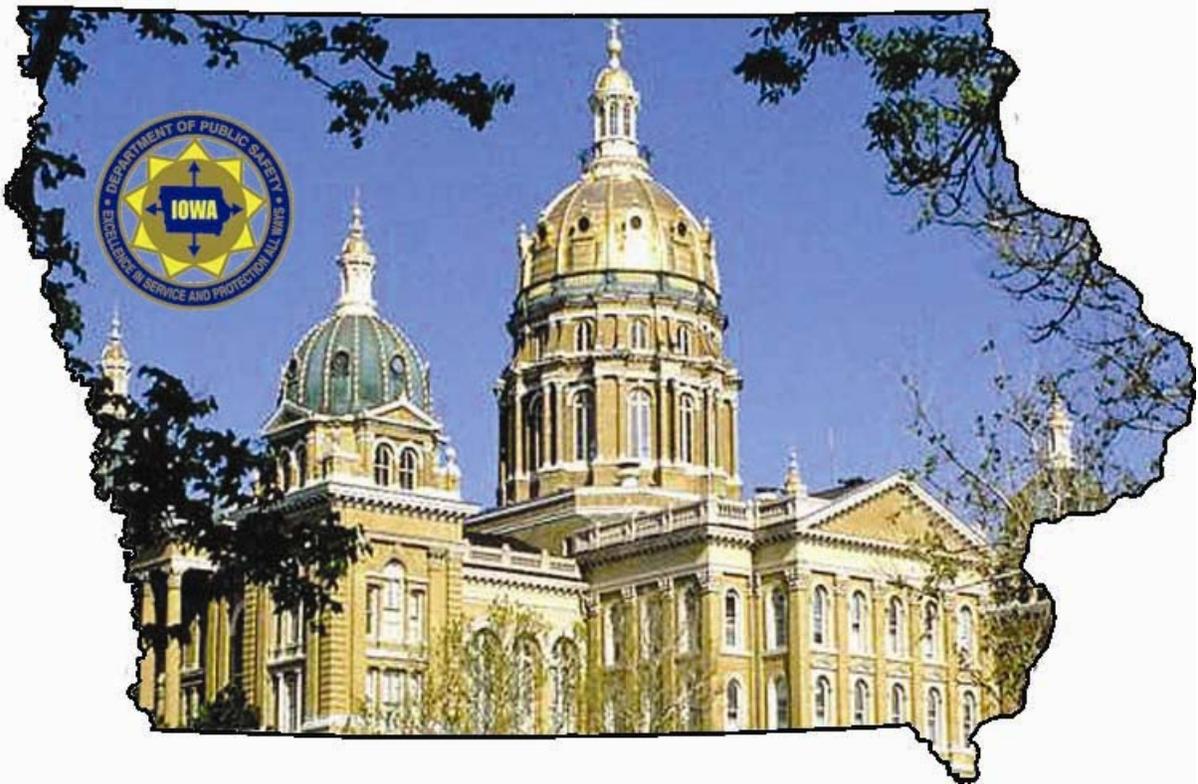


# Iowa Department of Public Safety



July 1, 2005—June 30, 2006  
Annual Report

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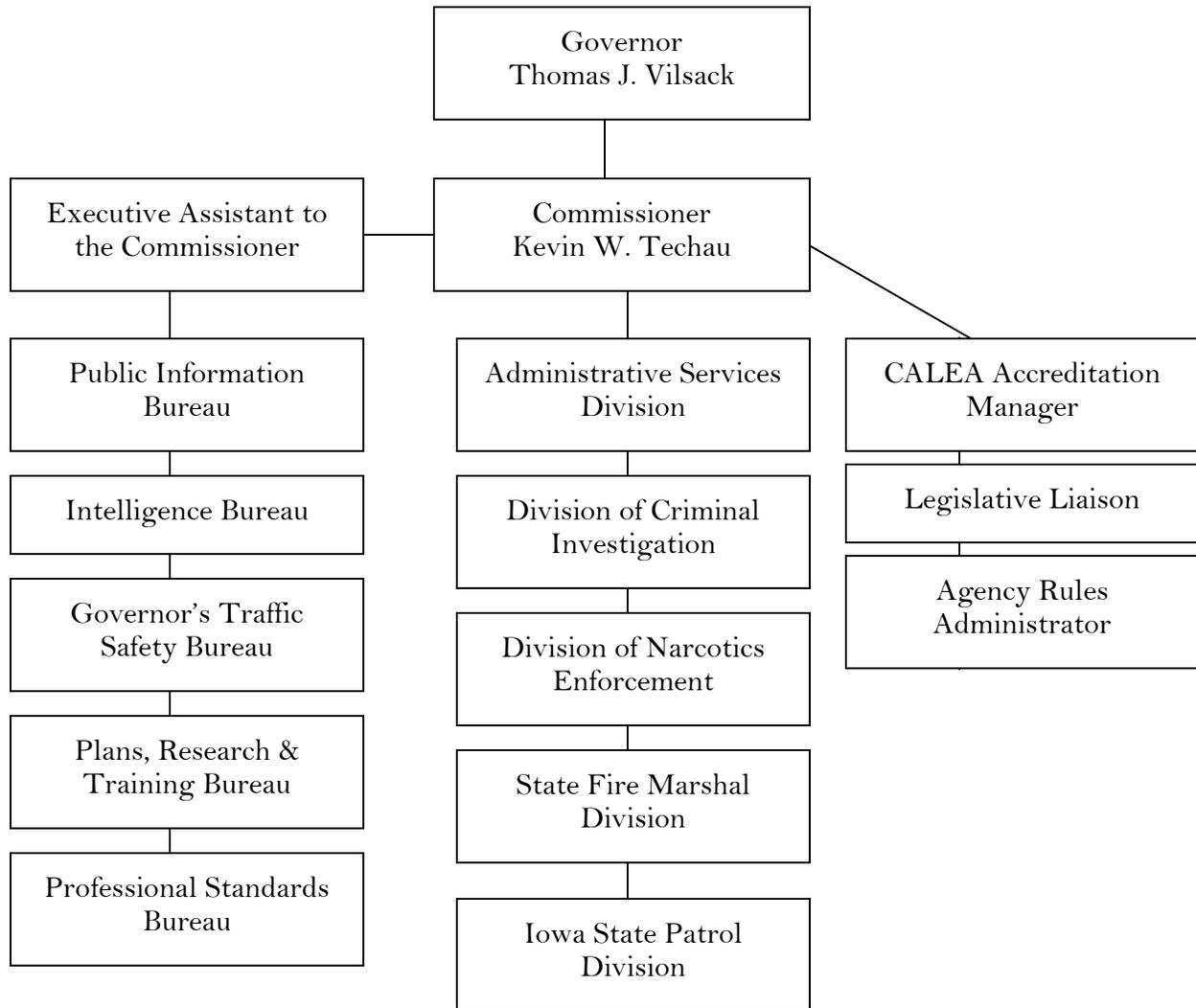
# Introduction

The Iowa Department of Public Safety is proud of the integrity, dedication and leadership of its 902 employees, people who form an integral part of Iowa's law enforcement.





# Table of Organization





## Vision, Values & Mission

### **OUR VISION:**

Iowa will be a safe and secure place to live, work, and enjoy life.

### **OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES & CORE VALUES:**

- Efficiency
- Integrity
- Service
- Professionalism
- Customer Focus
- Long-Range Thinking
- Collaborative Leadership
- Employee Participation
- Data-Based Decisions
- Continuous Improvement
- Results Orientation
- Quality
- Leadership-External & Internal

### **OUR MISSION:**

“In partnership with the people of Iowa, with professionalism, pride, and integrity, provide services for all people promoting public safety and enhancing the quality of life.”



# General Fund Appropriations

**Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Reported of General Fund Appropriations  
Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2006</b>
Administrative Services	\$ 3,073,274	\$ 3,591,874
Criminal Investigation	\$ 14,208,510	\$ 16,261,477
Crime Lab Equipment		\$ 342,000
Undercover Funds	\$ 123,343	\$ 123,343
Narcotics Enforcement	\$ 3,930,089	\$ 4,896,396
State Fire Marshal	\$ 2,281,998	\$ 2,321,122
Iowa State Patrol	\$ 42,517,133	\$ 43,735,918
Sick Leave Payout	\$ 316,179	\$ 316,179
Capitol Bldg Security *		\$ 775,000
Fire Fighter Training	\$ 559,587	\$ 699,587
Fire Service Training Bureau	\$ 638,021	\$ 675,820
	<b>\$ 67,648,134</b>	<b>\$ 73,738,716</b>

\* This funding was provided from non-general fund sources in prior years.



## Commissioner's Office



The Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) has a history of dedication and service to the citizens of Iowa and those who visit our state. Since it was first established in 1939, DPS has been the chief law enforcement agency in the State of Iowa. DPS is headquartered in Des Moines, Iowa in the Wallace State Office Building on the Capitol Complex, along with a statewide presence.

DPS is currently divided into five (5) divisions:

- Administrative Services
- Criminal Investigation
- Iowa State Patrol
- Narcotics Enforcement
- State Fire Marshal

The Commissioner's Office is comprised of five (5) bureaus that provide assistance and support to the divisions and other law enforcement and fire service agencies. They are:

- Governor's Traffic Safety
- Intelligence
- Plans, Research & Training
- Professional Standards
- Public Information

### COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Kevin W. Techau was appointed Commissioner of the Iowa Department of Public Safety by Governor Thomas J. Vilsack in February 2002. He is the 19th person to serve as Commissioner of Public Safety since its inception in 1939. Prior to his appointment, Techau served as the Director of the Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals. He also served as an assistant Federal Public Defender and has also been in private practice with the Grefe and Sidney Law firm in Des Moines.

Commissioner Techau is a graduate of the University of Iowa College Business and the University's College of Law. After graduation, he spent seven (7) years on active duty with the United States Air Force including two (2) tours in Europe. Since leaving active duty, Techau has served the Iowa Air National Guard, where he is currently a Lieutenant Colonel with the 132nd Fighter Wing, in Des Moines after having previously served with the 185th Fighter Wing, Sioux City, Iowa.

## Executive Assistant to the Commissioner



Larry Sauer began his career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1977 as a Trooper in the Iowa State Patrol Division. As a Trooper, he was a member of the first Technical Accident Investigators class, assisted with EMS Instruction and was a Defensive Tactics Instructor.

In 1989, he transferred to the Division of Criminal Investigation where he worked in both the General Criminal and Intelligence units in Zone 2. In 1997, Sauer became the Assistant Director of the Internal Affairs Bureau, now known as the Professional Standards Bureau. In January 2000, he was promoted to Special Agent In Charge and became the Director of the Professional Standards Bureau. Sauer remained in this position until his appointment to Executive Assistant to the Commissioner in July 2001.

## Legislative Liaison



Ross Loder began his career with the Department of Public Safety in April 2005, when he assumed the position of Legislative Liaison.

Prior to joining the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Ross served as a Deputy Director of the Tennessee Municipal League since 2001, a non-profit association of Tennessee's town and cities similar to the Iowa League of Cities. Ross first joined the Tennessee Municipal League staff in 1999 as Research Director. Throughout his tenure at the Tennessee Municipal League, Ross was involved in numerous legislative initiatives related to law enforcement, fire protection, codes enforcement, emergency management, and

emergency communications.

Prior to joining the Tennessee Municipal League, Ross served for three years as Senior Research Associate with the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, an independent research agency that advises the state legislature and others on a broad array of complex policy problems involving state, county, city and special purpose governments.

Ross received his Masters of Public Policy degree from Vanderbilt University and his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Missouri, where he majored in Political Science and Sociology.

## Agency Rules Administrator



Michael Coveyou began his career with the Department of Public Safety in January 1979, when he was appointed as a Program Planner in the Research and Development Bureau. Prior to that time, he had worked as an Operations and Program Planner Analyst for the City of Des Moines and had been an Instructor of Statistics and Political Science at Iowa State University. Mike holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Rochester. Both degrees are in Political Science.

Mike has been Agency Rules Administrator, responsible for all administrative rulemaking by the Department, since 1987, and is also responsible for strategic and performance planning for the Department. He serves as the Department's Regulatory Assistance Coordinator, providing advice and guidance to individuals, businesses and governments to identify regulatory requirements and assist with compliance. Web site: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/admrule/index.shtml> or <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/regassist/index.shtml>

## CALEA Accreditation Manager



Jim Wachuta began his career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in November 2005, when he assumed the newly created position of CALEA Accreditation Manager.

In 2005, under the Iowa Excellence program, the Department received approval and made a commitment to seek CALEA

accreditation, recognized internationally as the standard for excellence for law enforcement agencies. CALEA is an acronym for Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. As the CALEA Accreditation Manager, Jim has the responsibility of successfully guiding the Department through the accreditation process.

Prior to joining the Department of Public Safety, Jim served as a career federal law enforcement officer for over 31 years, 21 of those in supervisory and management positions, in Chicago, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; and Washington, D.C. He attained his Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Wisconsin—Platteville and did post graduate course work in Organizational Re-engineering at Marymount University, Arlington, Virginia. In December 2004, Jim retired from the position of U.S. Postal Inspector In Charge, Headquarters Group 2—Mail Theft, Violent Crimes, and Narcotics Investigations, Washington, D.C. and returned to Des Moines.

## Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau



The Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (GTSB) is directed by J. Michael Laski, Bureau Chief. Mike has served as the Bureau Chief of the GTSB since 1986. He is currently an Executive Board member of the Governors Highway Safety Association (GHSA). In past years, he has represented Region 7 (Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa) as a GHSA Executive Board member, served as the Chair of the Law Enforcement and Engineering Committee and as Vice-Chair of the GHSA (2001-2002) and Treasurer (2004-2005). Mike represents the Department of Public Safety as a member of the Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan Executive Committee. He has also served the Iowa Department of Public Safety as the Director of the Research and Development Bureau and as the Legislative Liaison. Mike has a Bachelor of Science (Political Science) and Master of Arts (Urban Affairs) degrees from St. Louis University.

The GTSB is responsible for administering federally funded highway safety programs in Iowa. The Bureau's primary goal is the reduction of death and injury on the state's streets and highways. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), a branch of the United States Department of Transportation, administers grant funds, which the GTSB applies for. Funds from successful grant applications are distributed to agencies within Iowa. Nine

priority funding areas have been established: alcohol/impaired driving, occupant protection, speed, police traffic services, roadway safety, motorcycle safety, pedestrian/bicycle safety, emergency medical services and traffic records. During the past five years, the Bureau has funded activities in all nine of these areas with current funding in seven areas. While all 50 states receive basic highway safety funds, all other funding sources are available on a competitive basis. For example, Iowa qualifies for occupant protection monies because our statewide seat belt use rate has exceeded 85% for each of the past two years.

In total, the GTSB administers nearly \$6 million in highway safety funds. It partners with nearly 250 local law enforcement agencies and the Iowa State Patrol including police departments and sheriffs' offices in 90 of Iowa's 99 counties as well as public safety departments at all three of our state universities. The Bureau provides judicial training and counsel through the State Court Administrator's Office and the Iowa Attorney General's Office, Prosecuting Attorney Training Coordinator and traffic safety training for law enforcement through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. Significant child passenger safety activities are conducted with the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services and traffic records and roadway safety activities with the Iowa Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division and Office of Traffic and Safety.

The GTSB has continued to achieve success in Fiscal Year 2006. During calendar year 2005, Iowa experienced a second consecutive year of record low alcohol/impaired driving fatalities with 88 such deaths. In 2004, Iowa recorded 78 alcohol/impaired driving traffic fatalities, well below the previous all-time low of 112 set in 2000. Diligent enforcement, led by the Iowa State Patrol, along with strong public education and information campaigns and one of the best Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) programs in the United States, helped Iowa be a national leader in the battle against impaired driving. Fair, but strong impaired driving laws, including enactment of a .08 BAC (blood alcohol content) in July of 2003, also played a key part in the state's success. Iowa currently has the second lowest percentage of alcohol-related fatalities in the United States, trailing only Utah, and the third lowest alcohol-related fatality rate, behind only Utah and Minnesota.



Iowa's traffic fatality total did increase in 2005 with 450 traffic deaths, up from 388 in 2004 when the state achieved a 59-year low. However, despite the

increase, our fatality rate of 1.4 per hundred million VMT remained below the national average of 1.5. Iowa also made progress in safety belt usage, reaching an all-time high of 89%. Iowa currently ranks second among the 12 states in the greater Midwest and 11th best in the nation in this category. The Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau also achieved two other recognitions of note. Thanks to the outstanding work of the GTSB's Administrative Assistant Sandy Bennett, she received the Golden Dome Award for DPS Employee of the Year. An 18 year veteran of the Bureau, Sandy's management and organizational skills, along with those of Financial Manager Shelley DeForest, enable the Bureau to manage 350 highway safety contracts and a full compliment of informational and support services in a timely and seamless manner, allowing Director Laski and other GTSB staff to complete their jobs in an effective and professional manner. Shelley DeForest was presented with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's highest honor in 2006, their Public Service Award. They recognized Shelley's exemplary financial leadership and Grant Tracking management within the State of Iowa and outstanding efforts and initiative in strengthening the financial management systems in the Central Region and the United States. Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/gtsb/index.shtml>

## Intelligence Bureau



The Intelligence Bureau is overseen by Russell M. Porter, Bureau Chief. Russ became a police officer in 1978, joining the Department's Division of Criminal Investigation in 1982. In 1984, he was assigned to Intelligence, participated in the first Iowa Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (LEIN) school, and later became the State LEIN Coordinator. Russ was awarded the Master of Public Administration degree from Drake University (1993), and is now a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nebraska in Omaha. Assistant Director Porter serves in leadership positions and participates in many national and international law enforcement intelligence initiatives and programs, including the national Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council, which oversees implementation of the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan; the Global Intelligence Working Group; the U.S. Department of Justice Intelligence Coordinating Council; the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU); and the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA).

The Intelligence Bureau provides its services to the local, state, and federal law enforcement community. These services, in turn, help law enforcement agencies

keep the public safe. Services provided by the Intelligence Bureau include information and analytical services; the collection, networking, and dissemination capabilities of LEIN; and the support provided by the Counterdrug Program of the Iowa National Guard. The type of service provided by the Intelligence Bureau varies with the nature of the request. Requests may be as straightforward as positively identifying particular individuals when only incomplete information is initially available, or it might be as complicated as taking thousands of information items and organizing them in such a way that patterns can be detected. In essence, the personnel of the Intelligence Bureau collect, manage, and analyze information. These services help free-up an investigator's time, so the investigator can continue to focus on the case at hand. In addition to furthering an ongoing investigation, intelligence can also be used strategically by executives, to plan the allocation of resources.

The Intelligence Bureau has been designated with operational coordination responsibilities for the newly-created statewide intelligence fusion system, adding a Special Agent In Charge and field Special Agents during a prior fiscal year. This year, the Department continued to strengthen the Intelligence Bureau's information sharing capabilities with the acquisition of new equipment for field personnel. Analytical capabilities were also enhanced with the addition of two Counterdrug Intelligence Analysts from the Iowa National Guard Counterdrug Task Force; the development of a career ladder and additional positions for the intelligence analyst job series; information technology investments to enhance information sharing and analysis capabilities; and an emphasis in intelligence-led policing strategies. All of this work is performed in cooperation with the LEIN program and its members, as well as with other law enforcement, public safety, homeland security, and private sector partners, resulting in an increase in the number of personnel trained, the amount of information shared, and in the prevention of crimes before they occur.

Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/intell/index.shtml>

## Plans, Research & Training Bureau



In August 2002, the Plans, Research and Training Bureau (PRTB) was formed. The PRTB is responsible for recruiting, hiring, and training all sworn DPS Peace Officers. The bureau's mission is to provide quality training, planning, research and support which will significantly prepare, enhance, and maintain effective and proficient sworn peace officers.

The PRTB is responsible for the Peace officer Applicant Process and the Basic Training Academy. The bureau is also responsible for the coordination of departmental in-service training for incumbent officers and maintenance of departmental training records. They also administer the physical fitness program, survival training, coordinate supervisor training in management and leadership, conduct promotional testing, develop and maintain updated departmental policies, and assists the Commissioner's office with grant writing, planning and research. The PRTB is staffed with three (3) sworn officers, including the Bureau Chief and two (2) civilian employees: The Peace Officer Applicant Coordinator and a Secretary II.

The Plans, Research & Training Bureau is overseen by Lieutenant Robert Hansen, Bureau Chief. Rob began his career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1987 as an Officer with the Capitol Police Division. In 1990, Rob was selected to transfer to the State Patrol Division. During his 13 year career with the State Patrol Division, Rob has served in District 7, Webster city and District 1, Adel. Rob also served on the State Patrol Tactical Team and Vehicle Theft Units. From January 2000 until July 2003, Rob served as the Public Information Officer for the State Patrol Division. In August 2003, Rob was asked to expand his role as Public Information Officer to the entire department. In November 2003, Rob transferred to the Plans, Research and Training Bureau. PRTB Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/prtb/index.shtml>

## Professional Standards Bureau



The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) is overseen by Special Agent In Charge Kevin Frampton, Bureau Chief. Kevin began his career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1978 as a Patrol Officer with the Capitol Security Division. In 1980, Kevin was promoted to Trooper with the State Patrol Division. In 1989, Kevin was promoted to Special Agent with the Division of Narcotics Enforcement. In 2001, Kevin was reassigned to the Professional Responsibility Bureau where he served as an Assistant Director. In December 2003, Special Agent Frampton was promoted to Special Agent In Charge and became the Bureau Chief of the Professional Standards Bureau.

PSB is the internal investigative unit for DPS. When a complaint is filed against one of the Department's employees PSB has the responsibility to oversee an

internal investigation to ensure that a thorough investigation is completed. The results of the investigation are then forwarded to the respective division representatives and the Commissioner's office for case disposition. PSB also conducts staff inspections of the Department's offices and reports its findings for recommendations to the Commissioner.

The Department of Public Safety takes pride in the integrity and professionalism of its employees. All allegations of employee misconduct are taken seriously. PSB is responsible for conducting thorough investigations of all allegations of employee misconduct. Members of PSB handle complaints by conducting fair, complete and impartial investigation of employee misconduct. In fiscal year 2006, there were 53 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 12 were sustained. PSB Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/psb/index.shtml>

## Public Information Bureau



The Public Information Bureau is directed by Special Agent In Charge James J. Saunders, Bureau Chief, Public Information Officer. SAC Saunders graduated from the Department of Public Safety's 13th Basic Academy on July 2, 1987. Following graduation, Jim was assigned as a State Trooper in the Iowa State Patrol Division in District 1, Des Moines until transferring to the Department's Division of Criminal Investigation, Des Moines Office in 1990.

In June 1997, Jim was assigned to the Department's Intelligence Bureau where he served as State Coordinator for the Iowa Law Enforcement Intelligence Network. In November 2003, Jim was promoted to the rank of Special Agent In Charge and appointed by Commissioner Kevin W. Techau as Bureau Chief of the Public Information Bureau. PIB Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commis/pib/index.shtml>

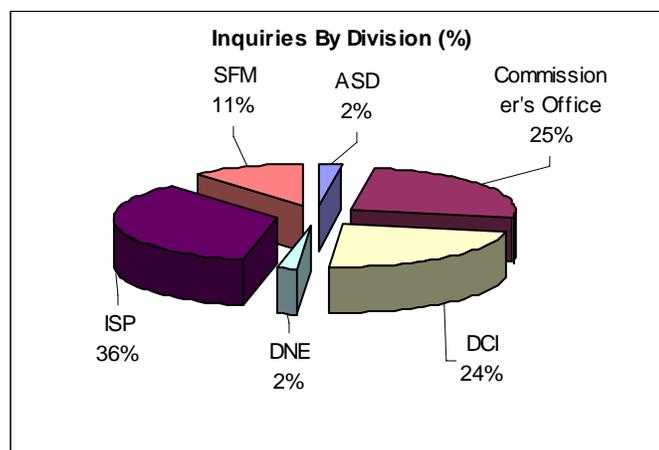
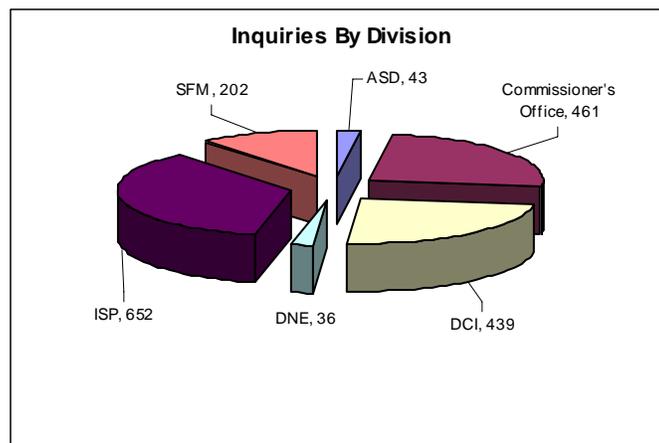
The Public Information Bureau is staffed with a Special Agent in Charge and an Information Specialist 2.

In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 153 monthly requests for information, the Public Information Bureau is responsible for:

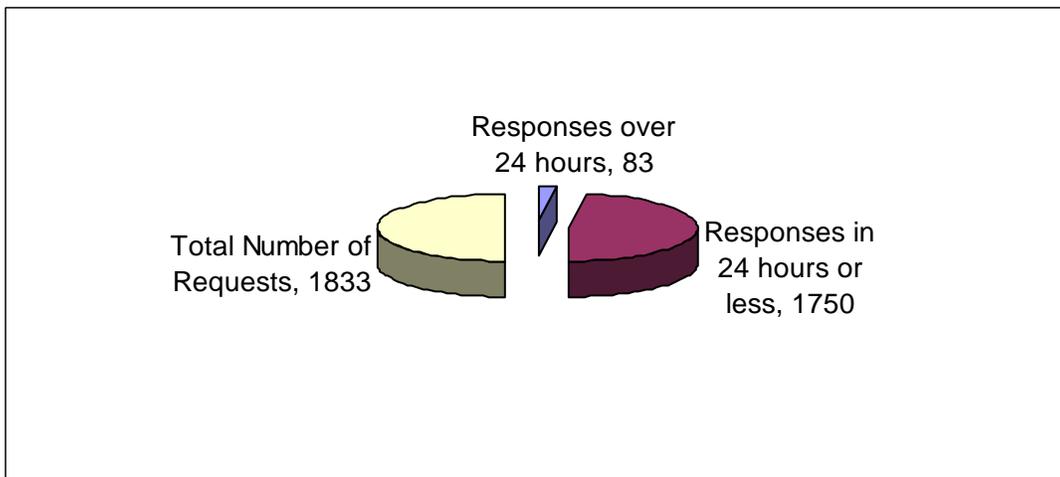
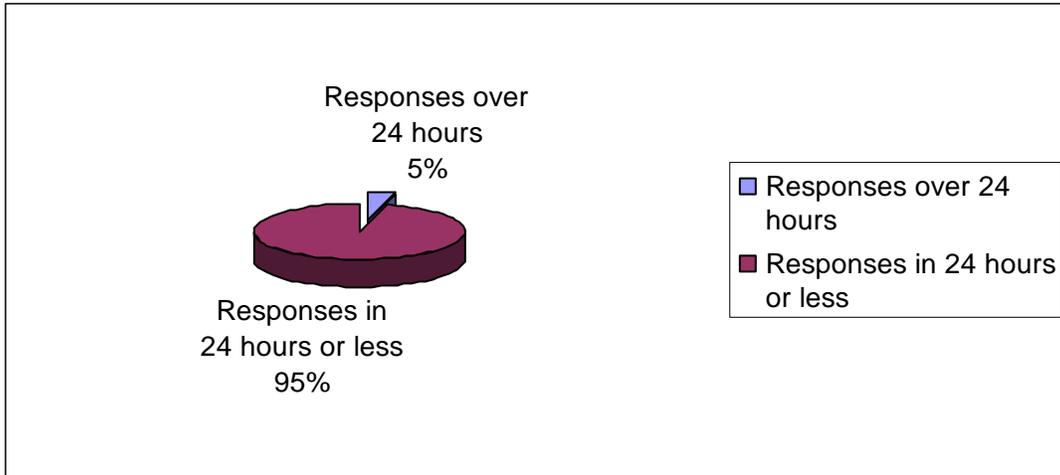
- Overseeing departmental media relations and public information, insuring all responses are in accordance with Iowa's Open Records Law

- Coordination of Press Conferences, Releases & Advisories relating to Department Activities
- Electronic Media, including the Department's World Wide Website, Extranet site and Intranet site
- Departmental Newsletter ("Communicator")
- Development and maintenance of effective communications resources within the Department
- Employee recognition including longevity certificates, retirement letters, and miscellaneous certificates
- Departmental promotions and special project coordination
- Awards Program coordination, including the Governor's Golden Dome Awards and the Sullivan Brothers Award of Valor
- Departmental Annual Report Preparation
- Departmental Announcements (new directors, special agents, etc.)

The Public Information Bureau processed 1,833 requests for information from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006. See graphs below for divisional breakdown of requests processed.



Ninety-five percent (95%) of the requests received by the Public Information Bureau were processed and completed within 24 hours of receiving the request. See graph below for breakdown.





## Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division is comprised of the Finance Bureau, Program Services Bureau, and the Technology Services Bureau. These bureaus provide support services to the Department of Public Safety, as well as services directly to criminal justice agencies statewide and to the citizens of Iowa.

### Director Dave Heuton



Dave Heuton was appointed as the Director of the Department's Administrative Services Division in February 2002.

Heuton's career with the State of Iowa began in August 1985, when he was hired as a Financial Analyst by the State Comptroller's Office, which became the Department of Management during the government re-organization in fiscal year 1987. His primary responsibilities in the Department of Management included preparation and presentation of the Governor's budget recommendations for various departments in state government, execution of budgets after enactment, and projections of the costs of salary increases for all state employees. Heuton joined the Department of Public Safety in September 1995, as the Bureau Chief of the Finance Bureau within the Administrative Services Division, a position he held until his appointment as Division Director. He has continued to be involved in the preparation and execution of the department's budget, as well as collective bargaining with the State Police Officer's Council (SPOC). Dave is a graduate of Storm Lake High School and a 1985 graduate of Iowa State University with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, with an emphasis in accounting.

### Technology Services Bureau

The Technology Services Bureau coordinates the computer-related needs by providing and maintaining the data and telecommunications infrastructure for the department. Data processing, office automation services and inter-system

communications are only a few of the services provided to department personnel. Technology Services supports a multi-vendor combination of computers. By the end of fiscal year 2006, 858 (mailboxes) departmental employees had access to the department's computer network maintained by Technology Services. There were over 2,413 calls for assistance to the computer help desk during fiscal year 2006.



## IOWA System

The IOWA System is a computer network that provides access to a wide variety of information for police departments, sheriff's offices, and other criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa. Such data includes wanted/missing persons, stolen vehicles and articles, protective orders, sex offenders, motor vehicle registration files, driver licenses, and criminal history. The network also provides a gateway to other states National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network (NLETS), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and other countries. Currently, 175 agencies in Iowa have IOWA System access with approximately 2,237 actual computer terminals. During fiscal year 2006, 55,949,580 messages were processed through the IOWA System.

In fiscal year 2006, the Technology Services Bureau completed a wide area network upgrade bringing all the transmission lines for the IOWA System from 56Kbs frame-relay to T-1 (1.5Mbs) dedicated bandwidth. In the process of accomplishing this task, the network was brought into compliance with the federal Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) security policy.

Individuals must be trained and certified to have access to the IOWA System. In fiscal year 2006, the Technology Services Bureau provided training to 1,662 individuals. Also in fiscal year 2006, a new on-line certification training and testing software package named NexTest was installed allowing users to certify electronically using an Internet web browser. An additional 1,435 users were certified via NexTest.

The IOWA System not only aids the criminal justice community as an enforcement tool, but also serves as an investigative tool. Data stored within the

IOWA System, as well as the various systems it is networked to, can be searched. These searches, known as off-line searches, are conducted by personnel in the Technology Services Bureau for law enforcement agencies.

The off-line search is a method by which computerized information can be obtained when not enough information is available to retrieve it through normal inquiries. An example might be a criminal case in which the description of a vehicle is known but the license plate number is not. The off-line search provides a listing of vehicles that fit the description. In fiscal year 2006, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 1,119 such searches for law enforcement personnel.

IOWA System staff write specifications for new and updated programs, train and certify users, develop and enforce operational policies, test and certify new systems, conduct compliance audits, administer the validation program and provide 24-hour help desk service in conjunction with the State Patrol Communications Center in Des Moines.

## Finance Bureau

The Finance Bureau provides support to all divisions within the Department of Public Safety through centralized budget preparation, accounting, claims processing, purchasing, and personnel documentation.

The Department of Public Safety has expenditures of approximately \$122 million and receipts of approximately \$77 million each year. The Finance Bureau is responsible for ensuring all expenditures and receipts are in accordance with state and federal laws, generally accepted accounting principles and the Department of Administrative Services. The Finance Bureau maintains all human resources and payroll files for nearly 1,000 employees of the Department of Public Safety. The bureau is also responsible for the administration of the \$279 + million Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System, the Department's Fixed Asset Control System and accounting for all negotiable instruments forfeited under Chapter 80 and 809A of the Iowa Code, and various chapters of the United States Code.



# Program Services

The Program Services Bureau serves the criminal justice community and the general public through three primary program areas:

- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administration
- Private Investigative, Private Security and Bail Enforcement Licensing
- Weapon Permit program administration

## Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) staff collects crime information from the law enforcement agencies in Iowa. This information is then processed by the department's Intelligence Bureau, into reports, including the annual Iowa Uniform Crime Report. Information is maintained in a computer database for use in writing the periodic reports and conducting specific research projects. It is also transmitted to the FBI for inclusion in the annual publication "Crime in the United States."



## Weapon Permits

The Weapon Permit Section administers the provisions of Chapter 724 of the *Iowa Code* as they pertain to the forms used by Iowa sheriffs in the administration of the issuance of permits to carry weapons and permits to acquire pistols or revolvers. This section frequently researches and responds to weapons-related questions from sheriff's offices and the general public. In fiscal year 2006, over 232 questions from the general public were researched and answered. Additionally, this section processes all applications for permits to carry from state employees and non-residents.

# Private Investigative/Security/Bail Enforcement Licensing



Chapter 80A of the *Iowa Code* stipulates that private security, private investigative and bail enforcement agencies and their employees doing business in Iowa must be licensed. The Private Investigative, Private Security and Bail Enforcement Licensing Section processes and issues licenses and renewals for such agencies. This process includes fingerprint-based criminal history record checks, verification of bonding and proof of financial responsibility. Private investigative agencies are required to comply with continuing education requirements before their licenses can be considered for renewal. Additionally, all employees of licensed agencies must apply to the bureau for an employee ID. Applicants must undergo a criminal history record check and meet the requirements of *Iowa Code* before the ID is issued. There were 205 private investigative agencies, 98 private security agencies and no bail enforcement agencies which held valid licenses in fiscal year 2006. A total of 2,953 ID cards were issued during fiscal year 2006.



## Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2006

# Division of Criminal Investigation

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) was created in 1921 to provide investigative support and expertise to law enforcement agencies across the state. The division is comprised of four functional areas:

- Administration
- Criminalistics Laboratory
- Field Operations
- Gaming Enforcement

There are 129 sworn officers and 102 civilian employees handling the ever-increasing workload of the DCI.

## Director Meyer



Eugene T. Meyer is the Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation, a position he has held since August 2003.

Gene has been a member of the Department of Public Safety continuously since 1968, serving as a Communications Specialist. In 1973, upon completion of the Department's Basic Law Enforcement Academy, Gene was selected to join the DCI as a Special Agent assigned to criminal investigations. In 1978, Gene began supervising multiple criminal investigations when he was promoted to Special Agent In Charge serving throughout Central Iowa, working with a team of 25 special agents.

In 1984, having been selected to oversee all DCI criminal investigations across the state, Gene was promoted to Assistant Director. Gene also served on the Commissioner's staff and supervised the Gaming Unit in recent years.

Gene Meyer is a 1981 graduate of Drake University with a Masters in Public Administration and a 1980 graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

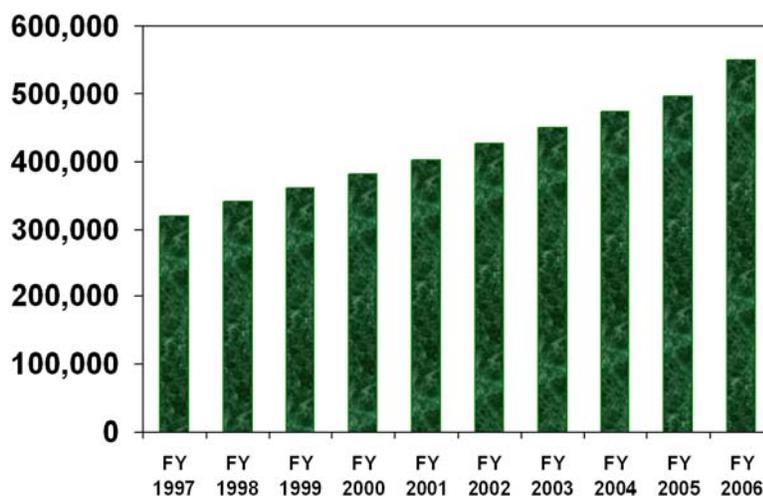
# ADMINISTRATION

The Administration area of the DCI includes the Records and Identification Unit, Sex Offender Registry, and a support staff who performs clerical, inventory, budgeting, purchasing and logistical functions.

## Records and Identification

The Records and Identification Unit is the central repository for all Iowa criminal history records. This information is used in a variety of critical areas, including sentencing determinations, parole and probation recommendations, issuance of weapon permits, and decisions by prosecutors. In 1996, Iowa criminal history information became available to the public for a nominal fee.

Criminal History/Records/Identification  
TOTAL AUTOMATED RECORDS



## Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

As of June 30, 2006, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) included over 550,445 ten print cards and nearly 13,316 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During fiscal year 2006, 25,549 ten print “hits”, and 174 latent print “hits” were made via AFIS.



A ten print card is a card usually 8” X 8” which has a permanent set of an individual’s fingerprints on it. There are 10 individual blocks, one for each of the fingers and they are numbered 1 through 10, starting with the right thumb and concluding with the left little finger. These are the “rolled impressions” and each finger must be rolled from one side of the fingernail to the other side of the fingernail. Below

the 10 blocks, there are two blocks for printing four fingers simultaneously and two blocks for printing the thumbs. These are called “plain impressions” and are used to make sure that the sequence of the fingers were printed correctly in the rolled impressions. Above the fingerprint blocks are spaces for the descriptive data of the individual, such as name, sex, race, height, weight, date of birth, place of birth, social security number, arresting agency, reason for arrest, and other identifying information. There are two types of ten-print cards, one is criminal which is used when an arrest is made, and the other is civil which is used for anything other than criminal.

A hit occurs when a print lifted from a crime scene matches one in AFIS.

The main AFIS computer is located in DCI headquarters in Des Moines. Additional AFIS latent terminals are located in the Cedar Rapids, Davenport, and Des Moines Police Departments, thereby permitting easy access by Iowa law enforcement officials. (Images are stored on tape rather than optical platters, making access faster and identification more accurate).

Livescan sites were introduced in fiscal year 1999. Livescan is a method of sending required arrest fingerprint cards electronically from a police agency to the central site at DCI. Agencies are required to take two sets of prints and mail two (one to DCI and one to the FBI). With livescan, one set can be rolled and as many as 99 copies can be printed. The addition of livescan terminals at various locations around the state has helped expedite the process of creating and updating criminal history information maintained by the Division.

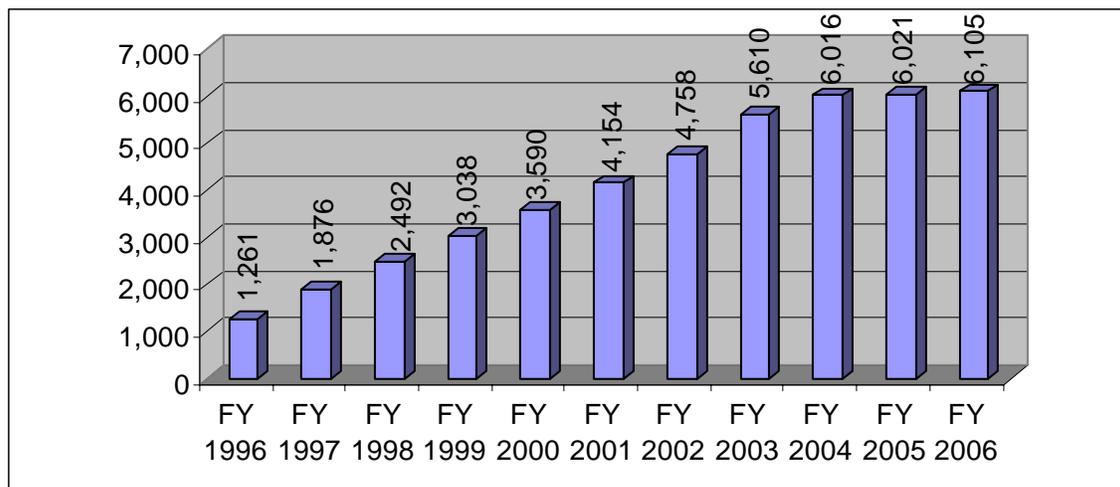
# Sex Offender Registry



Chapter 692A of the Iowa Code established the Iowa Sex Offender Registry in July of 1995. The Iowa Sex Offender Registry, maintained by the DCI, lists the name and current address of offenders convicted or adjudicated of a criminal offense against a minor, sexual exploitation, or a sexually violent crime. Additionally those offenders on probation, parole, work release status, or incarcerated on or after July 1, 1995 are included in the registry. Registration does include individuals who have received a deferred sentence or deferred judgment and can include convictions from other jurisdictions, such as other states and/or federal convictions. The Sex Offender Registry is updated continuously, based on information provided by state and local government agencies and the registrants themselves. On July 1, 2006, over 600 registrants were removed from the registry as they had completed their 10-year registry requirements. As of July 1, 2006, 6,105 individuals remained on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry.

Since May of 2000, the Iowa Sex Offender Registry has provided public access to information about registered sex offenders through its website at [www.iowasexoffender.com](http://www.iowasexoffender.com). This information is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. From July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006, the SOR recorded 24,443,332 individual “page views” by visitors to the website.

Number of Registrants  
Sex Offender Registry



During fiscal year 2006, two new features were added to the website. A mapping resource provides visitors with maps showing which registrants reside within up to three miles of any Iowa address. The website's new email notification service allows a subscriber to create a "watch" based on a single registrant, a group of registrants defined by one or more search criteria, a specific Iowa address, or an Iowa Zip Code. The subscriber will then receive an alert by email whenever information for a specific watch changes on the website.

## CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY



The Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation's (BCI) Criminalistics Laboratory was created by statute in July 1969 (Code of Iowa 691) and funded in July 1970. Two chemists and a laboratory administrator were added during the first part of 1971 to the existing staff of three special agents. The staff of six performed examinations in Questioned Documents, Latent

Impressions, Forensic Photography, Firearms/Tool Marks, Drug Identification, Trace Evidence, Serology and Blood Alcohol. The lab was located in the old International Harvester Building at East 7<sup>th</sup> and Court.

In 1978, the lab moved to the Wallace Building. In 2001, the lab was split into two locations, part stayed in the Wallace Building and part moved to Morgan Street. In March 2005, the Iowa Criminalistics Laboratory moved into a new 57,000 square foot laboratory located on the Des Moines Area Community College Ankeny campus. The lab now has 57 employees.

The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory staff is comprised of a laboratory administrator, criminalist supervisors, criminalists, evidence technicians, a photographer, a secretary, and two clerk specialists, who provide forensic scientific services and support to the criminal justice community throughout Iowa. The criminalists specialize in a wide-range of forensic areas handling and examining evidence obtained from criminal investigations and crime scenes submitted by authorized law enforcement agencies.

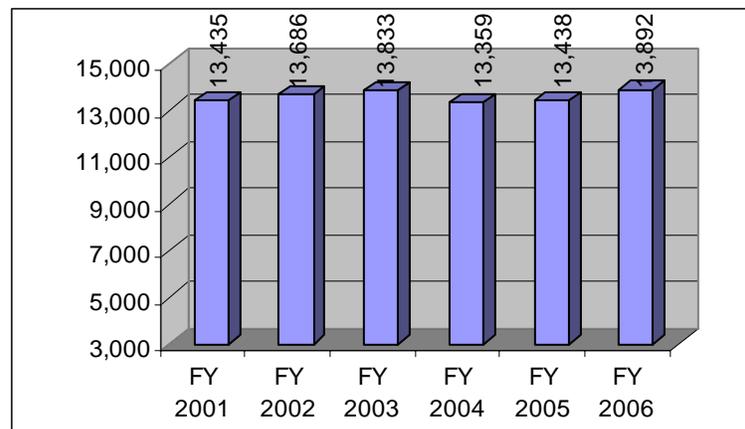
The Iowa Criminalistics Laboratory is the only full-service forensic laboratory serving the Criminal justice system in Iowa. It is accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, Laboratory Accreditation Board. Many of the 48 Criminalists are also certified by professional organizations in their field of expertise.

A crime scene team comprised of two criminalists is on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, responding to requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies statewide. The criminalists handle all aspects of crime scene processing, from the initial collection of evidence at the scene to testimony in court. In fiscal year 2005-2006, 880 hours were spent at crime scenes around Iowa.

The Criminalistics Laboratory sections consist of:

- Arson & Explosives
- Breath Alcohol
- DNA
- Drug Identification
- Latent Prints
- Firearms & Tool Marks
- Photography
- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence
- Evidence Receiving

DCI Crime Laboratory  
Cases Processed





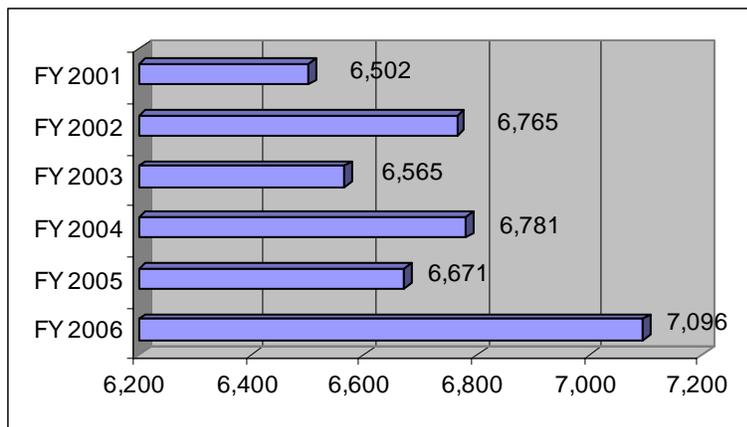
The criminalists analyze human biological fluids for OWI enforcement and most street drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in Iowa. The number of cases involving the identification of street drugs analyzed by the laboratory in fiscal year 2006 was 7,096.

Overall, the Criminalistics Laboratory closed 13,892 cases. The identification of controlled substances, analysis of human biological fluids for OWI investigations and latent print identification represent the largest volume in the caseload duties for the laboratory.

The crime lab has been recognized for its highly prized and useful firearms reference collection of some 1,500 long guns and 1,780 handguns, which grows daily. The weapons collection ranges from the “everyday variety” firearms to fully automatic machine guns, gold plated collectables, flint locks and many other exotic weapons.

The crime laboratory is connected to the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS), and drug identification information is contributed to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS).

### Street Drugs Analyzed By the DCI Crime Lab



# All Felons DNA Databasing



On June 14, 2005, new legislation greatly expanded the offenses for which DNA samples could be collected for databasing. The new law now includes all felony convictions, sex offender registrants, court or parole board ordered individuals, and juvenile offenders that meet the same qualifying offenses. The latter part of 2005 was spent developing the laboratory's capability for high

through put testing. This included obtaining and distributing sample collections kits, sample storage, remodeling new space for the program, and validation of new instrumentation and procedures to process the large number of samples collected.

Approximately 1,100 offender profiles were in the database prior to June 2005. Now over 15,000 DNA profiles exist in the offender database. The benefits of this program can be measured by over fifty (50) database matches that aided investigations this year (January – August 2006).

## FIELD OPERATIONS



The Field Operations Bureau has assisted local, state and federal law enforcement agencies over 75 years. Our mission is to provide investigative services to the people of Iowa while maintaining the highest level of professional and ethical standards, “that guilt should not escape nor innocence suffer”. The Bureau is comprised of the General Criminal Investigations Unit, whose primary function is to collaborate with local law enforcement in conducting criminal investigations into felony crimes against persons and property; the Sex Offender Registry Investigations Unit, who work with local law enforcement agencies to insure the sex offender registrants remain compliant with Iowa sex offender registry laws; the Digital Forensic Unit, which provides analyses and evaluation of evidence found on various electronic devices, and the Missing Person Information Clearinghouse. These units work to insure that the state's vision of growing hope and opportunity is accomplished through the continued safety of its citizens.

# General Criminal Investigation Unit



The agents of the General Criminal Investigations Unit conduct and coordinate complex criminal investigations to insure that those who violate the law are held accountable for their actions, enhancing the safety and welfare of the citizens of the state of Iowa. The DCI is a service organization whose agents work in collaboration

with all state, federal, county and city law enforcement agencies in the state to resolve crimes. These agents provide expertise in all areas of the investigative process, which includes major case coordination, witness testimony, the execution of search warrants, witness and suspect interviews, crime scene searches and evidence collection.



Three special agents function in the capacity of polygraph examiners and are an invaluable resource to the investigative process, conducting polygraph tests in a variety of investigations, from high profile homicides to forgery cases.

The agents of the General Criminal Investigations Unit provide investigative services from 14 field offices located within four geographical zones in the state. A Special Agent in Charge is assigned to each geographical zone whose primary responsibility is to provide the necessary resources to insure the success of the criminal investigations the unit conducts with city, county, state and federal agencies

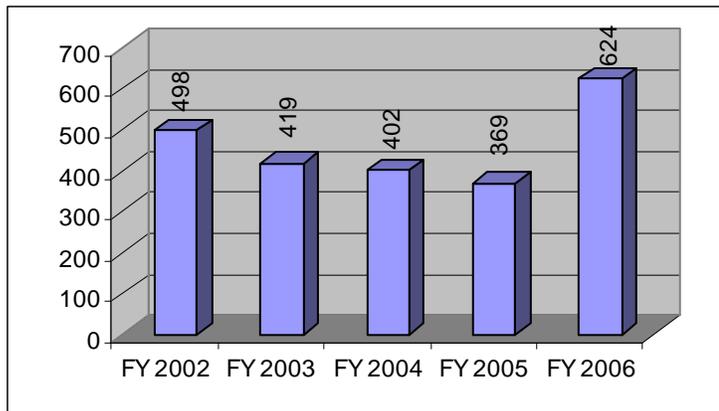


who request the services of the DCI. Twenty-eight (28) special agents are deployed throughout the state in various field offices. In fiscal year 2006, these agents conducted over 620 criminal investigations.

These 28 criminal investigators are a front line resource that partners with local law enforcement to fight the increasing challenges of the present, and are necessary to meet the complex criminal investigations of the future.

The Special Agents of the General Criminal Investigations Unit provide expertise and leadership in a variety of complex investigations they conduct. In Fiscal Year 2006, the agents of this Unit were requested by local law enforcement to conduct over 75 death cases, 51 assault cases and 65 sexual offense cases, in a year that saw 624 total cases investigated by the unit overall.

Criminal Investigative Cases



FISCAL YEAR 2006	
Death	75
Assault	51
Polygraph	52
Burglary	12
Fraud	74
Forgery	25
Clemency	87
Kidnapping	8
Missing Person	4
Sexual Offense	65
Robbery	6
Arson	6
Theft	77
Embezzlement	13
Other	69

# Sex Offender Registry Investigation Unit



One Special Agent in Charge and six Special Agents are assigned to the Sex Offender Registry Investigation Unit. These agents conduct investigations and assist local law enforcement agencies to insure the sex offender registrants remain compliant with Iowa's sex offender registry laws. These agents also conduct risk assessments on out-of-state offenders, federal offenders and others who are not under Department of Corrections

supervision.

Agents assigned to the Sex Offender Registry opened 138 cases which include sex offender registry non-compliance cases (54), sex offender risk assessments (69), executive clemency investigations (12), applicant background investigations (2) and one Enticing a Minor investigation. Agents also assisted local law enforcement agencies with an additional 321 sex offender registry investigations when their assistance was requested.

During the week of April 17, 2006, the Sex Offender Registry agents assisted the United States Marshal's Service with Operation Falcon II. This operation was designed to apprehend the nation's most violent fugitives, with this year's emphasis on sexual predators. More than 220 fugitives were arrested in the state of Iowa as a result of this operation.

## Sex Offender Registry Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2006

Assists to local law enforcement (registry investigations)---	321
Risk Assessments-----	69
Non-Compliance-----	54
Executive Clemency -----	12
Backgrounds -----	2
Enticing a Minor -----	1

# Digital Evidence Forensic Unit

A Special Agent Supervisor and two Special Agents from the digital evidence forensic unit provide analysis and evaluation of evidence found on various electronic devices. This was a new unit to DCI in 2005 and has provided a much needed service to the Iowa law enforcement community. This unit is a part of the Iowa Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, which is a partnership among local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies, academic institutions, and other agencies whose mission includes keeping children safe from sexual predators.



The unit has established 3 Computer Forensic Lab locations to provide support for ICAC cases and local law enforcement. These are located at the Cedar Rapids Police Department, Des Moines Area Community College and the Pottawattamie County Services Building. Through the association with ICAC,



DCI is able to offer additional training to DCI agents and ICAC affiliated agencies. Last year ICAC- Investigative Techniques, National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) Basic On-line training, SEARCH Group's Small Home and Office Network Training was offered in Iowa. Additionally, a number of agents and officers attended ICAC training out of state through ICAC funding.

FRED (Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device)

## Certification:



During the last year, all three DCI Agents and two local officers attended and completed the Certified Forensic Computer Examiner (CFCE) certification through the International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists (IACIS). This is a year- long process of independent study and peer review that started with a two-week intensive training class in May of 2005. The officers were required to complete and report on 6 independent forensic recovery problems. After the completion of the last recovery problem,

there is an 85 question essay examination that requires 100% accuracy to pass. IACIS is an international volunteer non-profit corporation composed of law enforcement professionals dedicated to education in the field of forensic computer science. IACIS members represent Federal, State, Local and International Law Enforcement professionals. IACIS is dedicated to the education and certification of law enforcement professionals in the field of computer forensic science. IACIS exists to create and establish procedures, train personnel, and certify forensic examiners in the recovery of evidence from computer systems. IACIS reports there are about 1,441 current members of IACIS. Of those, 592 are CFCE holders, 440 in the U.S. and 152 foreign countries.

## Services provided:

During fiscal year 2006, in conjunction with the Iowa ICAC Task Force, the unit performed 231 examinations and logged 258 occasions of technical support to local law enforcement concerning digital evidence. There were 16 training programs conducted specifically for Iowa law enforcement officers reaching a total of 366 attendees. Thirteen (13) officers were sponsored to specific ICAC training classes and 25 were sponsored by ICAC funding to attend other computer training.



## Community Outreach:

An important aspect of ICAC affiliation is to provide Community Outreach for Internet safety programs to Iowa Schools and Civic groups. Iowa ICAC Task Force reported 210 programs conducted during FY-2006 reaching a total 10,055 persons. Iowa ICAC Task Force also provides CD sets for local law enforcement officers and ICAC Task Force members to use for these programs.

## Missing Person Information Clearinghouse



The Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was established July 1, 1985, within the Department of Public Safety, providing a program for compiling, coordinating, and disseminating information in relation to missing persons and unidentified body/persons. Housed within the DCI, the clearinghouse assists in helping to locate missing persons through public awareness and cooperation, and in educating law

enforcement officers and the general public about missing person issues. The Clearinghouse maintains a close liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in missing children cases. During fiscal year 2006, 6580 missing person reports were filed in Iowa.

The Clearinghouse publishes a monthly bulletin which contains names, photographs, descriptions and circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Iowa individuals. The bulletin is distributed to Iowa law enforcement agencies, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, all state clearinghouses, and other interested individuals and/or agencies requesting a copy of the bulletin. Weekly public service announcements are also generated to provide updated information to the Missing Person Bulletin.

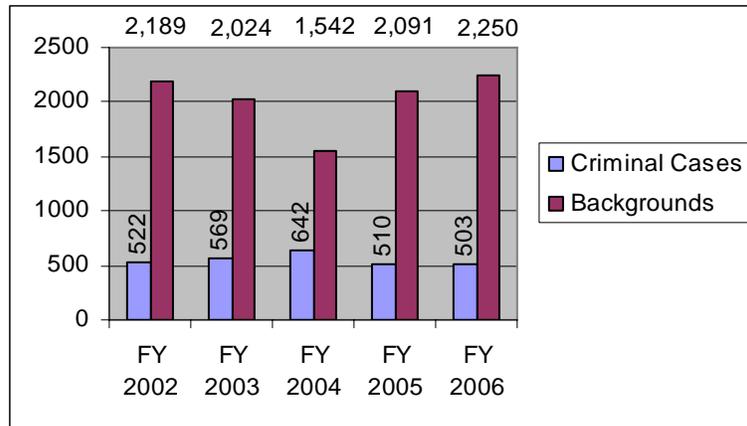
## RACING & GAMING

The DCI has been committed to the enforcement of gambling laws and rules/regulations of the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission since the inception of legalized gambling in the state of Iowa in 1985. With 75 Special Agents, 5 Special Agents in Charge, and 1 Assistant Director, this unit conducts criminal investigations and provides regulatory enforcement at 12 riverboats and 3 racetracks in Iowa. In addition, agents conduct criminal investigations in the areas of lottery pull tabs and video lottery devices, amusements devices, and other legal forms of social and charitable gaming, to include raffles, carnival games and bingo. Agents are also responsible for criminal investigations resulting from illegal forms of gaming, such as sports book-making, high stakes poker, cock-fighting, and others. DCI agents assigned to riverboat casinos are no longer responsible for slot machine audits which allows agents more time to focus on proactive investigations such as money laundering and casino games cheating.

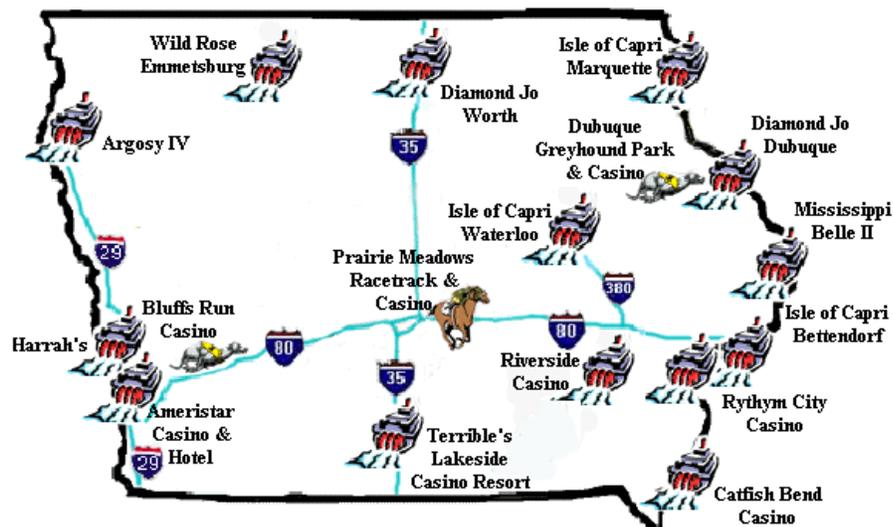


Agents monitor all aspects of casino games and casino surveillance systems to ensure compliance with Iowa law and the rules/regulations of the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission and are present at all Iowa casinos to insure a timely response to criminal and regulatory violations as they occur. Agents in this unit conduct comprehensive background investigations of individuals and

corporations seeking gaming licenses in Iowa. During this fiscal year, the DCI implemented a team concept of testing casino surveillance systems by creating a surveillance task force responsible for inspecting digital surveillance systems. Our digital inspection checklist is the only one of its kind in the United States and Iowa is the first in the country to utilize the “Rotakin” system; a method of measuring the effectiveness of CCTV systems by assessing camera placement and picture quality, in the casino industry.



Fiscal year 2006 has brought a great deal of change to Iowa’s gaming industry. The Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission approved four (4) new riverboat gaming licenses located in Emmetsburg, Worth County, Riverside, and Waterloo. Two of these facilities, Emmetsburg and Worth County, opened their doors this fiscal year while Riverside and Waterloo will conduct their grand openings in fiscal year 2007. Additionally, Iowa’s three racetracks expanded to include table games in their casinos.



## Pari-Mutuel/Slot/Tracks

- The Dubuque Greyhound Park & Casino – Dubuque
- Bluffs Run Greyhound Track & Casino – Council Bluffs
- Prairie Meadows Thoroughbred Track & Casino – Altoona

## Riverboat Casinos in Iowa

- The Isle of Capri – Marquette
- The Dubuque Diamond Jo – Dubuque
- The Mississippi Belle II – Clinton
- The Isle of Capri – Bettendorf
- Rhythm City – Davenport
- The Catfish Bend – Burlington/Fort Madison
- The Belle of Sioux City – Sioux City
- The Ameristar II – Council Bluffs
- The Kanesville Queen – Council Bluffs
- The Lakeside Casino & Hotel – Osceola
- Diamond Jo Worth – Northwood
- Wild Rose - Emmetsburg





Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2006

## Division of Narcotics Enforcement

Created in 1987, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE) was established to serve as the lead agency in the state providing public safety through investigative enforcement of laws relating to narcotics and other controlled substances. The mission statement of the Division is “With Pride and Integrity, Provide a Professional Service to the People in Significantly Reducing the Supply of Illicit Controlled Substances through Specialized Enforcement and Training.” In addition to targeting major distributors/sources of controlled substances, the Division is actively involved in the investigation of drug-related financial conspiracies, clandestine laboratories, marijuana eradication, the diversion of pharmaceuticals, gang-related activities, and assistance in drug interdictions. Successful investigations and prosecutions of drug cases are due in large part to the Division’s cooperative efforts with other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

### Director Carter



The Division of Narcotics Enforcement, directed by Ken Carter, has 43 sworn officers and 18 civilian employees. This includes ten non-sworn employees assigned to the Department of Public Safety Intelligence Bureau and paid with Division of Narcotics funds.

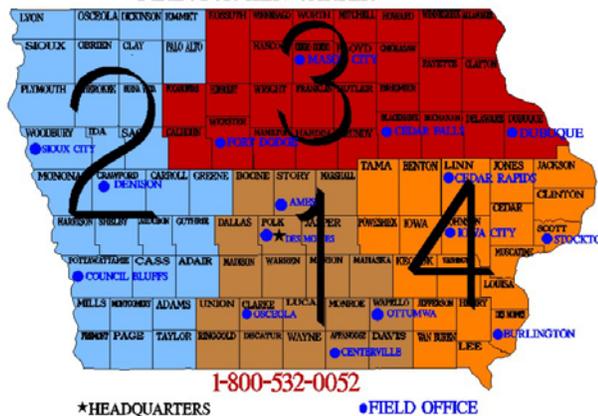
Director Carter is a graduate of Central Missouri State University. He was a commissioned officer with the U.S. Army Military Police prior to joining the Department of Public Safety in 1975. Carter has served as the DNE

Director since 1994.

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement has 16 offices throughout the state, including its headquarters in Des Moines. Special Agents initiate investigations on major drug traffickers who supply controlled substances that are sold and used in Iowa. Additionally, agents respond to requests from local jurisdictions and task forces for assistance with their cases. Many investigations are also coordinated and conducted in cooperation with federal and out-of-state law enforcement agencies.

The Division provides drug-related training to state, county, and city law enforcement, often with the cooperation and support of other local, state, and federal personnel. The Division also serves as the central repository for special purpose monies that are disseminated to authorized agencies and/or personnel.

**DIVISION OF NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ZONE MAP**  
**DIRECTOR KEN CARTER**



In addition to the investigative and enforcement services provided by the division, the DNE coordinates other resources and services with the Governor’s Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), the Iowa National Guard, the Department of Defense, and the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA).

Although the focus of DNE’s investigative efforts are on methamphetamine, powder and crack cocaine, and marijuana trafficking, there has also been an emerging threat with ICE methamphetamine. During fiscal year 2006, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of crack cocaine increased from 576.7 grams in 2005, to 2070.3 grams in 2006, an increase of approximately 259%; and ice methamphetamine seizures increased from 457.5 grams in 2005, to 1264 grams in 2006, for an increase of approximately 176%.



## Seizures By The Division of Narcotics Enforcement During Fiscal Year 2006

Cocaine	80,089.7 grams
Crack Cocaine	2070.3 grams
Heroin	26.2 grams
Marijuana	35,762.2 oz
Marijuana Plants	5649
Cultivated MJ Plants	170
Uncultivated MJ Plants	5479
Methamphetamine	43,346.7 grams
ICE	1264 grams
Pseudoephedrine	1,201.1 grams
Ecstasy	280 du
LSD	237 du
Methadone	86 du
Oxycodone	125 du
Pharmaceuticals	12,935.5 du
Rifles	86
Shotguns	72
Handguns	60
Vehicles	19
Cash	\$957,017.04

## Clandestine Laboratories

From the early 1990's until mid 2005, clandestine laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine was an ever increasing problem within the state. Chemicals used to manufacture the controlled substance presented environmental and explosive hazards to areas surrounding the lab sites. To ensure the safety of both the officers and neighboring citizens, it was essential that



well-trained individuals dismantle and remove the illegal laboratories.

In order to address this problem, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement and the Department of Public Safety assembled a Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team (CLERT), which was the first one of its kind in the Midwest. The team was comprised of specially trained agents and officers from Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the State Fire Marshal’s Division, and the Iowa State Patrol. The team responded to requests within the Department and from other law enforcement agencies in the state. The clandestine lab team entered and dismantled methamphetamine laboratories and provided safe and environmentally sound disposal procedures for the chemicals found in these laboratories. Instead of a designated team, clan labs are investigated and dismantled by all certified Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement officers in the state.

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Labs Seized</b>
1996	31
1997	63
1998	321
1999	502
2000	393
2001	511
2002	709
2003	671
2004	644
2005	346
2006*	99

\*As of June 30, 2006

The above numbers only reflect DNE methamphetamine lab seizures, not those seized by local law enforcement agencies.

In an effort to address the number of methamphetamine labs seized in the state, during fiscal year 2005, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement partnered with the Governor’s Office of Drug Control Policy and law enforcement agencies throughout the state, to lobby for legislation to make pseudoephedrine (an ingredient used in the manufacturing process), a Schedule V Controlled Substance in Iowa. The Pseudoephedrine Control Law was passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Vilsack in March of 2005, and it became effective May 21, 2005. This bill was the strongest pseudoephedrine legislation in the country at that time.

The law reclassified pseudoephedrine as a Schedule V Controlled Substance. It

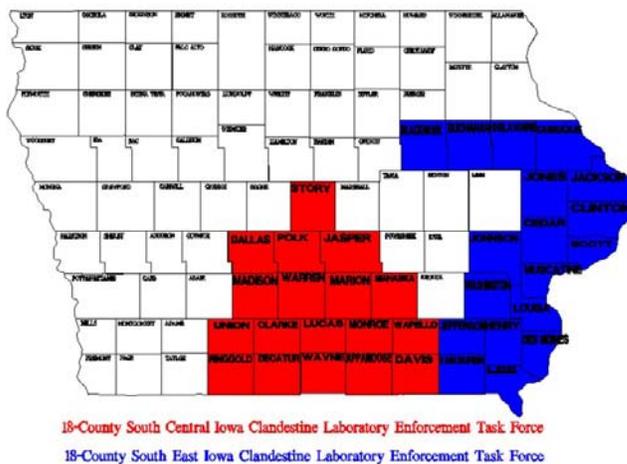
requires packages containing pseudoephedrine sold at retail establishments to be locked up or behind a counter. It requires consumers to show photo identification and sign a log book at the time of purchase, and it limits the amount of pseudoephedrine a customer can purchase, separately or collectively, each month. Results of the benefit of the legislation can be observed in the dramatic decline in labs seized. In calendar year 2004, 644 labs were seized as compared to 346 labs in 2005. As of June 20, 2006, the DNE had responded to 99 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

## South Central Iowa and East Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Forces

During fiscal year 2006, the DNE received federal monies to maintain an existing multi-county clandestine laboratory task force and also coordinate another multi-county lab task force. The mission of both task forces was to implement a cooperative enforcement strategy to measurably reduce the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine in the areas they encompassed.

The first task force, known as the South Central Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Force, included the following counties: Story, Dallas, Polk,

METH HOTSPOTS CLAN LAB TASK FORCES



Jasper, Madison, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, and Davis. The funding received during fiscal year 2006, was utilized for lab training, OSHA specified physicals, equipment, salaries, benefits, and overtime for eight (8) full-time law enforcement personnel and one (1) support person. Additionally, some lab

response equipment and overtime monies were provided to thirteen (13) part-time sworn officers/task force members.

In fiscal year 2004, the East Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Force was formulated. The task force included Black Hawk, Buchanan,

Delaware, Dubuque, Jones, Jackson, Johnson, Cedar, Muscatine, Clinton, Scott, Washington, Louisa, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Van Buren, and Lee counties. During fiscal year 2006, funding for this task force was also utilized for lab training, physicals, equipment, salaries, benefits, and overtime for six (6) full-time law enforcement personnel. Additionally, some lab response equipment and overtime monies were provided to seven (7) part-time sworn officers/task force members.

Both task forces responded to clandestine labs within their respective 18-county areas, and they also conducted proactive methamphetamine investigations and shared intelligence information. Additionally, task force officers conducted lab awareness training.

The DNE served as the lead agency of the task forces, with oversight provided by the central and eastern Iowa Zone SACs. Analytical support was provided through the National Guard Counterdrug program.

## **Drug Endangered Children Program**

The Drug Endangered Children (DEC) Program was instituted for the health and safety of children who have been exposed to methamphetamine labs and the precursors involved in manufacturing the drug.

In fiscal year 2006, Iowa law enforcement officers found 72 children affected by methamphetamine labs. Those labs exposed children to the danger of death from fire or explosions, and the risk of poisoning from ingestion or absorption of methamphetamine and/or the chemicals used to manufacture the drug.

This program establishes a collaborative multi-disciplinary team, which involves law enforcement, the Department of Human Services, County Attorneys, and medical personnel. The program combines the efforts of the teams to protect the children in the area. The DEC program was initiated in Appanoose, Polk, and Dubuque counties and has since expanded to many other counties throughout the state.

The funding began with \$25,000, which was seized from a methamphetamine manufacturer. Also, the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, the Polk County Attorney's Office through grants, and the DNE with assistance from COPS grants, provide additional funding to help support the program. Part of

the COPS funding is designated to provide psychological evaluations for children found at methamphetamine lab sites.

## Marijuana Eradication



During the 2006 fiscal year, approximately 5649 cultivated and uncultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in the state of Iowa. This included marijuana plants seized at indoor and outdoor grow operations. The Division of Narcotics Enforcement continues to work with the Iowa National Guard, county sheriff's departments, police departments, and multi-jurisdictional task forces on eradication efforts.

In addition, the DNE continues to maintain a toll free "hotline" to allow citizens to report suspected drug and marijuana activity. The hotline has proven to be a great benefit with tips on drug activity, and for individuals who wish to cooperate further with DNE.

## Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

In February of 1997, Iowa became one of the five Midwest states (Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and South Dakota) to form the methamphetamine specific Midwest HIDTA. The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) allocated federal monies to five Midwestern states to combat the growing methamphetamine epidemic. During fiscal year 1999, North Dakota joined the Midwest HIDTA.

The Midwest HIDTA promotes a comprehensive, cooperative strategy by law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels to address the problem of methamphetamine and other controlled substances. Iowa's HIDTA enforcement initiative is to measurably reduce the amount of methamphetamine distributed in the state of Iowa, by coordinating efforts against importation and distribution organizations, as well as against manufacturers of methamphetamine within the state. The DNE serves as the central coordinating agency in Iowa, with the Director of the Division serving as a member of the HIDTA Executive Board

and a member of the Midwest HIDTA Budget Sub-committee.

Agencies receiving HIDTA funds in Iowa include the United States Attorney's Offices, the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), six county and municipal law enforcement agencies, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the Division of Criminal Investigation, the Fire Marshal Division, and the Department of Public Safety Intelligence Bureau.

During fiscal year 2006, monies appropriated to the DNE maintained five Special Agent positions and two support personnel. Additionally, monies were utilized to purchase expendable equipment for the Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team, and undercover purchases and overtime for methamphetamine specific investigations.

## Training

In addition to conducting investigations during fiscal year 2006, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement provided instruction and training throughout the state for law enforcement officers, dispatchers, and prosecutors. Also, DNE Special Agents provided training and made informational presentations to business and civic leaders, teachers, parents, and school administrators, Department of Human Services case workers, correctional officers, and emergency medical technicians. Approximately 1,372 people received training or information in the following areas:

- \*Drug Interdictions
- \*Drug Conspiracies
- \*Pharmaceutical/Drug Diversion
- \*Drug Awareness and Trends
- \*Undercover Operations
- \*Confidential Informant Development & Management
- \*Drug Identification & Law
- \*Drug Law (related to Diversion)
- \*Drug Endangered Children

In addition to the above topics, the Division conducted approximately 33 clandestine lab awareness-training programs to approximately 2,670 people, including sworn law enforcement and corrections officers, full-time fire fighters, HAZMAT personnel, Department of Transportation road workers, volunteer medical personnel, volunteer fire fighters, teachers and administrators.

Additionally, the Division conducted six clandestine lab re-certification training courses to 204 law enforcement officers and two Site Safety schools to 35 officers.

## **Coordinating Efforts**

In addition to the investigative and enforcement responsibilities provided by the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the division coordinates other resources and services through the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, the Iowa National Guard, and the Department of Defense.

During the past fiscal year, through the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, the Division supported the task forces by supplying surveillance equipment for investigative operations.

With the assistance and resources of the Iowa National Guard, the DNE coordinates analytical support personnel for all of the federal and approximately half of the state task forces in Iowa.

The DNE is the designated lead agency for the Department of Defense's counter-drug military equipment program (1033). Military surplus items such as vehicles, Kevlar helmets, weapons, and computer equipment can be obtained through this program. Application for access to this program must be made to the Director of the Division, and any equipment obtained through this program must be utilized strictly for law enforcement, with an emphasis placed on counter-drug and counter-terrorism.



## Iowa State Patrol Division



The Iowa State Patrol Division, with 499 dedicated men and women, is the largest division within the Department of Public Safety. There are 405 sworn Troopers including the Officers assigned to security positions on the State Capitol Complex, 63 communications employees and 31 civilian employees. Troopers in the State Patrol are called upon to enforce all traffic laws, investigate traffic collisions, provide emergency medical care, respond to all emergency situations, provide dignitary protection, promote highway safety, provide safe driving instruction, provide security to the Capitol Complex and Terrace Hill and assist local law enforcement agencies. As a result of the war on terrorism, the State Patrol has increased criminal interdiction efforts on the State's highways to deter narcotics trafficking and potential terrorist involvement by those traveling Iowa's highways.

## Colonel Robert O. Garrison



Colonel Robert O. Garrison has been a sworn member of the Iowa State Patrol Division since his appointment as a Trooper on October 3, 1975. He was appointed Chief of the Iowa State Patrol in October of 1999. Colonel Garrison is currently the longest serving State Patrol Chief in the Midwest. During his tenure with the State Patrol, Colonel Garrison has undertaken a wide variety of assignments. He has served as a Trooper in District 12, originally assigned to Stanwood, Iowa. He served as an Assistant District Commander and District Commander at District 1 in Des Moines, Area Commander in Area B, Council Bluffs, Departmental Training Academy Commander, and Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Public Safety. Colonel Garrison is the twelfth Colonel to serve as the Chief of the Iowa State Patrol since its inception in 1935.

## Overview

To enhance the duties associated with its mission of safety and service to the

motoring public on the roads and highways of Iowa, the Patrol has developed several specialized areas including: Technical Collision Investigation & Reconstruction, Patrol Airwing, Vehicle Theft Unit, Tactical Response Teams, Safety Education Officers, Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program and the Governor's Security Detail.

Iowa takes pride in the high level of qualified and dedicated men and women who comprise the officers of the State Patrol Division. Becoming an Iowa State Trooper requires determination and perseverance. To qualify for acceptance into the Department's peace officer training program, the applicant must meet stringent physical, mental, and moral standards. Once accepted, recruits must successfully complete 20 weeks of intensive physical and scholastic training, then spend three months with a field-training officer. In FY 2006, 18 recruits graduated from the Department of Public Safety Academy and were assigned as Troopers in the Iowa State Patrol.

Although the primary duty of a State Trooper is to patrol the county, state and interstate highways, the way a Trooper performs his tasks have changed. At the end of FY 2006, 225 Troopers were using in car computers to issue and document enforcement action. Over the next year, the State Patrol anticipates another 70 computers will be upgraded and issued to Troopers in the field. These computers increase efficiency and reduce the amount of paper used, not only by the State Patrol but also by the DOT and the courts. By using computer technology, statistics and trends are readily available and duty time is more easily and accurately tracked.



Troopers routinely relay emergency blood and tissue across the state, assist motorists in need, testify in court, or remove dangerous debris from the roadway. They respond to motor vehicle collisions by attending to the injured, requesting an ambulance when necessary, directing traffic, completing reports, or making death notifications to family

members.

In FY 2006, the State Patrol was the lead agency in providing security for the National Governors Association meeting in Des Moines. The State Patrol partnered with the other divisions of the Department as well as several city, county and federal agencies. 246 Troopers and 12 civilian employees were assigned to NGA duties the weekend the Governors met in Des Moines, making the National Governors Association meeting the largest mobilization of Troopers in two decades.

The Iowa State Patrol has many diversified operations including:

- **Airwing** – providing enforcement, searches, and relays in one of the Patrol's aircraft.
- **Canine Unit** – assisting in drug interdiction, searches and officer protection.
- **Communications Operations** – receiving and dispatching emergency information.
- **Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program** – commercial vehicle inspection and enforcement.
- **Safety Education** – providing education and community awareness programs.
- **Tactical Response Teams** – special weapons, tactics, hostage negotiations and high risk warrant execution.
- **Technical Collision Investigations** – investigations involving traffic fatalities.
- **Vehicle Theft** – working in conjunction with other agencies to recover stolen vehicles.
- **Governor's Security Detail** – Provide dignitary protection services to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor's spouse.

## Enforcement

Although the primary duty of Iowa State Troopers is to enforce all motor vehicle laws, Colonel Garrison directed the Troopers efforts towards four initiatives, speed enforcement, especially on the interstate, seatbelt enforcement, alcohol enforcement and aggressive driving. The enforcement districts of the State Patrol were each tasked with developing and implementing special projects directed towards specific enforcement of these four initiatives. The State Patrol also increased the number of unmarked squad cars in the fleet to assist in identifying and apprehending flagrant traffic violations. State Troopers responded by issuing more than 62,000 speeding citations and 14,000 seatbelt

citations in fiscal year 2006. Perhaps the single most dangerous person on our highways is the intoxicated or drugged driver. Arrests for operating while intoxicated (OWI) remain one of the most important ways to save lives and prevent injuries to the motoring public. 1363 drivers were arrested for violating Iowa's OWI laws in fiscal year 2006, by Iowa State Troopers. Alcohol is not the only factor that can impair a driver's ability. To combat the drugged driver, 18 Troopers have been trained as Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) and can recognize seven different categories of drugs that can impair a driver's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely.



Routine patrol for State Troopers requires a response for coverage for more than 112,000 miles of highway. These roadways consist of interstates, state highways, and secondary county roads. While on patrol, Troopers encounter criminal activity, motorists in need of assistance, traffic collisions, and traffic law violators. Swift and equitable justice often begins with the identification and apprehension of violators by Troopers on patrol.

During fiscal year 2006, Troopers made 1,453 narcotic arrests. The street value of all narcotics the Iowa State Patrol seized in calendar year 2005 was \$12,765,172.00



Much of the enforcement action that Troopers take on the highways does not involve formal charges or arrests. During fiscal year 2006, Iowa State Troopers issued more than 116,000 warning memorandums for various minor traffic infractions. An additional 52,000 faulty equipment advisories were issued for equipment failures such as non-working head or tail lamps on vehicles. Troopers also documented more than 19,000

incidents in which they provided assistance to a motorist in need on Iowa highways.

## Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP)

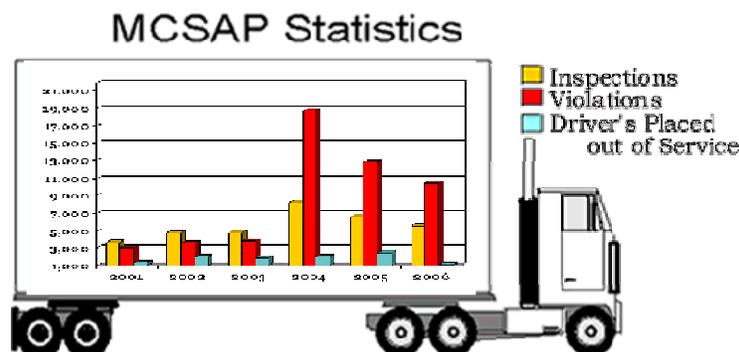


The Iowa State Patrol Divisions Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) was created in 1992. Specially trained MCSAP troopers travel Iowa’s roadways identifying and removing fatigued and impaired commercial motor vehicle operators, thereby providing a safer environment for the motoring public. Commercial motor vehicles represent a significant percentage of the miles driven on our roadways, and the

safety and proper operation of these vehicles is essential.

Supported by a core group of ten (10) full-time troopers, a sergeant coordinator, and administrative support, MCSAP is part of a nationwide program operating under the guidance of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Located throughout the state, these officers work the interstate system with an emphasis on identifying ill, fatigued and impaired commercial motor vehicle operators.

During fiscal year 2006, MCSAP Troopers performed approximately 5,562 inspections. These resulted in 10,490 violations detected and 1,922 driver out of service violations detected. In addition, 1,097 operators were placed out of service. An additional 94 vehicles were parked for violations.



# Tactical Response Teams

The State Patrol Division has four “area” tactical teams located geographically throughout the state. The “area” concept allows for rapid deployment and reduced response times which provide optimum service to the entire state. Each of the four tactical teams consists of 10 troopers and two sergeants. The two sergeants serve as the team leader and assistant team leader. Utilizing their expertise in specialized equipment, weapons and tactics the teams provide operational support to local law enforcement agencies, federal authorities and to the military. The State Patrol tactical teams originated in 1977 and during the past 29 years have been activated to handle numerous emergency



and high risk situations throughout the state. Tactical teams have been deployed for incidents that included armed barricaded suspects, hostage situations, search and arrest warrant service, clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, correctional facilities riots, civil disturbances, searches for lost or missing persons, natural disasters, passenger train derailments, dignitary protection, and encounters with heavily armed individuals. To ensure proficiency and professionalism, the tactical teams train at least two days a month.

## Canines



The Iowa State Patrol K-9 unit assists members of the Department of Public Safety and outside law enforcement agencies in the areas of narcotics detection, evidence recovery, building searches, tracking, criminal detection and criminal apprehension. Due to dogs being retired and Troopers transferring to other Divisions of the Department, the canine unit went from five canines to three. During fiscal year 2006, the

canine unit conducted 137 requests for service. Of those requests, 89 were from outside agencies. The service dogs were utilized 13 times for public

demonstrations and 9 times for search warrants. The canine units conducted narcotics sniffs throughout the year resulting in the seizure of approximately \$1 million in street value illegal narcotics, over \$925,000 in drug-tainted United States currency and approximately \$24,000 worth of seized property. The Iowa State Patrol continues to work closely with the Nebraska State Patrol on selection, training and certification of the canines. In fiscal year 2006, the focus of the canine program shifted from multi use canines to dual purpose tracking and drug detection canines.

## Technical Collision Investigation



The Technical Collision Investigation Unit is comprised of Troopers who are highly trained in the field of highway collision investigation and reconstruction. The unit consists of 32 Technical Investigators assigned throughout the state, who perform this duty in addition to

their normal patrol duties. Of these 32 officers, 18 are Collision Reconstructionists. We utilize a myriad of tools including laser measuring and Crash Data Retrieval to download the “black box” in vehicles. Technical Investigators conducted 178 collision investigations during fiscal year 2006.



## Airwing



The Iowa State Patrol’s Airwing has seven Trooper/Pilots assigned to five cities around the state. During 2006, these Pilots flew 2001 hours, the majority of which was enforcing traffic laws around the state. Other duties the Pilots assisted with were flying 181 hours on surveillances, 53 hours on various searches for lost or missing people and for fugitives and 107 hours transporting personnel. The aircraft

continues to be one of the most efficient means of traffic enforcement on the interstate and major highway systems.

## Vehicle Theft Unit



The Iowa State Patrol Division Vehicle Theft Unit was created in 1976 in response to the escalating nationwide stolen vehicle problem. Vehicle Theft Troopers work to reduce the occurrences of vehicle theft for profit within the state, and to eliminate the use of Iowa as a market place for stolen vehicles imported from other areas. Officers investigate vehicle theft, insurance fraud,

salvage fraud, recover and identify stolen vehicles, inspect salvage yards, identify cloned vehicles and heavy equipment. The Vehicle Theft Unit works in cooperation with federal, local, and other state law enforcement agencies, as well as private insurance companies, to thwart nationwide trends of stolen vehicles and fraud.

Five Troopers were assigned to the vehicle theft unit in fiscal year 2006. Vehicle Theft Troopers assisted numerous Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement agencies in the recovery of various stolen vehicle parts, cloned vehicles, stolen trailers, stolen equipment and eBay investigations which have involved all of the above. Vehicle Theft Officers have also spent time training other city and county officers at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. Vehicle Theft has also taken a proactive approach to vehicle theft by working with area insurance companies and assisting them with VIN etching vehicle windows. Over 120 vehicles were processed which will assist investigators in identifying a stolen vehicle and make auto thefts less profitable.

## Safety Education

The Iowa State Patrol Division has 14 troopers assigned full-time to presenting



educational programs for the public in safety related fields. Each patrol district has an assigned safety education officer and a sergeant is attached to headquarters in Des Moines to coordinate the unit.

Safety Education Officers (SEO's) presented 5,432 programs across the state reaching over 2,700,000 persons. This includes radio

and television public service announcements which are regularly prepared and presented, particularly leading up to major holiday traffic periods.

Safety programs include defensive driving, substance abuse prevention, internet safety, bicycle safety, and seat belt and child restraint effectiveness seminars.

SEO's also set up informational booths at the Iowa State Fair, county fairs, sports and vacation shows, and other community based events. They also perform outstanding service in support of RAGBRAI and Boys State.

## CHAPLAINS

The purpose of the Chaplain Program within the Iowa State Patrol Division is to offer friendship, support and spiritual help to those of the organization and the citizens they will come in contact with through their daily activity.

These Chaplains are not sworn peace officers and volunteer their services to the Iowa State Patrol Division. Last year Chaplains rode with troopers to enhance their involvement in our organization. Chaplains were also called upon to assist with death notifications, hospital visitations of active and retired members, as well as counseling with officers and family members. The Iowa State Patrol Chaplains also participate in the annual Peace Officers Memorial Ceremony.

Currently, the program has 32 Chaplains serving throughout the state.

# Communications:



ISP Communications is a network of communication centers and 28 repeater/tower sites providing statewide mobile voice communications for more than 1,000 state law enforcement officers (Department of Public Safety, Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources). In addition, ISP Communications provides services for numerous federal, county and local law

enforcement officers and agencies. The Iowa State Patrol has six communications centers positioned throughout the state in Des Moines, Atlantic, Storm Lake, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids and Fairfield.

Iowa State Patrol Communications maintains a state-of-the-art voice recording system in each of its centers. This integrated system electronically records all telephone and radio transmissions initiated, or received, by the communications specialists. The computer-based recording device can record hundreds of hours of voice communication and then stores them on a “DVD-style” disc to be kept for a specific period of time.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, ISP Communications handled 2,039,367 total transactions (phone and radio) among all six communication centers combined. The break down of these transactions are as follows: 316,380 telephone calls made or received, of which 15,433 of them were received on the state patrol’s toll-free HELP Line and 23,923 calls were received on wireless 911. The balance of the telephone calls were administrative. The remaining balance of total transactions is 1,722,987 radio transmissions for the fiscal year. Based on total transactions for state patrol communications, there was an average of 5,587 transactions (radio and telephone) per day among all six communication centers. This does not include the number of events logged by the communications specialists each day.

There were 3,864,290 IOWA System transactions made by ISP Communications

for the fiscal year 2006. The IOWA System is a computer-based system by which communications specialists query driver's license, vehicle registrations and criminal history checks for state officers requesting such information. This resulted in a combined daily average of 10,587 IOWA system transactions among the six communication centers.

Iowa State Patrol Communications entered 2,225 warrants of arrest into the Iowa On-line Warrants system (IOWA) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) nationwide computer network from July 1, 2005, through June 30, 2006.

## **AMBER Alert:**

In August 2002 Governor Thomas J. Vilsack called on the Iowa Department of Public Safety to begin the process of organizing local and state law enforcement and Iowa broadcasters and media community to formulate and Iowa AMBER Alert Plan. During the first week of September 2002, Commissioner Kevin W. Techau invited Iowa law enforcement associations, broadcast and media and emergency management coordinators to examine the process needed within Iowa to implement a successful AMBER Alert Program. On November 15, 2002, the AMBER Alert Committee submitted a report outlining an Iowa AMBER Alert to Governor Vilsack.

The AMBER Plan is a voluntary, cooperative program between law enforcement agencies and local broadcasters to send an emergency alert to the public when a child has been abducted and it is believed the child is in danger of serious bodily harm or death. Under the AMBER Plan, area radio and television stations interrupt programming to broadcast information about the missing child using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System. While EAS is typically used for alerting the public to severe weather emergencies, it is also the warning system for civil and national emergencies. The federal government requires all radio and television stations and most cable systems to install and maintain devices that can monitor EAS warnings and tests and relay them rapidly and reliably to their audiences. The idea behind the AMBER Plan is a simple one: if stations can broadcast weather warnings through EAS, why not child abductions? The AMBER Plan provides law enforcement agencies with another tool to help recover abducted children and quickly apprehend the suspect.

The purpose of the AMBER Plan is to provide a rapid response to the most

serious child abduction cases. When an AMBER Alert is activated, law enforcement agencies immediately gain the assistance of thousands of broadcasters and cable listeners and viewers throughout the area. The plan relies on the community to safely recover the abducted child. It is hoped that this early warning system will not only coerce a kidnapper into releasing the child for fear of being arrested but also deter the person from committing the crime in the first place. The Iowa Department of Public Safety received seven requests from Iowa law enforcement agencies for an AMBER Alert in fiscal year 2006. Of those requests, three cases met the criteria for an AMBER Alert activation. AMBER Alerts were requested and activated for Ottumwa Police Department on October 7, 2005; Davenport Police Department on October 9, 2005; and Le Mars Police Department on June 18, 2006. All children from the activated AMBER alerts were recovered safely.



## State Fire Marshal Division

The State Fire Marshal Division, established in 1911, is the oldest of the five divisions within the Department of Public Safety. Our mission statement is “Through promotion and enforcement of fire safety regulations, training, building code provisions, and arson investigations, this division helps reduce the loss of life and property by fire.”

The division is comprised of four (4) bureaus:

- Fire Prevention Inspection
- Arson Investigation
- Building Code
- Fire Service Training

Presently the Division has 29 sworn officers and 19 civilian employees. State Fire Marshal Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/index.shtml>

### Director Kenkel



Jim Kenkel was sworn in as State Fire Marshal December 20, 2002. Jim is the 12th person to serve as State Fire Marshal since the office was created in 1911. Jim is a graduate of Harlan High School and Iowa Western Community College. He has been a member of the Department of Public Safety since July 1987, when he was hired as a Fire Inspector stationed in the Cedar Rapids area. Following his promotion to Special Agent in May 1989, Kenkel became a Fire/Arson Investigator, first in Osceola and later in Denison. In October 2000, Jim was selected to serve as the Assistant State Fire Marshal.

During the past 25 years, Jim has been a member of five volunteer fire departments. He is currently a member of the Waukee Volunteer Fire Department.

## Assistant Director



Jeffrey Quigle was sworn in as the Assistant Director of the State Fire Marshal Division on January 19, 2006.

Quigle is a graduate of La Harpe High School, La Harpe, Illinois and Western Illinois University in Macomb. He graduated from the 16th DPS Basic Academy in November 1990, and was assigned to the Capitol Police Division in Des Moines.

He transferred to the Iowa State Patrol Division in December 1992, serving as a State Trooper in Vinton and Swisher in District 11. While he was a member of the State Patrol Division he served as a Technical Accident Investigator from 1994 through 1998 and a Field Training Officer.

In November 1998, he transferred to the State Fire Marshal's Office serving as a Fire Prevention Inspector 2 for south central Iowa.

While at the Fire Marshal's Office he served as the acting State Building Code Commissioner and the Manufactured Housing Coordinator for the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Jeff was promoted to Fire Prevention Supervisor in February 2003. Jeff is also certified as a Fire Inspector I.

## Fire Prevention Supervisor



Ron Humphrey was appointed as the Fire Prevention Supervisor for Iowa in January 2006.

Ron is a graduate of Tipton High School. He attended the University of Northern Iowa for 3 years and graduated from Mount Mercy College in Cedar Rapids with a BA in Criminal Justice and a minor in Chemistry. He is a six year Veteran of the United States Marine Corps and served in Operation Desert Shield/Storm 1990-1991. Ron joined the Department of Public Safety as a State Trooper in District 2

in 1994. He served as a Technical Accident Investigator, a Field Training Officer, and a RADAR/LIDAR instructor. In 1999, Ron transferred to the Technical Accident Investigation Office and served as the Assistant Coordinator and an Accident Re-constructionist. He transferred to the State Fire Marshal's Office in July 2001, as a Fire Prevention Inspector working within the Assisted Living Program and he is a National Certified Fire Inspector I. Ron was the Acting Health Facilities Supervisor in the Des Moines Office from March 2005 until December 2005.

## Assistant Fire Prevention Supervisor



Kyle Gorsh was appointed as the Assistant Fire Prevention Supervisor for Iowa, March 24, 2006.

Gorsh is a graduate of Clinton High School, Clinton, Iowa and the University of Northern Iowa. He joined the Department of Public Safety in July 2001, serving as a fire prevention inspector in North Central Iowa. He was assigned to Fort Dodge. In 2002, he moved to the Cedar Falls Office where he served as an inspector for Northeast Iowa. Kyle is also a National Certified Fire Inspector I.

## Fire Inspection Bureau

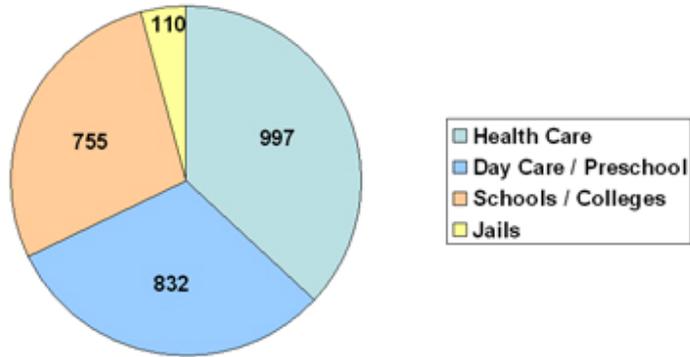
Fire Safety Code Inspections are conducted in a variety of facilities ensuring compliance with both federal and state laws and rules. Those facilities inspected by our fire inspectors include:

- Nursing Homes
- Child Care Facilities
- Jails & Penitentiaries
- State Owned Buildings
- Schools, Colleges, and State Institutions
- Assisted Living Facilities
- Intermediate Care Facilities
- Hospitals
- Adult Daycare Facilities
- Any other building where the public would congregate
- Complaint inspections & investigations



# Inspections

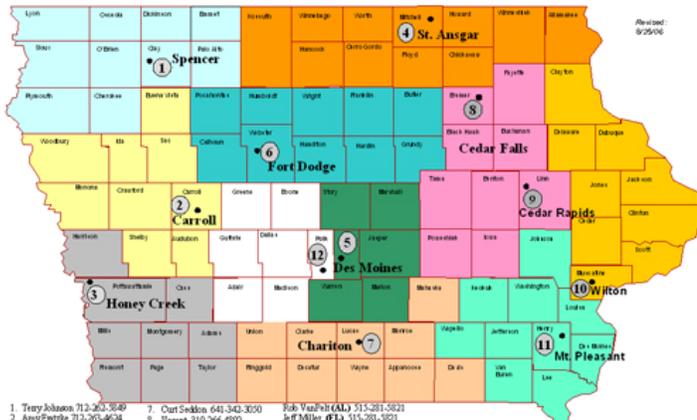
July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006



## Flammable Liquids

The flammable liquids inspection duties and responsibilities include, inspecting facilities and records of owners and operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks in the State of Iowa. In addition, the inspector investigates and conducts inspections on all complaints received on any aboveground petroleum tanks and liquid propane tanks throughout the State of Iowa. The flammable liquids inspector also takes part in

### Bureau of Inspections



- |                                |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Terry Johnson, 712-262-3849 | 7. Curt Sedden, 641-343-3000   | 10. Mike Lillio (FL), 515-281-5821 |
| 2. Amy Pustle, 712-305-4628    | 8. Vincent, 319-266-4892       | 11. Jon Therap (FL), 515-281-5821  |
| 3. Tim Spear, 712-322-2723     | 9. Volante Brown, 319-356-2906 | 12. Don Wood, 515-281-5821         |
| 4. Ryan Strage, 515-281-5821   | 10. Justin Wade, 563-284-5002  |                                    |
| 5. Andy MacCall, 515-281-5821  | 11. Joe Lentz, 319-355-9000    |                                    |
| 6. Roddi Larson, 515-972-4661  | 12. Don Wood, 515-281-5821     |                                    |
- Ron Humphrey, Fire Prevention Supervisor**  
515-281-5821  
**Kyle Gorch, Assistant Fire Prevention Supervisor**  
515-281-5821



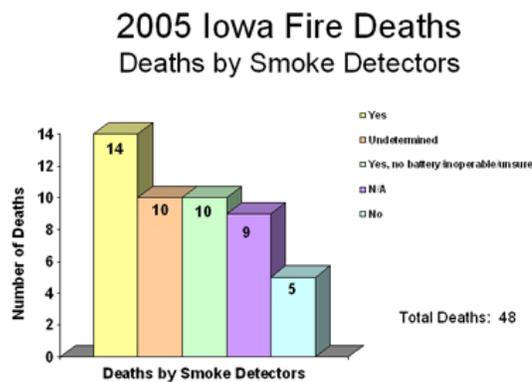
any rule making process involving flammable liquid codes. The flammable liquids inspectors duties also include reviewing plans on all new or replacement installations of aboveground storage tanks, and liquid propane tanks.

In addition, to the above, a yearly registration program of flammable/combustible liquids aboveground storage tanks with the capacity

greater than 1,100 gallons is maintained by the assigned inspector. This involves updating owner records, mailing registration renewals, and processing and maintaining a \$70,000 account. Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/flammable/index.shtml>

## Fire Deaths

Fire related incidents killed 48 civilians in calendar year 2005. The graph below indicates smoke detectors in conjunction with these deaths. Out of the 48 deaths 14 of the fire related incidents had smoke detectors. As you can see by this graph there is still an ongoing problem with working smoke detectors. These statistics were compiled through the National Fire Incident Reporting System which Iowa has been a member of since April 1979.



## Arson & Explosives Bureau

The Arson and Explosives Bureau investigates fire and explosion scenes to determine cause and conducts criminal investigations directed toward arrest and prosecution. It also has statewide responsibility for the investigation of bombings and other explosive devices and inspects and licenses explosive storage facilities throughout the state. Each agent of the Arson and Explosives Bureau is required to receive



training to be certified as a bomb technician. Each agent is certified to assist with the investigation of clandestine drug labs, due to the volatility of chemicals and other supplies used in these operations.

An annual two-week Fire Investigation School is conducted by this bureau for local fire and law enforcement officials. In addition, several classes are held around the state to provide local officials the opportunity to see various types of explosives, and to give them directions for safe and proper responses to such incidents.

The bureau also maintains an Arson Hotline for citizens to use to provide information that may be helpful in the resolution of suspected arson cases. The Arson Hotline Number is 1-800-532-1459.

All of the agents have switched from driving a full size sedan to an extended cab pickup in order to carry the variety of equipment needed to conduct their jobs. This allows all issued equipment to be carried so that staff is not having to return to their offices for equipment that could not be carried in the past.



The Fire Marshal's office received a grant from Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division to purchase a new response vehicle to be used on any case that requires additional equipment or support. The office also received Federal Homeland Security grant to purchase the first explosive robot in Iowa. The robot is a much safer means of dealing with suspicious devices. Both of these items are stationed in the Des Moines area.

The Fire Marshal's office has K-9's to search for explosives and arson detection. We currently have a K-9 in the northwestern and southwestern areas of the state. The K-9's have been used for political gatherings (2005 National Governor's Association Conference) as well as sweeps for bomb detection and fire investigations. In addition to the K-9's working for our office many law enforcement agencies have requested their expertise.



Five hundred and ninety-two investigations were conducted during calendar year 2005. This included 413 fires that were investigated. Of those fires 125

were determined to be the result of arson, 171 were accidental and the cause of 117 could not be determined. The remaining investigations represented bombing incidents, bomb threats, explosive disposals, and clandestine drug labs. Investigations by the Fire Marshal Division resulted in 40 arrests. Arson investigations for calendar year 2005 resulted in a dollar loss of \$6,264,600. This amount combined with all investigations came to a total dollar loss of \$49,804,400. Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/arson/index.shtml>

## Building Code Bureau



Mr. Crine is a native of Chattanooga, Tennessee. From 1985 until his appointment as the Iowa State Building Code Commissioner in 2004, Mr. Crine held several positions within the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office. These included Facilities Construction Specialist, Director of Administrative Services, Executive Director of the Tennessee Fire Service and Code Enforcement Academy, and State Fire Marshal.

Mr. Crine holds a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; as well as an Associate's Degree in Fire Science and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Tennessee State University in Nashville.

The Building Code Bureau is charged with the adoption and enforcement of the Iowa State Building Code. This is achieved through the review and approval of construction drawings and specifications for various buildings. In addition, the Bureau will soon begin inspecting the construction of new State owned buildings and certain other buildings constructed with State funds.

The State Building Code is contained in Iowa Administrative Code 661—Chapters 300-303 and Chapter 16. It is based upon the International Building Code as published by the International Code Council. Besides the International Building Code, the State Building Code is made up of the International Residential Code, International Mechanical Code, International Existing Building Code, International Energy Conservation Code, and the National Electric Code which is published by the National Fire Protection Association. The plan reviews performed by the Bureau focus on areas such as means of egress, handicapped accessibility, fire protection systems, and fire rated separations.

Provisions of the State Building Code are mandatory for buildings owned by the State or an agency of the State; buildings in governmental subdivisions which have adopted the State Building Code; buildings constructed with money appropriated by the State if the building is to be constructed in an area without local building code enforcement; and the manufacture and installation of factory built structures. In addition, the State Energy Conservation Code and Handicapped Accessibility Standards are applicable throughout the State of Iowa. The website for the bureau is <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/building/index.shtml>



## Fire Service Training Bureau

The Fire Service Training Bureau is Iowa's designated state fire academy. Located in Ames, the Bureau provided quality training and education for Iowa's fire and emergency services. The Bureau is part of the State Fire Marshal Division of the Iowa Department of Public Safety.

Services are provided through the Bureau's Field Programs, Certification Programs, Business and Industrial Programs, Conference Programs, and through its support and technical assistance to the Iowa fire service. In FY 2006 (July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006), the bureau conducted 1,090 classes (through courses, workshops, symposiums, and conferences), with 19,460 students participating. The Bureau also held 199 certification examination sites, providing 3,535 examinations for various professional certification levels. Through these efforts, the Bureau provided a total of 1,289 programs reaching a

total of 23,175 participants (combining the classes and certification exams).

During the past year, the Bureau has also supported the efforts of the “Everyone Goes Home” program, which include the 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.

The Bureau’s Certification Program is accredited by the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC). IFSAC is a peer driven organization that accredits training entities that provide professional certifications based on the National Fire Protection Association “Professional Qualification Standards.” The Bureau is currently accredited to issue professional certifications for the following eleven levels: Firefighter I & II, Driver/Operator for Pumping & Aerial Apparatus, Hazardous Materials: Awareness & Operations, Fire Instructor I & II, Fire Officer I & II, and Fire Inspector I.



## Bureau Chief



Bureau Chief Randy Novak serves as the Bureau’s administrator. He previously worked in state fire training systems in Oklahoma, Maryland and Illinois. He also taught in a fire-related academic program in Kentucky. His fire service career started in upstate New York in 1975. He has both volunteer and career fire service experience. Randy holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Studies—Fire Science from the University of Maryland, and a Master of Education degree in Vocational-Technical Education from the University of Illinois. He has also completed advanced graduate level work in several national committees with various professional associations, including serving on the Executive Board of the International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). He also serves as Treasurer of the North American Fire Training Directors (NAFTD). In his role as Bureau Chief, Randy also serves on a variety of state level fire and emergency response committees.



The Fire Service Training Bureau is committed to meeting the training needs of Iowa's fire service by emphasizing up-to-date, recognized training; partnerships with Iowa's community college districts; and supporting "in-house" training opportunities.

Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/fstb/index.shtml>