



Iowa Department of Public Safety

July 1, 2007—June 30, 2008
Annual Report

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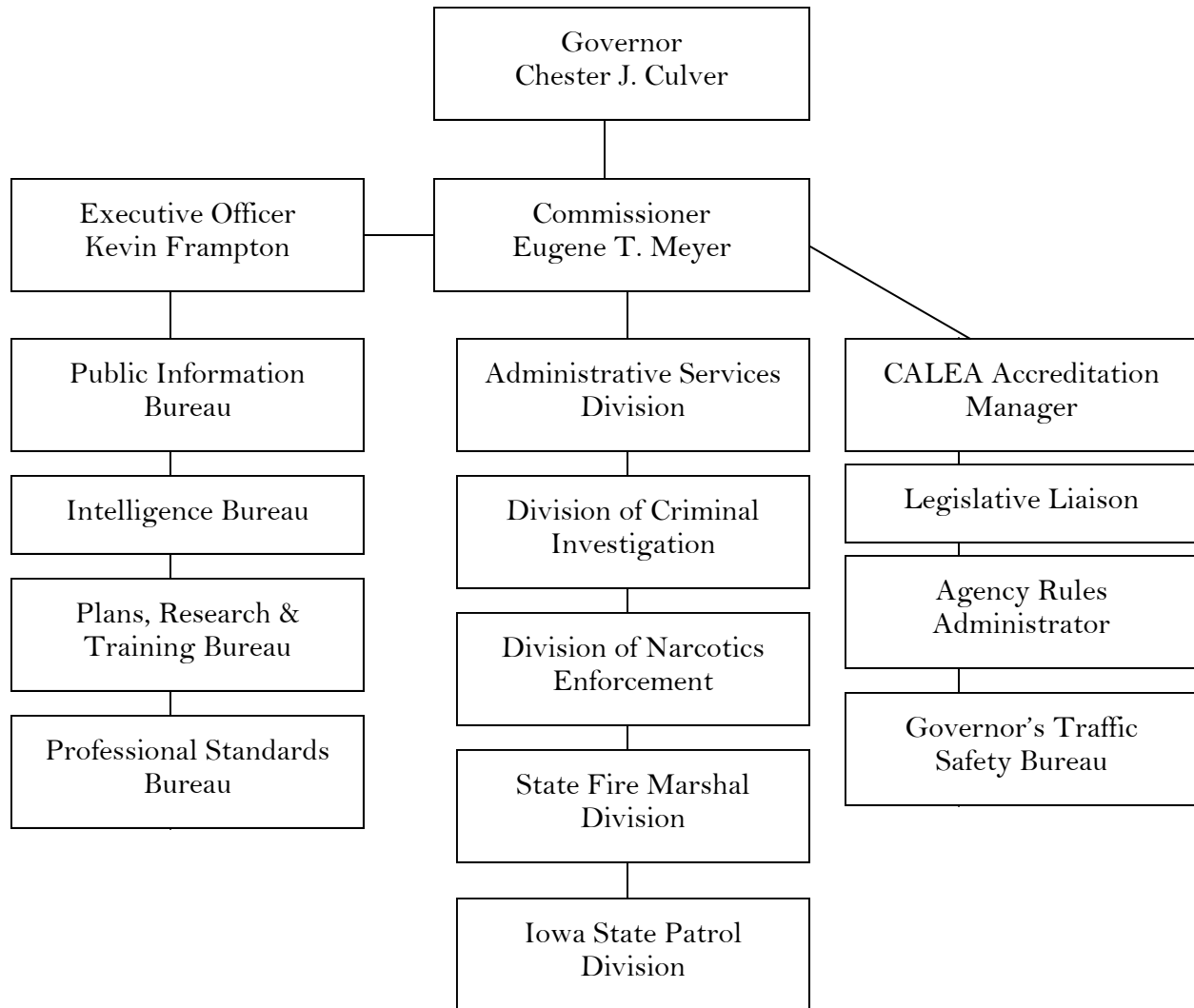
Introduction

The Iowa Department of Public Safety is proud of the integrity, dedication and leadership of its nearly 1,000 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.”



Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2008

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 on January 12, 2007. Gene is the 20th person to serve as Commissioner of Public Safety since its inception in 1939. The Department employs 1,000 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 while attending college. He became a special agent with the Department's Division of Criminal Investigation in 1973 and retired from the DCI while serving as its director in 2006.

Gene 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. He currently serves on the Drake University College of Business and Public Administration National Advisory Council, and is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Des Moines Symphony.

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>. Mike also administers strategic, performance, and work force planning for the department.

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 Larry Sauer, Bureau Chief. Assigned to the GTSB in December of 2007, Larry began his career with Public Safety in 1977 as a Trooper with the Iowa State Patrol. In 1989, he transferred to the Division of Criminal Investigation and, in 1997, became the Assistant Director of Internal Affairs Bureau. He became Director of the Professional Standard Bureau in 2000. Larry was then appointed as the Executive Assistant to the Commissioner in 2001.

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 roadways. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 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. Currently, the Bureau funds programs in eight of these nine areas. While all 50 states receive basic highway safety funds, all other funding sources are available on a competitive basis. For example, Iowa qualifies for occupant protection monies because our statewide seat belt use rate has exceeded 85% the past three years.

In total, the GTSB administers nearly \$7 million in highway safety funds. It partners with over 275 local law enforcement agencies including police departments and sheriff's offices in 94 of Iowa's 99 counties as well as the Iowa State Patrol and public safety departments at all three of Iowa's 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.

During 2008, Iowa continued to make strides in reducing the impact of the #1 killer on our state's streets and highways, the absence of safety belt usage. In 2007, a total of 188 persons died unbelted in crashes. More than 42% of all traffic deaths involved an unbelted vehicle passenger, more deaths than those attributed to impaired driving and speed combined. Thanks to the success of Iowa's special Traffic Enforcement Program sTEP, which reaches small and medium-sized counties and communities with a series of seat belt enforcement waves, and to corridor events, which focus on a particular highway or route, Iowa exceeded 90% belt use for the 1st time ever, achieving a rate of 91.3%. This places Iowa among the Top 10 States in the Nation and means that over 1.9 million of Iowa's 2.1 million drivers are buckling up regularly. One new initiative to achieve belt compliance for the estimated 180,000 drivers and 70,000 front seat passengers who travel unbelted is night-time belt enforcement. Based on the success of the State of Washington, Iowa law enforcement began night-time enforcement efforts in April of 2008. By July, nearly a dozen night-time belt events had occurred across the state. Virtually all have met with significant success and strong public support.



Another major safety initiative continues to be the battle against impaired driving. In 2007, a total of 111 persons lost their lives in impaired driving related crashes in Iowa. While impaired driving deaths

have been on the increase since 2004 when an all-time record low of 78 such deaths was achieved, Iowa remains among the national safety leaders in this critical area. Iowa had the 2nd lowest percentage of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in the nation in 2007, marking the 3rd consecutive year that Iowa has been among the Best 6 States in the Nation in this important area.

Both seat belt and impaired driving efforts benefit from a strong public education and information effort. That effort bolsters the consistent statewide enforcement which is a by-product of the extensive partnerships and cooperation exhibited by the greater Iowa law enforcement community. As we look to 2009, the focus on unbelted motorists at night will continue. Iowa will also continue to benefit from the strong support by the GTSB, ISP and Iowa DOT for a state highway

safety data system characterized by many national experts as the Best in the Nation. Data-driven highway safety decision-making is essential as we strive to deploy limited resources in the areas where the most lives can be saved and serious injuries reduced. By having 80% electronic crash reporting, 50% electronic citations and a comprehensive state-of-the-art GIS-based location system, Iowa is well positioned to aid in spearheading the national effort to enhance performance-based highway safety programs and activities.

Intelligence Bureau



The Intelligence Bureau is overseen by Russell M. Porter, Director. 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. 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 Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group Advisory Council; the National Fusion Center Coordination Group; 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;. 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 serves as the nucleus for and has been designated to the federal government as the state's primary Intelligence Fusion Center, in accordance with the *National Strategy for Information Sharing*. The Bureau also coordinates the statewide fusion system. In addition to the Criminal Intelligence Analysts and Intelligence Special Agents and their supervisors, the Intelligence Fusion Center includes the State LEIN Coordinator; the DPS Homeland Security Coordinator; DPS personnel who are assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Forces; and personnel from the Field Intelligence Group of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All four DPS enforcement Divisions continued to be represented in the Bureau.

The Bureau's 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 comprised of five (5) sworn peace officers and three (3) civilians. The civilian positions include a peace officer applicant coordinator, peace officer recruitment coordinator and a secretary 2. Leading the members of the bureau is Lieutenant Robert Hansen, Bureau Chief. Lieutenant Hansen is also Camp Commander during the DPS Basic Academy. Sergeant Scott Bright is Assistant Bureau chief and was Lead Drill Instructor for both the 33rd and 34th Basic Academies. Two sworn officers from the Iowa State Patrol (ISP) and a special agent from the Division of Criminal

Investigation (DCI) round out the remainder of the bureau. These three (3) peace officers function as drill instructors during the basic academy, as well as oversight and coordination of departmental in-service training for incumbent officers. Additional responsibilities include coordination of annual physical fitness testing, survival training, supervisor training for management, leadership seminars, development and maintenance of current departmental policies, as well as assisting the Commissioner's office with grant writing and other research.

During the 2008 fiscal year, PRTB conducted a promotional process for all interested eligible sworn officers. A total of ninety-eight troopers with the Iowa State Patrol completed the sergeant promotional examination, forty-one ISP sergeants completed the lieutenant examination, and a total of seventy special agents from three (3) non-uniform divisions completed the special agent in charge examination.

The PRTB was also host to Northwestern Police Staff and Command (SPSC #249). Thirty-five sworn peace officers graduated from the SPSC course. This number included officers from within the Department of Public Safety as well as others from outside agencies. These agencies included Des Moines Police Department, West Des Moines Police Department, Iowa City Police Department, Grinnell Police Department, Ankeny Police Department, Nevada Police Department, and as far away as Fayetteville, Arkansas (Sheriff's Department). The bureau is hosting a second Northwestern Staff and Command (SPSC) class in the 2009 fiscal year.

During 2008, the PRTB facilitated a training seminar designed for first line supervisors. This training was conducted in early spring and attended by thirty DPS supervisors. In addition, the PRTB hosted an Instructor Development course for departmental instructors. The goal of this one week course is to enhance instructor abilities as well as introduce additional methods of instruction conducive to an adult learning environment. This instructor development course was recognized and honored at the annual GTSB Conference in March 2008 for its role in enriching the abilities of current instructors, as well as development of new ones.

Training is a large and ongoing process for PRTB. This involves over 600 sworn officers of DPS, civilian employees in the department, and those beginning their employment with DPS in the Basic Academy. In fiscal year 2008, the PRTB facilitated multiple training projects including:

- In-service training for incumbent officers, which included 40 hours of training for more than 625 individuals
- Instructor Certification through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy

- Renewal of instructor certifications through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy.
- Assisted the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy with training sessions
- Scheduled annual physicals for all sworn personnel
- Conducted annual physical fitness testing state-wide for all sworn personnel
- Documentation of all training provided and received by departmental employees in the DPS training database

Another major function of the Plans, Research and Training Bureau is recruitment and hiring of peace officers for the Department of Public Safety. During fiscal year 2008, the peace officer applicant coordinator provided oversight for the application process, testing phase, and ultimately the selection of 34 individuals to attend the 34th DPS Basic Academy. Statistics from the testing process include:

- 723=Applicants registered with PRTB for testing
- 329=Applicants eligible for the physical assessment
- 270=Applicants invited to the written exam
- 213=Applicants eligible for an oral board interview
- 184=Applicants eligible for a polygraph examination
- 157=Applicants scheduled for a medical & psychological exam
- 143=Applicants eligible for advancement to background investigation phase
- 34=Applicants hired for the 34th Basic Academy

The DPS Basic Academy is a regionally approved academy with a curriculum that provides 877 hours of instruction over a twenty week period. The DPS graduated one class in fiscal year 2008, and began another. The 33rd Basic Academy began in May 2007 with 40 individuals. On October 18, 2007, 36 members of the class graduated and joined the ranks of sworn personnel. On June 2, 2008, the 34th Basic Academy class began with 34 members. Thirty-two (32) members remain and graduation is scheduled for October 17, 2008.

In conjunction with an enhanced recruitment effort during the 2008 fiscal year, the peace officer recruitment coordinator implemented three (3) new recruiting programs. The new programs consisted of:

- The School Program
- PaYS (Partnership for Youth Success Program)
- Women in Policing

The goal of the Department of Public Safety's recruitment plan was to position the department for success in finding, acquiring, retaining, and promoting quality individuals. The success of these programs relied on a broader approach to networking throughout the state, accomplished primarily with a focus on professional, civic, military, and other organizations. The fiscal year 2008 recruiting strategy also targeted younger individuals by penetrating high school and middle school markets to distribute information. The third new recruiting strategy implemented in fiscal year 2008, included a focus on women. The development of a "Women In Policing" testimonial page on the DPS website was designed to reach out to women interested in law enforcement. Electronic communication was also utilized with exposure on Internet social sites such as MySpace, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.

Communication and retention of potential applicants has continued to be a priority. A pre-application orientation program has been initiated to reduce no-shows among those who register to test, as well as enhance applicant performance in all phases of testing. These briefings will be scheduled for key locations throughout the state identified as diverse markets. The peace officer recruiter also continues to support and provide information for current officers in DPS who serve as departmental recruiters. These sworn officers include individuals from all four (4) divisions and in fiscal year 2008, approximately 54 recruiting events were attended across Iowa and seven (7) neighboring states.

Professional Standards Bureau



The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) is overseen by Lieutenant Jeff Ritzman, Bureau Chief. Jeff is a graduate of the University of Iowa with a B.A. in Political Science and Drake University with a Master of Public Administration. 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,

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.

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 2008, there were 47 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 19 were sustained. Additionally, PSB handled 278 other requests for service. Those requests included tracking progress on employee grievances and lawsuits and civil rights claims filed against the Department of Public Safety. These requests for service also included conducting background investigations, staff inspections, and evidence room inspections. The PSB, for statistical analysis, also tracked all uses of force and vehicle pursuits conducted by members of the Department of Public Safety.

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. On June 27, 2008, SAC Jim Saunders was promoted to Assistant Director with the Division of Criminal Investigation.

The Public Information Bureau is staffed with a Bureau Chief, an Information Specialist 3 and an Information Specialist 2.

In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 115.5 monthly requests for information, the Public Information Bureau is responsible for:

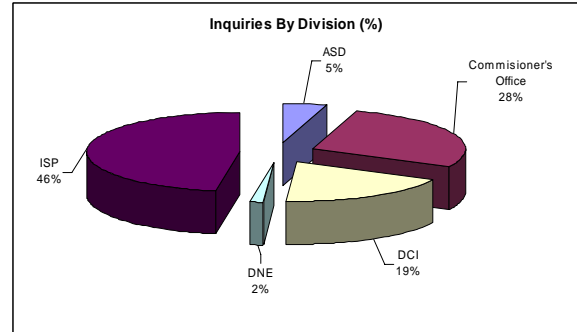
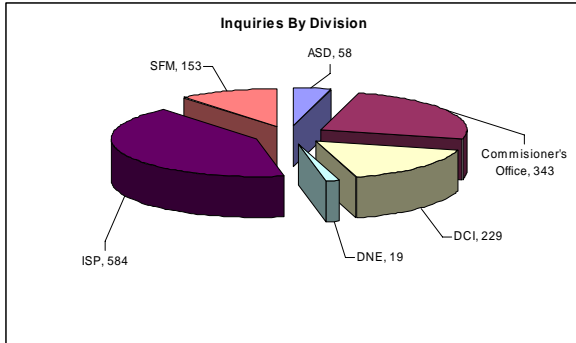
- Overseeing departmental media relations and public information, insuring all responses are in accordance with Iowa's Open Records Law
- Coordination of Press Conferences, Releases & Advisories relating to Department Activities
- Electronic Media, including the Department's World Wide Website, Extranet site and Intranet site
- Departmental Newsletter ("Communicator")
- Development and maintenance of effective communications resources within the Department
- Employee recognition including longevity certificates, retirement letters, and miscellaneous certificates
- Departmental promotions and special project coordination
- Awards Program coordination, including the Governor's Golden Dome Awards and the Sullivan Brothers Award of Valor
- Departmental Annual Report Preparation
- Departmental Announcements (new directors, special agents, etc.)
- 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 1,386¹ requests for information from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. The Public Information Bureau recorded a 5% 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

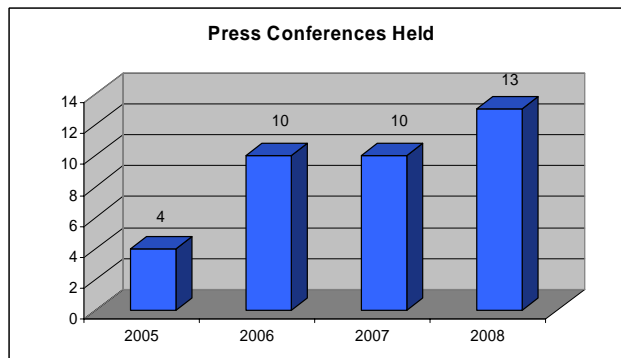
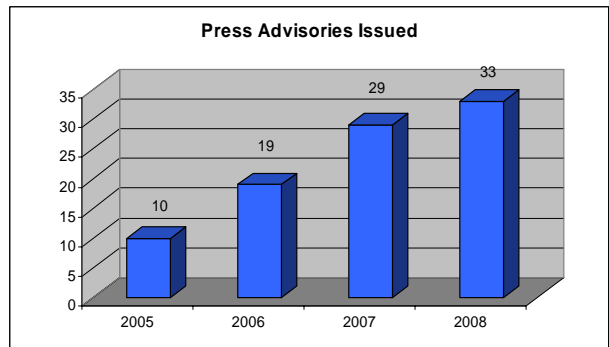
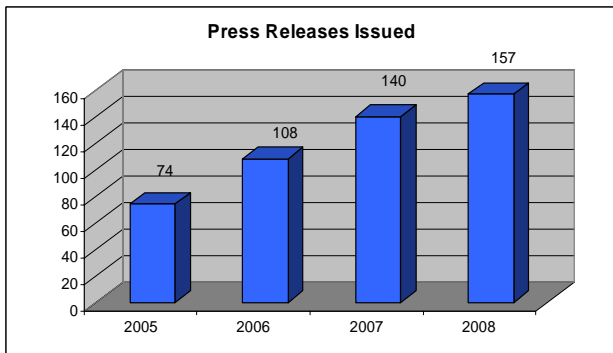
being published online, and more aggressive release of information. See graphs below for divisional breakdown of requests processed.

PRESS RELEASES/ADVISORIES/CONFERENCES



The Public Information Bureau recorded a 12% increase in the number of Press Advisories, Press Releases and Press Conferences issued/held during FY 2008.

One-hundred-fifty-seven (157) press releases were issued, 33 press advisories and 13 press conferences were held. The graphs on page 15 are a comparison of press releases issued, press advisories issued and press conferences held by the Public Information Bureau for Fiscal Years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.



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, 2008, 2,307 individuals have enrolled in the DPS E-mail Notification System and 440,331 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 regarding the Department of Public Safety.

SULLIVAN BROTHER'S AWARD OF VALOR

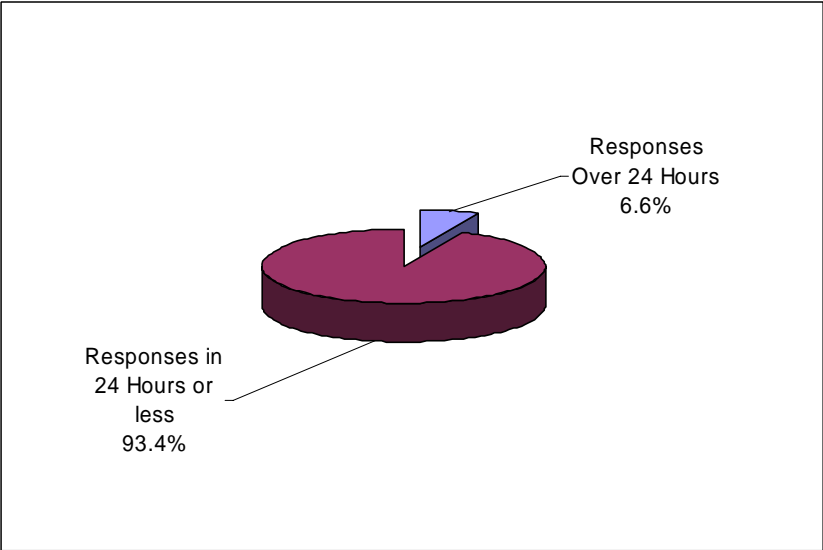
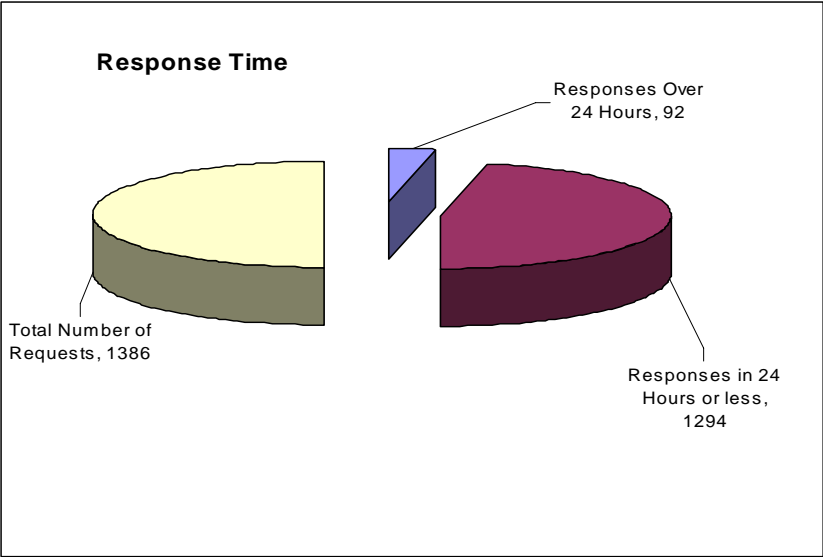
This program is a Governor's Award, designed to recognize peace officers and firefighters who perform acts above beyond the call of duty. The program is coordinated and overseen by the Public Information Bureau. During Fiscal Year 2008, nine (9) nominations for the Sullivan Brother's Award of Valor were processed. 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 2008, 291 certificates were issued, 86 oaths of office were signed, 139 plaques were presented and 23 retirement letters were sent.

RESPONSE TIME

The Department of Public Safety prides itself on being responsive to the needs of its customers, in FY 2008 93.4% of the requests received by the Public Information Bureau were processed and completed within 24 hours of receiving the request. See graphs on the following page for breakdown.





Administrative Services Division

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

Director Dave Heuton



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

Heuton's career with the State of Iowa began in August 1985, when he was hired as a Financial Analyst by the State Comptroller's Office, which became the Department of Management during the government re-organization in 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.

Human Resources

The Human Resource office provides personnel services to nearly 1,000 employees of the Department affording those employees the opportunity to concentrate on the jobs for which they were hired. HR services begin early with new employee orientation where various "getting started" essentials (e.g., insurance options, benefit enrollments, etc.) are completed. The HR office remains available for employees

throughout their careers with the Department up to and including assistance with the myriad of matters to be addressed at the time of separation including referrals to appropriate retirement systems. The human resource office also provides management and supervisors with appropriate guidance and procedures as they address the evaluation and discipline of employees, fill open vacancies, and comply with the federal and state laws and regulations regarding employment.

Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability (POR) System

Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability (POR) System is a \$250 + million full service retirement system overseen by a five-member Board of Trustees chaired by the Commissioner of the Iowa Department of Public Safety with legal counsel from the Iowa Attorney General's Office. Operational administration is provided by the director of the Administrative Services Division and the secretary to the Board of Trustees is a member of the Department. The secretary provides guidance to potential retirees explaining the various options available, helping the retiree determine the optimum time to separate, and ensuring that all pertinent steps are taken to complete the end of a peace officer career. The secretary also provides primary input into the development and administration of policy that governs the system including such elements as negotiating medical contracts, preparing synopsis of retirement applications for the Board, processing medical claims, and ensuring that monthly benefits are delivered to retirees accurately and on-time.

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 2008, 1,000 (mailboxes) departmental employees had access to the department's computer network maintained by Technology Services. There were over 2,300 calls for assistance to the computer help desk during fiscal year 2008.

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 via Nlets, the International Justice and Public Safety Network (Nlets); NCIC, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network (NLETS), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and other countries. Currently, 172 agencies in Iowa have IOWA System access with approximately 2,567 actual computer terminals. During fiscal year 2008, 55,279,872 messages were processed through the IOWA System.



Individuals must be trained and certified to have access to the IOWA System. In fiscal year 2008, the Technology Services Bureau provided training to 1,053 individuals. An additional 2,338 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 2008, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 843 such searches for law enforcement personnel.

IOWA System staff members 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 bureau is also responsible for 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 fiscal year 2008, over 400 questions 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 223 private investigative agencies, 115 private security agencies and no bail enforcement agencies which held valid licenses in fiscal year 2008. A total of 3,123 employee ID cards were issued during fiscal year 2008.



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.

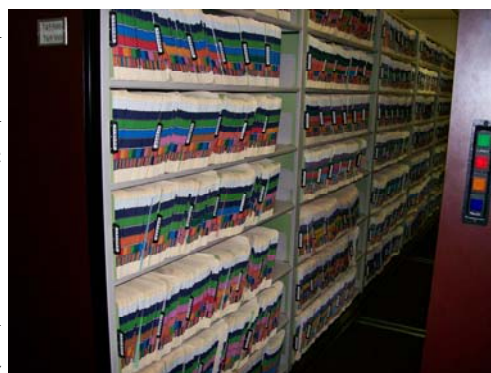
In addition to his DCI responsibilities, Steve has served as a member of the Iowa National Guard for over 32 years and currently holds the rank of Brigadier General, assigned as Director of the Joint Staff/Joint Task Force Commander.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS BUREAU

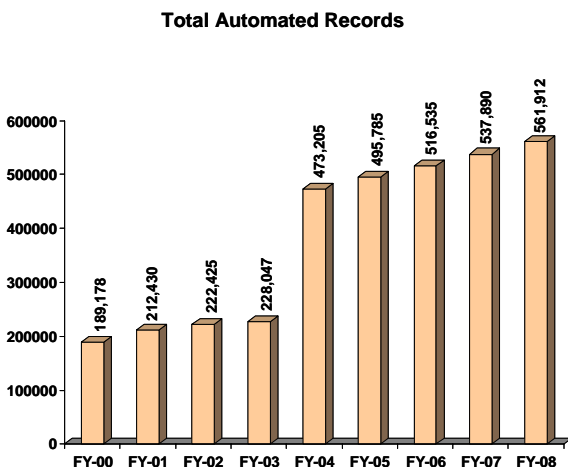
The Support Operations Bureau of the DCI includes the Records and Identification Unit, Sex Offender Registry, and a support staff who performs clerical, inventory, budgeting, purchasing and logistical functions.

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.



Criminal history records contain information regarding arrests, court dispositions, custody data and movement within Iowa's correctional institutions.

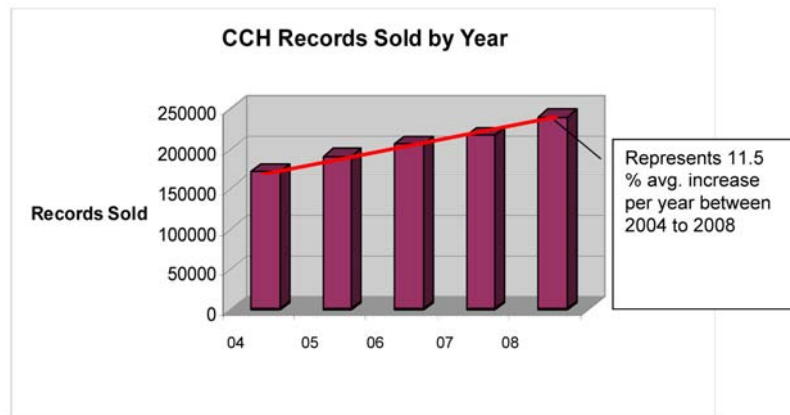


This unit includes three Criminal History Auditors, each responsible for conducting audits and providing training in 33 counties throughout the state. They facilitate training for law enforcement agencies, county attorneys and clerks of court to ensure criminal history information is submitted to the Department of Public Safety in accordance with the Code of

Iowa. This includes confirming information is submitted in a timely, accurate and complete fashion through established audit practices.

Criminal History Dissemination

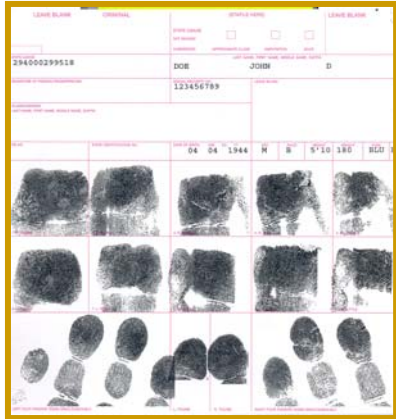
The Criminal History Dissemination Unit was established as a result of changes to the Code of Iowa in 1996 for the purpose of providing criminal history record information to the public. For a nominal fee, the dissemination unit provides criminal history record information to various entities, including businesses, schools, daycares, healthcare facilities and county attorneys. Currently the unit is working towards the next phase of public access to criminal history record information by developing an online system. Over the last 12 years record requests have increased 500% with an average hit rate of 44%. Since 1996, the staff has doubled in size, from four full-time positions to eight full-time positions.



Transcription Section

The Transcription Section transcribes dictation regarding criminal and non-criminal investigations from multiple types of media, (i.e., CD's, DVD's, VHS tapes, micro cassettes). The dictations are submitted by Special Agents of the DCI. The "original" transcribed cases are maintained within DCI Headquarters and date back as far as 1939. These reports are critical documents for prosecutors in criminal cases and for the Racing and Gaming Commission for the purposes of maintaining integrity of Iowa's Gaming Industry. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the Transcription Unit transcribed more than 2,200 pieces of dictation.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)



As of June 30, 2008, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) included over 608,882 10-print cards and nearly 19,935 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During fiscal year 2008, 46,574 10-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 one in the AFIS database. 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



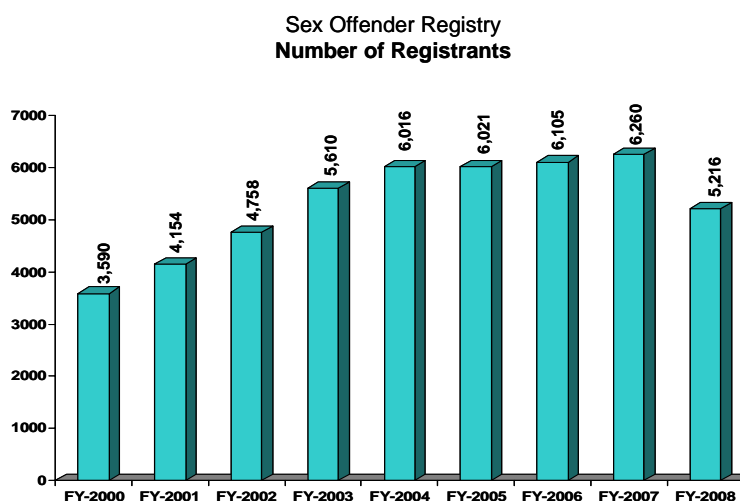
and one to the FBI). With livescan, one set can be rolled and as many as 99 fingerprint cards can be printed. The addition of livescan terminals at various locations around the state has helped expedite the process of creating and updating criminal history information maintained by the Division.

Sex Offender Registry Unit



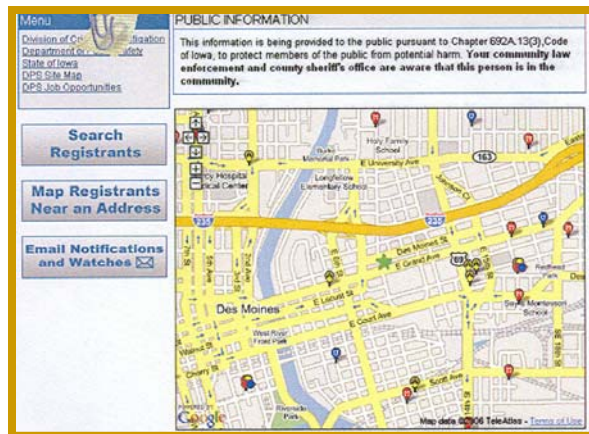
Chapter 692A of the Iowa Code established the Iowa Sex Offender Registry in July 1995. The Iowa Sex Offender Registry, maintained by the DCI, lists the name and current address of offenders convicted or adjudicated of a criminal offense against a minor, sexual exploitation, or a sexually violent crime. 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, 2008, over 2,235 registrants have been removed from the registry as they had completed their 10-year registry requirements. As of July 1, 2008, 5,216 individuals have remained on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry located within the state of Iowa. There are 1,099 Iowa sex offenders who are living outside the state of Iowa.

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, 2007 to June 30, 2008, the SOR recorded 53,337,970 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, 2008, there are 2,092 subscriber accounts to the e-mail notification feature, resulting in 4,281 watch items which led to 205,074 e-mails sent to the subscribers from the registry.



One Special Agent In Charge, six (6) Special Agents, one (1) Public Service Executive and six (6) administrative 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 309 cases which included sex offender registry non-compliance cases (165), sex offender risk assessments (127), executive clemency investigations (3), applicant background investigations (1), and other criminal cases (17). These agents also conducted three (3) Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) cyber tip investigations. Agents also assisted local law enforcement agencies with an additional 479 sex offender registry investigations and inquiries when their assistance was requested.

Sex Offender Registry Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2008

Assists to local law enforcement (registry investigations)	479
Risk Assessments	127
Non-Compliance	165
Executive Clemency	3
Backgrounds	1
Child Endangerment.....	1
Missing Person Sex Abuse Cases	2
Internet Crimes Against Children Cyber Tip Investigation.....	3
Immigration Violation Assists	1

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, criminalists, evidence technicians, a photographer, a secretary and a clerk specialist, who provide forensic scientific services and support to the criminal justice community throughout Iowa. The criminalists specialize in a wide-range of forensic disciplines, 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 2008, 762 hours were spent at crime scenes around Iowa.

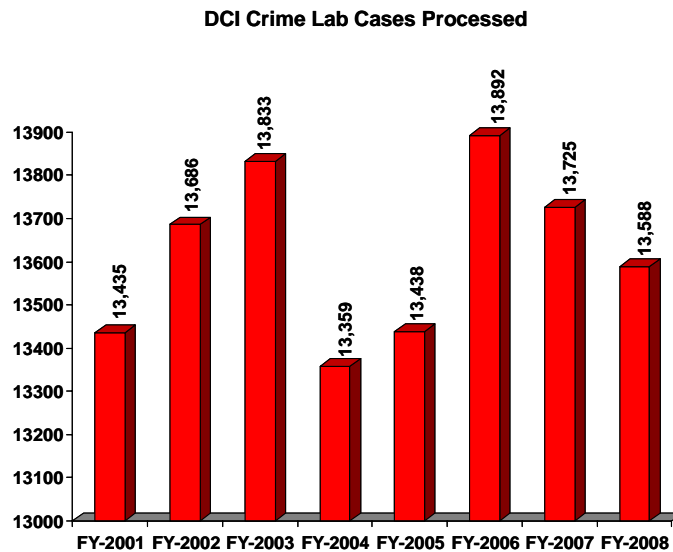


The Criminalistics Laboratory sections consist of:

- Arson & Explosives
- Breath Alcohol
- DNA (Casework and Offender Profiling)
- Drug Identification
- Latent Prints
- Firearms & Tool Marks
- Photography

- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence
- Evidence Receiving

Overall, the Criminalistics Laboratory closed 13, 588 cases in fiscal year 2008. The identification of controlled substances, analysis of human biological fluids for OWI investigations, DNA analysis, and latent print identification represent the largest volume in the caseload duties for the laboratory.



The Toxicology Section routinely analyzes blood and urine samples submitted for the detection of alcohol and drugs which impair safe driving and are involved in sexual assault cases. There was 1,658 cases processed for blood and urine alcohol, and 1,120 cases were processed for drugs of abuse in urine in fiscal year 2008.



The Controlled Substance Identification Section of the laboratory analyzes most of the street drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in Iowa. In fiscal year 2008, 6,708 cases were analyzed.

The Questioned 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 case 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.

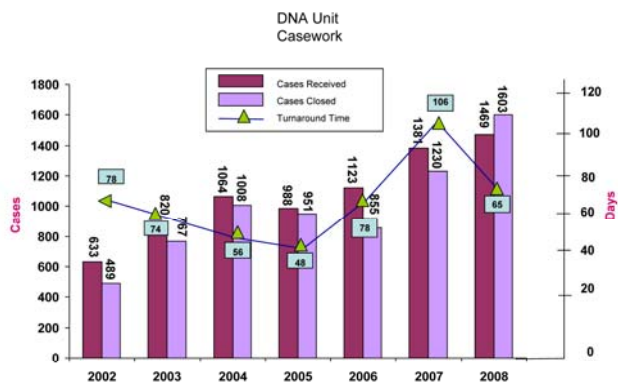


The crime lab has been recognized for its highly prized and use firearms reference collection of some 1,500 long guns and 2,200 handguns, which grows daily. The weapons collection ranges from the “everyday variety” firearms to fully automatic machine guns, gold plated collectables, flint locks and many 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

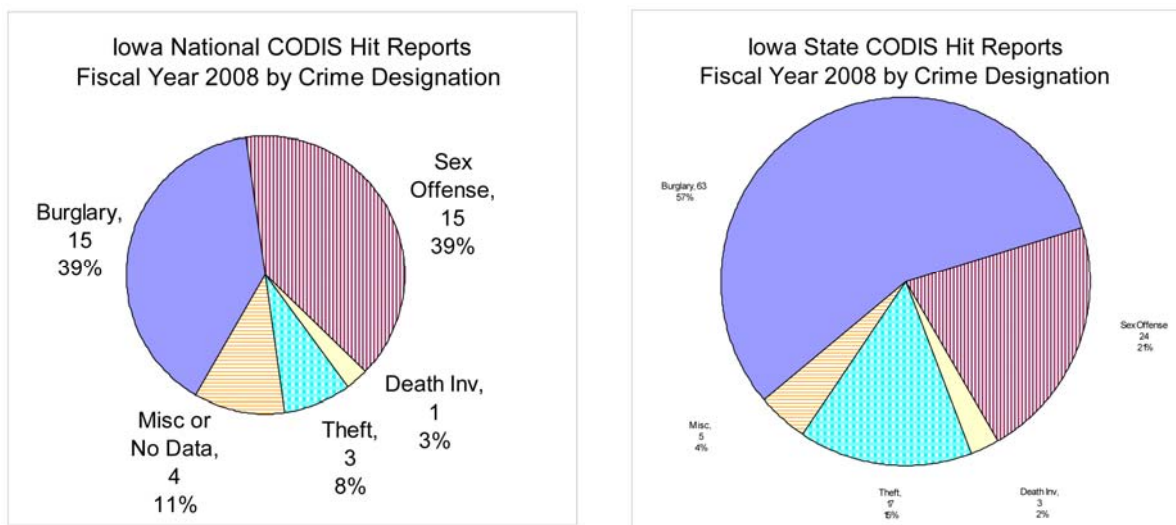
The casework side of the DNA Section as impacted by the assignment of analysts to work on profiling of samples submitted under the all convicted felons DNA offender profiling law passed in 2005. These reassignments resulted in a large case backlog on regular DNA casework. Additional analysts were hired to address this backlog. As the graph below shows, the unit has been



successful in significantly reducing the backlog and turnaround time for cases in the DNA Section. (The data is for fiscal year 2008. Turnaround times for the final months of fiscal year 2008 are lower).

DNA Offender Profiling

The number of DNA profiles developed and entered into the DNA database increased significantly. In fiscal year 2008, the unit was able to retire the entire backlog of samples required to be submitted under the all convicted felons DNA offender profiling law, and is now current with samples being submitted. There were 9,084 profiles developed and entered into the database in fiscal year 2008, bringing the number of searchable profiles to 47,134. The database generated 150 reportable DNA matches in fiscal year 2008. 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.



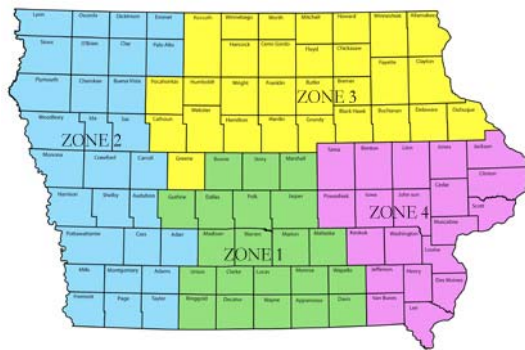
FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU

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 2008, these agents conducted over 343 criminal investigations.

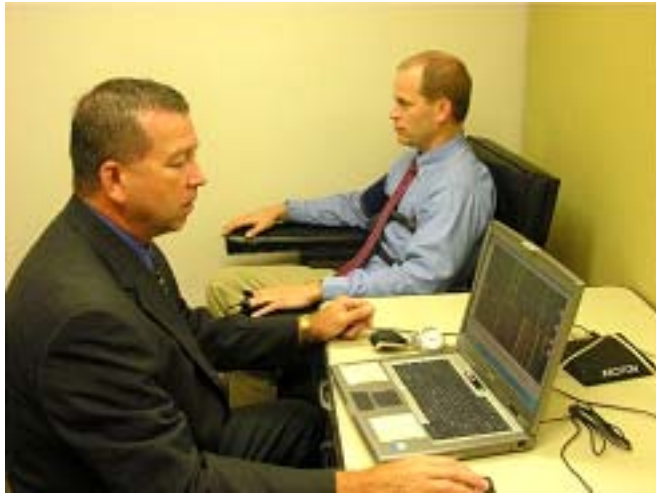
These 28 criminal investigators are a front line resource who partner with local law enforcement to fight the increasing challenges of the present, and are necessary to meet the complex criminal investigations of the future.

The special agents of the General Criminal Investigations Unit provide expertise and leadership in a variety of complex investigations



they conduct. In fiscal year 2008, the agents of this unit were requested by local law enforcement to conduct over 83 death cases, 28 assault cases and 21 sexual offense cases, in a year that saw 343 total cases investigated by the unit overall.

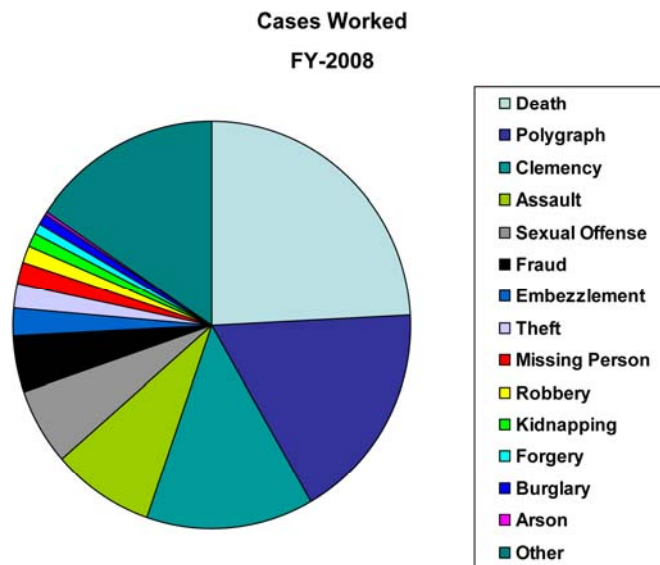
Polygraph Unit



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 2008, DCI polygraph examiners conducted 60 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.

Cyber-Crime Unit

The Cyber-Crime Unit (CCU) was established in 2005 and is the primary unit component designed to conduct digital forensic analysis in an ever-changing technological landscape and is responsible for criminal investigations involving the utilization of digital technology. The Cyber-Crime Unit is comprised of a Special Agent In Charge, six (6) highly trained Special Agents and one (1) Computer Forensic Examiner Criminalist who are armed with the finest technology available to law enforcement.

The Cyber-Crime Unit is responsible for investigations involving a variety of source media elements. Almost every major investigation, from homicide investigations to fraud and child exploitation, involve the storage of large volumes of information in a digital format.

The complex analysis and retrieval of vital evidentiary information from digital source media (i.e., computer hard drive, optical media, digital cameras, etc.) and other digital storage devices requires the completion of a comprehensive forensic examination. Such forensic examinations are conducted by computer forensic examiners as assigned to the Cyber-Crime Unit. This analysis often takes months to complete based on the large volume of conventional storage. Many times the successful resolution of these high profile investigations relies upon the recovery of evidentiary information identified during the course of the analysis of the digital evidence submitted for identification.

Cyber-crime is rapidly becoming a principal element of criminal activity nationally and the state of Iowa is not impervious to this element of criminal activity. Law enforcement must have an adequate specialized component service to address the need for investigation and analysis. Although these investigations present some of the greatest challenges based in part on the advancements in technology, law enforcement must remain vigilant in their attempt to respond to a wide array of cyber investigations. These investigations include protecting Iowa's children from internet predators as well as fraudulent internet scams that can deprive the trusting citizens of their life savings.

Forensic analysis and examination of associated digital evidence certainly poses a significant challenge today based in part on the increasing storage volume routinely encountered during the course of an examination. In 2001, the average hard drive storage capacity of personal computers was 20 Gigabytes (GB) at a cost of approximately \$6.75 per GB. In 2003, the average hard drive size had tripled to 120 GB, while the cost per GB had dropped by less than a quarter of its 2001 price, to \$1.63 per GB. By 2007, these numbers had changed drastically with the average hard drive being 320 GB at a startling low cost of only \$0.53 per GB. Even now the trend will not abate.

During the same six year period, the United States witnessed a comparable explosion in the nature and versatility of web-based consumer services, applications and workplace functionality. No longer is digital evidence primarily limited to investigations of child pornography and computer intrusion. Today, few, if any, criminal investigations have not yet witnessed the need to recover digital evidence even when computers were not themselves used to facilitate the crime, but merely recorded events relevant to its commission.

Cyber Investigators

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) recognizes that to be successful in combating cyber criminals, it requires highly trained investigators to partner with a certified forensic examiner. The team concept is responsible for resolving complex investigations involving criminal activity such as on-line sexual exploitation of children; the possession, manufacture and distribution of child pornography; fraud and theft investigations; and on-line criminal activity regarding the elderly.

The DCI currently has two (2) Cyber Investigators who conduct criminal investigations involving criminal activity on the internet. Many times the cyber investigators are the last line of defense in protecting the citizens of the state of Iowa.

Computer Forensic Examiners

The DCI Cyber-Crime Unit has three (3) certified forensic computer examiners who have received certification through the International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists (IACIS). This is a year-long certification process of independent study and peer review that begins with an intensive specialized two-week training course. The DCI Cyber-Crime Unit has three (3) forensic computer

examiners who are actively engaged with the analysis of digital source media. These examiners are in the process of completing the associated IACIS certification. These examiners enhance the services that the Cyber-Crime Unit provides to law enforcement and assist in reducing the increasing backlog of digital evidence pending analysis. Although a progressive path, additional resources are necessary to strengthen the unit's capability.

During fiscal year 2008, these highly trained examiners performed 259 examinations, sometimes utilizing advanced technology, such as Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED). The examiners also logged 297 occasions of technical support to local law enforcement concerning digital evidence. These examiners are assigned in three regional Cyber-Crime Unit offices located in Ankeny, Cedar Rapids, and Council Bluffs, Iowa.



During fiscal year 2008, a new initiative was developed relative to developing the necessary capacity to conduct mobile device/cellular device analysis and interpretation. This initiative is expected to be fulfilled during fiscal year 2009 and the associated component services will be available within the DCI Cyber-Crime Unit.

As new advances occur, the unique skill sets of digital evidence forensic examiners will be elevated into new realms of specialties. The challenge for law enforcement agencies will be to develop and marry relevant training for criminal investigators with the measured deployment of those digital evidence forensic capabilities.

Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC)

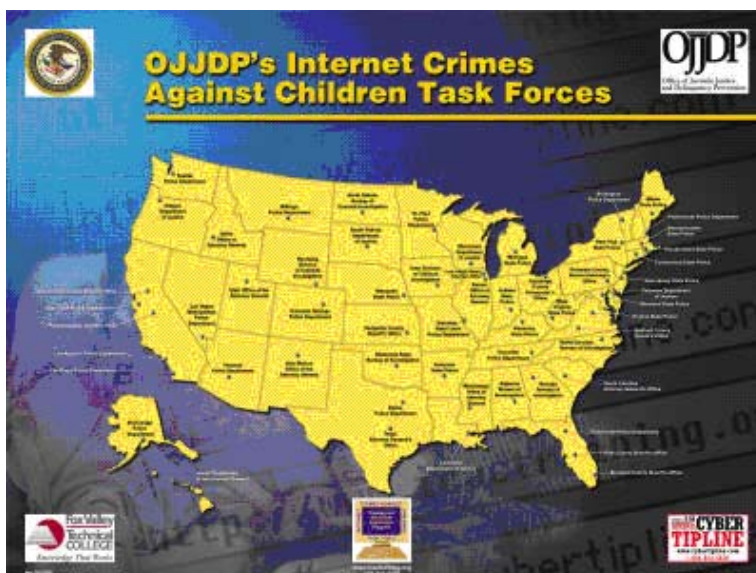


The mission of the Iowa Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force program, which the DCI Cyber-Crime Unit is the primary member, is designed to assist local and state law enforcement agencies in developing an effective response to cyber enticement and child exploitation investigations. The Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force program is a national initiative comprised of fifty-nine (59) Task Forces throughout the United States that are coordinated by local and state agencies

engaged in proactive investigations, forensic analysis/examination, effective prosecutions, and community outreach awareness.

The ICAC program was developed in response to the increasing number of children and teenagers using the internet, the proliferation of child exploitation/child pornography, and the exponential increase of on-line activity by predators soliciting contact with children.

Through the program design, the ICAC initiative has assisted in the development of an effective and sustainable response to cyber-crime and child exploitation. The ICAC initiative delivers national resources at the local level. In addition, the ICAC initiative establishes building partnerships through agency affiliation so to reduce child exploitation/victimization, both in the United States and Internationally.



Community Outreach

Community Outreach continues to be a significant component of the Iowa ICAC Task Force. A total of 486 presentations were provided to a total of 31,061 people during fiscal year 2008. The Iowa ICAC Task Force Outreach Program is very active and has received positive recognition from schools, child advocacy groups and the local media. During fiscal year 2008, an investigator representing the Iowa Attorney General's Office was designated as the Iowa ICAC Task Force Community Outreach Program Coordinator to assist in the overall consistent delivery of the outreach programming. There continues to be interest in the law enforcement community relative to conducting the safety awareness programs.

Accomplishments

During fiscal year 2008, the Iowa ICAC Task Force made 23 arrests. During the same period, the Iowa ICAC Task Force executed 29 state search warrants and 5 federal search warrants. With the increase in the investigative capacity, there has been a significant increase in the subpoena service. During fiscal year 2008, a total

of 127 subpoenas have been served. There continues to be an increasing contact with both United States Attorney's Offices (Northern and Southern Districts of Iowa) in relation to the Project Safe Childhood Initiative.

Missing Person Information Clearinghouse



The Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was established July 1, 1985, within the Department of Public Safety, providing a program for compiling, coordinating, and disseminating information in relation to missing persons and unidentified body/persons. Housed within the DCI, the clearinghouse assists in helping to locate missing persons through public awareness and cooperation, and in educating law enforcement officers and the general public about missing person issues. The Clearinghouse maintains 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 2008, 6,129 missing person reports were filed in Iowa.

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

GAMING OPERATIONS BUREAU



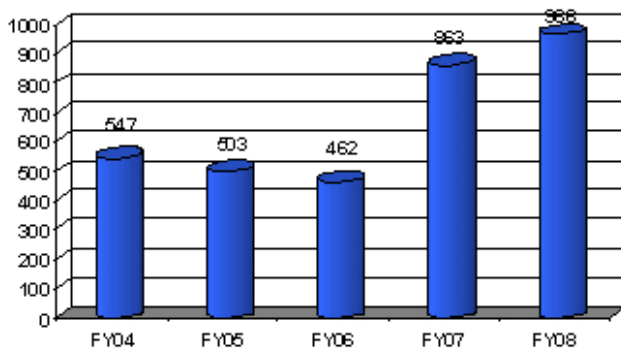
The DCI's Gaming Operations Bureau was created in 1989 to ensure public confidence and trust in Iowa's expanding gaming industry. Prior to the early 1980's, legal gaming in Iowa was non-existent. In 1983, Iowa's pari-mutuel statutes were signed into law, followed by lottery statutes in 1985, and riverboat gambling laws in 1989. Today, Iowa's gaming laws specify the duties of the DCI in conducting background investigations, criminal investigations, and carrying out other enforcement provisions relative to casinos, racetracks, lotteries, and various forms of social and charitable gaming. The Gaming Operations Bureau conducts criminal investigations and provides regulatory enforcement at 14 riverboat casinos and 3 racetrack casinos in Iowa. Within this bureau is also a unit of four (4) Special Agent II's dedicated to enforcement of amusement device and social/charitable gaming

laws throughout the state of Iowa. Rigorous enforcement of Iowa’s gambling laws and regulations have been successful in maintaining the integrity of Iowa’s gaming industry for the last 19 years. As a result of continued industry expansion, the Gaming Bureau grew to an authorized strength of 122 sworn and non-sworn personnel in fiscal year 2008. The Gaming Operations Bureau is made up of 64 Special Agent I’s, 42 Special Agent II’s, 7 Special Agents In Charge, 1 Assistant Director, 1 Intelligence Analyst, and 7 support staff.

During fiscal year 2008, there was one casino that opened in Waterloo and one casino that closed in Fort Madison. The new land-based casino in Burlington opened on July 11, 2007 and the Catfish Bend Riverboat Casino traveled downriver to permanently dock in Fort Madison on May 14, 2007. However, in November 2007, the Catfish Bend Riverboat Casino closed its doors due to financial difficulties. Although this casino closed, the Gaming Operations Bureau was able to re-allocate agents to other gaming venues. Also during this year, the Clinton Mississippi Belle II relocated from its riverboat casino location to its new land-based facility in Clinton. The Casino has changed its name and is known as the Wild Rose Casino—Clinton.

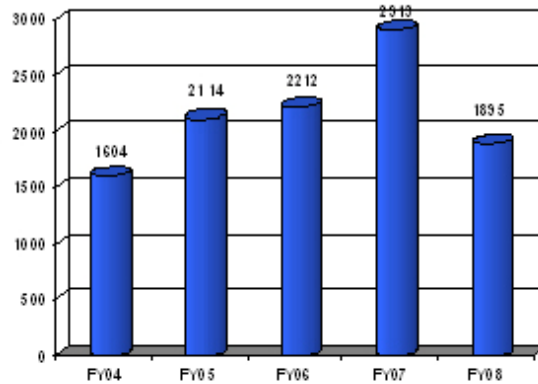
Criminal investigations have increased as expected with the growth of the gaming industry. In fiscal year 2008 agents conducted 966 criminal investigations which included cheating at gambling games, underage gambling, assaults, theft, identity theft, forgeries, warrant arrests, alcohol/controlled substance violations, counterfeiting, and many others. The graph to the right illustrates the 76.5% increase in criminal investigations conducted by Special Agents over the last five fiscal years.

Criminal Investigations



Special Agents are responsible for conducting background investigations on all applicants for gaming licenses in the State of Iowa. The extent of the background investigation is determined by the class of license the applicant holds. High level/key personnel backgrounds and corporate background investigations require considerable time and resources and often involve travel throughout the United States as well as other countries. Two extensive background investigations were conducted during this fiscal year as a result of the intended buyout of Harrah's Entertainment Group and Penn National Gaming by private equity companies. Numerous agents and a financial analyst spent countless hours conducting these comprehensive background investigations to ensure the business transactions were conducted properly and key personnel were eligible for licensure in the state of Iowa. In fiscal year 2008 agents conducted 1,895 background investigations as denoted in the graph above.

Background Investigations



The Gaming Operations Bureau opened the DCI Gaming Training Center during fiscal year 2007 and continues to utilize this training center to conduct semi-annual training for all agents assigned to gaming enforcement in the State of Iowa. Training consists of learning how table games are played, methods of cheating and detection, money laundering investigations, fraudulent documents training, and a number of other training sessions to enhance investigative skills.

	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
♣ Number of amusement devices inspected—routine	857	583
♣ Number of amusement devices inspected—complaint	320	287
♣ Number of other 99B complaint inspections	34	49
♣ Number of amusement devices seized	46	30
♣ Total amount of U.S. currency seized	\$15,488.49	\$6,028.50

The Amusement Device Enforcement Unit is comprised of four (4) Special Agent II's who conduct criminal investigations in the areas of video lottery devices, amusement devices, lottery pull-tabs, and other legal forms of social and charitable gaming, to include raffles, carnival games and bingo. Agents are also responsible for criminal investigations resulting from illegal forms of gaming, such as sports book-making, high stakes poker, cock-fighting, and others. The following designates the types of activities and investigations conducted by the Amusement Device Unit in fiscal year 2008 compared to fiscal year 2007.

Pari-Mutuel/Slot/Tracks

The Division of Criminal Investigation is mandated by Iowa Code Section 99D.14(2) to provide a staff of three (3) special agents for each racetrack licensed for table games in the state of Iowa. Agents are deployed at the 3 racetrack/casinos denoted below.

- ♣ Dubuque Greyhound Park & Casino—Dubuque
- ♣ Horseshoe Casino and Bluffs Run Greyhound Park—Council Bluffs
- ♣ Prairie Meadows Racetrack & Casino—Altoona

Riverboat/Land-based Casinos In Iowa

The Division of Criminal Investigation is mandated by Iowa Code Section 99F.10(4) to provide a staff of two (2) special agents and 4 or 5 gaming enforcement officers (determined by patron capacity) for each riverboat/land-based casino in the state of Iowa. Agents/Officers are deployed at the 14 riverboat/land-based casinos denoted below.

- ♣ Ameristar II—Council Bluffs
- ♣ Argosy—Sioux City
- ♣ Catfish Bend—Burlington
- ♣ Diamond Jo—Dubuque
- ♣ Diamond Jo Worth—Northwood
- ♣ Harrah's—Council Bluffs
- ♣ Isle of Capri—Bettendorf
- ♣ Isle of Capri—Marquette
- ♣ Rhythm City—Davenport
- ♣ Riverside Casino and Golf Resort—Riverside

- ♣ Terrible's Lakeside Casino—Osceola
- ♣ Wild Rose Clinton—Clinton
- ♣ Wild Rose—Emmetsburg





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.

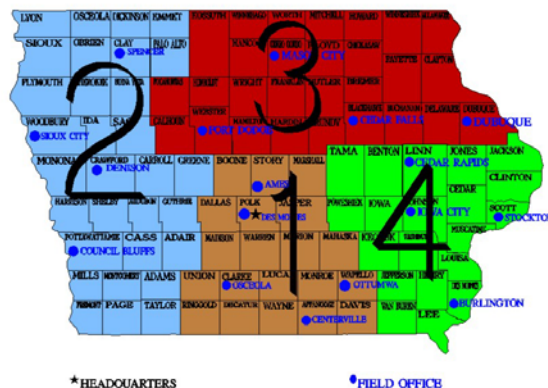


The Division of Narcotics Enforcement, directed by Ken Carter, has 44 sworn officers and 7 civilian employees. The Division has 18 offices throughout the state, including the new headquarters office in Des Moines. Special Agents initiate investigations on major drug traffickers who supply controlled 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. After 32 1/2 years with the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, Ken Carter retired on June 30, 2008.

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 2008, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of crack cocaine increased from 2,049.8 grams in 2007 to 2,757.78 grams in 2008, for an increase of 35%; seizures of marijuana plants increased from 431 in 2007 to 1,322 in 2008, for an increase of 207%; seizures of pharmaceuticals increased from 264 du in 2007 to 1,853 du in 2008, for an increase of 600%.



Seizures Fiscal Year 2008

Cocaine.....	43,817.707 grams
Crack Cocaine.....	2,757.78 grams
Heroin.....	0.3 grams
Marijuana.....	46,877.50 ounce
Marijuana Plants.....	1,322
Methamphetamine.....	29,742.14 grams
ICE.....	112.5 grams
Pseudoephedrine.....	115.7 grams
Ecstasy.....	4,879 du
LSD.....	2.4 grams
Ketamine.....	27,215.4 grams
Khat.....	63,716.1 grams
Oxycodone.....	68 du
Pharmaceuticals.....	1,853 du
Rifles.....	35
Shotguns.....	27
Handguns.....	66
Vehicles.....	63
Cash.....	\$3,134,028.36

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	178
2008*	34

***As of June 30, 2008**

(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, 2008, the DNE had responded to 34 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 2008, 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 2008 fiscal year, approximately 1,322 marijuana plants were eradicated in the State of Iowa. This included marijuana plants seized from 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 Department of Public Safety Intelligence Bureau.

During fiscal year 2008, monies appropriated to the DNE maintained five Special Agent positions and two support personnel. Additionally, monies were utilized to purchase expendable equipment, and overtime for methamphetamine specific investigations.

Also during the 2008 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. Special Agents in the Division of Narcotics Enforcement assist in interdiction efforts with the Iowa State Patrol by conducting follow-up investigations.

Training

In addition to conducting investigations during fiscal year 2008, 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 1,942 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 nine (9) clandestine lab awareness training programs to nearly 600 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 four (4) eight-hour clandestine lab recertification courses to 148 law enforcement officers in Iowa and Minnesota.

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 managed the dissemination and bookkeeping associated with undercover funds disbursed to local task forces. 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

Colonel Patrick J. Hoye



Colonel Patrick J. Hoye was appointed as the thirteenth Chief of the Iowa State Patrol by Commissioner Eugene T. Meyer of the Iowa Department of Public Safety on December 5, 2007.

Colonel Hoye joined the Iowa State Patrol after graduating from the 10th Department of Public Safety Academy Class. Colonel Hoye served in Cherokee for fourteen years as a Trooper. He was promoted to Sergeant and served in Mount Pleasant for three years before being promoted to District Commander in the Spencer. He received promotion to Captain in 2004 and served as the Assistant to the Field Operations until his promotion to Colonel.

Colonel Hoye's Strategic Goals

- **STRATEGIC GOAL I:** Reduce the number and severity of traffic collisions involving injury and death on Iowa Highways.
- **STRATEGIC GOAL II:** Recruit, develop and retain a quality, diverse workforce.
- **STRATEGIC GOAL III:** To aggressively pursue, apprehend and prosecute those who utilize Iowa highways for criminal activities.
- **STRATEGIC GOAL IV:** To maximize service to the public in need of aid or information and assist other public agencies when needed.
- **STRATEGIC GOAL V:** Enforce traffic laws and other applicable laws in a fair, impartial and courteous manner.

Iowa State Patrol Overview

As Iowa's traffic enforcement agency, the Iowa State Patrol is responsible for providing law enforcement services to rural areas of the state as well as traffic

enforcement and support for metropolitan areas around the state. Troopers patrol Iowa's highways and conduct traffic enforcement for both unincorporated areas and interstate highways. In addition, our personnel provide security and police services throughout the state for many special events including, fairs, festivals, and large sporting events such as the Iowa Speedway, University of Iowa and Iowa State football games.

In addition to the just mentioned, the Iowa State Patrol provides the following services to law enforcement agencies and governmental entities within the state:

- Executive protection services and legislative security
- Technical Collision and Reconstruction Investigation assistance
- Patrol Air Wing enforcement and services
- Vehicle Theft Unit assistance
- State Communications Operations
- Canine Unit support
- Tactical Response teams that include certified Weapons of Mass Destruction personnel
- Safety Education Officers
- Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Programs
- Criminal Interdiction Team

This report will provide you with an overview of many of these operations as well as several outstanding accomplishments that were achieved by members of the Iowa State Patrol during fiscal year 2008.

Iowa State Patrol Organization Structure

In order to accomplish the mission of the Iowa State Patrol and perform the organizational duties and responsibilities, the Division is comprised of two branches, Administrative Operations and Field Operations.

Administration Operations performs a variety of administrative and support services necessary to successfully operate the Division. Existing organizationally within the Administrative Operations are:

Technology— The Iowa State Patrol Technology personnel maintain more than 500 in car and desktop computers and software. During Fiscal Year 2008, installation of all in car computers was completed. Additionally, wireless air cards were



implemented into the system giving Iowa State Patrol personnel access to the Iowa Network 24 hours a day. This enables real time payroll and transmission of reports from patrol vehicles to our administrative offices immediately. (Photograph shows Radio console and computer in an Iowa State Patrol squad car.)

Safety Education Unit—The Iowa State Patrol has 14 troopers assigned to presenting safety programs to the public. The Safety Education Officers meet quarterly to plan events and to share new programs designed to inform and educate on various safety topics.

The Safety Education Officer's also take an active role in setting up informational booths at a number of community and state based events that typically draw large crowds. Safety Education Officers also provide traffic control for the annual RAGBRAI event, which draws more than 16,000 bicyclists from around the country.



Safety programs include:

- Defensive Driving
- Substance Abuse Prevention
- Internet Safety
- High School Drivers Education presentations
- Bullying
- Bicycle Safety
- School Bus Safety
- Stranger Danger
- Seatbelt and Child Restraint Seminars.

Communications—Iowa State Patrol Communications is a network of 6 communication centers and 28 repeater/tower sites throughout Iowa. These centers provide statewide mobile voice communication and dispatch to more than 1,000 state law enforcement officers. There are currently 51 Communication Specialists, 13 Communication Technicians, and 3 Communication Engineers facilitating

operations. During fiscal year 2008, the Iowa State Patrol Communication centers were upgraded with new communication consoles to meet the current and future needs of the Iowa State Patrol.

State Radio Dispatchers provide an important link to local law enforcement agencies, ensuring that the flow of information between all agencies is maintained day in and day out.

Fleet and Supply—Personnel assigned to fleet and supply are responsible for procurement and issuance of all equipment and vehicles utilized by the Iowa State Patrol Division. Major purchases during fiscal year 2008 included 136 rifles, new all season coats for troopers, a new contract with a uniform supply company, and the purchase of 164 new squad cars.



In addition, several other responsibilities are handled through Administrative Operations:



- Preparing, monitoring and accounting for the Department's annual budget.
- Conducting research into innovative law enforcement techniques and products.
- Coordinating the Department's CALEA accreditation and grant management programs.
- Overseeing and maintaining the Iowa State Patrol's vertical infrastructure which include office equipment, specialty vehicles, district facilities and communication centers with major upgrades occurring in fiscal year 2008 at the following sites:
 - ◆ Remote Communication Tower Sites received state-of-the-art repeater huts.
 - ◆ Major maintenance at the District 2 office in Osceola.
 - ◆ Expansion of the District 3 office in Council Bluffs.
 - ◆ Construction of a new District 8 office in Mason City.

Field Operations—is the largest branch of the Iowa State Patrol and is responsible for providing necessary enforcement programs and support services to the citizens of Iowa. In addition, it provides coordination of special events and response to disaster emergencies across the state.

The Iowa State Patrol Field Operation is comprised of 16 district offices regionally located in the state. In fiscal year 2008, there were 394 sworn officers, 60 civilian support personnel and 64 communication employees in the division.

Fiscal Year 2008 Enforcement Quick Facts

- Iowa State Troopers are responsible for providing enforcement coverage for over 112,000 miles of paved roadways in Iowa.
- Troopers had contact with over 1,100 motorists each day.
- 82,750 traffic citations were issued for speed violations.
- 1,879 intoxicated drivers were arrested, a 12% increase from fiscal year 2007.
- 21,920 seatbelt citations were issued, a 10% increase from fiscal year 2007.
- 24,994 motorists were provided with roadside assistance, a 9% increase from fiscal year 2007.
- Iowa has seen a 10% reduction in fatal collisions over fiscal year 2007.

As evidenced by the statistics above, Iowa State Troopers had an outstanding year of enforcement, surpassing 2007 levels of productivity in most major areas. Speed violations, seatbelt violations, and alcohol violations continue to be the primary focus of our enforcement officers. With the advent of electronic data collection on

accident causation, Iowa State Patrol resources can be more efficiently directed towards specific problem areas with the objective of preventing traffic collisions through enforcement. Photograph shows a trooper operating a LIDAR along Iowa interstate.



Vehicle Theft Unit—Troopers assigned to the Iowa State Patrol Vehicle Theft Unit conducted an undercover operation in Western Iowa that resulted in the recovery of approximately 1.4 million dollars worth of stolen property. Iowa State Patrol Trooper and the Federal Bureau of Investigation opened a storefront called “*Chicago Imports*” in Council Bluffs. The goal was to create a location where undercover law enforcement officers could survey and document the sale of stolen property, specifically vehicles.

The project dubbed “Operation Tow Truck” allowed officers to make 84 transactions, some of which included the sale and purchase of multiple items — 62 vehicles, 22 guns, 30 construction items, 6 motorcycles, 4 jet skis, 2 boats and various illegal drugs. The items had been reported stolen from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Texas during incidents that spanned from March 2006 to December 2007.

Twenty-six (26) people were charged as a direct consequence of their interaction with *Chicago Imports* and the undercover officers who staffed the store. Federal charges levied against 18 people in both Nebraska and Iowa are for interstate transportation of stolen property, interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle, receipt or sale of a stolen motor vehicle, distribution of a controlled substance, possession of stolen property, felon in possession of a firearm and sale and possession of stolen firearms.

Trooper Tim Cowles, a 29-year veteran of the Iowa State Patrol and member of the Vehicle Theft Unit was selected as the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) “Peace Officer of the Year” for his extensive involvement in the undercover operation. In addition, the International Association of Chiefs of Police selected Trooper Cowles for the “Vehicle Theft Award of Merit” award in the state category for his extensive involvement in this program.

Iowa State Patrol Criminal Interdiction Team—Although criminal interdiction has traditionally been a part of the Iowa State Patrol’s daily operation, a Criminal

Interdiction Team comprised of Iowa State Troopers who have distinguished themselves as experts in this area was organized in early 2008. The focus of the team is detecting and intercepting criminal activity on Iowa's interstates. Members of this team have received specialized training to assist them in the detection of motorists who are involved in criminal activities. In addition, the Iowa State Patrol Canine Unit has been heavily involved with the teams operation and has proven to be a valuable asset in detecting illegal narcotics. The team has also worked closely with Federal and State Narcotics officials and has posted very impressive statistics since its inception.



700 pounds of Marijuana found hidden in a semi trailer (May 2008).

- \$2.1 million dollars worth of marijuana
- \$63,000 dollars worth of B.C. Bud
- \$444,000 dollars worth of methamphetamine
- \$6.2 million dollars worth of cocaine

Tactical Response Teams—The Iowa State Patrol maintains four Tactical Teams, regionally located. Members of the Tactical Units receive monthly-specialized training dealing with high risk and often unpredictable situations as they occur in Iowa communities. These situations can include the following:

- Armed barricade suspects

- Hostage situations
- High risk warrant service
- Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs
- Civil Disturbances
- Riot Control
- Dignitary Protection
- Searches for fugitives or lost individuals
- Weapons of mass destruction response

Iowa State Patrol Tactical Teams have taken a leadership role in providing training to all members of the Department of Public Safety and other interested law enforcement agencies pertaining to critical incident response to active shooter events.



Early in 2008, the Iowa State Patrol in cooperation with the other Divisions within the Iowa Department of Public Safety contacted each college and university in Iowa to offer our support and resources to assist their respective administrations with response plans designed to manage campus violence. The response and feedback received from College Administrators was very positive. Members of the Department continue to work with College Security Directors around the state to ensure we're prepared to manage these dangerous events.

Technical Collision Investigation Unit—of the Iowa State Patrol continues to hold a leadership role in the are of Collision Investigation. Although Iowa State Troopers account for only 6% of the total number of sworn peace officers in Iowa, the Iowa State Patrol investigated 38% of the fatal collisions that occurred in 2007.

Each member of the Investigation Unit has received certification as Technical Collision Investigators with 15 members of the unit holding advanced certification as Collision Reconstructionists.

NATURAL DISASTERS HIT IOWA HARD



The Iowa State Patrol has always taken pride in the fact that our personnel are available to respond in great numbers anywhere in Iowa and remain there to assist for prolonged periods during times of crisis. There have been numerous occasions throughout the Patrol's history where our personnel have been called upon to go above and beyond their normal duties in responding to critical events. The year 2008 will always be remembered as a year in

which several large-scale disasters occurred in the State of Iowa, each requiring a large contingency of Iowa State Troopers to respond.

On Memorial Day, 2008, Butler County and the Community of Parkersburg, Iowa was hit with a devastating F-5 Tornado that claimed the lives of seven individuals and injured seventy more. The Iowa State Patrol was on-site immediately and in the days that followed, partnered with local Emergency Management. The Patrol provided 24 hour security for the community from May 25 through June 5, 2008. Nearly 250 shifts



of duty and 578 hours of overtime were invested in the recovery process.

On June 10, 2008, widespread flooding occurred across northern portions of the State of Iowa. The State Emergency Operations Center in Des Moines was activated. Iowa State Troopers began to respond to numerous road closures, community evacuations, and other emergency response calls related to the wide spread flooding. All training and scheduled events in the Iowa State Patrol were cancelled so the Divisions full resources could be directed towards managing the flood crisis.

For the next two weeks, troopers from every corner of the state were called upon to

respond to communities that had been devastated by flood waters. Iowa State Patrol personnel once again maintained 24-hour security in many neighborhoods, protecting the property interests of those who had been evacuated from their communities and homes. Their assignment was a difficult one as tension ran high but the professionalism of members of the Patrol was critical in the recovery process.



On June 12, 2008, a tornado ripped through a Boy Scout Camp in Blencoe, Iowa, killing four young boy scouts and injuring forty-eight more. This incident caught worldwide attention as stunned Iowans mourned the loss of these scouts. Although this incident was on a much smaller scale than the flooding occurring throughout the state, the Iowa State Patrol and its resources were there to assist.



SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 2008

The contents of this report reflect the on-going commitment of the Iowa State Patrol and its members to provide the highest standards of law enforcement capabilities to the citizens of Iowa.

- Iowa State Troopers patrolled an average of 35,927 miles of Iowa roadway each day in fiscal year 2008.
- Iowa State Patrol traffic enforcement programs continue to focus on targeting drivers who are responsible for violations that are the cause of traffic collisions and carnage on our roadways. Our troopers, on average, took traffic enforcement action every 3 minutes in an effort to keep our roadways safe.

- Our Criminal Interdiction Team and Patrol Officers, on average, were able to remove \$23,900 dollars worth of narcotics each day from Iowa roadways.

As we reflect on the challenges and successes of fiscal year 2008, we also move forward into the future with optimism and determination. The Iowa State Patrol will continue to strive for excellence as one of Iowa's top law enforcement agencies with the expressed goal of preserving the hard-earned trust and confidence of the citizens of this great state.



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

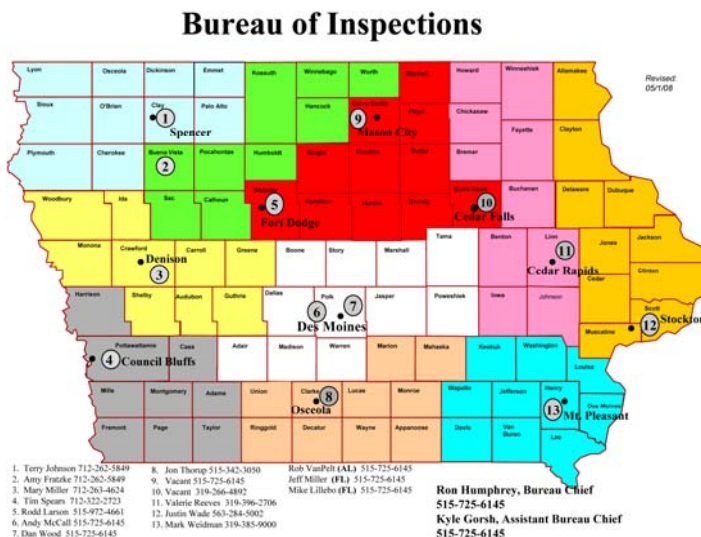


Kyle Gorsh was appointed as the Assistant Fire Prevention Supervisor of the State Fire Marshal Division, March 24, 2006.

Gorsh is a graduate of Clinton High School, Clinton, Iowa and the University of Northern Iowa, with a B.A. in Criminology. 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>

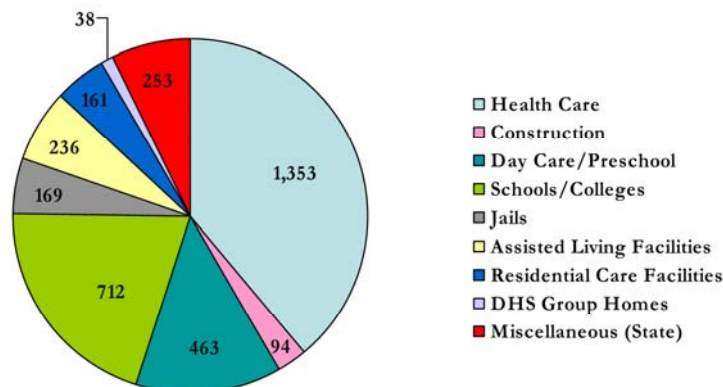
Fire Safety Code Inspections are conducted in a variety of facilities ensuring compliance with both federal and state laws and rules. Those facilities inspected by our fire inspectors include:

- 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 3,479 inspections were conducted for fiscal year 2008. Listed in the graph below are the major inspections conducted.

INSPECTIONS JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008



Flammable Liquids



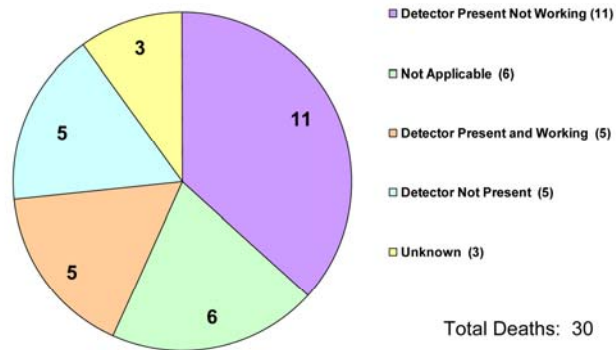
The flammable liquids inspection duties and responsibilities include, inspecting facilities and records of owners and operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks in the State of Iowa. In addition, the inspector investigates and conducts inspections on all complaints received on any aboveground petroleum 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 30 civilians in calendar year 2007. The graph indicates smoke detectors in conjunction with these deaths. Out of the 30 deaths, 5 of the fire related incidents had smoke detectors. Eleven incidents had detectors that were present but not working. As you can see by this graph, there is still an on-going problem with working smoke detectors. These

2007 Iowa Fire Deaths Smoke Detector Presence



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.

Five-hundred-ninety-four (594) investigations were conducted during calendar year 2007. This included 436 fires that were investigated. Of those fires 101 were determined to be the result of arson, 169 were accidental and the cause of 166 could not be determined. The remaining investigations represented bombing incidents, bomb threats, suspected explosive devices, explosive disposals, blasting complaints, search warrants, illegal explosive possessions, K-9 protective details, and clandestine drug labs. Investigations by the Fire Marshal Division resulted in 22 arson arrests and 14 arson cases resolved. Total investigations for calendar year 2007 resulted in a dollar loss of \$51,477,900.00. [Website: http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/arson/index.shtml](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 2008, the bureau conducted 1,023 classes (through courses, workshops, symposiums, and conferences), with 16,391 students participating. The Bureau also held 224 certification examination sites, providing 3,908 examinations for various professional certification levels.



Through these efforts, the Bureau provided a total of 1,247 programs reaching a total of 20,299 participants (combining the classes and certification exams).

During the past several 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; supporting the regional emergency response training centers; and supporting “in-house” training opportunities.

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