



Board of Commissioners

Agenda

15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Saint Paul, MN 55102
651-266-9200

December 3, 2024 - 9 a.m.

Council Chambers - Courthouse Room 300

ROLL CALL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

1. **Agenda of December 3, 2024 is Presented for Approval** [2024-278](#)

Sponsors: County Manager's Office

Approve the agenda of December 3, 2024.

2. **Minutes from November 26, 2024 are Presented for Approval** [2024-277](#)

Sponsors: County Manager's Office

Approve the November 26, 2024 Minutes.

ORDINANCE PROCEDURES

3. **Proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance - Waive the Second Reading and Hold the Public Hearing** [2024-514](#)

Sponsors: Board of Commissioners, Economic Growth and Community Investment

1. Waive the Second Reading of the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance.
2. Hold the Public Hearing for the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance.

4. **2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance - Waive Second Reading and Hold Public Hearing** [2024-446](#)

Sponsors: Finance

1. Waive the second reading of the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance.
2. Hold the public hearing for the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

5. Memorandum of Understanding with the Partners of the Ramsey County Bail Reform Work Group for the Supported Pre-Charge Release Process [2024-530](#)

Sponsors: County Attorney's Office

1. Approve the Memorandum of Understanding with the partners of the Ramsey County Bail Reform Work Group for the Supported Pre-Charge Release Process.
2. Authorize the Board Chair to execute the Memorandum of Understanding.

6. Grant Agreement with Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services for Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement [2024-642](#)

Sponsors: Emergency Communications

1. Ratify the submittal of the grant application to Department of Justice Office for Fiscal Year 24 Community Oriented Policing Services Technology and Equipment Program Invitational Solicitation.
2. Accept a grant award and approve a grant agreement with the Department of Justice Office for Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement for the period of upon execution through March 31, 2026 in the amount of \$2,965,000.
3. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the grant agreement.
4. Authorize the County Manager to enter into agreements and execute amendments to agreements in accordance with the county's procurement policies and procedures, provided the amounts are within the limits of the grant funding.
5. Authorize the County Manager to execute amendments to the grant agreement in a form approved by the County Attorney's Office.

7. Resolution Affirming Metro County Engagement on Youth Intervention [2024-657](#)

Sponsors: County Manager's Office

1. Affirm the work of the 2024 Working Group on Youth in promoting best practices and improving the system of care.
2. Affirm the county's work to provide holistic, intentional, and therapeutic support through healing and treatment homes, as well as wrap around services for justice system-interacting youth and their families in alignment with Minnesota Session Laws 2023, Chapter 52, Public Safety Omnibus Bill.
3. Direct the county to participate in a metro county workgroup to develop a plan to address placement options for county-connected youth with complex needs in both social services and juvenile justice systems.

8. Master Grant Contract with the Minnesota Department of Health [2024-531](#)

Sponsors: Public Health

1. Approve the Master Grant Contract with the Minnesota Department of Health for the period January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2029.
2. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the Master Grant Contract.
3. Authorize the County Manager to execute grants and amendments to the grant agreement in the form approved by the County Attorney's Office.

POLICY ITEM

9. Ramsey County Sheriff Operational Staffing Study Proposal

[2024-623](#)

Sponsors: Safety and Justice

For information and discussion only.

COUNTY CONNECTIONS

OUTSIDE BOARD AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

BOARD CHAIR UPDATE

ADJOURNMENT

Following County Board Meeting:

10:00 a.m. (est.) Housing Redevelopment Authority Meeting, Council Chambers – Courthouse Room 300

10:30 a.m. Closed Meeting - ****CLOSED TO PUBLIC****

Re: Campbell and Smith v. Schroeder et al. matter – Courthouse Room 220, Large Conference Room

12:00 p.m. Closed meeting - ****CLOSED TO PUBLIC****

Re: Rice Creek Commons/TCAAP Outlot A – Courthouse Room 220, Large Conference Room

Advance Notice:

December 10, 2024 No county board meeting – Association of Minnesota Counties Annual Conference

December 17, 2024 County board meeting – Council Chambers

December 24, 2024 No county board meeting

December 31, 2024 No county board meeting - 5th Tuesday



Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Saint Paul, MN 55102
651-266-9200

Item Number: 2024-278

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: County Manager's Office

Title

Agenda of December 3, 2024 is Presented for Approval

Recommendation

Approve the agenda of December 3, 2024.



Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Saint Paul, MN 55102
651-266-9200

Item Number: 2024-277

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: County Manager's Office

Title

Minutes from November 26, 2024 are Presented for Approval

Recommendation

Approve the November 26, 2024 Minutes.

Attachments

1. November 26, 2024 Minutes



Board of Commissioners Minutes

15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Saint Paul, MN 55102
651-266-9200

November 26, 2024 - 9 a.m.

Council Chambers - Courthouse Room 300

The Ramsey County Board of Commissioners met in regular session at 9:03 a.m. with the following members present: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Xiong and Chair Reinhardt. Commissioner Moran was absent. Also present were Ling Becker, County Manager, and Jada Lewis, Civil Division Director, Ramsey County Attorney's Office.

ROLL CALL

Present: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong
Absent: Moran

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Presented by Commissioner McGuire.

1. Agenda of November 26, 2024 is Presented for Approval [2024-276](#)

Sponsors: County Manager's Office

Approve the agenda of November 26, 2024.

Motion by Ortega, seconded by McGuire. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

2. Minutes from November 19, 2024 are Presented for Approval [2024-521](#)

Sponsors: County Manager's Office

Approve the November 19, 2024 Minutes.

Motion by Xiong, seconded by McGuire. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

PROCLAMATION

3. Proclamation: Native American Heritage Month [2024-625](#)

Sponsors: Economic Growth and Community Investment

Presented by Commissioner Ortega. Discussion can be found on archived video.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

4. Grant Award from the Metropolitan Council for Legacy Amendment Parks and Trails Fund Project [2024-522](#)

Sponsors: Parks & Recreation

1. Accept grant award from and approve the grant agreement with the Metropolitan Council for Legacy Amendment Parks and Trails Fund Project for the period upon execution through December 31, 2025, in the total amount of \$184,031.
2. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the grant agreement.
3. Authorize the County Manager to execute amendments to the grant agreement in the form approved by the County Attorney's Office.

Motion by McGuire, seconded by Xiong. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: [B2024-248](#)

5. Agreement with Mounds View Irondale Youth Hockey Association for Ice Rental [2024-620](#)

Sponsors: Parks & Recreation

1. Approve agreement with Mounds View Irondale Youth Hockey Association, 855 Village Center Drive, #316, North Oaks, MN 55127 for:
 - a. Ice rental upon execution of the agreement through November 26, 2029, with an option to have one five-year renewal term through November 26, 2033, with the rates established by the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners.
 - b. Capital payments totaling \$50,000 for facility improvements.
2. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to approve the agreement.
3. Authorize the County Manager to approve other minor improvements to the interior or exterior of ice arenas as requested by Mounds View Irondale Youth Hockey Association and at their sole financial responsibility.

Motion by McGuire, seconded by Xiong. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: [B2024-249](#)

6. Property Tax Abatement [2024-621](#)

Sponsors: County Assessor's Office

Approve the property tax abatement, and any penalty and interest, with a reduction of \$10,000 or more for: 14-30-23-33-0014, 4600 Churchill St N, Shoreview, MN

Motion by McGuire, seconded by Xiong. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: [B2024-250](#)

7. Amendment to Administrative Code - Chapter 4, Ramsey County Abatement Policy [2024-622](#)

Sponsors: County Assessor's Office

1. Approve the amendments to the Administrative Code, Chapter 4.57.40, Delegation of Authority Policy.
2. Direct the Chief Clerk to the Ramsey County Board to amend the Administrative Code

to reflect the approved amendments.

Motion by McGuire, seconded by Xiong. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: B2024-251

8. Grant Agreement with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Heading Home Ramsey Continuum of Care Planning Grant [2024-632](#)

Sponsors: Housing Stability

1. Accept a grant award and approve a grant agreement with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for Heading Home Ramsey Continuum of Care lead agency planning, for the period upon execution, to August 31, 2025, in the amount of \$162,042.
2. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the grant agreement.
3. Authorize the County Manager to enter into agreements and execute amendments to agreements in accordance with the county's procurement policies and procedures, provided the amounts are within the limits of the grant funding.
4. Approve an increase in the personnel complement by 2.0 Full Time Equivalent positions within the Housing Stability Department for the duration of the grant.

Motion by McGuire, seconded by Xiong. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: B2024-252

9. Second Amendment to Lease Agreement with Metropolitan Council for Leased Space in the Metro Square Building [2024-627](#)

Sponsors: Property Management

1. Approve the second amendment to the lease agreement with Metropolitan Council, 390 Robert Street North, Saint Paul, MN 55101, for space at Metro Square, 121 7th Place East, Saint Paul, MN 55101, to extend the lease for the period of March 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, at a negotiated rate.
2. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the lease amendment.

Motion by McGuire, seconded by Xiong. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: B2024-253

10. Second Amendment to the Capital Grant Agreement with the Metropolitan Council and Ramsey County for the Project Development Phase of the METRO Purple Line Bus Rapid Transit Project [2024-630](#)

Sponsors: Public Works

1. Approve the Second Amendment to the Capital Grant Agreement (#211040) for the Project Development Phase by and among the Metropolitan Council, Ramsey County, and Ramsey County Regional Railroad Authority for the METRO Purple Line Bus Rapid Transit Project.
2. Approve and authorize expenditures to a maximum of \$3,640,000 for the second grant activity period commencing on December 9, 2024, and concluding on December 31, 2025.

3. Approve and authorize the carryover of any unexpended funds from the first grant activity period into the second grant activity period, subject to expenditure in accordance with all applicable eligibility requirements and within the established expenditure cap.
4. Approve and authorize expenditures during the period the METRO Purple Line Bus Rapid Transit Project is outside the Capital Investment Grant Program notwithstanding that such expenditures will not be eligible for reimbursement or federal match thereunder.
5. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the second amendment.
6. Authorize the County Manager to enter into agreements and execute amendments to agreements and contracts in accordance with procurement policies and procedures, provided the amounts are within the limits of funding.

Discussion can be found on archived video.

Motion by Reinhardt, seconded by Frethem. Motion passed.

Aye: Frethem, McGuire, Ortega, Reinhardt, and Xiong

Absent: Moran

Resolution: B2024-254

COUNTY CONNECTIONS

Presented by County Manager, Ling Becker. Discussion can be found on archived video.

OUTSIDE BOARD AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

Discussion can be found on archived video.

BOARD CHAIR UPDATE

Presented by Chair Reinhardt. Discussion can be found on archived video.

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Reinhardt declared the meeting adjourned at 10:02 a.m.

Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

Item Number: 2024-514

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: Economic Growth and Community Investment

Title

Proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance - Waive the Second Reading and Hold the Public Hearing

Recommendation

1. Waive the Second Reading of the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance.
2. Hold the Public Hearing for the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance.

Background and Rationale

On June 25, 2024, Commissioner Frethem led a board workshop that laid the groundwork for a county-wide arts and culture strategy that included a recommendation to establish an Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission. The Ramsey County Board of Commissioners is authorized by Section 2.02(B) of the Ramsey County Charter to establish any county board or commission by ordinance. An Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission would not discontinue or reassign any function of the Ramsey County Charter and does not alter the obligation of the county to provide services by state or federal law.

The Ramsey County Board of Commissioners seeks to establish the Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission. The Commission shall be charged with:

1. Assisting the County Manager and Ramsey County Board of Commissioners in developing and updating a county-wide arts and creative enterprise strategy, which:
 - a. Evaluates and studies key issues and trends impacting arts and the growth of creative enterprises in Ramsey County and the surrounding region, including but not limited to: economic impact of arts and cultural activity, workforce participation in arts and cultural organizations, impact and effectiveness of marketing promotion, and other investments; and,
 - b. Makes recommendations to encourage the development of cultural programs and activities, with special emphasis on the development of organizations and artists underrepresented in the arts and cultural economy.
 - c. Makes recommendations to create opportunities for all residents to have equitable access to the arts and means of cultural expression.
 - d. Makes recommendations to encourage the development of cultural programs and activities, with special emphasis on the development of organizations, events, and activities that can be promoted and marketed to external partners.
2. Communicating and engaging with artists, arts and culture organizations, the greater community, and county personnel regarding the local arts and cultural landscape, including challenges and opportunities.
3. Identifying resources for data, technical assistance, and funding opportunities to support Ramsey County's arts and cultural strategic goals.
4. Performing other duties as assigned by the Ramsey County Board or requested by the County Manager related to advancing arts or culture in Ramsey County.

The Ramsey County Home Rule Charter section 5.01.A.1 requires that certain acts of the Ramsey County Board shall be by ordinance, including: "Establish, structure, merge or abolish any county department, office, agenda, board or commissions, except as provided for in this charter."

The Ramsey County Home Rule Charter section 5.02 states each proposed ordinance shall receive two readings: first, at the time it is presented, and second, at the time of the public hearing as required by law. Both readings may be waived if a copy of the ordinance is supplied to each member of the County Board prior to its introduction. In accordance with these requirements, the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance was provided to each commissioner prior to its introduction on November 5, 2024. Therefore, the second reading may be waived by duly made motion and majority vote.

The Ramsey County Home Rule Charter section 5.02 states that every proposed ordinance shall hold a public hearing as required by law.

County Goals (Check those advanced by Action)

- Well-being
- Prosperity
- Opportunity
- Accountability

Racial Equity Impact

Creative enterprises and the arts celebrate the rich diversity that is reflected by our own county and region. Growing Opportunities to expand the arts and creative industries will help to create greater entrepreneurial opportunities for racial and ethnic communities that have been strategically devalued by systemic racism.

Community Participation Level and Impact

The Ramsey County Board of Commissioners recognizes that the arts and cultural economy are critical to the success of the community and achieving the vision of a vibrant community where all are valued and thrive. The establishment of a new commission provides greater opportunity to partner with community on best to adequately support the creative enterprise economy. Access to arts and cultural education opportunities is necessary for all communities to see themselves as their stories are valued and essential to our shared identity. The board recognizes its role of working with residents to support quality of life. Ramsey County cannot develop a comprehensive and effective strategy for arts and cultural promotion, access, and expansion without industry knowledge, lived experience and partnership.

- Inform
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Empower

Fiscal Impact

Creative enterprises are a growing industry across numerous arts spaces in the region. The industry is essential to a vibrant and thriving community. A community's arts and cultural economy improves the region's broader economic health. Arts, entertainment, and recreation industries lost the highest percentage of jobs in recent years. There is an opportunity to capitalize on statewide investments in film productions and enhance Ramsey County placemaking initiatives. Establishing the commission now will provide an opportunity to incorporate efforts and subsequent programming into the next biennial budget.

Last Previous Action

On November 5, 2024, the Ramsey County Board waived the first reading and set the public hearing date for the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Cultural and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance (Resolution B2024-222).

Attachments

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. Proposed Schedule
3. Affidavit of Publication

Ordinance

Board of

Ramsey County Commissioners

Presented By: Commissioner Frethem Date: _____ No. _____

Attention: County Attorney

Finance

Procurement Office

=====

An Ordinance requiring the establishment of an Arts and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission pursuant to Section 2.02(B) of the Ramsey County Charter which authorizes the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners to establish any commission by Ordinance.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Ramsey does ordain:

SECTION 1 – TITLE; INTENT AND PURPOSE; AND AUTHORITY

A. Title. This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the “Ramsey County Arts, Culture and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance.”

B. Intent and Purpose.

- 1.) Whereas, on June 25, 2024, the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners (the “Board”) held a workshop that laid the groundwork for a County-wide Arts and Culture strategy that included a recommendation to establish an Arts, Culture and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission (the “Commission”).
- 2.) Whereas, it is the intent and objective of Ramsey County to establish an Arts, Culture and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission to ensure community input and oversight that equitably coordinates investments, identifies needs and opportunities, and provides strategic direction.
- 3.) Whereas, it is the purpose of this Ordinance to ensure that the intent and objectives referenced above are implemented by the County.
- 4.) Whereas, it is determined that said intent and objectives are most effectively accomplished by and through the establishment of an Arts, Culture and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission.

C. Authority. This Ordinance is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to Ramsey County under Minnesota Statute Section 375.51, and 2.02(B) of the Home Rule Charter for Ramsey County, and other applicable state laws, as they may be amended from time to time.

SECTION 2 – THE COMMISSION

- 1.) **DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS.** The Commission shall be charged with assisting the

County Manager and the Board in developing and updating County-wide arts and creative enterprise strategies, that undertakes the following:

- a. Evaluating and studying key issues and trends impacting the arts and the growth of creative enterprises in Ramsey County and the surrounding region, including, but not limited to: economic impact of arts and cultural activity, workforce participation in arts and cultural organizations, impact and effectiveness of marketing, promotion, and other investments; and,
 - b. Make recommendations to encourage the development of cultural programs and activities, with special emphasis on the development of organizations and artists underrepresented in the arts and cultural economy.
 - c. Make recommendations to create opportunities for all residents to have equitable access to the arts and means of cultural expression.
 - d. Make recommendations to encourage the development of cultural programs and activities, with special emphasis on the development of organizations, events, and activities that can be promoted and marketed to external partners.
- 2.) **MEMBERSHIP.** The Commission shall be comprised of at least 14 members, representing a wide range of creative enterprise industries.
- 3.) **APPOINTMENTS AND VACANCIES.** The Board shall make initial appointments to the Commission. The initial appointees shall be charged with establishing bylaws and membership guidelines that include terms lengths and limits, standing memberships, committee structures, and other policies and practices necessary to fulfill the duties assigned. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board through its Commission appointment process.
- 4.) **CHAIRPERSON.** The members of the commission shall elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson to serve at its pleasure, and such persons shall have the customary powers and duties of such officers.
- 5.) **MEETINGS.** The commission shall fix the time and place for regular meetings. The chairperson shall have the power to call special meetings of the commission. Half (1/2) of the current membership plus one (1) member shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3 – REQUIREMENTS

- 1.) **ENACTMENT.** This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and upon publication after it is approved by the Board.
- 2.) **CAPTIONS AND HEADINGS.** The captions and headings used in this Ordinance are for convenience of reference only and do not define or limit the contents of each paragraph.
- 3.) **SEVERABILITY.** If portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of the Ordinance. The Board hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance for each section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be

declared invalid.

- 4.) **AMENDMENTS.** This Ordinance may be amended from time to time by the Board according to the provisions of the Ramsey County Charter.

Schedule for Ordinance Process for Arts, Culture and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission

- November 5, 2024 – Request for Board Action #1
- November 7, 2024 – Send public hearing notice to Press Pub; to publish on November 13
- December 3, 2024 – Public hearing and Request for Board Action #2
- December 17, 2024 – Request for Board Action #3
- January 31, 2025 – Ordinance becomes effective

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED
NOV 18 2024

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

Carter Johnson, being first duly sworn, on oath states as follows:

1. I am the publisher of the VADNAIS HEIGHTS PRESS, or the publisher's designated agent. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this Affidavit, which is made pursuant of Minnesota Statutes §331A.07.
2. The newspaper has complied with all of the requirements to constitute a qualified newspaper under Minnesota law, including those requirements found in Minnesota Statutes §331A.02.
3. The dates of the month and the year and day of the week upon which the public notice attached was published in the newspaper are as follows:

Once a week, for one week, it was published on Wednesday, the 13th day of November, 2024.


4. The publisher's lowest classified rate paid by commercial users for comparable space, as determined pursuant to §331A.06, is as follows:

- a) Lowest classified rate paid by commercial users for comparable space _____
- b) Maximum rate allowed by law for the above matter _____
- c) Total amount charged for the above matter \$ 6.16/inch

5. Mortgage Foreclosure Notices. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §580.033 relating to the publication of mortgage foreclosure notices: The newspaper's known office of issue is located in Ramsey County. The newspaper complies with the conditions described in §580.033, subd. 1, clause (1) or (2). If the newspaper's known office of issue is located in a county adjoining the county where the mortgaged premises or some part of the mortgaged premises described in the notice are located, a substantial portion of the newspaper's circulation is in the latter county.

We are a qualified newspaper in the following counties: Anoka, Ramsey and Washington

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAITH NOT.

BY: 
 TITLE: Carter Johnson, Publisher
 PRESS PUBLICATIONS
 4779 Bloom Avenue
 White Bear Lake, MN 55110

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 13th day of November, 2024.

Myrna L. Press
Notary Public



11/13/24
11:11 AM

**RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners will hold a public hearing at 9 a.m., or as soon thereafter as possible, on Tuesday, December 3, 2024, in the Ramsey County Courthouse – Saint Paul City Hall (Council Chambers - Room 300), 15 West Kellogg Boulevard, Saint Paul, MN 55102.

This public hearing will be conducted in order to afford the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed Ramsey County Arts, Culture and Creative Enterprise Advisory Commission Ordinance.

The entire proposed Ordinance can be found on Ramsey County's web site www.ramseycounty.us (under the Public Notice section on the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners' page) or obtained by calling the Chief Clerk - County Board at 651-266-9200.

Persons who intend to testify are requested to contact the Chief Clerk – County Board prior to December 3, 2024. If in-person testimony is not feasible, comments may alternatively be provided via the following methods:

Zoom Webinar ID: 994 2071 4808 | **Passcode:** 650808 | **Phone:** 651-372-8299

Email: chiefclerk@ramseycounty.us | **Phone:** 651-266-9200 | **Written**

Mail: Chief Clerk, 15 W. Kellogg Blvd, Suite 250, Saint Paul, MN 55102

Published one time in the Vadnais Heights Press on November 13, 2024.



Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Saint Paul, MN 55102
651-266-9200

Item Number: 2024-446

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: Finance

Title

2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance - Waive Second Reading and Hold Public Hearing

Recommendation

1. Waive the second reading of the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance.
2. Hold the public hearing for the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance.

Background and Rationale

The proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Bond Ordinance authorizes the issuance of General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds to finance capital projects identified in the County’s proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Plan, or as the plan may be amended in the future by the Ramsey County board.

The proposed ordinance sets the maximum amount of bond issuance at \$19,500,000, which is the amount identified for bond financing in the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Plan. The total amount of bonds issued under this ordinance may be less and cannot be more than the maximum set in this ordinance. At a future date, the Ramsey County Board will be requested to approve the actual amount of bonds issued and to award the sale of bonds to the lowest bidder.

Project financing included in the proposed 2025 Bond Ordinance:

2025 Proposed CIP New / Major Renovations Projects	\$13,000,000
2025 Proposed CIP Maintenance Projects	\$ 6,500,000
Total 2025 Bond Ordinance amount	\$19,500,000

Ramsey County issues bonds in accordance with Ordinance No. 93-292, adopted on July 29, 1993, which sets forth the procedure for issuing bonds via ordinance in compliance with the Ramsey County Home Rule Charter. The county’s ordinance procedures require every proposed ordinance receive two readings; first, at the time it is presented, and second, at the time of the public hearing. Both readings may be waived if a copy of the ordinance is supplied to each member of the Ramsey County Board prior to its introduction.

In accordance with these requirements, the second reading of the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond ordinance may be waived because a copy of the proposed ordinance was supplied to each member of the Ramsey County Board prior to its introduction on November 12, 2024.

County Goals (Check those advanced by Action)

- Well-being
 Prosperity
 Opportunity
 Accountability

Racial Equity Impact

This action by itself does not have a measurable racial equity impact, as the action is just one step in the ordinance process required by the county Home Rule Charter to issue bonds. The county plans to issue bonds to finance numerous capital improvement projects, each of which provides programs and services to the

community. The racial equity impact should be considered by the county departments during the development of the associated programs and services for each capital project.

Community Participation Level and Impact

Ramsey County issues bonds to finance capital improvements identified in its annual capital improvement plan which is developed with public participation through the Capital Improvement Program Citizen's Advisory Committee (CIPAC), an advisory committee comprised of 14 residents, appointed by the Ramsey County board, to assure public participation in the decision-making process. CIPAC reviews, rates, and recommends capital improvement projects. The Ramsey County board also holds a public hearing as part of the Bond Ordinance process to afford the public an opportunity to comment on each proposed project. Direct community participation should be incorporated through the county departments in the development of the programs and services associated with each capital project.

Inform Consult Involve Collaborate Empower

Fiscal Impact

The proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance authorizes a maximum amount of bond issuance to finance the capital improvements identified in the county's 2025 Capital Improvement Program Budget and Financing Plan. The final bonding amount will reflect any amendments made to the 2025 budget.

Last Previous Action

On November 12, 2024, the Ramsey County Board waived the first reading of the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Ordinance and set the date of the Public Hearing for December 3, 2024 (Resolution B2024-231).

Attachments

1. Proposed Ordinance
2. Proposed Schedule - 2025 Capital Improvement Program Bond Sale
3. Affidavit of Publication

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10 OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE
11 AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF
12 GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS
13 IN AN AGGREGATE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$19,500,000
14

15 This ordinance authorizes the issuance of bonds, notes or other obligations, in one or more series in
16 an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$19,500,000 for capital improvement needs.
17
18
19

20 ORDINANCE NO. _____
21

22 AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL
23 IMPROVEMENT BONDS IN AN AGGREGATE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$19,500,000
24
25

26 A. WHEREAS, since 1989, Ramsey County, Minnesota (the “County”), has issued
27 bonds to finance capital improvements identified in a capital improvement plan developed with
28 citizen participation; and
29

30 B. WHEREAS, the Home Rule Charter of the County (the “Home Rule Charter”) is a
31 desirable source of authority for the issuance of such bonds; and
32

33 C. WHEREAS, the County’s proposed capital improvement budget for 2025
34 contemplates undertaking capital improvements financed in part by bonds, notes or other
35 obligations, in one or more series, in an estimated aggregate amount of \$19,500,000; and
36

37 NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF
38 RAMSEY DOES ORDAIN as follows:
39

- 40 1. Authorization of Bonds - The bonding and borrowing of money by the issuance of general
41 obligation bonds, notes or other obligations, in one or more series from time to time as needed,
42 in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$19,500,000 plus the amount of any premium
43 paid with respect thereto (the “Bonds”) is hereby authorized to finance (1) the costs of
44 improvements set forth in the 2025 capital improvement budget of the County, as approved and
45 amended; (2) the costs of any other improvements set forth in the County’s capital
46 improvement budgets of any year and any other capital expenditures authorized by the County,

47 to the extent proceeds of the Bonds are not expended on improvements set forth in the 2025
48 capital improvement budget, as approved and amended. The amount authorized under this
49 Ordinance is in addition to amounts previously authorized under prior ordinances of the
50 County.

- 51
- 52 2. Bonding Procedure and Terms - The Bonds shall be scheduled for sale and awarded for sale by
53 resolutions. The specific amount, maturities, interest rates and other terms and conditions of
54 the Bonds and covenants with respect to the Bonds shall be set or made by resolution.
55
- 56 3. Taxes - The Bonds shall be general obligations to which the full faith and credit and taxing
57 powers of the County are pledged. The Bonds may also be paid from interest earnings on the
58 debt service account, and from any other moneys appropriated by the County Board. The taxes
59 levied for the payment of the Bonds shall not limit or reduce the ability of the County to levy
60 taxes for the payment of the costs of other capital improvements or obligations issued to
61 finance the payment of such costs.
62
- 63 4. Authorization of Refunding Bonds - The bonding or borrowing of money by the issuance of
64 bonds or other obligations to refund the Bonds is hereby authorized on the same basis as set
65 forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 93-292, authorizing the refunding of bonds issued
66 prior to November 6, 1992. Further proceedings to schedule such refunding bonds for sale, to
67 set the terms and conditions thereof, to make covenants with respect thereto and to award the
68 sale thereof may be, and are hereby authorized to be, done or taken by resolution.
69
- 70 5. Referendum Upon Petition - This ordinance is subject to the ordinance procedure of the
71 County's Home Rule Charter, including the holding of a referendum if a sufficient petition is
72 filed within forty-five (45) days after its publication. Among other conditions to be met, a
73 sufficient petition must be signed by registered voters of the County equal in number to ten
74 percent (10%) of those who voted in the County for the office of President of the United States
75 in the last general election.

Ramsey County, Minnesota
General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Bonds, Series 2025A
Proposed Schedule of Events

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
November 12	First Reading of Ordinance and Set Date for Public Hearing on Ordinance
December 3	Second Reading Ordinance and hold Public Hearing on Ordinance
December 17	Approval of Bond Ordinance and considers Resolution Authorizing the Sale of the Bonds
January 31	End of Forty-five (45) day Referendum Petition period
February 10	Sale of the Series 2025A Bonds
February 11	Results of the Series 2025A Bonds sale presented to the County Board
March 12	Settlement of the Series 2025A Bonds, receipt of proceeds

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED
NOV 27 2024

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

Carter Johnson, being first duly sworn, on oath states as follows:

- 1. I am the publisher of the VADNAIS HEIGHTS PRESS, or the publisher's designated agent. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this Affidavit, which is made pursuant of Minnesota Statutes §331A.07.
- 2. The newspaper has complied with all of the requirements to constitute a qualified newspaper under Minnesota law, including those requirements found in Minnesota Statutes §331A.02.
- 3. The dates of the month and the year and day of the week upon which the public notice attached was published in the newspaper are as follows:

Once a week, for one week, it was published on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 2024.


- 4. The publisher's lowest classified rate paid by commercial users for comparable space, as determined pursuant to §331A.06, is as follows:

- a) Lowest classified rate paid by commercial users for comparable space _____
- b) Maximum rate allowed by law for the above matter _____
- c) Total amount charged for the above matter \$ 6.16/inch


- 5. Mortgage Foreclosure Notices. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §580.033 relating to the publication of mortgage foreclosure notices: The newspaper's known office of issue is located in Ramsey County. The newspaper complies with the conditions described in §580.033, subd. 1, clause (1) or (2). If the newspaper's known office of issue is located in a county adjoining the county where the mortgaged premises or some part of the mortgaged premises described in the notice are located, a substantial portion of the newspaper's circulation is in the latter county.

We are a qualified newspaper in the following counties: Anoka, Ramsey and Washington

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAITH NOT.

BY: 
 TITLE: Carter Johnson, Publisher
 PRESS PUBLICATIONS
 4779 Bloom Avenue
 White Bear Lake, MN 55110

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 20th day of November, 2024.



 Notary Public



**RAMSEY COUNTY, MINNESOTA
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MANAGER
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners will hold a public hearing at 9 a.m., or as soon thereafter as possible, on Tuesday, December 3, 2024, in the Ramsey County Courthouse – Saint Paul City Hall (Council Chambers - Room 300), 15 West Kellogg Boulevard, Saint Paul, MN 55102.

This public hearing will be conducted in order to afford the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed 2025 Capital Improvement Program Projects ordinance. The maximum proposed bond issuance under this ordinance is \$19,500,000. The projects are summarized below:

<u>Project financing included in the proposed 2025 Bond Ordinance:</u>	
2025 Proposed CIP New / Major Renovations Projects	\$13,000,000
2025 Proposed CIP Maintenance Projects	\$6,500,000
Total 2025 Bond Ordinance amount	\$19,500,000

The entire proposed Ordinance can be found on Ramsey County's web site www.ramseycounty.us (under the Public Notice section on the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners' page) or obtained by calling the Chief Clerk – County Board at 651-266-9200.

Persons who intend to testify are requested to contact the Chief Clerk – County Board prior to December 3, 2024. If in-person testimony is not feasible, comments may alternatively be provided via the following methods:

- **Zoom Webinar ID:** 994 2071 4808 | Passcode: 650808 | Phone: 651-372-8299
- **Email:** chiefclerk@ramseycounty.us
- **Phone:** 651-266-9200
- **Written mail:** Chief Clerk, 15 W. Kellogg Blvd, Suite 250, Saint Paul, MN 55102

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS IN AN AGGREGATE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$19,500,000

This ordinance authorizes the issuance of bonds, notes or other obligations, in one or more series in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$19,500,000 for capital improvement needs.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS IN AN AGGREGATE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$ 19,500,000

A. WHEREAS, since 1989, Ramsey County, Minnesota (the "County"), has issued bonds to finance capital improvements identified in a capital improvement plan developed with citizen participation; and

B. WHEREAS, the Home Rule Charter of the County (the "Home Rule Charter") is a desirable source of authority for the issuance of such bonds; and

C. WHEREAS, the County's adopted capital improvement budget for 2025 contemplates undertaking capital improvements financed in part by bonds, notes or other obligations, in one or more series, in an estimated aggregate amount of \$ 19,500,000;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF RAMSEY DOES ORDAIN as follows:

1. Authorization of Bonds - The bonding and borrowing of money by the issuance of general obligation bonds, notes or other obligations, in one or more series from time to time as needed, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$19,500,000 plus the amount of any premium paid with respect thereto (the "Bonds") is hereby authorized to finance (1) the costs of improvements set forth in the 2025 capital improvement budget of the County, (2) the costs of any other improvements set forth in the County's capital improvement budgets of any year and any other capital expenditures authorized by the County, to the extent proceeds of the Bonds are not expended on improvements set forth in the 2025 capital improvement budget due to changes occurring after the date hereof. The amount authorized under this Ordinance is in addition to amounts previously authorized under prior ordinances of the County.

2. Bonding Procedure and Terms - The Bonds shall be scheduled for sale and awarded for sale by resolutions. The specific amount, maturities, interest rates and other terms and conditions of the Bonds and covenants with respect to the Bonds shall be set or made by resolution.

3. Taxes - The Bonds shall be general obligations to which the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the County are pledged. The Bonds may also be paid from interest earnings on the debt service account, and from any other moneys appropriated by the County Board. The taxes levied for the payment of the Bonds shall not limit or reduce the ability of the County to levy taxes for the payment of the costs of other capital improvements or obligations issued to finance the payment of such costs.

4. Authorization of Refunding Bonds - The bonding or borrowing of money by the issuance of bonds or other obligations to refund the Bonds is hereby authorized on the same basis as set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Ordinance No. 93-292, authorizing the refunding of bonds issued prior to November 6, 1992. Further proceedings to schedule such refunding bonds for sale, to set the terms and conditions thereof, to make covenants with respect thereto and to award the sale thereof may be, and are hereby authorized to be, done or taken by resolution.

5. Referendum Upon Petition - This ordinance is subject to the ordinance procedure of the County's Home Rule Charter, including the holding of a referendum if a sufficient petition is filed within forty-five (45) days after its publication. Among other conditions to be met, a sufficient petition must be signed by registered voters of the County equal in number to ten percent (10%) of those who voted in the County for the office of President of the United States in the last general election.

Published one time in the Vadnais Heights Press on November 20, 2024.

Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

Item Number: 2024-530

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: County Attorney's Office

Title

Memorandum of Understanding with the Partners of the Ramsey County Bail Reform Work Group for the Supported Pre-Charge Release Process

Recommendation

1. Approve the Memorandum of Understanding with the partners of the Ramsey County Bail Reform Work Group for the Supported Pre-Charge Release Process.
2. Authorize the Board Chair to execute the Memorandum of Understanding.

Background and Rationale

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to set forth the goals and details of the pre-charge release process to ensure mutual understanding and demonstrate support for the initiative. Nothing in this MOU creates any legal obligation or supersedes any legal or policy requirements for any of the partners of the Ramsey County Bail Reform Work Group (BRWG). This MOU shall become effective upon signature by the authorized officials from the partners and will remain in effect until January 1, 2026 or until terminated by any one of the partners.

The Ramsey County BRWG is a collaborative effort between justice system stakeholders, nonprofit groups, and community members dedicated to improving Ramsey County's pretrial system by prioritizing community well-being and safety and reducing reliance on cash bail. The BRWG goals are to eliminate the harm to communities caused by the for-profit cash bail system while improving public safety and court appearances by:

- Transitioning from a system based on wealth to one based on risk.
- Reducing the reliance on the cash bail system.
- Ensuring no one is held because of an inability to pay.
- Reducing the jail population.
- Increasing court appearance rate.
- Engaging community members to develop and be part of system alternatives including, but not limited to a pretrial assessment tool.
- Orienting systems around promoting community safety and wellbeing.

The pre-charge release process is one method the BRWG has developed to achieve some of these goals by providing a process for people who meet certain eligibility criteria to be released immediately after booking, provide navigation services that help them successfully appear in court if needed, and access to any supportive services they may need.

County Goals (Check those advanced by Action)

Well-being

Prosperity

Opportunity

Accountability

Racial Equity Impact

Cash bail creates racial and economic disparities in our system. Research has documented the negative

impact of financial release conditions on people of color and people experiencing poverty. National data shows that on average, Black and Latino people receive higher financial conditions than similarly situated white people, and as a result, are more likely to be detained.

Community Participation Level and Impact

The BRWG has prioritized collaboration between community members and system stakeholders to jointly create, improve, implement and evaluate policies, practices, and service delivery in a way that centers the experience of those who will use the services or be impacted by the particular system(s) at issue. Central to this work is participation, inclusion, collaboration, and a broad representation from communities across Ramsey County, including those who have been impacted by the pretrial justice process. The Supported Pre-Charge Release Process was developed through this collaborative work.

Inform Consult Involve Collaborate Empower

Fiscal Impact

Costs for the pre-charge release process and related “bail reform” work is either incorporated into current operating costs or covered by one time State public safety funding previously allocated by the Board. The Board allocated \$2,030,000 in funding through 2027 for community supports, staffing resources, and website development and maintenance.

Last Previous Action

None.

Attachments

1. Memorandum of Understanding for Supported Pre-Charge Release Process

REQUEST FOR SIGNATURE FORM

Request for Signature	
1. Type of document	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
2. Aspen PO, contract or document number	
3. Original contract number	
4. Contractor or grantor name	
5. Contractor Aspen ID # and CERT SVN and/or DUN #	
6. Requesting business unit	ATTY
Additional business unit	
7. Authority (required - DO NOT leave blank)	Admin Code: 3.40.27c
	Resolution Number:
8. Program/project/service/grant name	
9. Brief description of goods, services or grant duties (will be used for the County Board monthly contract report)	Terms and principles to guide the activities of the RCAO, St. Paul AO, RCSheriff's Office, Second Judicial District Public Defender's Office, RC CMO and JusticePoint to reduce unnecessary pre-trial detention through a pre-charge release.
10. Original contract start date	
11. Original contract end date	01/01/26
12. Amendment number and amendment start date	
13. Amendment end date	
14. Contract type	No Cost
15. Original contract amount	
16. Previous amendment(s) total	
17. Amendment amount	
18. New total contract value	
19. Funding string	
Funding source	
20. Revenue agreement budgeted amount	
21. County contact and phone number	Mark Haase 266-2741
22. Signatures	
Department Preparer	<i>Eric J. Williams</i> Date: 07/08/2024
Department Director	<i>Eric J. Williams</i> Date: 07/08/2024
Finance Analyst	<i>Oscar Arzamendi</i> <small>Oscar Arzamendi (Jul 8, 2024 11:31 CDT)</small> Date: 07/08/2024
Attorney	<i>John Kelly</i> <small>John Kelly (Jul 8, 2024 11:01 CDT)</small> Date: 07/08/2024

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between Partners of the Ramsey County BRWG for the
Supported Pre-Charge Release Process

I. Memorandum of Understanding

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets out the terms and principles which will guide the activities of the Ramsey County Attorney's Office, Saint Paul City Attorney's Office, Ramsey County Sheriff's Office, Second Judicial District Public Defender's Office, Ramsey County Manager's Office, and Justice Point (collectively "the Partners") in their collaborative efforts to reduce unnecessary pre-trial detention through a pre-charge release process with additional supports provided to anyone released under this initiative.

II. Background and Goals

The Ramsey County Bail Reform Work Group (BRWG) is a collaborative effort between justice system stakeholders, nonprofit groups, and community members dedicated to improving our pretrial system by prioritizing community well-being and safety and reducing reliance on cash bail.

The BRWG goals are:

Eliminate the harm to communities caused by the for-profit cash bail system while improving public safety and court appearances by:

- Transitioning from a system based on wealth to one based on risk.
- Reducing the reliance on the cash bail system.
- Ensuring no one is held because of an inability to pay.
- Reducing the jail population.
- Increasing court appearance rate.
- Engaging community members to develop and be part of system alternatives including, but not limited to, a pretrial assessment tool.
- Orienting systems around promoting community safety and wellbeing.

The pre-charge release process is one method the BRWG has developed to achieve some of these goals by providing that people who meet certain eligibility criteria will be released immediately after booking and provided navigation services that help them successfully appear in court if needed and access any supportive services they may need.

III. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this MOU is to set forth the goals and details of the pre-charge release process to ensure mutual understanding and demonstrate support for the initiative. Nothing in this MOU creates any legal obligation or supersedes any legal or policy requirements for any of the Partners.

Other prosecutors and law enforcement agencies operating in other jurisdictions in Ramsey County may be added to this agreement, so long as nothing else in the agreement is changed without the Partners approving.

IV. Description of the Supported Pre-Charge Release Process

1. **Eligibility** – See attached Eligibility Criteria.
2. **Screening for Eligibility** – Arrest for probable cause pickup and hold will be noted on the Authority to Detain form. Justice Point staff will screen individuals from participating jurisdictions for eligibility using the Eligibility Criteria as quickly as possible after booking. Eligible individuals will be notified of the reason for their early release, and the importance of providing multiple forms of contact for follow-up. Once a County Community Supports Navigator provider is secured, eligible individuals upon release will be given an appointment date to meet with a navigator.
3. **Release** – Upon notice of release eligibility, Sheriff's Office staff will release the individual after completing a final check for charges, warrants, or other new disqualifications. If someone is not released due to a new disqualification Sheriff's Office staff will notify Justice Point.
4. **Supports** - Until a County Community Supports Navigator provider is secured, Justice Point will contact the released individual within one week of release with a case status update and determine if the person needs any information or referrals to supports. Once one is secured, the County Community Supports Navigator provider will provide support service navigation to the person up to their second court hearing.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation** – The Partners will monitor and evaluate the results of the initiative on a frequent and ongoing basis to be determined by Partner designated representatives.

V. Duration and Changes

This MOU is at-will and may be modified by mutual consent of authorized officials from the Partners. This MOU shall become effective upon signature by the authorized officials from the Partners and will remain in effect until January 1, 2026 or until terminated by any one of the Partners.

We, the undersigned, hereby adopt the MOU Supported Pre-Charge Release Process to reduce unnecessary pre-trial detention.

Lyndsey Olson
Lyndsey Olson (Jul 1, 2024 15:09 CDT)

Lyndsey M. Olson
Saint Paul City Attorney

John Choi
John Choi (Jun 17, 2024 11:02 CDT)

John J. Choi
Ramsey County Attorney

BF
Bob Fletcher (Jul 5, 2024 11:08 CDT)

Bob Fletcher
Ramsey County Sheriff

John Riemer
John Riemer (Jun 21, 2024 13:57 CDT)

John Riemer
Ramsey County Public Defender

Victoria Reinhardt
Ramsey County Board Chair

Date: 07/01/2024

Date: 06/17/2024

Date: 07/05/2024

Date: 06/21/2024

Date: _____

Ramsey County Supported Pre-Charge Release Process Eligibility

Eligible individuals will be released immediately after booking, and assigned a community support navigator.

Eligibility is based on arrest offense and risk assessment. If booked for multiple offenses, all felonies and gross misdemeanors must be on the eligible list, *and* any targeted misdemeanor makes the individual ineligible.

Current Eligible Offenses: Felony and Gross Misdemeanor charges from Saint Paul Police Department arrests on the included list.

Risk Assessment: Eligible Public Safety Assessment (PSA) Scores are: failure to appear score 3 or lower (77% likely to appear), new criminal arrest score 3 or lower (81% likely arrest-free), and no flag for new violent criminal arrest NVCA.

Ineligible for Pre-Charge Release Process

1. Is the subject of a probable cause pick up and hold that was issued within the past 72 hours.
2. Is currently on pre-trial release for another felony, gross misdemeanor or targeted misdemeanor offense (including own recognizance release).
3. Is currently on probation, parole or other post-conviction supervision (including EJJ Probation).
4. There is an active warrant for the person.
5. The person has been released under this program before.

(Note: 1 needs to be communicated by arresting agency on authority to detain or communicated directly; 2-5 will be checked by Justice Point.)

Eligible Arrest Offenses

LEVEL	OFFENSE TITLE	STATUTE NUMBER
Felony	Controlled Substance Crime 5th Degree-- Possession	<u>152.025</u>
GM	Controlled Substance Crime 5th Degree-- Possession	<u>152.025</u>
Felony	Cannabis Possession Crimes	<u>152.0263</u>
GM	Cannabis Possession Crimes	<u>152.0263</u>
GM	No proof of Insurance	<u>169.791</u>
GM	Prostitution (GM Only)	<u>609.324</u>
GM	Disorderly House - Habitual Operation	<u>609.33</u>
GM	False Information to Police	<u>609.506</u>
GM	Theft	<u>609.52</u>
Felony	Theft	<u>609.52*</u>
Felony	Possession of Shoplifting Gear	<u>609.521</u>
Felony	Possession or Sale of Stolen or Counterfeit Check	<u>609.528</u>
Felony	Mail Theft	<u>609.529</u>
GM	Possession/Receipt of Stolen Property	<u>609.53</u>
Felony	Theft or Receiving Stolen Property	<u>609.53</u>
GM	Check Forgery; Issuing Dishonest Check	<u>609.535</u>
Felony	Dishonored Check	<u>609.535</u>
Felony	Possession of Burg/Theft Tool	<u>609.59</u>
Felony	Criminal Damage to Property	<u>609.595</u>
Felony	Forgery	<u>609.63</u>
Felony	Check Forgery	<u>609.631</u>
Felony	Offering Counterfeit Currency	<u>609.632</u>
GM	Gambling	<u>609.76</u>
GM	Financial Transaction Card Fraud	<u>609.821</u>
Felony	Financial Transaction Card Fraud	<u>609.821</u>

Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

Item Number: 2024-642

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: Emergency Communications

Title

Grant Agreement with Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services for Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement

Recommendation

1. Ratify the submittal of the grant application to Department of Justice Office for Fiscal Year 24 Community Oriented Policing Services Technology and Equipment Program Invitational Solicitation.
2. Accept a grant award and approve a grant agreement with the Department of Justice Office for Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement for the period of upon execution through March 31, 2026 in the amount of \$2,965,000.
3. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the grant agreement.
4. Authorize the County Manager to enter into agreements and execute amendments to agreements in accordance with the county's procurement policies and procedures, provided the amounts are within the limits of the grant funding.
5. Authorize the County Manager to execute amendments to the grant agreement in a form approved by the County Attorney's Office.

Background and Rationale

Ramsey County's existing radios have reached end-of-life in 2014 and end-of-support in 2019 and are limited to 64-bit Data Encryption Standard (DES) encryption. Emergency Communications have been working with the collaborating cities and the state legislature to understand and develop a plan to best serve the residents and ensure safety for all. The State of Minnesota has decided to migrate the entire Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) radio system to 256-bit advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption rendering our current radio cache obsolete.

This grant funds some of the necessary replacement and upgrades of technology that has reached end of life to ensure Ramsey County's emergency and public safety communications networks remain intact and resident and emergency responder safety is protected.

This award is funding replacement for Ramsey County Sheriff's Office radios (\$798,049), four generators (\$802,500), Emergency Communications radios (\$444,451), and Correctional Facility radios (\$920,000). All radio projects will be facilitated by Emergency Communications.

The grant funds infrastructure upgrades, radio consolettes and handheld radios providing resiliency and reliability of our services and allows us to improve our interoperability communication between departments in order to better serve the residents of Ramsey County.

County Goals (Check those advanced by Action)

Well-being

Prosperity

Opportunity

Accountability

Racial Equity Impact

There is no direct racial equity impact linked with this board request.

Community Participation Level and Impact

There is no community engagement associated with this request for board action. Community will be impacted by ensuring residents continue to have uninterrupted dispatch services.

Inform Consult Involve Collaborate Empower

Fiscal Impact

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Technology and Equipment Program Grant for Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement is \$2,965,000 of federal funding administered by Department of Justice Office for the period September 30, 2024 through March 31, 2026. Acceptance of this award will increase appropriation for the placement of Ramsey County Sheriff's Office radios (\$798,049), four generators (\$802,500), Emergency Communications radios (\$444,451), and Correctional Facility radios (\$920,000). All radio projects will be facilitated by Emergency Communications.

Last Previous Action

None.

Attachments

1. Grant Award



Department of Justice (DOJ)

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office)

Washington, D.C. 20531

Name and Address of Recipient:		RAMSEY COUNTY 121 7TH PL E STE 4000	
City, State and Zip:		SAINT PAUL, MN 55101	
Recipient UEI:		S5C3Q2AJXM83	
Project Title: Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement		Award Number: 15JCOPS-24-GG-02198-TECP	
Solicitation Title: FY24 COPS Technology and Equipment Program Invitational Solicitation			
Federal Award Amount: \$2,965,000.00		Federal Award Date: 9/30/24	
Awarding Agency:		Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	
Funding Instrument Type:		Grant	
Opportunity Category: D			
Assistance Listing: 16.710 - Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants			
Project Period Start Date: 3/9/24		Project Period End Date: 3/31/26	
Budget Period Start Date: 3/9/24		Budget Period End Date: 3/31/26	
Project Description:			
<p>The FY24 COPS Office Technology and Equipment Program (TEP) provides grants to state, local, Tribal, territorial, and other entities to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in responding to and preventing crime.</p> <p>The goal of the program is to increase the community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts of law enforcement agencies. The objective is to provide funding for projects which improve police effectiveness and the flow of information among law enforcement agencies, local government service providers, and the communities they serve. Funding shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified under the heading "Community Oriented Policing Services, Technology and Equipment Community Projects/COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment" in Congressional Joint Explanatory Statement – Division C, which is incorporated by reference into Public Law 118-42.</p>			

Award Letter

September 30, 2024

Dear Tara Bach,

On behalf of Attorney General Merrick B. Garland, it is my pleasure to inform you the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (the COPS Office) has approved the application submitted by RAMSEY COUNTY for an award under the funding opportunity entitled 2024 FY24 COPS Technology and Equipment Program Invitational Solicitation. The approved award amount is \$2,965,000.

Review the Award Instrument below carefully and familiarize yourself with all conditions and requirements before accepting your award. The Award Instrument includes the Award Offer (Award Information, Project Information, Financial Information, and Award Conditions) and Award Acceptance. For COPS Office and OVW funding the Award Offer also includes any Other Award Documents.

Please note that award requirements include not only the conditions and limitations set forth in the Award Offer, but also compliance with assurances and certifications that relate to conduct during the period of performance for the award. These requirements encompass financial, administrative, and programmatic matters, as well as other important matters (e.g., specific restrictions on use of funds). Therefore, all key staff should receive the award conditions, the assurances and certifications, and the application as approved by the COPS Office, so that they understand the award requirements. Information on all pertinent award requirements also must be provided to any subrecipient of the award.

Should you accept the award and then fail to comply with an award requirement, DOJ will pursue appropriate remedies for non-compliance, which may include termination of the award and/or a requirement to repay award funds.

Prior to accepting the award, your Entity Administrator must assign a Financial Manager, Grant Award Administrator, and Authorized Representative(s) in the Justice Grants System (JustGrants). The Entity Administrator will need to ensure the assigned Authorized Representative(s) is current and has the legal authority to accept awards and bind the entity to the award terms and conditions. To accept the award, the Authorized Representative(s) must accept all parts of the Award Offer in the Justice Grants System (JustGrants), including by executing the required declaration and certification, within 45 days from the award date.

To access your funds, you will need to enroll in the Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system, if you haven't already completed the enrollment process in ASAP. The Entity Administrator should have already received an email from ASAP to initiate this process.

Congratulations, and we look forward to working with you.

Hugh T. Clements
COPS Director

Office for Civil Rights Notice for All Recipients

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) enforces federal civil rights laws and other provisions that prohibit discrimination by recipients of federal financial assistance from OJP, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

Several civil rights laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, require recipients of federal financial assistance (recipients) to give assurances that they will comply with those laws. Taken together, these and other civil rights laws prohibit recipients from discriminating in the provision of services and employment because of race, color, national origin, religion, disability, and sex or from discriminating in the provision of services on the bases of age.

Some recipients of DOJ financial assistance have additional obligations to comply with other applicable nondiscrimination provisions like the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion in addition to race, color, national origin, and sex. Recipients may also have related requirements regarding the development and implementation of equal employment opportunity programs.

OCR provides technical assistance, training, and other resources to help recipients comply with civil rights obligations. Further, OCR administratively enforces civil rights laws and nondiscrimination provisions by investigating DOJ recipients that are the subject of discrimination complaints. In addition, OCR conducts compliance reviews of DOJ recipients based on regulatory criteria. These investigations and compliance reviews permit OCR to evaluate whether DOJ recipients are providing services to the public and engaging in employment practices in a nondiscriminatory manner.

For more information about OCR, your civil rights and nondiscrimination responsibilities, how to notify your employees or beneficiaries of their civil rights protections and responsibilities and how to file a complaint, as well as technical assistance, training, and other resources, please visit www.ojp.gov/program/civil-rights-office/outreach. If you would like OCR to assist you in fulfilling your civil rights or nondiscrimination responsibilities, please contact us at askOCR@oip.usdoj.gov or www.ojp.gov/program/civil-rights-office/about#ocr-contacts.

Award Information

This award is offered subject to the conditions or limitations set forth in the Award Information, Project Information, Financial Information, and Award Conditions.

Recipient Information

Recipient Name

RAMSEY COUNTY

UEI

S5C3Q2AJXM83

ORI Number

no value

Street 1

121 7TH PL E STE 4000

Street 2

City

SAINT PAUL

State/U.S. Territory

Minnesota

Zip/Postal Code

55101

Country

United States

County/Parish

no value

Province

no value

Award Details

Federal Award Date

9/30/24

Award Type

Initial

Award Number

15JCOPS-24-GG-02198-TECP

Supplement Number

00

Federal Award Amount

\$2,965,000.00

Funding Instrument Type

Grant

Assistance Listing Number

16.710

Assistance Listings Program Title

Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants

Statutory Authority

The Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994, 34 U.S.C. § 10381 et seq.

[X] I have read and understand the information presented in this section of the Federal Award Instrument.

Project Information

This award is offered subject to the conditions or limitations set forth in the Award Information, Project Information, Financial Information, and Award Conditions.

Solicitation Title

2024 FY24 COPS Technology and Equipment Program
Invitational Solicitation

Awarding Agency

COPS

Application Number

GRANT14207714

Grant Manager

CERA HURLEY

Phone Number

202-716-6068

E-mail Address

cera.hurley@usdoj.gov

Project Title

Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement

Performance Period Start

Date

03/09/2024

Performance Period End Date

03/31/2026

Budget Period Start Date

03/09/2024

Budget Period End Date

03/31/2026

Project Description

The FY24 COPS Office Technology and Equipment Program (TEP) provides grants to state, local, Tribal, territorial, and other entities to develop and acquire effective equipment, technologies, and interoperable communications that assist in responding to and preventing crime.

The goal of the program is to increase the community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts of law enforcement agencies. The objective is to provide funding for projects which improve police effectiveness and the flow of information among law enforcement agencies, local government service providers, and the communities they serve. Funding shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified under the heading "Community Oriented Policing Services, Technology and Equipment Community Projects/COPS Law Enforcement Technology and Equipment" in Congressional Joint Explanatory Statement – Division C, which is incorporated by reference into Public Law 118-42.

[X] I have read and understand the information presented in this section of the Federal Award Instrument.

Financial Information

This award is offered subject to the conditions or limitations set forth in the Award Information, Project Information, Financial Information, and Award Conditions.

A financial analysis of budgeted costs has been completed. All costs listed in the approved budget below were programmatically approved based on the final proposed detailed budget and budget narratives submitted by your agency to the COPS Office. Any adjustments or edits to the proposed budget are explained below.

Budget Clearance Date: 8/9/24 3:06 PM

Comments				
The approved budget has been adjusted (increased/decreased) due to strategic priorities and available funding levels.				
Budget Category	Proposed Budget	Change	Approved Budget	Percentages
Sworn Officer Positions:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Civilian or Non-Sworn Personnel:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Travel:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Equipment:	\$2,964,600	\$400	\$2,965,000	no value
Supplies:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
SubAwards:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Procurement Contracts:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Other Costs:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Total Direct Costs:	\$2,964,600	\$400	\$2,965,000	no value
Indirect Costs:	\$0	\$0	\$0	no value
Total Project Costs:	\$2,964,600	\$400	\$2,965,000	no value
Federal Funds:	\$2,964,600	\$400	\$2,965,000	100.00%
Match Amount:	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Program Income:	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Budget Category				
Sworn Officer				

Civilian Personnel

Travel

Equipment

Supplies

SubAwards

Procurement Contracts

Other Costs

Indirect Costs

I have read and understand the information presented in this section of the Federal Award Instrument.

Other Award Documents

I have read and understand the information presented in this section of the Federal Award Instrument.

No other award documents have been added.

Award Conditions

This award is offered subject to the conditions or limitations set forth in the Award Information, Project Information, Financial Information, and Award Conditions.

Condition 1

Restrictions on Internal Confidentiality Agreements: No recipient or subrecipient under this award, or entity that receives a contract or subcontract with any funds under this award, may require any employee or contractor to sign an internal confidentiality agreement or statement that prohibits or otherwise restricts the lawful reporting of waste, fraud, or abuse to an investigative or law enforcement representative of a federal department or agency authorized to receive such information. Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, Public Law 118-47, Division B, Title VII, Section 742.

Condition 2

Federal Civil Rights: The recipient and any subrecipient must comply with applicable federal civil rights and nondiscrimination statutes and regulations including: Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d), as implemented in Subparts C and D of 28 C.F.R. Part 42; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794), as implemented in Subpart G of 28 C.F.R. Part 42; section 901 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681), as implemented in Subpart D of 28 C.F.R. Parts 42 and 54; section 303 of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. § 6102), as implemented in Subpart I of 28 C.F.R. Part 42; and section 809(c) of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10228(c)), as implemented in Subpart D of 28 C.F.R. Part 42. In addition to applicable federal statutes and regulations that pertain to civil rights and nondiscrimination, the recipient and any subrecipient must comply with the requirements in 28 C.F.R. Parts 22 (Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information); 28 C.F.R. Part 23 (Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies); 28 C.F.R. Part 38 (Partnerships with Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations); and 28 C.F.R. Part 46 (Protection of Human Subjects). For an overview of the civil rights laws and nondiscrimination requirements in connection with your award,

please see <https://www.ojp.gov/program/civil-rights/overview>.

Condition 3

Award Monitoring Activities: Federal law requires that recipients receiving federal funding from the COPS Office must be monitored to ensure compliance with their award conditions and other applicable statutes and regulations. The COPS Office is also interested in tracking the progress of our programs and the advancement of community policing. Both aspects of award implementation—compliance and programmatic benefits—are part of the monitoring process coordinated by the U.S. Department of Justice. Award monitoring activities conducted by the COPS Office include site visits, enhanced office-based grant reviews, alleged noncompliance reviews, financial and programmatic reporting, and audit resolution. As a COPS Office award recipient, you agree to cooperate with and respond to any requests for information pertaining to your award. This includes all financial records, such as general accounting ledgers and all supporting documents. All information pertinent to the implementation of the award is subject to agency review throughout the life of the award, during the close-out process and for three-years after the submission of the final expenditure report. 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.334 and 200.337, and, as applicable, 34 U.S.C. § 10385(a).

Condition 4

Authorized Representative Responsibility: The recipient understands that, in accepting this award, the Authorized Representatives declare and certify, among other things, that they possess the requisite legal authority to accept the award on behalf of the recipient entity and, in so doing, accept (or adopt) all material requirements throughout the period of performance under this award. The recipient further understands, and agrees, that it will not assign anyone to the role of Authorized Representative during the period of performance under the award without first ensuring that the individual has the requisite legal authority.

Condition 5

Contract Provision: All contracts made by the award recipients under the federal award must contain the provisions required under 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards. Please see appendices in the Award Owner's Manual for a full text of the contract provisions.

Condition 6

Award Owner's Manual: The recipient agrees to comply with the terms and conditions in the applicable award year COPS Office Program Award Owner's Manual; DOJ Grants Financial Guide; COPS Office statute (34 U.S.C. § 10381, et seq.) as applicable; Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. § 10551, et seq.) as applicable; the requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 200 (Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards), including subsequent changes, as adopted by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2 C.F.R. § 2800.101; 48 C.F.R. Part 31 (FAR Part 31) as applicable (Contract Cost Principles and Procedures); the Cooperative Agreement as applicable; representations made in the application; and all other applicable program requirements, laws, orders, regulations, or circulars.

Failure to comply with one or more award requirements may result in remedial action including, but not limited to, withholding award funds, disallowing costs, suspending, or terminating the award, or other legal action as appropriate.

Should any provision of an award condition be deemed invalid or unenforceable by its terms, that provision will be applied to give it the maximum effect permitted by law. Should the provision be deemed invalid or unenforceable in its entirety, such provision will be severed from this award.

Condition 7

Duplicative Funding: The recipient understands and agrees to notify the COPS Office if it receives, from any other source, funding for the same item or service also funded under this award.

Condition 8

Prohibited conduct by recipients and subrecipients related to trafficking in persons (including reporting requirements and COPS Office authority to terminate award): The recipient and subrecipient agree to comply with the following requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 175, Appendix A to Part 175 – Award Term:

I. Trafficking in Persons

(a) Provisions applicable to a recipient that is a private entity. (1) Under this award, the recipient, its employees, subrecipients under this award, and subrecipient's employees must not engage in:

- (i) Severe forms of trafficking in persons;
 - (ii) The procurement of a commercial sex act during the period of time that this award or any subaward is in effect;
 - (iii) The use of forced labor in the performance of this award or any subaward; or
 - (iv) Acts that directly support or advance trafficking in persons, including the following acts:
 - (A) Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or otherwise denying an employee access to that employee's identity or immigration documents;
 - (B) Failing to provide return transportation or pay for return transportation costs to an employee from a country outside the United States to the country from which the employee was recruited upon the end of employment if requested by the employee, unless:
 - (1) Exempted from the requirement to provide or pay for such return transportation by the Federal department or agency providing or entering into the grant or cooperative agreement; or
 - (2) The employee is a victim of human trafficking seeking victim services or legal redress in the country of employment or a witness in a human trafficking enforcement action;
 - (C) Soliciting a person for the purpose of employment, or offering employment, by means of materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises regarding that employment;
 - (D) Charging recruited employees a placement or recruitment fee; or
 - (E) Providing or arranging housing that fails to meet the host country's housing and safety standards.
- (2) The Federal agency may unilaterally terminate this award or take any remedial actions authorized by 22 U.S.C. 7104b(c), without penalty, if any private entity under this award:
- (i) Is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this appendix; or
 - (ii) Has an employee that is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this this appendix through conduct that is either:
 - (A) Associated with the performance under this award; or
 - (B) Imputed to the recipient or the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, "OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement)," as implemented by DOJ at 2 C.F.R. Part 2867.
- (b) Provision applicable to a recipient other than a private entity. (1) The Federal agency may unilaterally terminate this award or take any remedial actions authorized by 22 U.S.C. 7104b(c), without penalty, if a subrecipient that is a private entity under this award:
- (i) Is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this appendix; or
 - (ii) Has an employee that is determined to have violated a prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this appendix through conduct that is either:
 - (A) Associated with the performance under this award; or
 - (B) Imputed to the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 2 CFR part 180, "OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement)," as implemented by 2 C.F.R. Part 2867.
- (c) Provisions applicable to any recipient.
- (1) The recipient must inform the Federal agency and the Inspector General of the Federal agency immediately of any information you receive from any source alleging a violation of a prohibition in paragraph (a)(1) of this appendix.
 - (2) The Federal agency's right to unilaterally terminate this award as described in paragraphs (a)(2) or (b)(1) of this appendix:
 - (i) Implements the requirements of 22 U.S.C. 78, and
 - (ii) Is in addition to all other remedies for noncompliance that are available to the Federal agency under this award.
 - (3) The recipient must include the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this award term in any subaward it makes to a private entity.
 - (4) If applicable, the recipient must also comply with the compliance plan and certification requirements in 2 CFR 175.105(b).
- (d) Definitions. For purposes of this award term:
- Employee means either:
- (1) An individual employed by the recipient or a subrecipient who is engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award; or
 - (2) Another person engaged in the performance of the project or program under this award and not compensated by the recipient including, but not limited to, a volunteer or individual whose services are contributed by a third party as an in-kind contribution toward cost sharing requirements.

Private Entity means any entity, including for-profit organizations, nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, and hospitals. The term does not include foreign public entities, Indian Tribes, local governments, or states as defined in 2 CFR 200.1.

The terms “severe forms of trafficking in persons,” “commercial sex act,” “sex trafficking,” “Abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process,” “coercion,” “debt bondage,” and “involuntary servitude” have the meanings given at section 103 of the TVPA, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7102).

Condition 9

Termination: Recipient understands and agrees that the COPS Office may terminate funding, in whole or in part, for the following reasons:

- (1) When the recipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of a Federal award.
- (2) When the recipient agrees to the termination and termination conditions.
- (3) When the recipient provides the COPS Office written notification requesting termination including the reasons, effective date, and the portion of the award to be terminated. The COPS Office may terminate the entire award if the remaining portion will not accomplish the purposes of the award.
- (4) Pursuant to any other award terms and conditions, including, when an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities to the extent such termination is authorized by law.

2. C.F.R. § 200.340.

Condition 10

Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters: For awards over \$500,000, the recipient agrees to comply with the following requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 – Award Term and Condition for Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters:

I. Reporting of Matters Related to Recipient Integrity and Performance

(a) General Reporting Requirement.

(1) If the total value of your active grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts from all Federal agencies exceeds \$10,000,000 for any period of time during the period of performance of this Federal award, then you as the recipient must ensure the information available in the responsibility/qualification records through the System for Award Management (SAM.gov), about civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings described in paragraph (b) of this award term is current and complete. This is a statutory requirement under section 872 of Public Law 110–417, as amended (41 U.S.C. 2313). As required by section 3010 of Public Law 111– 212, all information posted in responsibility/qualification records in SAM.gov on or after April 15, 2011 (except past performance reviews required for Federal procurement contracts) will be publicly available.

(b) Proceedings About Which You Must Report.

(1) You must submit the required information about each proceeding that—

(i) Is in connection with the award or performance of a grant, cooperative agreement, or procurement contract from the Federal Government;

(ii) Reached its final disposition during the most recent five-year period; and

(iii) Is one of the following—

(A) A criminal proceeding that resulted in a conviction;

(B) A civil proceeding that resulted in a finding of fault and liability and payment of a monetary fine, penalty, reimbursement, restitution, or damages of \$5,000 or more;

(C) An administrative proceeding that resulted in a finding of fault and liability and your payment of either a monetary fine or penalty of \$5,000 or more or reimbursement, restitution, or damages in excess of \$100,000; or

(D) Any other criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding if—

(1) It could have led to an outcome described in paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(A) through (C);

(2) It had a different disposition arrived at by consent or compromise with an acknowledgment of fault on your part; and

(3) The requirement in this award term to disclose information about the proceeding does not conflict with applicable laws and regulations.

(c) Reporting Procedures. Enter the required information in SAM.gov for each proceeding described in paragraph (b) of this award term. You do not need to submit the information a second time under grants and cooperative agreements that you received if you already provided the information in SAM.gov because you were required to do so under Federal procurement contracts that you were awarded.

(d) Reporting Frequency. During any period of time when you are subject to the requirement in paragraph (a) of this award term, you must report proceedings information in SAM.gov for the most recent five-year period, either to report new information about a proceeding that you have not reported previously or affirm that there is no new information to report. If you have Federal contract, grant, and cooperative agreement awards with a cumulative total value greater than \$10,000,000, you must disclose semiannually any information about the criminal, civil, and administrative

proceedings.

(e) Definitions. For purposes of this award term—

Administrative proceeding means a nonjudicial process that is adjudicatory in nature to make a determination of fault or liability (for example, Securities and Exchange Commission Administrative proceedings, Civilian Board of Contract Appeals proceedings, and Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals proceedings). This includes proceedings at the Federal and State level but only in connection with the performance of a Federal contract or grant. It does not include audits, site visits, corrective plans, or inspection of deliverables.

Conviction means a judgment or conviction of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon a verdict or a plea, and includes a conviction entered upon a plea of nolo contendere. Total value of currently active grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts includes the value of the Federal share already received plus any anticipated Federal share under those awards (such as continuation funding).

Condition 11

Reporting Subawards and Executive Compensation: The recipient agrees to comply with the following requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 170, Appendix A to Part 170 – Award Term:

I. Reporting Subawards and Executive Compensation

(a) Reporting of first-tier subawards—(1) Applicability. Unless the recipient is exempt as provided in paragraph (d) of this award term, the recipient must report each subaward that equals or exceeds \$30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to an entity or Federal agency. The recipient must also report a subaward if a modification increases the Federal funding to an amount that equals or exceeds \$30,000. All reported subawards should reflect the total amount of the subaward.

(2) Reporting Requirements. (i) The entity or Federal agency must report each subaward described in paragraph (a)(1) of this award term to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) at <http://www.fsr.gov>.

(ii) For subaward information, report no later than the end of the month following the month in which the subaward was issued. (For example, if the subaward was made on November 7, 2025, the subaward must be reported by no later than December 31, 2025).

(b) Reporting total compensation of recipient executives for entities—(1) Applicability. The recipient must report the total compensation for each of the recipient's five most highly compensated executives for the preceding completed fiscal year if:

(i) The total Federal funding authorized to date under this Federal award equals or exceeds \$30,000;

(ii) in the preceding fiscal year, the recipient received:

(A) 80 percent or more of the recipient's annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal awards (and subawards) subject to the Transparency Act; and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal awards (and subawards) subject to the Transparency Act; and,

(iii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 after receiving this subaward. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

(2) Reporting Requirements. The recipient must report executive total compensation described in paragraph (b)(1) of this appendix:

(i) As part of the recipient's registration profile at <https://www.sam.gov>.

(ii) No later than the month following the month in which this Federal award is made, and annually after that. (For example, if this Federal award was made on November 7, 2025, the executive total compensation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2025.)

(c) Reporting of total compensation of subrecipient executives—(1) Applicability. Unless a first-tier subrecipient is exempt as provided in paragraph (d) of this appendix, the recipient must report the executive total compensation of each of the subrecipient's five most highly compensated executives for the subrecipient's preceding completed fiscal year, if:

(i) The total Federal funding authorized to date under the subaward equals or exceeds \$30,000;

(ii) In the subrecipient's preceding fiscal year, the subrecipient received:

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts

(and subcontracts) and Federal awards (and subawards) subject to the Transparency Act; and,

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts), and Federal awards (and subawards) subject to the Transparency Act; and

(iii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 after receiving this subaward. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

(2) Reporting Requirements. Subrecipients must report to the recipient their executive total compensation described in paragraph (c)(1) of this appendix. The recipient is required to submit this information to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) at <http://www.frs.gov> no later than the end of the month following the month in which the subaward was made. (For example, if the subaward was made on November 7, 2025, the subaward must be reported by no later than December 31, 2025).

(d) Exemptions. (1) A recipient with gross income under \$300,000 in the previous tax year is exempt from the requirements to report:

(i) Subawards, and

(ii) The total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of any subrecipient.

(e) Definitions. For purposes of this award term:

Entity includes:

(1) Whether for profit or nonprofit:

(i) A corporation;

(ii) An association;

(iii) A partnership;

(iv) A limited liability company;

(v) A limited liability partnership;

(vi) A sole proprietorship;

(vii) Any other legal business entity;

(viii) Another grantee or contractor that is not excluded by subparagraph (2); and

(ix) Any State or locality;

(2) Does not include:

(i) An individual recipient of Federal financial assistance; or

(ii) A Federal employee.

Executive means an officer, managing partner, or any other employee holding a management position.

Subaward has the meaning given in 2 CFR200.1.

Subrecipient has the meaning given in 2CFR 200.1.

Total Compensation means the cash and noncash dollar value an executive earns during an entity's preceding fiscal year. This includes all items of compensation as prescribed in 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2).

Condition 12

Assurances and Certifications: The recipient acknowledges its agreement to comply with the Assurances and Certifications forms that were signed as part of its application.

Condition 13

Conflict of Interest: Recipients and subrecipients must disclose in writing to the COPS Office or pass-through entity, as applicable, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded federal funding in 2 C.F.R. § 200.112.

Condition 14

Debarment and Suspension: The recipient agrees not to award federal funds under this program to any party which is debarred or suspended from participation in federal assistance programs. 2 C.F.R. Part 180 (Government-wide Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension) and 2 C.F.R. Part 2867 (DOJ Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension).

Condition 15

Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEOP): All recipients of funding from the COPS Office must comply with the federal regulations pertaining to the development and implementation of an Equal Employment Opportunity Plan. 28 C.F.R. Part 42 subpart E.

Condition 16

Employment Eligibility: The recipient agrees to complete and keep on file, as appropriate, the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Employment Eligibility Verification Form (I-9). This form is to be used by recipients of federal funds to verify that persons are eligible to work in the United States. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), Public Law 99-603.

Condition 17

Enhancement of Contractor Protection from Reprisal for Disclosure of Certain Information: Recipients and subrecipients agree not to discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee as reprisal for the employee disclosing information that he or she reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or award, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or award, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a Federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or award. Recipients and subrecipients also agree to provide to their employees in writing (in the predominant native language of the workforce) of the rights and remedies provided in 41 U.S.C. § 4712. Please see appendices in the Award Owner's Manual for a full text of the statute.

Condition 18

False Statements: False statements or claims made in connection with COPS Office awards may result in fines, imprisonment, debarment from participating in federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law. 31 U.S.C. § 3729-3733.

Condition 19

Mandatory Disclosure: Recipients and subrecipients must timely disclose in writing to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, as applicable, all federal criminal law violations involving fraud, bribery, or gratuity that may potentially affect the awarded federal funding. Recipients that receive an award over \$500,000 must also report certain civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings in SAM and are required to comply with the Term and Condition for Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters as set out in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200. Failure to make required disclosures can result in any of the remedies, including suspension and debarment, described in 2 C.F.R. § 200.339. 2 C.F.R. § 200.113.

Condition 20

Reports/Performance Goals: To assist the COPS Office in monitoring and tracking the performance of your award, your agency will be responsible for submitting semi-annual programmatic performance reports that describe project activities during the reporting period and quarterly Federal Financial Reports using Standard Form 425 (SF-425). 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.328 - 200.329. The performance report is used to track your agency's progress in implementing the award, and, as applicable, community policing strategies including gauging the effectiveness of your agency's community policing capacity. The Federal Financial Report is used to track the expenditures of the recipient's award funds on a cumulative basis throughout the life of the award.

Condition 21

System for Award Management (SAM.gov) and Universal Identifier Requirements: The recipient agrees to comply with the following requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 25, Appendix A to Part 25 – Award Term:

I. System for Award Management (SAM.gov) and Universal Identifier Requirements

(a) Requirement for System for Award Management. (1) Unless exempt from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, the recipient must maintain a current and active registration in SAM.gov. The recipient's registration must always be current and active until the recipient submits all final reports required under this Federal award or receives the final payment, whichever is later. The recipient must review and update its information in SAM.gov at least annually from the date of its initial registration or any subsequent updates to ensure it is current, accurate, and complete. If applicable, this includes identifying the recipient's immediate and highest-level owner and subsidiaries and providing information about the recipient's predecessors that have received a Federal award or contract within the last three years.

(b) Requirement for Unique Entity Identifier (UEI). (1) If the recipient is authorized to make subawards under this Federal award, the recipient:

(i) Must notify potential subrecipients that no entity may receive a subaward until the entity has provided its UEI to the recipient.

(ii) Must not make a subaward to an entity unless the entity has provided its UEI to the recipient. Subrecipients are not required to complete full registration in SAM.gov to obtain a UEI.

(c) Definitions. For the purposes of this award term:

System for Award Management (SAM.gov) means the Federal repository into which a recipient must provide the information required for the conduct of business as a recipient. Additional information about registration procedures may be found in SAM.gov (currently at <https://www.sam.gov>).

Unique entity identifier means the universal identifier assigned by SAM.gov to uniquely identify an entity.

Entity is defined at 2 CFR 25.400 and includes all of the following types as defined in 2 CFR 200.1:

- (1) Non-Federal entity;
- (2) Foreign organization;
- (3) Foreign public entity;
- (4) Domestic for-profit organization; and
- (5) Federal agency.

Subaward has the meaning given in 2 CFR 200.1.

Subrecipient has the meaning given in 2 CFR 200.1.

Condition 22

Additional High-Risk Recipient Requirements: The recipient agrees to comply with any additional requirements that may be imposed during the award performance period if the awarding agency determines that the recipient is a high-risk recipient. 2 C.F.R. § 200.208.

Condition 23

Criminal Intelligence Systems: Recipients using award funds to operate an interjurisdictional criminal intelligence system must comply with the operating principles of 28 C.F.R. Part 23. At the time of application, the recipient assured the COPS Office that it will comply with the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 23.

Condition 24

Allowable Costs: The funding under this award is for the payment of approved costs for program-specific purposes. The allowable costs approved for your agency's award are limited to those listed in your agency's award package. In accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.400(g), the recipient or subrecipient must not earn or keep any profit resulting from the award. Your agency may not use award funds for any costs not identified as allowable in the award package.

Condition 25

Prohibition on Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment: Recipient agrees that it, and its subrecipients, will not use award funds to extend, renew, or enter into any contract to procure or obtain any covered telecommunication and video surveillance services or equipment as described in 2 CFR §200.216. Covered services and equipment include telecommunications or video surveillance services or equipment produced or provided by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities); Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities); or an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of China. The use of award funds on covered telecommunications or video surveillance services or equipment are unallowable.

2. C.F.R. § § 200.216 & 471. See also Section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2019, Public Law 115-232.

Condition 26

Sole Source Justification: Recipients who have been awarded funding for the procurement of an item (or group of items) or service in excess of \$250,000 and who plan to seek approval for use of a noncompetitive procurement process must provide a written sole source justification to the COPS Office for approval prior to obligating, expending, or drawing down award funds for that item or service. 2 C.F.R. § 200.325(b)(2).

Condition 27

Buy America Preference

Recipients of an award of Federal financial assistance for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of infrastructure are hereby notified that none of the funds provided under this award may be used for an infrastructure project unless:

(1) All iron and steel used in the project are produced in the United States—this means all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States;

(2) All manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States— this means the manufactured product was manufactured in the United States; and the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product, unless another standard that meets or exceeds this standard has been established under applicable law or regulation for determining the minimum amount of domestic content of the manufactured product; and

(3) All construction materials are manufactured in the United States—this means that all manufacturing processes for the construction material occurred in the United States. The construction material standards are listed below.

Incorporation into an infrastructure project. The Buy America Preference only applies to articles, materials, and supplies that are consumed in, incorporated into, or affixed to an infrastructure project. As such, it does not apply to tools, equipment, and supplies, such as temporary scaffolding, brought to the construction site and removed at or before the completion of the infrastructure project. Nor does a Buy America Preference apply to equipment and furnishings, such as movable chairs, desks, and portable computer equipment, that are used at or within the finished infrastructure project but are not an integral part of the structure or permanently affixed to the infrastructure project.

Categorization of articles, materials, and supplies. An article, material, or supply should only be classified into one of the following categories: (i) Iron or steel products; (ii) Manufactured products; (iii) Construction materials; or (iv) Section 70917(c) materials. An article, material, or supply should not be considered to fall into multiple categories. In some cases, an article, material, or supply may not fall under any of the categories listed in this paragraph. The classification of an article, material, or supply as falling into one of the categories listed in this paragraph must be made based on its status at the time it is brought to the work site for incorporation into an infrastructure project. In general, the work site is the location of the infrastructure project at which the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials will be incorporated.

Application of the Buy America Preference by category. An article, material, or supply incorporated into an infrastructure project must meet the Buy America Preference for only the single category in which it is classified.

Determining the cost of components for manufactured products. In determining whether the cost of components for manufactured products is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components, use the following instructions:

(a) For components purchased by the manufacturer, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the manufactured product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(b) For components manufactured by the manufacturer, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (a), plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the manufactured product.

Construction material standards. The Buy America Preference applies to the following construction materials incorporated into infrastructure projects. Each construction material is followed by a standard for the material to be considered “produced in the United States.” Except as specifically provided, only a single standard should be applied to a single construction material.

(1) **Non-ferrous metals.** All manufacturing processes, from initial smelting or melting through final shaping, coating, and assembly, occurred in the United States.

(2) **Plastic and polymer-based products.** All manufacturing processes, from initial combination of constituent plastic or polymer-based inputs, or, where applicable, constituent composite materials, until the item is in its final form, occurred in the United States.

(3) **Glass.** All manufacturing processes, from initial batching and melting of raw materials through annealing, cooling, and cutting, occurred in the United States.

(4) **Fiber optic cable (including drop cable).** All manufacturing processes, from the initial ribboning (if applicable), through buffering, fiber stranding and jacketing, occurred in the United States. All manufacturing processes also include the standards for glass and optical fiber, but not for non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products, or

any others.

(5) Optical fiber. All manufacturing processes, from the initial preform fabrication stage through the completion of the draw, occurred in the United States.

(6) Lumber. All manufacturing processes, from initial debarking through treatment and planing, occurred in the United States.

(7) Drywall. All manufacturing processes, from initial blending of mined or synthetic gypsum plaster and additives through cutting and drying of sandwiched panels, occurred in the United States.

(8) Engineered wood. All manufacturing processes from the initial combination of constituent materials until the wood product is in its final form, occurred in the United States.

Waivers.

When necessary, recipients may apply for, and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) may grant, a waiver from these requirements.

The COPS Office may waive the application of the Buy America Preference when it has determined that one of the following exceptions applies:

- (1) applying the Buy America Preference would be inconsistent with the public interest;
- (2) the types of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or of a satisfactory quality; or
- (3) the inclusion of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

A request to waive the application of the Buy America Preference must be in writing. If requested, the COPS Office will provide instructions on the format, contents, and supporting materials required for any waiver request. Waiver requests are subject to public comment periods of no less than 15 days and must be reviewed by the Made in America Office.

Recipients do not need to obtain a waiver of the Buy America Preference requirements from the COPS Office if they will use only iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials that meet the criteria as specified above for the project.

If a recipient determines a waiver is necessary, an application for a waiver should be submitted as soon as possible and provide detailed information to expedite the COPS Office's review. Recipients agree not to obligate, expend or draw down funds for infrastructure projects or activities unless they comply with the Buy America Preference requirements or request and obtain a waiver of the requirements from the COPS Office.

If you have any questions about this requirement or requesting a waiver of the requirement, please contact your COPS Office Program Manager at 800-421-6770.

Condition 28

Domestic preferences for procurements: Recipient agrees that it, and its subrecipients, to the greatest extent practicable, will provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, and materials produced in, and services offered in, the United States. 2. C.F.R. § 200.322 and Executive Order 14005, Ensuring the Future is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers, January 25, 2021.

Condition 29

Requirement to report actual or imminent breach of personally identifiable information (PII).

The recipient (and any subrecipient at any tier) must have written procedures in place to respond in the event of an actual or imminent breach (as defined in OMB M-17-12) if it (or a subrecipient)-- 1) creates, collects, uses, processes, stores, maintains, disseminates, discloses, or disposes of personally identifiable information (PII) (as defined in 2 C.F.R. 200.1) within the scope of a COPS Office grant-funded program or activity, or 2) uses or operates a Federal information system (as defined in OMB Circular A-130). The recipient's breach procedures must include a requirement to report actual or imminent breach of PII to the recipient's COPS Office Program Manager no later than 24 hours after

an occurrence of an actual breach, or the detection of an imminent breach.

Condition 30

Community Policing: Community policing activities to be initiated or enhanced by your agency were identified and described in your award application. All equipment, technology, training, and civilian positions awarded under your agency's COPS Office award must be linked to the implementation or enhancement of community policing. 34 U.S.C. § 10382 (c)(10).

Condition 31

Compliance with National Environmental Policy Act and related statutes: Upon request, the recipient must assist the COPS Office in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act, and other related federal environmental impact analyses requirements in the use of these award funds. Accordingly, the recipient agrees to determine if new construction or renovation or remodeling of a property will be funded by the grant, and if so, agrees to comply with all NEPA requirements prior to obligating, expending, or drawing down award funds for any award purposes. The recipient understands and agrees that complying with NEPA may require the preparation of an environmental study, including an Environmental Assessment (EA) and/or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as directed by the COPS Office. The NEPA compliance process may take several months to complete. 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.

Condition 32

Travel Costs: Travel costs for transportation, lodging and subsistence, and related items are allowable with prior approval from the COPS Office. Payment for allowable travel costs will be in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.475.

Condition 33

The Paperwork Reduction Act Clearance and Privacy Act Review: Recipient agrees, if required, to submit all surveys, interview protocols, and other information collections to the COPS Office for submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). Before submission to OMB, all information collections that request personally identifiable information must be reviewed by the COPS Office to ensure compliance with the Privacy Act. The Privacy Act compliance review and the PRA clearance process may take several months to complete. 44 U.S.C. §§ 3501-3520 and 5 U.S.C. § 552a.

Condition 34

Evaluations: The COPS Office may conduct monitoring or sponsor national evaluations of its award programs. The recipient agrees to cooperate with the monitors and evaluators. 34 U.S.C. § 10385(b).

Condition 35

Extensions: Recipients may request an extension of the award period to receive additional time to implement their award program. Such extensions do not provide additional funding. Only those recipients that can provide a reasonable justification for delays will be granted no-cost extensions. Extension requests must be received prior to the end date of the award. 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.308(f)(10) and 200.309.

Condition 36

Supplementing, not Supplanting: State, local, and tribal government recipients must use award funds to supplement, and not supplant, state, local, or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funds that are already committed or otherwise would have been committed for award purposes (hiring, training, purchases, and/or activities) during the award period. In other words, state, local, and tribal government recipients may not use COPS Office funds to supplant (replace) state, local, or BIA funds that would have been dedicated to the COPS Office-funded item(s) in the absence of the COPS Office award. 34 U.S.C. § 10384(a).

Condition 37

Modifications: Award modifications are evaluated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.308(i). For federal awards in excess of \$250,000, any modification request involving the reallocation of funding between budget categories that exceed or are expected to exceed 10 percent (10%) of the total approved budget requires prior written approval by the COPS Office. Regardless of the federal award amount or budget modification percentage, any reallocation of funding is limited to approved budget categories. In addition, any budget modification that changes the

scope of the project requires prior written approval by the COPS Office.

Condition 38

State Information Technology Point of Contact: The recipient agrees to ensure that the appropriate State Information Technology Point of Contact receives written notification regarding any technology or information-sharing project funded by this award during the obligation and expenditure period. This is to facilitate communication among local and state governmental entities regarding various information technology projects being conducted with these award funds. In addition, the recipient agrees to maintain an administrative file documenting the meeting of this requirement. For a list of State Information Technology Points of Contact, go to <https://it.ojp.gov/technology-contacts>.

Condition 39

Computer Network Requirement: The recipient understands and agrees that no award funds may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography. Nothing in this requirement limits the use of funds necessary for any federal, state, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, Public Law 118-42, Division C, Title V, Section 527.

Condition 40

Contracts and/or MOUs with Other Jurisdictions: Items funded under this award must only be used for law enforcement activities or services that benefit your agency and the population that it serves and cannot be utilized by other agencies unless the items benefit the population that your agency serves.

I have read and understand the information presented in this section of the Federal Award Instrument.

Award Acceptance

Declaration and Certification to the U.S. Department of Justice as to Acceptance

By checking the declaration and certification box below, I--

- A. Declare to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), under penalty of perjury, that I have authority to make this declaration and certification on behalf of the applicant.
- B. Certify to DOJ, under penalty of perjury, on behalf of myself and the applicant, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the following are true as of the date of this award acceptance: (1) I have conducted or there was conducted (including by applicant's legal counsel as appropriate and made available to me) a diligent review of all terms and conditions of, and all supporting materials submitted in connection with, this award, including any assurances and certifications (including anything submitted in connection therewith by a person on behalf of the applicant before, after, or at the time of the application submission and any materials that accompany this acceptance and certification); and (2) I have the legal authority to accept this award on behalf of the applicant.
- C. Accept this award on behalf of the applicant.
- D. Declare the following to DOJ, under penalty of perjury, on behalf of myself and the applicant: (1) I understand that, in taking (or not taking) any action pursuant to this declaration and certification, DOJ will rely upon this declaration and certification as a material representation; and (2) I understand that any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent information or statement in this declaration and certification (or concealment or omission of a material fact as to either) may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. §§ 10271-10273), and also may subject me and the applicant to civil penalties and administrative remedies under the federal False Claims Act (including under 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3730 and/or §§ 3801-3812) or otherwise.

Agency Approval

Title of Approving Official	Name of Approving Official	Signed Date And Time
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Authorized Representative

Declaration and Certification (Law Enforcement Executive/Program Official)

Entity Acceptance

Title of Authorized Entity Official

Director of Administration

Name of Authorized Entity Official

Tara Bach

Signed Date And Time

10/2/2024 1:01 PM

Declaration and Certification (Government Executive/Financial Official)

Entity Acceptance

Title of Authorized Entity Official

Manager, Grants & Revenue

Name of Authorized Entity Official

Kim Klose

Signed Date And Time

10/16/2024 9:58 AM

Chief Clerk Signature

Date

Board Chair Signature

Date

Item Number: 2024-657

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: County Manager's Office

Title

Resolution Affirming Metro County Engagement on Youth Intervention

Recommendation

1. Affirm the work of the 2024 Working Group on Youth in promoting best practices and improving the system of care.
2. Affirm the county's work to provide holistic, intentional, and therapeutic support through healing and treatment homes, as well as wrap around services for justice system-interacting youth and their families in alignment with Minnesota Session Laws 2023, Chapter 52, Public Safety Omnibus Bill.
3. Direct the county to participate in a metro county workgroup to develop a plan to address placement options for county-connected youth with complex needs in both social services and juvenile justice systems.

Background and Rationale

In 2023, the Minnesota Legislature established a working group on youth interventions through Chapter 62, Article 2, Statute 119 of the Minnesota Session Law. This working group was tasked with developing recommendations for a regional system of care for youth interventions, exploring sustainable financing models, and identifying alternatives to traditional system responses. Additionally, the group was charged with evaluating coordinated approaches for youth with high behavioral health needs, with the aim of reducing their interactions with the justice system and identifying community-based services to address these needs and service gaps. The Working Group on Youth Interventions delivered its report and recommendations to the Minnesota Legislature in February 2024.

Youth with complex needs are often served by multiple systems, including social services and juvenile justice systems. Data indicates that Black and American Indian youth are disproportionately represented in these systems and face significant disparities in outcomes when interacting with social services and juvenile justice. These disparities contribute to sometimes lifelong implications across various domains such as health, housing, education, employment, and justice involvement. Additionally, youth found incompetent to proceed in delinquency matters may be referred to social services, further emphasizing the need for a coordinated approach.

County-connected youth are shown to have poorer outcomes in several critical areas. Recognizing this, the county's 2024-2025 Strategic Priorities emphasize well-being, prosperity, opportunity, and accountability. These priorities aim to place well-being and community at the center of justice system transformation. As part of these efforts, the county is working to establish a model for healing and treatment homes for court-ordered out-of-home placements, reflecting a commitment to comprehensive care solutions.

There is currently significant interest in developing a metro-wide plan to improve the system of care. Ramsey County aims to transform the justice system responses to be more compassionate and focus on better meeting underlying needs so young people succeed in life and don't get referred back to the justice system. However, state-level leadership is crucial for success, particularly in areas such as licensure, certification, and

sufficient, sustainable funding to enhance the system of care to better serve children with the most persistent and complex needs.

Ramsey County is committed to contributing to a metro-wide plan to build and improve the system of care for county-connected youth with complex needs, emphasizing a whole-person, cross-system approach rather than focusing solely on a juvenile justice-specific response.

As the county builds upon its efforts and collaborates on the metro-wide discussion, it is important to lead with its values and center the voices of community as it goes forward.

County Goals (Check those advanced by Action)

- Well-being
- Prosperity
- Opportunity
- Accountability

Racial Equity Impact

In Ramsey County, Black and American Indian populations continue to be burdened by the most significant disparities across life outcomes. Through the development of therapeutic treatment homes, wrap around services, and alternatives to detention placements, juveniles engaged with the justice system will be provided the support and treatment needed to have their needs met and to disrupt further engagement with the justice system. The county will continue to partner with the community in the development of these services to ensure the programs created are culturally specific and focused on racial equity.

Community Participation Level and Impact

The Working Group engages with community members and organizations to ensure that those with lived experience in the justice system and their families have an opportunity to have their voices heard in the planning of this work.

- Inform
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Empower

Fiscal Impact

There is no fiscal impact associated with this request.

Last Previous Action

On July 23, 2024, Ramsey County Board of Commissioners approved an amendment to the agreement with Minnesota Department of Public Safety for Therapeutic Youth Treatment Homes and Violence Prevention - Wrap Around Service (Resolution B2024-144).

On May 7, 2024, the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners approved grant agreements with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety for Therapeutic Youth Treatment Homes and Violence Prevention - Wrap Around Services (Resolution B2024-078).

Attachments

1. February 2024 Working Group on Youth Interventions Report



WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH INTERVENTIONS

Report to the Minnesota Legislature

February 2024

Table of contents

PREFACE	4
OVERVIEW OF WORKING GROUP ON YOUTH INTERVENTIONS	5
ESTABLISHMENT	5
MEMBERSHIP	5
DUTIES	6
RESEARCH PLAN	7
WORKING GROUP MEETINGS	9
REPORT	11
CURRENT APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING THE THERAPEUTIC AND REHABILITATIVE NEEDS OF YOUTH IN MINNESOTA	12
BACKGROUND	12
CURRENT CHILDREN’S RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES IN MINNESOTA	12
PROVIDER SURVEYS	13
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	14
GAPS AND BARRIERS	15
CONCLUSION	16
LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION IN MINNESOTA	17
BACKGROUND	17
FINDINGS	17
CONCLUSION	19
DATA	20
DATA SOURCES	20
DATA REQUESTED, RECEIVED	21
DATA LIMITATIONS	21
DEMOGRAPHICS	23
DATA HIGHLIGHTS	24
PLACEMENT PROXIMITY	25
JUDICIAL DISTRICT PRACTICES	25
OUT-OF-STATE PLACEMENTS	26
CONCLUSION	26
MODELS AND BEST PRACTICES ACROSS NORTH AMERICA	27

BACKGROUND	27
PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND BEST PRACTICES	27
CONCLUSION	29
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
REGIONAL SYSTEM OF CARE	32
GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT	33
FISCAL STRATEGIES	34
DATA	35
PROGRAMMING BEST PRACTICES	36
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	37
APPENDIX 1.1	38
APPENDIX 1.2	46
APPENDIX 2.1	57
APPENDIX 2.2	73

Preface

The Working Group on Youth Interventions was tasked with evaluating the out-of-home placement options in Minnesota for youth adjudicated to be either child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) or delinquent, with specific focus on therapeutic and rehabilitative services and on the racial disparities that exist within that landscape. While the focus of the working group was on the “back end” of the system (post disposition), members recognized and discussed the importance of proactive prevention work, such as diversion and restorative justice programs, that strive to keep youth and families from entering the system.

The issues surrounding youth in out-of-home placements are not new. In the late 1990s, the Legislature ordered an evaluation, which culminated in the [Juvenile Out-Of-Home Placement Program Evaluation Report](#) published in January 1999. In reviewing that report, the working group found that most of the issues, barriers, and gaps identified 25 years ago still exist today; however, the complexity of issues impacting Minnesota youth, especially mental and behavioral health needs, have increased.

Notably, the disparities among black and American Indian youth in out-of-home placements have not changed since that 1999 report and its recommendations for improving the system. At that time, African American youth made up 9% of the state population, but 22% of the youth in out-of-home placements; American Indian youth made up 2% of the state population, but 12% of the youth in out-of-home placements. The current data are strikingly similar. African American youth still make up 9% of the state population, but account for 18% of the youth in out-of-home placements for CHIPS cases and 27% of the youth in out-of-home placements for delinquency cases; American Indian youth make up 1% of the population, but account for 12% of the youth in out-of-home placements for CHIPS cases and 8% of the youth in out-of-home placements for delinquency. While disparities have not gotten worse, they have not been significantly reduced.

There are also disparities among our 87 counties in their ability to fund and support the programs and facilities needed to address the complex needs of youth and their families. It is imperative that any recommendations implemented must be adequately funded by the state. Any recommendations being considered must be closely examined through an equity lens to ensure they will address existing disparities without creating new ones.

This is not a problem that will be solved overnight, and further study is likely needed on many of these complex issues. This group studied the same issues as our predecessors 25 years ago and is returning a report with recommendations that look almost the same. We stand by our recommendations and encourage the Legislature to expand the scope of this work.

The focus on post-adjudication facilities and services should be complemented with research and resources into the front end of the system. This will enable a deeper look into why the needle hasn't moved in decades, despite multiple studies, working groups, reports, and recommendations on the back end of the system.

Overview of Working Group on Youth Interventions

Establishment

The Minnesota Legislature established the Working Group on Youth Interventions in [2023 Minnesota Session Law, Chapter 62, Article 2, §119](#) to develop recommendations on the design of a regional system of care for youth interventions, sustainable financing models, and alternatives to criminal penalties. The working group was also tasked with evaluating coordinated approaches to youth with high behavioral health needs, with the goal of reducing and eliminating touchpoints with the justice system, identifying community-based services to address youth needs and identifying gaps in services.

In addition, the legislation outlined the membership, chairs, duties, administrative support, and the due date for the working group's report to the Legislature.

Membership

The working group consisted of the following members:

1. A county attorney appointed by the Minnesota County Attorneys Association
 - Joseph Glasrud, County Attorney, Stevens County
2. A public defender with responsibility for systems in one or more of the counties included in clause (4), appointed by the State Public Defender's Office
 - Sarah Ellsworth, Managing Attorney, 10th Judicial District, Juvenile Division, Minnesota Board of Public Defense (Anoka County)
3. A peace officer, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), federally recognized Indian Tribes within the boundaries of Minnesota, from one of the counties included in clause (4), appointed by the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association
 - Dawanna Witt, Sheriff, Hennepin County
4. A county administrator or their designee from each of the following counties:
 - Dylan Warkentin, Director, Community Corrections, Anoka County
 - Heather Goodwin, Director, Health and Human Services, Carver County
 - Suwana Kirkland, Director, Community Corrections, Dakota County
 - Jeffrey Lunde, County Commissioner, Hennepin County
 - Nikki Niles, Director, Dodge & Olmsted (D&O) Community Corrections, Olmsted County
 - Kathy Hedin, Deputy County Manager, Ramsey County
 - Molly Bruner, Director, Community Corrections, Scott County
 - Paula Stocke, Deputy Director, Public Health & Human Services, St. Louis County
 - Melissa Huberty, Human Services Administrator, Stearns County
 - Terry Thomas, Director, Community Corrections, Washington County
5. Two representatives of county social services agencies appointed by the Minnesota Association of County Social Service Administrators
 - Wendy Morton, Supervisor, Child & Family Social Services, Minnesota Prairie County Alliance (Dodge, Steele, and Waseca Counties)
 - Lynne Penke Valdes, Deputy County Administrator, Otter Tail County
6. Two representatives of community supervision appointed by the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties

- Catherine Johnson, Director, Community Corrections and Rehabilitation, Hennepin County
 - Nicole Kern, Director, Community Corrections, Morrison County
7. Two representatives of community supervision appointed by the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers
 - Jim Schneider, Director, Probation, Cass County
 - Terry Fawcett, Director, Probation, Pine County
 8. Two representatives appointed by the commissioner of human services, one with experience in child welfare and one with experience in children's mental health
 - Ashley Solsrud-Beckman, Child Foster Care Well-Being Program representative, Minnesota Department of Human Services
 - Diane Neal, Deputy Director Mental Health, Minnesota Department of Human Services
 9. The commissioner of corrections, or a designee
 - Allen Godfrey, Field Services Director, Minnesota Department of Corrections
 10. Two members representing culturally competent advocacy organizations, one of which must be the National Alliance on Mental Illness-Minnesota
 - Elliot Butay, Senior Policy Coordinator, National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)
 - Millie Hernandez, Branch Director, Minneapolis American Indian Center
 11. Two members, to be designated by Hennepin County and Ramsey County, from the community with lived experience of a juvenile family member who was or is currently involved in the justice system, one of whom must be a resident of Hennepin County.
 - Jasmine Mattison, Against All Odds Twin Cities, Ramsey County
 - Shana King, Community Outreach Advocate/Parent Mentor, Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Law Center, Hennepin County

Appointments to the working group were made by September 2023. Allen Godfrey, Field Services Director, Minnesota Department of Corrections and Jeffrey Lunde, County Commissioner, Hennepin County were selected as the working group co-chairs.

Duties

The working group was charged with assessing current systems and resources for addressing the therapeutic and rehabilitative needs of youth, specifically those youth adjudicated as child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) or delinquent. The working group focused on evaluating the racial disparities that exist in these systems.

The working group was required to:

1. Provide the number of youth currently in these systems;
2. Provide the demographics of all youth including age, gender, sexual orientation, and race or ethnicity;
3. Provide the number of youth currently in out-of-home placement due to their behavioral health needs broken down by:
 - I. therapeutic and rehabilitative needs of youth; and
 - II. proximity of a facility to their home or community;
4. Provide the number of youth currently in an out-of-state residential facility broken down by:
 - I. therapeutic and rehabilitative needs;

- II. type of facility or setting;
 - III. location of facility; and
 - IV. county of residence;
5. Provide the number of youth awaiting or in need of placement due to no available resource broken down by:
 - I. therapeutic and rehabilitative needs;
 - II. type of facility or setting needed; and
 - III. wait time and wait setting;
6. Provide the total bed capacity by treatment facility broken down by:
 - I. residential treatment centers;
 - II. which facilities are state operated;
 - III. which facilities are county operated; and
 - IV. which facilities are owned or operated by a community provider;
7. For children who can access residential treatment, provide the:
 - I. average length of stay;
 - II. average daily cost per type of placement, and delineate by payor source;
 - III. return or recidivism rate;
 - IV. therapeutic and rehabilitative needs;
 - V. discharge setting, including whether that is a home, step down program, or runaway; and
 - VI. barriers, if any, to discharge;
8. Describe community-based programming, various treatment models, how programs operate, and the types of these services currently being provided in the state, including licensure model, and provide data specific to current total capacity and availability, level of care, outcomes, and costs;
9. Provide research models and best practices across North America, including continuum of care, program specifics, best metrics, continuous improvement, entities involved in funding and oversight, outcomes, and costs; and
10. Describe the role the state of Minnesota should play in ensuring best practice resources are available to all children across the state.

Research plan

The working group divided its research efforts into three broad areas and created subgroups to assist with information gathering and the evaluation process. These subgroups were comprised of working group members and subject matter experts.

Data

To address the specific data-centered issues and questions in the enabling legislation, the working group relied on the expertise and resources of Hennepin County's Law, Safety and Justice Head of Analytics, Jackie Braun-Lewis. Braun-Lewis tapped into the existing data-sharing agreements held by the county and submitted data requests to other agencies. The data analysis involved reviewing data from three state agencies and responses to surveys created and disseminated by the working group. Braun-Lewis provided updates at each working group meeting to share results and receive guiding feedback from working group members.

Licensing

The working group was charged with reviewing the licensing and certification models in Minnesota. The research focused on two questions:

- How are the licensing requirements different from the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) vs the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)?
- What barriers do the licensing requirements present for potential community providers?

A series of informational interviews with subject matter experts (including a working group member, denoted by *) were conducted, including:

Name	Organization	Org type
Kirsten Anderson	Executive Director, AspireMN	Advocacy
Leslie Chaplin	Former President & CEO, The Hills Youth & Family Services (Woodland Hills residential juvenile justice program)	Provider
Diane Neal*	Deputy Director of Mental Health, Behavioral Health Division Minnesota Department of Human Services	State
Nancy Just	Supervisor, Residential and Intensive Services Team, Behavioral Health Division, Minnesota Department of Human Services	State
Paula Halverson	Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder/Children Residential Facilities Unit Manager, DHS Licensing Division, Office of Inspector General	State
Kristi Strang	Inspection, Enforcement and Licensing, Minnesota Department of Corrections	State
Matt Bauer	Dakota County Juvenile Services Center Superintendent, member of the Minnesota Juvenile Detention Association (MNJDA)	County
Tim Hastings	Senior Contract Analyst, Health and Human Services, Contract Management Services, Hennepin County	County
Cynthia Slowiak	Human Services Area Manager, Behavioral Health, Hennepin County	County

National best practices

The working group reviewed research models and best practices across North America. The subgroup focused on four questions:

- What can we learn about juvenile justice models across the nation that also have residential treatment centers?
- What models can best address the behavioral health needs of youth involved in the justice system?

- How have juvenile rehabilitation systems partnered with community?
- What can we learn from these efforts that can inform this working group?

Over the course of three meetings, the subgroup did the following:

- Reviewed the current state of the juvenile justice system in Minnesota.
- Reviewed the programmatic treatment methods and philosophies of nine specific jurisdictions: California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Missouri, New Jersey, New York City, North Carolina and Washington State.
- Listened to presentations from:
 - Michael Koehler, Behavioral Health Researcher, and Neerja Singh, Clinical Behavioral Health Director, Minnesota Department of Human Services, on the results of their Reducing Reliance on Children’s Residential Care Settings report.
 - Weston Merrick, Principal Manager in the Budget Division of Minnesota Management and Budget on their Results First work, which focused on a cost-benefit analysis of juvenile justice services in Minnesota.
 - Brittany Wright, Program Manager in the Minnesota’s Children’s Cabinet, on the youth justice transformation work they did in partnership with various state agencies and the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The members of this subgroup included working group members (denoted by *) and volunteers from related agencies:

Name	Organization	Org Type
Kirsten Anderson	AspireMN	Advocacy
Suzanne Arnston	Scott County	County
Sarah Ellsworth*	Public Defender’s Office, Anoka & Washington counties	State
Terry Fawcett*	Pine County	County
Callie Hargett	Minnesota Office of Justice Programs	State
Nicole Kern*	Morrison County	County
Jasmine Mattison*	Against All Odds Twin Cities	Advocacy
Brittany Wright	Minnesota’s Children’s Cabinet	State
Gaonu Yang	Youth Interventions Programs Association (YIPA)	Advocacy

Working group meetings

Eight meetings were convened between September 13, 2023, and February 14, 2024. Meetings were subject to and complied with the Minnesota Open Meeting Law under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13D.

Information related to the working group efforts, including meeting videos, written testimonies and other documents presented, can be found on the [Legislative Coordinating Commission website](#).

Meeting 1- September 13, 2023

Inaugural meeting of the working group. Member introductions occurred, there was a nonpartisan staff overview of the enabling legislation, data practices and open meeting laws, and an initial data strategy presentation was shared.

Meeting 2- October 4, 2023

This meeting focused on revisiting the key objectives of the working group, gathering additional insights and questions based on the research questions that were presented to members at the previous meeting. After reviewing key timelines, logistics and deadline, members agreed to dedicate the third, fourth, and fifth meetings to testimonials and outlined key individuals/groups they intended to invite to testify.

Meeting 3- October 25, 2023

Members discussed data needs, received an update on the provider survey and heard testimony from the following individuals:

- Christine Deal, a permanency social worker for Otter Tail County Human Services (written testimony)
- Layla Smith, a young person with lived experience in the juvenile justice system (live testimony)
- Matt Bauer, Dakota County Juvenile Services Center Superintendent (live testimony)
- Leslie Chaplin, former administrator of the Woodland Hills Residential Treatment Facility (live testimony)

Meeting 4- November 15, 2023

Members reviewed current data gathering efforts and heard testimony from the following individuals:

- James O'Donnell, Vice President of the Minnesota Juvenile Detention Association, and the Superintendent of the West Central Regional Juvenile Center (written testimony)
- Nick Henderson, Human Services Director for the Family & Children Services Division in Stearns County (live testimony)
- Connie Ross, Residential Programs Administrative Director for North Homes Children and Family Services (live testimony)
- Roy Neumann, Mental Health Crisis Co-Responder for the Central Minnesota Mental Health Center in Sherburne County (live testimony)
- Malaika Eban, Executive Director for the Legal Rights Center (live testimony)

Meeting 5- December 13, 2023

Members received an update on current data gathering efforts and heard testimony from the following:

- A summary of the written testimony provided by:
 - Tim Haug, Cass County probation officer
 - Mary Moriarty, Hennepin County Attorney
 - Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)
 - Sherry Johnson, Pine County Juvenile Probation Supervisor

- Scott Bakeberg, Chief Executive Officer, Village Ranch (live testimony)
- Brittany Wright, Program Manager, State of Minnesota Children’s Cabinet (live testimony)
- Neerja Singh, Clinical Behavioral Health Director, Minnesota Department of Human Services
- Michael Koehler, Behavioral Health Researcher, Minnesota Department of Human Services (live testimony)
- Shae Fleming, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Coordinator, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (live testimony)
- Tara Mason, Youth Administration Director, White Earth Nation (live testimony)

Meeting 6- January 3, 2024

Members reviewed and provided feedback on draft versions of the data and recommendations.

Meeting 7- January 31, 2024

Members reviewed and provided feedback on an updated draft of the recommendations.

Meeting 8- February 14, 2024

Members reviewed, provided feedback and voted to approve the final report.

Report

The working group was required to submit a written report detailing its activities and recommendations to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over human services, public safety, and judiciary. Although the deadline stated in the legislation was February 15, 2024, the working group required additional time to finalize the report. The final report was submitted to the Legislative Coordinating Commission on February 23, 2024.

Current approaches to addressing the therapeutic and rehabilitative needs of youth in Minnesota

Background

The term out-of-home placement is used to describe when a youth is placed in a residential correctional or treatment facility, or otherwise removed from their home and housed out of home. Residential placements can include secure confinement, residential treatment facilities, non-secure confinement, group homes, foster care, and shelter care.

For the purposes of this report, the working group focused primarily on residential facilities providing services for youth who were court-ordered into out-of-home placement in either child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) or delinquency cases. There is an additional cohort of youth in residential treatment facilities who are not involved in the court system and are not under the placement authority of a county or tribe. This [Children’s Mental Health \(CMH\) Residential Services Path](#), also referred to as “3rd Path,” is state funded and was developed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) as a result of 2021 state legislation.

This report does not include a close examination of non-residential, community-based services and providers. Those entities are not included in state data and are often under contract with counties or specific county departments (i.e., corrections, human services, and/or behavioral health). That information and data is discoverable, but that level of research was not feasible given the time and resources allotted to this project. ***A study would be useful to better understand this area, as the community-based services are a crucial element of a continuum of care and, in some cases, preventative interventions for youth and families.***

Of all Minnesota CHIPS out-of-home placements between 2019 to 2023, just 4% were court ordered into a correctional or residential treatment facility. For the same time period, 87% of all delinquency out-of-home placements were ordered into a juvenile detention facility or a residential treatment facility.

Judges ordering placements often consider input from county social service agencies, probation agents, prosecutors, defense attorneys, guardians ad litem and families to best understand the needs of the youth. State law requires that all placement decisions by the court be based on the best interest of the child and “the child’s best interests are met by requiring an individualized determination of the needs of the child.” (Minn. Stat. §260B.198, Subd. 1(b) and Minn. Stat. §260C.212, Subd. 2) Additionally, a juvenile treatment screening team must review the case “for a child to receive treatment for an emotional disturbance, a developmental disability, or related condition in a residential treatment facility licensed by the commissioner of human services.” (Minn. Stat. §260C.157) ***This applies to youth who are adjudicated CHIPS or delinquent. In all cases, the goal is to provide youth with appropriate rehabilitative and therapeutic services in the least-restrictive setting as close to home as possible.***

Current Children’s Residential Facilities in Minnesota

Children’s residential facilities (previously called residential treatment centers or Rule 5 facilities) are licensed by DHS or Department of Corrections (DOC) depending on the population served and the type of services provided. As of February 2024, there are 92 active children’s residential facilities in the state providing temporary care or treatment to youth in group residential settings:

- 56 under DHS licensing authority
- 32 under DOC licensing authority
- 4 psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTF) - DHS and Department of Health authority

These 92 facilities hold a cumulative 250 licenses for specific service types (see table below). Some facilities hold multiple licenses because they offer multiple programs and services. Services and programming are based on the license type and additional required certification. The licensing and certification structure for children’s residential facilities is discussed in the “Licensing and certification in Minnesota” section of this report.

These facilities have a combined licensed capacity of 2,182 beds – 918 are at DOC-licensed facilities, 1,098 at DHS-licensed facilities, and 166 are at PRTF sites. Those with a PRTF designation serve youth with complex mental health conditions at a higher level of care than children’s residential facility mental health treatment programs. These facilities require additional supervised living facility licensure from the Minnesota Department of Health.

All facilities can be certified to provide correctional services, detention services and secure services, but DOC-licensed juvenile detention facilities can only be certified for those service types and none of the others. As noted later in this report, those licenses and certifications dictate what services can be offered to youth and whether funding is available.

Licensed children’s residential facilities services	# facilities offering the service type
Chemical Dependency Treatment (Includes Chemical Dependency Treatment (Co-occurring Disorders) and Chemical Dependency Treatment (Co-occurring Disorders, Medical services))	8
Correctional Services	27
Detention Services	18
Group Residential Setting	61
Mental Health Treatment	12
Pregnant and Parenting Youth*	1
Qualified Residential Treatment Program*	11
Restrictive Techniques	39
Secure Services	13
Sex Trafficked – Commercially Sexually Exploited or At Risk*	21
Shelter Services	25
Transitional Services	14
Total service type licenses (across 92 physical locations)	250

*Specialized settings requiring specific certification

Provider surveys

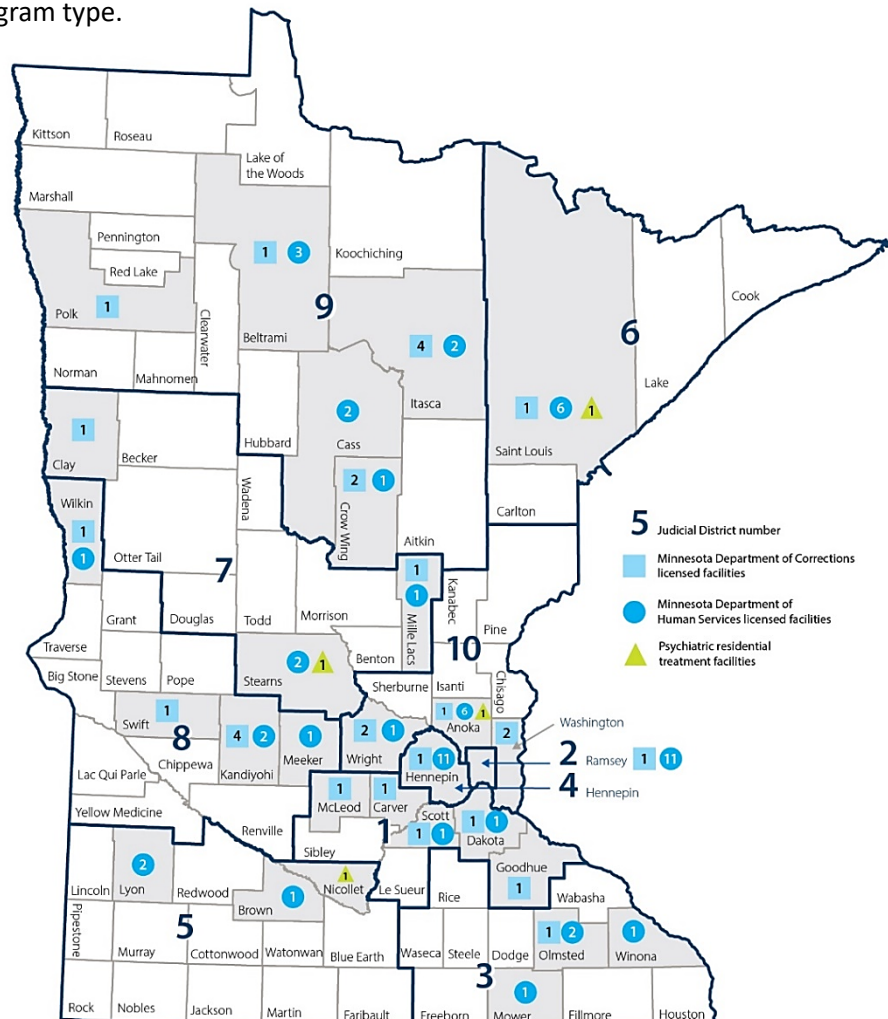
The working group distributed two separate surveys. The first survey was sent to licensed youth treatment providers and elicited 18 voluntary survey responses. These responding service providers collectively hold 29 of the 92 children’s residential facilities licenses (approximately 31%).

The facility types run by the respondents include residential, non-residential, secure, and non-secure. The services offered include health services, mental health treatment and group cognitive behavioral interventions. Some respondents noted that their facility provides aftercare, a large range of therapy modalities and culturally relevant programming. Facilities emphasized that youth are assessed at admittance and receive services based on need. The facilities reported that they work with community partners to provide services that they cannot.

Surveys were also sent to the state’s 14 juvenile detention facilities. These facilities are included in the 32 DOC-licensed children’s residential facilities. Together, these 14 juvenile detention facilities have contracts with 49 counties. The remaining counties can access secure detention spaces only when available. Respondents indicated in the surveys that they are licensed for a cumulative 517 beds with an operational capacity of 427 beds. Operating capacity is the level at which facilities can safely operate based on staffing levels. Six of the 14 responding detention facilities indicated that the operating capacity at their facility is currently reduced due to staffing issues.

Geographic distribution

The distribution of facilities and programs is not balanced across the state, though many counties share services via joint powers agreements. The 92 licensed juvenile facilities sit in 29 counties. The county with the lowest capacity is Washington at five beds; the county with the highest capacity is Hennepin with 299 beds. This map shows the distribution of facility types by county and judicial district (not including foster care settings). The “Data” section of this report provides a deeper dive into licensing numbers by program type.



Gaps and barriers

A large number of working group members work with juveniles at some point on the continuum of care – the range of services available for youth – including justice, corrections, residential facilities, and therapeutic services; others represent specialized interests, such as mental health advocacy.

These members brought their deep insights to working group discussions and were able to provide specific examples of barriers to service and systemic gaps that currently exist in Minnesota. The working group also heard testimony from experts, juveniles with lived experience, and others with vested interest in the topic.

From the information shared, recurring themes emerged:

Access

- Access to residential facilities and community-based programming is dependent on geography (the location of a youth's home or court jurisdiction). This creates inequities for youth in under-resourced communities and causes strains on crucial community and family relationships.
- Access to certain funding types depends on the facility where a youth is placed, not the service or therapy needed or received. Funding therefore does not follow a youth who may be moved between settings (i.e., from a less-restrictive facility to a detention facility), meaning services and programming are interrupted.

Collaboration

- System partners (courts, law enforcement, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health) do not consistently collaborate to coordinate care for dually involved youth – individuals subject to both child protection and delinquency actions – who move between DHS- and DOC-licensed facilities.
- Inadequate data sharing between system partners makes it difficult to track and evaluate individual and/or system success.

Facilities and programming for girls

- There are too few children's residential facilities and community-based programming options that specialize in serving girls*. There are about 21 programs serving girls only, with a total licensed capacity of 261 beds. Five of those are DOC-licensed facilities with a combined capacity of 90. By contrast, there are 25 that serve males only, with a combined licensed capacity of 652 beds. There are 52 facilities that serve either, with more than 1,200 licensed beds.
- Girls represent a much smaller portion of the overall residential treatment and supervision populations, therefore it is difficult for each individual county to provide gender-specific programming. The factors leading girls into the system and the therapeutic approaches to rehabilitate them are different from their male counterparts, requiring different interventions. A regional approach could address staffing, resource and programmatic shortages.

****The binary girl/boy/either is a designation from the licensing agencies. This is another area representing inequity and barriers to services because it excludes youth who identify as nonbinary, genderfluid and transgender.***

Complex mental and behavioral health needs

- Current networks of resources and supports, including residential facilities, are ill-equipped to handle the complex mental and behavioral health needs of youth in the system. Some youth exhibit challenging behaviors, including sexual misconduct, criminal behavior, physical/verbal aggression (property destruction), chemical use, and/or running away. Finding an appropriate setting for a youth with many layers of diagnoses and behaviors is particularly difficult, given the nature of the licensing and certification structure that dictates what services are allowed.

Staffing

- Facilities face persistent staffing shortages, impacting their functional capacity and ability to adequately provide services. Many have difficulties recruiting and retaining staff, often resulting in a lack of experience and institutional knowledge among the staff. On top of shortages, employers expressed frustration with staff burnout, inadequate career pathways for potential staff, and low reimbursement rates that make it financially difficult to provide the necessary lower staff-to-youth ratios.

Continuum of care

- Minnesota lacks a robust continuum of care – a strategic and coordinated plan of programming across a comprehensive array of services at multiple levels. Ideally, this continuum would be widely accessible and would integrate step-down and stabilization resources to support youth as they return to community and re-unite with caregivers, families, and social systems.

Tribal cultural approaches/considerations

- Programming models are often rooted in so-called best practices and evidence-based approaches that are informed solely by a Western perspective. For the American Indian youth in Minnesota, intervention should center around tribal teachings, community and cultural values. There are limited examples of approaches mixing Western and non-Western practices.

Conclusion

This review focused on one small piece of the post-adjudication treatment systems in Minnesota. Due to time and staffing resources, the working group could not explore the full range of services and providers that serve the therapeutic and rehabilitative needs of Minnesota youth. This is limited snapshot to the current approaches in Minnesota. As a result, there are likely many more challenges and gaps that haven't been identified that impact this work, contribute to disparities and limit access to services.

Licensing and certification in Minnesota

Background

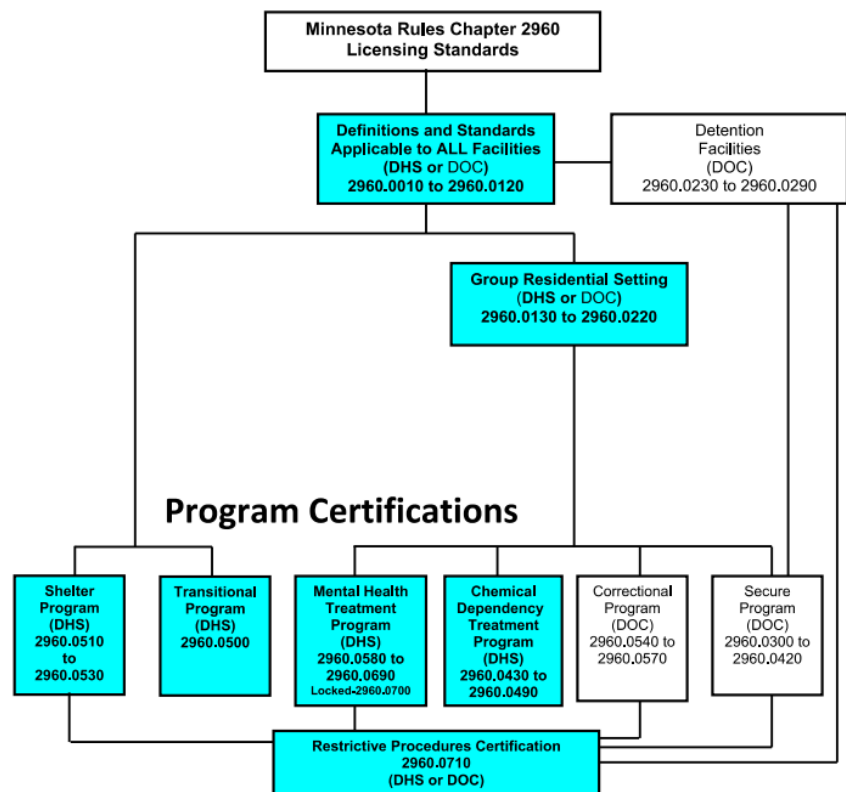
To get a clear understanding of how Minnesota’s licensing and fiscal structures impact providers and service delivery, informational interviews were held with subject matter experts from the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Department of Human Services (DHS), Dakota County, Hennepin County, the CEO of a now-shuttered facility, and the executive director of an association of resources and advocacy for children, youth, and families. These individuals were recommended by members of the working group. The following findings are credited to licensing information found on the Minnesota Legislative website, the DHS website, the DOC website and subject matter expert interviews. The list of interviewees can be found in the “Overview of Working Group on Youth Interventions” section.

Findings

Licensing versus certification

Children’s residential facilities are licensed under Minnesota Rules Chapter 2960, which governs “Licensure and Certification of Programs for Children.” A license is defined by Minn. Rule §2960.0020, Subp. 44 as written authorization issued by the commissioner allowing the license holder to provide residential service at a facility for a specified time and in accordance with the terms of the license and the rules of the commissioners of human services and corrections. Certification is defined by Minn. Stat. §245A.02, Subd. 3a as the commissioner’s written authorization for a license holder licensed by the commissioner of human services or the commissioner of corrections to serve children in a residential program and provide specialized services based on fixed certification standards.

Minnesota children’s residential facilities may be licensed by DHS or DOC. The licensure determines what type of facility the site may be: group home, shelter, secure or non-secure. In addition to being licensed, facilities need to have a certification, which will determine the type of programs that may be offered. The chart shows the breakdown of which types of facilities and settings for which DHS and DOC provide licensing and for which specific programs DHS and DOC provide certification.



https://mn.gov/dhs/assets/CRF-program-types-chart_tcm1053-384501.pdf

Challenges

The current licensing, certification and rate and reimbursement structures in Minnesota have created several challenges that impact facilities, community providers and the services that may be offered to youth and their families.

Continuum of care impacted

Minnesota's current approach does not adequately support youth with different and sometimes co-occurring needs, which can include mental and behavioral health needs, developmental and intellectual disabilities, and substance use disorders.

Within the current structure, the array of services available to a youth depends on the door through which they enter a system (corrections or human services). This means, for some youth, the continuum of care cannot begin and for others it is interrupted. For youth who enter through the corrections door, their access is limited from the start based on barriers to licensing and federal funding restrictions. For youth who enter through the human services door and become corrections involved, their services can be disrupted. This, in turn, creates inequities and exacerbates racial disparities.

Ideally, a youth's therapeutic services and supports should be available regardless of how they enter the system and remain intact throughout their journey.

Two-track licensing

Minnesota's two-tracked licensing system limits available funding, limits a youth's access to appropriate services because of the track they are currently on, and may cause interruptions to services if and when a youth is moved to a differently licensed facility.

Eliminating the dual licensing structure and moving to a single-license system would address these issues. Under a single-license system, funding would be available for all programming regardless of facility type, would allow services to focus on a youth's needs, and would allow youth to move along the continuum of care – in either direction – to access the services they need.

Reimbursement and rate structure

As it stands, DHS-licensed and/or certified facilities are allowed to bill Medical Assistance (MA), Minnesota's Medicaid program, and personal insurance for therapeutic services and supports for youth in their care. Due to federal requirements, DOC-licensed facilities are unable to seek direct reimbursement from those same funding sources for similarly situated youth in their care. The process for DOC-licensed facilities to seek reimbursement differs from DHS, is highly complex and creates significant challenges. One remedy for federal funding restrictions, like those impacting DOC-licensed facilities, is a Section 1115 Demonstration waiver (governed by the Social Security Act), which allows state agencies to seek an exemption from federal funding rules.

The way DHS-licensed providers are reimbursed for each youth in their program or facility is based on a rate structure negotiated between the provider and the county where their facility is located. Ultimately, rate increases are at the discretion of the county and dependent on whether they are able and willing to increase reimbursement rates during the contract negotiation. The costs incurred by the provider are typically covered by three funding sources. The cost of providing treatment services is covered by MA or insurance reimbursement and other costs are paid by the county. As a result, counties with a higher property tax base can increase rates more than counties with a lower tax base. This process creates

multiple issues for providers, including limiting resources to provide competitive wages for staff, limiting the ability of the provider or facility to offer certain programs or treatments, and making it difficult for license holders to make needed facility upgrades. It also creates disparities in available services between the 87 Minnesota counties.

Licensing and credentialing timeline

As stated above, in order to operate a children’s residential facility, a provider must be both licensed and certified by the State of Minnesota. This process can take anywhere from 30 days to 6 months to complete. There is also an additional process that a provider must complete to accept and bill private insurance companies. Providers will not begin to provide the necessary services to youth until they are able to bill and receive reimbursement for those services. The length of time this process takes – sometimes up to a year – is a huge barrier for many providers and the lengthy delay may result in the facility never opening. Streamlining the licensing and credentialing process would help increase the number of community providers by easing their ability to bill for services supporting youth.

Out-of-state programs youth

When there is not an appropriate placement within the state, Minnesota will look to other states for placement options for youth. In order to accept a corrections-involved youth from Minnesota, these out-of-state facilities must be licensed and certified by the DOC, meaning they must meet or exceed Minnesota’s facility requirements and standards of care. The licensing and certification process in Minnesota is lengthy and costly – the average cost to become licensed is \$12,000 plus administrative staff time – and creates a huge administrative burden on potential out-of-state providers. Many of these out-of-state providers do not want to go through the required licensing process for the relatively low number of Minnesota youth who would be sent to their facility. In addition, not all providers in Minnesota offering secure programming are required to endure the same licensing process as these out-of-state providers.

For a youth to be placed out-of-state for treatment purposes, counties must follow the Interstate Compact for Placement of Children (ICPC) requirements (Minn. Stat. §260.851), which is a uniform law enacted by all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The law provides uniform guidelines and procedures to ensure placements of youth occur in ways that promote the best interests of the child. In Minnesota, the process requires a county to request placement approval from DHS after a youth has been accepted into an out-of-state treatment facility. The facility must meet the youth’s treatment needs and be equipped to provide the necessary services. Nearly all out of state placements are subject to the Interstate Compact.

Conclusion

The current licensing and certification rules are complicated and outdated. The current financing models also need to be reviewed. Minnesota should further study these issues to improve processes in order to produce better outcomes for youth and their families by ensuring that needed services are accessible regardless of the type of facility in which a youth resides.

Data

Data Sources

The Working Group on Youth Interventions requested and reviewed data from three primary sources:

- Minnesota Judicial Branch (courts)
- Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)
- Surveys sent to correctional facilities and treatment providers

The data request broadly focused on two categories: youth adjudicated delinquent and youth adjudicated as child in need of protection or services (CHIPS). The focus was then further narrowed to youth placed out of home due to mental and behavioral health needs.

Delinquency and CHIPS data were obtained from the Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS), maintained by the Minnesota Judicial Branch. The working group appreciates that data requests submitted to State Court Administration were filled promptly.

One critical piece of data, deemed non-public by the courts, is an individual's race and ethnicity. The working group, utilizing Hennepin County's data sharing agreement with State Court Administration, requested a court order pursuant to Minnesota Court Rule 4.1(e) from the Minnesota Supreme Court. The working group appreciates Chief Justice Natalie E. Hudson's willingness to sign the order to release this data for analysis.

Additional data was obtained from the Minnesota Department of Human Services' Social Service Information System (SSIS) to complement the court data. These data offered supplemental information about the needs of the youth being placed out of home.

Service providers and detention facilities were surveyed for information that could not be gathered from MNCIS and SSIS data. The voluntary responses provide an approximate profile of youth in out-of-home placements.

The working group received data from the Department of Corrections (DOC) related to detention data. Detailed information for detentions was provided with location, entry date, exit date, and demographic information. Unfortunately, similarly rich information was not available for placements into treatment. Most youth in detention are not there for placement; many are pre-adjudication and post-adjudication orders for detention rather than post-adjudication out-of-home placements. The data provided did not indicate which were court-ordered out-of-home placements and which were orders for detention. The DOC data that did include treatment placements were a one-day snapshot and did not include demographic information. Given the limitations of these data, the working group chose to use MNCIS data to have a consistent data source across placement types.

Data requested, received

This working group requested and received data responsive to the Legislature’s specific directives, including:

- Number of youths currently in out-of-home placements (Charts below and Appendices 1.1 and 1.2)
- Demographics (Appendices 1.1 and 1.2)
- Number of placements due to behavioral health needs and what those needs are (Appendices 1.1 and 1.2)
- Proximity of facilities to a youth’s home (Appendices 1.1 and 1.2)
- Number of out-of-state placements¹ (Appendices 1.1 and 1.2)
- Number of youths on wait lists (Appendix 2.1)
- Facilities’ bed capacities (Appendices 2.1 and 2.2)
- And for youth in residential treatment, an overview of the time, needs, cost, recidivism and discharge (Each appendix addresses these topics)

Appendix 1.1 = CHIPS out-of-home placement data

Appendix 1.2 = Delinquency out-of-home placement data

Appendix 2.1 = Treatment provider survey results

Appendix 2.2 = Detention facility survey results

Data Limitations

Determining the number of youths currently in out-of-home placements using court data is difficult. The data provided do not allow for an accurate moment-in-time snapshot because start and end dates for placements are frequently missing. Furthermore, the underlying needs and/or reasons for out-of-home placement on CHIPS cases are not recorded. These incomplete data made the working group’s analysis challenging.

The courts and DHS collect and track data differently and they do not share data with each other. And because DHS provided only summary data, there was no way to align its data to specific court cases for an apples-to-apples comparison and analysis. Merging the two datasets into one number for all statewide out-of-home placements (CHIPS and delinquency) was not feasible.

Within the SSIS, DHS does not specifically identify CHIPS cases. To approximate CHIPS placements and arrive at a best estimate, the working group filtered the SSIS data to youths under 18 placed involuntarily due to a court order or protective hold.

Data on the needs of the youth are held by individual facilities. This information was not accessible because facilities could not share client information. To obtain a detailed review of all the data points requested in the surveys, a data-sharing agreement would need to be procured with each facility, likely with data releases signed by the guardian for each youth.

Time in treatment is not available in the data collected. SSIS data only gave the total time in out-of-home care and did not provide the time spent specifically in a residential treatment setting. MNCIS data do

¹ While MNCIS data does include out-of-state placements, these may not reflect all out-of-state-placements.

provide space to record entry and exit dates on CHIPS cases, but this information was not always entered and frequently overlapped with other placements.

CHIPS out-of-home cases from January 2019 to June 2023: **53,480** total juvenile placements**; **2,110** were placements in residential or corrections facilities.

Facility categories / Placement types	Count of placements	% of placements
Foster care, correctional facility	718	1.34%
Foster care, residential treatment center	1,392	2.60%
Foster care, non-relative	20,111	37.60%
Foster care, relative	12,395	23.18%
Protective supervision w/ parent or legal custodian from whom child removed	5,323	9.95%
Protective supervision w/ parent or legal custodian, child never removed	6,240	11.67%
Protective supervision w/ other parent	1,682	3.15%
Trial home visit w/ parent or legal custodian from whom child removed	5,619	10.51%
Total	53,480	100.00%

Delinquency out-of-home cases from January 2019 to June 2023: **12,001** juvenile placements**; 10,390 were placements in residential or corrections facilities.

Facility categories / Placement types	Facility category	Count of placements	% of placements
Shelter, group home, foster care	Shelter	153	1.27%
	Group home	531	4.42%
	Foster care	145	1.21%
Non-secure	RTC* - non-secure	541	4.51%
	JDC* / RTC - non-secure	915	7.62%
Non-secure & Secure	RTC - both or unknown	1,504	12.53%
	JDC / RTC - secure	1,038	8.65%
Secure	RTC - secure	422	3.52%
	JDC / RTC - secure	5,854	48.78%
Adult facility		116	0.97%
Other or unknown (missing data)		782	6.52%
Total		12,001	100%

***These are placements, not individuals. Some youth had more than one placement in the time period.*

* RTC – Residential Treatment Center

* JDC – Juvenile Detention Center

Demographics

The enabling legislation called for the working group to collect and analyze data, to “evaluate racial disparities,” and to “provide the demographics of all youth including age, gender, sexual orientation, and race or ethnicity.”

Below is an overview of the demographics of Minnesota youth in out-of-home placements. The complete data can be found in Appendices 1.1 and 1.2.

Gender:

- Most youth placed for behavioral health needs in CHIPS cases are male (63%).
- Most youth in the delinquency sample are male (78%).
- Currently, there is no data related to LGBTQ+ or gender identity for youth. Some data systems used for this analysis do not provide fields to capture or acknowledge this information.

Age:

- According to the DHS dataset for youth currently in involuntarily out-of-home placements due to behavioral health needs, about 70% are 15 to 17 years old and fewer than 25% are 12 to 14.
- Similarly, the majority of post adjudication delinquency placements (68%) are for 15- to 17-year-olds. About 30% of youth were under the age of 15 when the delinquency case was filed.

Race:

Race/ethnicity	Census data (MN state population, age 10-17)	CHIPS OHP* (due to behavioral health) ²	Delinquency OHP
Black or African American	9%	18%	27%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1%	12%	8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6%	3%	2%
White	69%	41%	33%
Hispanic	9%	14% ³	9%
Multiracial	6%	24%	6%
Other	0%	- ⁴	1%
No data provided	- ⁵	1%	14%

*OHP = out-of-home placement(s)

² CHIPS data are based on a moment-in-time sample: 234 youths in out-of-home placements in December 2023.

³ DHS collects Hispanic/Latinx (displayed here as Hispanic) separately from race. All CHIPS race categories excluding Hispanic total to 100%. The 14% of youths identified as Hispanic are also included in another race category.

⁴ DHS does not collect an “Other” race category.

⁵ Census data estimates for the whole population and does not have a missing data category.

- The racial and ethnic composition of youth ordered to out-of-home placements in both post-adjudication CHIPS and delinquency cases differs significantly from the Minnesota population (looking at youth aged 10 to 17). Compared to all Minnesota young people in that age group, youth court ordered to out-of-home placements are more likely to be Black, Indigenous, or people of color (BIPOC). While Black or African American youth make up only 9% of the Minnesota population, they represent 18% of the CHIPS out-of-home placement cohort and 27% of the delinquency cohort. Similarly, American Indian and Alaska Native youth make up 1% of the state’s youth population but 12% of the CHIPS out-of-home placement population and 8% of the delinquency placement population.
- White youth constitute nearly 70% of the state population but only 40% of the CHIPS out-of-home placement cohort and about 30% of the delinquency cohort.
- Currently, some data collection systems in Minnesota do not provide fields to capture or acknowledge individuals who identify as multiracial or more than one racial or ethnic identity. They often fall into the “other” or “multiracial” category and are then missed in critical analyses of systemic racial disparities.

Data highlights

CHIPS:

- Youth in CHIPS cases who were placed for behavioral health needs were primarily removed from their home due to the youth’s behavioral health. However, 32% were removed for caretaker-related reasons (including neglect and abuse), meaning that for roughly one-third of youth in out-of-home placements, their own behavioral health needs are coupled with an unsuitable home environment.
- The vast majority of youth currently in an involuntary out-of-home placement are placed in a family setting (90%). These include relative and non-relative foster homes, child’s reunification home, and pre-adoptive home. Within the subpopulation of youth placed for behavioral health needs, about 30% are in a corrections (detention) setting, 38% are in a residential treatment program and 26% are in a group home.
- Nearly 20% of youth with a behavioral health needs placement who entered and exited out-of-home care in 2020 had a new placement within the next 12 months.
- Looking at youth whose out-of-home placement episode ended in 2022, 426 had at least one behavioral health needs placement. The median number of months spent in continuous out-of-home care was 14 months. Most youth had a discharge reason of reunification with parents/primary caretakers (56%). And 20% of youth were discharged because they reached age of majority or emancipated; these youth had a median number of months spent in continuous out-of-home care of 87 months.

Delinquency:

- At least half of delinquency placements were to secure settings, including juvenile detention centers (JDC) or regional treatment centers (RTC). The remaining delinquency placements involved a mix of placement settings.
- Most youth who are court-ordered into out-of-home placement have a prior adjudication of delinquency. Youth were evenly distributed with roughly one quarter having no prior

adjudication, one quarter having one to two prior adjudications, one quarter having three to five adjudications, and the final quarter having six or more prior adjudications.

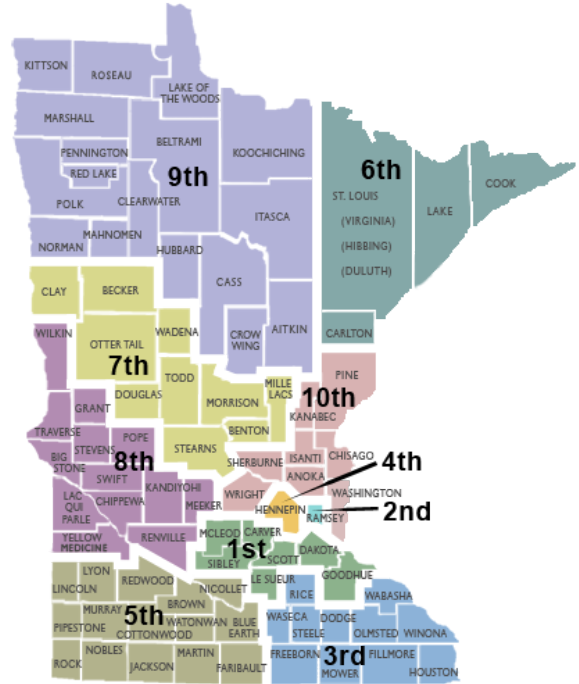
- For 48% of youth with an out-of-home placement, the highest offense level was felony. Gross misdemeanor cases account for 16% of cases and misdemeanor cases account for 35%.

Placement proximity

The working group used court data to assess placement proximity, looking at the availability of out-of-home placement options within a juvenile’s county and/or judicial district and placement trends within those judicial districts.

CHIPS:

- Nearly half of the CHIPS placements (46%) did not have location information available.
- CHIPS placements in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th Judicial Districts had more placements to correctional facilities. Statewide, placements trend to RTCs.
- All except for the 1st, 2nd and 8th Judicial Districts saw most of their CHIPS placements within the same district. Looking at state data as a whole, there are more placements occurring outside of judicial districts than within (471 within vs. 676 outside).
- CHIPS placements within the same county account for less than one fifth of all placements per county (170 within vs. 977 outside of county).



Minnesota has 10 judicial districts
 Image credit: Minnesota Judicial Branch
<https://www.mncourts.gov/Find-Courts.aspx>

Delinquency:

- Comparing originating case locations and judicial district facilities, all but the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and, to some extent, 4th Judicial Districts tend to place youth adjudicated delinquent within their districts. The 2nd and 4th Judicial Districts place more than 25% of their youth in 1st Judicial District facilities, while the 3rd and 5th Judicial Districts place more than 50% of theirs at facilities in the 10th and 8th Judicial Districts, respectively.

Judicial district practices

Delinquency:

- Statewide, 11% of juvenile cases with an adjudication, stay or continuance had an out-of-home placement ordered after disposition.
- The rate of out-of-home placements ranged from a low of 4% in the 3rd Judicial District to a high of 23% in the 6th Judicial District.

- Districts with large treatment and/or correctional facilities tended to have higher rates of placements (23% in the 6th Judicial District and 19% in the 10th Judicial District), except the 1st Judicial District, which has a large facility but fell below the overall placement rate.
- The rate of out-of-home placements in the 2nd Judicial District (Ramsey County) was 17% and in the 4th Judicial District (Hennepin County) was 8%.

Out-of-state placements

- Court data indicate there were 13 out-of-state CHIPS placements to a treatment or detention facility. However, nearly half of placements were missing location information, so it is unclear whether the information is accurate.
- Court data indicate there were only six out-of-state delinquency placements over the course of the study period. While it is possible that some of the unknown placement locations are out-of-state placements, the total number is likely low.

Conclusion

Having reliable data is crucial to understanding the youth population in question and whether the systems in place are adequately serving their needs. The information gaps seen in the data collected for this report demonstrate the urgent need for improvements. Challenging issues include a lack of shared definitions across jurisdictions, incomplete placement details, inadequate data-sharing capabilities, and deficient demographic data. The recommendations at the end of this report include a data-specific section addressing these concerns.

Models and best practices across North America

Background

A landscape scan was conducted to gather information related to best practices across North America, including continuum of care, the use of residential treatment facilities, programmatic and treatment methods, reform and continuous improvement efforts, entities involved in funding and oversight, and outcomes. The working group gathered information for this section from online public documents from jurisdictions of interest. The source documents include Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant reports, Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Plans, annual reports, state taskforce or committee reports, legislative recommendations, and other information provided directly on each state's website.

Nine jurisdictions had systems or programs in place that best matched the prioritized interests of the working group, including secure residential treatment centers, services addressing mental health and behavioral health needs, other wraparound service needs, continuity of services following release, actions to reduce recidivism, equity in services and approaches, and governance models. Additionally, it was important to analyze jurisdictions that reported outcome measures that showed a positive impact on their systems and youth and families.

The nine jurisdictions analyzed were California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Missouri, New Jersey, New York City, North Carolina, and Washington State. Similarities appeared and it became clear that these systems produced positive outcomes by implementing programs that contained some or all of the following components:

- Regional approach
- Continuum of care
- Education
- Facility design
- Family/caregiver involvement
- Staff development
- Transition and aftercare planning

Program components and best practices

Regional approach

States that have recognized the unique differences and the needs of their communities and residents have built trusted partnerships across the state and provided services regionally that more holistically meet the needs of the youth and utilize local community partners. California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, and New York City have implemented regional approaches to their service delivery, customizing the oversight and administration to their specific state and local needs. One of the key components used in these states are creating regional offices or regional service areas and creating one agency to provide oversight, training, and accountability. Colorado has created a Division of Youth Services, comprised of four regional offices that encompass 64 counties and work in partnership with 22 judicial districts. Missouri's Division of Youth Services replaced its previous model of large training schools with small, regionalized, residential and non-residential programs and services and the state is now divided into five geographic regions. Idaho has regionalized state services for youth and California has placed the

responsibility on their counties, many of whom are entering into regional agreements. New York City's Division of Youth and Family Justice is responsible for services and programs across the youth justice continuum.

Continuum of care

A continuum of care includes a complete range of programs and services and a system of service providers working together to provide a smooth transition of services for children and families. Having a holistic continuum of care that provides youth and family with full access to individualized services, starting from the first contact with the system to their reentry back into home and community, produces better outcomes. Colorado, Idaho, District of Columbia, and North Carolina are examples of states utilizing a holistic continuum of care approach. A key element found in each of these states is the conducting of an initial assessment that is used to identify the specific needs of the youth, to help coordinate treatment goals and to develop an individualized treatment plan.

Education

Having a strong educational component that emphasizes educational attainment and highlights youth successes also leads to better outcomes. Colorado and Missouri are examples of states that offer comprehensive educational programming with a focus on leading youth to achieve a diploma by returning to school or obtaining a G.E.D. or accessing career/technical education and training. In Colorado, the expense and responsibility for educational programming in the state-operated secure facilities falls to the Department of Human Services; the responsibility for instruction for youth in the state-operated detention facilities falls to the local school district where a facility is located. Missouri's Division of Youth Services employs roughly 120 certified teachers, many of whom are certified as special education teachers, at each of its sites.

Facility design

Historically, residential treatment facilities and correctional facilities have been designed with an institutional and punitive intent and feel. Best practices show that supportive home-like facilities better support youth development. Building "step down" or phased housing into facility designs has been shown to have a positive impact on youth and better prepare them for successful reintegration into community. California, Missouri, New Jersey, and New York City are creating facilities that follow these trends and include elements like natural sunlight, common spaces, relaxation and meditation spaces, and step-down settings, along with other therapeutic and trauma-informed facility design elements and standards.

Family/caregiver involvement

Integrating family and caregivers into the treatment of youth creates a strength and stability that has been shown to positively benefit their emotional and mental development, as well as their overall well-being. It also helps to nurture a youth's connections to their community, building a strong foundation for their reintegration back home. Colorado, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Missouri, North Carolina, and Washington State all have programs that are specifically designed to prioritize and incentivize family and caregiver engagement. Key components utilized by these states are ensuring the family and caregivers have a voice in decision-making and provide input into the development of placement and service plans as well as overall treatment goals. These states also offer services and support for the family and caregivers as well as the youth.

Staff development

Improving staff recruitment and retention, training, professional development, and wellness is critical. It not only leads to more skilled and healthy staff, but it improves the quality of the services provided to youth and family. Colorado and New Jersey have transformed their staff by centralizing training, professional development, and well-being under one agency. They have incorporated values that promote staff wellness, encourage support systems, reduce caseloads, focus on trauma-informed practices, and improve organizational culture in knowledge of adolescent development.

Transition and aftercare planning

States that begin aftercare and transition planning as soon as the youth enters the facility and engage the family and caregiver in the development of these plans, produce better outcomes. Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, New York City, and Washington State begin transition and aftercare planning at the initial intake of youth into their placement and evolve their plan throughout the placement. These plans are individualized and consider an array of needs and goals, including therapy, education, living arrangements, aftercare services, ongoing legal concerns, and referrals to ongoing supports. Incorporating family and community input is a critical element of planning and success.

Outcomes

The availability of outcome reporting measures varied among jurisdictions. There are not universal outcome reporting structures, practices, or definitions of what success looks like and how those are tracked. This made it difficult to pull and report out a comprehensive picture of the success of programs across the country. Many jurisdictions track recidivism data as a metric of success, but that data was not available from all nine jurisdictions analyzed for this report. As Minnesota moves forward with improvements to its juvenile justice and youth interventions work, determining how to define and measure success should be an integral part of any plan.

Conclusion

It should not be assumed methodologies from these nine jurisdictions can be replicated exactly, as populations, definitions and outcome measurements vary by state. Therefore, Minnesota should further study the models highlighted in this report to develop a better understanding of what has worked to improve their systems and how these lessons could be applied in Minnesota to produce better outcomes for youth, families, and communities.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The issues impacting youth in Minnesota are complex and, as a result, so are the current approaches and systems to address their needs. The array of service types, facilities and programming options reflects efforts over the years to move away from a “one size fits all” philosophy and to address the distinct needs of individual youth. But the result is a large and fragmented landscape that, despite best intentions, creates unintended barriers and challenges, and has not resulted in any reduction in system disparities.

This working group set out to identify where those barriers and challenges are appearing in Minnesota’s current system of out-of-home, post-adjudication treatment options in order to find solutions.

The major takeaways are that resources vary among the state’s 87 counties; licensing, certification and funding are major barriers for service providers; cultural and linguistic differences need to play a bigger role in programming development; data collection and sharing are inadequate; and interrupted services have a major negative impact on the well-being of the youth we’re ostensibly trying to help.

All of these things need further study and action – but as was stated in the Preface to this report, this is not the first time the Legislature has heard this message. This working group’s call to action is an echo of the [1999 Juvenile Out-of-Home Placement report to the Legislature](#), which identified issues for needed reform. That report stated:

“Overall, we conclude that Minnesota generally has a more pressing need for additional non-residential services for its juveniles than additional residential services. Minnesota does not appear to face significant statewide shortages of beds (with the possible exception of foster care), although the services in existing residential facilities do not always adequately address the needs of juveniles in placement. Unfortunately, Minnesota has little information on the effectiveness of services for juveniles, and we think that the Legislature and state agencies should take steps to improve information on service outcomes.”

Some things have changed in the intervening years, but many have not, including disparities in the system, inadequate data practices and outcome measurements, and the need for more culturally relevant practices. We now also face a population of youth with compounded mental health issues, adding complexity to an already flagging system of services.

The working group strongly encourages the Legislature to review the recommendations on the following pages, along with recommendations made from other groups, including the [Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee \(JJAC\)](#), the [Youth Intervention Program Association \(YIPA\)](#), [Minnesota’s Children’s Cabinet](#), [AspireMN](#), and the Minnesota Department of Human Services report on [Reducing Reliance on Children’s Residential Care Settings](#).

These reports and recommendations should be evaluated in the aggregate for common themes that will inform the necessary next steps. Future policy changes and system improvements must be made with careful consideration of how agencies and programs in this work are interconnected, which is why the above-named reports and organizations are included here. To be successful, subject matter experts in these areas must be at the table and they must have resources to adequately do the work.

Changes are needed in both the short and long term to enact these recommendations.

The working group has identified three key next steps:

- Establish a legislative task force to further study licensing and certification of facilities and programming.
- Establish a legislative task force to assess the current financing models in Minnesota.
- Invest in and create a comprehensive data system that is youth-centered rather than case-centered that improves data collection and data sharing among key system partners.

The working group's recommendations on the following pages focus on six primary areas:

- Building a **regional system of care** throughout the state, that will keep youth closer to home and maximize connection, contact, and support for both youth and family.
- Continued study of the licensing and certification of facilities and evaluation of accountability, **governance and oversight**.
- **Fiscal strategies** to support and retain existing staff and providers, increase access to programs for youth and family, improve reimbursement for providers, as well as support infrastructure changes needed in many facilities.
- Improving **data** collection, data sharing, and data analysis, to ensure transparency and better data driven decisions.
- Improving the **programming** offered in out-of-home placement facilities and across the entire continuum of care for system involved youth to better comply with **best practices**.
- Addressing the **workforce development** needs that are impacting our system providers and community providers, including hiring, retention, training, salary, and wellness.

Regional system of care

1. Establish regional out-of-home placement facilities with sufficient capacity throughout the state that will be closer to youths' home communities.
 - a. Support the creation of smaller facilities within these regions, including triage centers, crisis stabilization, secure and non-secure residential treatment, and psychiatric residential treatment for youth.
 - b. Develop and implement an adaptive and culturally and linguistically responsive continuum of care that allows youth to move in any direction within the continuum, to best address the mental health, behavioral health, cognitive development, community supports and other needs of youth and their families.
 - c. Examine and remove any barriers that prevent counties and tribal nations from entering into regional partnerships that would expand options for youth within their communities, including barriers that impact providers.
 - d. Provide statewide options including secure facilities to ensure equitable access to the entire continuum of care for all 87 counties, regardless of how the youth entered the system.
 - e. In the long term, move to a single licensure system for youth residential facilities. In the short term encourage dual licensure of facilities by remove barriers in both funding and process.
2. Expand access to crisis stabilization services designed to prevent or ameliorate a mental health crisis and/or reduce acute symptoms of mental illness.
3. Develop solutions to increase the number, viability, and access of culturally and linguistically responsive community providers, to retain current providers, and to improve youth and family access to community providers closer to their home and community.
4. Provide ongoing sustainable resources (housing, childcare, counseling/support groups, etc.) to families and caregivers to promote healing and stability, enable families and caregivers to positively participate in the reintegration of a youth back into their home, and provide them tools to support the youth's continued progress after leaving facilities or treatment programs.
 - a. Provide ongoing culturally and linguistically responsive resources (housing, childcare, counseling/ support groups etc.) to families while the youth is in out-of-home placement and for the services to continue once they return to their communities.
5. Expand community-based culturally and linguistically responsive aftercare services to support the continuum of treatment needs for youth and families, including the development of step-down stabilization beds for non-secure youth to create the ability to step-down from in-patient hospital beds and detention facilities.

Governance and oversight

1. Establish a legislative task force to review and update Minnesota Administrative Rule Chapter 2960, “Licensure and Certification Programs for Children” and Minnesota Administrative Rule Chapter 2955, “Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment.”
2. Create a centralized state led structure to take a holistic review of the system, including obtaining ongoing feedback for modifications around licensing, certification, and compliance, with the goal of improving integration and service alignment.
 - a. This licensing and compliance oversight should consider the unique services, populations and challenges faced by community-based providers.
 - b. Ensure that this new centralized structure does not increase barriers or have unintended consequences.
 - c. Make changes for eliminating disparities and increasing youth success.
3. Explore statewide adoption of the continuum of care which improves how systems work together to address the needs of young people who are at risk of becoming or already are dually involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.
4. Develop programming, licensing, funding, and policy solutions for justice-involved youth who have significant mental health needs to effectively move between correctional, Department of Human Services licensed facilities, and family settings, based on the type of services the youth require.
5. Create an equitable support structure for community providers to access assistance with administrative responsibilities associated with RFPs/Grants/Financial and outcome reporting.
 - a. Review and minimize administrative and compliance burden of RFP, Grant, Financial and Outcomes.

Fiscal strategies

1. Establish a legislative task force to assess the current financing models in Minnesota and evaluate the intersections of Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, Medicaid, county funds, Commercial Health Plans, state funds, and grants, support and/or create barriers for a comprehensive system for youth and families.
2. Ensure equitable access and funding parity for youth and families accessing behavioral health, mental health, disability, developmental and substance use disorder treatment services.
 - a. Explore the role of Managed Care Organizations and commercial plans in assuring equitable access and funding for youth and families.
 - b. Explore the role of Medicaid fee for service in assuring equitable access and funding for youth and families.
 - c. Explore the options available for uninsured youth and families.
3. Significantly increase reimbursement rates to providers. This working group supports the recommendations found in the Minnesota Department of Human Services Legislative Report - Minnesota Health Care Programs Fee-for-Service Outpatient Services Rate Study, dated January 22, 2024 ([Report](#)).
4. Establish funding authority for short-term mental health services in Department of Corrections licensed facilities.
5. Explore modifications to the existing funding structure for community-based programming to address the difficulties posed by the reimbursement-only process, to allow for the possibility of advance funding.
6. Support the state's effort to apply for a Section 1115 Demonstration waiver to enable providers to utilize Medicaid funding for youth in all settings, including residential out-of-home placements.
7. Evaluate system changes for effectiveness and recidivism/re-entry reduction and require any financial savings to be reinvested back into the system to support providers, facilities, and the community.

Data

1. Create a centralized data method which is youth-centered rather than case-centered.
2. Remove barriers to better facilitate data sharing between the Courts, Law Enforcement, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Human Services systems. ([Information Sharing and Juvenile Justice in Minnesota Report](#))
3. Improve data collection and reporting to reduce data entry barriers and to create consistency in the data.
 - a. Identify what specific data elements should be required and collected for improving youth success and eliminating disparities.
 - b. Create shared definitions for common data elements and include objective and subjective measures.
4. Identify race and ethnicity demographic data elements for youth and require reporting and sharing of this data from courts, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Human Services systems.
5. Develop efficiencies and reduce complexities around current data systems to modernize these systems and better streamline data entry to lessen the burden for staff.
6. Refine approaches to data and program evaluation to consider cultural and community input and driven measures of success.

Programming best practices

1. Develop statewide program standards and provide funding and support focused on ensuring all residential and community practices are strength-based, individualized, trauma-informed, culturally, and linguistically responsive, family-driven, youth-guided, and develop oversight mechanisms to hold programs accountable to high standards in all these areas.
2. Require and fund at the state level and explore barriers and possibly leverage insurance and medical assistance funding sources for out-of-home placement settings, including detention facilities, to have mental health providers available to work with each youth in the facility and available once the youth is returned to the community.
 - a. Create regional pools of mental health professionals for smaller facilities who are not able to provide their own.
3. Require and fund at the state level, the start of aftercare transition planning as soon as the youth enters the system to ensure that treatment goals, service needs, and barriers to success have been addressed prior to the youth returning to home and community, and to empower families to fully participate in the transition planning, and to support the continuum of care.
4. Provide state issued grant funding for facilities to create supportive, home-like environments that feature more open spaces, natural sunlight, common living, relaxation rooms, and step-down living.
5. Explore creating and funding core support teams (such as wrap around services/family group conferencing) or a dedicated point-of-contact staff position (leveraging existing positions, such as probation officers) within facilities that work with youth, family, and caregivers throughout the entirety of the youth's placement to facilitate the development of and their engagement in the treatment goals for the youth, including aftercare transition and continuance of support once the youth is returned to the community.
6. Establish sustainable funding for youth mentorship programs within out-of-home placement facilities and once the youth is returned to the community.
7. Review licensing requirements, including periodic case updates and progress reports that service providers and facilities provide to the court of jurisdiction and relevant stakeholders. Examine how well these accountability mechanisms are working and whether they are creating barriers to sustainability.

Workforce Development

1. Fund and create career pathways and advancement opportunities for direct-care professionals, and youth peer supports with enhanced incentives and benefits.
 - a. Partner with educators to develop and promote career pathways, for both corrections and mental health professionals, including state funded internship programs.
 - b. Support competitive salary and benefit packages for all direct-care professionals, that include health insurance, vacation, or paid time off, 32-hour work weeks, and childcare options.
 - c. Subsidize benefit packages for small community-based providers, to help them retain staff.
 - d. Remove barriers to utilization of retired state and county employees. Permit reemployment and payment of retirement annuities during a temporary period of employment to support existing workforce and prevent reductions in placement beds as a result of workforce shortages. Remove or reduce the limitation on hours or percentage of time a retiree can work under a postretirement option. Implement phased retirement strategies similar to those used for healthcare workers under the peacetime emergency.
2. Develop statewide mandated trainings and establish a training institute to administer them, with technical and implementation support from the state.
 - a. Trainings must have a developmental and trauma-informed lens and must include the current understanding of youth brain development, gender, mental health, substance use disorder, and cultural and linguistic responsiveness.
 - b. Collaborate with community partners, education partners, system partners, and persons with lived experience to develop training.
3. Fund wellness and support programs for providers to help employees mitigate stress, and other impacts experienced throughout their job duties.

APPENDIX 1.1:

Child In Need of Protection or Services cases with out-of-home placements Supplemental information on data analysis

The Working Group on Youth Interventions requested data from the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) on youth with out-of-home placements recorded in the Social Service Information System (SSIS). SSIS does not have a specific indication of whether a case is a child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) case; instead, they limited the study population to youth under 18 years old placed involuntarily due to a court order or protective hold, which should approximate CHIPS placements. DHS provided counts of youth with current out-of-home placements in December of 2023 and this data analysis looked specifically at those most likely to meet the criteria of currently in out-of-home placement due to “behavior health needs” based on the following criteria:

Numbers showing youth placed for behavioral health needs require the child to meet both, A and one aspect from B:

- A. Correctional facility (locked), Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure, 13 or more children), Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure, 12 or fewer children), Group home - staff operated, Residential program, Psychiatric facility (PRTF).
- B. Show at least one: a primary removal reason related to child behavioral / mental health / sex trafficking, a location reason related to treatment or detention, or an out-of-home care target population of Mental Health.

# children currently involuntarily placed in out-of-home care		
Placement authority	# all children	# children placed due to behavioral health needs
Court ordered	4,938	234
Protective hold	59	0
Total	4,997	234

Of the youth currently in involuntarily out-of-home placements recorded in SSIS, 234 youth (4.7% of all youth) met the above criteria and were identified as youth most likely to be placed due to behavioral health needs.

# children currently involuntarily placed in out-of-home care by age		
Age of child	# all children	# children placed due to behavioral health needs
0 - 2 yrs	1,137	0
3 - 5 yrs	849	0
6 - 8 yrs	760	5
9 - 11 yrs	650	11
12 - 14 yrs	710	53
15 - 17 yrs	891	165
Total	4,997	234

Youth placed due to behavioral health needs are older than the full complement of youth involuntarily placed. Of those placed due to behavioral health needs, about a quarter are between 12 and 14 years of age and just over 70% are between 15 and 17 years of age at the time the data were collected.

children currently involuntarily placed in out-of-home care by sex*

Most youth (63%) placed for behavioral health needs are male.

Sex	# all children	# children placed due to
		behavioral health needs
Female	2,489	86
Male	2,508	148
Total	4,997	234

*This is the terminology used by the data source (as opposed to gender).

Compared to all youth in Minnesota, youth currently in involuntary out-of-home placements are more likely to be non-white youth. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 79% of Minnesota youth between the ages of 10 and 17 are white, while 33% of youth currently in involuntary out-of-home placements are white.⁶ While American Indian/Alaska Native youth comprise 1% of the total population, they represent 22% of youth currently placed out of the home involuntarily.

Looking specifically at the subpopulation of youth placed for behavioral health needs, 41% are white, 24% are two or more races, 18% are Black or African American (compared to 10% of youth in Minnesota), and 12% are American Indian/Alaska Native.

children currently involuntarily placed in out-of-home care by race

Race (alone)	All Children		Children placed due to behavioral health needs		MN youth 10-17 (Census data)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
African American/Black	714	14%	43	18%	9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,116	22%	29	12%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	2%	8	3%	6%
Two or more races	1,353	27%	55	24%	6%
Some Other Race ⁷	-	-	-	-	0%
Unknown/declined ⁸	101	2%	3	1%	-
White	1,633	33%	96	41%	69%
Total	4,997	100%	234	100%	- ⁹

Hispanic/Latino youth make up 10% of youth involuntarily placed out of the home, similar to the total Minnesota youth population. Slightly more are placed for behavioral health needs (14%).

Ethnicity	All children		Children placed due to behavioral health needs		MN youth 10-17 (Census data)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	490	10%	33	14%	9%
Not Hispanic	4,507	90%	201	86%	-
Total	4,997	100%	234	100%	-

⁶ Census data from U.S. Census Bureau American Communities Survey 2021.

⁷ Some other race category not included in DHS data.

⁸ Unknown/declined not included in census data.

⁹ Census data includes race and ethnicity as one variable therefore they do not total 100%.

Youth are most often removed from the home due to caretaker alcohol or drug abuse (44%) followed by alleged neglect (19%) and alleged abuse/threatened injury (13%).

Caretaker / child reasons	Removal reason (group)	# of all children	Percent
Caretaker	Abandonment	168	3%
Caretaker	Access to services	75	2%
Caretaker	Alleged neglect	939	19%
Caretaker	Alleged physical abuse / threatened injury	663	13%
Caretaker	Alleged sexual abuse	196	4%
Caretaker	Caretaker detainment / death	156	3%
Caretaker	Caretaker drug / alcohol	2,203	44%
Caretaker	Caretaker impairment / illness	277	6%
Child	Child behavioral health	235	5%
Other	Other reason	85	2%
Total	Total	4,997	100%

For the subpopulation of youth placed for behavioral health needs, 61% have a removal reason related to child behavioral health. Within the category of child behavioral health, the most common reasons were child behavior - delinquency, child behavior problem, and child mental health issues (28%, 16% and 12% of all youth placed for behavioral needs, respectively).

Caretaker / child reasons	Removal reason (group)	# children placed due to behavioral health needs	Percent
Caretaker	Abandonment	8	3%
Caretaker	Access to services	1	0%
Caretaker	Alleged neglect	17	7%
Caretaker	Alleged physical abuse / threatened injury	21	9%
Caretaker	Alleged sexual abuse	10	4%
Caretaker	Caretaker detainment / death	1	0%
Caretaker	Caretaker drug / alcohol	17	7%
Caretaker	Caretaker impairment / illness	5	2%
Child	Child behavioral health	142	61%
	<i>Child behavior problem - delinquency</i>	66	28%
	<i>Child behavior problem</i>	37	16%
	<i>Child mental health issues</i>	29	12%
	<i>Child diagnosed condition</i>	2	1%
	<i>Child drug abuse</i>	3	1%
	<i>Child behavior problem - family conflict</i>	5	2%
Other	Other reason	12	5%
Total	Total	234	100%

The vast majority of youth currently in an involuntary out-of-home placement are placed in a family setting (90%). These include relative and non-relative foster homes, child’s reunification home, and pre-adoptive home. Within the subpopulation of youth placed for behavioral health needs, about 30% are in a corrections setting, 38% are in a residential program and 26% are in a staff-operated group home.

Setting (group)	Setting (detail)	All children ¹⁰		Children placed due to behavioral health needs	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Authorized temporary location	Authorized temporary location	19	0%	0	0%
Corrections	Correctional facility (locked)	45	1%	44	19%
Corrections	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure, 13 or more children)	33	1%	21	9%
Corrections	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure, 12 or fewer children)	10	0%	7	3%
Facility	Group home - staff operated	172	3%	61	26%
Facility	Residential program	122	2%	88	38%
Facility	Hospital	20	0%	0	0%
Facility	Psychiatric facility (PRTF)	15	0%	13	6%
Facility	Foster home - corporate/shift staff - Legacy	15	0%	0	0%
Facility	Residential SUD program with parent	3	0%	0	0%
Facility	ICF-DD	3	0%	0	0%
Family setting	[All family settings including foster homes, reunification, pre-adoptive home]	4,473 ¹¹	90%	0	0%
Unauthorized absence	Unauthorized absence	34	1%	0	0%
Total		4,997	100%	234	100%

Looking at children whose out-of-home placement episode ended in 2022, there were 4,345 exits. Of those, 426 had at least one behavioral health needs placement. The median number of months spent in continuous out-of-home care was similar between all youth and the subpopulation (15.5 months and 14 months respectively). Most youth with at least one behavioral health needs placement had a discharge reason of reunification with parents/primary caretakers (56%), however, 1-in-5 were discharged because they reached age of majority or emancipated compared to 1-in-20 for all youth. The duration of the out-of-home placement varied greatly between these two cohorts.

¹⁰ Note: Due to timing of data entry, unique count will not sum completely to the total shown.

¹¹ A small number of children may be counted twice if they have multiple concurrent placements.

children in out-of-home care (OHC) episodes which ended in 2022 by discharge reason (outcome)¹²

Discharge reason (group)	Discharge reason	# episodes closing	Average (median) months spent in out-of-home care	# episodes closing w/ at least one behavioral health needs placement	Average (median) months spent in out-of-home care for cases w/ at least one behavioral health needs placement
Adoption / Tribal customary adoption	Adoption / Tribal customary adoption	1,050	27.4	35	45.5
Other non-permanency	Transfer to another agency	35	2.1	11	9.6
Other non-permanency	Runaway from placement/placement no longer planned	17	3.4	9	10.5
Other non-permanency	Reached age of majority or emancipated	207	53.1	87	53.4
Other non-permanency	Death of client	6	* ¹³	1	*
Other permanency	Residing with non-removal parent/guardian	32	7.9	7	8.1
Other permanency	Living with other relatives	212	6.4	13	12.7
Other permanency	Guardianship to an unrelated individual	27	39.4	4	*
Reunification / reestablishment	Reunification with parents/primary caretakers	2,122	8.1	238	6.2
Transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative (TPLPC)	Transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative (TPLPC)	637	21.9	21	26.9
Total	Total	4,345	15.5	426	14

⁷ Note: Includes only continuous placement episodes that began prior to a child turning 18 years old and only those where the final authority showed an involuntary placement (most due to court order).

¹³ Note: "*" signifies small counts (i.e., <7) which could lead to the identification of individuals, and so this information is suppressed.

Nearly 1-in-5 youths with a behavioral health needs placement who entered and exited out-of-home care in 2020 had a new placement record in SSIS within the next 12 months (13% for all youth, 19% for youth with at least one behavioral health needs placement).

# children with out-of-home care re-entry (performance year 2022) by treatment facility indicator ¹⁴			
Group	# re-entered	# eligible cases	% re-entered
All children	187	1,471	12.7%
Children w/ at least one behavioral health needs placement	35	183	19.1%

The working group also requested placement data from the Minnesota Judicial Branch (courts). The court data provided the location of the placement, a key piece of data missing from the DHS data. For placement location analysis, data include all placements in CHIPS cases ordered between January 2019 and June 2023. This included 53,480 juvenile placements to these placement types/facility categories:

Facility categories / Placement types	Count of placements	% of placements
Foster care, correctional facility	718	1.34%
Foster care, residential treatment center	1,392	2.60%
Foster care, non-relative	20,111	37.60%
Foster care, relative	12,395	23.18%
Protective supervision w/ parent or legal custodian from whom child removed	5,323	9.95%
Protective supervision w/ parent or legal custodian, child never removed	6,240	11.67%
Protective supervision w/ other parent	1,682	3.15%
Trial home visit w/ parent or legal custodian from whom child removed	5,619	10.51%
Total	53,480	100.00%

Placements to correctional facilities and residential treatment centers (RTC) comprise 3.95% of all CHIPS placements in the dataset. About one-third of the court-ordered facility placements in this subset go to correctional facilities and two-thirds are placed in residential treatment centers. Here is the breakdown of only these two categories:

Facility category	Count of placements	% of placements
Foster care, correctional facility	718	34.03%
Foster care, residential treatment center	1,392	65.97%
Grand total	2,110	100.00%

¹⁴ Note: Re-entry measure has specific requirements for eligibility in the performance measure. This data matches the public performance measure dashboard, with the exception that it is limited to only involuntary cases (which is the same for all other data in this file). The main characteristic is that the initial placement episode ended within 12 months, and potential re-entry into care occurred within the following 12 months. The performance year (2022) is based on those children who entered in 2020, were discharged within 12 months, and showed subsequent re-entry within the following 12 months. See Child Welfare Data Dashboard, here: <https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/news-initiatives-reports-workgroups/child-protection-foster-care-adoption/child-welfare-data-dashboard/>

CHIPS PLACEMENTS TO FACILITY CATEGORIES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Across the state, most placements are to a residential treatment center except for Judicial District 9, where slightly more placements are to correctional facilities.

Party Judicial District	Foster care, correctional facility	Foster care, residential treatment center	Total
1st	53 (2.51%)	154 (7.30%)	207 (9.81%)
2nd	20 (0.95%)	73 (3.46%)	93 (4.41%)
3rd	90 (4.27%)	143 (6.78%)	233 (11.04%)
4th	18 (0.85%)	57 (2.70%)	75 (3.55%)
5th	69 (3.27%)	176 (8.34%)	245 (11.61%)
6th	7 (0.33%)	85 (4.03%)	92 (4.36%)
7th	113 (5.36%)	266 (12.61%)	379 (17.96%)
8th	34 (1.61%)	97 (4.60%)	131 (6.21%)
9th	218 (10.33%)	191 (9.05%)	409 (19.38%)
10th	96 (4.55%)	150 (7.11%)	246 (11.66%)
Grand total	718 (34.03%)	1,392 (65.97%)	2,110 (100.00%)

Looking at the location of the placement, it is important to note that for 46% of all placements the location of the placement is unknown. The court record indicates a youth was placed in a facility, but the facility description was blank. The amount of missing data varies by judicial district, with the 6th Judicial District having the most complete data (83% of placements had location data) and the 2nd Judicial District having the most incomplete data (only 22% of placements had location data). All districts except for Districts 1,2, and 8 had most of their placements within the same district. For these three districts, their own district was the second most common placement location.

		Party Judicial District										Grand Total
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
Facility Judicial District	1st	21 (1.00%)	2 (0.09%)	25 (1.18%)	4 (0.19%)	13 (0.62%)	1 (0.05%)	2 (0.09%)		2 (0.09%)	6 (0.28%)	76 (3.60%)
	2nd	3 (0.14%)	4 (0.19%)		1 (0.05%)	1 (0.05%)		8 (0.38%)			1 (0.05%)	18 (0.85%)
	3rd	6 (0.28%)	2 (0.09%)	28 (1.33%)	4 (0.19%)	9 (0.43%)	1 (0.05%)	8 (0.38%)	3 (0.14%)	2 (0.09%)	4 (0.19%)	67 (3.18%)
	4th	3 (0.14%)	1 (0.05%)	3 (0.14%)	12 (0.57%)	1 (0.05%)	1 (0.05%)	2 (0.09%)	1 (0.05%)	1 (0.05%)	2 (0.09%)	27 (1.28%)
	5th	4 (0.19%)	1 (0.05%)	3 (0.14%)	1 (0.05%)	24 (1.14%)	1 (0.05%)	1 (0.05%)	2 (0.09%)	1 (0.05%)		38 (1.80%)
	6th	4 (0.19%)	1 (0.05%)	6 (0.28%)	1 (0.05%)	5 (0.24%)	35 (1.66%)	8 (0.38%)	4 (0.19%)	11 (0.52%)	8 (0.38%)	83 (3.93%)
	7th	3 (0.14%)	2 (0.09%)	3 (0.14%)	2 (0.09%)	5 (0.24%)		50 (2.37%)	8 (0.38%)	11 (0.52%)	1 (0.05%)	85 (4.03%)
	8th	13 (0.62%)	2 (0.09%)	4 (0.19%)	1 (0.05%)	49 (2.32%)	1 (0.05%)	39 (1.85%)	29 (1.37%)	11 (0.52%)	9 (0.43%)	158 (7.49%)
	9th	19 (0.90%)	4 (0.19%)	21 (1.00%)	1 (0.05%)	6 (0.28%)	35 (1.66%)	97 (4.60%)	18 (0.85%)	208 (9.86%)	21 (1.00%)	430 (20.38%)
	10th	16 (0.76%)	1 (0.05%)	23 (1.09%)	4 (0.19%)	11 (0.52%)	1 (0.05%)	37 (1.75%)	11 (0.52%)	1 (0.05%)	60 (2.84%)	165 (7.82%)
	BLANK	115 (5.45%)	73 (3.46%)	117 (5.55%)	44 (2.09%)	121 (5.73%)	16 (0.76%)	127 (6.02%)	55 (2.61%)	161 (7.63%)	134 (6.35%)	963 (45.64%)
Grand Total		207 (9.81%)	93 (4.41%)	233 (11.04%)	75 (3.55%)	245 (11.61%)	92 (4.36%)	379 (17.96%)	131 (6.21%)	409 (19.38%)	246 (11.66%)	2110 (100.00%)

Taken in totality, there are more placements outside of judicial districts than within. Looking at placements within the same county, only 8% of placements remain in-county.

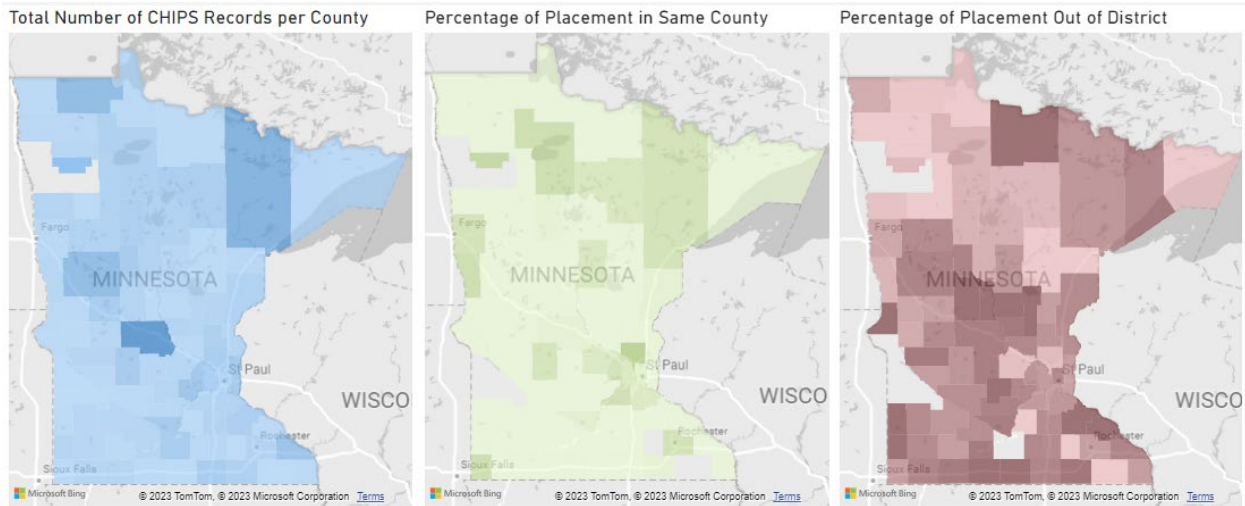
Same district?	Count of placements	% of placements	Same county?	Count of placements	% of placements
True	471	22.32%	True	170	8.06%
False	676	32.04%	False	977	46.30%
Unknown	963	45.64%	Unknown	963	45.64%
Total	2,110	100.00%	Total	2,110	100.00%

Mapping out placements where the placement location is known illustrates differences across the state.

The map in blue (left) shows placements originating from each county, with the darker blue counties having more placements ordered. Stearns and St. Louis Counties have more placements with location data than other counties.

The center map in green shows the percentage of placements within the county where they were ordered. Anoka County leads with 78.26% of placements staying within county borders.

The red map (right) shows the percentage of placement locations outside the county ordering the placement. Twelve counties have 100% of their placements with known locations outside their judicial districts; of those, nine had fewer than 10 placements with known locations.



Court data indicate there were 13 out-of-state CHIPS placements to a treatment or detention facility (included in foster care, correction facility and foster care, residential treatment center categories above), however with nearly half of placements missing location information, it is unclear whether the information is accurate.

Appendix 1.2: Delinquency cases with out-of-home placement Supplemental information on data analysis

The working group gathered court data on juvenile delinquency cases with an out-of-home placement following adjudication between January 1, 2019, and June 30, 2023. Orders for detention were excluded from this sample. The sample is comprised of 4,133 cases.¹⁵

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Minnesota is divided into 10 judicial districts. Examining the data reveals differences in practices between judicial districts. Between January 1, 2019, and June 30, 2023, 39,671 juvenile delinquency cases received an adjudication, stay or continuance.¹⁶ Of these cases, 10% had an out-of-home placement ordered after disposition. The rate of out-of-home placements ranged from a low of 4% in the 3rd Judicial District to a high of 23% in the 6th Judicial District. While judicial districts with large treatment and/or correctional facilities had somewhat higher rates of placements (23% in the 6th Judicial District and 19% in the 10th Judicial District), the 1st Judicial District was below the overall rate despite the presence of a large facility. The 2nd Judicial District (Ramsey County) had a rate of 17% while its neighbor, the 4th Judicial District (Hennepin County), had a rate of 7%.

Judicial District	Number of youths – all cases	Percent of total – all cases	Number of youths – OHP*	Percent of total – OHP	Percent of adjudicated youth with OHP
1st	6,428	16%	524	13%	8%
2nd	2,103	5%	347	8%	17%
3rd	3,736	9%	156	4%	4%
4th	6,863	17%	460	11%	7%
5th	3,097	8%	191	5%	6%
6th	1,628	4%	370	9%	23%
7th	5,144	13%	350	8%	7%
8th	1,380	3%	175	4%	13%
9th	3,350	8%	442	11%	13%
10th	5,942	15%	1,118	27%	19%
Total	39,671	100%	4,133	100%	10%

*OHP = out-of-home placement(s)

¹⁵ “Cases” refers to unique juvenile delinquency court cases. Lower severity cases sentenced on the same day, or tagging cases, are not included in this total. Total number of cases and charges disposed includes all cases with the same disposition date for a juvenile. A juvenile may appear in the sample more than once with separate disposition dates.

¹⁶ The same criteria apply to these cases. Only one case per party person ID and disposition date is included. Only misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and felony charges at disposition are included. The dispositions included are the same disposition types as appear in the OHP sample.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Most youth in the sample are male (78%), with a small number of cases missing gender data (2%).

Gender	Number of youths	Percent
Female	822	20%
Male	3,242	78%
Missing Gender Data	69	2%
Total	4,133	100%

Most youth in the sample are 15 to 17 years old at the time of delinquency case filing. About 30% of cases are for youth under the age of 15.

Age at filing	Number of youths	Percent
10-12	198	5%
13	379	9%
14	650	16%
15	889	22%
16	993	24%
17	922	22%
18	99	2%
Over 18	2	0%
Total	4,133	100%

The racial and ethnic composition of youth in the juvenile justice system differs significantly from the Minnesota population ages 10 to 17.¹⁷ Compared to all Minnesota youth between the ages of 10 and 17, youth with an adjudication of delinquency are more likely to be Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC). While Black or African American youth make up only 9% of the Minnesota population, they represent 18% of the delinquency population. Similarly, American Indian, and Alaska Native youth are 1% of the state's youth population but 4% of the delinquency population. White youth represent more than two-thirds of the state population but less than one-third of the delinquency population (30%). Hispanic/Latino youth are 9% of both the Minnesota population and the delinquency cohort. Of note, 33% delinquency case data from the courts are missing race and ethnicity information.

Looking at the out-of-home placement population compared to the full delinquency population, we can see the disparities appear to widen. The proportion of Black or African American youth increases from 18% to 27% and for American Indian or Alaska Native youth it increases from 4% to 8%. But a significant portion of cases with out-of-home placements are also missing race and ethnicity data (14%). Comparing that data to the delinquency data, which is missing race and ethnicity data on more than one-third of cases, it is difficult to say with certainty that these changes are accurate or significant. It is possible that the missing race data is evenly distributed across demographic categories, making the differences between the out-of-home placement population and the full delinquency population meaningful. If, however, there is a pattern to those missing race and ethnicity data, this could confound the results. This is an important area for further research.

¹⁷ Census data from U.S. Census Bureau American Communities Survey 2021.

While we can't effectively compare all youth with an adjudication of delinquency to youth with an out-of-home placement, we can say that non-white youth are overrepresented both in all youth with adjudications of delinquency and youth with out-of-home placements.

CENSUS BUREAU DATA			ALL ADJUDICATIONS OF DELINQUENCY			SAMPLE DATA	
Race/ethnicity	# of youths 10-17	Percent	Race/ethnicity	# of youths	Percent	# of youths	Percent
Black or African American alone, non-Hispanic	54,645	9%	Black or African American	7,091	18%	1,116	27%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic	6,126	1%	American Indian or Alaska Native	1,471	4%	339	8%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	35,049	6%	Asian or Pacific Islander	482	1%	77	2%
Two or more races alone, non-Hispanic	34,145	6%	Multiracial	1,637	4%	253	6%
Some other race alone, non-Hispanic	2,506	0%	Other	423	1%	54	1%
White alone, non-Hispanic	414,473	69%	White	11,862	30%	1,358	33%
Hispanic	53,698	9%	Hispanic or Latino	3,649	9%	375	9%
			Unknown/Refused	13,056	33%	561	14%
Total	600,642	100%	Total	39,671	100%	4,133	100%

DISPOSITION

Most youth in the sample were adjudicated delinquent prior to their out-of-home placement (58%)¹⁸; 37% of the youth were ordered to out-of-home placement while their case was continued (including continued for dismissal, continued without adjudication, continued without findings)¹⁹; and 5% of youth were ordered to out-of-home placement on cases where adjudication was stayed (stayed, statutory stay of adjudication).

Disposition type	Number of youths	Percent
Adjudicated Delinquent	2,411	58%
Continued	1,523	37%
Stayed	199	5%
Total	4,133	100%

¹⁸ Three cases had a disposition of convicted. Due to the small number, they are included in adjudications. They were not extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) cases.

¹⁹ Fifteen cases had a disposition of dismissed, conditions met or expired. These are included in continued dispositions.

EXTENDED JURISDICTION JUVENILE

There were 308 cases in the sample data that were designated extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) (7%). These are cases where the youth are given both a juvenile and adult disposition. If the youth is successful following the terms of their juvenile disposition, the adult sentence is not imposed. If the youth is unsuccessful, the case can be moved to adult court and the youth's adult disposition and sentence can be imposed.

CURRENT OFFENSE

The current offense is based on the most serious level at the time of disposition, not the most serious level charged. When a youth had multiple charges or multiple cases, the most serious offense level was selected. Among the same offense level, the most serious type of offense was selected. For most youth with an out-of-home placement, the highest offense level was felony (48%). Gross misdemeanor cases account for 16% of cases and misdemeanor cases account for 35%. Of note, 1% of cases were cases where the highest charge was a petty misdemeanor.

The most common offense type was person offense at 34% (including robbery, assault, burglary 1st and 2nd degree) followed by property offenses (theft, receiving stolen property, property damage, other burglaries) at 26%. Other offenses were 16% of the sample (including fleeing police, giving false information to police, obstruction of justice, disorderly conduct, DWI, and all alcohol offenses).

Offense level	Number of youths	Percent
Felony	1,986	48%
Gross Misdemeanor	674	16%
Misdemeanor	1,449	35%
Petty Misdemeanor	24	1%
Total	4,133	100%

Offense type	Number of youths	Percent
Homicide	17	0%
Sex Crimes	249	6%
Person	1,385	34%
Weapons	214	5%
Domestic	347	8%
Drug	206	5%
Property	1,060	26%
Other	655	16%
Total	4,133	100%

PRIOR ADJUDICATIONS OF DELINQUENCY

Most youth who have an out-of-home placement ordered had a prior adjudication of delinquency. Youth were evenly distributed with roughly one quarter having no prior adjudication, one quarter having one to two prior adjudications, one quarter having three to five adjudications, and the final quarter having six or more prior adjudications.

Prior offenses	Number of youths	Percent
No prior adjudications	954	23%
1 to 2	1,040	25%
3 to 5	989	24%
More than 5	1,150	28%
Total	4,133	100%

Looking at the types of prior offenses, one quarter had at least one prior person felony.²⁰ Similarly, one quarter had at least one prior non-person felony level offense. Just over a quarter had at least one prior person gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor offense. Over half of youth had at least one prior non-person gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, the most common prior offense type.

Prior offenses	Number of youths	Percent
Prior Person Felony	1,014	25%
Prior Non-Person Felony	1,071	26%
Prior Person Gross Misdemeanor or Misdemeanor	1,179	29%
Prior Non-Person Gross Misdemeanor or Misdemeanor	2,132	52%

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism includes new adjudications of delinquency, convictions, and stays of adjudication for a new offense with an offense date within three years of the disposition date on their OHP case.²¹ Just over half of youth in the sample had no new offenses (53%), another 30% had one to two new offenses, and 17% of youth had more than two new offenses.

Recidivism	Number of youths	Percent
No Recidivism	2185	53%
1 to 2	1,225	30%
3 to 5	539	13%
More than 5	184	4%
Total	4,133	100%

The most common offense type for recidivism is non-person gross misdemeanors and misdemeanors, with 31% of youth having a new offense in this category.

Recidivism	Number of youths	Percent
Person Felony	573	14%
Non-person Felony	723	17%
Person Gross Misdemeanor or Misdemeanor	472	11%
Non-person Gross Misdemeanor or Misdemeanor	1,294	31%

YOUTH WITH OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES

For over one-third of youth, the highest adjudicated offense was a misdemeanor. Out-of-home placements are reserved for cases where the youth cannot be safely treated and/or supervised in the home; these are typically the most serious offenses like felonies or violent offenses. Looking more closely at the 35% of cases with only a misdemeanor level offense by criminal history and offense type, 94 youth had no criminal history and a non-violent current offense (drug, property, or other offense type).

²⁰ Person offenses are based on the same categories used for the current offense. Homicide, sex crimes, person, and sex crimes are included as person offenses. All other offenses are considered non-person offenses.

²¹ Not all youth had a full three-year recidivism window as three years had not elapsed between the youth's disposition date and the date recidivism was analyzed.

Prior offenses	Person	Weapons²²	Domestic	Drug	Property	Other	Total
No prior adjudications	145	10	119	1	35	58	368
1 to 2	174	8	94	0	63	108	447
3 to 5	88	9	35	3	61	153	349
More than 5	60	0	28	1	76	120	285
Total	467	27	276	5	235	439	1,449

Practices vary by judicial district with the 10th Judicial District ordering one-third of all out-of-home placements on misdemeanors.

Judicial District	Number of youths	Percent
1st	215	15%
2nd	74	5%
3rd	54	4%
4th	32	2%
5th	80	6%
6th	158	11%
7th	127	9%
8th	54	4%
9th	183	13%
10th	472	33%
Total	1,449	100%

Most youth placed out of the home for a misdemeanor did not have a new conviction or adjudication of delinquency.²³ The recidivism rates for the misdemeanor cohort are very similar to the full sample of youth with out-of-home placements.

Recidivism	Number of youths	Percent
No Recidivism	794	55%
1 to 2	442	31%
3 to 5	166	11%
More than 5	47	3%
Total	1,449	100%

²² Misdemeanor weapon offenses include possession of replica firearm or BB gun, knife, brass knuckles.

²³ Recidivism is defined as any new offense with a conviction, adjudication of delinquency, or stay of adjudication on a misdemeanor level offense or higher within three years of their disposition date. Not all youth have a full three-year recidivism window as three years have not yet elapsed from their disposition date.

PLACEMENT DATA

Many of the youth had more than one placement. To account for multiple placements, the below looks at each youth's placement over the entire sample period (January 2019 to June 2023) which additionally allows for journey mapping the youth's placements. The original 4,133 cases were comprised of 3,023 individuals with 5,653 placements.²⁴ Most placements were to secure juvenile detention centers and residential treatment centers.²⁵

Facility category	Detailed facility category	# of placements	Percent
Shelter, Group Home, Foster Care	Shelter	64	1%
	Group Home	295	5%
	Foster Care	56	1%
Non-secure	RTC* - non-secure	328	6%
	JDC**/RTC – non-secure	414	7%
Non-secure & Secure	RTC - both or unknown	718	13%
	JDC/RTC - both	349	6%
Secure	RTC - secure	201	4%
	JDC/RTC - secure	2,803	50%
Adult Facility		56	1%
Unknown (Null, Other, and Blank)		369	7%
Total		5,653	100%

*Residential treatment center (RTC) / **Juvenile detention center (JDC)

Female youth were slightly more likely than male youth to receive a placement to a non-secure facility (16% versus 12%). Conversely, male youth were more likely to be placed in a secure facility (54% for male youth; 49% for female youth).

	% Female	% Male
Shelter, Group Home, Foster Care	9%	7%
Non-secure	16%	12%
Non-secure & Secure	17%	19%
Secure	49%	54%
Adult Facility	1%	1%
Other and unknown	7%	7%

²⁴ Some orders list multiple facilities on a single date. Other orders appear to be review hearings occurring every 30 to 90 days with the placement remaining the same. To control for duplicate placement records, the following logic was used: include all first placements to unique facilities for each individual and include subsequent placements only if at least 95 days have elapsed since the last placement to the facility.

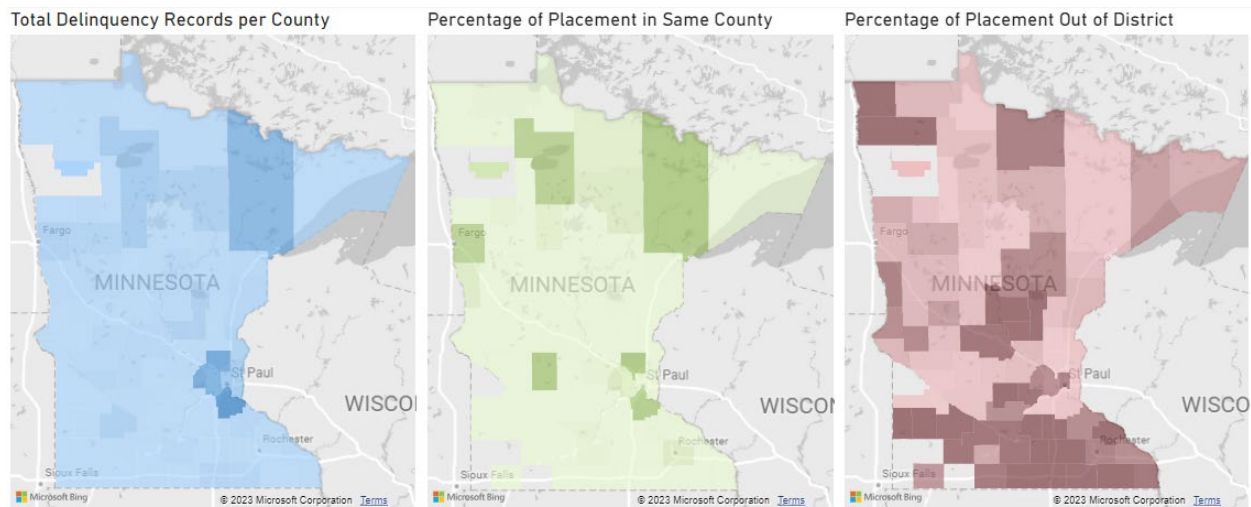
²⁵ Some facilities are listed as both secure and non-secure. These are placements facilities with both settings where the order was not clear which setting the youth would be placed in.

Looking at placement by facility, differences emerge in the secure placement category. Among American Indian or Alaska Native youth, 34% of placements are to secure facilities, compared to 63% of placements for Black or African American youth.

	% American Indian or Alaska Native	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Black or African American	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Multiracial	% Other
Shelter, group homes, foster care	7%	4%	6%	9%	9%	8%	7%
Non-secure	10%	16%	8%	20%	16%	16%	23%
Non-secure & secure	42%	13%	15%	15%	19%	21%	12%
Secure	34%	56%	63%	50%	49%	48%	48%
Adult facility	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Other and unknown	6%	11%	8%	5%	6%	6%	10%
Number of youths	487	101	1464	539	1893	361	83

PLACEMENT PROXIMITY

The maps below illustrate delinquency placements by originating county. The left map in blue shows how many placements originate from each county, with the darkest counties having the greatest number of placements (Dakota, Anoka, and Hennepin Counties). The middle map in green shows the percentage of placements that occurred within the county. St. Louis, Freeborn, Morris, Steele, Rice, Mille Lacs, and Benton Counties for example had all or nearly all placement within their county. The map on the right in red shows placements out of the judicial district, meaning the youth was placed further from home. Most of southern Minnesota had placements ordered outside of the judicial district of the case. The table on the following page shows the underlying data used for the maps.



County	Number of placements	Number of placements with location	Placements within county	Placements out of county, in judicial district	Placements out of judicial district
Aitkin	51	51	0.0%	31.4%	68.6%
Anoka	1,333	1,330	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Becker	193	193	0.0%	63.2%	36.8%
Beltrami	413	407	83.0%	4.4%	12.5%
Benton	312	286	0.0%	2.8%	97.2%
Big Stone	15	14	0.0%	78.6%	21.4%
Blue Earth	72	71	4.2%	2.8%	93.0%
Brown	29	29	0.0%	6.9%	93.1%
Carlton	59	59	1.7%	86.4%	11.9%
Carver	18	18	0.0%	5.6%	94.4%
Cass	16	16	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Chippewa	147	138	0.0%	98.6%	1.4%
Chisago	209	209	0.0%	96.2%	3.8%
Clay	260	260	78.1%	2.7%	19.2%
Clearwater	10	10	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Cook	7	7	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%
Cottonwood	15	15	0.0%	6.7%	93.3%
Crow Wing	188	106	0.9%	29.2%	69.8%
Dakota	1,732	1,729	90.5%	4.6%	4.9%
Dodge	17	15	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Douglas	8	8	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Faribault	7	7	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Fillmore	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freeborn	180	166	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Goodhue	154	117	3.4%	28.2%	68.4%
Grant	15	15	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%
Hennepin	1,484	1,230	27.4%	0.0%	72.6%
Houston	26	23	0.0%	8.7%	91.3%
Hubbard	411	411	12.9%	78.1%	9.0%
Isanti	16	16	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Itasca	514	292	22.6%	49.3%	28.1%
Kanabec	21	20	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%
Kandiyohi	98	98	92.9%	2.0%	5.1%
Kittson	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Koochiching	34	34	14.7%	2.9%	82.4%
Lake	13	13	0.0%	53.8%	46.2%
Lake of the Woods	2	2	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Le Sueur	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Lincoln	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Lyon	18	18	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Mahnomen	45	38	7.9%	84.2%	7.9%
Marshall	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Martin	28	23	0.0%	0.0%	87.0%
McLeod	14	14	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Meeker	13	13	0.0%	92.3%	7.7%
Mille Lacs	288	288	1.4%	0.0%	98.6%
Morrison	55	55	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mower	145	130	0.0%	0.8%	99.2%
Nicollet	13	13	7.7%	0.0%	92.3%
Nobles	14	14	0.0%	7.1%	57.1%
Norman	7	6	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%
Olmsted	29	28	21.4%	0.0%	78.6%
Otter Tail	75	75	0.0%	81.3%	18.7%
Pine	130	112	0.0%	78.6%	21.4%
Polk	3	3	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pope	100	100	0.0%	87.0%	13.0%
Ramsey	791	616	12.8%	0.0%	85.4%
Red Lake	1	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Redwood	274	270	0.0%	1.5%	97.8%
Renville	43	43	0.0%	93.0%	7.0%
Rice	28	28	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Roseau	26	25	4.0%	76.0%	20.0%
Scott	1	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Sherburne	17	17	0.0%	82.4%	17.6%
Sibley	15	14	0.0%	35.7%	64.3%
St. Louis	927	913	98.2%	0.1%	1.6%
Stearns	92	91	1.1%	5.5%	93.4%
Steele	40	39	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Stevens	8	7	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%
Swift	34	34	0.0%	91.2%	8.8%
Todd	25	25	0.0%	88.0%	12.0%
Traverse	9	9	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%
Wabasha	23	20	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wadena	11	8	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Waseca	7	7	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Washington	388	367	1.9%	97.0%	1.1%
Watonwan	11	8	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%
Wilkin	39	39	20.5%	0.0%	79.5%
Winona	70	61	0.0%	32.8%	67.2%
Wright	40	40	5.0%	82.5%	12.5%
Yellow Medicine	14	12	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Court data indicate that there were only six out-of-state delinquency placements over the course of the entire study period (included in other and unknown category above). While it is possible that some of the unknown placement locations are out-of-state placements, the total number is likely low.

JOURNEY MAPPING

To further explore how youth move through the system, a journey mapping analysis was completed. This put each youth's placement in chronological order to detect any patterns in the order in which different types of placements are ordered. Subject matter experts hypothesized that as youth had more placements, the placements would become more secure. They also hypothesized that this shift would happen at the youth level rather than the case level, meaning that it could be the first placement for a case but the fourth for the youth. Those determining the type of placement would consider it the fourth placement and be more inclined to a more secure placement. At the end of the journey mapping analysis, no pattern was detected. This may reflect that there is no pattern, or it may mean that the data quality does not allow for a pattern to become clear. This analysis should be replicated if more complete placement data becomes available including disaggregating secure and non-secure placements.

Appendix 2.1: Treatment provider survey results Supplemental information on data analysis

The Working Group on Youth Interventions distributed a survey to youth treatment providers in Minnesota to understand the needs of youth in their care, how youth enter and leave their care, and challenges faced by the facilities.

The survey received 18 responses from facilities providing services to youth on either juvenile delinquency or child in need of protection or services (CHIPS) cases or both. The full survey is included in this appendix. The survey requested license numbers because some facilities have multiple licenses based on multiple programs. There are 29 license numbers held by the 18 respondents, representing about 30% of all facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services (DHS) as Children’s Residential Facilities. The responding facilities are located across 25 Minnesota counties and three North Dakota counties. A list of facilities and programs that responded to this survey is included in this appendix.

SERVICES OVERVIEW

The majority of responding facilities serve both CHIPS and delinquent youth. All programs accept youth from other counties. Collectively, the surveyed facilities represent 565 bed spaces.

More than 83% of responding facilities offer residential services. Three facilities offer only non-residential services. Almost all residential facilities offer non-secure placement and roughly half offer secure placement.

Population served	Programs
CHIPS only	1
Delinquency only	2
Both	15

Type of services	Programs
Residential	8
Non-residential	3
Both	7

Accept youth from other counties	100%
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Residential security	Programs
Secure	1
Non-secure	8
Both	6

Capacity	565
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THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS

The facilities provide a wide range of services, with residential facilities offering a greater variety. Most facilities offer education programming. Slightly more than half of facilities offer health services, mental health treatment, and group cognitive behavioral interventions.

In the comment section on therapeutic interventions, facilities also noted that they have aftercare, a large range of therapy modalities, and culturally relevant programming. Facilities emphasized that youth are assessed at admittance and receive services based on need. The facilities reported that they work with community partners to provide services that they cannot.

Treatment interventions	Residential	Non-residential
SUD treatment	7	1
Mental health treatment (individual/family)	11	4
Group cognitive behavioral interventions	12	3
Wraparound	2	0
Correctional secure residential treatment	6	1
Correctional non-secure	8	1
Sex offender programming	4	0
Family parenting skills	6	1
Educational programming	14	4
Mentoring	6	1
Health services	10	2
Employment	4	0
Group home	7	1
Shelter/housing	5	0
Non-secure detention/shelter care	8	2
Foster care	2	0
Other	1	1

PLACEMENT AUTHORITY

A little more than half of placements with residential providers are correctional placements. For non-residential providers, correctional placements make up the largest percentage, followed by child welfare and parent placements.

Avg % placement authority	Residential	Non-residential
Parent placement	13%	24%
Child welfare placement	24%	26%
Correctional placement	52%	41%
Voluntary holds	6%	6%
72hr holds	5%	3%

CONDITION OF REFERRED YOUTH

Both residential and non-residential facilities reported that the youth referred to them have a history of trauma or trauma-related conditions most or all the time. Both facility types reported that referred youth have a history of sexual abuse or are victims of sex trafficking about half the time. The proportion of youth presenting with suicidal ideation/self-injury behavior varies by facility. About half of residential facilities reporting youth present with these concerns most of the time or more. A quarter of residential facilities report youth presenting with suicidal ideation/self-injury behavior half the time and another quarter report youth with this presentation only sometimes. The distribution is similar for youth in non-residential programming. In both residential and non-residential programming, about half the time, referred youth present with substance use and youth sometimes present with developmental disabilities.

How often do youth referred to your facility present with the following?		History of trauma / Trauma related conditions	History of sexual abuse / Sex trafficking victim	Suicidal ideation / Self injury behavior	Substance use	Development disabilities	Other
Residential	Never (1)	0	0	0	0	3	4
	Sometimes (2)	0	1	3	2	7	3
	About half the time (3)	0	9	3	7	3	1
	Most of the time (4)	9	3	6	4	0	1
	Always (5)	4	0	1	0	0	0
Non-residential	Never (1)	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Sometimes (2)	0	3	3	3	5	4
	About half the time (3)	0	4	2	4	3	2
	Most of the time (4)	8	1	3	2	0	1
	Always (5)	1	1	1	0	0	0
How often do youth referred to your facility present with the following?		History of trauma / Trauma related conditions	History of sexual abuse / Sex trafficking victim	Suicidal ideation / Self injury behavior	Substance use	Development disabilities	Other
Residential		Most of the time (4.31)	About half the time (3.15)	About half the time (3.38)	About half the time (3.15)	Sometimes (2.00)	Sometimes (1.89)
Non-residential		Most of the time (4.11)	About half the time (3.00)	About half the time (3.22)	About half the time (2.89)	Sometimes (2.22)	Sometimes (2.22)

Respondents noted some referral trends:

- Increase in females
- Decrease in average age
- Increase in mental illness incidence and severity
- Increase in extensive treatment history
- Increase in aggressive behavior

BEHAVIORAL BARRIERS TO ENTRY/PROGRAM ACCEPTANCE

Facilities are most likely to cite physically or sexually aggressive/assaultive behavior as a barrier to program acceptance, but there is a wide range of responses from both program types. Similarly, facilities indicate different outcomes for program acceptance for youth presenting with suicidal ideation/self-injury behavior. Property destruction was the least likely barrier to entry of the listed behavioral factors. Two facilities indicated they would accept all youth from member counties but may screen youth for acceptance from non-member counties.

How often have these BEHAVIORAL factors been a barrier to entry/program acceptance?		Physically aggressive / assaultive behavior	Sexually aggressive / assaultive behavior	Property destruction	Suicidal ideation / Self injury behavior	Other
Residential	Never (1)	0	0	2	1	3
	Sometimes (2)	7	7	9	8	4
	About half the time (3)	2	2	1	1	1
	Most of the time (4)	4	3	1	3	0
	Always (5)	0	1	0	0	0
Non-residential	Never (1)	3	3	4	4	3
	Sometimes (2)	4	3	4	3	4
	About half the time (3)	0	2	1	0	1
	Most of the time (4)	2	1	0	2	0
	Always (5)	0	0	0	0	0
How often have these BEHAVIORAL factors been a barrier to entry/program acceptance?		Physically aggressive / assaultive behavior	Sexually aggressive / assaultive behavior	Property destruction	Suicidal ideation / Self injury behavior	Other
Residential		About half the time (2.77)	About half the time (2.85)	Sometimes (2.08)	Sometimes (2.46)	Sometimes (1.75)
Non-residential		Sometimes (2.11)	Sometimes (2.11)	Sometimes (1.67)	Sometimes (2.00)	Sometimes (1.75)

PROGRAMMATIC BARRIERS TO ENTRY/PROGRAM ACCEPTANCE

Respondents indicated that a lack of funding or compensation are rarely barriers to entry to their program. Both residential and non-residential programs experienced insufficient staffing as a barrier, with four residential programs and two non-residential programs reporting a lack of staff to operate at full capacity is always a barrier. Some residential programs also said they do not have staff with sufficient training and/or skill levels.

Some respondents noted differences based on whether referred youth are from a member county. One respondent wrote:

“The questions in this section appear to be about resources (Staffing, training, compensation). Yes there is a lack of funding and especially lack of (or non-existent) Federal/State funding for correctional facilities. Rather fiscal responsibility falls directly on the counties at the same time demand for correctional placements have been increasing across the state. Thus, the biggest barrier for program acceptance is whether the county has supported a juvenile facility or not. For counties that support (i.e. fund) juvenile facilities have very little trouble getting appropriate youth placed in correctional residential programs.”

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AND WAITING LISTS

	Currently in program	Waiting list	# of beds	Occupancy	In + waiting
RESIDENTIAL program	379	114	565	67%	493

What is the typical wait time for a youth to be accepted into your RESIDENTIAL program?

How often have these PROGRAMMATIC factors been a barrier to entry/program acceptance?		Insufficient staffing to operate at full licensed capacity	Insufficient staff training / skill levels	Lack of funding / compensation	Other
Residential	Never (1)	1	3	6	6
	Sometimes (2)	4	4	4	2
	About half the time (3)	2	2	0	1
	Most of the time (4)	2	3	1	0
	Always (5)	4	1	2	0
Non-residential	Never (1)	4	6	5	6
	Sometimes (2)	3	2	2	1
	About half the time (3)	0	0	0	1
	Most of the time (4)	0	1	1	0
	Always (5)	2	0	1	0
How often have these PROGRAMMATIC factors been a barrier to entry/program acceptance?		Insufficient staffing to operate at full licensed capacity	Insufficient staff training / skill levels	Lack of funding / compensation	Other
Residential		About half the time (3.31)	About half the time (2.62)	Sometimes (2.15)	Never (1.44)
Non-residential		Sometimes (2.22)	Sometimes (1.56)	Sometimes (2.00)	Never (1.38)

Wait times for placement ranged from none to six months to one year. Six facilities had wait times of two weeks or less. Four facilities had wait times of one to two months. Two facilities had wait times of more than two months. Some facilities noted that there is no wait or less wait for member counties than non-member counties. Wait times can be variable and hard to estimate, based on changes in referrals/discharges and staffing levels.

Wait time	Number of residential facilities
Two weeks or less	6
One to two months	4
More than two months	2

CONDITION OF YOUTH ON WAITING LISTS

Youth on waiting lists for residential placement are similar to youth currently in residential programming.

How often do the youth on your waiting list present with the following?		History of trauma / Trauma related conditions	History of sexual abuse / Sex trafficking victim	Suicidal ideation / Self injury behavior	Substance use	Development disabilities	Other
Residential	Never (1)	1	1	1	1	4	4
	Sometimes (2)	1	2	1	4	6	3
	About half the time (3)	0	6	4	3	2	0
	Most of the time (4)	7	3	6	3	0	0
	Always (5)	3	0	0	1	0	0
How often do the youth on your waiting list present with the following?		History of trauma / Trauma related conditions	History of sexual abuse / Sex trafficking victim	Suicidal ideation / Self injury behavior	Substance use	Development disabilities	Other
Residential		Most of the time (3.83)	About half the time (2.92)	About half the time (3.25)	About half the time (2.92)	Sometimes (1.83)	Never (1.43)

FUNDING SOURCES

Of the 13 residential programs that responded to questions about funding sources, all received funding from a county. Just over a third of programs also received federal and state funds.

Funding source	Federal	State	County	City
Residential	5 (38%)	5 (38%)	13 (100%)	0 (0%)

Payor Sources	Residential	Non-residential
Medical Assistance (MA)	6%	10%
Prepaid Medical Assistance Project (PMAP)	1%	13%
Commercial insurance	3%	6%
County subsidy	65%	39%
Grants	1%	19%
Disability waiver	0%	0%
Fee for service	24%	13%
Charge back to parents	1%	1%

A majority of both residential and non-residential programs have their fees paid through county subsidy.

After county subsidies, residential programs are usually paid through fee-for-service, while non-residential programs are paid through grants, fee-for-service, and the state's Prepaid Medical Assistance Program (PMAP).

PER DIEM COST

The cost of residential programming varies widely, from \$139 for member counties at one facility to over \$1,000 billed through insurance at another. Most residential programs report a per diem rate between \$300 and \$400, with many offering a lower cost for member counties.

Non-residential programs have a similarly wide range of costs. Some programs are grant funded while others bill insurance. For the programs that reported per diem costs most were between \$250 and \$400.

DISCHARGE PRIOR TO PROGRAM COMPLETION

Youth in residential programming are rarely discharged prior to completion for lack of staffing or funding. For facility limitations and new delinquency charges, there is a split, with some facilities able to accommodate higher risk youth and other unable to continue to safely house them. Respondents commented that they will also discharge a youth if the facility is not a good match or the youth refused to engage in programming.

Reason(s) for discharge prior to program completion	Staffing limitations	Facility limitations	Funding limitations	Youth charged w/ delinquency offense
Never (1)	10	5	8	4
Sometimes (2)	2	3	5	7
About half the time (3)	1	1	0	1
Most of the time (4)	0	3	0	1
Always (5)	0	1	0	0

Average	Never (1.31)	Sometimes (2.38)	Never (1.38)	Sometimes (1.92)
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DISCHARGE POST-PROGRAM COMPLETION

When asked about specific barriers to post-program discharge, respondents indicated that most of the below options are not very common. The most common barriers are lack of appropriate placement option and no adequate step-down programming available.

Barriers to discharge post-program completion	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	About half the time (3)	Most of the time (4)	Always (5)	Average
Placement agency not involved in case planning	2	10	0	0	0	Sometimes (1.83)
Family was not involved in case planning	1	8	1	2	0	Sometimes (2.33)
Lack of appropriate placement option	0	4	5	2	1	About half the time (3.00)
Youth ran away/eloped	1	10	1	0	0	Sometimes (2.00)
No adequate step-down programming available	1	6	3	0	2	About half the time (2.67)
Youth was unwilling to participate in programming	1	8	0	2	1	Sometimes (2.50)
Family was unwilling to participate in programming	2	6	1	2	1	Sometimes (2.50)
Family not allowed to participate in programming	7	5	0	0	0	Never (1.42)
Transportation	8	4	0	0	0	Never (1.33)
Other	6	2	0	0	0	Never (1.25)

Most of the time, youth are discharged to home after program completion. Sometimes, they're discharged into a step-down program or shelter.

Where are youth typically discharged to post-completion?	Home	Shelter	Step-down program	Other
Never (1)	0	4	1	6
Sometimes (2)	4	9	8	3
About half the time (3)	1	0	4	0
Most of the time (4)	8	0	0	0
Always (5)	0	0	0	0

Average	About half the time (3.31)	Sometimes (1.69)	Sometimes (2.23)	Never (1.33)
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WGYI Providers Survey Respondents

License #	Program Name	County	Region	Status
1010657	Itaskin Treatment Center	Itasca	3	Active
1047010	North Homes Cottage	Itasca	3	Active
1056721	Anoka County Juvenile Center Campus	Anoka	11	Active
802196	Scott County Mental Health Govt Center #300	Scott	11	Active
1036981	West Central Regional Juvenile Center	Clay	4	Active
1103240	Hunters Place LLC	Lyon	8	Active
1036843	Arrowhead Juvenile Center	St. Louis	3	Active
801775	Northwood Children's Services-Main Campus	St. Louis	3	Active
801777	Northwood Children's Services-West Campus	St. Louis	3	Active
1091513	Northwood Children's Services Inc	St. Louis	3	Active
806078	Northwood Children and Family Center	St. Louis	3	Active
805938	Little Learners' Enrichment Center	St. Louis	3	Active
1073283	Northwood Children's Services	St. Louis	3	Active
1073285	Northwood Children's Services	St. Louis	3	Active
1073281	Northwood Children's Services	St. Louis	3	Active
1073286	Northwood Children's Services	St. Louis	3	Active
1073282	Northwood Children's Services	St. Louis	3	Active
1036937	Northwestern MN Juvenile Center	Beltrami	2	Active
800099	On-Belay House	Hennepin	11	Conditional
1036977	Village Ranch Residential Facility	Wright	7	Active
1083564	Village Ranch Girls Program	Wright	7	Active
1077394	Village Ranch Rochester	Olmsted	10	Active
1061311	Village Ranch Hutchinson House	McLeod	6	Active
1036946	Scott County Juvenile Alternative Facility	Scott	11	Active
1036941	Prairie Lakes Youth Programs - Youth Services	Kandiyohi	6	Active
1095378	Kadiri House LLC	Hennepin	11	Active
1036940	PORT Group Homes Boys	Crow Wing	5	Active
1057221	PORT Group Homes Girls	Crow Wing	5	Active
1036943	Red River Valley Juvenile Center	Polk	1	Active

Responded, but not on this list: Safe Harbor/Someplace Safe serves nine counties and does not need licenses (Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Traverse, Wadena, Wilkin). Therapeutic Services Agency is a Children's Therapeutic Services and Supports facility in Pine City, Minn.

Survey on Providers for the Working Group on Youth Interventions (CCRHF1830)

This survey is being done in response to research question 1:

Describe community-based programming, various treatment models, how programs operate, and the types of these services currently being provided in the state, including licensure model. Provide data specific to current total capacity, availability, level of care, outcomes, and costs.

Q01) To better identify the respondents of this survey, please provide the following information:

- License number(s) _____
- Program name _____
- Location (city, county) _____
- Name of respondent _____
- Role/title _____
- Criteria for placement (if any)

Q02) Would you or someone from your organization be willing to be contacted to provide additional feedback on your experience?

Please provide contact information if 'Yes'

- Yes (*please provide contact information*)
- No

- Contact name _____
- Role/title _____
- Phone number _____
- Email address _____

Q03) Does this program serve/accept youth (under 18yo)?

- Yes
- No (*survey is ended since this research focuses on programs serving youth under 18yo*)

Q04) Does this program provide services for youth who have been adjudicated as child in need of protective services (CHIPS) or delinquent?

- Yes, for CHIPS only
- Yes, for delinquent youth only
- Yes, for both CHIPS and delinquent youth
- No (*survey is ended since this research focuses on these two subsets of youth*)

Q05) Does this program accept youth from other counties?

- Yes
- No

- Q06) What type(s) of services does this program provide?
- Residential *(continue filling in questions 7 to 22)*
 - Non-residential *(skip to questions 23 to 28)*
 - Both, residential and non-residential *(please fill in all questions 7 to 28)*

For programs providing RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Q07) What is the security of this facility? (check all that apply)

- Secure
- Non-secure

Q08) What is your licensed capacity? _____

Q09) What type of therapeutic interventions does this facility provide? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SUD treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Mentoring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Group cognitive behavioral interventions | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wraparound | <input type="checkbox"/> Group home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correctional secure residential treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter/housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correctional non-secure | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-secure detention/ shelter care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sex offender programming | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family parenting skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational programming | |

Additional comments or details

Q10) What percentage of youth sent to your facility come from the following placement agencies?

- _____ % Parent placement
- _____ % Child welfare placement
- _____ % Correctional placement
- _____ % Voluntary holds
- _____ % 72hr holds

Q11) How often do youth referred to your facility present with the following?

	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
History of trauma/trauma related conditions						
History of sexual abuse/sex trafficking victim						
Suicidal ideation/self injury behavior						
Substance use						
Development disabilities						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Q12) How often have these factors been a barrier to entry/program acceptance?

Behavioral factors	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Physical aggressive/assaultive behavior						
Sexually aggressive/assaultive behavior						
Property destruction						
Suicidal ideation/self injury behavior						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Programmatic factors	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Insufficient staffing to operate at full licensed capacity						
Insufficient staff training/skill levels						
Lack of funding/compensation						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Q13) Currently, what is the number of youths in your program? _____

Q14) Currently, what is the number of youths on your waiting list? _____

Q15) What is the typical wait time for a youth to be accepted into your facility? _____

Q16) How often do the youth in your waiting list present with the following?

	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
History of trauma/trauma related conditions						
History of sexual abuse/sex trafficking victim						
Suicidal ideation/self injury behavior						
Substance use						
Development disabilities						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Q17) How is your facility funded? (check all that apply)

- Federal
- State
- County
- City

Q18) What is your program's per diem cost? (please list all cost options if there are several)

Q19) What percentage of the following payor sources do your typical per diem fees come from?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ % MA | _____ % Grants |
| _____ % PMAP | _____ % Disability waiver |
| _____ % Commercial insurance | _____ % Fee for service |
| _____ % County subsidy | _____ % Charge back to parents |

Q20) How often are the following reason(s) for discharge prior to program completion?

	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Staffing limitations						
Facility limitations						
Funding limitations						
Youth charged with delinquency offense						

Additional comments or details

Q21) How often are the following a barrier to discharge post-completion?

	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Placement agency was not involved in case planning						
Family was not involved in case planning						
Lack of appropriate placement option						
Youth ran away/eloped						
No adequate step-down programming available						
Youth was unwilling to participate in programming						
Family was unwilling to participate in programming						
Family not allowed to participate in programming						
Transportation						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Q22) Where are youth typically discharged to post-completion?

	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Home						
Shelter						
Step-down program						
Other						

Additional comments or details

For programs providing NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Q23) What type of therapeutic interventions does this program provide? (check all that apply)

Apply the same selections as residential program above on Q09 (skip to next question)

- SUD treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Group cognitive behavioral interventions
- Wraparound
- Correctional secure residential treatment
- Correctional non-secure
- Sex offender programming
- Family parenting skills
- Educational programming
- Mentoring
- Health services
- Employment
- Group home
- Shelter/housing
- Non-secure detention/ shelter care
- Foster care
- Other

Additional comments or details

Q24) What percentage of youth sent to your program come from the following placement agencies?
 Apply the same percentages as residential program above on Q10 (skip to next question)

- _____ % Parent placement
- _____ % Child welfare placement
- _____ % Correctional placement
- _____ % Voluntary holds
- _____ % 72hr holds

Q25) How often do youth sent to your program present with the following?
 Apply the same answer as residential program above on Q11 (skip to next question)

	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
History of trauma/trauma related conditions						
History of sexual abuse/sex trafficking victim						
Suicidal ideation/self injury behavior						
Substance use						
Development disabilities						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Q26) How often have these factors been a barrier to entry/program acceptance?
 Apply the same answer as residential program above on Q12 (skip to next question)

Behavioral factors	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Physical aggressive/assaultive behavior						
Sexually aggressive/assaultive behavior						
Property destruction						
Suicidal ideation/self injury behavior						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Programmatic factors	Never	Rarely	Half the time	Often	Always	I don't know
Insufficient staffing to operate at full licensed capacity						
Insufficient staff training/skill levels						
Lack of funding/compensation						
Other						

Additional comments or details

Q27) What is your program's per diem cost? (please list all cost options if there are several)

Q28) What percentage of the following payor sources do your typical per diem fees come from?

Apply the same percentages as residential program above on Q19 (skip to next question)

- _____ % MA
- _____ % PMAP
- _____ % Commercial insurance
- _____ % County subsidy
- _____ % Grants
- _____ % Disability waiver
- _____ % Fee for service
- _____ % Charge back to parents

End of survey! Thank you for taking the time to completing this!

Appendix 2.2:

Detention Facility Survey Results

Supplemental information on data analysis

In September, the working group distributed a survey to all 14 juvenile detention facilities in Minnesota. All 14 responded.

Minnesota's Juvenile detention facilities

- Anoka County Juvenile Center
- Anoka County Juvenile Center Non-Secure Program
- Arrowhead Juvenile Center
- Carver County Temporary Holdover Facility
- Dakota County Juvenile Services Center
- East Regional Juvenile Center
- Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center
- Northwestern Minnesota Juvenile Center
- Prairie Lakes Youth Program
- Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center
- Red River Valley Detention Center
- Scott County Juvenile Alternative Facility
- Washington County Temporary Holdover Facility
- West Regional Juvenile Center

Survey results

The responding facilities indicated that they are licensed for a cumulative 517 beds with an operational capacity of 427 beds. The operating capacity is the capacity at which they can safely operate. Six of the 14 respondents indicated that the capacity at their facility is currently reduced due to staffing issues.

Most facilities are county affiliated; all but two accept youth from other counties. Six of the facilities have existing contracts with other counties to provide space. Of Minnesota's 87 counties, 38 do not have a juvenile facility or a contract with a juvenile facility. All but two of the facilities accept admissions without a county contract.

Between all 14 facilities, roughly 130 requests for placement were not approved in the 30-day survey period. Denied requests ranged from none (four facilities) to 20 or more (three facilities).²⁶ Seven of the 14 facilities reported that they denied requests for placement because the facility was at capacity. Six reported they denied requests because the facility was not suitable. Mental health and history of assault were the most common reasons cited when the facility was not suitable.

²⁶ The 130 estimated denied placements are not distinct individuals. A request may have been made for one youth at several facilities.

REASON REQUEST WAS NOT APPROVED	NUMBER OF FACILITIES
Facility was at capacity	7
Youth was outside preauthorized counties	3
Facility not suitable	6

On average, detention facilities report youth at their facilities have mental health needs most of the time or almost always. Similarly, youth have needs around their attitudes/thinking/beliefs most of the time or almost always.

YOUTH NEED	NUMBER OF FACILITIES				
	Almost Never	Sometimes	About half the time	Most of the time	Almost Always
Mental Health	0	0	2	5	6
Attitudes-Thinking Beliefs	0	0	2	4	5
Family (Caregiver) Relationships	0	1	3	3	4
Anti-social behavior	0	0	5	3	3
Substance Use	0	1	9	3	0
School	0	0	1	4	4
Associates/Peers	0	0	2	1	4
Personality Problems	0	1	1	4	1

A blank copy of the survey sent to detention facilities is included on the following pages.

Detention Survey

Thank you for completing this Detention Smartsheet questionnaire, the purpose is to collect information for the Youth Interventions Taskforce to help inform where the gaps are in services for youth needing detention placement and the therapeutic needs for those youth.

Please select which facility you are representing?

- Anoka County Juvenile Center
- Anoka County Juvenile Center Non-Secure Program
- Arrowhead Juvenile Center
- Carver County Temporary Holdover Facility
- Dakota County Juvenile Services Center
- East Regional Juvenile Center
- Hennepin County Juvenile Detention Center
- Northwestern Minnesota Juvenile Center
- Prairie Lakes Youth Program
- Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center
- Red River Valley Detention Center
- Scott County Juvenile Alternative Facility
- Washington County Temporary Holdover Facility
- West Regional Juvenile Center

What is your facility licensed for capacity?

What is your current operating capacity?

Do you have contracts with other counties for securing a detention bed?

If yes, which counties?

Does your facility allow admissions without a contract securing a bed for counties needing detention outside of the counties fiscally responsible for the facility?

If yes, how many beds on average daily do you allow other counties to place children in your facility?

Within the last month, how many requests for admission were not approved?

If more than zero, what was the reason for not approving the admission: [For selected options, how often on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 as “almost never” and 5 as “almost always”]

- Facility was at capacity.

- Not able to take youth outside of certain preauthorized counties.
- Facility was not suitable.
 - If facility not suitable, please provide why the facility was not suitable (select all that apply): [For selected options, how often on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 as “almost never” and 5 as “almost always”]
 - Mental health
 - History of assaults
 - History of prior admissions and youth was disruptive to programming.
 - Offenses excluded for admissions.
 - Do not offer services based on gender.
 - Age of the youth needing admission
 - Detention placement was not needed based on a Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment instrument.
 - Other _____

On average what therapeutic needs do the youth have when placed? Please check all that apply:

[For selected options, how often on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 as “almost never” and 5 as “almost always”]

- Mental Health
- Substance Use
- School
- Family (caregiver) relationships
- Personality Problems
- Anti-social behavior
- Associates/peers
- Attitudes-Thinking beliefs
- Other _____

Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

Item Number: 2024-531

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: Public Health

Title

Master Grant Contract with the Minnesota Department of Health

Recommendation

1. Approve the Master Grant Contract with the Minnesota Department of Health for the period January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2029.
2. Authorize the Chair and Chief Clerk to execute the Master Grant Contract.
3. Authorize the County Manager to execute grants and amendments to the grant agreement in the form approved by the County Attorney's Office.

Background and Rationale

Public Health has had a conversation with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) regarding use of the term "Master" when referring to this governing agreement. There are many places throughout the MDH contracting system related to this agreement and other linked agreements which will take time for review and processing.

Ramsey County receives grant funding from the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) for numerous public health programs. In an effort to administratively simplify the review of Project Grant Agreements for community health boards, MDH has issued a Master Grant Contract for the period of January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2029.

There is no funding attached to this contract. It serves as the legal foundation for subsequent Project Grant Agreements with community health boards for all MDH grant program funding. The goal of the contract is to streamline the grant process for individual grant projects by incorporating by reference the provisions of this Master Grant Contract. A streamlined process allows Public Health to continue grant funded services without disruption and implement changes to programs that support the scope of the grants.

Project Grant Agreements will be developed for each individual grant program and will contain the program information specific to each grant, and will list the activities, budget, and contact person for the grant.

The current Master Grant Contract expires on December 31, 2024. This agreement is for the next five-year period.

County Goals (Check those advanced by Action)

Well-being

Prosperity

Opportunity

Accountability

Racial Equity Impact

Ramsey County's vision for a vibrant community where all are valued and thrive is dependent on being a community where all residents can experience fair outcomes and opportunities for advancement and growth. Public Health programs and services are directly and indirectly connected to the health and well-being of all residents. Public Health has an important role and responsibility to advance racial and health equity with an emphasis on social determinants of health and reaching Black, American Indian and underserved communities in Ramsey County.

Community Participation Level and Impact

There is no community engagement associated with this request for board action.

Inform Consult Involve Collaborate Empower

Fiscal Impact

This agreement has no fiscal impact. However, this will facilitate applying for and accepting Minnesota Department of Health grants, which are included as planned revenue in the 2025 Public Health budget and could also increase revenues and expenditures in Public Health.

Last Previous Action

On November 5, 2019, the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners approved the Master Grant Contract with the Minnesota Department of Health for the period of January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2024 (Resolution B2019-327).

Attachments

1. Master Grant Agreement

Master Grant Agreement for Community Health Boards

THIS MASTER GRANT AGREEMENT, and amendments and supplements thereto, is between the State of Minnesota, acting through its Minnesota Department of Health (“MDH”) and St. Paul Ramsey County Community Health Board (“Grantee”), an independent organization, not an employee of the State of Minnesota, address: 90 West Plato Blvd., Ste. 200, Saint Paul, MN 55107. Master Grant Agreement Number: 12-700-00093.

RECITALS

1. Under Minnesota Statutes [§ 144.05](#) and [§ 144.0742](#), MDH is empowered to enter into a contractual agreement for the provision of statutorily prescribed public health services;
2. MDH and Grantee anticipate entering into project agreements with respect to one or more individual grant projects.
3. MDH and Grantee wish to streamline the project agreements for individual grant projects by incorporating by reference the provisions of this Master Grant Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed:

1. TIME

1.1. Effective Date. This Master Grant Agreement shall be effective on January 1, 2025, or the date MDH obtains all required signatures under Minn. Stat. § 16C.05, subd. 2, whichever is later. **Grantee must not begin work until MDH’s Authorized Representative has notified Grantee that work may commence.**

1.2 Expiration Date. December 31, 2029. MDH will enter into project agreements with Grantee for individual grant programs and responsibilities within this aforementioned time frame. The expiration of this master grant agreement is not subject to appeal.

1.3 Survival of Terms. The following clauses survive the expiration or cancellation of this master grant agreement: Liability, Financial Examinations, Government Data Practices and Tax Compliance Verification, Ownership of Materials and Intellectual Property Rights, and Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Venue.

1.4 Conflict of Terminology: If any term, condition, or provision of this Master Grant Agreement is contradictory to or in conflict with any similar term, condition, or provision of a project grant agreement, then the term, condition, or provision of the project grant agreement shall take precedent and control.

2. **GRANT REQUIREMENTS.** Requirements of receiving grant funds may include but are not limited to: financial reconciliations of payments to Grantee, site visits of Grantee, programmatic monitoring of work performed by Grantee and program evaluation. Grantee will not be paid for work that MDH deems unsatisfactory, or performed in violation of federal, state or local law, ordinance, rule or regulation.

3. **TRAVEL EXPENSES.** Grantee will be reimbursed for mileage at the current IRS rate in effect at the time the travel occurred; meals and lodging expenses will be reimbursed in the same manner and in no greater amount than provided in the current [“Commissioner’s Plan”](#) promulgated by the Commissioner of Minnesota Management and Budget (“MMB”); or, at the Grantee’s established rate (for all travel related costs), whichever is lower, at the time travel occurred. Grantee will not be reimbursed for travel and

subsistence expenses incurred outside Minnesota unless Grantee has received MDH's prior written approval for out-of-state travel. Minnesota will be considered the home state for determining whether travel is out-of-state.

4. **CONTRACTING AND BIDDING REQUIREMENTS.** A grantee that is a municipality, as defined in [Minn. Stat. § 471.345](#), subd. 1, is subject to the contracting requirements set forth under [Minn. Stat. § 471.345](#). Projects that involve construction work are subject to the applicable prevailing wage laws, including those under [Minn. Stat. § 177.41](#), et. seq.

5. TERMINATION

5.1 Termination by MDH or Grantee. MDH or Grantee may terminate this Master Grant Agreement at any time, with or without cause, upon 21 calendar days written notice (i.e., by mail, email, or both) to the other party.

5.2 Termination for Cause. MDH may immediately terminate this Master Grant Agreement if MDH finds there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of the Master Grant Agreement. MDH may take action to protect the interest of the State of Minnesota.

5.3 Effect of Termination. If either Grantee or MDH exercises its respective right to terminate this Master Grant Agreement, with or without cause, or if this Master Grant Agreement is otherwise terminated, any individual project grant agreement which incorporates the terms and conditions of this Master Grant Agreement shall also be terminated as of the date Master Grant Agreement terminates.

6. ASSIGNMENT, AMENDMENTS, WAIVER, AND MASTER GRANT AGREEMENT COMPLETE

6.1 Assignment. Grantee shall neither assign nor transfer any rights or obligations under this Master Grant Agreement.

6.2 Amendment. If there are any amendments to this Master Grant Agreement, they must be in writing. Amendments will not be effective until they have been executed and approved by MDH and Grantee.

6.3 Waiver. If MDH fails to enforce any provision of this Master Grant Agreement, that failure does not waive the provision or MDH's right to enforce it.

6.4 Master Grant Agreement Complete. This Master Grant Agreement, and any incorporated exhibits, contains all the negotiations and agreements between MDH and Grantee. No other understanding regarding this Master Grant Agreement, whether written or oral, may be used to bind either party.

7. **LIABILITY.** Each party shall be responsible for its own acts and behaviors and the results thereof. The liability of Grantee is governed by [Minn. Stat. ch. 466](#) and other applicable laws. The Minnesota Tort Claims Act, [Minn. Stat. § 3.736](#), and other applicable laws govern MDH'S liability.

8. **FINANCIAL EXAMINATIONS.** The relevant books, records, documents, and accounting procedures and practices of Grantee and any entity with which Grantee has engaged in carrying out the purpose of individual grant project agreements are subject to examination under [Minn. Stat. § 16B.98](#), subd. 8. Examinations may be conducted by MDH, the Minnesota Commissioner of Administration, and the Minnesota State Auditor, or and the Minnesota Legislative Auditor, as appropriate, for a minimum of six years from the end of the individual grant project agreements, receipt and approval of all final reports, or the required period of time to satisfy all state and program retention requirements, whichever is later.

9. GOVERNMENT DATA PRACTICES AND DATA SHARING

9.1 Government Data Practices. Grantee, and any other entity that the Grantee has contracted with to fulfill the purpose of this Master Grant Agreement, must comply with the Minnesota Government Data

Practices Act, [Minn. Stat. ch. 13](#), as it applies to all data provided by MDH under individual grant project agreements, and as it applies to all data created, collected, received, stored, used, maintained, or disseminated by Grantee under this grant agreement pursuant to [Minn. Stat. § 13.05](#), subd. 11(a). The civil remedies of [Minn. Stat. § 13.08](#) apply to the release of the data referred to in this clause by either Grantee or MDH. If Grantee receives a request to release the data referred to in this clause, Grantee must immediately notify MDH. MDH will give Grantee instructions concerning the release of the data to the requesting party before any data is released. Grantee's response to the request must comply with the applicable law.

9.2 Data Sharing. Grantee agrees to abide by the requirements set out in Exhibit A, "Data Sharing Agreement," and its Attachment A, "Data Elements and Specifications," which is attached and incorporated into this master grant agreement and may be amended in writing from time to time by the mutual assent of the parties.

10. TAX COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION. Pursuant to [Minn. Stat. § 270C.65](#), subd. 3, and all other applicable laws, Grantee consents to disclosure of its Social Security Number (SSN), Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN), Employer Identification Number (EIN), and Minnesota Tax Identification Number (TIN), all of which have already been provided to MDH, federal and state tax agencies, and state personnel involved in the payment of state obligations. As may be applicable, these identification numbers may be used in the enforcement of federal and state tax laws which could result in action requiring the Grantee to file tax returns and pay delinquent tax liabilities, if any, or pay other state liabilities.

11. OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

11.1 Ownership of Materials. "Materials" is defined as any inventions, reports, studies, designs, drawings, specifications, notes, documents, software, computer-based training modules, and other recorded materials in whatever form. Grantee shall own all rights, title, and interest in all of the materials conceived, created, or otherwise arising out of the performance of individual grant agreements by it, its employees, or subgrantees, either individually or jointly with others.

Grantee hereby grants to MDH a perpetual, irrevocable, no-fee license and right to reproduce, modify, distribute, perform, make, have made, and otherwise use the Materials for any and all purposes, in all forms and manners that MDH, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. Grantee shall, upon the request of MDH, execute all papers and perform all other acts necessary to document and secure this right and license to the Materials by MDH. At the request of MDH, Grantee shall permit MDH to inspect the original Materials and provide a copy of any of the Materials to MDH, without cost, for use by MDH in any manner MDH, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate.

11.2 Intellectual Property Rights. Grantee represents and warrants that Materials produced or used under individual grant project agreements do not and will not infringe upon any intellectual property rights of another including but not limited to patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trade names, and service marks and names. Grantee shall indemnify and defend MDH, at Grantee's expense, from any action or claim brought against MDH to the extent that it is based on a claim that all or parts of the materials infringe upon the intellectual property rights of another. Grantee shall be responsible for payment of any and all such claims, demands, obligations, liabilities, costs, and damages including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees arising out of individual grant project agreements, amendments and supplements thereto, which are attributable to such claims or actions. If such a claim or action arises or in Grantee's or MDH's opinion is likely to arise, Grantee shall at MDH's discretion either procure for MDH the right or license to continue using the materials at issue or replace or modify the allegedly infringing materials. This remedy shall be in addition to and shall not be exclusive of other remedies provided by law.

- 12. WORKERS' COMPENSATION.** Grantee certifies that it is in compliance with [Minn. Stat. § 176.181](#), subd. 2, which pertains to workers' compensation insurance coverage. Grantee's employees and agents, and any contractor hired by Grantee to perform the work required by individual grant project agreements and its employees, will not be considered State employees. Any claims that may arise under the Minnesota Workers' Compensation Act on behalf of these employees, and any claims made by any third party as a consequence of any act or omission on the part of these employees, are in no way MDH's obligation or responsibility.
- 13. GOVERNING LAW, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE.** This Master Grant Agreement and individual grant project agreements, amendments and supplements shall be governed by the laws of the State of Minnesota. Venue for all legal proceedings arising out of this Master Grant Agreement or individual grant project agreements, or for breach thereof, shall be in the state or federal court with competent jurisdiction in Ramsey County, Minnesota.
- 14. CLERICAL ERROR.** Notwithstanding Clause "Assignment, Amendments, Waiver, and Grant Agreement Complete" of Master Grant Agreement, MDH reserves the right to unilaterally fix clerical errors, defined as misspellings, minor grammatical or typographical mistakes or omissions, that do not have a substantive impact on the terms of the Master Grant Agreement without executing an amendment. MDH must inform Grantee of clerical errors that have been fixed pursuant to this paragraph within a reasonable period of time.
- 15. LOBBYING**
- 15.1** Grantee must ensure that individual grant project agreement funds are not used for lobbying, which includes paying or compensating any person for influencing or attempting to influence legislators or other public officials on behalf or against proposed legislation, in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, or the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
- 15.2** In accordance with the provisions of [31 USC § 1352](#), if Grantee uses any funds other than federal funds from MDH to conduct any of the aforementioned activities, Grantee must complete and submit to MDH the disclosure form specified by MDH. Further, Grantee must include the language of this section in all contracts and subcontracts, and all contractors and subcontractors must comply accordingly.
- 15.3** Providing education about the importance of policies as a public health strategy, however, is allowed. Education includes providing facts, assessment of data, reports, program descriptions, and information about budget issues and population impacts, but stopping short of making a recommendation on a specific piece of legislation. Education may be provided to legislators, public policy makers, other decision makers, specific stakeholders, and the general community.
- 15.4** By signing this Master Grant Agreement, Grantee certifies that it will not use any funds received from MDH to employ, contract with, or otherwise coordinate the efforts of a lobbyist, as defined in [Minn. Stat. § 10A.01](#), subd. 21. This requirement also applies to any subcontractors or subgrantees that Grantee may engage for any activities pertinent to individual grant project agreements.
- 16. VOTER REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT**
- Grantee will comply with [Minn. Stat. § 201.162](#) by providing voter registration services for its employees and for the public served by Grantee.

17. OTHER PROVISIONS

17.1 Debarment, Suspension and Responsibility Certification

Federal Regulation [45 CFR 92.35](#) prohibits MDH from purchasing goods or services with federal money from parties who have been suspended or debarred by the federal government. Similarly, [Minn. Stat. §§ 16C.03](#), subd. 2, and [16B.97](#), subd. 3, provides the Commissioner of Administration with the authority to debar and suspend any party that seeks to contract with MDH.

Anyone may be suspended or debarred when it is determined, through a duly authorized hearing process, that they have abused the public trust in a serious manner. In particular, the federal government expects MDH to have a process in place for determining whether a vendor has been suspended or debarred, and to prevent such vendors from receiving federal funds.

By signing this Master Grant Agreement, Grantee certifies that it and its principals:

1. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from transacting business by or with any federal, state or local government department or agency;
2. Have not within a three-year period preceding this grant agreement: a) been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract; b) violated any federal or state antitrust statutes; or c) committed embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements or receiving stolen property;
3. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity for: a) commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction; b) violating any federal or state antitrust statutes; or c) committing embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements or receiving stolen property; and
4. Are not aware of any information and possess no knowledge that any subcontractor(s) that will perform work pursuant to this grant agreement are in violation of any of the certifications set forth above.

17.2 Audit Requirements

17.2.1 If the Grantee expends total federal assistance of \$1,000,000 or more per year, the Grantee agrees to: a) obtain either a single audit or a program-specific audit made for the fiscal year in accordance with the terms of the Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended ([31 U.S. Code Chapter 75](#)) and [2 CFR § 200](#); and, b) to comply with the Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended ([31 U.S. Code Chapter 75](#)) and [2 CFR § 200](#).

Audits shall be made annually unless the Grantee is a state or local government that has, by January 1, 1987, a constitutional or statutory requirement for less frequent audits. For those governments, the federal cognizant agency shall permit biennial audits, covering both years, if the government so requests. It shall also honor requests for biennial audits by state or local governments that have an administrative policy calling for audits less frequent than annual, but only audits prior to 1987 or administrative policies in place prior to January 1, 1987.

17.2.2 The audit shall be made by an independent auditor. An independent auditor is a state or local government auditor or a public accountant who meets the independence standards specified in the General Accounting Office's "Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions."

17.2.3 The audit report shall state that the audit was performed in accordance with the provisions of [2 CFR § 200](#).

The reporting requirements for audit reports shall be in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) audit guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units," issued in 1986. The Federal Government has approved the use of the audit guide.

In addition to the audit report, the Grantee shall provide comments on the findings and recommendations in the report, including a plan for corrective action taken or planned and comments on the status of corrective action taken on prior findings. If corrective action is not necessary, a statement describing the reason it is not should accompany the audit report.

17.2.4 The Grantee agrees that the grantor, the Legislative Auditor, the State Auditor, and any independent auditor designated by the grantor shall have such access to Grantee's records and financial statements as may be necessary for the grantor to comply with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1984, as amended ([31 U.S. Code Chapter 75](#)) and [2 CFR § 200](#).

17.2.5 Grantees of federal financial assistance from subrecipients are also required to comply with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1984, as amended ([31 U.S. Code Chapter 75](#)) and [2 CFR § 200](#).

17.2.6 The Statement of Expenditures form can be used for the schedule of federal assistance.

17.2.7 The Grantee agrees to retain documentation to support the schedule of federal assistance for at least four years.

17.2.8 Grantee agrees to file required audit reports within nine months of Grantee's fiscal year end. Recipients of more than \$1,000,000 in federal funds are required under [2 CFR § 200](#) to submit one copy of the audit report within 30 days after issuance to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse at the following address: www.fac.gov.

17.3 Drug Free Workplace. Grantee agrees to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, as implemented at [34 CFR Part 85, Subpart F](#).

17.4 Equal Employment Opportunity. Grantee agrees to comply with the Executive Order 11246 "Equal Employment Opportunity" as amended by Executive Order 11375 and supplemented by regulations at [41 CFR Part 60](#).

17.5 Cost Principles. Grantee agrees to comply with the provisions of [2 CFR § 200](#), commonly referred to as the Uniform Guidance, regarding cost principles for administration of individual grant project agreements.

17.6 Rights to Inventions – Experimental, Developmental or Research Work. Grantee agrees to comply with [37 CFR, Part 401](#), "Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements" and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

17.7 Clean Air Act. Grantee agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). Violations shall be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

17.8 No Conflict of Interest. Grantee will notify MDH when they become aware of any actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest as it related to this Master Grant Agreement or individual grant project agreements.

17.9 Telecommunications Certification. By signing this Master Grant Agreement, Grantee certifies that, consistent with [2 CFR § 200.216](#), and Section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, [Pub. L. 115-232](#) (Aug. 13, 2018), Grantee will not use any funding covered by

individual grant project agreements to procure, obtain, or to extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain “covered telecommunications equipment or services” (as defined in Section 889 of the Act). Grantee will include this certification as a flow down clause in any contracts related to individual grant project agreements.

18. MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

An applicant, recipient, or subrecipient of funding under an individual grant project agreement must promptly disclose whenever, in connection with the individual grant project agreement (including any activities or subawards thereunder), it has credible evidence of the commission of a violation of criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in Title 18 of the United States Code or [Minnesota Statutes, chapter 609](#), or a violation of the civil False Claims Act ([31 U.S.C. 3729–3733](#)) or [Minn. Stat. § 609.465](#) (prohibiting the presentation of false claims to a public officer or body). The disclosure must be made in writing to the Federal agency (if applicable), the Federal agency’s Office of Inspector General (if applicable), and MDH. Applicants, recipients, and subrecipients are also required to report matters related to recipient integrity and performance in accordance with [Appendix XII of 2 CFR § 200](#). Failure to make required disclosures can result in any of the remedies described in [2 CFR § 200.339](#). (See also [2 CFR part 180](#), [31 U.S.C. 3321](#), and [41 U.S.C. 2313](#).)

19. WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS

An employee of a recipient or subrecipient must not be discharged, demoted, or otherwise discriminated against as a reprisal for disclosing to a representative of MDH or a person or body described in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\) of 41 U.S.C. 4712](#) information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a Federal or state contract or grant, a gross waste of Federal or state funds, an abuse of authority relating to a Federal or state contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a Federal or state contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or grant. The recipient and subrecipient must inform their employees in writing of employee whistleblower rights and protections under [41 U.S.C. 4712](#) and [Minn. Stat. §§ 15C.145](#) and [181.932](#)-935. See statutory requirements for whistleblower protections at [10 U.S.C. 4701](#), [41 U.S.C. 4712](#), [41 U.S.C. 4304](#), and [10 U.S.C. 4310](#).

20. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES

20.1 MDH’s Authorized Representative. The MDH’S Authorized Representative for purposes of administering this Master Grant Agreement is DeeAnn Finley, Planning Director State, Community Health Division, PO Box 64975, St. Paul, MN 55164, (651) 201-4551, deeann.finley@state.mn.us or their successor.

20.2 Grantee’s Authorized Representative. Grantee’s Authorized Representative is Diane Holmgren, Interim CHS Administrator, 90 West Plato Blvd., Ste. 200, Saint Paul, MN 55107, 651-266-1221, diane.holmgren@co.ramsey.mn.us, or their successor. Grantee’s Authorized Representative has full authority to represent Grantee in fulfillment of the terms, conditions, and requirements of this Master Grant Agreement. If Grantee selects a new Authorized Representative, Grantee must immediately notify MDH’s Authorized Representative in writing (i.e., email, mail).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this master grant agreement to be duly executed intending to be bound thereby.

APPROVED:

1. GRANTEE:

GRANTEE certifies that the appropriate person(s) have executed this Master Grant Agreement on behalf of the Grantee as required by applicable articles, by-laws, resolutions, or ordinances.

By (authorized signature)
Title:
Date:

By (authorized signature)
Title:
Date:

By (authorized signature)
Title:
Date:

By (authorized signature)
Title:
Date:

2. STATE AGENCY:

Master Grant Agreement approval as required by Minnesota Statutes §§16A.15 and 16C.05.

By (authorized signature)
Title:
Date:

Exhibit A

COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD DATA SHARING AGREEMENT

This Data Sharing Agreement is between the Minnesota Department of Health (“MDH”) and St. Paul Ramsey County Community Health Board, referred to hereinafter as the “Grantee.” This data sharing agreement is **limited to the data described in this agreement.**

Description of data

The MDH will provide preliminary vital event data in a weekly (or at an agreed upon statewide frequency) birth data file to Grantee that includes data from vital records for in-state vital events. Upon request, the MDH will provide preliminary vital event data in birth, and death data files to Grantee that include data from Minnesota vital records or out-of-state vital events for Minnesota residents or both. The files contain public data, confidential data, private health data, and data from out-of-state birth and death records.

On an annual basis, upon request, the MDH will release final birth and death data files to Grantee that include data from vital records for both-in-state vital events and out-of-state vital events for Minnesota residents and occurrences. These files contain public data, confidential data, private health data, and data for out-of-state birth and death records.

Data available for out-of-state births and deaths to Minnesota residents is limited to the data elements shared by the sending jurisdiction. The MDH will provide data from out-of-state birth and death records to Grantee to the extent that the data is available.

Minnesota Statutes, sections 144.215 and 144.221, authorize MDH to collect information on birth and death events occurring within Minnesota. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 144.225, certain birth record data is not public and death record data is public.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 144.225 authorizes MDH to disclose nonpublic data from Minnesota birth records, including the name and address of a mother and the child's date of birth to the county social services, tribal health department, or public health member of a family services collaborative for purposes of providing services under a family services or community based collaborative (as defined by Minnesota Statutes Section 124D.23); and health data associated with birth registration which identifies a mother or child at high risk for serious disease, disability, or developmental delay to assure access to appropriate health, social, or educational services to a tribal health department or community health board (as defined in section 145A.02, subdivision 5).

The MDH receives out-of-state birth and death record data on Minnesota residents pursuant to the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) Inter-Jurisdictional Data Exchange (IJE) Agreement for 2021-2025 and other future agreements to follow. The IJE classifies individually identifiable data as confidential and authorizes data sharing with local public health agencies for certain purposes. Before any data sharing occurs, MDH and

local agencies must enter into a written agreement with specific terms and restrictions on data handling, storage, and use.

Upon execution of this agreement, MDH shall provide Grantee with the weekly birth and death data for the years 2025-2029. In addition, MDH shall provide Grantee with the 2025-2028 final data sets annually. MDH shall provide Grantee with all data sets, as outlined in **Attachment A**.

The MDH shall fulfill customized data requests as needed, providing reports that will contain a de-identified dataset. If further analyses are needed, the requester and MDH shall meet to discuss feasibility and scope. The MDH shall proceed with providing the information if both parties reach an agreement. Customized data requests can be made to:

HEALTH.HealthStats@state.mn.us.

Data not included

This agreement only pertains to data described in Attachment A of this exhibit. It does not include:

- Fetal Death Record data for Minnesota and out-of-state fetal death events.
- Data from records of marriage and/or divorce.
- Data from records of induced termination of pregnancy (ITOP).
- Data from the Minnesota Father's Adoption Registry.
- Data from out-of-state birth and death records that is not part of a Minnesota vital record dataset for the same event.

At this time, any data from MDH not referenced in Attachment A is outside the scope of this agreement.

Use of data

CHBs have a need to enhance their capacity to support data, epidemiology assessment and planning efforts. Additionally, CHBs/LHDs need access to vital records birth and death data (excluding fetal death) to address the multifaceted health, developmental, educational, and family-related needs of children and youth, and provide follow-up care and services.

Areas of data support include collecting, securely storing, analyzing, summarizing data, and using data for decision-making across public health areas of responsibility. Birth and death records are vital in public health decision-making efforts and Grantee will use vital records data and vital statistics to assist in better understanding natality and mortality trends for their respective county. Examples of this work may include comprehensive analysis of key rates, life expectancy, and access to prenatal care, the development of reports and dashboard, and coaching on how to interpret vital statistics data.

Local public health agencies will use statewide data for various analyses, that may differ from the methods and purposes mentioned above, tailored to their specific needs, primarily focusing on statewide trends, and conducting linkages.

Grantee will use vital records birth data to address the multifaceted health, developmental, educational, and family-related needs of children and youth, and provide follow-up care and services. In addition, the data will support the implementation of a comprehensive planning process involving all community sectors, facilitating the identification of local needs and the evaluation of existing programs. Furthermore, it will aid in integrating service funding sources to optimize access for children and families, coordinating services to streamline procedures, prioritizing family-centered approaches, and identifying and addressing institutional barriers to service coordination.

Grantee is not conducting any health-related research activities that would require an approval by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). If Grantee wishes to conduct any health-related research activities using any data provided to Grantee by MDH pursuant to this agreement, Grantee must first get approval from MDH's Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Authorities

Data used for purposes other than the purposes described in this agreement or data not included in this agreement must first be authorized in writing by the MDH and jurisdiction of occurrence. In addition, Grantee's use of the data must comply with the Local Public Health Act (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 145A), the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13), the IJE agreement, and all other applicable laws, regulations, and agreements. To the extent that any data are classified as not public, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 13.02, subdivision 8a, MDH is authorized to share data with Grantee under this Agreement to:

- Conduct studies and investigations, collect, and analyze health and vital data, and identify and describe health problems under Minnesota Statutes, section 144.05;
- Coordinate and integrate local, state, and federal programs and services affecting the public's health under Minnesota Statutes, section 144.05;
- Continually assess and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of health service systems and public health programming efforts in the state, under Minnesota Statutes, section 144.05;
- Perform health research that requires access to confidential and private birth data, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 144.225, subdivision 4;
- Enter into contractual agreements with any public entity for the provision of statutorily prescribed public health services under Minnesota Statutes, section 144.0742;
- Waive the fee under Minnesota Statutes, Rule 4601.0400 for a birth or death data report used for the purposes stated in this agreement.

Specific Restrictions of Use of Out-of-State Data

MDH receives out-of-state vital event data for Minnesota residents from the jurisdictions of occurrence. These birth and death data are received by MDH and designated as confidential under the NAPHSIS IJE Agreement for 2021-2025 and other future agreements to follow. Pursuant

to the IJE agreement, MDH is permitted to re-release these data to local public health agencies for the support of public health programs or for Health Research.

MDH will re-release data files received under the IJE agreement to Grantee, subject to the following terms and conditions:

- The data received can be used by Grantee for statistical analysis provided that no personally identifiable information is released by Grantee.
- The data received cannot be used by Grantee for any purpose other than Health Research unless Grantee defines specifically how that data will be used and the MDH approves of its use. Health Research, for purposes of this section, means a systematic study to gain information and understanding about health with the goal of finding ways to improve human health. Such study shall conform to or be conducted in accordance with generally accepted scientific standards or principles and be designed to develop or contribute to generalizable scientific knowledge.
- Any Health Research done by Grantee with the out-of-state data must be approved by the Minnesota Department of Health's Institutional Review Board (IRB).
- Vital event data received for Health Research is deemed confidential and personally identifiable information may not be released by Grantee. Specific procedures for responding to external data requests are described in the Government Data Practices section, below. Out-of-state data may only be shared or published (i.e., research findings) in an aggregate, de-identified form.
- The data files received by Grantee must be stored and transferred on a secure network.
- The data files received by Grantee must be destroyed according to MDH's record retention and confidential records destruction policies.
- Grantee is prohibited from releasing or re-releasing individual level out-of-state data provided by MDH. Use of out-of-state data will only be shared or published in aggregate form.
- Grantee is prohibited from doing any follow-back or follow-up investigations.
- MDH will determine and define the destination path of the files.
- Grantee must notify MDH within 24 hours of discovery of any security breach of data received under this agreement.

Method of data access or transfer

MDH will generate and transfer the birth and death data files securely using an efficient mechanism that is agreeable to both the MDH and data recipient. The transfer method and frequency is subject to change as technology advances and MDH modernizes its data exchange processes.

Data privacy and security

Storing the birth and death data file or files generated from this data on a personal computer is prohibited. The data file and files generated from this data must be stored on the Grantee's secured server to ensure data integrity and confidentiality. If there are changes to the data security protocol or a data security incident, the Grantee will report this immediately to the MDH's Institutional Review Board (IRB) and MDH.

Destruction of data

Grantee shall permanently delete record level data files but may retain any summary data generated from them or summary data provided by MDH. This shall be done within five years of receiving each record level file, including out-of-state data. Electronic and paper hard copies that contain record-level data from the original files must be permanently deleted or shredded and disposed of by a professional, licensed document disposal company. Grantee shall certify to the MDH Authorized Representative the fact and date of destruction of all record level data.

Government Data Practices

Grantee and MDH must comply with the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act and all other applicable laws and regulations as they apply to all data provided by MDH under this Agreement. The civil remedies of Minn. Stat. § 13.08, "Civil Remedies" apply to Grantee and MDH.

If Grantee receives a request to release the data provided by MDH under this Agreement, Grantee must immediately notify MDH. MDH will give Grantee instructions concerning the release of data of the requesting party before the data are released. MDH's response to the request must comply with the applicable law.

Attachment A: Data Elements and Specifications

Birth Data Elements:

Record Type: Instate/Out-of-state

State file number

Record designated as public

Date filed

Child's full name

Child's date of birth

Child's sex

Birth facility (name, id, country, state, city, address, zip code)

Place of birth type

Parents' full name (includes mother's full maiden name)

Parents' date/time of birth

Parents' age

Parents' birthplace

Parents' address

Parents' education

Parents' race/ethnicity

All geographical variables

Attendant's name, title, address

Child's medical information

- Infant transferred to facility, birth weight, gestational age, apgar score, infant breastfed, hepatitis B/immune globulin vaccine, plurality, birth order, infant alive at time of filing/disposition
- Abnormal conditions
- Congenital anomalies

Mother's medical information

- Mother transferred for maternal medical or fetal indications for delivery, WIC received, drug use, principal source of payment, cigarette use, marital status
- Risk factors
- Characteristics of labor
- Infection present/treated
- Onset of labor
- Method of delivery
- Prenatal information (includes height, weight, date of last menses)
- Prenatal obstetric procedures

- Previous pregnancy (includes live births and outcomes) information
- Maternal morbidity

Death Data Elements:

State file number

Date filed

Decedent's full name

Decedent's maiden name

Decedent's sex

Decedent's age

Decedent's date/time of death

Decedent's date of birth

Decedent's place of birth

Decedent's occupation

Decedent's industry

Decedent's residence address

Decedent's place of death (facility, country, state, city, county, zip code)

Decedent's race/ethnicity

Decedent's marital status

Decedent's education

Decedent's veteran status

Decedent's cause and manner of death

Injury information

ICD-10 and race/ethnicity codes

Tobacco contributed to death

Autopsy Results

Disposition

Medical certifier's name, license number, title, address

Spouse/parents/informants information

Funeral directors name

Funeral home information

All geographical variables



Board of Commissioners

Request for Board Action

15 West Kellogg Blvd.
Saint Paul, MN 55102
651-266-9200

Item Number: 2024-623

Meeting Date: 12/3/2024

Sponsor: Safety and Justice

Title

Ramsey County Sheriff Operational Staffing Study Proposal

Recommendation

For information and discussion only.

Background and Rationale

The Office of Safety and Justice is seeking proposals from a qualified consultants with experience working on national-level law enforcement issues with local police organizations and county sheriff's offices. The selected consultant will conduct a comprehensive operational study to review the Ramsey County Sheriff's Office operations, policies, procedures, staffing needs, organizational and leadership structures. The proposal will also include the staffing needs of the Adult Detention Center to ensure compliance with state mandated requirements. The results of the study will guide the Sheriff's Office pursuit to modernize operations and staffing which will result in creating efficiencies that will lead to enhancing the safety of all of Ramsey County community members.

Attachments

1. Operational Staffing Study Presentation



Ramsey County Sheriff Office Operational Staffing Study



Ramsey County Sheriff Office's Budget

- Over the past few years, the County has leveraged a variety of strategies to support the Ramsey County Sheriff's Office (RCAO) to manage their budget.
- High level budgetary oversight adopted in 2023.
- Collaboration between RCSO, Central Finance, and the Safety and Justice Service Team (SJST) have strengthened.
- Leveraged outside contractor who has helped to develop a forecasting process using a mutually agreed-upon data set, enabling teams to focus on resolving funding challenges.

2024 Budget Pressures

- On-going budget pressures have continued.
- RCSO has been able to meet Revenue, it is projected to be \$10 million in 2024, a 9% increase over the adjusted budget. Through early November 2024, RCSO has collected 77% of the estimated revenue for this year, a higher percentage than was collected at this time in recent years.
- Request for Board Action December 17, 2024, to reconcile RCSO budget shortfall.
- 2024 Pressure Areas:
 - Technology
 - Food
 - Salaries, primarily overtime

Staffing

- For 2024, overtime expenditures are projected to be \$4.7 million, or \$2.2 million over the adjusted budget.
- These expenditures are trending 37% higher than in FY 2023. A shift in use of temporary and intermittent salaries to overtime, as compensation tools, is reflected this projection.
- Difficulty hiring during the first part of the year, due to wage competition in surrounding communities, is assumed to be contributing to continued vacancies and drives the need for overtime as well.
- Overtime pressures are not unique to Ramsey County.

Opportunity – Operational Staffing Study

- Looking ahead, there is an opportunity to better understand ongoing staffing needs through an Operational Staffing Study.
- Study will provide review the Ramsey County Sheriff's Office operations, policies, procedures, staffing needs, organizational and leadership structures.
- This work will also include the staffing needs of the Adult Detention Center to ensure compliance with state mandated requirements and safety considerations.
- The results of the study will guide the Sheriff's Office pursuit to modernize operations and staffing which will result in creating efficiencies that will lead to enhancing the safety of all of Ramsey County community members.

Next Steps

- December 17, 2024: Request for Board Action (RBA) to reconcile RCSO's 2024 budget.
- Early 2025, RBA to implement an Operational Staffing Study in an amount not to exceed \$150,000.
- Continued partnership and collaboration between RCSO, Office of Safety and Justice, and Central Finance to continue to proactively monitor and forecast RCSO's budget monthly.