

July 6, 2011

VIA EMAIL

Special Master Kathleen Blatz
c/o Courtroom Clerk Christopher Channing
Ramsey County District Court
15 West Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, MN 55102

Re: In re Temporary Funding of Executive Branch Core Functions ---
Governor's Proposed Second Report and Recommendations

Dear Special Master Blatz:

Attached hereto please find *Governor's Proposed Second Report and Recommendation of Special Master*. A copy in Word is also attached for Ms. Ruthven's convenience.

In response to the Special Master's two inquiries this morning:

1. The Special Master inquired regarding details of the grants outlined in Attachment 2 to *Governor's Proposed First Report*. Attached hereto please find a summary of the Office of Justice Programs prepared by Executive Director Jeri Boisvert. All of the OJP initiatives in the areas of Crime Victim Services and Law Enforcement and Community Grants fit within the definition of critical core functions. However, we do not request shutdown funding for the area of "Training, Research & Communications," known as "TRac." While Trac provides important services, we do not believe that they fit within the limitations of the June 29 Order. The other programs, however, protect the lives, health, and safety of Minnesotans, and are important to support the judicial department, which we understand has continued all of its operations.
2. The Special Master also inquired about the grant supporting The Arc. That grant is not on Attachment 1 to *Governor's Proposed First Report*.

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Special Master Kathleen Blatz
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Sincerely,



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Enclosure

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cc: Law Clerk Fiona Ruthven
Courtroom Clerk Christopher Channing
Solicitor General Al Gilbert
Governor Mark Dayton
Eric Magnuson, Esq.
Senate Counsel Tom Bottern
Kevin Hofman, Esq.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DISTRICT COURT

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In re Government Shutdown Litigation)

In re Temporary Funding of Core)
Functions of the Executive Branch)
Of the State of Minnesota)

Case Type: Civil

Court File No. 62-cv-11-5203

**[GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED] SECOND REPORT
AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL MASTER**

Upon referral of Chief Judge Kathleen Gearin pursuant to the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order Granting Motion for Temporary Funding dated June 29, 2011 ("June 29 Order"), this matter came before the Special Master for hearing on Tuesday, July 5, 2011. Attorney General Lori Swanson and Solicitor General Al Gilbert appeared for the Office of the Attorney General. David Lillehaug and Joseph Cassioppi, Fredrikson & Byron, P.A., appeared as Special Counsel to the Office of the Governor. The Minnesota Senate and the Minnesota House of Representatives were invited to participate, but declined.

Numerous attorneys and witnesses appeared for associations and other organizations to urge positions regarding continued operations during the government shutdown. Based on the testimony, submissions from the attorneys and witnesses, and the arguments of counsel, the Special Master makes the following report and recommendations to Chief Judge Gearin.

I. PETITIONERS ON TUESDAY, JULY 5, 2011.

A. Store to Door. Store to Door petitioned to request that the grocery delivery service it provides for homebound elderly Minnesotans, funded by the State Nutrition Support Service fund and State Nutrition Expansion fund through the Minnesota Board on Aging, be considered critical core functions of government and continue to receive funding during the

government shutdown. The [Attorney General and] Governor agree that the services provided by Store to Door constitute critical core functions of the government necessary to protect the life, health, and safety of some of the most vulnerable citizens of Minnesota. Exhibit A to the June 29 Order provides that “[e]ntitlement to cash, food, & health care assistance to recipients” are critical core functions of government. June 29 Order, Ex. A at p. 6. Store to Door’s services are consistent with, or encompassed by, the express terms of the June 29 Order. Based upon the foregoing, the Special Master recommends that the Court amend the June 29 Order to clarify that grocery delivery service for homebound elderly Minnesotans, funded by the State Nutrition Support Service fund and State Nutrition Expansion fund through the Minnesota Board on Aging is a critical core function of the government.

B. The Emily Program. The Emily Program petitioned to request that the Minnesota Department of Human Services (“DHS”) Licensing Division be considered a critical core function of government and continue to operate during the government shutdown. The Emily Program requires a final on-site licensure review, originally scheduled for July 11, 2011, to open a new inpatient residential eating disorder facility later this month. Without the on-site licensure review, the Emily Program will be unable to open its new facility and the youths and adults currently on a waiting list to receive inpatient treatment services will be forced to either leave the state for treatment or forego specialized treatment until the facility can be opened. The DHS Licensing Division was closed on July 1, 2011, because no appropriations were enacted into law to fund its operation after June 30, 2011. After hearing compelling testimony from the Emily Program and other providers of healthcare, childcare, and related services that cannot continue to operate effectively without the DHS Licensing Division, the Governor recommends that the services of the DHS Licensing Division, the Health Department services necessary for the

nursing registry, and DHS and Health Department maltreatment investigators be classified as critical core functions of government. Counsel for the Governor has advised that these services are able to become operational on Monday, July 11, 2011, or as soon thereafter as may be ordered by the Court. Accordingly, the Special Master recommends that the Court amend the June 29 Order to provide that these services be classified as critical core functions of the government and permitted to reopen on July 11, 2011.

C. Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota (“LSSM”). LSSM petitioned to request that various services it provides from a variety of funding sources be considered critical core functions of government and continue to receive funding during the government shutdown. First, LSSM requests that the DHS Licensing Division remain operational to perform background studies for LSSM employees and volunteers. As discussed above, it is the Special Master’s recommendation that the DHS Licensing Division reopen on July 11, 2011.

Next, LSSM requests that services provided by LSSM and other non-profit organizations to assist homeless youth, and funded by various state grants and programs, be considered critical core functions of government. The [Attorney General and] Governor agree that services provided by LSSM and other non-profit organizations under the Long-Term Homeless Supportive Services Fund, the Transitional Housing Program, the Family Homeless Prevention and Assistance Program, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Emergency Service Grants, the Healthy Transitions Program, the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing program, and the Support Services for Rural Youth program are critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota and have no objection to amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that these services are critical core functions of the government. The June 29 Order provides that Priority 2 Critical Services, which must be funded during a government shutdown,

include “[a]ctivities having a severe and permanent negative financial impact to businesses or vulnerable populations or groups of individuals within Minnesota.” June 29 Order, Ex. A at p. 2. These programs listed by LSSM are consistent with, or encompassed by, the express terms of the June 29 Order. Based upon the foregoing, the Special Master recommends that the Court amend the June 29 Order to clarify that services provided by LSSM and other non-profit organizations under the Long-Term Homeless Supportive Services Fund, the Transitional Housing Program, the Family Homeless Prevention and Assistance Program, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Emergency Service Grants, the Healthy Transitions Program, the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing program, and the Support Services for Rural Youth program are critical core functions of the government.

LSSM also requested that the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (“LIHEAP”), operated by the Minnesota Department of Commerce, be considered a critical core function of Government. LIHEAP provides payments and reimbursements to utilities and individuals to assist low-income citizens of Minnesota to heat their homes. In the event that the government shutdown continues into the fall, LIHEAP may become critical. However, at this time, the Special Master does not recommend that the Court amend the June 29 Order to designate LIHEAP as a critical core function.

D. Minnesota Hospital Association, St. David’s Center for Child and Family Development, and Minnesota Council of Child Care Agencies. These Petitioners petitioned to request that the DHS Licensing Division remain operational to perform background studies for health care professionals. As discussed above, it is the Special Master’s recommendation that the DHS Licensing Division reopen on July 11, 2011.

E. Minnesota Inter-County Association (“MICA”). MICA petitioned to request that various services that the state provides to counties and that counties themselves provide with state funding be considered critical core functions of government and continue to receive funding during the government shutdown. First, MICA requested that payment of county program aid (Minn. Stat. § 477A.03, subd. 2(b)), police pension aid (Minn. Stat. § 69.031, subd. 3), public employee retirement association employer aid (Minn. Stat. § 273.1385, subd. 1), Department of Natural Resources payments in lieu of tax aids (Minn. Stat. § 477A.12), and property tax credit reimbursements (Minn. Stat. 273.1384, subd. 5), all of which are appropriated by statute, continue to be made during the shutdown. The June 29 Order provides that local government aid must be paid on schedule. June 29 Order at Finding of Fact ¶ 39. All of the before-mentioned local aid programs are logically encompassed within the June 29 Order. Accordingly, the Special Master recommends that the Court amend the June 29 Order to clarify that payment of county program aid (Minn. Stat. § 477A.03, subd. 2(b)), police pension aid (Minn. Stat. § 69.031, subd. 3), public employee retirement association employer aid (Minn. Stat. § 273.1385, subd. 1), Department of Natural Resources payments in lieu of tax aids (Minn. Stat. § 477A.12), and property tax credit reimbursements (Minn. Stat. 273.1384, subd. 5) must be paid during the government shutdown.

Next, MICA requests that MFIP and MFIP Transitional Child Care Assistance grants, the Children and Community Services Act block grant, County Rule 78 Adult Mental Health grants, funding from the MFIP Consolidated Fund (including administrative costs, EGA, and EMSA block grants), and funding related to the federal Workforce Investment Act and Dislocated Worker Program, continue during the shutdown. As referenced in the First Report and

Recommendations of the Special Master, the Special Master has recommended that all of these programs continue as critical core functions of government.

Next, MICA requests that the Court order that the PRISM child support payment service be considered a critical core function of government. The PRISM system is currently operating and the [Attorney General and] Governor do[es] not object to the amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that the PRISM system is a critical core functions of the government. MICA also requests that the DHS Licensing Division remain operational to suspend Day Care Licenses in the event that there are allegations of abuse or neglect. As discussed above, it is the Special Master's recommendation that the DHS Licensing Division reopen on July 11, 2011.

Next, MICA requests that assistance payments to relatives caring for children removed from homes due to abuse or neglect continue as critical core functions of government. The [Attorney General and] Governor agree that relative assistance payments are critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota and have no objection to amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that these services are critical core functions of the government. In addition, MICA requests that county child support enforcement grants be considered critical core services of government. These incentive grants, while important, are not at this time critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota. The Special Master trusts that the counties will continue to enforce child support for at least a period of time even in the absence of these grants. If they do not, the Special Master will revisit the issue. The Special Master recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to clarify that relative assistance payments are critical core functions of government but does not recommend that the June 29 Order be amended to designate county child support enforcement grants as critical core functions of government.

Finally, MICA requests that certain services provided by the Minnesota Office of Enterprise Technology (“OET”) be classified as critical core functions of government. Specifically, MICA stated at the hearing that certain counties offices that have contracted with OET for internet access lost all internet access effective July 1, 2011. Following the hearing, counsel for the Governor contacted OET and was unable to verify the accuracy of MICA’s statements. According to OET, the office is not aware of any county internet service interruptions. In addition, MICA requests that the following government applications continue: MAXIS, MMIS, SSIS, PRISM, MNCIS, Statewide Supervised Release System, and MNJIS. OET operates MAXIS, MMIS (in conjunction with DHS), PRISM, and SSIS (in conjunction with DHS), and understands that all systems are operational and accessible. Counsel for the Governor has also confirmed with the Court Administrator’s Office that the MNCIS system remains operational and accessible. If MICA wishes to pursue this issue further, the Special Master directs MICA to provide a detailed affidavit from a technology expert specifying any counties’ offices that have lost internet access and any accessibility restrictions related to the above-mentioned applications.

F. Minnesota Indian Women’s Resource Center (“MIWRC”). MIWRC petitioned to request continued funding for services MIWRC provides to Native women that are funded through state grants and programs. The [Attorney General and] Governor agree[s] that MIWRC’s Sexual Assault Advocacy, Healing Journey and Oskinigiikwe alcoholic services, and Indian Child Welfare Act Coordination provider services are critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota and have no objection to amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that these services are critical core functions of the government. The fourth program operated by MIWRC--the Learning Center--focuses on drug prevention and education, as well as job-

placement assistance. Through its Petition and testimony, it is apparent that the Learning Center provides services that are exceedingly important to the vulnerable individuals it serves. However, the June 29 Order recognizes that the government shutdown will cause hardships to non-profits and the vulnerable citizens they serve. The Special Master recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to clarify that MIWRC's Sexual Assault Advocacy, Healing Journey and Oskinigiikwe alcoholic services, and Indian Child Welfare Act Coordination provider services are critical core functions of the government. The Special Master does not, however, recommend amendment of the June 29 Order to designate the services provided by the Learning Center as critical core functions of government.

G. Minnesota State Retirement System ("MSRS"). MRS petitioned to request that it be permitted to pay retirement benefits to fourteen retired Minnesota constitutional officers. The Governor has advised that, because of personal relationships he has with several of the retirees, the Office of the Governor will take no position on this petition.

H. Minnesota Auto Dealers Association ("MADA"). MADA petitioned to request that the Computer Vehicle Registration ("CVR") system, which is operated by a private company but that works in conjunction with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Driver and Vehicle Services ("DVS"), be considered a critical core function of government and continue to receive funding during the government shutdown. The CVR system is used by approximately one-third of auto dealers to instantly transmit vehicle sales and registration information to DVS. All other dealers transmit the information to DVS in written format. MADA also requests that DVS be required to allow auto dealers to access the DVS mainframe so that they may view customer records to verify ownership and lienholder status. During the hearing, MADA stated that it could still obtain this information by contacting a Deputy

Registrar, but that it could cause delays for dealers and their customers. While the CVR system and dealer access to the DVS mainframe are certainly useful to auto dealers, maintenance of the CVR system and dealer access to the DVS mainframe are not critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota. The Special Master does not recommend amendment of the June 29 Order to designate the CVR system or dealer access to the DVS mainframe as critical core functions of government.

I. Association of Minnesota Counties (“AMC”). AMC petitioned to request that various services that the state provides to counties and that counties themselves provide with state funding be considered critical core functions of government and continue to receive funding during the government shutdown. With the exception of the following program, AMC’s petition is duplicative of the petitions of MICA and other organizations addressed above and those addressed in the First Report and Recommendations of the Special Master. AMC requests that county health services funded pursuant to the Local Public Health Block Grant be considered critical core functions of government. Each county utilizes the funds it receives from the grant for different administrative and public health purposes. While services provided pursuant to the Local Public Health Block Grant are related to the health and safety of the citizens of Minnesota, it appears from the testimony at the hearing that counties will continue to operate their health departments in the absence of this funding. If the shutdown continues for more than a few weeks, the necessity of this funding may change, and AMC may petition the Special Master to revisit this issue. However, at this time, the Special Master does not recommend amendment of the June 29 Order to designate the services provided by counties funded by the Local Public Health Block Grant as critical core functions of government.

J. League of Minnesota Cities (“the League”). The League petitions to request that (1) the Peace Officers Standards and Training (“POST”) Board and (2) the driver and vehicle licensing information verification function of DVS be considered critical core functions of government. The POST Board, among other duties, licenses new peace officers, administers tests for peace officer applicants, and investigates complaints of peace officer and agency misconduct. Without a license from the POST Board, an individual cannot be hired by a law enforcement agency and begin training. The POST Board was closed on July 1, 2011, because no appropriations were enacted into law to fund its operation after June 30, 2011. After hearing compelling testimony from the League, the Governor recommends that the licensing, testing, and misconduct response and investigation functions of the POST Board be classified as a critical core functions of government. Counsel for the Governor has advised that the employees necessary to operate these functions of the POST Board can be recalled and that these functions of the POST Board can become operational on Monday, July 11, 2011, or as soon thereafter as may be ordered by the Court. Accordingly, the Special Master recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to designate that the licensing, testing, and misconduct response and investigation functions of the POST Board are critical core functions of government and that these functions of the POST Board resume on July 11, 2011.

The [Attorney General and] Governor also agree[s] that the driver and vehicle licensing information verification function of DVS is critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota and have no objection to amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that this function is a critical core function of the government. According to the League, some prosecutors are currently unable to access DVS information as necessary. The League also stated that drivers license status information will not be updated, which will also detrimentally affect the ability to

efficiently administer driving offenses. Accordingly, the Special Master recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to designate that the driver and vehicle licensing information verification function of DVS is a critical core function of the government.

K. SEIU Local 284 Kids First MN, Sharon Born, Terry Bicknell, and Rebecca Hall (“Kids First”). Kids First petitioned to request that childcare assistance under the Minnesota Child Care Assistance Program be continued as a critical core function of government that must be funded during the government shutdown. As referenced in the First Report and Recommendation of the Special Master, DHS has reported that it is impossible at this time to provide funding for child care programs through TANF without also providing funding through the Child Care Development Fund and corresponding state funding. Accordingly, the Special Master has recommended that the Court amend the June 29 Order to provide that the Minnesota Family Investment Program, Transition Year Child Care Assistance Program, Basic Sliding Fee Program, and Minnesota Electronic Child Care be classified as critical core functions of government.

L. Minnesota Association of Community Rehabilitation Organizations (“MACRO”). MACRO petitioned to request that the Minnesota Extended Employment (EE) program, through which over 5,000 workers with severe disabilities maintain their jobs, be considered a critical core function of government that must be funded during the government shutdown. The [Attorney General and] Governor agree[s] that the EE program is critical to the life, health, and safety of the vulnerable citizens it assists and have no objection to amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that these services are critical core functions of the government. The June 29 Order provides that Priority 2 Critical Services, which must be funded during a government shutdown, include “[a]ctivities having a severe and permanent negative financial impact to

businesses or vulnerable populations or groups of individuals within Minnesota.” June 29 Order, Ex. A at p. 2. The EE program is consistent with, or encompassed by, the express terms of the June 29 Order. Accordingly, the Special Master recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to clarify that the EE program is a critical core function of the government.

M. Minnesota Trucking Association (“MTA”). MTA petitioned to request that public rest areas and DVS licensing and credential services be considered critical core functions of government that must be funded during the government shutdown. It is apparent from MTA’s petition that the closure of public rest areas has seriously inconvenienced truck drivers as well as the general public. Moreover, the Special Master recognizes that the unavailability DVS licensing and credential services may prevent some truck drivers from operating during the government shutdown. However, neither the maintenance of public rest areas nor DVS licensing and credential services are critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota. The Special Master does not recommend amendment of the June 29 Order to designate the maintenance of public rest areas or DVS licensing and credential services as critical core functions of government.

N. Lifetrack Resources. Lifetrack Resources petitioned to request that the services it provides for (1) children who are deaf or have hearing loss and (2) refugees be considered critical core functions of government that must be funded during the government shutdown. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 144.966, subd. 3(a), Lifetrack Resources provides support and assistance to families with children who are deaf or experience hearing loss. The [Attorney General and] Governor agree[s] that these programs are critical to the life, health, and safety of the citizens of Minnesota and have no objection to amendment of the June 29 Order to clarify that these services are critical core functions of the government. Accordingly, the Special Master

recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to clarify that Lifetrack Resources' services for children who are deaf or having hearing loss are critical core functions of the government.

Counsel for the Governor was not provided a copy of Lifetrack Resources' Petition until the afternoon of July 5, 2011. Accordingly, counsel for the Governor is still analyzing the Petition related to the refugee assistance programs provided by Lifetrack and does not have a specific recommendation regarding the program at this time.

O. Partners for Affordable Housing ("PAH"). PAH petitioned to request that the emergency shelter and short-term transitional housing services it provides be considered critical core functions of government that must be funded during the government shutdown. PAH did not designate the grants or other programs that provide funding to support PAH's services, except to note that PAH received funds from DHS, Housing Finance agencies, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Counsel for the Governor has attempted to provide more detailed information on PAH's programs, but has been unable to do so at this time. The Governor has, however, recommended that services funded by Transitional Housing Grants, Emergency Service Program, and Long Term Homeless Service Grants be designated as critical core functions of government. The Special Master directs PAH to provide a detailed, written submission listing the statutory support and applicable agency for each program PAH petitions to have designated as a critical core function of government. The Special Master also requests that counsel for the Governor continue to attempt to determine this information as well.

P. Minnesota Historical Society. The Minnesota Historical Society petitioned to request that funding be provided for only the critical core services of the Minnesota Historical Society during the state government shutdown, including for property protection, enterprise technology protection and maintenance, and support for critical core services. The Minnesota

Historical Society requests that it be permitted to maintain 16 of its over 400 employees to protect valuable property, care for animals at the Oliver Kelley Farm, and to support these activities. The Attorney General and Governor agree that these functions are critical core functions of government. These functions are also similar to the critical core functions the Court originally approved for the Minnesota Zoological Gardens on Exhibit A to the June 29 Order. Accordingly, the Special Master recommends that the June 29 Order be amended to designate the Minnesota Historical Society functions in the Attached Exhibit A as critical core functions of government.

Dated: July __, 2011

Special Master Kathleen Blatz

Estimated # Critical

FTE

Minnesota Historical Society 16

Activities Requested to Continue

Protection of property at History Center and Historic Sites

Security /Inspection of facilities and historic structures and collections; care of animals
at Oliver Kelley Farm

Protection of enterprise technology

Protection of equipment/servers with operational and historical information

Essential financial and human resources activities

Incident command and support for critical service (if needed)



Minnesota Department of Public Safety

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Jeri Boisvert, Executive Director

2011

Background

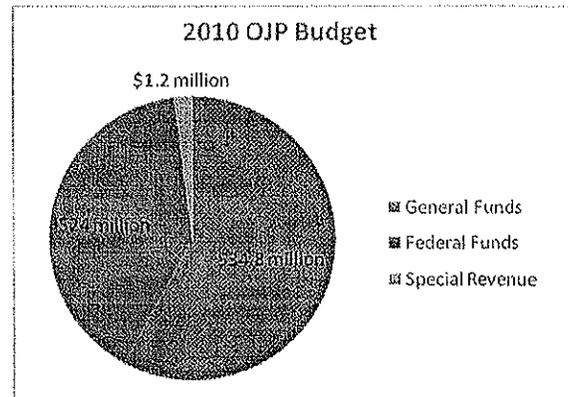
Governor Pawlenty created the Minnesota Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in May 2003 to improve the effectiveness of Minnesota's criminal justice planning and grant administration activities. The office brought together programs formerly operated through five separate state agencies: Minnesota Planning, Office of Crime Victim Ombudsman and the Departments of Public Safety, Education, and Economic Security.

Mission

OJP provides leadership and resources to reduce crime in Minnesota, improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, and assist crime victims. To accomplish our mission, we involve those people most impacted by crime and violence in designing solutions. Our goal is to provide resources to the local level more efficiently through simplified processes, user-friendly systems, and improved technology. OJP provides constituents quality training, technical assistance, and best practices information. We believe it is essential to focus on accountability and to measure the impact of our efforts and the efforts of grantees.

Budget

The OJP budget for each year of this biennium is approximately \$60,000,000: 58% general funds, 40% federal funds and 2% special revenue. OJP has a staff of 40.7 full-time-equivalent positions in three major activities: Crime Victim Services, Law Enforcement and Community Grants and Training, Research and Communication.



CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

Crime Victim Services provides assistance to Minnesota crime victims in three distinct program areas: Reparations, Grants to Local Programs, and Crime Victim Justice.

Crime Victim Reparations FY 10 \$2,400,000

Reparations provides victims and families direct compensation for losses as a result of a violent crime. Expenses may include medical costs, mental health care, funeral and burial costs, lost wages, loss of support, child care or household services. In FY10, the program received 1,870 claims. The program also trains criminal justice professionals, service providers and advocates about the reparations program.

Crime Victim Justice Unit

Formerly the Office of Crime Victim Ombudsman, this unit provides information and referral, assistance in navigating the criminal justice system, and investigation of statutory crime victim rights violations and victim mistreatment. Over the last biennium, the CVJU opened 74 formal cases, provided informal assistance to many dozens more and had 2,962 contacts with victims, criminal justice professionals, and members of the public.

The Crime Victim Justice Unit manages the Victim Information Notification Every Day (VINE) system. VINE provides notification to victims on the custody status of offenders in county and local detention facilities and is operational in nearly all of Minnesota's 87 counties. In 2010, OJP and the Department of Corrections implemented an enhanced offender information and notification system for victims of offenders in state correctional facilities. VINE is supported by a \$455,000 general fund appropriation.

OJP also supports a victim liaison position in the Department of Corrections (DOC) to provide victim input at End of Confinement Review hearings as required by the Community Notification Act as well as post-conviction support for families at life review hearings conducted by the DOC.

Grants to Local Programs for Assistance to Crime Victims FY 10 \$33,154,089

State and federal dollars support programs to provide direct services and advocacy for victims of sexual assault, general crime, domestic violence and child abuse.

Abused Children Programs — Provides services in 37 Minnesota counties through community advocacy, parenting time centers and child advocacy center programs. In FY10, 7,678 children were served.

Domestic Violence Programs — Provides services in 82 Minnesota counties through shelter, advocacy and/or criminal justice intervention programs. In FY10, nearly 59,588 victims received advocacy services, 10,139 of these victims received emergency shelter.

General Crime Victim Programs — Provides services in 60 Minnesota counties. In FY10, general crime programs served over 28,054 primary and secondary victims. People served include victims of crimes such as homicide, assault, robbery, burglary, theft, domestic abuse, sexual assault, arson, and terroristic threats.

Sexual Assault Programs — Provides services in 74 Minnesota counties. In FY10, sexual assault programs served 12,554 primary and secondary victims. People served included adult and child victims of sexual assault, adults victimized as children, victims of sexual harassment, stalking and sexual exploitation.

Emergency Grant Program — FY 10 \$150,000— Emergency fund grants ranging from \$1,000 - \$5,000 are awarded to 75 grantee programs annually for emergency needs of crime victims (moving expenses due to imminent danger, temporary shelter, travel for court hearings, and security purposes).

Other Federal Grant Programs

SAVIN— \$368,564— Supports the enhancement of Minnesota's victim notification capacity.

Office of Violence Against Women—Grants to Encourage Arrest—\$1,092,184— Supports the activities of a collaborative of representatives of crime victim coalitions, law enforcement, prosecution, OJP and court convened to improve policies and practices in cases of stalking, strangulation, and "no contact" orders in Minnesota.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNITY GRANTS

The OJP Law Enforcement and Community Grants Unit provides funding, training and technical assistance to improve the functioning of Minnesota's criminal and juvenile justice systems and to reduce crime, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse and violence.

State Funded Programs FY10

Justice Grants-Community and Youth Focused Crime Prevention—\$1,773,330—supports prevention and intervention programs that create and sustain safer communities.

Gang and Drug Task Forces-Violent Crime Enforcement Teams (VCET)—\$4,453,727— supports multi-jurisdictional efforts to identify, investigate, arrest and prosecute drug, gang involved and other violent offenders.

Youth Intervention Program—\$1,603,318 — supports community-based, nonresidential programs providing advocacy, education, counseling, and referral services to youth and their families experiencing personal, familial, school, legal, or chemical problems.

Federally Funded Programs—FFY 09

Edward W. Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG)—\$4,913,458

The U.S. Department of Justice provides JAG funds to prevent and control crime and improve the functioning of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Funds may be used to support programs under the following broad purpose areas: law enforcement, prosecution, court, prevention, corrections, drug treatment, victim services, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement.

Activities supported with JAG funds:

Law Enforcement—Supports multi-jurisdictional efforts and criminal justice information sharing initiatives.

Courts— Supports five multi-disciplinary Family Dependency Courts that address substance abuse among defendants in criminal and family court.

Prevention—Supports the Minnesota School Safety Center, a collaborative effort between Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Department of Education to provide expert training and technical assistance to school districts & law enforcement .

Corrections—Supports Reentry programs that prepare offenders for successful reentry to communities, and addresses long-term stable employment, housing, substance abuse, and physical and mental health issues and; a statewide coordinator and technical assistance for four counties engaged in Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiatives.

Drug Treatment—Supports expansion of Faribault State Prison Chemical Dependency Treatment program.

Juvenile Justice Programs

Federal funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention include:

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) — \$831,300—Grants to units of government to reduce juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at state and local levels.

Title II —\$977,000—Grants focused on over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Programs address prevention, intervention, diversion and aftercare.

Title V — \$33,486—Assists local governments in implementing comprehensive delinquency programming.

Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant—\$272,105—Supports efforts to improve quality and timeliness of forensic results at the BCA, Minneapolis and Hennepin County labs.

Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN)—\$157,110—Addresses violence in American Indian communities and reservations through targeted law enforcement and enhanced prosecution.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)—\$92,564—Supports treatment in the jail or prison setting.

American Recovery Act 2009

The Office of Justice Programs received \$21 million in funding through three Federal formula grant programs:

Victims of Crime Act Funds (VOCA) - \$1,213,897 – to provide direct services to crime victims.

Violence Against Women Act Funds (VAWA) - \$2,403,272 – to develop and strengthen law enforcement, prosecution and services to victims in cases of violent crime against women.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) - \$ 18,099,917 – to support all components of the criminal justice system either through direct services or system improvements.

TRAINING, RESEARCH & COMMUNICATIONS (TRac)

The TRac team provides best practices training to criminal justice professionals, collects and analyzes data, directs program evaluation and develops reports on a variety of criminal justice topics. They provide information to local, state and federal stakeholders, students, and concerned citizens for criminal and juvenile justice planning.

In FY10, over 200 persons attended training sessions and over 350 people attended the annual conference on crime victims. In 2010, OJP conducted the third annual Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy at St Cloud State University with 50 students in attendance. The academy is an intensive, 40 hour academic program for victim service professionals across the state.

Over the past year, research staff continued to support the work of the statewide Human Trafficking Task Force; worked in partnership with the Minnesota Department of Education to publish a series of *Snapshots on Minnesota Youth*; collaborated with other non-profit and public research teams on a number of projects; implemented an evaluation of the youth intervention programs; and completed the legislatively-mandated *Juvenile Justice System Decision Point Study: Strategies to Improve Minnesota's Juvenile Justice Data*

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