b>62,475</b>	<b>62,475</b>	<b>124,950</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	2,795	3,619	3,264	3,339	6,603
Other Operating Expenses	4,830	13,966	5,230	5,188	10,418
Local Assistance	60,032	90,564	53,981	53,948	107,929
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,657</b>	<b>108,149</b>	<b>62,475</b>	<b>62,475</b>	<b>124,950</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46.3</b>	

**Activity Description**

Nuclear plant preparedness exists to coordinate a variety of preparedness activities designed to ensure that both the state and local governments are prepared to respond effectively in the event of a nuclear power plant accident/incident. This activity was established by the legislature when two nuclear power plants in Minnesota began operating and there was the potential for an accident/incident that could affect the safety of citizens living adjacent to the plants. Special revenue from fees is collected from nuclear plant utilities to cover the costs associated with nuclear power plant preparedness.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ 36 counties could potentially be impacted by a nuclear power plant accident/incident.
- ◆ Federal regulations require each nuclear power plant to complete one full-scale emergency exercise per year.
- ◆ 12 state agencies are involved in annual nuclear power plant-related emergency planning and exercises.

**Population Served**

Nuclear plant preparedness serves, first of all, the population within the “Emergency Planning Zone” (EPZ) for the Prairie Island and the Monticello nuclear plants. The EPZ encompasses the counties and cities located within a 10-mile radius of each power plant. The EPZ for the Prairie Island plant includes Dakota County and Goodhue County, and the EPZ for the Monticello plant includes Sherburne and Wright County. It is those who reside within an EPZ that could potentially be affected by a radioactive release from a nuclear plant as the result of an accident/incident. Secondly, nuclear plant preparedness serves the population of the 36 counties that are located in the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ). The IPZ is that area in which there is the potential for contamination of foodstuffs should there be a radioactive release at the Prairie Island or Monticello plants. Lastly, this activity serves, indirectly, the entire state of Minnesota, because an accident/incident at either plant could impact all Minnesotans.

**Services Provided**

Principal Nuclear Plant Preparedness services include:

- ◆ coordinating state and local emergency planning relative to a potential power plant accident/incident;
- ◆ coordinating the development and implementation of a comprehensive, federally-evaluated emergency exercise involving multiple state agencies, local governments, and one of Minnesota’s nuclear plants each year;
- ◆ ensuring that the state Emergency Operations Center is maintained in a constant state of readiness for a potential plant accident/incident;
- ◆ administering grants to state agencies, cities, and counties that support and carry out nuclear plant preparedness and response activities;
- ◆ conducting annual training for state agencies; and
- ◆ ensuring that all state and federal regulations and requirements relating to nuclear power plants are met.

**Historical Perspective**

In recent years, the planning and preparedness requirements placed on state and local government have increased significantly. As a consequence, such governments have gradually been incurring additional costs. In recognition of this fact, the fee assessed on the utility that owns the Prairie Island and the Monticello nuclear plants was increased during FY 2004. Additional federal requirements and the population growth in the Monticello area may require consideration of increases in FY 2006-07 as well.

**Key Measures**

**The number of areas requiring corrective action (ARCA) and the number of deficiencies given by federal evaluators during a full-scale nuclear power plant exercise.**

One nuclear power plant drill and one full-scale exercise will be held each year, with the goal of receiving no exercise deficiencies. This performance measure serves as an indicator of the state’s ability to conduct an exercise that adequately addresses all the requirements established by the federal government. More

## PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT

Program: HOMELAND SECURITY EMERG. MGMT

Activity: NUCLEAR PLANT PREPAREDNESS

Narrative

importantly, it demonstrates the state's ability to respond effectively to a nuclear plant accident/incident, and to protect the safety of the public. The federal government has established a detailed list of requirements and time deadlines that must be met by state and local governments in preparation for the annually required, full-scale exercise. During the exercise, the state, participating local governments, and the utility must successfully demonstrate that all exercise criteria have been met. The federal exercise observers who are onsite in the state emergency operations center (EOC) and other locations evaluate the performance of all exercise participants. Depending upon the performance of the state participants, the federal evaluators may find one or more ARCAs, or one or more *deficiencies*. A deficiency is more serious, because it indicates that the state may not be able to adequately carry out a specific emergency response function.

### Recent record of performance – annual, full-scale, nuclear power plant drills, and federally evaluated exercises:

Year	Date of Drill	Date of Exercise	No. of ARCAs	No. of Deficiencies
1996	May 14	August 30	1	0
1997	October 8	(Exempted due to flood)	0	0
1998	June 10	July 22	0	0
1999	May 17	June 22	2	0
2000	August 2	September 13	0	0
2001	April 28	June 7	0	0
2002	April 3	May 15	1	0
2003	October 15	November 19	2	0
2004	May 5	June 16	2	1*
<b>Total number of exercise ARCAs &amp; Deficiencies:</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

\*This was a shared deficiency with the state of Wisconsin on coordination issues. We are working to resolve the issues.

### Activity Funding

This activity is funded out of the Nuclear Safety Preparedness Account in the Special Revenue Fund. Assessments are to the operators of nuclear power plants or dry cask storage facilities located in Minnesota.

### Contact

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: HOMELAND SECURITY EMERG. MGMT**

**Activity: NUCLEAR PLANT PREPAREDNESS**

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Special Revenue	1,473	1,431	2,248	2,080	4,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>4,328</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	384	426	437	464	901
Other Operating Expenses	184	171	404	255	659
Local Assistance	905	834	1,407	1,361	2,768
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>4,328</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Activity (EPCRA) exists for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the (federal) EPCRA in Minnesota. EPCRA was enacted in response to the deadly toxic chemical release in Bhopal, India, that resulted in many fatalities. The program is intended to help ensure that local communities have the information they need to respond effectively to a serious hazardous chemical accident. Lastly, the EPCRA Program generates revenue from fees that are assessed on facilities that use, store, or release hazardous materials.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ 5,800 facilities are included in the EPCRA program database
- ◆ \$620,000 in fees were collected in FY 2003

**Population Served**

The entire population of Minnesota is potentially served by the EPCRA, because all Minnesotans depend on state and local government first responders (fire fighters, law enforcement, and emergency medical services personnel) to have the hazardous chemical information they need to protect the public in the event of an accident. Further, the EPCRA Program enables the general public, the legislature, and regulatory and public health agencies to know where and what hazardous materials are being used in Minnesota facilities, the quantity of those materials, and whether those quantities are increasing or decreasing. Lastly, the Program permits local government first responders to obtain specific information about the hazardous chemicals that are onsite at each individual facility in their communities.

**Services Provided**

Principal EPCRA Program activity services include:

- ◆ collecting and maintaining, in a database, current information about hazardous materials that are used, stored, and released into the environment by facilities;
- ◆ using the Internet, annual reports, and other means to disseminate information to the public and to first responders about hazardous materials stored, used, and released into the environment;
- ◆ ensuring that local emergency managers are provided the information they need about the hazardous chemicals used and stored in the facilities in their communities; to be able to prepare and update their emergency operations plans and to adequately protect the public.
- ◆ conducting annual training designed to improve facility compliance with state and federal hazardous materials reporting requirements; and
- ◆ collecting fees intended to cover the program's data management and administrative costs, as well as a portion of the cost of operating the state emergency management center, and maintaining the state's regional hazardous materials incident response teams.

**Historical Perspective**

"Community Right-to-Know" has always been a critical component of the EPCRA Program. Both federal and state law contain provisions that are intended to ensure that key information about the types of hazardous materials stored, used, and released by facilities is available to both the general public and government entities. In response, both the federal government and the EPCRA Program staff have worked to make the information in question more easily accessible. However, the events of 9-11-01 have prompted both the public and the private sector to review the hazardous materials information that is currently available to the general public, and to reconsider whether such information *should* be readily available. In response to that review, the EPCRA Program has chosen to remove some potentially sensitive information from its website. It is clear that there will need to be a continuing discussion about this issue in order to arrive at an appropriate balance between the community's right-to-know, and the need to limit access to information that might be used by those with criminal intent.

**Key Measures****Accuracy and completeness of the EPCRA Program database.**

- ⇒ Each year the EPCRA Program database will be reviewed and revised to ensure that the information it contains is both accurate and complete. At the present time, over 5,800 facilities in Minnesota that store, use, and/or release specific quantities of certain hazardous materials are required annually to submit a report (or reports) to the EPCRA Program staff. The information contained in those reports is entered into the database. Each year, there are some facilities that no longer need to report, and some that are subject to the reporting requirements for the first time. The EPCRA Program database must be continually reviewed and updated every year in order to ensure that the information it contains is accurate and complete. Information in the database is used by local emergency managers and emergency response agencies to further their knowledge of the potential hazards in their community. EPCRA Program staff typically provides the information on an intermittent, as-requested basis; but also occasionally makes it available in conjunction with special training events or meetings.
- ⇒ FY 2003 – The database was comprehensively reviewed and updated; 375 facilities were added as active reporters.
- ⇒ FY 2004 – Fees collected totaled \$620,000; as increase of 4% over FY 2002

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by a mix of General Funds and Environmental Funds.

**Contact**

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: HOMELAND SECURITY EMERG. MGMT**

Activity: EM. PLAN COMM. RIGHT TO KNOW

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	269	318	333	333	666
Environmental	49	49	49	49	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>764</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	248	275	275	275	550
Other Operating Expenses	70	92	107	107	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>764</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	

**Budget Activities Included:**

- ⇒ Forensic Science Laboratory
- ⇒ Criminal Justice Information Systems
- ⇒ Criminal Investigations
- ⇒ Police Training and Development
- ⇒ Criminal Apprehension Support
- ⇒ CriMNet



**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

Program Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	2006-07
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>General</b>					
Current Appropriation	36,275	35,990	35,990	35,990	71,980
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>					
Current Law Base Change			839	839	1,678
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>36,275</b>	<b>35,990</b>	<b>36,829</b>	<b>36,829</b>	<b>73,658</b>
<b>State Government Spec Revenue</b>					
Current Appropriation	7	7	7	7	14
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Special Revenue</b>					
Current Appropriation	635	635	635	635	1,270
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>					
Receipt Adjustments			(195)	(196)	(391)
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>879</b>
<b>Trunk Highway</b>					
Current Appropriation	361	361	361	361	722
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>722</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	31,337	39,871	36,829	36,829	73,658
State Government Spec Revenue	1	13	7	7	14
Special Revenue	585	501	440	439	879
Trunk Highway	331	391	361	361	722
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	1,553	1,382	1,476	1,476	2,952
Special Revenue	4,391	5,218	5,141	5,154	10,295
Federal	4,699	6,470	3,688	3,384	7,072
Gift	29	13	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,926</b>	<b>53,859</b>	<b>47,942</b>	<b>47,650</b>	<b>95,592</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	21,154	23,400	23,492	23,365	46,857
Other Operating Expenses	20,761	28,890	24,450	24,285	48,735
Local Assistance	1,011	1,569	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,926</b>	<b>53,859</b>	<b>47,942</b>	<b>47,650</b>	<b>95,592</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Activity</u></b>					
Forensic Science Laboratory	10,074	13,317	11,776	11,482	23,258
Criminal Justice Inform. Sys.	17,205	19,571	17,271	17,294	34,565
Criminal Investigations	9,491	10,335	9,786	9,751	19,537
Police Training & Development	1,030	1,161	1,092	1,090	2,182
Criminal Apprehension Support	727	796	751	767	1,518
Crimnet	4,399	8,679	7,266	7,266	14,532
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,926</b>	<b>53,859</b>	<b>47,942</b>	<b>47,650</b>	<b>95,592</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>301.5</b>	<b>323.8</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>297.0</b>	

**Activity Description**

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) provides scientific examinations of physical evidence from Minnesota's law enforcement agencies. They provide expert witness testimony to the courts, assist law enforcement in the processing of major crime scenes to recover evidence, and instruct law enforcement in the proper collection and presentation of physical evidence.

**Population Served**

The laboratory serves the entire criminal justice community in Minnesota. The lab also collaborates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by submitting DNA offender profiles to the national database and with the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) by submitting cartridge case samples to the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) database. The citizens of the state are served by the lab's contribution towards solving crime and providing evidence for the conviction of offenders.

**Services Provided**

The BCA Forensic Science Service operates two forensic science laboratories. At the main laboratory in Saint Paul, scientists perform scientific examinations of physical evidence recovered from crime scenes. Lab sections specialize in the areas of drug identification, trace evidence (including arson), firearms and tool marks, latent fingerprints, questioned documents, toxicology, and DNA. The Bemidji regional laboratory sections include drugs, latent fingerprints, firearms, and DNA. Scientists also provide expert witness courtroom testimony at trial in each of these areas.

Crime scene processing service is provided by scientists for the identification and collection of physical evidence from potential homicides throughout the state. Teams from both Saint Paul and Bemidji are on-call 24 hours a day to respond to requests for assistance. The crime scene response from the Bemidji facility provides service to the northern half of the state.

The BCA lab operates a statewide Driving While Impaired (DWI) testing program. The BCA lab maintains 264 intoxilyzers (breath alcohol testing instruments) at 199 law enforcement agency locations throughout the state. The lab certifies officers to operate the instruments. Last year the lab trained 247 officers at a one-week training program and re-certified 1,617 officers through a half-day course. Trained operators performed 25,674 tests in 2003. In addition, the lab analyzes blood and urine samples for alcohol and drug levels for DWI cases in the state (4,976 cases).

The BCA lab maintains a DNA offender database referred to as CODIS (Combined DNA Index System). The database has over 41,000 DNA offender profiles. The database is used to search DNA profiles obtained from blood and semen specimens recovered in cases where there are no suspects. The state database is connected to the national offender database maintained by the FBI called NDIS (National DNA Index System), which includes over 1.7 million offenders from all 50 states.

The BCA lab maintains a cartridge case database through a cooperative agreement with the ATF. The system is called NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network). With over 281 submissions in FY 2004, the system is used to link firearms related cases. Image capture stations are located at the BCA in Saint Paul and Bemidji, the Minneapolis Police Department and the Hennepin County Sheriffs' Crime Labs. The BCA had 665 entries in FY 2004.

The BCA lab maintains a database of latent fingerprints that are searched against all the fingerprints in MAFIN (Midwestern Automated Fingerprint Identification Network) which is operated by the BCA Criminal Justice Information System Division (CJIS). Four hundred seventy five latent fingerprints were entered in FY 2004 that resulted in 55,000 examinations and 44 hits (identifications).

**Activity at a Glance**

In FY 2004:

- ◆ Served 543 law enforcement agencies
- ◆ 87 counties
- ◆ Examined 12,521 cases
- ◆ 345 court appearances
- ◆ 107 crime scene responses
- ◆ 11,175 DNA offender samples received

## PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT

**Program:** CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

**Activity:** FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

Narrative

Laboratory scientists are instructors for courses hosted by the BCA Training Unit on the collection of physical evidence from crime scenes, basic and advanced latent fingerprinting, arson investigation, and drug investigation.

### Historical Perspective

The BCA laboratories are accredited through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/ Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB). Accreditation is one part of a laboratory's quality assurance program, which also includes proficiency testing, continuing education, and other programs to help provide better overall service to the criminal justice system. This voluntary program demonstrates that the laboratory management, personnel, operational and technical procedures, equipment and physical facilities meet established standards. The current accreditation is based on ASCLD/LAB's Legacy program. Starting in 2004, ASCLD/LAB established an International program that is based on the ISO 17025 standards and the ASCLD/LAB-International Supplemental Requirements. The goal of the BCA is to be accredited under this new program before 2008.

In July of 2002, the DNA offender database was expanded to include all felony-level offenders. No funding was provided for the analysis of these samples, however the BCA received a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) grant to outsource all samples received through end of FY 2004. The felony DNA legislation is scheduled to sunset 6-30-05.

In 2003, the BCA laboratory formed a partnership with the FBI Laboratory to establish a regional mitochondrial DNA laboratory. Through this agreement, the FBI provides funding for personnel, equipment, and supplies as well as training of new staff hired for this program. Although not as discriminating as nuclear DNA, it is the technique used for extremely degraded samples such as skeletal remains or for samples such as hair that do not contain nuclear DNA. The mitochondrial DNA laboratory is expected to be operational in 2005.

### Key Measures

**The amount of time it takes to complete a case.** The goal is to increase the number of cases completed in less than 30 days from the actual 58% in FY 2004 to 75% in FY 2005.

	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
0-7 days	23%	25%
8-14 days	23%	25%
15-30 days	12%	25%
>30 days	42%	25%

**Database hits.** The goal is to increase the number of cases where subjects are identified through the use of DNA, fingerprint, or firearms databases. These databases have assisted in the successful prosecution of previously unresolved crimes.

<b>Database</b>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>
DNA (CODIS)	63	100
Fingerprint (MAFIN)	44	60
Firearms (NIBIN)	21	30

### Activity Funding

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations, Special Revenue Funds, Trunk Highway, and federal funds. Two of the services provided are funded in part from Special Revenue Fund accounts: DWI alcohol lab analysis and alcohol breath testing certification classes. DWI alcohol lab analysis is funded through driver license reinstatement fees and the alcohol certification classes through fee collections. DWI alcohol lab analysis is also funded in part from the Trunk Highway Fund as it relates to State Patrol DWI arrest activity.

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**

**Activity: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY**

Narrative

**Contact**

Frank Dolejsi

Director, Forensic Laboratory

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<http://www.dps.state.mn.us/bca/lab/documents/Lab-Intro.html>

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**  
**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**  
**Activity: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY**

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	8,547	10,586	9,415	9,415	18,830
Special Revenue	483	366	346	346	692
Trunk Highway	331	391	361	361	722
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	0	6	0	0	0
Special Revenue	579	1,299	1,299	1,299	2,598
Federal	134	665	355	61	416
Gift	0	4	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>13,317</b>	<b>11,776</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>23,258</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	5,876	6,786	6,593	6,465	13,058
Other Operating Expenses	4,198	6,531	5,183	5,017	10,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>13,317</b>	<b>11,776</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>23,258</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>84.8</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) unit manages a statewide dedicated network and a series of justice information systems that provide the criminal justice community instant access to critical information relating to crimes and criminals. These systems include statewide criminal history, information on wanted/missing persons, stolen guns, orders for protection, predatory offenders, gang members, vehicles, and property. CJIS also provides links to over 75,000 criminal justice agencies in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

**Population Served**

The entire criminal justice community in the state and the nation is served by the availability of information systems provided by CJIS. Non-criminal justice agencies and the citizens of the state are also served through employment and licensing background checks which make the workplace safer.

**Services Provided**

Services provided include:

- ◆ instantaneous access to data for law enforcement officers, dispatchers, courts, corrections, public defenders, county attorneys, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Human Services, and federal agencies through the Criminal Justice Data Network (CJDN);
- ◆ Help Desk support to agencies and BCA users;
- ◆ legislatively mandated background checks for teachers, school bus drivers, security guards, etc.;
- ◆ Internet access to public Criminal History Records (CCH) for citizens and businesses;
- ◆ training and auditing services;
- ◆ central repository for mug shots including query/search access, photo line-ups, mug books, and facial recognition;
- ◆ collection and compilation of crime data for the following: crimes committed in Minnesota, law enforcement officers killed in action, shots fired, pursuit, bias-motivated crimes, number of concealed carry permits, and racial profiling information; and
- ◆ operational processing of all fingerprint cards (electronic and paper) to create a central repository for identification and criminal histories.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ 142,000 fingerprint cards were received in 2003. During 2003, three out every four fingerprint cards were received electronically from 141 LiveScan devices located at 133 criminal justice agencies.
- ◆ 114,000 background checks were conducted at the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) plus 173,000 background checks were electronically conducted by the Department of Human Services and the Department of Education.
- ◆ 660 agencies and 14,000 devices (terminals and mobile data computers) are connected to the statewide Criminal Justice Data Network.
- ◆ 568,100 records are in the Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos (MRAP).
- ◆ 15,186 records are on Predatory Sexual Offenders (POR)
- ◆ Development and implementation of handgun Permit Tracking System (PTS) maintaining records on 26,225 permits.

**Historical Perspective**

In the wake of the September 11th attacks, it became apparent that federal detainees held in Minnesota jails were not being checked against the CJIS files of Minnesota offenders, nor were the fingerprints being forwarded to the FBI in a timely manner. Given the ability of CJIS to submit fingerprints to the FBI within hours of booking, CJIS will begin accepting fingerprints on these detainees from the jail booking agencies.

CJIS is also very involved in CriMNet, the integration of state and federal criminal justice information systems, through its work to address court disposition data that is suspended from entry into the statewide criminal history system because of erroneous data or fingerprint identification.

During the last legislative session, CJIS was given the additional responsibility of collecting data on the number of permits to carry concealed weapons, and racial profiling throughout the state.

## PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT

Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

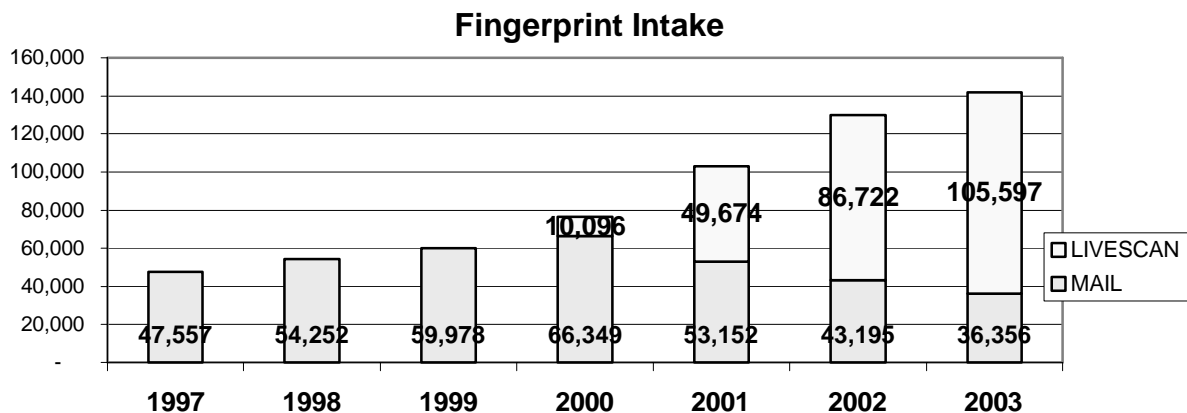
Activity: CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORM. SYS.

Narrative

In 2004 CJIS assumed operational management of the technical component of the integration and information sharing backbone services.

### Key Measures

⇒ **The number of fingerprints processed.** Fingerprint intake has grown by over 198% since 1997 due to the BCA's efforts to promote the importance of submitting fingerprints and the deployment of electronic fingerprint capture devices (LiveScan). For the first six months of 2004, we continued to see growth with electronic fingerprint submissions (up 9%) and a reduction in mail-in fingerprint cards (down 35%). Minnesota is receiving 82% of the fingerprint submissions electronically. Overall submissions for the first six months of 2004 are comparable to the same period of 2003.



⇒ The number of non-criminal justice background checks completed. Over 300,000 non-criminal background checks were completed in FY 2003.

⇒ The number of transactions the CJDN network supports. In FY 2003, CJDN had approximately 1,000,000 transactions per day and 14,000 devices.

### Activity Funding

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations, Special Revenue Funds, and federal funds. Criminal background check fees are collected to cover the costs of processing background requests and a portion of the costs to maintain the criminal history record system. Monthly connection and access fees are assessed to cover a portion of the cost of maintaining the CJDN.

### Contact

Lee Field

Acting Director, CJIS

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<http://www.dps.state.mn.us/bca/CJIS/Documents/CJIS-Intro.html>

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**

Activity: CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORM. SYS.

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	11,317	14,969	12,200	12,200	24,400
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	1,551	1,376	1,476	1,476	2,952
Special Revenue	2,719	2,821	2,790	2,823	5,613
Federal	1,618	405	805	795	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,205</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>17,271</b>	<b>17,294</b>	<b>34,565</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	5,735	5,995	6,376	6,376	12,752
Other Operating Expenses	10,991	13,576	10,895	10,918	21,813
Local Assistance	479	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,205</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>17,271</b>	<b>17,294</b>	<b>34,565</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	



**Activity Description**

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) provides coordination and investigative assistance to local law enforcement agencies for complex, multi-jurisdictional, or long-term felony-level investigations. Agents and analysts provide state-of-the-art investigative techniques and sophisticated technology to assist in case solutions. This is expertise that the vast majority of law enforcement agencies cannot locally support.

**Population Served**

The investigative units serve the entire criminal justice community in the state. Field offices are located in Bemidji, Brainerd, Center City, Duluth, Mankato, Marshall, Moorhead, Rochester, Roseau, St. Cloud and Willmar. Their services result in safer communities for the citizens of Minnesota.

**Services Provided**

The investigative units have extensive experience in felony investigations including violent crimes, drug trafficking, and computer crimes.

Specialists at headquarters provide highly sophisticated technical assistance to law enforcement. The graphics staff assists with videotapes and photographs of crime scenes, provides scale sketches of crime scenes, conducts facial reconstructions, enhances photographs of missing children using age progression techniques, and draws composite sketches of suspects. Advanced surveillance, computer, and other technical assistance in support of investigations is also provided throughout the state.

The **Special Investigations Section** primarily conducts investigations of upper-level, interstate, and international drug trafficking organizations operating within the state. Agents in this unit also conduct other proactive investigations and assist with major reactive investigations, such as kidnappings.

The **St. Paul Regional Office** investigates murders, sexual assaults, and other violent crimes throughout the southern half of the state. This office also directs the Predatory Offender Registration Program, the Missing Children Program, and the Cold Homicide Case Unit. The **Bemidji Regional Office** provides the same investigative services to the northern half of the state.

**Historical Perspective**

- ⇒ The BCA has 55 special agents. Approximately half are assigned to our 11 field offices. These field offices are geographically located to provide timely responses to requests for investigative assistance by local agencies.
- ⇒ In recent years, the BCA has been called upon more regularly to partner with federal, state, and local agencies to solve complex, violent crimes that cross jurisdictional lines. Additionally, special agents and analysts have been called upon to provide advanced technological assistance for a wide range of reactive and proactive investigations.
- ⇒ In 1989, the BCA Crime Scene Team was formed and responded to eight death, kidnapping or otherwise violent crime scenes. In the past five years, the team has responded to an average of 85 such requests for assistance each year.
- ⇒ The Predatory Offender Registration (POR) System was established at the BCA in 1991 with 300 registered offenders. Today, there are 15,000 offenders registered. All registration records are immediately accessible online to local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The plan is to expand accessibility to other agencies.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ Criminal investigative services provided to law enforcement agencies throughout the state including 87 sheriffs departments and over 400 police departments.
- ◆ In a 2001 client survey, Minnesota's 87 county sheriffs were asked to "rate the quality of investigative assistance provided by the BCA." Results: Excellent (60) Good (6) Fair (1).

**Key Measures**

As of 1-1-04, the overall compliance rate of registered predatory offenders was 85%. Our goal is to reach 90% compliance by 6-30-05. This will be accomplished through POR compliance checks and increased training of law enforcement and corrections professionals.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations, Special Revenue Funds, and federal funds. A portion of the Special Revenue funding is from disposition of drug forfeitures. BCA also receives a portion of the motor vehicle title transfer surcharge revenues. The revenues are used to purchase law enforcement vehicles for this activity.

**Contact**

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**  
**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**  
**Activity: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	8,021	8,831	8,400	8,365	16,765
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	2	0	0	0	0
Special Revenue	940	914	846	846	1,692
Federal	518	590	540	540	1,080
Gift	10	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>10,335</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>19,537</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	6,794	6,886	6,864	6,830	13,694
Other Operating Expenses	2,657	3,449	2,922	2,921	5,843
Local Assistance	40	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,491</b>	<b>10,335</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>19,537</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's (BCA) Police Training and Development Unit provides training to local law enforcement throughout the state. Training topics include: narcotics, clandestine lab entry certification, arson investigation, specialized investigative techniques, evidence collection, and law enforcement management. This unit's activities include several collaborations with other state agencies, federal law enforcement, investigative associations, and advocacy groups.

BCA Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) training specialists prepare officers to teach elementary school children effective strategies to build student self-esteem, avoid drug abuse, and remain non-violent. This program holds one training program per year.

The Minnesota Crime Watch Program works closely with local law enforcement crime prevention units to promote personal and residential security. Crime Watch also provides training to crime prevention specialists throughout the state. It supports the National "Night Out" initiative (Minnesota tied for 1<sup>st</sup> place in this project), and 180 agencies involved in Crime Free Multi-housing.

This unit also oversees the Minnesota Crime Alert Network (MCAN), a statewide communications network that enables law enforcement agencies to quickly alert the public and businesses about crime or criminals that may affect them. MCAN also assists in the administration of two other important programs: (1 the Amber Alert program, which is a collaboration between law enforcement and local broadcasters to alert the public through an early warning system when a child has been abducted; and (2 the Missing Persons' Clearinghouse, a website where citizens can forward tips relating to missing children.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ 55 courses offered to 4,000 students in FY 2004
- ◆ Two major conferences held FY 2004 (150+ participants)
- ◆ 792 Alerts were sent using the Minnesota Crime Alert Network in FY 2004
- ◆ 100,000 crime prevention and narcotics informational materials distributed

**Population Served**

BCA Training and Development serves the law enforcement community and other criminal justice professionals. In addition, the citizens of Minnesota also benefit from the D.A.R.E. program, Crime Watch Program, and Crime Alert Network.

**Services Provided**

Specific services provided include specialized training courses and conferences, various newsletters (D.A.R.E., Crime Watch, MCAN), printed educational materials in the areas of narcotics and crime prevention, crime prevention video lending library, catalog of classes (on CD-Rom), and faxed/e-mailed crime alerts. The Training and Development Unit is also responsible for the in-service training for the Bureau's sworn personnel. This training includes all Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) mandated training. This also includes internal management training for bureau supervisors and managers.

**Historical Perspective**

The recent major changes to the Training and Development Unit have come in the form of technology advances and the ability to host large classes at the bureau's new headquarters. Hosting classes at the bureau has helped to reduce the overall costs of training to participants. The use of online training technology on "Right-to-Know" materials for agent in-service training has saved both time and money. Other recent innovations include the unit's collaboration with federal, state, and private entities to produce educational materials on narcotics identification.

## PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT

Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

Activity: POLICE TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

Narrative

### Key Measures

- ⇒ Evaluation rating for courses offered by the Training and Development Unit (average was 8.6 in FY 2004 on a scale of 1 to 10).
- ⇒ The number of Crime Watch and narcotics informational materials disseminated (100,000 in FY 2004).
- ⇒ The number of members on the Minnesota Crime Alert Network (8,424 members in FY 2004); 666 federal, state and regional law enforcement agencies are involved in the network.

### Activity Funding

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations and Special Revenue Funds. A portion of the costs of providing peace officer training is recovered through fees. A fee is charged to the members of the Crime Alert Network to recover a portion of the costs for sending electronic transmissions of information regarding crime, including missing children and crime prevention information.

### Contact

Sherry Koch

Acting Special Agent in Charge

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**  
**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**  
**Activity: POLICE TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT**

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	876	934	879	897	1,776
State Government Spec Revenue	1	13	7	7	14
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Special Revenue	153	184	206	186	392
Federal	0	21	0	0	0
Gift	0	9	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>2,182</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	626	635	581	599	1,180
Other Operating Expenses	404	526	511	491	1,002
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>2,182</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**

Activity: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION SUPPORT

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	625	661	657	674	1,331
Special Revenue	102	135	94	93	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1,518</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	494	517	517	534	1,051
Other Operating Expenses	233	279	234	233	467
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1,518</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	

**Activity Description**

CriMNet is a program to facilitate the integration of Minnesota’s criminal justice information systems. The overall scope of CriMNet is to develop a common set of business and technical standards for statewide information sharing and to foster the collaborative efforts of criminal justice agencies. M.S. 299C.65 is the guiding statute for CriMNet activities.

**Population Served**

The entire criminal justice community in Minnesota is served by the activities of the CriMNet Program. Crime victims and Minnesota citizens in general are also served by the activities of CriMNet.

**Services Provided**

Activities of the CriMNet Program include:

- ◆ development and maintenance of user requirements;
- ◆ development and maintenance of business standards;
- ◆ development and maintenance of technical standards;
- ◆ assistance to criminal justice agencies (technical assistance and expertise);
- ◆ preparation and maintenance of a statewide implementation plan;
- ◆ assessment of criminal justice agencies’ technical capabilities and business practices;
- ◆ development and maintenance of data practice compliance standards;
- ◆ establishment and maintenance of identification protocol;
- ◆ establishment and maintenance of data quality standards;
- ◆ rollout of the CriMNet “search function”; and
- ◆ establishment and maintenance of CriMNet middleware service functions.

**Historical Perspective**

Minnesota’s efforts to integrate criminal justice information began with planning in the early 1990s. In 2001, the legislature adopted an official statewide plan for integrating criminal justice information and referred to this effort as CriMNet. Included in the 2001 legislation was a specific governance structure for CriMNet. The Policy Group, made up of four members of the judicial branch and the commissioners of Public Safety, Administration, Corrections and Finance, provides high-level oversight of the CriMNet Program and gives final approval on decisions affecting the Program. The Task Force, made up of representatives of all the criminal justice professions, provides more detailed oversight of the CriMNet Program and makes recommendations to the Policy Group. In November 2003, the CriMNet Program became part of the Department of Public Safety’s Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) and currently receives tactical support and day-to-day oversight from BCA management.

In 2001, the focus of CriMNet was on the technical piece of information sharing and the development of a backbone to exchange information. In 2003, with the approval of the CriMNet Strategic Plan, the focus of the CriMNet Program shifted to developing business and technical standards and fostering collaboration among criminal justice agencies. The recently approved CriMNet Program Scope Statement (June 2004) outlines the specific initiatives the CriMNet Program is currently involved in.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ There are over 1,100 criminal justice agencies in Minnesota, with over 500 systems that need to be integrated
- ◆ Currently, five statewide repositories can be accessed through the CriMNet backbone
- ◆ Over 1,800 users have access to the search function as part of the pilot phase
- ◆ To date, over \$5 million in grant funds has been issued by CriMNet to the locals for integration plans and implementation projects.



**Key Measures****Development of Statewide Implementation Plan.**

⇒ The CriMNet Program will have agency business and technical assessments complete by June 2005. A comprehensive plan that outlines statewide integration of criminal justice agency systems will be complete and available by December 2005.

**Development of a Statewide Plan for Identification Protocol.**

⇒ Accurate identification of individuals is key to the success of CriMNet. A comprehensive plan to define how identification is to be captured will be completed by July 2005.

**Statewide Rollout of the Search Function.**

⇒ The search function is currently in pilot phase with over 1,800 users. The statewide rollout will be complete by July 2005.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by both state General Fund appropriations and federal funds.

**Contact**

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**  
**Program: CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**  
**Activity: CRIMNET**

Budget Activity Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium 2006-07
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	1,951	3,890	5,278	5,278	10,556
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Federal	2,429	4,789	1,988	1,988	3,976
Gift	19	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>14,532</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	1,629	2,581	2,561	2,561	5,122
Other Operating Expenses	2,278	4,529	4,705	4,705	9,410
Local Assistance	492	1,569	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>14,532</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	

### Program Description

The State Fire Marshal Division (SFM) protects lives and property by fostering a fire safe environment through investigation, enforcement, regulation, data collection and public education.

### Population Served

The SFM Division serves all the citizens in the state of Minnesota, with particular emphasis on fire and law enforcement communities.

### Services Provided

- ⇒ **Arson Investigation** - One chief investigator/supervisor, eight fire/arson investigators and one fire/arson investigator/trainer are located throughout the state to assist local fire departments with fatalities and/or serious injury fires, fires of suspicious nature, and large dollar loss fires.
- ⇒ **Inspections** – Fifteen full time inspectors, one half-time inspector and three supervisors located throughout the state, are responsible for conducting inspections of hotels, motels, resorts, daycares, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, foster care facilities, correctional facilities, and other places of assembly. In addition to site visits, inspectors provide consultation to fire officials, architects, engineers, contractors, building inspectors, government officials, building owners/operators, and the general public regarding specific fire and life safety problems or concerns.
- ⇒ **Fire Protection Systems** – SFM is authorized to regulate the fire sprinkler protection industry through licensing and/or certification of contractors and sprinkler fitters. One supervisor and one sprinkler plan reviewer ensure that contractors and designers of automatic fire protection systems are correctly designing sprinkler systems. Plan reviews for correct design are conducted for each installation in the state. One statewide field inspector is responsible for ensuring that properly designed systems are properly installed.
- ⇒ **Juvenile Firesetter Intervention / Public Fire Safety Education** – One deputy state fire marshal is responsible for this program. In calendar year 2002, 189 fires involved children setting fires; these fires resulted in \$1.1 million in direct dollar loss. This position works with families and children, fire and law enforcement, mental health associations, and the juvenile justice system to promote fire safety. SFM and local fire service communities combine efforts to help Minnesotans achieve safer, healthier lives and environments. Fire and life safety education is an on-going challenge. SFM is involved in many fire education event/programs throughout the state.
- ⇒ **Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS)** – Data collection through this system is a major program in SFM. The SFM fire/data analysis team collects and analyzes over 160,000 incident reports annually and provides technical assistance to all Minnesota fire departments.
- ⇒ **Fireworks** – SFM is required to enforce state law regarding public fireworks display safety and to certify fireworks operators. Certification is achieved by passing a written examination administered and approved by SFM and by documenting experience. Certified operators must submit a report to SFM identifying the certified operator and any assistants, general display information, and any property damage, injuries and product defects.

### Program at a Glance

- ◆ Fire arson investigators were called to 475 fire scenes in 2003, accounting for a total property loss of \$74.2 million; 203 of these were determined to be arson and accounted for \$19.9 million of the total property loss.
- ◆ SFM inspection teams completed 5,174 inspections in 2003; these inspections found 12,076 violations.
- ◆ There were 46 fire deaths in 2003, 35 (76%) were in residential dwellings.
- ◆ Total fire dollar loss in 2003 was \$154 million.

### Historical Perspective

The SFM Division was created through legislation in 1905; by 1913, a funding mechanism was deemed necessary and the State Fire Marshal Tax was implemented. Insurance companies pay ½ of 1% of property insurance premiums written in the state. In 1981 that revenue was directed to the General Fund. The division's activities are now funded through a combination of General Fund appropriations, inter-agency contracts and fees for service.

**Health Care Inspections** – This program, which includes seven inspectors, one supervisor, and one support staff person, is funded by an interagency agreement between the Department of Health and SFM that has been in effect since 1986. This is a federal appropriation to the Minnesota Department of Health from the federal Center for Medicare/Medicaid Services. Health care inspections include hospitals, nursing homes, group homes and surgical centers.

**School Inspections** – In 1990, the Department of Children, Families and Learning (CFL) and SFM entered into a contract agreement to inspect public schools and to review school plans and specifications for new construction and remodeling projects to ensure fire safety, code compliance, and appropriate use of state health and safety money. In 2003, the funding mechanism was changed to a fee system paid by local school districts. Three full time deputies and one half-time deputy conduct school inspections, and one deputy reviews construction plans, and conducts inspections. One supervisor is responsible for the program.

**Hotel/Motel/Resort Inspections** – The hotel/motel inspection program began in 1978 in response to 21 hotel fire fatalities which occurred in 1977 in Breckenridge and Cokato. Funding was provided by a General Fund appropriation. In 2003, the legislature eliminated the General Fund appropriation and authorized SFM to charge a fee for the inspection of certain hotels, motels, and resorts based on the number of sleeping rooms at each location. Facilities with 35 rooms or less, and resorts classified as 1-C (property tax designation), were exempted from the fee. Inspections are mandated for each facility once every three years.

**Fire Protection Systems** – In 1992, the legislature authorized SFM to regulate the fire sprinkler protection industry through licensing and/or certification of contractors and installers and plan review functions.

**Daycare Inspections** – SFM is required to ensure that all daycare facilities in the state are inspected by local fire departments or SFM; 2002 legislation allows a fee of up to \$50 for each daycare inspection to help recover the costs associated with these inspections. On average, SFM conducts 1,500 daycare inspections per year.

## Key Measures

### ⇒ Turn-around time on sprinkler system plan reviews.

Expansion of the construction industry has dramatically increased the demands on this program. 636 plans were received for review in 2003. Plan reviews conducted are approximately 1.3 times the number of permits issued. Due to the number of plans submitted and reduced staffing, turn around time has been as much as 10 weeks. Revenue collected for this program in FY 2004 was in excess of \$480,000 (estimate), while the General Fund appropriation was \$341,000 (FY 2004). SFM's goal is to reduce the turn-around time for conducting plan reviews to four weeks.

### ⇒ Number of fire departments that report data to the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS).

In 2002, 93% of Minnesota's 788 fire departments reported into the MFIRS system. (The division will encourage and assist local fire departments participating in MFIRS and strive to increase our reporting by 3% in the next biennium.) Increased participation allows SFM to have a better awareness of the fire problem in Minnesota.

### ⇒ Conduct all mandatory inspections.

SFM's goal is to conduct all mandatory hotel, motel, resort, and school inspections in a three-year inspection cycle, and all day care inspections within 60 days of the date the request is received.

## Program Funding

This program is funded (FY 2005) by a mix of General Fund appropriations, Special Revenue Funds, and federal funds. The SFM conducts five separate inspection programs from Special Revenue Fund accounts in FY 2005: schools; daycare; state correctional facilities; health care facilities; and hotels/motels/resort inspections.

## Contact

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PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT  
 Program: FIRE MARSHAL

Program Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	2006-07
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>General</b>					
Current Appropriation	2,430	2,444	2,444	2,444	4,888
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>					
Current Law Base Change			1	(12)	(11)
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>4,877</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	2,256	2,644	2,445	2,432	4,877
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	1	17	2	2	4
Special Revenue	1,595	1,541	1,480	1,480	2,960
Federal	49	67	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>7,841</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	3,170	3,186	3,142	3,131	6,273
Other Operating Expenses	731	1,083	785	783	1,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>7,841</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Activity</u></b>					
Fire Prevention Protection & I	3,901	4,269	3,927	3,914	7,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>7,841</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	

**Budget Activities Included:**

- ⇒ Gambling Enforcement
- ⇒ Alcohol Enforcement

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

Program: ALCOHOL & GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT

Program Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	2006-07
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>General</b>					
Current Appropriation	1,622	1,622	1,622	1,622	3,244
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>3,244</b>
<b>Special Revenue</b>					
Current Appropriation	150	150	150	150	300
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>300</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	1,568	1,627	1,622	1,622	3,244
Special Revenue	133	167	150	150	300
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	96	115	105	105	210
Special Revenue	592	579	579	579	1,158
Federal	141	277	192	192	384
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>5,296</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	1,873	1,947	1,923	1,923	3,846
Other Operating Expenses	599	675	605	605	1,210
Local Assistance	58	143	120	120	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>5,296</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Activity</u></b>					
Gambling Enforcement	1,845	1,894	1,871	1,871	3,742
Alcohol Enforcement	685	871	777	777	1,554
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>5,296</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Gambling Enforcement Division conducts background investigations and criminal investigations relating to lawful gambling, the Minnesota Lottery, pari-mutuel horse racing, and tribal reservation gambling. Additionally, Gambling Enforcement enforces laws relating to illegal gambling such as sports bookmaking and other illegal gambling activities.

**Population Served**

Clientele includes the entire gambling industry and their associations, Minnesota citizens, tribal governments, the Minnesota Racing Commission, Minnesota State Lottery, Gambling Control Board, and local and federal law enforcement agencies.

<u>Activity at a Glance</u>
◆ 22,200 background check requests processed in FY 2004
◆ 10,500 background check fingerprint submissions processed in FY 2004
◆ 147 criminal gambling incidents were reported in FY 2004
◆ 133 civil gambling incidents were reported in FY 2004

**Services Provided**

The Gambling Enforcement Division provides the following services:

- ◆ civil and criminal investigative services for lawful, regulated gambling in Minnesota and investigates illegal gambling activities and complaints;
- ◆ regulation of the state’s legal gambling, tribal gaming and investigation of other gambling-related crimes;
- ◆ background investigations and checks on licensees and contractors;
- ◆ approval and issuance of gambling distributor and manufacturing licenses;
- ◆ testimony in civil and criminal matters;
- ◆ collaboration with local law enforcement and prosecutors relating to gambling issues;
- ◆ response to public inquiry;
- ◆ collaboration with worldwide regulators;
- ◆ employee and industry training related to timely and relevant gaming issues; and
- ◆ management of proceeds from forfeitures involving illegal gambling devices and prizes.

**Historical Perspective**

The Minnesota Legislature, in establishing a gambling enforcement division in 1989, realized that a specific agency needed to be created for the regulation and enforcement of gambling statutes. Other enforcement agencies, for a variety of reasons, were unable to perform those functions. The legislature was concerned that the gambling industry would not be adequately policed.

**Key Measures**

- ⇒ **The number of background checks conducted.** Annually, the Gambling Enforcement Division conducts approximately 22,000 background history checks on individuals involved in the gaming industry in Minnesota.
- ⇒ **The number of civil and criminal incidents reported.** Of the incidents reported to the Gambling Enforcement Division in FY 2004, 147 were criminal and 133 were civil.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations and Special Revenue Funds. The source of revenues in Special Revenue Fund accounts are from Indian Nation Compacts, criminal background check fees and gambling forfeitures.



**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: ALCOHOL & GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT**

**Activity: GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT**

Narrative

**Contact**

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: ALCOHOL & GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT**

**Activity: GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT**

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	1,157	1,200	1,187	1,187	2,374
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	96	115	105	105	210
Special Revenue	592	579	579	579	1,158
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>3,742</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	1,371	1,415	1,417	1,417	2,834
Other Operating Expenses	474	479	454	454	908
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>3,742</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Alcohol Enforcement Division maintains the integrity of the liquor industry by enforcing legislation impacting three general areas: 1) Manufacturers and Importers, 2) Wholesalers; and 3) Retailers through licensing, enforcement, and regulation. This structure of legislation is referred to as a three-tier system of enforcement and is consistent among all 50 states

**Population Served**

Clientele includes the entire liquor industry and their associations, Minnesota citizens, alcohol consumers, local units of government, law enforcement agencies, the insurance industry, and the legal community.

**Services Provided**

The Alcohol Enforcement Division provides uniform direction and response to local units of government regarding regulation of the alcohol industry.

Alcohol Enforcement is a collaboration of efforts, which results in criminal prosecution as well as civil penalty impositions for violations of M.S. 340A. Staff investigators conduct criminal investigations of alcohol-related complaints regarding unlicensed sale, importation, and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, unregistered product introduction into the state, and illegal gambling on liquor-licensed premises. Alcohol Inspectors conduct civil investigations into trade practice violations, after hour sales, failure to register kegs sold at off-sale, illegal alcohol promotion and advertising, delinquent licensees buying alcohol from illegal sources, thereby violating Minnesota's three-tier structure. Alcohol enforcement agents also investigate reports of contaminated alcohol beverages unfit for human consumption as the result of fires, floods, or other exposure and conducts pre-license inspections of establishments in order to determine if the establishment qualifies for a license to sell liquor.

Alcohol Enforcement in coordination with the Office of Traffic Safety, participates in an ongoing grant program through the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to reduce the incidence of underage sale of alcohol at licensed liquor establishments and through adult providers. Local law enforcement agency resources are utilized and compensated for enforcing Minnesota's underage drinking laws by conducting compliance checks at licensed liquor establishments and applying alternative techniques to reduce the incidence of adult providers of alcoholic beverages to underage persons.

Alcohol Enforcement is constantly being challenged to be proactive and to address ongoing issues relating to alcohol distribution and sale (such as adult providers of alcohol to underage persons) and e-commerce alcohol issues.

The division also provides education to Minnesota's law enforcement community with Peace Officer Standards & Training certified alcohol courses. Educational seminars are conducted for Minnesota's liquor licensing authorities regarding alcohol licensing procedures and requirements and alcohol beverage laws and regulations. Educational sessions are offered for community members regarding underage compliance checks. Demands for alcohol awareness training, server training, and training reference materials have increased as communities, licensees, and law enforcement departments have become more aware of their responsibilities to comply with Minnesota alcohol beverage laws and regulations.

This division collects, records, verifies the accuracy, and acts as the sole state repository for 12,000 intoxicating liquor licenses and permits, 3.2% malt liquor licenses and liquor liability insurance, and 16,000 brand labels. New legislative language enacted in 2003 required that municipalities report to the state the issuance of all 3.2% malt liquor licenses within their respective jurisdictions, which was an additional 5,000 license records. Also new in 2003, was the implementation of a license to allow for retail alcohol sales the hours of 1:00 and 2:00 a.m. A

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ Provides consistent, prompt customer service to approximately 12,000 liquor licensees, 853 cities, and 87 county officials
- ◆ Conducted approximately 607 underage compliance checks in 2003 in municipalities with an 89% compliance rate. Several hundred arrests were also made in 2003 utilizing alternative underage alcohol enforcement techniques.

## PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT

**Program:** ALCOHOL & GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT

**Activity:** ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT

Narrative

license fee is paid to the state and Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement (AGED) is responsible for that activity. Approximately 800 2:50 AM licenses were issued in 2003. AGED also verifies and collects workers compensation insurance requirements and tax delinquency information as part of the licensing process. Alcohol Enforcement serves as the final regulatory approval authority in determining if licensees and establishments meet minimum legal requirements necessary to obtain licenses and permits to sell, import, and distribute alcoholic beverages in Minnesota.

### Historical Perspective

To provide a safe environment for Minnesota alcohol consumers and citizens in general, the liquor industry requires consistent regulation, and equitable enforcement. In the pre-prohibition era, irresponsible business practices led to the creation of Minnesota's alcohol beverage laws. The three-tier system, which limits interaction between the groups, continues to be appropriate for today's alcohol beverage industry and exists in all 50 states as a means of promoting responsible alcohol beverage consumption, distribution, and sale.

### Key Measures

- ⇒ The number of compliance checks conducted.
- ⇒ The number of arrests made involving adult providers of alcohol to underage persons.

The collaboration with the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as well as other community coalition organizations, and a consistent plan to enforce violators through civil and criminal penalties, has reduced the incidence of licensed liquor establishments selling alcohol to underage individuals. In 1999, the failure rate (liquor law violations) was 17% relating to underage compliance checks conducted under the federal program. In 2000, a 12% failure rate was recorded, in 2001 a 9% failure rate, and in 2003 an 11% failure rate. In 2003, 36 municipalities participated in the compliance checks and another 20 communities submitted proposals to apply alternative compliance techniques in their communities to reduce adult providers of alcoholic beverages to underage persons. Those 20 communities arrested 681 adult providers of alcohol to underage persons. Communities participating are awarded a specific dollar amount for conducting compliance checks designed to prevent provision of alcohol by adults to underage persons. They are required to provide the statistics regarding the compliance checks and illegal adult provider activity, and any civil or criminal action taken by the local licensing authority. Liquor licensees that fail the underage compliance checks must be charged civilly. Local law enforcement departments are expected to seek criminal charges of adult providers.

### Activity Funding

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations and federal funds.

### Contact

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: ALCOHOL & GAMBLING ENFORCEMENT**

**Activity: ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT**

Budget Activity Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium 2006-07
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	411	427	435	435	870
Special Revenue	133	167	150	150	300
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Federal	141	277	192	192	384
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,554</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	502	532	506	506	1,012
Other Operating Expenses	125	196	151	151	302
Local Assistance	58	143	120	120	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,554</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	

**Budget Activities Included:**

- ⇒ Crime Victims Reparations
- ⇒ Crime Victims Assistance Grants
- ⇒ Battered Women/Shelter Services
- ⇒ Law Enforcement and Community Grants

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

Program: OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Program Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>General</b>					
Current Appropriation	26,903	26,682	26,682	26,682	53,364
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>					
Current Law Base Change			(5)	(10)	(15)
Transfers Between Agencies			41	41	82
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>26,903</b>	<b>26,682</b>	<b>26,718</b>	<b>26,713</b>	<b>53,431</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	26,493	27,120	26,718	26,713	53,431
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	0	82	0	0	0
State Government Spec Revenue	96	96	96	96	192
Special Revenue	3,700	4,785	760	760	1,520
Federal	36,090	43,024	24,510	24,514	49,024
Gift	31	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,410</b>	<b>75,107</b>	<b>52,084</b>	<b>52,083</b>	<b>104,167</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	2,847	3,578	2,902	2,947	5,849
Other Operating Expenses	5,110	7,405	4,652	4,611	9,263
Local Assistance	58,308	64,124	44,530	44,525	89,055
Other Financial Transactions	145	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,410</b>	<b>75,107</b>	<b>52,084</b>	<b>52,083</b>	<b>104,167</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Activity</u></b>					
Crime Victims Reparations	4,283	6,266	4,498	4,501	8,999
Crime Victims Assist. Grants	11,734	15,534	10,890	10,886	21,776
Battered Women/ Shelter Serv.	23,061	23,242	21,722	21,723	43,445
Law Enforcement & Comm. Grts.	27,332	30,065	14,974	14,973	29,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,410</b>	<b>75,107</b>	<b>52,084</b>	<b>52,083</b>	<b>104,167</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Crime Victims Reparations Program provides financial assistance to victims of violent crime. These victims suffer temporary economic hardships for a variety of reasons. This program helps to eliminate some of these added burdens resulting from victimization. M.S. 611A.51-611A.67 governs this program.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ 1,800 individuals file claims for reimbursement each year
- ◆ \$2.9 million in claims was paid out in FY 2002

**Population Served**

Victims, and families of victims, who have experienced a financial loss as a result of a violent crime are eligible to apply for reparations. Service providers may also seek reimbursement if victims do not have alternative source of payment.

**Services Provided**

The Reparations Board makes reimbursement payments directly to victims, their families and service providers. Reimbursement is provided for crime-related expenses such as medical and dental care, mental health counseling, lost wages, funeral expenses, loss of support for dependents, and childcare. A five-member board, whose membership is defined in statute, oversees the operation of the program and meets monthly to review claims. The program has a fund recovery staff that focuses their efforts on the collection of restitution and civil awards. Revenue is received from offenders ordered to pay restitution to the Crime Victims Reparations Program as part of their criminal sentence. Other funds are collected by asserting the state's subrogation rights to a portion of the proceeds of lawsuits filed by victims against offenders or other negligent parties.

**Historical Perspective**

The reparations program was created by the legislature in 1974. Since that time, over 25,000 victims of violent crime have applied for assistance. An automated reparation claims system was installed in FY 2001 for the purpose of reducing the time required for processing claims. The program conducts outreach activities throughout the state to make sure that crime victims in every region obtain information about the reparations program.

**Key Measures**

⇒ **The number of days it takes to process claims.** The reparations program would like to reduce the processing time from the current average of 175 days to the national standard of 90 days.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations, Special Revenue Funds, and federal funds. The source of the Special Revenue Funds is unclaimed restitution payments held by the courts (Crime Victim Account), court-ordered restitution and contributions from an inmate's wages (Crime Victim Account), and subrogation payments (Crime Victim Account).

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**  
**Program: OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Activity: CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS**

Budget Activity Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium 2006-07
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	2,414	2,765	2,497	2,500	4,997
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Special Revenue	1,082	2,032	760	760	1,520
Federal	756	1,469	1,241	1,241	2,482
Gift	31	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>8,999</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	834	902	892	908	1,800
Other Operating Expenses	3,305	5,214	3,456	3,443	6,899
Local Assistance	144	150	150	150	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>4,498</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>8,999</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	

**Activity Description**

State and federal grants for crime victim assistance are administered by the Minnesota Office of Justice Programs, Crime Victims Services and support the efforts of local programs to serve crime victims.

**Population Served**

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) funds over 160 grantees administering 375 programs that serve victims of domestic abuse, child abuse, sexual assault and general crime. Each year, approximately 190,000 victims receive services through these programs.

**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ Over 375 crime victim programs received funding in FY 2004.
- ◆ Approximately 190,000 individual crime victims received services in FY 2004.
- ◆ Approximately \$15 million in state and federal funds was distributed in FY 2004 to crime victim assistance programs.

**Services Provided**

Programs funded for crime victim assistance provide a variety of services including: crisis intervention, counseling, support groups, advocacy for victims during the criminal justice process, information, referrals, transportation, reparations assistance, and child care assistance. The role of OJP is to administer funding but also to provide monitoring, evaluation, training, and technical assistance to grantees. OJP also awards Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funds for special projects to increase and improve access to the criminal justice system for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

**Historical Perspective**

Minnesota has a rich history of providing services to crime victims beginning in the 1970s. Community-based services for sexual assault victims and battered women began in 1970 and 1971, respectively, and services for general crime and child abuse victims followed in the late 1970s and into the 1980s. In FY 2004, the OJP administered approximately \$15 million in state and federal grant funds. Fifty three percent of the funds go to programs serving victims of battering, 24% to programs serving victims of sexual assault, 15% to programs serving victims of general crime such as homicide and drunk driving and 8% to programs serving abused children and providing supervised visitation services. Funding from the Minnesota Legislature has been relatively consistent up through FY 2001. Funding has been reduced by 46% reduction overall from the FY 2001 funding level.

**Key Measures**

- ⇒ Completion of 160 site visits per year.
- ⇒ Provision of ten training and technical assistance sessions for grantees.
- ⇒ Completion and implementation of fully-automated grants management system.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations and federal funds.

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**  
**Program: OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**  
**Activity: CRIME VICTIMS ASSIST. GRANTS**

Budget Activity Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	Current		Forecast Base		Biennium 2006-07
	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	3,242	3,248	3,257	3,253	6,510
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
State Government Spec Revenue	96	96	96	96	192
Special Revenue	863	386	0	0	0
Federal	7,533	11,804	7,537	7,537	15,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,734</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>10,886</b>	<b>21,776</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	828	830	851	872	1,723
Other Operating Expenses	1,015	1,164	764	739	1,503
Local Assistance	9,891	13,540	9,275	9,275	18,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,734</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>10,886</b>	<b>21,776</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	

**Activity Description**

Shelter services for battered women and their children are administered by the Office of Justice Programs, Crime Victim Services. Funding is granted to programs that provide 24-hour emergency housing and support services. Providers are reimbursed for the costs of food, lodging, and security.

**Population Served**

Shelter programs are located throughout the state and serve victims of domestic abuse and their children. Of the 27 emergency shelters, 12 are located in the metropolitan area and 15 are located in greater Minnesota.

**Services Provided**

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) designates shelters and safe homes. Each shelter and safe home must meet and maintain standards set by the OJP. The OJP monitors the services provided through site visits and regular contact with the programs. The amount of funding awarded to each shelter program is based on a formula using each shelter's licensed capacity and average occupancy rate during a two-year period.

**Historical Perspective**

The 1997 Minnesota Welfare Reform Law transferred the powers, duties and functions relating to the operation of shelters for victims of battering from the commissioner of Human Services to the commissioner of Corrections effective 7-1-99. Authority for the program has since transferred via Governor's Reorganization Orders No. 180 and No. 182 to the Department of Public Safety. Upon transfer of responsibility for per diem administration, funding for this service was changed from an entitlement program to a capped appropriation. In 2002, the Minnesota Legislature passed legislation that changes the per diem program to a grant program effective 7-1-03. Beginning in FY 2003, shelter funding previously provided through the per diem program is combined with the shelter grant program and shelters receive both sources of funding through a grant contract, which reimburses allowable expenses.

**Key Measures**

- ⇒ **The number of bed days of shelter provided.** The total number of bed days provided for the past four years is as follows: FY 2001 = 216,385; FY 2002 = 215,544; FY 2003 = 220,640; FY 2004 = 217,134.
- ⇒ The estimated number of bed days of shelter provided for FY 2005 and FY 2006 is 220,000 per year.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded through a combination of General Fund appropriations and federal funds.

**Contact**

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**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ Programs receiving shelter funding in FY 2004 include: 27 emergency shelters, 32 hotel/motel programs, and 13 private safe homes
- ◆ Approximately 5,700 women and 6,000 children received shelter services in FY 2004
- ◆ Bed days of shelter in FY 2004 totaled 217,134.

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

Activity: BATTERED WOMEN/ SHELTER SERV.

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	18,885	18,785	18,791	18,792	37,583
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
Federal	4,176	4,457	2,931	2,931	5,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,061</b>	<b>23,242</b>	<b>21,722</b>	<b>21,723</b>	<b>43,445</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	37	40	41	42	83
Other Operating Expenses	2	2	7	7	14
Local Assistance	23,022	23,200	21,674	21,674	43,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,061</b>	<b>23,242</b>	<b>21,722</b>	<b>21,723</b>	<b>43,445</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	

**Activity Description**

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Justice and Community Grants section, administers the law enforcement and community grants including the Juvenile Justice Program.

**Population Served**

OJP staff work with state and local units of government, as well as public and nonprofit agencies and community organizations throughout the state of Minnesota.

**Services Provided**

Grants are distributed to over 300 state and local units of government and public and private nonprofit agencies for a broad array of programming designed to prevent and/or reduce crime and juvenile delinquency, increase community livability and improve the criminal justice system. Staff provide grant administration services to these entities including: fiscal, administrative and program performance monitoring, training, and technical assistance.

**Key Measures**

Given the broad array of programming these grants are used for, staff and grantees work together to develop performance indicators specific to each program. The indicators include output measures such as the number of persons served, number of services provided, amount of drugs seized etc. They also include outcome measures such as reduced truancy and delinquency, improved sense of safety, reduced police contacts, reduced recidivism, reduced time from arrest to case disposition etc. OJP has the following key measures specifically related to the administration of the grants:

- ⇒ **The amount of contact with grantees.** Each year staff conducts at least one site visit with 80% of the grantees and quarterly desk audits and regular e-mail and phone contact with 100% of the grantees. The purpose of these activities is to ensure compliance and provide technical assistance.
- ⇒ **The amount of training and technical assistance provided to grantees.** Each year staff provides six training and technical assistance workshops for grantees.
- ⇒ **Implementation of grants management system.** OJP has launched our fully-automated grants management system.

**Activity Funding**

This program is funded by a mix of General Fund appropriations, Special Revenue Fund accounts and federal funds. The source of the Special Revenue Funds is surcharges on automobile comprehensive insurance policies (Automobile Theft Prevention Account). (This fund was transferred effective 7/1/04 to the Department of Commerce.)

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**Activity at a Glance**

- ◆ Administered over 250 grants in FY 2003
- ◆ Administered over \$3.5 million in FY 2003 in state funds
- ◆ Administered over \$15 million in FY 2003 in federal funds

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

**Program: OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS**

Activity: LAW ENFORCEMENT & COMM. GRTS.

Budget Activity Summary

<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>					
	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
General	1,952	2,322	2,173	2,168	4,341
<b>Statutory Appropriations</b>					
General	0	82	0	0	0
Special Revenue	1,755	2,367	0	0	0
Federal	23,625	25,294	12,801	12,805	25,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,332</b>	<b>30,065</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>29,947</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	1,148	1,806	1,118	1,125	2,243
Other Operating Expenses	788	1,025	425	422	847
Local Assistance	25,251	27,234	13,431	13,426	26,857
Other Financial Transactions	145	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,332</b>	<b>30,065</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>29,947</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	

### Program Description

This program includes both the Statewide 911 Emergency Services activity as well as the ARMER (Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response) activity, a statewide integrated public safety radio and communication system. Each of these activities is described below.

### 911 Activity Description

Minnesota Statewide 9-1-1 Emergency Services/ARMER oversees: 1) 9-1-1 system standards; 2) provides technical assistance to cities and counties to implement, maintain, and improve 9-1-1 systems; 3) manages the state's share of contracted wired and wireless 9-1-1 costs authorized by M.S. 403.11; 4) distributes funds to help pay for 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) improvements in accordance with M.S. 403.113; 5) distributes funds for the regional public safety trunked radio system in accordance with M.S. 403.30; and 6) The radio system plan for providing for a shared interoperable communication and interoperability backbone.

### Activity at a Glance

The following activity statistics help illustrate the size and scope of the Minnesota Statewide 9-1-1 Program:

- ◆ 100% statewide 9-1-1 coverage;
- ◆ Over 98% enhanced wireless 9-1-1 coverage from most wireless carriers in Minnesota; and
- ◆ 9-1-1 calls are answered at 109 local PSAPs and 10 regional State Patrol PSAPs.

### Population Served

The universal emergency 9-1-1 number is available throughout the state of Minnesota, including border exchanges where callers are served by telephone exchanges from an adjoining state. Enhanced 9-1-1, with Automatic Location Identification (specific location of landline callers), covers virtually all of the Minnesota population. For wireless telephones, FCC rules (Title 47, CFR 20.18) require the wireless carriers to put all 9-1-1 calls through to a PSAP, even if the cellular caller is a non-subscriber. FCC required Phase I Enhanced Wireless 9-1-1 service (general location and callback number of the cellular 9-1-1 caller) and Phase II service (callers location in latitude and longitude) are also available to over 97% of Minnesota.

### Services Provided

For budget purposes 9-1-1 costs can be viewed as several related activities required by M.S. 403.11, 403.113, and 403.30:

About 58% of the costs are to pay 9-1-1 network, database, and wireless charges:

- ⇒ 9-1-1 Network and Database Costs – The recurring costs of delivering 9-1-1 calls, with the associated location information, to PSAPs operated by county and other government agencies.
- ⇒ Wireless Enhanced 9-1-1 Costs – The installation and recurring costs for integrating wireless 9-1-1 calls into the Enhanced 9-1-1 networks for Phase I service. Funding for Phase II service is not covered in existing statutes.
- ⇒ Part of the Department of Public Safety PSAP operating costs - These costs cover Minnesota State Patrol expenses for handling 9-1-1 emergency calls made from cellular phones.

About 40% of the costs are to fund grants to Public Safety Answering Points and the Metropolitan Radio Board:

- ⇒ Enhanced 9-1-1 Grant Costs - Grants to county and other government agencies operating public safety answering points to implement, improve, and maintain 9-1-1 systems (currently 10 cents per month per access line).
- ⇒ Regional Public Safety Radio Costs - A portion of the 911 fee is used to fund the regional public safety trunked radio system.

About 2% of the costs fund salaries for four full-time equivalent positions and administrative expenses.

All Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) and existing wireless carriers are integrated into the 9-1-1 systems. The competitive local exchange carriers and new wireless carriers require connections to 9-1-1 networks as their networks expand and mature. Work continues to provide and maintain wireless Phase II Enhanced 9-1-1 from all wireless carriers to all 87 counties.



**Key Measures**

- ⇒ Phase I Enhanced Wireless 9-1-1 service is available from 18 out of the 19 wireless carriers among all 87 counties in Minnesota.
- ⇒ One hundred fifteen PSAPs (including 10 State Patrol PSAPs) have attained tandem selective router Enhanced 9-1-1 with Automatic Location Identification (ALI), where 9-1-1 calls are sent to PSAPs by a selective router switch, and the location of the caller is determined from a remote database that is automatically updated based on telephone subscriber records. There were 91 PSAPs with Automatic Number Identification/Automatic Location Identification ANI/ALI service in December 2002.
- ⇒ Three PSAPs have tandem selective router Enhanced 9-1-1 with Automatic Number Identification/Local Location Identification (ANI/LLI), where 9-1-1 calls are sent to PSAPs by a selective router switch. There were 21 PSAPs with ANI/LLI in December 2002.
- ⇒ Of the 109 local PSAPs, four (operated by three counties and the University of Minnesota) have Direct (ANI/LLI), where calls are connected directly to the PSAP with callback number, and the location of the caller is determined from a local database. There were seven PSAPs with Direct ANI/LLI in December 2002.

**Activity Funding**

This activity is funded through a subscriber fee in the state government Special Revenue Fund. Funds are collected through a monthly statewide subscriber fee that is not less than eight cents nor more than 40 cents per month on each customer access line, including cellular and other non-wire access services. The commissioner of Public Safety sets the amount of the subscriber fee (currently 40 cents) with the approval of the commissioner of Finance. M.S. 403.11 requires the commissioner to transfer an amount from the 9-1-1 fee assessed on wireless telecommunications services to the commissioner of Public Safety to offset State Patrol's wireless 9-1-1 costs. M.S. 403.30 requires the commissioner to send up to four cents of the 9-1-1 fee to the regional trunked public safety radio system. M.S. 403.113 authorizes the commissioner to dedicate part of the 9-1-1 fee amount to be sent as Enhanced 9-1-1 grants to agencies operating PSAPs.

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**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT**

Program: 911 EMERGENCY SERVICES/ARMER

Program Summary

*Dollars in Thousands*

	<b>Current</b>		<b>Forecast Base</b>		<b>Biennium</b>
	<b>FY2004</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
<b><u>Direct Appropriations by Fund</u></b>					
<b>State Government Spec Revenue</b>					
Current Appropriation	26,487	29,640	29,640	29,640	59,280
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>					
Receipt Adjustments			(2,111)	(1,302)	(3,413)
<b>Forecast Base</b>	<b>26,487</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>27,529</b>	<b>28,338</b>	<b>55,867</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Fund</u></b>					
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>					
State Government Spec Revenue	22,854	28,981	27,529	28,338	55,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,854</b>	<b>28,981</b>	<b>27,529</b>	<b>28,338</b>	<b>55,867</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Category</u></b>					
Total Compensation	315	317	317	317	634
Other Operating Expenses	13,689	19,625	16,900	17,376	34,276
Local Assistance	8,850	9,039	9,292	9,568	18,860
Transfers	0	0	1,020	1,077	2,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,854</b>	<b>28,981</b>	<b>27,529</b>	<b>28,338</b>	<b>55,867</b>
<b><u>Expenditures by Activity</u></b>					
911 Emergency Services/Armer	22,854	28,981	27,529	28,338	55,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,854</b>	<b>28,981</b>	<b>27,529</b>	<b>28,338</b>	<b>55,867</b>
<b>Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	