



Iowa Department of Public Safety

July 1, 2006—June 30, 2007
Annual Report

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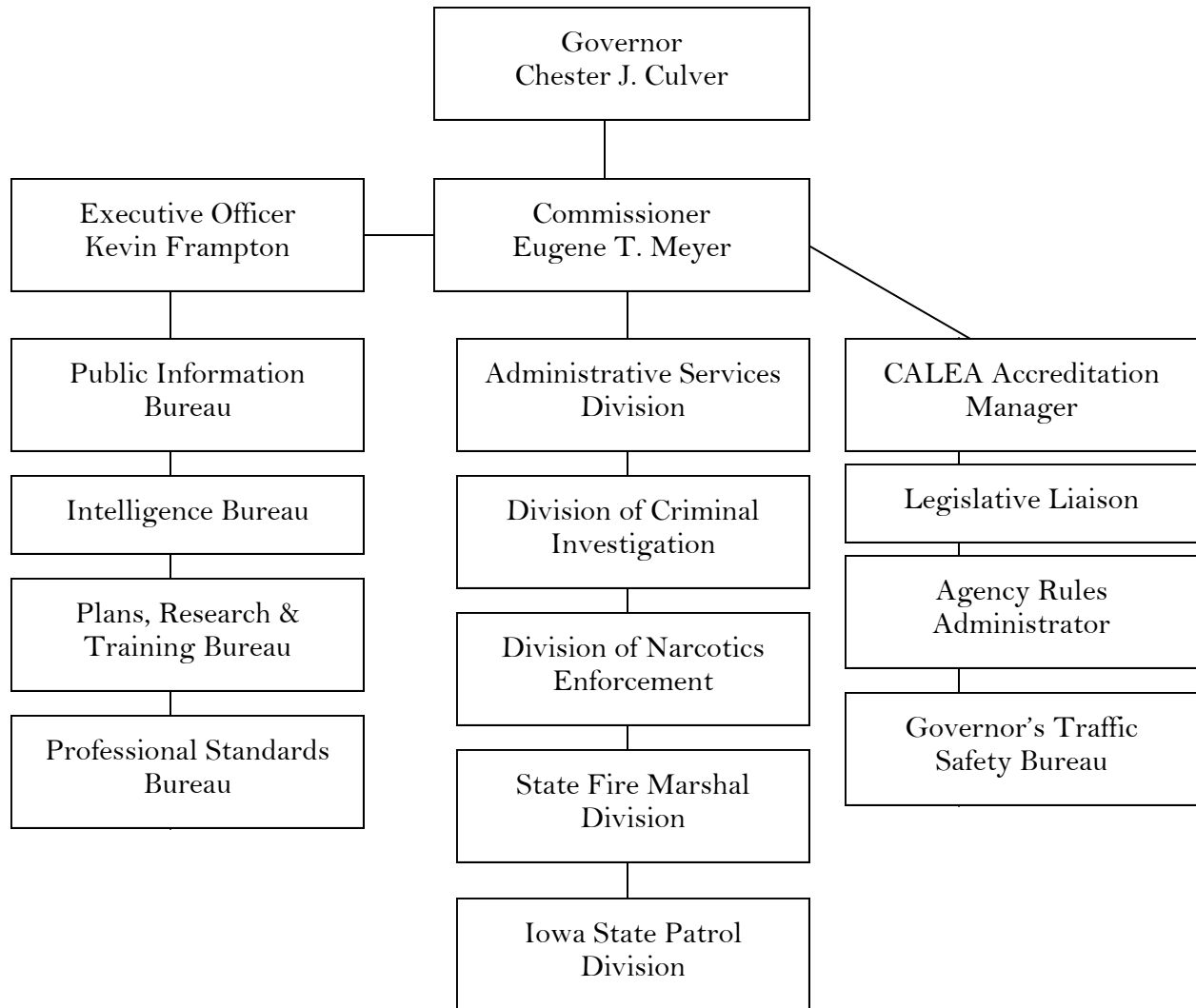
Introduction

The Iowa Department of Public Safety is proud of the integrity, dedication and leadership of its 958 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.”



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General Fund Appropriations



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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 DPS Building located at 215 East 7th Street on the Capitol Complex, along with a

statewide presence.

DPS is currently divided into five (5) divisions:

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

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 Bureau
- Intelligence Bureau
- Plans, Research & Training Bureau
- Professional Standards Bureau
- Public Information Bureau

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Eugene T. Meyer was appointed Commissioner of the Iowa Department of Public Safety by Governor Chester J. Culver in January 12, 2007. Gene is the 20th person to serve as Commissioner of Public Safety since its inception in 1939. The Department employs 958 persons with a \$122 million operating budget. Gene also serves as the Chair of the Board of Trustees for the \$270 + million Peace Officer Retirement System.

Eugene T. Meyer, a Jesup, Iowa native, began his career as a Communications Operator for the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1969. He then spent 5 years as a Special Agent and then another 11 years as a Special Agent In Charge of Central-South Central Iowa.

In 1989, Gene was promoted to Assistant Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation for the State of Iowa. In 1991, he accepted a 4-year assignment on the Commissioner of Public Safety staff, where he directed the Plans, Training and Research Bureau for the department. In 1994, he returned to the DCI to head up the newly created Gaming Bureau and in 2003, Gene became the Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation. Meyer served his community for 19 years, 9 years as a member of the West Des Moines Community School Board of Education. Ten (10) years as Mayor of West Des Moines during which West Des Moines total valuation increased from \$2 to \$5 billion. Gene served on many commissions and boards such as the Greater Des Moines Partnership, Metro Advisory Council, Greater Des Moines Visitor-Convention Bureau, West Des Moines Chamber of Commerce and Development Corp. He also served as a member of the West Bank Corporation Board of directors.

Gene earned his under-graduate degree in criminal justice and his masters degree in public administration. He is a 1980 graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy.

Executive Officer



Kevin R. Frampton was selected by Commissioner Eugene T. Meyer to serve as the Executive Officer to the Commissioner in January 2007.

Kevin started his law enforcement career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1978 when he was first assigned to the Capitol Police Division. In 1980, Kevin was promoted to Trooper with the Iowa State Patrol Division where he had assignments in the Cedar Rapids area as well as the Des Moines area. In 1989, Kevin was promoted to Special Agent with the Division of Narcotics Enforcement and worked drug investigations for nearly 12 years. In 2001, Kevin was selected as the Assistant Bureau Chief in the Professional Standards Bureau where he conducted administrative investigations. In 2003, Kevin was promoted to Special

Agent In Charge and assigned as the Bureau Chief of the Professional Standards Bureau.

As the Executive Officer, Kevin provides administrative services to the Commissioner of Public Safety, as well as collaborates with the Division Directors in regards to the day to day operations of the Department. Kevin oversees the functions of the bureau's assigned to the Commissioner's office.

Executive Officer Frampton is a 1978 graduate of Central Missouri State University with a BA in Criminal Justice Administration. Kevin is a 2006 graduate of the Certified Public Management Program at Drake University and is currently enrolled in the Master of Public Administration Program at Drake University.

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 Deputy Director of the Tennessee Municipal League, 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 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 responsible for coordinating strategic and performance planning for the Department. He also serves as the Department's Regulatory Assistance Coordinator, providing advice and guidance to individuals, businesses and political subdivisions 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. 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 eight 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 seatbelt use rate has exceeded 85% for each of the past two years.

In total, the GTSB administers nearly \$7 million in highway safety funds. It partners with nearly 250 local law enforcement agencies and the Iowa State

Patrol Division including police departments and sheriff's 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 the Office of Traffic and Safety.



The GTSB has continued to achieve success in Fiscal Year 2007. During calendar year 2006, Iowa experienced its third lowest alcohol-related fatality total on record, with 101 such deaths. In 2005, Iowa recorded 84 alcohol/impaired driving traffic fatalities, the second-lowest total ever. Diligent enforcement, led by the Iowa State Patrol Division, 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 2003, also played a key part in the state's success. Iowa currently ranks among the best five states in the nation in terms of both the percentage of fatalities which are alcohol-related and the rate of alcohol-related fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

Iowa's traffic fatality total decreased in 2006, with 439 traffic deaths, down 11 or 3% from 2005, when the state experienced 450 deaths. Iowa's fatality rate of 1.37 per hundred million VMT declined from 1.4 in 2005 and remained below the national average of 1.42. Iowa also made progress in safety belt usage, reaching an all time high of 92%. Iowa currently ranks second among the 12 states in the greater Midwest and among the top 10 in the nation in this category. During FFY 2007, a long-time partner and GTSB funding recipient received the Public Service Award from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the agencies highest honor. Mr. Peter Grady of the Prosecuting Attorney's Training Coordinator, Iowa Attorney General's Office was recognized for his work as our state's resource prosecutor. Pete provides training on OWI, drunk and drugged driving prosecution to dozens of county attorney offices, police departments and sheriff's offices throughout the state

each year. His work is instrumental in maintaining a high level of successful prosecutions for OWI. Pete has also assisted other states in launching successful resource prosecution programs, including, Missouri. Iowa was the first highway safety office in the nation to fund a resource prosecutor, beginning in the early 1980's.

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), has completed all coursework and examinations toward the Ph.D., and is a graduate of the 195th Session of the FBI National Academy. 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, public safety, homeland security, and intelligence communities. These services, in turn, help 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 to enhance public safety and homeland security. In addition to furthering an ongoing

investigation, intelligence can also be used strategically by executives to make decisions (e.g., plan the allocation of resources).

The Intelligence Bureau has been designated as the state's intelligence fusion center, and coordinates the statewide fusion system. This year, in support of those responsibilities, the DPS Homeland Security Coordinator (a Captain with the Iowa State Patrol Division) and DPS personnel who are assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Forces were reallocated to the Intelligence Bureau. The State LEIN Coordinator position was designated as a Special Agent In Charge and a Special Agent Supervisor was established to coordinate Technical Collection and Communication. The UCR/IBR analyst was also reassigned to the Intelligence Bureau, and for the first time in the history of the Department all four DPS enforcement Divisions are represented in the Bureau.

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, intelligence, 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.

Professional Standards Bureau



The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) is overseen by Lieutenant Jeff Ritzman, Bureau Chief. Jeff began his career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1981 as a Patrol Officer with the Capitol Security Division. In 1982, Jeff was promoted to Trooper with the Iowa State Patrol Division. In 1997, Jeff was promoted to Sergeant and assigned as an Assistant District Commander at Iowa State Patrol District 13 in Mount Pleasant. In 2003, Jeff was reassigned to the Professional Standards Bureau where he served as an Assistant Bureau Chief. In November 2005, Jeff was promoted to Lieutenant and became the Bureau Chief of the Professional Standards Bureau in December 2006.

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 Staff Inspections component of the PSB also includes the Property and Evidence Control Manager for the Department of Public Safety.

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 staff inspections and investigations of all allegations of employee misconduct. Members of PSB handle complaints by conducting fair, complete and impartial investigations of employee misconduct. In fiscal year 2007, there were 29 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 14 were sustained. Also, PSB conducted six background investigations.

Public Information Bureau



The Public Information Bureau is directed by Special Agent In Charge James J. Saunders, Bureau Chief. 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 (LEIN). 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.

The Public Information Bureau is staffed with a Special Agent in Charge, an Information Specialist 3 and an Information Specialist 2.

In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 116 monthly requests for information, the Public Information Bureau is responsible for:

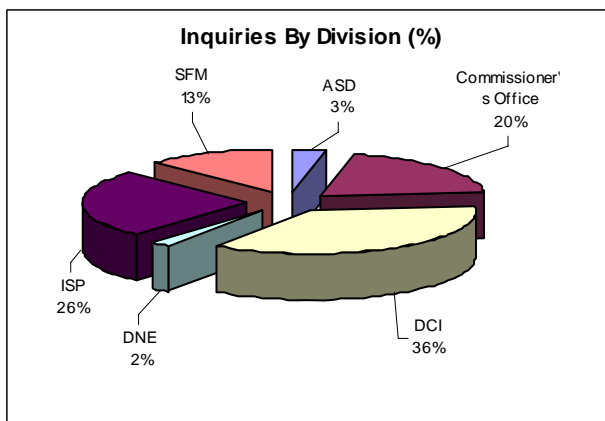
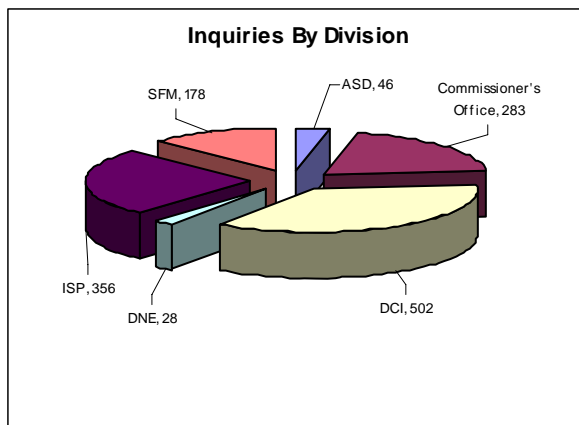
- Overseeing departmental media relations and public information, insuring all responses are in accordance with Iowa's Open Records Law
- Coordination of Press Conferences, Releases & Advisories relating to Department Activities

1. This figure relates to the number of requests made directly to or reported to PIB and does not reflect the total number of requests made to DPS.

- 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.)
- Departmental Display creations, printing, mounting, laminating and framing (State Fair, Press Conferences, Campaign Initiatives, etc.)
- Departmental PSA’s, videotaping, DVD creation
- DPS E-mail Notification System

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

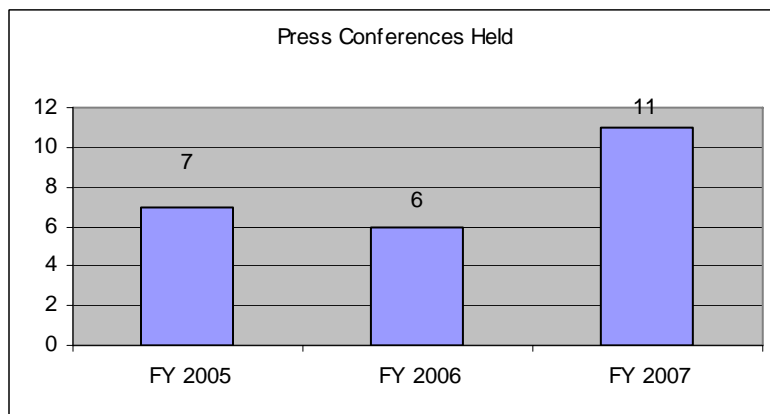
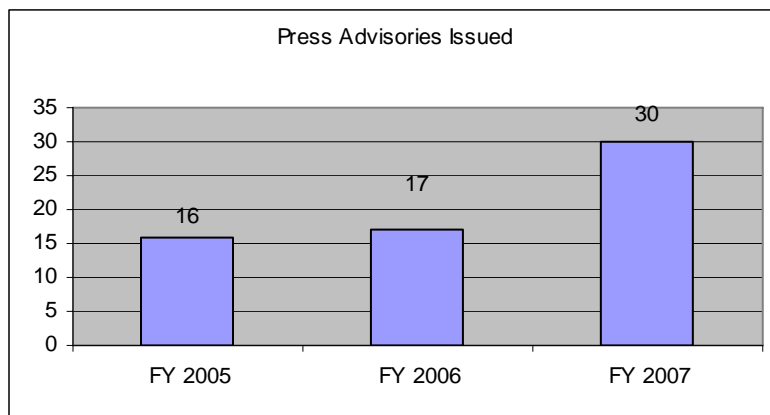
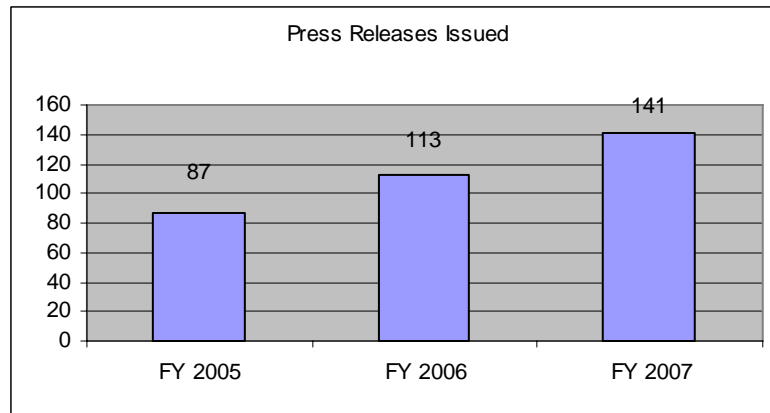
The Public Information Bureau processed 1,393 requests for information from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007. The Public Information Bureau recorded a 25% decrease in requests for information. This was due, in part, to the increased usage of the DPS E-mail Notification System implemented during FY 2007, accident reports being published online, and more aggressive release of information. See graphs below for divisional breakdown of requests processed.



PRESS RELEASES/ADVISORIES/CONFERENCES

The Public Information Bureau recorded a 21% increase in the number of Press Advisories, Press Releases and Press Conferences issued/held during FY 2007.

One-hundred-forty-one press releases were issued, 30 press advisories were issued and 11 press conferences were held. The graphs on page 16 are a comparison of press releases issued, press advisories issued and press conferences held by the Public Information Bureau for Fiscal Years 2005, 2006, and 2007.



DPS E-MAIL NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

This system was implemented during Fiscal Year 2007 with the assistance of DAS/ITE. The Public Information Bureau is responsible for maintaining and

monitoring the e-mail notification system to ensure messages are received by those who joined the system. As of June 30, 2007, 1,171 individuals have enrolled in the DPS E-mail Notification System and 191,690 e-mail messages have been issued. The DPS E-mail Notification System allows members of the general public and the media to sign up to receive notifications (<https://dpsemailnotify.iowa.gov>) in their e-mail on the following topics within the Department of Public Safety:

- AMBER Alert Notifications
- Administrative Services Division
 - Peace Officer Retirement Administrative Rules
 - Press Releases
- Commissioner's Office
 - Press Releases
 - Administrative Rules
 - Crime Statistics
 - Public Hearing Schedule
 - Annual Report
 - DPS Jobs
- Division of Criminal Investigation
 - Missing Persons Monthly Report
 - Missing Persons Recently Added
 - Unidentified Dead
 - Press Releases
- Division of Narcotics Enforcement
 - Press Releases
 - Drug Trends
- Iowa State Patrol Division
 - Press Releases
 - Crash Reports
 - Trooper Tips
- State Fire Marshal Division
 - Building Code Advisory Council Meetings
 - Fire Extinguishing Systems Contractor Certification Program Meetings
 - Fire Training
 - State Fire Marshal Administrative Rules
 - Public Meetings
 - Press Releases

SULLIVAN BROTHER'S AWARD OF VALOR

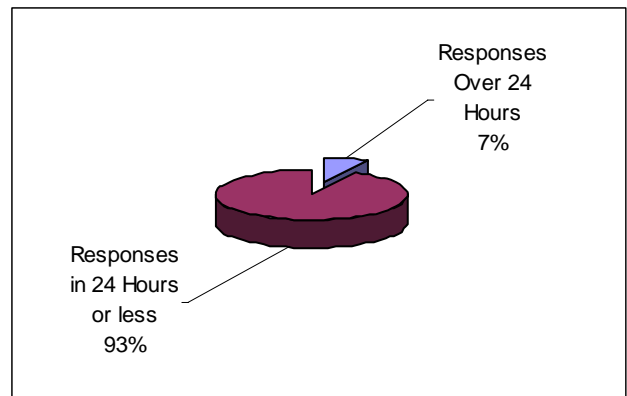
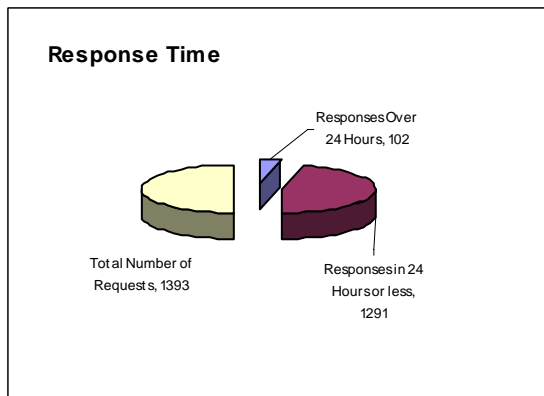
This program is a Governor's Award, designed to recognize peace officers and firefighters who perform acts above beyond the call of duty. The program is coordinated and overseen by the Public Information Bureau. During Fiscal Year 2007, eight (8) nominations for the Sullivan Brother's Award of Valor were processed, resulting in 13 individuals being awarded with the Sullivan Brother's Award of Valor and 1 individual being awarded a Governor's Commendation. For more information regarding the Sullivan Brother's Award of Valor visit <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commi/pib/Awards/valor.shtml>

RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES/PLAQUES/LETTERS

The Public Information Bureau is responsible for departmental employee recognition, including but not limited to: longevity, retirement, appreciation, commissioners commendation, promotional, academy graduation, employee of the month, Kaizen, and Oaths of Office. During Fiscal Year 2007, 327 certificates were issued, 117 oaths of office were signed, 8 plaques were presented and 12 retirement letters were sent.

RESPONSE TIME

The Department of Public Safety prides itself on being responsive to the needs of its customers, in FY 2007 93% 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.





Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2007

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 FY 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 2007, 958 (mailboxes) departmental employees had access to the department's computer network maintained by Technology Services. There were over 2,000 calls for assistance to the computer help desk during Fiscal Year 2007.



In Fiscal Year 2007, the Technology Services Bureau coordinated and completed the moving of two separate data centers into one state of the art computer center located at the new State Public Safety Headquarters. TSB also assisted in the move of over 250 users to the new building while keeping the network servers online for all office system and IOWA system users.

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, 177 agencies in Iowa have IOWA System access with approximately 2,437 actual computer terminals. During fiscal year 2007, 56,287,109 messages were processed through the IOWA System.

Individuals must be trained and certified to have access to the IOWA System. In Fiscal Year 2007, the Technology Services Bureau provided training to 1,332 individuals. An additional 2,167 users were certified via NexTest, an online certification training and testing software package which allows users to certify electronically using an Internet web browser.

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 2007, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 1,089 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 \$134 million and receipts of approximately 77 million each year. The Finance Bureau is responsible for ensuring all expenditures 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 \$250 + 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) coordinator 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 FY2005, over 200 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, employees of licensed agencies must apply to the bureau for an employee ID. Applicants must undergo a fingerprint based criminal history record check and meet the requirements of *Iowa Code* before the ID is issued. There were 221 private investigative agencies, 115 private security agencies and one bail enforcement agency which held valid licenses in fiscal year 2007. A total of 2,812 employee ID cards were issued during fiscal year 2007.



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:

- Support Operations Bureau
- Criminalistics Laboratory
- Field Operations Bureau
- Gaming Operations Bureau

There are 160 sworn officers and 102 civilian employees handling the ever-increasing workload of the DCI.

Director Steve E. Bogle



Steve E. Bogle is the Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), a position he has held since September 2006. Director Bogle succeeded Eugene T. Meyer, who retired as DCI Director after 38 years of service.

Director Bogle started his law enforcement career with the Des Moines Police Department in 1975, and joined the DCI as a Special Agent in 1988. Steve worked general criminal investigations and intelligence assignments with DCI until he was promoted to Special Agent In Charge (SAC) in 1994.

Steve's past supervisory assignments with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and DCI include the DPS Intelligence Bureau, DPS Plans and Research Bureau, served as the Commissioner's Executive Assistant, DCI Training Coordinator and Fleet Manager, Sex Offender Registry Unit, as well as DPS Homeland Security Coordinator.

In September 2003, Director Bogle was promoted to Assistant Director in Charge of Field Operations, a position he held until his promotion to DCI Director. He is a 1986 graduate of Grand View College with a BA in Pre-Law and a 2002 graduate of the United States Army War College with a Masters of

Strategic Studies. Steve is also a 2006 graduate of the FBI National Academy and received a University of Virginia Graduate Certificate of Achievement for Criminal Justice in 2006. Steve currently serves on the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center Northeast Regional Advisory Council and previously served on the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Working Group and as the coordinator for the Iowa ICAC Task Force.

In addition to his DCI responsibilities, Steve has served as a member of the Iowa National Guard for over 32 years and currently holds the rank of Brigadier General, assigned as Director of the Joint Staff/Joint Task Force Commander.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS BUREAU

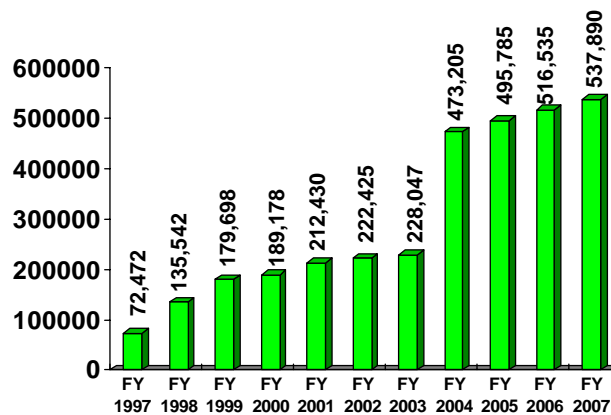
The Support Operations Bureau of the DCI includes the Records and Identification Unit, Sex Offender Registry, and a support staff who performs clerical, inventory, budgeting, purchasing and logistical functions.

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 determination, 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.



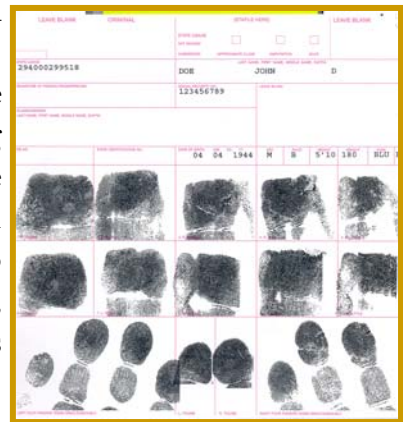
Criminal History/Records/Identification
TOTAL AUTOMATED RECORDS



Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

As of June 30, 2007, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) included over 580,182 10-print cards and nearly 16,355 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During Fiscal Year 2007, 40,300 10-print “hits” and 547 latent print “hits” were made via AFIS.

A 10-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 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, date of birth, place of birth, social security number, arresting agency, reason for arrest, and other identifying information. There are two types of 10-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 or a fingerprint taken at the time of arrest matches on 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 and at the DCI Criminalistics Laboratory located in Ankeny, thereby permitting easy access by Iowa law enforcement officials.

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 counties as 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.

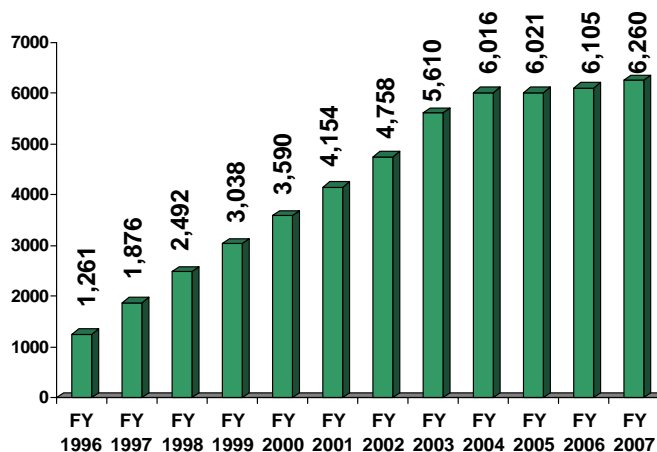
Sex Offender Registry Unit



Chapter 692A of the Iowa Code established the Iowa Sex Offender Registry in July 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 on 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. As of July 1, 2007, over 1,500 registrants have been removed from the registry as they had completed their 10-year registry requirements. As of July 1, 2007, 6,260 individuals have remained on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry.

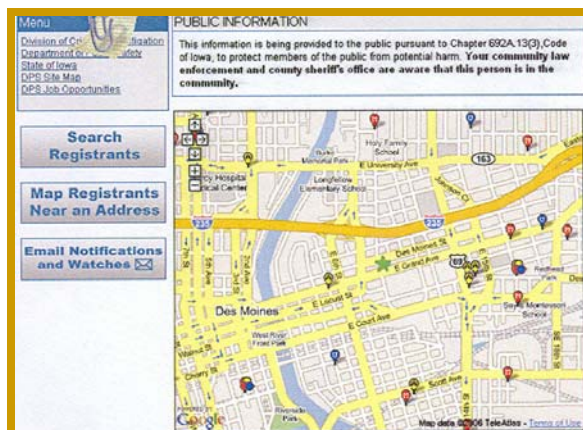
Sex Offender Registry
Number of Registrants



Since May 2000, the Iowa Sex Offender Registry has provided public access to information about registered sex offenders through its website at www.iowasexoffender.com. This information is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. From July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, the SOR recorded 45,538,130 individual “page views” by visitors to the website.

The Sex Offender Registry website currently has three features available to the public.

1. A search function whereby the public can search to find a registrant by name, county, city, zip code, race or gender,
2. A mapping resource provides visitors with maps showing which registrants reside within up to three miles of any Iowa address, and
3. The website’s new e-mail 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 e-mail whenever information for a specific watch changes on the website. As of June 30, 2007, there are 1,168 subscriber accounts to the e-mail notification feature, resulting in 1,587 watch items which led to 25,649 e-mails sent to the subscribers from the registry.



One Special Agent In Charge, six (6) Special Agents, one (1) Public Service Executive and seven (7) clerical staff are assigned to this unit.

Some of the duties the clerical staff perform are to enter registrations and photos submitted by local sheriff’s offices into a database where the information gets uploaded onto the website, as well as handle numerous requests from law enforcement, county attorneys, and other federal and state criminal justice agencies for file information.

The 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 682 cases which included sex offender registry non-compliance cases (631), sex offender risk assessments (33), executive clemency investigations (5), applicant background investigations (3), and Enticing a Minor (1) investigation. These agents also conducted eight (8) Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) cyber tip investigations as well as one (1) missing person investigation. Agents also assisted local law enforcement agencies with an additional 336 sex offender registry investigations when their assistance was requested.

In July 2006, personnel assigned to this unit reviewed nearly six hundred (600) files of registered sex offenders who displayed indicators of being non-compliant with Iowa law. Based on this review, special agents coordinated with sheriff’s offices, police departments, and county attorneys in obtaining arrest warrants for sex offenders where probable cause existed to indicate the offender was non-compliant with Iowa law. A total of 255 existing and newly-issued warrants were pursued as a part of this sweep. As a result, special agents and local law enforcement agencies across Iowa arrested 60 individuals for non-compliance violations as of October 4, 2006. One hundred eighty-six (186) offenders were brought into compliance. The DCI has conducted similar sweeps in Iowa on a regional basis. This was the first sweep coordinated on a statewide level.

Sex Offender Registry Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007 (not including the sweep in October).

Assists to local law enforcement (registry investigations)	321
Risk Assessments	33
Non-Compliance	631
Executive Clemency	5
Backgrounds.....	3
Enticing a Minor	1
Missing Person	1
Internet Crimes Against Children Cyber Tip Investigation	8

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 7th and Court, which is now the new State Department of Public Safety Headquarters.

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 58 employees.

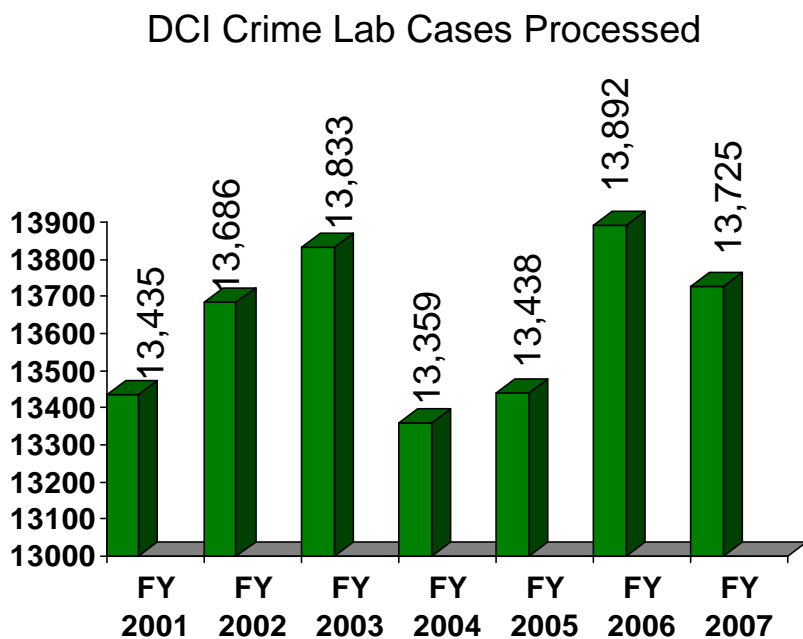
The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory staff is comprised of a laboratory administrator, Criminalist supervisors, evidence technicians, a photographer, a secretary, and two clerk specialists, who provide forensic scientific services and support to the criminal justice community throughout Iowa. The criminalists 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 (ASCLD-LAB). 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 2007, 798 hours were spent at crime scenes around Iowa.

The Criminalistics Laboratory sections consist of:

- Arson & Explosives
- Breath Alcohol
- DNA (Casework and Offender Profiling)
- Drug Identification
- Latent Prints
- Firearms & Tool Marks
- Photograph
- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence
- Evidence Receiving

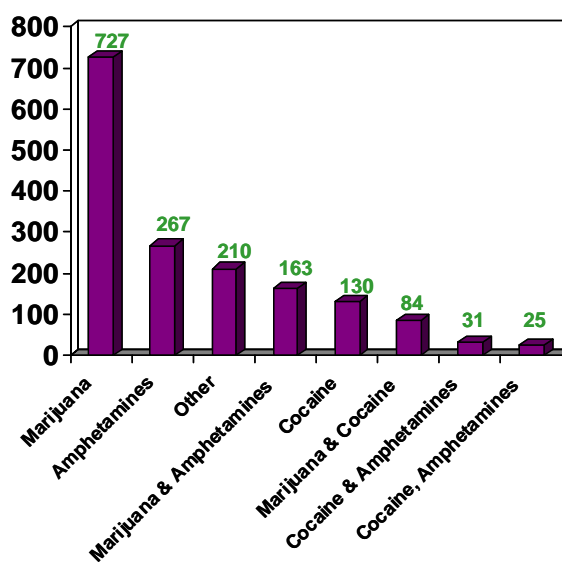


Overall, the Criminalistics Laboratory closed 13, 725 cases in Fiscal Year 2007. The identification of controlled substances, analysis of human biological fluids for OWI investigations and latent print identification represent the largest volume in the caseload duties for the laboratory.

The Toxicology Section routine analyzes urine samples submitted for the detection of alcohol and drugs which impair safe driving.



Drugged Driving Toxicology Samples
FY-2007



The Controlled Substance Identification Section of the laboratory analyzes most of the street drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in Iowa. In Fiscal Year 2007, 6,376 cases were analyzed.

The Question Document Section examines handwritten and machine produced documents to determine facts about their origins. The typical goal is to identify or eliminate a writer or machine. False documents and documents relating to criminal activities are found in the full spectrum of case types examined in a crime laboratory. Familiar cases types here include; manufacturing and distribution of controlled substances, threatening letters, death investigations, extortion, and fraud. Typical

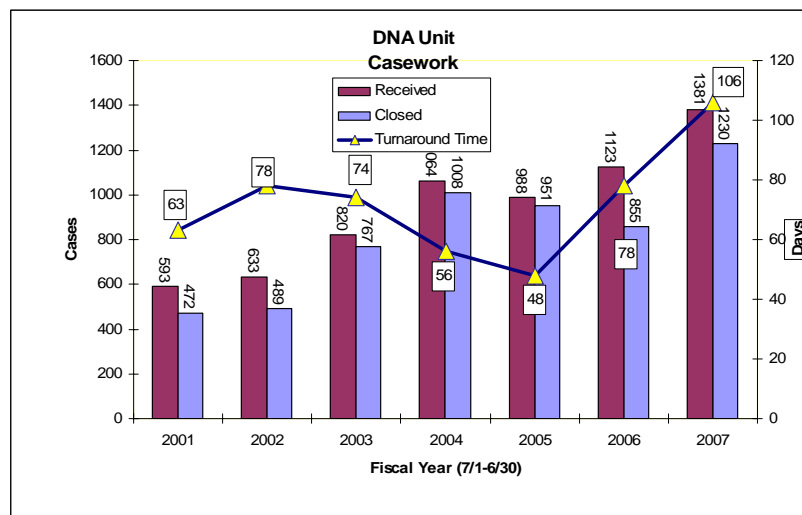
examinations involve comparisons of handwriting, printer products, copy machine products, typefaces and fonts, paper and ink. Modern digital technologies play roles in both the presentation of the results of comparisons, and as the subject material of investigations.

The crime lab has been recognized for its highly prized and useful firearms reference collection of some 1,500 long guns and 2,200 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).

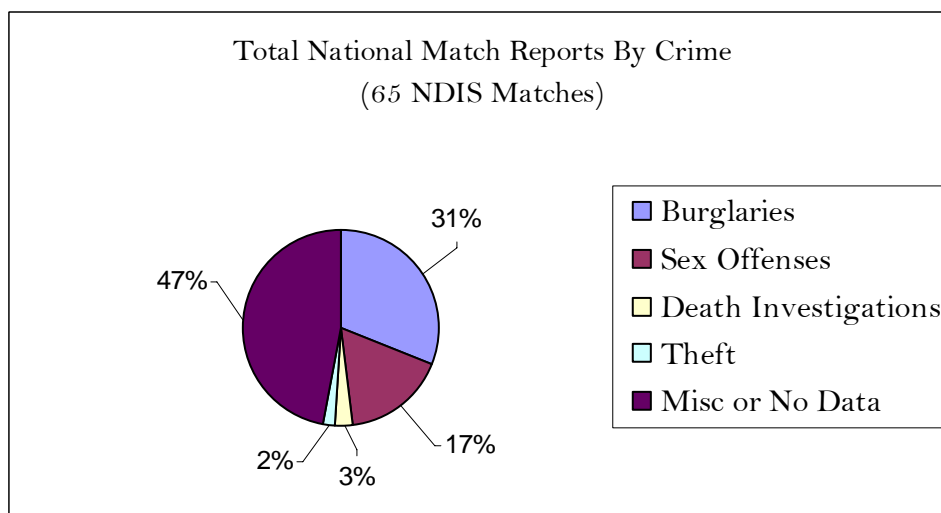
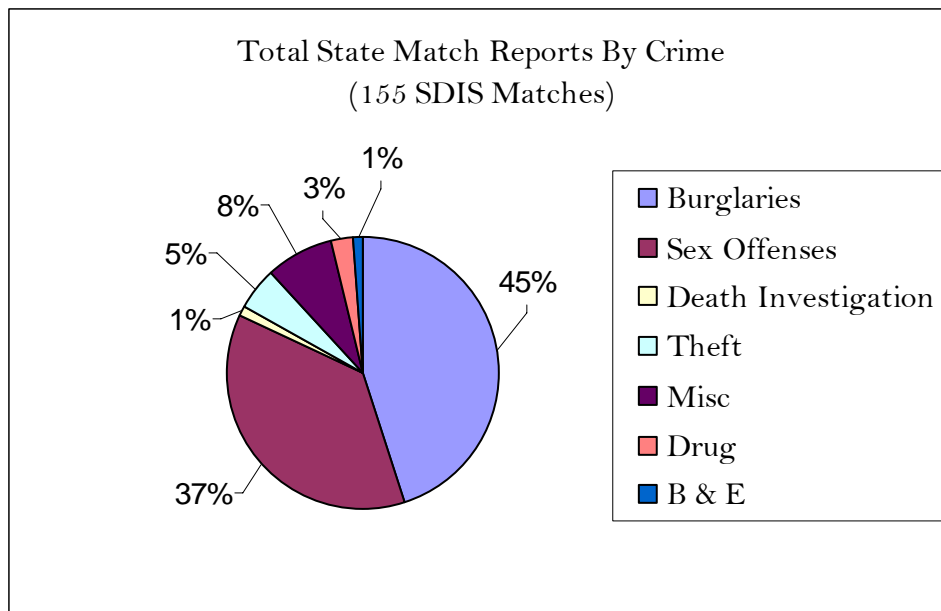
DNA Casework

The casework side of the DNE unit was impacted by the loss of three (3) examiners who were re-assigned to develop and staff the offender profiling operation. Replacements were brought on board in June 2006, and after a comprehensive training program, were qualified to begin casework in March 2007. This brings the casework unit back to normal personnel levels and should result in an increase in case output and significant reduction in turnaround time. However, as the attached graph shows, the number of cases received from law enforcement for DNA analysis seems to always be slightly more than the number of cases completed by the laboratory.



DNA Offender Profiling

The number of DNA profiles developed and entered into the DNA database increased significantly. Over 80% of those individuals who are required to give a DNA specimen and who are under the supervision of the Department of Corrections have been sampled. The unit developed and entered into the database more than 20,000 profiles in Fiscal Year 2007 bringing the number of searchable profiles to nearly 37,000. The database generated 173 reportable DNA matches in Fiscal Year 2007. A reportable match is one for which the laboratory feels it is providing information previously unknown to investigators—oftentimes the name of a potential donor of a significant piece of evidence.



DCI's Newest Crime Scene Response Unit

In April 2007, the Department of Public Safety's Division of Criminal Investigation began rolling its newest Crime Scene Response Unit out of the garage and into the field. After months of planning and preparation, Iowa's investigators now have a high efficiency vehicle that will make it easier and more secure for investigators to collect, carry and preserve crime scene evidence.



“Our agents and crime scene teams, partnering with local law enforcement investigators conduct difficult and complex criminal investigations and need to be well equipped to do their critically important jobs. The procurement of this new crime scene response vehicle demonstrates the DCI's ongoing commitment to ensure the citizens of Iowa that their law enforcement community has the capabilities to perform thorough and complete investigations,” says DCI Director Steve Bogle.

The Crime Scene Response Unit was purchased for nearly \$120,000 with money from the vehicle depreciation fund. It was designed by Taylor Made Ambulance in cooperation with DCI investigators. The cargo box can be detached and reattached to a new chasis, ensuring use for DCI and the State of Iowa for many years. When compared to the current Crime Scene Response Units, the new unit is one and one third to one and one half times bigger. This allows for additional storage space for tools and evidence, as well as room for investigators to stand and work.

FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU



The Field Operations Bureau has assisted local, state and federal law enforcement agencies for over 85 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 Digital Evidence Forensic Unit, which provides analysis and evaluation of evidence found on various electronic devices and the Missing Persons 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 investigations 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.



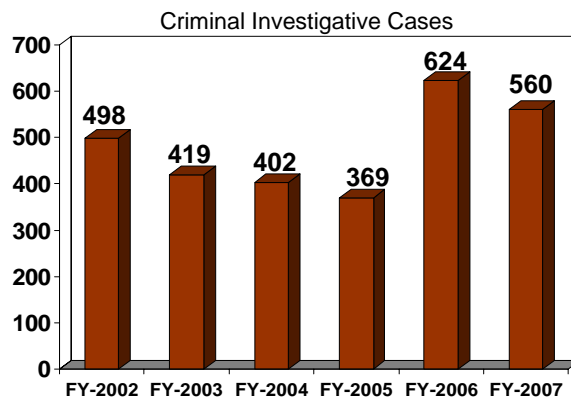
The agents of the General Criminal Investigations Unit provide investigative services from 14 field offices located within four geographical zones in the state. A Special Agent In Charge is assigned to each geographical zone whose primary responsibility is to provide the necessary resources to insure the success of the criminal investigations the unit conducts with city, county, state and federal law enforcement 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 2007, these agents conducted over 560 criminal investigations.

These 28 criminal investigators are a front line resource who partner 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 2007, the agents of this unit were requested by local law enforcement to conduct over 70 death cases, 35 assault cases and 26 sexual offense cases, in a year that saw 560 total cases investigated by the unit overall.



FISCAL YEAR 2007	
Death	71
Assault	35
Polygraph	54
Burglary	4
Fraud	14
Forgery	2
Clemency	112
Kidnapping	7
Missing Person	6
Sexual Offense	21
Robbery	2
Arson	3
Theft	15
Embezzlement	13
Other	202

Polygraph Unit



Polygraph is a vital crime fighting service provided by agents of the Division of Criminal Investigation, which is utilized by all of Iowa's law enforcement to assist in determining the honesty of subjects who are questioned during criminal investigations.

Three special agents are assigned to this unit in the capacity of full-time polygraph examiners and are an invaluable resource to the investigative process, conducting polygraph tests for local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

In Fiscal Year 2007, DCI polygraph examiners conducted 54 criminal polygraph examinations regarding a variety of investigations, from high profile homicides to forgery cases. DCI polygraph examiners also provide a crucial service in the hiring process, testing applicants to insure that only the most qualified peace officer applicants are employed to fill the coveted special agent positions.

Digital Evidence Forensic Unit

The Digital Evidence Forensic Unit (DEFU) was established in 2005 and is the front line of defense against an ever-changing technological landscape of cyber investigations. The unit is comprised of a Special Agent In Charge and six highly trained special agents who are armed with the newest technology available to law enforcement.

The DEFU is responsible for criminal investigations involving the utilization of digital technology. Many times those types of crimes involve the use of the internet, where criminals, such as sexual predators, can rely upon the element of anonymity to communicate with their victims. Almost every major investigation, from homicides to fraud, involves the storage of information in a digital format.

The complex analysis and the retrieval of vital evidence from a computer's hard drive and other digital storage devices requires an examination be conducted by one of the DEFU certified examiners, whose analysis could take months to complete. Many times the successful resolution to these high profile cases relies

upon the recovery of incriminating information from the digital evidence submitted for examination.

Cyber crimes is the fasted growing element of criminal activity that law enforcement faces today. Although these cases present some of the greatest challenges because of the advancements in technology, law enforcement must remain vigilant in their attempt to protect Iowa's children from internet scams that can deprive these trusting citizens of their life's savings.

Cyber Investigators

The DCI recognizes that to be successful in the struggle against cyber criminals it requires highly trained investigators to partner with a certified forensic examiner. This team concept is responsible for resolving complex investigations into criminal activity such as the on-line sexual exploitation of children; the possession, manufacturing and dissemination of child pornography; fraud and theft investigations; and on-line crimes targeting the elderly.

The DCI currently has two cyber investigators who conduct criminal investigations into criminal activity on the internet. Many times the investigators are the last line of defense in protecting our children against on-line sexual predators.

Digital Evidence Forensic Examiners

The DCI DEFU has three certified forensic computer examiners who have received 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.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the DCI DEFU expanded its crime fighting capabilities by adding two new forensic examiners who have initiated the IACIS certification process. These two examiners will enhance the service the unit provides to law enforcement and assist in reducing the ever-growing backlog of digital evidence awaiting analysis. Although a step in the right direction, additional resources are needed to bolster the unit's capability, as the impact of the new examiners will not be felt for over a year.



FRED (Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device)

During Fiscal Year 2007, these highly trained examiners performed 110 examinations, sometimes utilizing advanced technology, such as the Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED). They also logged 156 occasions of technical support to local law enforcement concerning digital evidence. These examiners are facilitated in three computer forensic labs located in Council Bluffs, Ankeny and Cedar Rapids.

Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC)

The mission of the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program, which the DCI DEFU is a



member of, is to assist local and state law enforcement agencies in developing an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. The Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program is a national network of coordinated local and state task forces engaged in proactive investigations, forensic examinations, effective prosecutions, and community education. The ICAC program was developed in response to the increasing number of children and teenagers using the Internet, the proliferation of child pornography, and the heightened online activity by predators searching for unsupervised contact with underage victims. By helping local and state law enforcement agencies develop effective and sustainable responses to online child victimization and child pornography, the ICAC program delivers national resources at the local level. In addition, the ICAC program believes that building partnerships will reduce child victimization, both in the United States and internationally.

Community Outreach

Community Outreach continues to be a significant undertaking by the Iowa Task Force. There were 409 presentations made to 29, 837 people during Fiscal Year 2007. Additionally, Iowa ICAC members were highlighted on an Iowa Public Television program for the U.S. Attorney's outreach program. The Iowa ICAC Task Force outreach program is very robust, active, and has received positive recognition from schools, child advocacy groups and the local media. There continues to be interest in the law enforcement community to conduct the safety programs and to attend training for community outreach.

Accomplishments

During Fiscal Year 2007, the Iowa ICAC Task Force made 42 arrests. During the same time period, the task force executed 46 state search warrants and 7 federal search warrants. With the increase in the investigative capability there has been a significant increase in subpoena service. Subpoena services has increased from 58 to 130 during the last six months of the fiscal year. There also continues to be an increasing contact with both United States Attorney's Offices (Northern and Southern Districts of Iowa) in relation to Project Safe Childhood initiatives.

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 persons 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 2007, 6,403 missing persons 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.

GAMING OPERATIONS BUREAU

The DCI has been committed to the enforcement of gambling laws and the rules/regulations of the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission since the inception of legalized gambling in the state of Iowa in 1985. As a result of

continued industry expansion, in Fiscal Year 2007, the Gaming Bureau has an authorized strength of 110 Special Agents, 7 Special Agents In Charge, 1 Assistant Director and 5 support staff. This unit conducts criminal investigations and provides regulatory enforcement at 13 riverboats/casinos and 3 racetrack/casinos in Iowa.



The gaming industry recently experienced the opening of new casinos in Riverside, Emmetsburg, and Northwood, and several casinos have expanded the size of their facilities. Two additional casinos are scheduled to open at Waterloo and Burlington in early Fiscal Year 2008.

Special agents assigned to racetrack and casino operations continue to conduct numerous investigations into crimes such as games cheating, underage gambling, domestic assaults, theft, identity theft, alcohol/controlled substance violations, forgeries, etc. Investigations into money laundering and structuring has been a key focus of agents in the past year.



Special agents assigned to the Amusement Device Enforcement Unit conduct criminal investigations in the areas of lottery pull tabs and video lottery devices, amusement 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

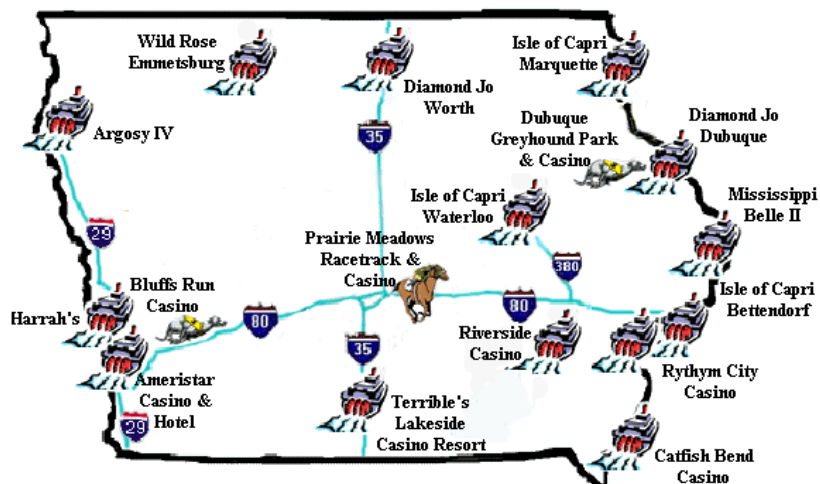
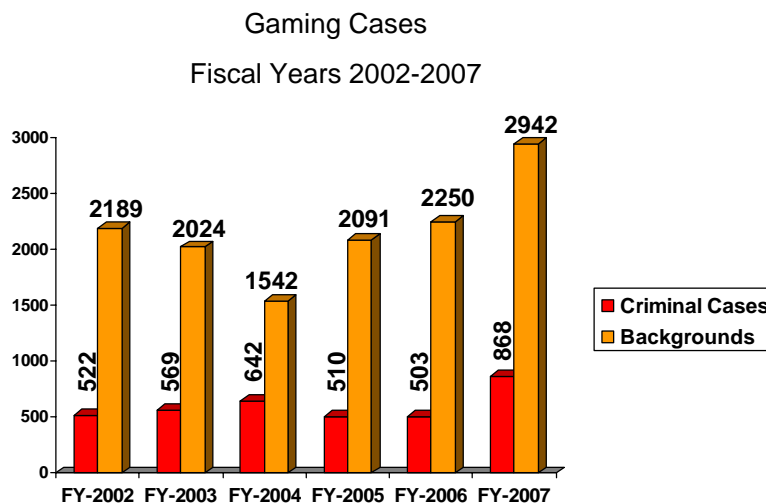
as book-making, high stakes poker, cock-fighting, and others. Special agents also conduct background investigations on all applicants, all business entities, and individuals who apply for a gaming license. This activity requires considerable time and resources, often involving travel throughout the United States, Canada, and occasionally overseas.

Special agents maintain a presence at all Iowa casinos in order to monitor all aspects of casino games and casino surveillance systems to ensure timely

compliance with Iowa laws and the rules/regulations of the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission.

Key highlights of the past year include:

- ♣ The opening of a gaming training facility at the DPS building. This facility consists of a full-range of gaming tables and other gaming devices, as well as a classroom. It was used in Fiscal Year 2007, for table games and background training.
- ♥ Creation of new gaming zones (North Central Iowa) and (Southeast Iowa) to accommodate expansion.
- ♣ Additional staff, including promotions of Tim Sammons and Rob Winchell to the ranks of Special Agents In Charge.
- ♦ The hiring of a full-time gaming analyst to assist agents with information sharing.



Pari-Mutuel/Slot/Tracks

- ♣ Dubuque Greyhound Park & Casino—Dubuque
- ♣ Bluffs Run Greyhound Track & Casino—Council Bluffs
- ♣ Prairie Meadows Thoroughbred Track & Casino—Altoona



Riverboat Casinos In Iowa

- ♣ Isle of Capri—Marquette
- ♣ Dubuque Diamond Jo—Dubuque
- ♣ Mississippi Belle II—Clinton
- ♣ Isle of Capri—Bettendorf
- ♣ Rhythm City—Davenport
- ♣ Catfish Bend—Burlington/Fort Madison
- ♣ Belle of Sioux City—Sioux City
- ♣ Ameristar II—Council Bluffs
- ♣ Kanesville Queen—Council Bluffs
- ♣ Terrible's Lakeside Casino & Hotel—Osceola
- ♣ Diamond Jo Worth—Northwood
- ♣ Wild Rose—Emmetsburg
- ♣ Riverside Casino & Golf Resort—Riverside





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



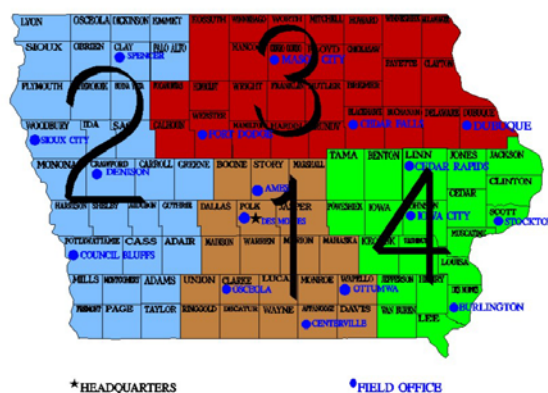
Director Carter is a graduate of Central Missouri State University. He was a commissioned officer with the U.S. Army Military Police prior to joining the Department of Public Safety in 1975. Carter has served as the DNE Director since 1994.

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement, directed by Ken Carter, has 44 sworn officers and 7 civilian employees. The Division has 18 offices throughout the state, including the new headquarters office 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.

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).

DIVISION OF NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ZONE MAP



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 2007, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of heroin increased tremendously from 26.2 grams in 2006 to 4,537.7 grams in 2007; seizures of ecstasy increased dramatically from 280 dosage units in 2006 to 17,909 dosage units in 2007; and ICE methamphetamine seizures increased from 1,264 grams in 2006 to 4,120.5 grams in 2007, for an increase of approximately 226%.



Seizures Fiscal Year 2007

Cocaine.....	44,737.7 grams
Crack Cocaine	2,049.8 grams
Heroin	4,537.7 grams
Marijuana	44,153.1 ounce
Marijuana Plants	431
Cultivated MJ Plants.....	150
Uncultivated MJ Plants.....	281
Methamphetamine	41,131.8 grams
ICE.....	4,120.5 grams
Pseudoephedrine	139.9 grams
Ecstasy.....	17,909 du
LSD.....	10 du
Methadone	1,423 du
Oxycodone	62 du
Pharmaceuticals.....	264 du
Rifles.....	48
Shotguns.....	37
Handguns	43
Vehicles	30
Cash	\$1,931,272.62

Clandestine Laboratories

From the early 1990's until mid 2005, clandestine laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine were 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 now investigated and dismantled by lab certified agents of the Division of Narcotics Enforcement and local law enforcement officers in the state.

Calendar Year	Labs Seized
1996	31
1997	63
1998	321
1999	502
2000	393
2001	511
2002	709
2003	671
2004	644
2005	346
2006	345
2007*	87

***As of June 30, 2007**

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 former Governor Vilsack, and it became effective May 21, 2005. This bill was the strongest pseudoephedrine legislation in the country at that time.

With the reclassification of pseudoephedrine as a Schedule V Controlled Substance, packages containing pseudoephedrine sold at retail establishments are required to be locked up or behind a counter. The law also requires consumers to show photo identification and sign a log book at the time of purchase, and limits are placed on 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 and 345 in 2006. As of June 30, 2007, the DNE had responded to 87 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

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 2007, 27 children were found to be affected by exposure to drugs and drug usage. While children located at clan lab sites were the initial focus, the program was expanded to include children found at homes and sites where other drugs are being used, trafficked or disseminated. Exposure to these drugs can cause both short and long term effects—physically, mentally, and psychologically.

The Drug Endangered Children program is a multi-discipline initiative designed to break the cycle of neglect and abuse associated with substance abusing caregivers. This approach leverages the resources of the criminal justice system, human service, juvenile court, and the public health system to specifically address the safety and well-being of children, and hold neglectful and abusive parents accountable. 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. 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 2007 Fiscal Year, approximately 431 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 State Fire Marshal Division, and the Department of Public Safety Intelligence Bureau.

During Fiscal Year 2007, monies appropriated to the DNE maintained five Special Agent positions and two support personnel. Additionally, monies were utilized to purchase expendable equipment, undercover purchases and overtime for methamphetamine specific investigations.

Also during the 2007 fiscal year, through supplemental funding, Midwest HIDTA expanded its focus to include Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE). The six Midwest HIDTA states received funding to enhance their highway enforcement efforts through coordinated training, enforcement operations, and the collection and dissemination of information. Three agents in the Division of Narcotics Enforcement are assigned full-time to assist in interdiction efforts with the Iowa State Patrol.

Training

In addition to conducting investigations during Fiscal Year 2007, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement provided instruction and training throughout the state for law enforcement officers, dispatchers, and prosecutors. DNE Special Agents provided training and made informational presentations to business and civic leaders, teachers, parents, school administrators, Department of Human Services case workers, correctional officers, and emergency medical technicians. Approximately 1,474 people received training or information in the following areas:

- * Drug Conspiracies and Interdictions
- * Pharmaceutical/Drug Diversion
- * Drug Awareness and Trends
- * Undercover Operations
- * Courtroom Testimony
- * Confidential Informant Development & Management
- * Drug Identification & Law
- * Drug Endangered Children

In addition to the above topics, the Division conducted approximately 18 clandestine lab awareness training programs to over 900 people, including

sworn law enforcement and corrections officers, fire fighters, HAZMAT personnel, Department of Transportation road workers, medical personnel, teachers, administrators and students.

Additionally, the Division conducted one forty-hour clandestine lab certification course to thirteen law enforcement officers, five clandestine lab re-certification training courses to 209 law enforcement officers, and one Site Safety school to nine 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 529 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, 64 communications employees and 60 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 other State, county, federal and local law enforcement agencies. 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 United States. 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 which are WMD trained, 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 Fiscal Year 2007, 23 recruits graduated from the Department of Public Safety Academy and were assigned as Troopers in the Iowa State Patrol.



Although the primary responsibility of the State Patrol is to patrol the county, state, and interstate highways, the manner in which these responsibilities are accomplished continues to evolve. By the end of Fiscal Year 2007, 311 troopers and sergeants were using in-car computers for mobile field reporting. Over the next year, all remaining State Patrol personnel will be equipped with a mobile computer. This will mark the first time that the entire fleet will have been equipped in this manner. Mobile field reporting significantly improves the quality of data in citations, crash reports, arrest reports, and other mission critical documents used by the State Patrol. Additionally, mobile field reporting reduces the amount of risk posed by roadside traffic stops by reducing the amount of time that is required to prepare citations and other reports.

Troopers routinely do many of the following in their daily duties:

- * Make death notifications to family members
- * Relay emergency blood, tissue and eyes
- * Assist motorists in need
- * Remove dangerous debris off the roadway
- * Respond to motor vehicle collisions and render aid when necessary
- * Direct traffic and assist in ensuring smooth traffic flow under many adverse conditions



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.
- * **Intelligence Bureau**—providing intelligence information to the officers in the field.
- * **Homeland Security**—providing a liaison between the DPS and the

Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division of the Department of Public Defense, and all other local, state, and federal agencies on matters of Homeland Security.

Enforcement

Although the primary duty of Iowa State Troopers is to enforce all motor vehicle laws, the Iowa State Patrol directed the Troopers efforts towards four initiatives, speed enforcement, seatbelt enforcement, alcohol enforcement and “going beyond the traffic stop.” The enforcement districts of the State Patrol were each tasked with developing and implementing a plan 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 and aggressive driving traffic violations. State Troopers responded by issuing 82,021 speeding citations and 19,872 seatbelt citations in Fiscal Year 2007. 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. One-thousand six-hundred sixty-one (1,661) drivers were arrested for violating Iowa’s OWI laws in fiscal year 2007, 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 (DRE’s) 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 2007, Troopers made 1,419 narcotic arrests. The street value of all narcotics the Iowa State Patrol seized in Fiscal Year 2007 was \$8,110,432.00.

Much of the enforcement action that Troopers take on the highway does not involve formal charges or arrests. During Fiscal Year 2007, Iowa State Troopers issued more than 142,378 warning memorandums for various minor traffic infractions. An additional 54,506 faulty equipment advisories were issued for equipment failures such as non-working head or tail lamps on vehicles. Troopers also documented 22,889 incidents in which they provided assistance to a motorist in need on Iowa's 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 2007, MCSAP Troopers performed approximately 5,099 inspections. These resulted in 10,451 violations detected and 1,398 driver out of service violations detected. In addition, 827 operators were placed out of service. An additional 101 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 consist 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 other State agencies, 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 facility 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. We also provide two Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) teams which are comprised of 12 tactical team members each. These officers receive additional training and can be called upon for WMD type situations.

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, criminal detection and criminal apprehension. The Iowa State Patrol currently has four troopers assigned to the K-9 Unit. During Fiscal Year 2007, the canine unit conducted 188 requests for service. Of those

requests, 37 were from outside agencies. The service dogs were utilized 8 times for public demonstrations and 18 times for search warrants. The canine units conducted narcotics sniffs throughout the Fiscal Year resulting in the seizure of approximately \$2.9 million in street value illegal narcotics, over \$929,000 in drug-tainted United States currency and approximately \$5,200 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 2007, the focus of the canine program shifted from multi use canines to single purpose drug detection canines. New K-9 software was purchased to better document training, deployments, seizures and required activities for each canine officer.

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, including a sergeant assigned to oversee the program. The Troopers assigned to this unit are placed

throughout the state and perform this duty in addition to their normal patrol duties. Of these 32 officers, 15 are Collision Re-constructionists. The unit utilizes a myriad of tools which include laser measuring and Crash Data Retrieval to download the “black box” in vehicles and Crash Data Retrieval Update Kits to download airbag modules. Also purchased were 15 “Total Stations” which assist in electronically measuring and recording collision scenes. Technical Collision Investigators conducted 158 collision investigations during fiscal year 2007. The unit also assisted with approximately 72 calls from County Attorney’s, the Attorney Generals Office and many local and county law enforcement agencies who requested assistance in a collision related case.

Airwing



The Iowa State Patrol’s Airwing has increased from seven to ten trooper/pilots assigned to five strategically placed cities around the state. A new Cessna 182 aircraft was also purchased to replace an older airplane. During fiscal year 2007, the Pilots flew 2,852 hours, the majority of which was enforcing traffic laws around the state. Other duties the Pilots assisted with were

flying 150 hours on surveillances, 77 hours on various searches for lost or missing people and for fugitives, 41 hours transporting personnel and 121 hours on relays, much of which is relaying vital organs and tissue to hospitals and the Iowa Eye Bank. 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 2007. 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 were also involved in training 82 officers from other city, county and federal agencies. This was provided through three seminars conducted or hosted by the Vehicle Theft Unit. Vehicle Theft has also taken a proactive approach to vehicle theft by working with area insurance companies and AAA and assisting them with VIN etching vehicle windows. Over 180 vehicles were etched, which will assist investigators in identifying a stolen vehicle and make auto thefts less profitable. The Vehicle Theft Unit also

assisted in the processing of 12 forfeited vehicles that were seized by the Iowa State Patrol.

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 5,657 programs across the state reaching over 2,300,000 persons. This includes radio and television public service announcements which are regularly prepared and presented, particularly leading up to major holiday traffic periods. They are also very active in the recruiting process for the Iowa State Patrol.

Safety programs include defensive driving, substance abuse prevention, internet safety, bicycle safety, school bus safety, Stranger Danger, 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. They also assist the Department of Education with all school bus safety inspections, securing the safety of our children.

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, 2007, ISP Communications handled 2,166,898 total transactions (phone and radio) among all six communication centers combined. The breakdown of these transactions are as follows: 348,119 telephone calls made or received, of which 14,697 of them were received on the state patrol’s toll-free HELP Line and 26,775 calls were received on wireless 911. The balance of the telephone calls were administrative. The remaining balance of total transactions is 1,818,779 radio transmissions for the fiscal year. Based on total transactions for state patrol communications, there was an

average of 5,936 transactions (radio and telephone) per day among all six communication centers. This does not include the number of events logged by the communications specialists every day.

There were 3,533,517 IOWA System transactions made by ISP Communications for the fiscal year 2007. The IOWA System is a computer-based system by which communication specialists query drivers license, vehicle registrations and criminal history checks for state officers requesting such information. This resulted in a combined daily average of 9,681 IOWA System transactions among the six communication centers.

The Iowa State Patrol Communications entered 1,503 warrants of arrest into the Iowa Online Warrants System (IOWA) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) nationwide computer network from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007.

AMBER Alert:

In August 2002, Governor Thomas J. Vilsack called on the Iowa Department of Public Safety to begin the process of developing an Iowa AMBER Alert Plan. A committee was convened including State and local law enforcement, Broadcast/Media and Emergency Management Coordinators to identify and develop processes for enacting an AMBER Alert Plan.

On March 13, 2003, Iowa's AMBER Alert Plan was implemented. Since implementation, Iowa has had 11 AMBER Alert Activations. In 2006, the Iowa State Patrol issued one (1) AMBER Alert out of Lemars, Iowa for two young girls who were both safely recovered.

The Iowa Department of Public Safety received eight requests from Iowa law enforcement agencies for an AMBER Alert in fiscal year 2007. None of the eight AMBER Alert requests submitted met the stringent criteria. Also during fiscal year 2007, two tests were conducted to ensure that the system was working as designed.

Intelligence Bureau

During fiscal year 2007, the Iowa State Patrol was able to add a State Trooper to the Department of Public Safety's Intelligence Bureau. The purpose of this

position is to plan, develop, and implement a coordinated statewide strategy for information exchange between the DPS Intelligence Bureau and the Iowa State Patrol. The submission and dissemination of crucial information in a timely and accurate manner may be vital to cases and issues worked by the DPS and other law enforcement agencies. They also assist the State Patrol Tactical Teams with needed information vital to the safe execution of warrants and other Tactical Team operations.

Also within the DPS Intelligence Bureau the Iowa State Patrol has assigned a Captain who serves as the DPS Homeland Security Coordinator for the entire department. This position acts as homeland security liaison between DPS and Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division of the Department of Public Defense, and all other local, state, and federal agencies on matters of homeland security planning, training, exercise, and emergency response.





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 fire investigations, this division helps reduce the loss of life and property by fire.”

The division is currently comprised of four (4) bureaus:

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

Presently the Division has 27 sworn officers and 20 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 30 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 Nationally certified as a Fire Inspector I.

Fire Prevention Supervisor



Ron Humphrey was appointed as the Fire Prevention Supervisor of the State Fire Marshal Division 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 Reconstructionist. 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

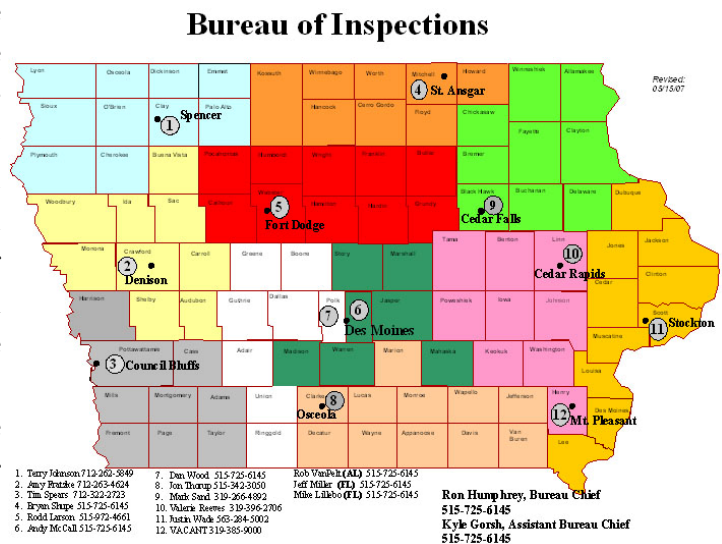


Kyle Gorsh was appointed as the Assistant Fire Prevention Supervisor of the State Fire Marshal Division, March 24, 2006.

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. Kyle manages the federal health care inspection program.

FIRE INSPECTION BUREAU

January 1, 2007, the State Fire Marshal's Office adopted the 2006 Edition of the International Fire Code (IFC) and Chapters 2 through 7 and section 804 of the 2006 Edition of the International Building Code (IBC) for selected occupancies inspected by the State Fire Marshal. The 2006 IFC will be adopted for the remaining occupancy types over the next couple of years. To view the rules applicable to a



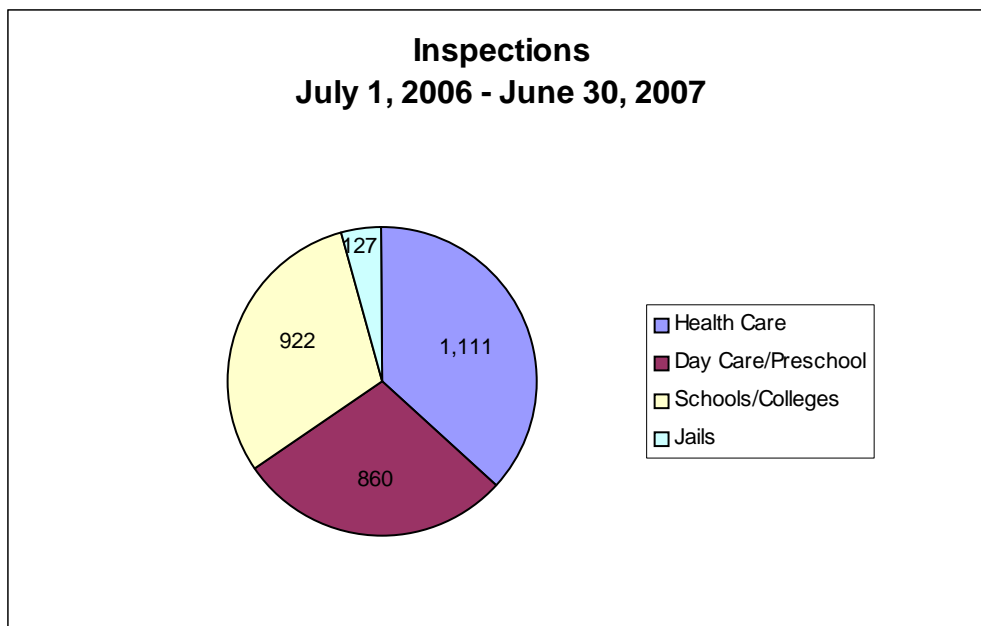
specific occupancy visit our website at <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/inspection/index.shtml>

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
- Ambulatory Care Centers
- Residential Care Facilities



A total of 3,507 inspections were conducted for Fiscal Year 2007. Listed in the graph below are the major inspections conducted.



Flammable Liquids

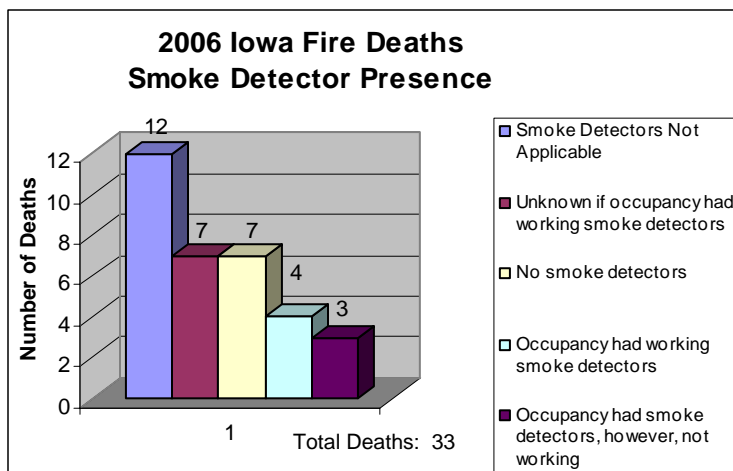


The flammable liquids inspection duties and responsibilities include, inspecting facilities and records of owners and operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks in the State of Iowa. In addition, the inspector investigates and conducts inspections on all complaints received on any aboveground petroleum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

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 flammable liquids program. 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 33 civilians in calendar year 2006. The graph below indicates smoke detectors in conjunction with these deaths. Out of the 33 deaths 4 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 a 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.

Six hundred (600) investigations were conducted during calendar year 2006. This included 443 fires that were investigated. Of those fires 139 were determined to be the result of arson, 152 were accidental and the cause of 121 could not be determined. The remaining investigations represented bombing incidents, bomb threats, suspicious packages, explosive disposals, and clandestine drug labs. Investigations by the Fire Marshal Division resulted in 24 arrests. Total investigations for calendar year 2006 resulted in a dollar loss of \$39,464,063. Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/arson/index.shtml>

Building Code Bureau



Stuart 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 Electrical 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 Division of State Fire Marshal, Iowa Department of Public Safety.

Services are provided through the Bureau's Field Programs, Certification Programs, Business and Industrial Programs, Conferences Program, and

through its support and technical assistance to the Iowa fire service. In fiscal year 2007, the bureau conducted 930 classes (through courses, workshops, symposiums, and conferences), with 15,200 students participating. The Bureau also held 196 certification examination sites, providing 3,300 examinations for various professional certification levels. Through these efforts, the Bureau provided a total of 1,126 programs reaching a total of 18,520 participants (combining the classes and certification exams).



During the past two years, the Bureau has also supported the efforts of the “Everyone Goes Home” program, which include the 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives. As a part of this support, the Bureau has taught fire service personnel on how to incorporate these 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives into their daily training. The bureau has also encouraged the fire service to report to the Firefighter Near Miss Reporting System.

The Bureau’s Certification Program is accredited by the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC). IFSAC is a peer driving 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
- * Firefighter II
- * Driver/Operator—Pumping Apparatus
- * Driver/Operator—Aerial Apparatus
- * Hazardous Materials
- * Awareness & Operations
- * Fire Instructor I
- * Fire Instructor II

- * Fire Officer I
- * Fire Officer II
- * 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 at the University of Kentucky in Vocational Education. Randy serves on several national committees with various professional associations, including serving on the Executive Committee of the International Fire Service Training Association (IFTSA) and on National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) committees. 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>