



Iowa Department of Public Safety



July 1, 2008—June 30, 2009
Annual Report

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Introduction

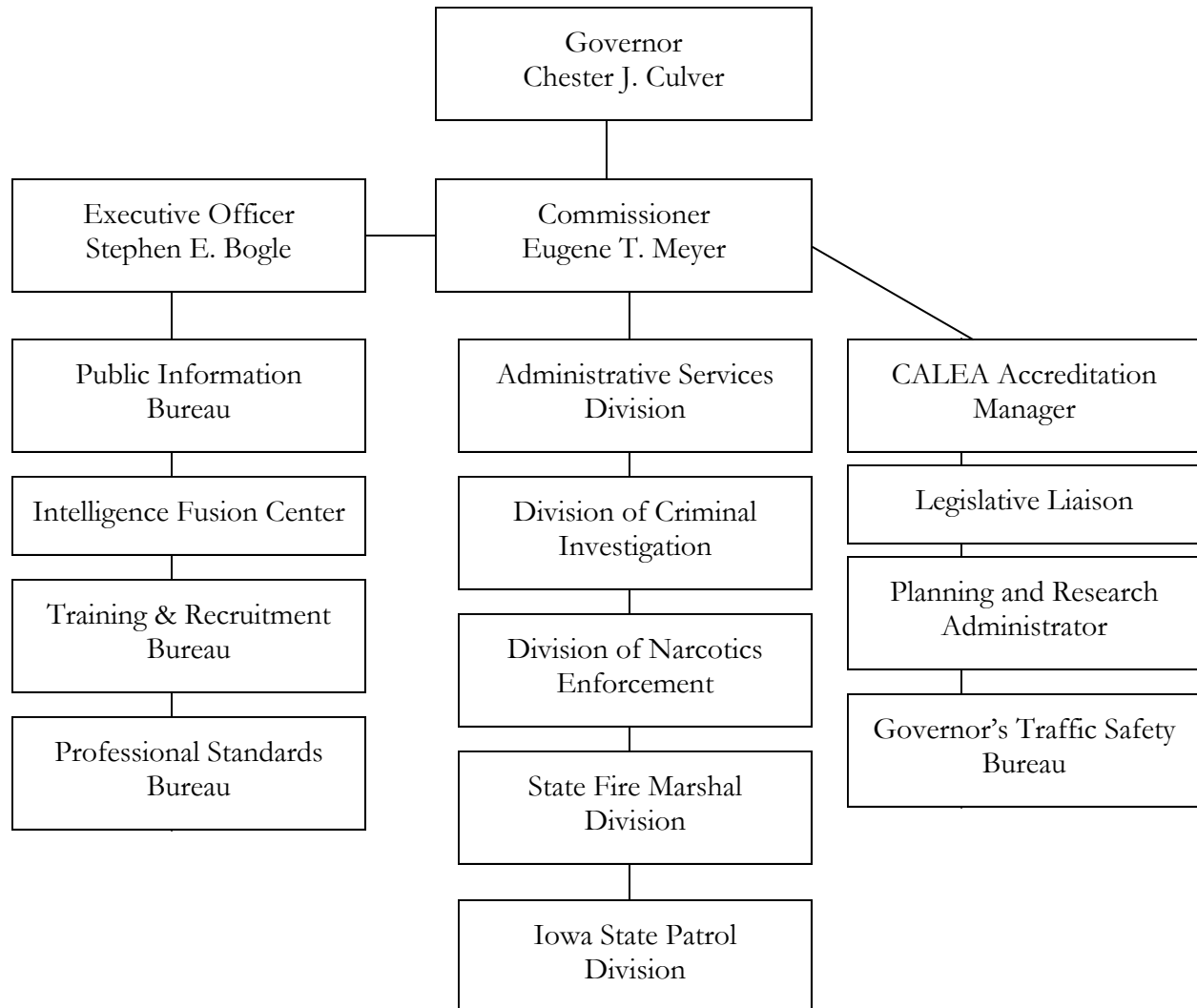
The Iowa Department of Public Safety is proud of the integrity, dedication and leadership of its nearly 1,000 employees' people who form an integral part of Iowa's law enforcement.





Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2009

Table of Organization





Vision, Values & Mission

OUR VISION:

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

OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES & CORE VALUES:

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

OUR MISSION:

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



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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 Fusion Center
- Training & Recruitment 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, nine (9) years as a member of the West Des Moines Community School Board of Education and 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 master's degree in public administration. He is a 1980 graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy.

Executive Officer Steve E. Bogle



Steve E. Bogle was selected by Commissioner Eugene T. Meyer to serve as the Executive Officer to the Commissioner in July 2008.

Steve started his law enforcement career with the Des Moines Police Department in 1975 and joined the Department of Public Safety's Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) as a Special Agent in 1988. Steve worked general criminal investigations and intelligence assignments with DCI until promoted to Special Agent In Charge 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, the Commissioner's Executive Assistant, DCI Training Coordinator and Fleet Manager, Sex Offender Registry Unit, and DPS Homeland Security Coordinator. In September 2003, Steve was appointed the Assistant Director in Charge of Field Operations for DCI, and in September 2006, Steve was appointed Director of the DCI.

As the Executive Officer, Steve provides administrative services to the Commissioner's Office—Annual Report FY 2009

Commissioner of Public Safety, as well as collaborates with the Division Directors in regards to day to day operations of the Department. Steve oversees the functions of the bureaus assigned to the Commissioner's Office.

Steve 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 earning a Master of Strategic Studies degree. 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 has served on several criminal justice committees to include the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center Northeast Regional Advisory Council, the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Working Group, the Iowa ICAC Task Force, and currently serves on the United States Attorney's Law Enforcement Coordinating Council Training Committee for Iowa. Steve was selected for the 2007 Leadership for Iowa Award by the Iowa Association of Business and Industry's Leadership Iowa Program, and he currently serves on the Leadership Iowa Board of Governors.

Steve is a member of the Iowa National Guard and has served for over 34 years and currently holds the rank of Brigadier General and is assigned as the Director of the Joint Staff/Joint Task Force Commander.

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 Master's 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.

Planning and Research 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.

In his role as Planning and Research Administrator, Mike is responsible for leading agency-wide planning initiatives, including development and publication of the department's strategic, performance, and workforce plans, as well as the department's annual performance report. Mike has also been responsible for all administrative rulemaking by the Department since 1987, 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, and leads a state government-wide initiative to develop sustainable design construction standards for state government.

Websites:

- <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/planning/index.shtml>
- <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/admrule/index.shtml>
- <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/regassist/index.shtml>

CALEA Accreditation Manager



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

In 2005, under the Iowa Excellence program, the Department received approval and made a commitment to seek CALEA accreditation, recognized internationally as the standard for excellence for law enforcement agencies. CALEA is an acronym for Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. As the CALEA Accreditation Manager, Jim has the responsibility of successfully guiding the Department through the accreditation process. An accreditation award is anticipated in the summer of 2010.

Management of the CALEA accreditation project involves directing the development or revision of policies and procedures that: 1) provide clear administrative and operational direction to members of the Department, and 2) meet international professional law enforcement standards established by CALEA. The process includes establishing or participating in focused project work groups, and soliciting input from internal as well as external stakeholders. In furtherance of this effort, in FY 2009, projects were undertaken to establish or improve the Department's property/evidence program, case management and field reporting procedures, weapons and citation accountability, ethics training, shift briefings and background investigations. As a result, the following documents were created, revised or published and made available to all DPS personnel:

- Police and Procedures—113
- Forms—98
- Instructional Material—5
- Manuals—10
- Plans—4
- Reference Material—21
- Reports—4
- Rules—2
- Training Bulletins—9
- Total Documents Created—266

These documents are disseminated and continuously made available to all DPS personnel for reference through an electronic document management system. This

system greatly reduces expense, work hours and natural resources associated with the publication and dissemination of hardcopy material.

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. Iowa also qualifies for Impaired Driving Incentive funds because our alcohol-related traffic fatality rate is one of the lowest in the United States.

In total, the GTSB administers nearly \$7 million in highway safety funds. It partners with over 290 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 and local prosecution training through the 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 2009, the GTSB and its highway safety partners stepped up activities aimed at the leading cause of death on our state's streets and highways, non-belt use. Despite improvements from 2007, a total of 170 motorists and passengers died unbelted on Iowa roads in 2008, equaling the number of fatalities in all crashes involving impaired driving, motorcycle operators and speed combined. More than 100 law enforcement agencies statewide receiving highway safety funding, are now required to conduct at least one nighttime safety belt enforcement event each year. Nighttime use among fatally injured crash victims is 39% in Iowa. This is far below the 56% of use by daytime fatality victims. The initiation of the nighttime safety belt efforts in mid 2008 helped Iowa achieve its 3rd lowest number of total traffic fatalities since World War II with 412 deaths in 2008.

Thanks to a strong on-going focus on impaired driving, in 2008, Iowa had the 2nd lowest impaired driving fatality total in history with 79 deaths. This is nearly 30% less than the 111 impaired driving fatalities in 2007. Iowa's largest 22 counties account for just over 20% of Iowa's land area but, over 45% of the state's traffic deaths and more than 50% of serious injuries. During the summer of 2009, these counties received additional funding assistance to focus on nights, weekends, identified high-crash/high-violation locations and unbelted drivers and passengers.

The Iowa State Patrol utilized GTSB funded overtime assistance to launch a successful "Safe Saturdays" initiative. Crash data shows Saturday is often the deadliest day of the week. By putting every available sworn officer on the road each Saturday in June, the Patrol helped reduce traffic deaths nearly 20% (down to 35 in June 2009 versus 43 in June 2008). Thanks to the efforts of the Iowa State Patrol and police departments and sheriff's offices across the state, Iowa's June-August fatality total of 93 is the lowest in 64 years.

Both safety belt and impaired driving efforts benefit from a strong public education and information effort. That effort bolsters the consistent statewide enforcement which is 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 83% electronic crash reporting, 55% 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 Fusion Center



The Intelligence Fusion Center 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), 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 Advisory Committee and Intelligence Working Group; the Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group Advisory Council; the National Fusion Center Coordination Group; the Homeland Security and Law Enforcement Partner's Group for the Director of National Intelligence; the Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Units; the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts; and the Safeguard Iowa Partnership.

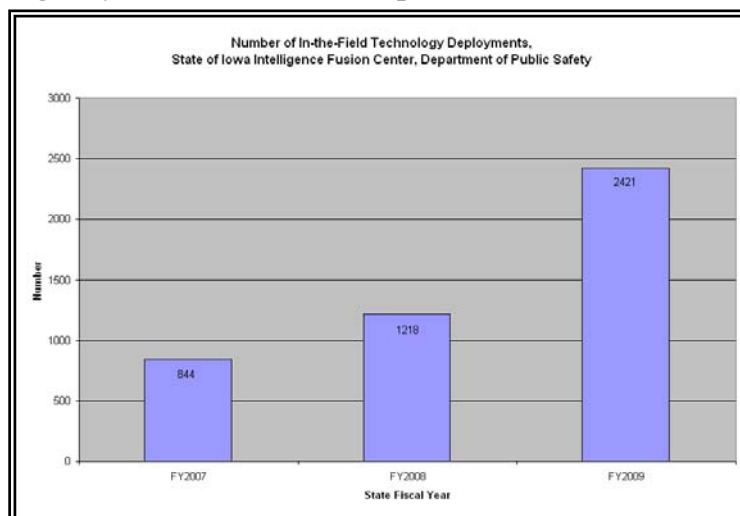
The Intelligence Fusion Center provides its services to the local, state, and federal law enforcement, public safety, homeland security, and criminal intelligence communities. These services, in turn, help agencies keep the public safe. Services provided by the Intelligence Fusion Center include information and



analytical services; the collection, networking, and information sharing capabilities of LEIN; and homeland security planning and preparedness. The type of service provided 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 Fusion Center collects, manages, and analyzes 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 Fusion Center serves as the state's primary designated fusion center, in accordance with the National Strategy for Information Sharing. In addition to the Criminal Intelligence Analysts, Intelligence Special Agents, State Trooper, and their supervisors, the Intelligence Fusion Center includes the State LEIN Coordinator; the DPS Homeland Security Coordinator and Assistant 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 (4) DPS enforcement divisions continue to be represented in the Center. Future plans call for the collocation of personnel from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

In recent years, the Intelligence Fusion Center has emphasized the use of new technologies to enhance prioritized criminal investigations, enforcement actions, security efforts, and fulfillment of intelligence requirements. During this fiscal year, in-the-field technological support to investigations reflected approximately 100% increase over the previous year. The Center also developed and implemented a Virtual Command Center protocol that was used to coordinate numerous multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency law enforcement operations.



Eighty-seven (87) additional law enforcement personnel received advanced training from the Center during the specialized two-week LEIN training course, bringing this program to more than 1,000 active Iowa LEIN members for the first time in its twenty-five year history. In addition, the Intelligence Fusion Center provided leadership in Iowa and nationally in emphasizing the importance of protecting privacy, civil liberties, and civil rights in criminal intelligence work.



The Center'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. These partnerships have resulted in an increase in the number of personnel trained, the amount of information shared, and the prevention of crimes before they

occur. Photograph shows members of the Iowa Intelligence Fusion Center coordinating a multi-agency operation from their Watch Center, using a Virtual Command Center protocol.

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

Training and Recruitment Bureau



During Fiscal Year 2009, the Plans, Research & Training Bureau was renamed to the Training and Recruitment Bureau. The Bureau's mission is to provide quality training for both new peace officer candidates as well as incumbent officers and to recruit qualified and diverse candidates to fill the ranks of the sworn positions within the Department. Additionally the members of the Bureau provide support as needed to all Divisions and Bureaus at the direction of the Commissioner's Office.

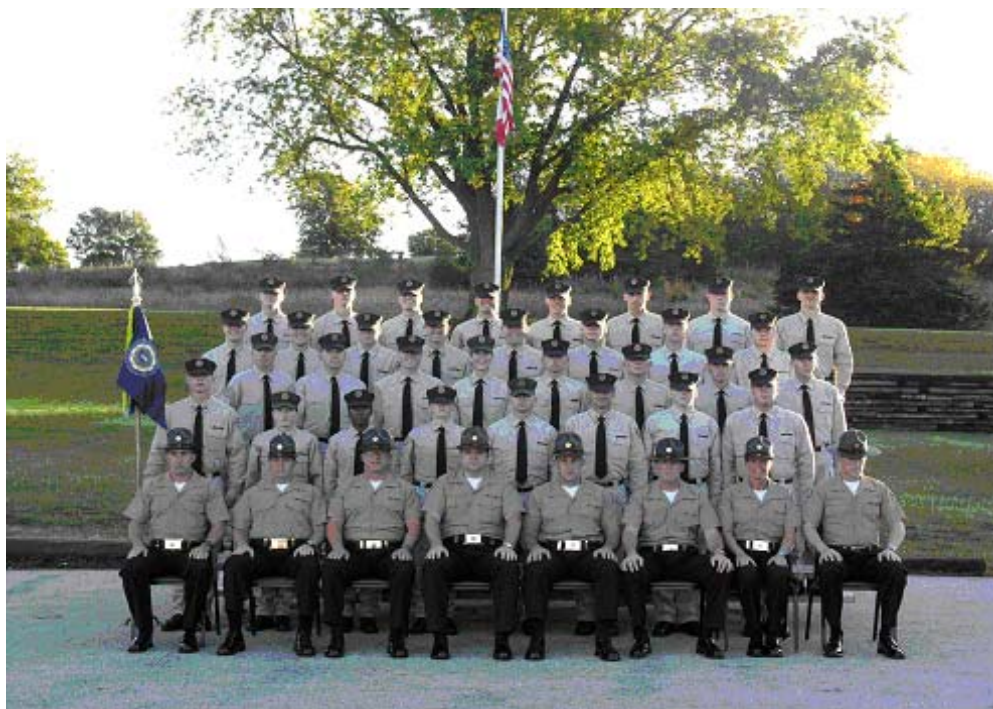
The TRB is comprised of four (4) sworn peace officers and three (3) civilians. The civilian positions include a Peace Officer Applicant Coordinator, Peace Officer Recruitment Coordinator and a Secretary 2. Leading the members of the bureau is Lieutenant Robert Hansen, Bureau Chief. Lieutenant Hansen is also Camp Commander during the DPS Basic Academy. Sergeant Scott Bright is Assistant Bureau chief and served as the Assistant Academy Commander for the 34th Basic

Academy. One sworn officer from the Iowa State Patrol (ISP) and a special agent from the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) round out the remainder of the bureau. The sworn officers within the Bureau serve as members of the Cadre Staff at the Basic Academy as well as providing 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 special projects as directed.

Providing training for more than 1,000 members of the Department is an on-going process for the Training and Recruitment Bureau. This involves the coordination of more than 600 sworn officers within the Department and the in-service requirements associated with both the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy and Department policies. Additionally more than 300 civilian employees are also offered training although with less frequency. In Fiscal Year 2009, the Training and Recruitment Bureau facilitated multiple training projects including:

- Conducted in-service training for incumbent officers, which included forty (40) hours of training during Fiscal Year 2009.
- 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
- Documented all training provided and received by departmental employees in the DPS training database
- Facilitated a OWI refresher course for Iowa State Patrol Personnel
- Scheduled Diversity training for all DPS Personnel
- Formulated and executed remedial training as requested by Departmental Supervisors.

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 2009. On June 2, 2008, the 34th Basic Academy class began with 34 members. Thirty-two (32) members graduated on October 17, 2008 (photograph on next page).



The Training and Recruitment Bureau hosted two Instructor Development courses during Fiscal Year 2009 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. During the two sessions, 39 members of the Department, (sworn & non-sworn) completed the course.

During the month of March 2009, The Training and Recruitment Bureau coordinated and facilitated an OWI refresher course for 20 State Patrol Personnel. The Bureau was asked to design a refresher course that would assist Troopers who felt they needed additional training in the area of processing an OWI. An OWI refresher course was implemented and included three (3) days of training. This training consisted of the utilization of the Datamaster, TraCs instruction, scenarios and actual hands on training in the area of Field Sobriety Testing.

As a result of several discussions regarding training initiatives and the implementation for new software, monthly electronic training bulletins were initiated during Fiscal Year 2009. A calendar was established with each topic assigned a specific month. Quizzes were developed and distributed to affected personnel at the beginning of each month. Each quiz was tracked to ensure all assigned personnel completed the training. As of July 1, 2009, DPS personnel had completed up to 8 electronic quizzes utilizing the PowerDMS software.

The Training and Recruitment Bureau was tasked in 2009 with ensuring that all DPS personnel completed Diversity Training, as required by Executive Order 4. This training was mandated for all state employees and began in February 2009. The training sessions were 3 1/2 hours of classroom instruction. All DPS employees were required to complete this training and the Training and Recruitment Bureau was responsible for scheduling all DPS personnel across the state. In addition, staff of the TRB monitored attendance records to ensure completion.

Another task the Training and Recruitment Bureau is responsible for is completing an annual Use of Force Report. During Fiscal Year 2009, the Department of Public Safety saw a decrease in Use of Force Reports by 30% while national statistics indicated a rise in the assaults on sworn officers. More than 50% of DPS Use of Force incidents occurred as a result of the suspect resisting and going to the ground. As a result, the Training and Recruitment Bureau is implementing training with an emphasis on control techniques that can be applied with open hands, arms and feet. In future training sessions, DPS Personnel will be instructed in ground control using several different active counter measures.

In 2008, the Iowa State Patrol began the process of providing the Smith and Wesson M&P rifle to each member of the State Patrol Division. The Training and Recruitment Bureau was given the responsibility of facilitating this project. The training consisted of three (3) days of classroom and practical training on the firearms range. Each officer fired over 450 rounds of ammunition adding up to over 97,200 rounds. To date ten training sessions have been completed with 216 officers receiving the new rifle.

The Department of Public Safety uses a computer/laser based weapons system called MILO. The MILO is used to augment the training of officers in use of force decisions and options. Officers in the Department of Public Safety are required to attend two (2) MILO training sessions per year. In 2009, the Training and Recruitment Bureau designed and filmed its very first scenario. Members of the Bureau traveled to a casino in eastern Iowa. While the casino was closed during the early morning hours, the General Manager of the Casino allowed the filming of five scenarios for the Division of Criminal Investigation. In the summer of 2009 another five scenarios were designed and filmed for the State Patrol Division to be used in upcoming MILO training sessions.

Another major function of the Training & Recruitment Bureau is recruitment and hiring of peace officers for the Department of Public Safety. During Fiscal Year 2009, the Bureau's Peace Officer Applicant Coordinator provided oversight for the

application and testing process. Twenty (20) candidates were selected to attend a planned academy during Fiscal Year 2010.

Statistics from the Fiscal Year 2009 testing process include:

- 801 applicants registered with the Training and Recruitment Bureau for testing
- 293 applicants were eligible for the physical assessment
- 228 applicants were invited to the written exam
- 182 applicants were eligible for an oral board interview
- 140 applicants were eligible for a polygraph examination
- 120 applicants were scheduled for a medical & psychological exam
- 111 applicants were eligible for advancement to the background investigation phase
- 20 candidates were selected to attend the 35th Basic Academy
- 20% of the Candidates selected were female applicants meeting an important recruiting goal

In conjunction with an enhanced recruitment effort during the 2009 Fiscal Year, the peace officer recruitment coordinator implemented three (3) new recruiting strategies. The strategies consisted of:

- Social Network Sites (SNS)
- Speaker Program
- Quarterly Recruiting Newsletter (e-mail)

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 the recruiting program relied on a broader approach to networking throughout the state, accomplished primarily by focusing on professional, civic, military and other organizations. The focus was on three key areas during the recruitment campaign: 1) Increase number of minority applicants; 2) Increase the number of female prospects; and 3) Increase the number of military applicants. Each of these goals were met or exceeded with 9% minority, 13% female and 21% military. The Fiscal Year 2009 recruiting strategy also targeted younger individuals by penetrating high school and middle school markets to distribute information. Electronic communication, primarily social network sites, was utilized to connect with an ever changing pool of potential candidates. The sites offer the opportunity to communicate, build relationships and display images of the Department to a wide variety of the public sector. The Speaker Program was

developed to afford the Department a means to deliver a professional message to organizations, schools, etc., that may desire to learn more about the Department and law enforcement in general. A quarterly newsletter was created and is used to keep potential applicants informed on the progress and status of the hiring process along with Department news. The newsletter is also intended to maintain contact and foster interest with those individuals that have expressed interest in applying with the Department.

Communication to and retention of potential applicants has continued to be a priority. Pre-application orientation briefings were conducted in various parts of the state for anyone considering applying with the Department and interested in learning about the hiring process. The briefings were also a tool to enhance applicant performance in all phases of testing. The briefings were conducted at key locations throughout the state identified as diverse markets. The peace officer recruitment coordinator 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) sworn divisions and in Fiscal Year 2009, approximately 37 recruiting events were attended across Iowa and seven (7) neighboring states. Recruiters were present at the Iowa State Fair and select home football games at the University of Iowa and Iowa State University.

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, 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 2009, there were 80 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 26 were sustained. Additionally, PSB handled 259 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 staff inspections, evidence room inspections and accreditation compliance 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 Courtney Greene, Bureau Chief. Courtney comes to the Department of Public Safety after serving as press secretary to Governor Chet Culver and Lieutenant Governor Patty Judge from January 2007 to September 2008.

Before joining the Culver/Judge administration, Greene worked as a television news reporter and anchor at WHO-TV 13 and WDAF TV Fox 4 news in Kansas City.

Courtney Greene was appointed by Commissioner Eugene T. Meyer to succeed SAC James J. Saunders, as Public Information Officer for the Iowa Department of Public Safety when SAC Saunders was promoted to Assistant Director with the Division of Criminal Investigation. Greene began her assignment on September 8, 2008.

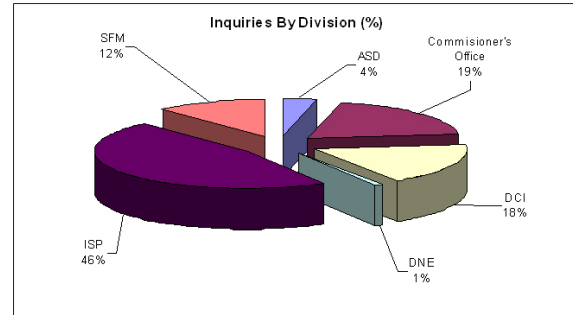
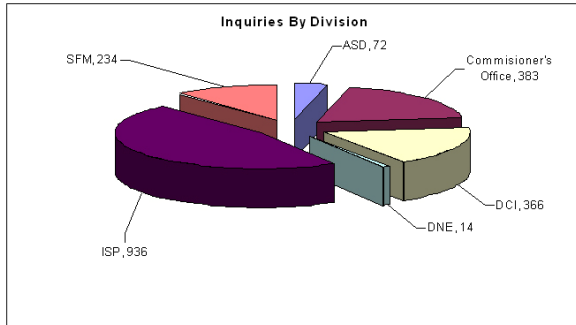
The Public Information Bureau is staffed with a Bureau Chief, an Information Specialist 3 and an Information Specialist 2.

In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 167 monthly requests for information, an increase of 31% from Fiscal Year 2008, 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

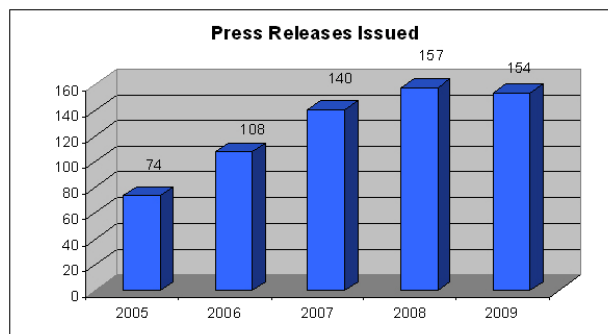
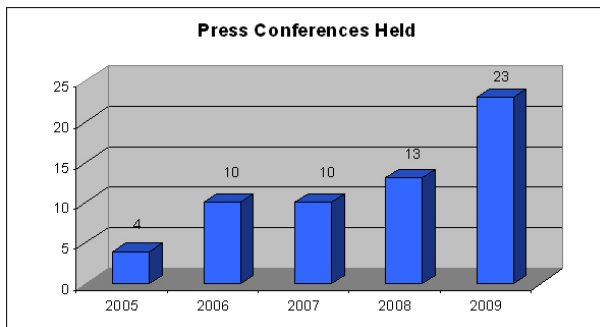
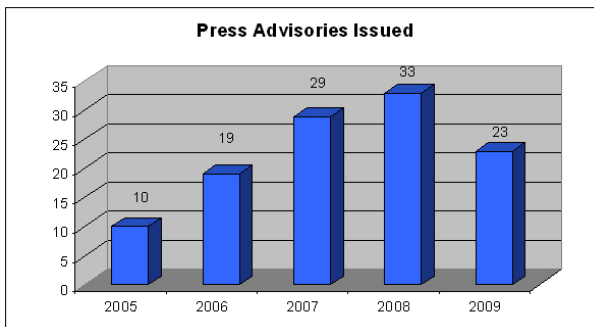
REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The Public Information Bureau processed 2,005 requests for information from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. The Public Information Bureau recorded a 31% increase in requests for information. See graphs on next page for divisional breakdown of requests processed.



PRESS RELEASES/ADVISORIES/CONFERENCES

One-hundred-fifty-four(154) press releases were issued, 23 press advisories were issued, and 23 press conferences were held during Fiscal Year 2009. The graphs on the next page 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, 2008, and 2009.



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, 2009, 3,616 individuals have enrolled in the DPS E-mail Notification System, which is an increase of 36% from Fiscal Year 2008. Four-thousand-eight-hundred and six (4,806) e-mail notifications were issued during Fiscal Year 2009, reaching 560,236 individuals. 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 BROTHERS' AWARD OF VALOR

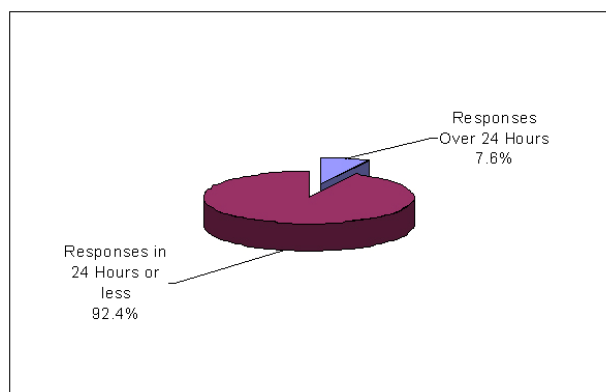
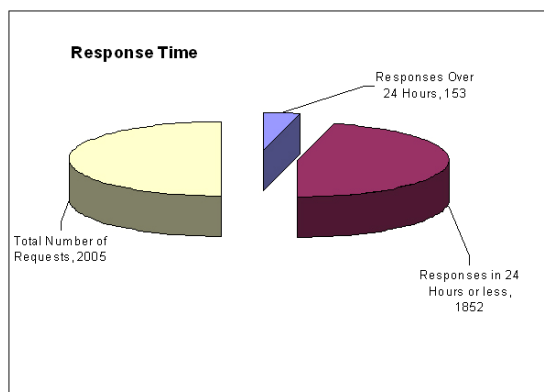
This program is a Governor's Award, designed to recognize peace officers and firefighters who perform acts above beyond the call of duty. The program is coordinated and overseen by the Public Information Bureau. During Fiscal Year 2009, seven (7) nominations for the Sullivan Brothers' Award of Valor were processed. For more information regarding the Sullivan Brothers' 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, Commissioner's commendation, promotional, academy graduation, employee of the month, Kaizen, and Oaths of Office. During Fiscal Year 2009, 241 certificates were issued, 42 oaths of office were signed, 49 plaques were presented and 13 retirement letters were sent.

RESPONSE TIME

The Department of Public Safety prides itself on being responsive to the needs of its customers, in FY 2009, 92.4% of the requests received by the Public Information Bureau were processed and completed within 24 hours of receiving the request. See graphs below for breakdown.





Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2009

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division is comprised of the Finance Bureau, Program Services Bureau, the Technology Services Bureau and the Human Resources office. These bureaus provide support services to the Department of Public Safety and direct services to law enforcement and other 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 Resources 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 employees with the provision of guidance to and support of Departmental supervisors in the hiring

of non-sworn personnel. The office then provides new employee orientation service to all new departmental personnel 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 resources 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 2009, 1,033 departmental employees had access to the department’s computer network maintained by the bureau. There were over 1,500 calls for assistance to the computer help desk during Fiscal Year 2009.

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, 168 agencies in Iowa have IOWA System access with approximately 3,000 actual computer terminals. During Fiscal Year 2009, 63,269,246 messages were processed through the IOWA System.

Individuals must be trained and certified to have access to the IOWA System. In Fiscal Year 2009, the Technology Services Bureau provided training to 1,120 individuals. An additional 2,441 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 2009, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 1,054 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 and quality control in conjunction with the State Patrol Communication Center in Fairfield.

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 \$142 million and receipts of approximately \$50 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
- Railway Special Agent 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 Fusion Center 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 2009, 488 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 211 private investigative agencies, 102 private security agencies and one (1) bail enforcement agency which held valid licenses in Fiscal Year 2009. A total of 3,057 employee ID cards were issued during Fiscal Year 2009.



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 162 sworn officers and 103 civilian employees handling the ever-increasing workload of the DCI.

Director John F. Quinn



Commissioner Eugene T. Meyer appointed John F. Quinn Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation upon Director Steve Bogle's transfer to Executive Officer of the Department of Public Safety (DPS). Director Quinn assumed his new duties on June 27, 2008.

Director Quinn began his career with DPS in 1983 after completing the 11th Basic Academy. He was first assigned as a Special Agent for the DCI working general criminal investigations. After 20 years investigating more than 100 homicides and numerous other crimes against person or property, Quinn was promoted to Special Agent In Charge, supervising all field operations, investigations and personnel for DCI's Zone 1. Then in 2003, Quinn was promoted to Assistant Director of DCI in Charge of Field Operations. In his duties as Assistant Director, Quinn managed all general criminal investigations, DCI's Cyber Crime Unit and the Missing Persons Information Clearinghouse.

In his years of service to DPS, Quinn has also been a DPS recruiter, lead drill instructor for the DPS Academy and coordinated DCI firearms training when the division switched from revolvers to semi-automatic pistol in 1993 and 1994. Quinn

is also a leading expert in training officers statewide on the basic techniques of interviewing and interrogation.

Quinn is a 1982 graduate of Iowa State University. In his journey toward self improvement he also completed Drake University's Certified Public Management Program in 2006 and Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command in 2007. Quinn is also a 2007 Leadership Iowa Graduate.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS BUREAU

The Support Operations Bureau of the DCI includes the Records and Identification Unit, Criminal History Dissemination Unit, Administration/Transcription Unit, Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Unit, and the Sex Offender Registry. These units provide professional services for all divisions of the Department of Public Safety, as well as to members of the general public and criminal justice agencies at all levels of government.

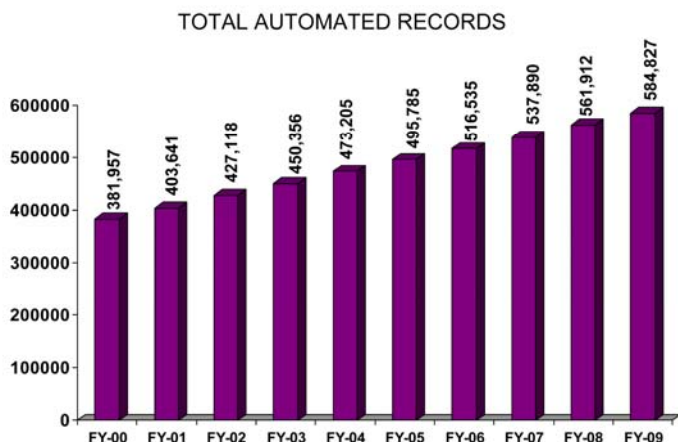
The Support Operations Bureau also provides support for the Division through acquisition and tracking of equipment, including firearms, vehicles, computers, office equipment, and other equipment needed for staff to carry out their duties. Staff of the Support Operations Bureau work closely with the Department's Training and Recruitment Bureau to ensure the training needs of all DCI staff are met and properly documented upon completion.

Records and Identification

The Records and Identification Unit is the central repository for all Iowa criminal history records. This information is used in a variety of critical areas, including

sentencing determination, parole and probation recommendations, issuance of weapon permits, and decisions by prosecutors. In 1996, Iowa criminal history information became available to the public for a nominal fee.

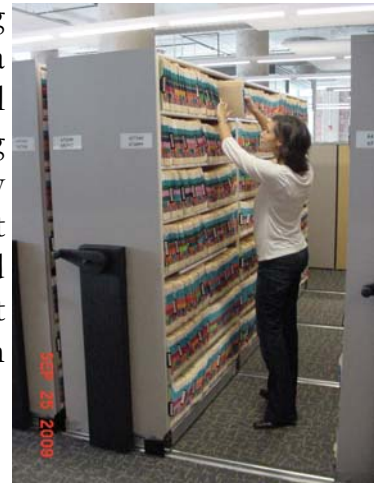
This unit includes three Criminal History Auditors, each responsible for conducting audits and providing training in 33



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 toward 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%.



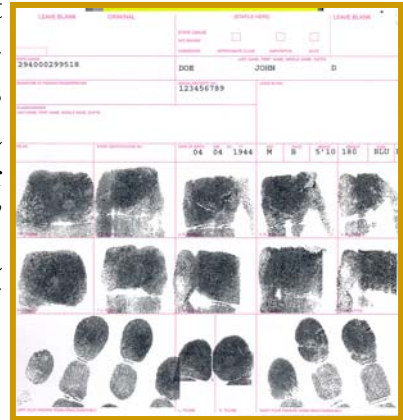
Transcription/Administration Section

This unit provides vital support to all aspects and bureaus of the DCI. In any given year, the Transcription Section processes over 2,200 pieces of dictation from multiple types of media, (i.e., CD's, DVD's, VHS tapes, micro cassettes). Many of these are for cases that are high profile, including homicides, which require a timely and accurate turnaround time. The "original" transcribed case is kept within Headquarters and they date back as far as prior to 1939. On average the Transcription Section prepares over 2,200 pieces of dictation on cases ranging from simple arrests in gaming facilities to high profile homicide cases.

The Administrative Unit, in addition to providing administrative support for DCI leadership, is responsible for processing travel requests and subsequent requests for reimbursement of expenses and payroll for employees in DCI.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

As of June 30, 2009, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) included over 635,583 10-print cards and nearly 23,566 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During Fiscal Year 2009, 51,160 10-print “hits” and 1,075 latent print “hits” were made via AFIS. A hit is a match between a fingerprint submitted from a crime scene or at the time of arrest and a fingerprint already in the AFIS database.



A 10-print card is a card usually 8” x 8” which has a permanent set of an individual’s fingerprints on it, consisting of an individually rolled print for each digit and a set of “plain impressions” at the bottom of the card. The “plain impressions” are used to verify the correct order of the individually rolled fingerprints on the card. The standard fingerprint card also contains spaces for the descriptive data of the individual, such as name, sex, race, height, weight, date of birth, place of birth, social security number, arresting agency, reason for arrest, and other identifying information.

Livescan sites were introduced in Fiscal Year 99. 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 on an electric scanner and multiple copies can be printed. The addition of livescan terminals at various locations around the state has helped expedite the process of creating and updating criminal history information maintained by the Division.

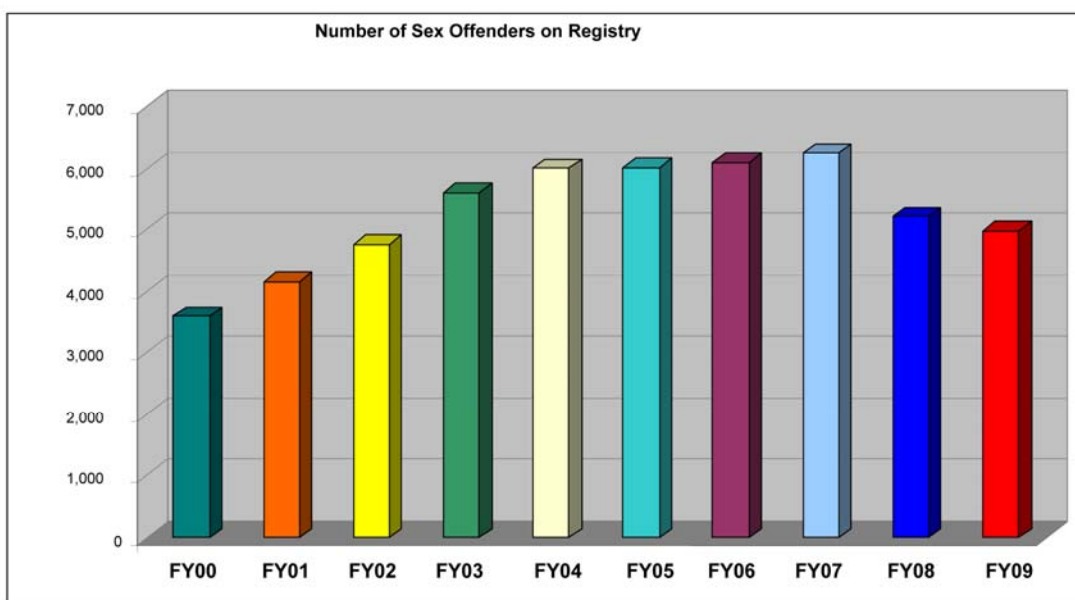


Sex Offender Registry Unit

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 names and current addresses 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. The Iowa Sex Offender Registry strives to maintain specific national and state objectives to ensure the protection of the citizens. The Iowa Sex Offender Registry does this by:

- Developing or enhancing statewide sex offender registration programs or functions.
- Enhancing infrastructure and training for the collection, storage, submission or analysis of sex offender biometric data (finger and palm prints) and DNA to allow for nationally compliant practices.
- Developing or enhancing law enforcement and other criminal justice agency information sharing at the jurisdiction level as well as between jurisdiction level agencies and local level agencies as it relates to sex offender registration and notification compliance and accountability.
- Providing support for coordinated interagency efforts to comply with Iowa Code Chapter 692A.
- Developing and implementing training for law enforcement and other criminal justice agency personnel responsible for sex offender registration and compliance related to the Iowa Sex Offender Registry implementation by the jurisdiction.

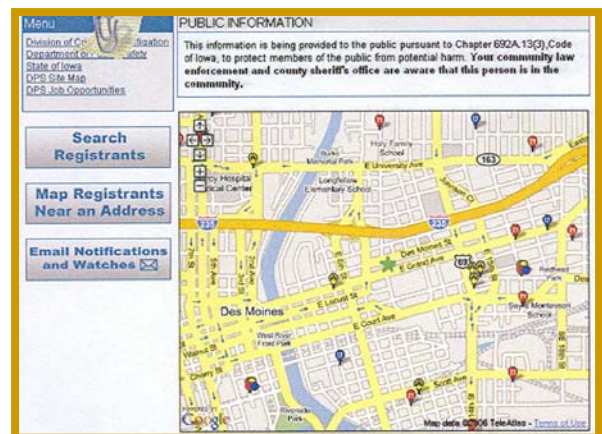


- Maintaining communication with other partners and relative compliance with the national objectives set forth by the Adam Walsh Act of 2006.

As of July 1, 2009, over 2,749 registrants have been removed from the registry as they had completed their 10-year registry requirements. As of July 1, 2009, 4,978 individuals remain on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry located within 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 24 hours a day, seven days a week. From July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, the SOR recorded 53,241,585 individual “page views” by visitors to the website.

The Sex Offender Registry website currently has three features accessible 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, 2009, there are 2,826 subscriber accounts to the e-mail notification feature. This led to 5,592,781 e-mails being sent to the subscribers from the Registry during Fiscal Year 2009.



One Special Agent In Charge, five (5) Special Agents, one (1) Public Service Executive , one (1) Program Planner II and five (5) administrative staff are assigned to this unit.

The administrative staff performs enters registrations and photos submitted by local sheriff’s offices into a database where the information gets uploaded onto the website, as well as handles 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 ensure the sex offender registrants remain compliant with Iowa’s sex offender registry laws. These agents also maintain training on child abduction responses and assist local agencies with any requests.

Agents assigned to the Sex Offender Registry opened 284 cases which included sex offender registry non-compliance cases, sex offender risk assessments, executive clemency investigations, applicant background investigations, and other criminal cases. These agents also conducted Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) cyber tip investigations and worked in conjunction with the United States Marshals Office for a coordinated approach to apprehending non-compliant sex offenders. Agents also assisted local law enforcement agencies with an additional 687 sex offender registry investigations and inquiries when their assistance was requested.

Sex Offender Registry Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2009

Assists to local law enforcement (registry investigations)	687
Risk Assessments	46
Non-Compliance	217
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 DCI Criminalistics Laboratory has 54 employees 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 45 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 2009, the DCI Crime Scene Team processed 62 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, 137 cases in fiscal year 2009. 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 Criminalistics 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).



The Toxicology Section routinely analyzes blood and urine samples submitted for the detection of alcohol and drugs which affect safe driving and are involved in sexual assault cases. The Toxicology Section processed 3,077 case assignments in fiscal year 2009.

The Controlled Substance Identification Section of the laboratory analyzes most of the street drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in Iowa. In fiscal year 2009, 4,996 case assignments were analyzed.

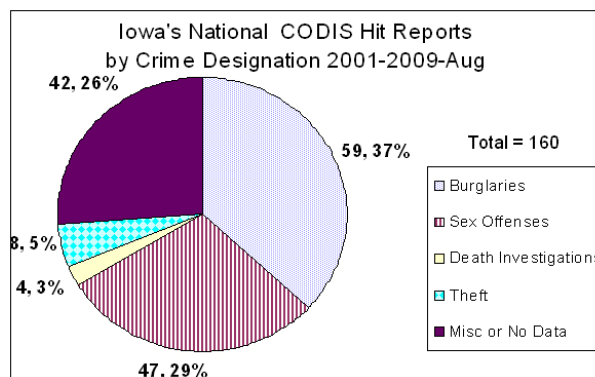
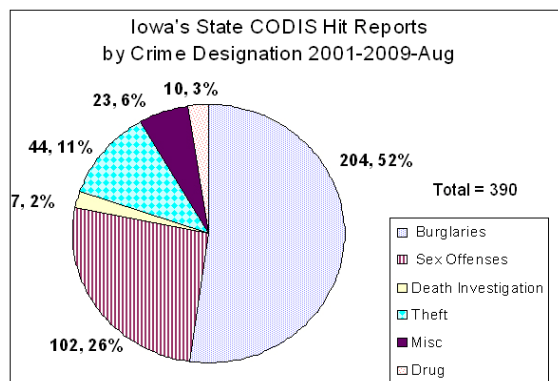


The Questioned Document Section examines handwritten and machine produced documents to determine facts about their origins. The typical goal is to identify or eliminate a writer or machine.

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 DNA Section of the crime lab is divided into two assignment areas, the forensic casework area and the convicted offender profiling area. In the forensic casework area analysts examine evidence items submitted relating to crimes. Evidence on these items is evaluated for potential application of DNA profiling. Then, on selected items of evidence, DNA profiles are developed and compared to knowns provided with the case, or entered as forensic profiles into the Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS) database. In Fiscal Year 2009, analysis was completed on 1,482 case assignments. In the convicted offender profiling area, analysts develop DNA profiles on samples submitted under Iowa’s all felony conviction DNA profiling law. Through fiscal year 2009, 52,371 offender profiles and 2,581 forensic profiles have been developed and entered into the CODIS database. Since 2001, a total of 550 hits against the CODIS database have now been realized in Iowa. 2001-2009 CODIS Search Results are shown in the graphs at the top of page 37.



Section Spotlight: Toxicology—Expanded Capability

The Iowa DCI Criminalistics Laboratory Toxicology Section has recently acquired several analytical instruments. These instruments are essential to perform blood toxicology. Currently the DCI Toxicology Section only analyzes blood for alcohol but is working to expand to blood toxicology in the future.

Urine toxicology is the current DCI Toxicology Section function that provides the most useful information about what drugs a person was exposed to in the past. Although urine assays are useful, they lack temporal information that is essential to determine what affect a drug has on the body at a particular time. Drugs tend to be present in urine at a much higher concentration then blood. The new instruments are essential for the Toxicology Section to transition into performing blood toxicology. These instruments are able to detect low levels of drugs which are needed when performing blood analysis. In addition, lower detection levels may be helpful in detecting drugs which are metabolized quickly, such as “date rape” drugs. TECAN, GC-MS with a Dean Switch and UPLC-MS/MS are the instruments that the toxicology section has purchased.

The TECAN is an automated liquid handling system designed to perform Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). ELISA's are extensively used by the scientific community. ELISAs are used as a screening tool in forensic laboratories. The ELISA results provide an analyst with critical information about what drugs may be present in a sample. This allows the analyst to perform targeted analysis when confirming the presence of a drug. The advantage of ELISA over similar assays is the ability to determine very low levels of drugs in a sample. This assay also overcomes a large obstacle that occurs when analyzing blood. Blood is a complex substance that consists of cells, dark pigments and large proteins. In order to deal with this complex substance, that interferes with other assays, ELISA's provide

additional steps to remove the cells, dark pigments and large proteins which other similar screen assays do not provide.

Gas Chromatography Mass Spectra (GC-MS) is the traditional workhorse of forensic toxicology for analytical analysis of drugs. GC-MS uses heat to force molecules into the gas phase where the molecules are separated in a capillary column and then ionized and detected. The Dean Switch GC-MS has the ability to shuttle the unwanted substances away from the detector. This act increases the signal for the substance of interest and thus allows the instrument to detect low levels of drugs.

The most costly and complex instrument is the Waters Acquity Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatograph (UPLC) that is connected to a Waters ACQUITY TQD Tandem Quadruple Mass Spectra (MS/MS). This instrument is capable of detecting extremely low levels of drugs. There are several added advantages to the UPLC-MS/MS over the GC/MS. The GC/MS uses heat to force molecules into the gas phase. This process only works for a finite number of chemicals because compounds are unable to volatilize in the gas phase or they are destroyed in the process. Unlike the GC-MS, UPLC-MS/MS separates molecules in the liquid phase avoiding the problem of having molecules going to the gas phase. The UPLC-MS/MS has the added advantage of analyzing for compounds at extremely low levels because of the triple quadrupoles.

The DCI Crime Laboratory continues to maintain state of the art instrumentation to meet the needs of our criminal justice system.

FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU

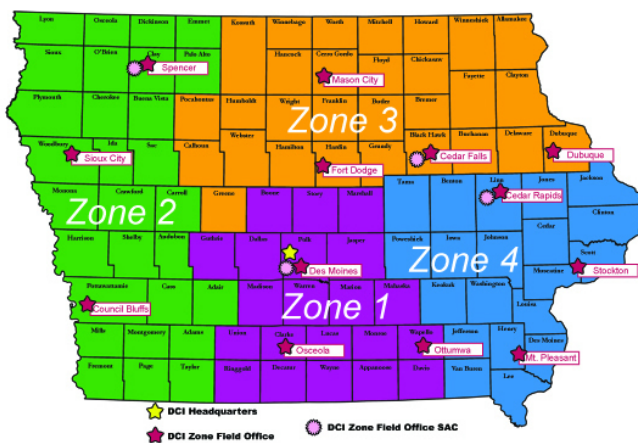
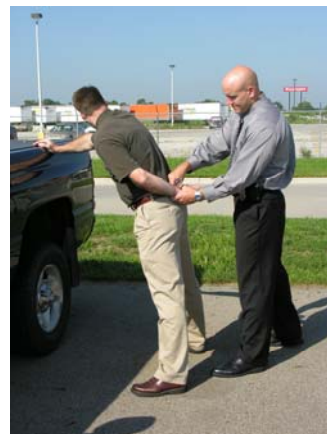


The Field Operations Bureau has assisted local, state and federal law enforcement agencies for over 85 years. Our mission is to provide investigative services to the people of Iowa while maintaining the highest level of professional and ethical standards, “that guilt should not escape nor innocence suffer.” 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 ensure that the state's vision of growing hope and opportunity is accomplished through the continued safety of its citizens.

Major Crime Unit

The agents of the Major Crime 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.



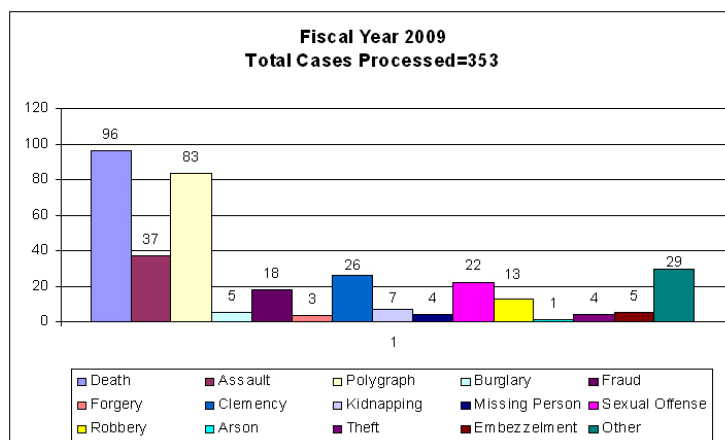
The agents of the Major Crime Unit provide investigative services from 14 field offices located within four geographical zones in the state. A Special Agent In Charge is assigned to each geographical zone whose primary responsibility is to provide the necessary resources to insure the success of the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

the DCI. Twenty-seven (27) special agents are deployed throughout the state in various field offices.

These 27 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.



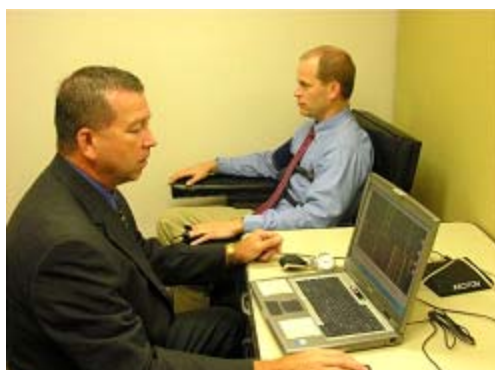
The special agents of the Major Crime Unit provide expertise and leadership in a variety of complex investigations they conduct. In Fiscal Year 2009, the agents of this unit were requested by local law enforcement to conduct 96 death cases, 22 sexual assault cases, in a year that saw 353 total cases investigated by the unit.



In addition to the investigative services provided by the Major Crime Unit, in Fiscal Year 2009, the special agents and supervisors within the unit provided training to state and local law enforcement agencies in the areas of major case management, interview and interrogation, officer-involved shooting investigations, background investigations, and stalking investigations.

Instruction on the Department of Public Safety's Child Abduction Response Protocol was also provided to over 500 officers statewide. This specialized training was developed to ensure an immediate and effective response by the DCI and other divisions within the Department of Public Safety in the event a child is abducted within the state of Iowa. Following this protocol provides for the highest probability of successfully recovering an abducted child unharmed.

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 2009, DCI polygraph examiners conducted 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 all Department of Public Safety applicants to insure that only the most qualified peace officer applicants are employed. A total of 83 criminal examinations and 127 applicant polygraph examinations were conducted during Fiscal Year 2009.

Cold Case Unit

The Cold Case Unit was established in January 2009, and its purpose is to identify, prioritize and evaluate violent crime cold cases that have the potential for resolution through DNA and other means. The Cold Case Unit is comprised of two (2) special agents and one (1) DNA Criminalist from the DCI Criminalistics Laboratory.

With the improvement of DNA testing methods, many unsolved cases from pre-DNA days are being re-examined for the purposes of DNA testing in an attempt to solve these old cases. Today's advances in DNA technology, coupled with time tested investigative techniques, can provide resolution to these most serious crimes.

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 latest technology available to law enforcement.

The Cyber-Crime Unit is responsible for criminal investigations involving the utilization of digital technology. 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.



Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED)

During Fiscal Year 2009, these highly trained examiners performed 440 examinations, sometimes utilizing advanced technology, such as Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED). The examiners also logged 400 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 2009, 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 2010 and the associated component services will be available within the DCI Cyber-Crime Unit.

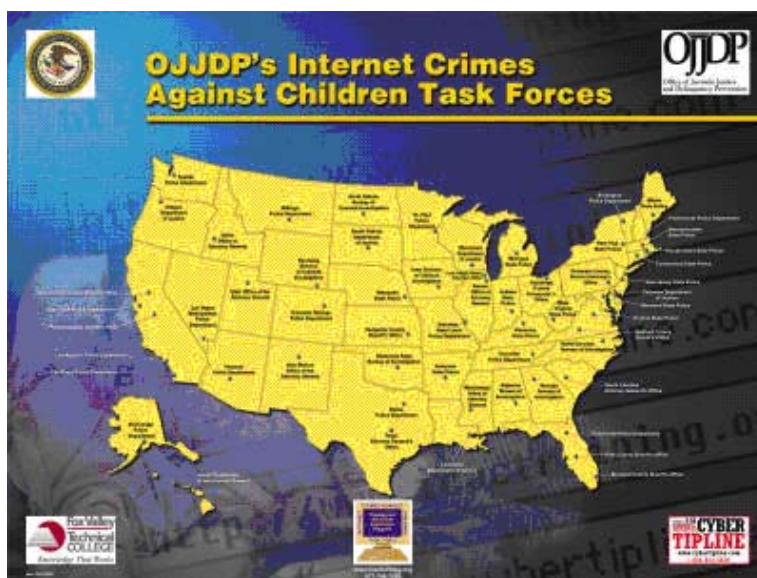
As advances occur, the unique skill sets of digital evidence forensic examiners will be elevated into new realms of specialties. The challenge for law enforcement agencies will be to develop and marry relevant training for criminal investigators with the measured deployment of those digital evidence 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 seventy-nine (79) 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 542 presentations were provided to a total of 29,855 people during Fiscal Year 2009. The Iowa ICAC Task Force Outreach Program is very active and has received positive recognition from schools, child advocacy groups and the local media. In March 2009, the DCI sponsored Safe City at the annual KIDS Fest at the Iowa State Fairgrounds. More than 15,500 people attended this event at which the DCI and ICAC Task Force emphasized cyber safety to children and parents. In 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 2009, the Iowa ICAC Task Force made 19 arrests. During the same period, the Iowa ICAC Task Force executed 45 state search warrants and 41 federal search warrants. With the increase in the investigative capacity, there has been a significant increase in the subpoena service. During Fiscal Year 2009, a total of 147 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

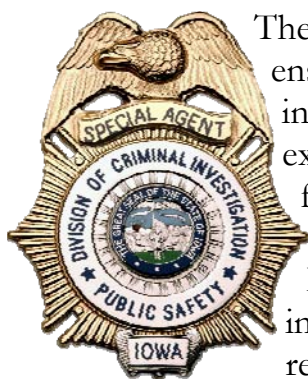


The Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was established July 1, 1985, within the Department of Public Safety, providing a program for compiling, coordinating, and disseminating information in relation to missing persons and unidentified body/persons. Housed within the DCI, the clearinghouse assists 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 a close liaison with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for the exchange of information and technical assistance in missing children cases. During Fiscal Year 2009, 5,804 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 Persons 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 devices 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 20 years. In Fiscal Year 2009, the authorized strength for the Gaming Operations Bureau increased by one Special Agent to 123 sworn and non-sworn personnel. The Gaming Operations Bureau is made up of 64 Special Agent I's, 42 Special Agent II's, 1 Special Agent Supervisor, 7 Special Agents In Charge, 1 Assistant Director, 1 Intelligence Analyst, and 7 support staff.

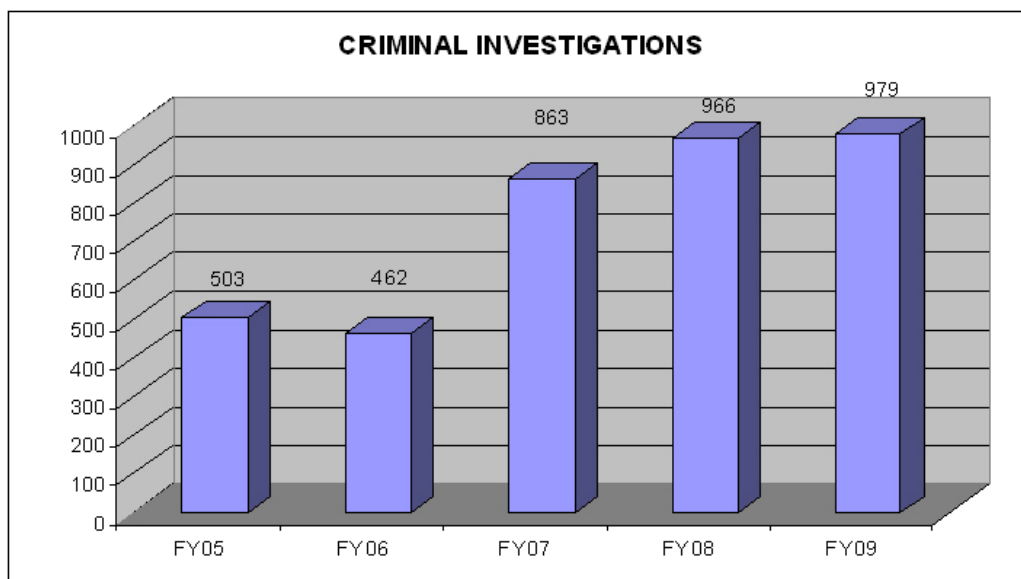
In October 2008, the Gaming Operations Bureau added one Special Agent position in Des Moines to work with the Department of Inspections & Appeals in the oversight and adherence to Indian Gaming Compacts between the tribes and DIA. Three tribal casinos operate in Iowa as sovereign entities under the authority of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act and are as follows:

- Mesquaki Bingo and Casino—located near Tama (Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi)
- Casino Omaha—located near Onawa (Omaha Tribe of Nebraska)
- WinnaVegas—located near Sloan (Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska)

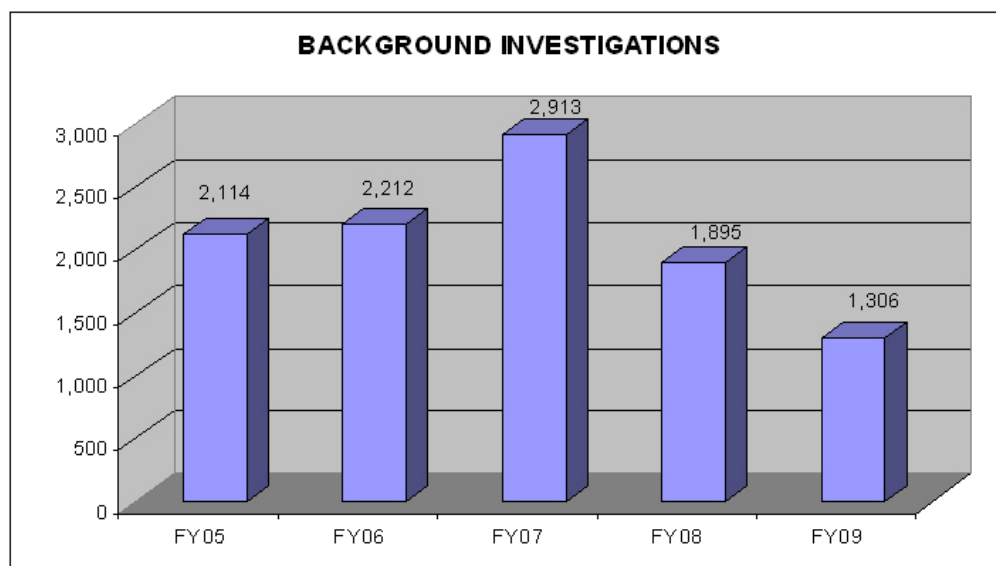
Two Iowa casinos held grand opening ceremonies during Fiscal Year 2009 as a result of relocation and expansion to better compete in Iowa's gaming market. In December 2008, the Dubuque Diamond Jo relocated from its riverboat casino location to its new land-based facility in Dubuque. In May 2009, the Dubuque Greyhound Park & Casino opened its newly-expanded casino and changed its name to the Mystique Greyhound Park & Casino.

During Fiscal Year 2007, the Gaming Operations Bureau opened the DCI Gaming Training Center 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.

Criminal investigations have increased as expected with the growth of the gaming industry. Investigation types include cheating at gambling games, underage gambling, assaults, theft, identity theft, forgeries, counterfeiting, warrant arrests, alcohol/controlled substance violations, and many others. The graph below illustrates the 94.6% increase in criminal investigations conducted by Special Agents over the last five fiscal years.



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. The graph below illustrates the number of background investigations conducted by Special Agents over the last five fiscal years. The peak in Fiscal Year 2007 was due to gaming industry expansion.



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, dog-fighting, and others. The following designates the types of activities and investigations conducted by the Amusement Device Unit in Fiscal Years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	FY07	FY08	FY09
Routine Devices Inspected	583	857	772
Complaint Devices Inspected	287	320	333
99B Complaint Inspections	49	34	31
Devices Seized	30	46	48
U.S. Currency Seized	\$6,028.50	\$15,488.49	\$15,734.34

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.

- ♣ Mystique 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





Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2009

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 Kevin Frampton



Director Kevin Frampton started his law enforcement career with the 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. While assigned to the State Patrol Division he was a member of the tactical response team, defensive tactics instructor, physical fitness instructor and field training officer. In 1989, Kevin was promoted to Special Agent with the Division of Narcotics Enforcement and worked drug investigations for nearly 12 years. As a DNE agent he was Clan Lab certified and a Site Safety Supervisor. He was also assigned to the Des Moines DEA Task Force for several years and was a K-9 handler for the division. In 2001, Kevin was selected as the Assistant Bureau Chief in the Professional Standards Bureau where he conducted administrative investigations for the department. In 2003, Kevin was promoted to Special Agent In Charge and assigned as the Bureau Chief of the Professional Standards Bureau.

In 2006, Kevin was selected as the Executive Officer to the Commissioner of Public Safety. In addition to working closely with the Commissioner, he also collaborated

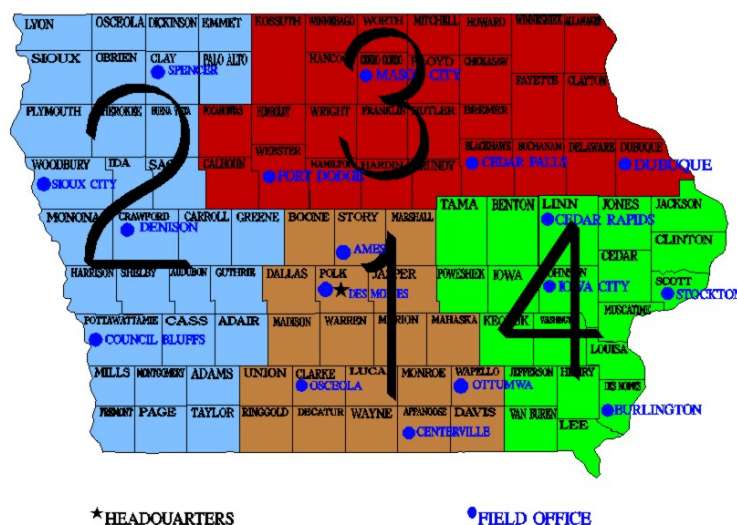
with the Directors of Administrative Services, Division of Criminal Investigation, Division of Narcotics Enforcement, State Fire Marshal Division and the Iowa State Patrol Division regarding the day to day operations of the Department. Kevin's duties included overseeing the functions of the Intelligence Fusion Center, Public Information Bureau, Professional Standards Bureau, and the Training and Recruitment Bureau.

Kevin is a 1978 graduate of Central Missouri State University with a BA in Criminal Justice Administration. Kevin is also 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.

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement has 48 sworn officers and 5 civilian employees. The Division has 16 offices throughout the state, including the headquarters office in Des Moines. Special Agents initiate investigations on major drug traffickers who supply controlled substances that are sold and used in Iowa. Additionally, agents respond to requests from local jurisdictions and task forces for assistance with their cases. Many investigations are also coordinated and conducted in cooperation with federal and out-of-state law enforcement agencies.

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

DIVISION OF NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ZONE MAP



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

Although the focus of DNE's investigative efforts are on methamphetamine, powder and crack cocaine, and marijuana trafficking, there has also been an emerging threat with ICE methamphetamine. During fiscal year 2009, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of heroin increased from 0.3 grams in 2008 to 44.3 grams in 2009; seizures of Ice methamphetamine increased from 112.5 grams in 2008 to 3,694.78 grams in 2009; and seizures of Pseudoephedrine increased from 115.7 grams in 2008 to 437.5 grams in 2009, for an increase of 278%. Additionally, seizures of firearms increased from 128 in 2008 to 294 in 2009, for an increase of over 129%.



Seizures Fiscal Year 2008

Cocaine	11,332.3 grams
Crack Cocaine.....	2,063. grams
Heroin.....	44.3 grams
Marijuana.....	20,853.322 ounces
Marijuana Plants.....	719
Methamphetamine.....	28,222.7 grams
ICE.....	3,694.7 grams
Pseudoephedrine.....	437.5 grams + 323 du

Ecstasy.....	617 du
Pharmaceuticals.....	1,162 du
Rifles	106
Shotguns.....	86
Handguns	102
Vehicles.....	42
Cash.....	\$757,524.29

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 Division, and the Iowa State Patrol Division. 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	72
2009*	56

***As of June 30, 2009**

(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 meth 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 348 labs in 2005, 116 in 2006, 42 in 2007, and 72 in 2008. As of June 30, 2009, the DNE had responded to 56 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 2009, 42 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 services, 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, have provided additional funding to help support the program.

Marijuana Eradication



During the 2009 Fiscal Year, approximately 719 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 offices, 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 these 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 Fusion Center. During Fiscal Year 2009, monies appropriated to DNE maintained five Special Agent positions and one support personnel.

Also during the 2009 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 Division by conducting follow-up investigations.

Training

In addition to conducting investigations during fiscal year 2009, 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 1,140 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 ten (10) clandestine lab awareness training programs to nearly 497 people, including sworn law enforcement and corrections officers, fire fighters, HAZMAT personnel, public utility workers, medical personnel, teachers, administrators, and students. Additionally, the Division conducted five (5) eight-hour clandestine lab re-certification courses to 146 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 Division Director's secretary, 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. Hoyer



Colonel Patrick J. Hoyer 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 Hoyer joined the Iowa State Patrol after graduating from the 10th Department of Public Safety Academy Class. Colonel Hoyer 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 Hoyer'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 Iowa. 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.

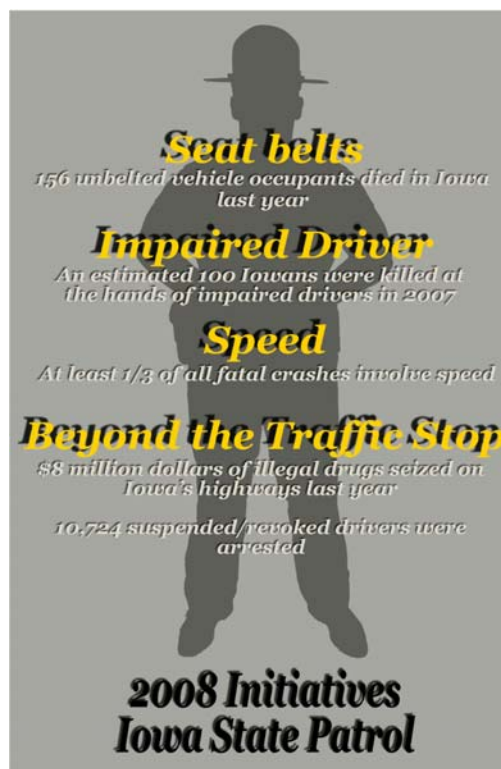
In addition to the afore-mentioned, the Iowa State Patrol provides the following services to law enforcement agencies and governmental entities within the state:

- Executive protection services and legislative security
- Technical Collision and Accident 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 Program
- Criminal Interdiction Team

Colonel Patrick Hoye introduced the Enforcement Initiative poster to the right in 2008. The poster depicts the four major enforcement areas that he wanted each Trooper to focus on each day while patrolling Iowa roadways.

Included under each of the initiatives was a short summary statement of why this initiative was important to the Iowa State Patrol Division's mission of saving lives.

The posters were printed and distributed to each District Office in Iowa. Colonel Hoye spoke at each District Office outlining his vision for the Patrol and asking each Patrol member for an increased focus on each of the four initiatives.



The establishment of traffic enforcement initiatives is critical to the success of any law enforcement agency. Having the ability to access real time data that can be used to support and reinforce the purpose of the initiatives provides field enforcement officers a foundation for their own vision and daily mission.

The key to motivating a law enforcement organization to aggressively pursue these types of violations is a firm belief that enforcement officers can make a difference through enforcement, thus saving lives! This can only be accomplished by using enforcement data to confirm and evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement programs. Those findings can then be used to providing positive feedback to the motoring public through public education and the Troopers who are out on the roadways making it happen each day.

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. Broadband wireless air cards were implemented into the in car computer system giving Iowa State Patrol personnel access to the Iowa Network 24 hours a day.

Iowa is fortunate to be the home of the nationally recognized software named Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS). TraCS is an application software that, combined with laptop computers on or more PCs in a central office and data communications, provides officers and law enforcement agencies with all of the functionality needed to record and retrieve incident information whenever it is needed.



Radio console and computer in an Iowa State Patrol squad car

Safety Education Unit—Public education of traffic safety issues is an important part of effective traffic enforcement programs. The Iowa State Patrol Division has 14 full-time Safety Education Officers who provide this important function to Iowa's citizens. Last year, Iowa State Patrol Safety Education Officers provided more than 4,000 hours of programs to schools, business groups, community groups and large scale community events that occur around Iowa.

At the heart of these programs is commitment to educate and provide information to the public on the same enforcement initiatives that are leading causes of death and injury on Iowa roadways. Safety Education Officers use a variety of media outlets to share these messages that include:

- Lectures and informational presentations
- Driver Education presentations
- Grade school and elementary school presentations
- Brochures and promotional items for distribution at community events
- Radio call in shows that allow the public to call in questions to the Trooper
- Public Service Announcements (PSA's) that are specifically drafted to address holidays, seasonal hazards, announcements of special enforcement projects, etc.
- Trooper Bear appearances in parades and large community events
- Informational displays at the Iowa State Fair, Cattle Congress, Old Threshers, and various county fairs



Trooper Bear interacts with Iowa State Fair Visitors

In Fiscal Year 2009, Iowa State Patrol Safety Education Officers presented safety material to nearly every drivers education course in the state of Iowa. Drivers Education Facilitators have recognized that having a member of the Iowa State Patrol discuss traffic safety issues with new drivers brings a heavy dose of reality to the class. Many of the PowerPoint presentations used by the officers include discussions of collisions that they have personally investigated. Those experiences combined with the sharp reality of carefully chosen photographs that depict the tragic consequences of irresponsible behavior leave a lasting impression on class members. Topics included in the discussion include:

- Seatbelt Use—The legal and literal impact of not wearing a seatbelt each

time you get into a motor vehicle as a passenger or driver.

- Alcohol Use—The extreme consequences of mixing alcohol with driving is emphasized using both video and photographic depictions of severe collisions.
- Distracted Driving—This is a leading cause of teenage collisions.
- Addressing the teenage mentality of denying that anything bad will ever happen to them.
- Driving fatigued is just as dangerous as driving drunk.
- Making good choices and accepting responsibility for their actions.
- A graphic depiction of physics and the forces which are present in a violent collision.

Included in the drivers education presentation as well as numerous demonstrations at community events is the Iowa State Patrol roll-over-simulator. The simulator is an actual truck cab mounted on an axis that is powered by an electric motor.



Weighted crash dummies are placed in the truck cab and the entire cab can be rolled. Demonstrations with and without seatbelts are conducted to show how easily an occupant is thrown from the vehicle.

Communications—Iowa State Patrol Communications is a network of six (6) communication centers and 28 repeater/tower sites, strategically located throughout Iowa. Last year on average, the six (6) communications centers handled:

- 718 telephone calls per day for service and/or emergencies
- 6,263 radio transmissions per day
- 9,541 teletype messages per day either sent or received

State Patrol Communications provides full support services for all divisions within the Department of Public Safety, as well as the Governor's Office, the Iowa National Guard, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Transportation. In conjunction with the numerous other state agencies, services is also provided for local and federal agencies.

State Patrol Communications consists of 65.5 employees including the Communications Officers (Captain), an Assistant Communications Officer (Lieutenant), three (3) Regional Center Managers, Communications Specialists, a Technical Manager, Communications Technicians, Engineers and Secretaries.

Currently the State Patrol Communications Centers receive wireless (cellular) 911 calls and calls to the Iowa State Patrol Help Line. Each year, the centers receive approximately 70,000 wireless telephone calls.

Along with “dispatching” responsibilities, the Communications Specialists enter warrants for the State Patrol, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Criminal Investigation, Division of Narcotics Enforcement, and State Board of Parole/Probation.



State Patrol Communications utilize a Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, which enables Communications Specialists to enter call-taking information, record management, mapping, and correlation of certain transmissions for specific calls of service. New technology allows State Patrol Communications to receive calls from wireless phones with automated identifiers of the person calling. Future technology will show the location the Trooper is calling from, displayed on a mapping program.

The Communications Technical section provides maintenance for all radio communications equipment, in-car camera equipment, radar and other electronic equipment for the Department of Public Safety’s personnel, which includes engineering design, specifications and implementation of all communications and electronic equipment.



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 2009 included:

- Completed rifle purchases
- Purchase of 164 new squad cars
- New handheld radios



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 2009 at the following sites:
 - Major maintenance at the District 2 office in Osceola
 - Completion of expansion of the District 3 office in Council Bluffs
 - Completion of a new District 8 office in Mason City
 - Completed major roof maintenance at District 9 office in Cedar Falls
 - Completed major heat/cooling maintenance at District 1 office in Des Moines
 - Began technology upgrades of Ethernet at District Offices
 - Began testing digital in-car video systems

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 2009, there were 394 sworn officers, 60 civilian

support personnel and 64 communication employees in the division.

Fiscal Year 2009 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 1,200 motorists each day.
- 92,251 traffic citations were issued for speeding, an 11% increase over Fiscal Year 2008.
- 2,270 intoxicated drivers were arrested, a 21% increase from Fiscal Year 2008.
- 25,666 seatbelt citations were issued, a 12% increase from Fiscal Year 2008.
- 22,584 motorists were provided with roadside assistance.

January through December 2006-2008

	Speed Cits	Speed Memos	Seatbelt Cits	Seatbelt Memos	Child seat Cits	Child seat Memos	OWI Arrests
2006	79,744	71,008	18,457	3,653	1,016	298	1,692
2007	84,487	69,563	22,026	3,035	1,215	291	1,619
2008	85,244	67,524	22,566	2,543	1,265	406	1,825

Despite continued declines in the number of patrol enforcement personnel, enforcement trends have continued to climb in recent years as evidenced by the chart above. The current fiscal year is also on track to surpass previous benchmarks.

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.

Iowa State Patrol Criminal Interdiction Team—

Although criminal interdiction has traditionally been a part of the Iowa State Patrol's daily operation, two Criminal Interdiction Teams comprised of Iowa State Troopers have distinguished themselves as experts in this area. The ISP Criminal Interdiction Team was



Trooper operating LIDAR
along Iowa interstate

organized in early 2008. The team's focus is to detect and intercept 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 team's 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 impressive statistics since its inception.



Notable Seizures:

- 3,129 pounds of marijuana
- 117 pounds of cocaine
- 4.3 pounds of methamphetamine
- 17 seized vehicles

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. 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

In addition, 24 members of the Tactical Teams have also received certification as members of the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Team. The WMD team's equipment and training was provided through Federal Homeland Security Grants. Twenty-Four (24) members comprise two teams that train for response in the event of a terrorist event that involves biological, chemical or nuclear weapons.

In June of 2009, the Iowa National Guard held a WMD training exercise called “Vigilant Guard” in which the Iowa State Patrol’s WMD teams worked in close cooperation with local law enforcement and military personnel in managing a large-scale terrorist event. The Iowa State Patrol’s involvement in the exercise was deemed an overwhelming success.



Technical Collision Investigation Unit—The Iowa State Patrol continues to hold a leadership role in the area 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 Fiscal Year 2009.



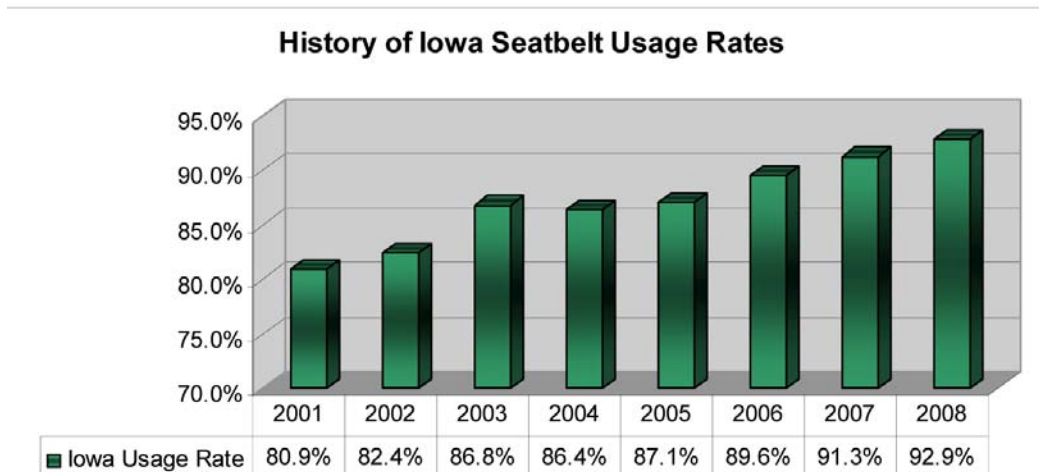
Each member of the Investigation Unit has received certification as Technical Collision Investigators with 15 members of the unit holding advanced certification as Collision Reconstructionists.

SEATBELT COMPLIANCE RATE

A large portion of the credit for the reduction of traffic death and injury in Iowa is directly linked to continued increases in seatbelt compliance among Iowa motorists. The level of cooperation from the motoring public has been the result of several things:

- Iowa is one of 27 states that feature a primary seatbelt law. With the exception of Illinois, all of the states that border Iowa feature secondary seatbelt laws, which means another violation, must exist prior to addressing occupant protection.
- Iowa State Patrol Safety Education Officers continually address seatbelt usage in their presentations to schools and public groups. Radio and television public service ads are regularly aired encouraging motorists to buckle up.
- The Iowa State Patrol has served as a leader in the law enforcement community making seatbelt enforcement a primary focus of their traffic programs.

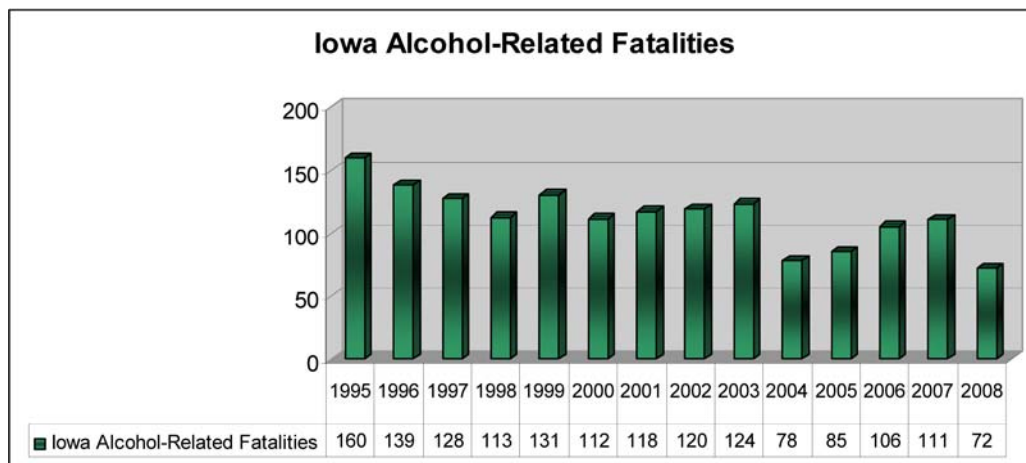
As a result of these efforts, **Iowa is ranked 7th in the nation** in motorist seatbelt compliance.



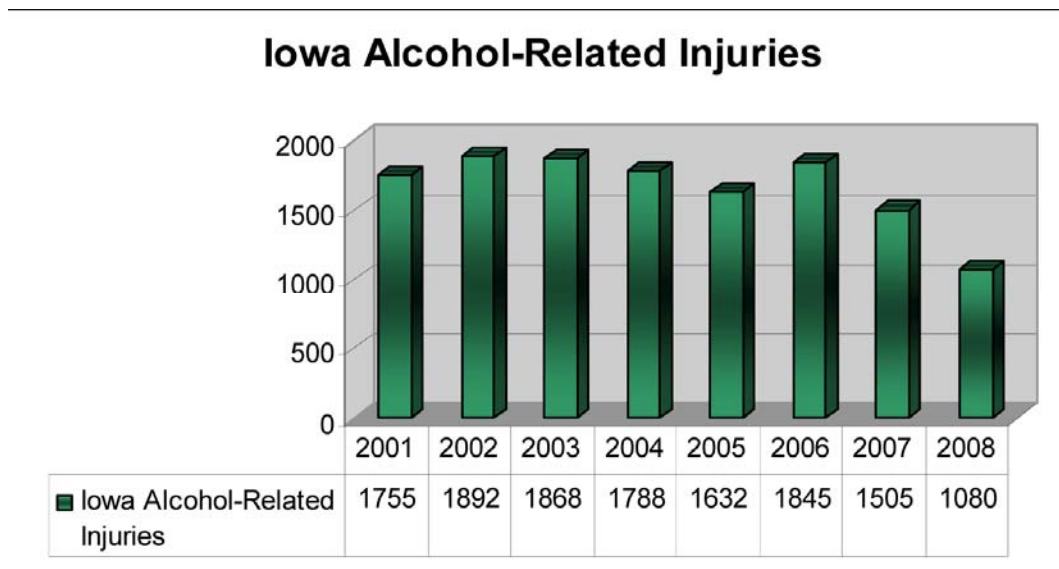
ALCOHOL RELATED FATALITIES

From a highway safety standpoint, Iowa has made its most dramatic progress in this crucial area. Since 1995 alone, annual alcohol related fatalities has fallen by 45%.

The 2006 and 2007 alcohol related deaths on the chart below reflects the persistent and on-going nature of this traffic problem. **Iowa is currently ranked 2nd in the nation with the lowest number of alcohol related fatalities.**

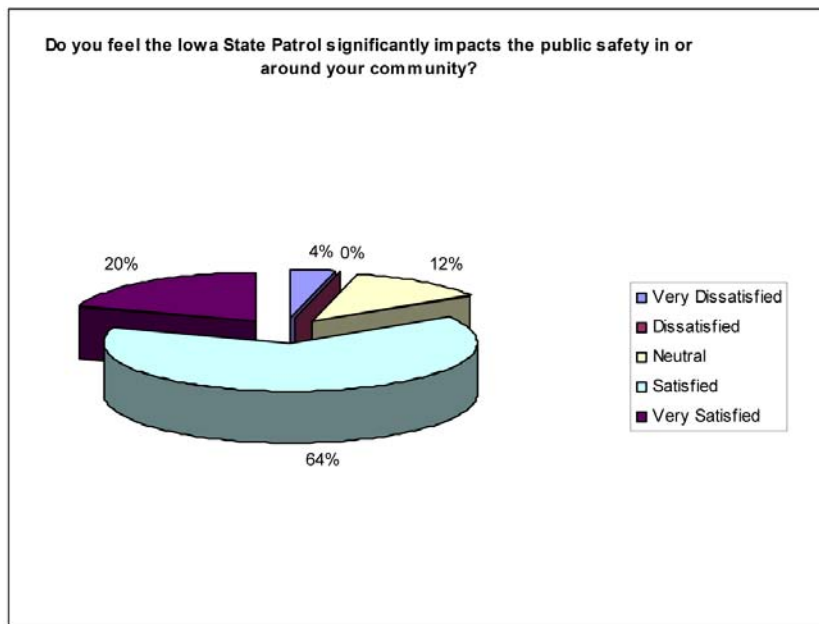


Motorists who were injured as a result of an alcohol related collision were also dramatically reduced in 2008. There are those who have tried to make the case that the reduction of traffic fatalities is directly linked to the downturn in the economy and fewer miles driven by motorists. The data included in this report seems to indicate a more obvious correlation between an increased enforcement efforts combined with an aggressive education component designed to encourage public compliance.

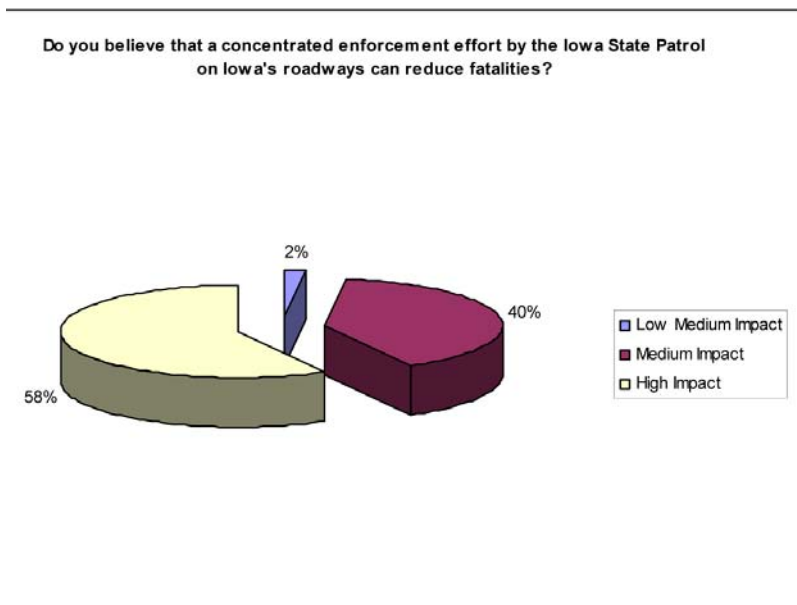


COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND PUBLIC SUPPORT

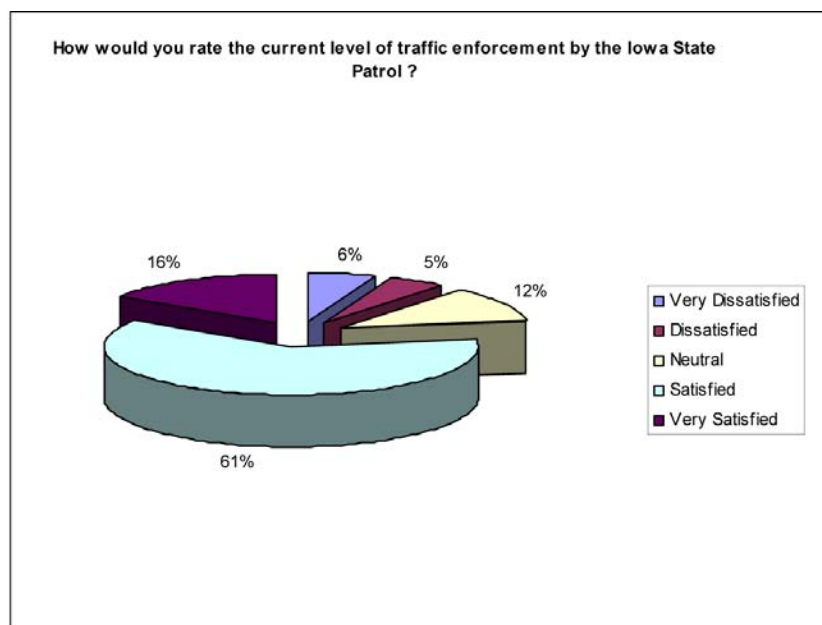
In 2008, the Iowa State Patrol conducted surveys from approximately 4,000 citizens at several large events that included the Iowa State Fair, Cattle Congress and several local community events. The questions required participants to gauge their response on a scale. The following are a few of the results that reflected the public's opinion of the job that Iowa State Troopers do on a daily basis.



84% of those polled are satisfied with the public safety impact in their community.



98% of the motoring public believes the Iowa State Patrol's enforcement can reduce traffic fatalities.



89% of those surveyed have no issues with the current level of traffic enforcement by the Iowa State Patrol.

Public support of the role of the Iowa State Patrol is a critical element in the success and the achievement of goals.

The positive public image of the Iowa State Patrol is reflected in its basic strengths and its leadership role in the law enforcement community in Iowa. This level of trust and respect has been earned with hard work and a dedicated commitment to continually pursue excellence in public safety.

NOTABLE EVENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 2009

Influenza A (H1N1) in Iowa

The outbreak of influenza A (H1N1) continued to expand in the United States making its way into Iowa. Public Health officials in Iowa requested the assistance of the Iowa State Patrol to relay H1N1 vaccine supplies to locations across Iowa and then provide security at those locations.

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) completed deployment of 25 percent of the supplies in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to all states in the continental United States. These supplies and medicines will help states and U.S. territories respond to the outbreak.

In the photograph to the right, personnel are loading cases of the vaccine into Iowa State Patrol Aircraft for relay across the state.



Vigilant Guard Exercise Held in Iowa

During the week of June 17-24, 2009, hundreds of volunteers, National Guard Soldiers, state and local law enforcement responded to central Iowa for Vigilant Guard 09. Vigilant Guard is a component of Ardent Sentry 2009, a national level emergency response exercise which is designed to test local, state, federal and military responders to perform roles and responsibilities related to homeland defense in support of the governor and the Iowa Emergency Management Agency, in the event of a catastrophic emergency within the state.

Highly trained units included:

- The state of Iowa's Joint Operations Center
- Joint Task Forces
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams from the Des Moines Police Department and the Iowa State Patrol
- National Guard Civil Support Teams
- Medical Personnel
- Communications Teams

At the mock disaster scene, responders arrived to find a large number of role players simulating varying degrees of injury. Simulated explosions, overturned rail cars and other effects added to the realism of the exercise scenario.

Iowa State Patrol WMD teams executed two simulated search warrants at buildings that featured various biological and explosive devices planted throughout the site. These "booby traps" required WMD team members to carefully evaluate their surroundings while they gathered evidence that related to the exercise.



Iowa State Troopers prepare for deployment into the training scenario



Army Lt. Col. Tim Glen speaks with guardsmen, state, and local participants in Vigilant Guard Iowa on June 18, 2009 in Des Moines, Iowa.

2008 National Law Enforcement Challenge

The Iowa State Patrol earned a first place award with the International Association of Police Chiefs (IACP) National Law Enforcement Challenge that was held this past spring.



The National Law Enforcement Challenge provides law enforcement agencies with an opportunity to make a significant difference in the communities they serve. The Challenge is a friendly competition between law enforcement agencies of similar sizes and types that recognizes and rewards the best overall traffic safety programs in the United States.

The Law Enforcement Challenge is designed to strengthen and support traffic enforcement nationwide and targets three major traffic safety priorities: occupant protection, impaired driving and speeding. Participating agencies are asked to provide documentation on their agencies efforts and effectiveness in areas of officer training, public information, and enforcement to reduce crashes and injuries.

Colonel Patrick J. Hoyer attended the International Association of Police Chiefs convention in Denver, Colorado on October 3, 2009 and accepted the prestigious award.

The Iowa Freedom Award

The Iowa Freedom Award was presented to Colonel Patrick J. Hoyer by Governor Chet Culver in recognition of the exemplary manner in which the Iowa State Patrol District 14 supported their National Guard and Reserve employees. The Iowa State Patrol was one of three businesses or organizations recognized for outstanding support of Military Reserve employees.

In signing the proclamation, Governor Culver said, "Iowa's National Guard and Reserve forces serve our state and the country with distinction, responding when called upon on every front in overseas contingency operations, as well as to the humanitarian emergencies we experience in our own state. By supporting our guardsmen and reservists, employers across Iowa are also helping to advance freedom and democracy around the world. That's why we're proud to sign this proclamation today and to recognize these three Iowa companies with the Iowa Freedom Award."





Iowa Department of Public Safety—Annual Report FY 2009

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 30 sworn officers and 54 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 Division serving as a Fire Prevention Inspector II for south central Iowa.

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

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 Re-constructionist. He transferred to the State Fire Marshal Division in July 2001, as a Fire Prevention Inspector working within the Assisted Living Program and he is a nationally 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



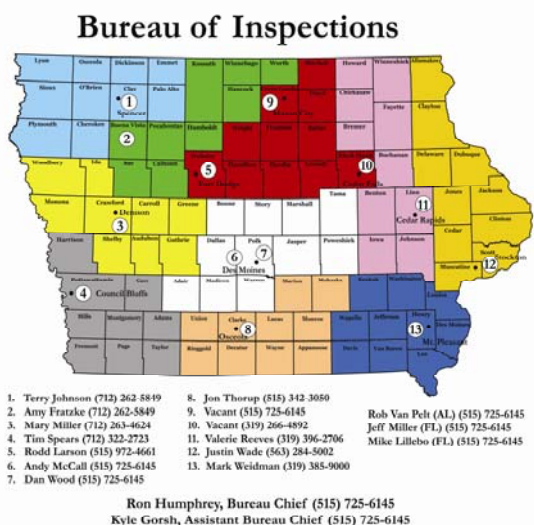
Kyle Gorsh was appointed as the Assistant Fire Prevention Supervisor of the State Fire Marshal Division, March 24, 2006.

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

The Fire Inspection Bureau consists of two flammable liquid inspectors, one assisted living inspector, 13 field inspectors and two supervisors. In Fiscal Year 2009, the Inspection Bureau added three new field inspectors to replace positions that were lost due to promotions and retirements. The new inspectors are stationed in Mason City, Cedar Falls, and Stockton.

The Inspection Bureau started the process in Fiscal Year 2009 to update the state fire code from the 2006 edition of the International Fire Code to the 2009 Edition. This change should take effect around January 2010. The new code will apply to all buildings in



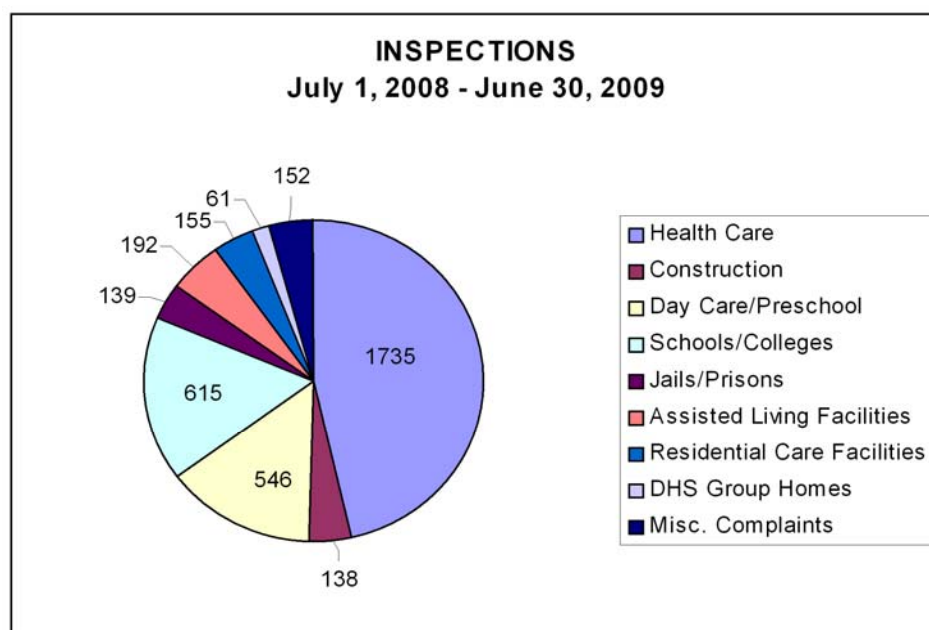
the state except facilities that are enrolled in the Medicare/Medicaid Program. These facilities are under the federal rules which have adopted the 2000 Life Safety Code. To view the rules applicable to a specific occupancy, visit our website at <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/inspection/index.shtml>

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 3,733 inspections were conducted for Fiscal Year 2009. Listed in the graph below are the major inspections conducted.



Flammable Liquids

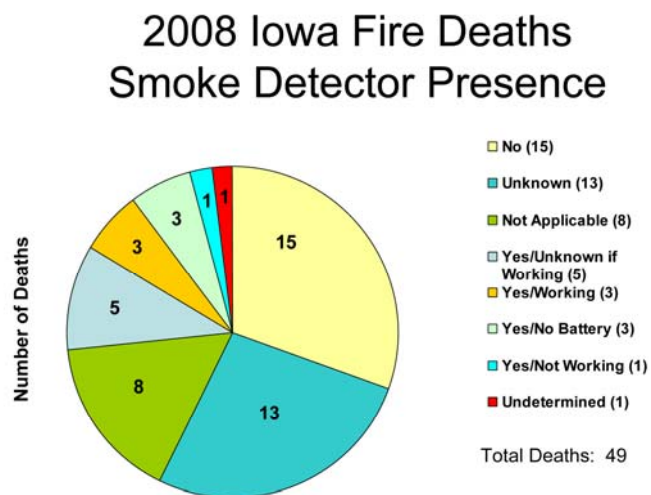


The flammable liquids inspection duties and responsibilities include inspecting facilities and records of owners and operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks in the State of Iowa. In addition, the inspector investigates and conducts inspections on all complaints received on any aboveground petroleum tanks and liquid propane containers throughout the State of Iowa. The flammable liquids inspector also takes part in any rule making process involving flammable liquid codes. The flammable liquids inspectors duties also include reviewing plans on all new or replacement installations of aboveground storage tanks, and liquid propane containers.

In addition, to the above, a yearly registration program of flammable/combustible liquids aboveground storage tanks with the capacity greater than 1,100 gallons is maintained by the flammable liquids program. This involves updating owner records, mailing registration renewals, and processing and maintaining a \$70,000 account. Website: <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/flammable/index.shtml>

Fire Deaths

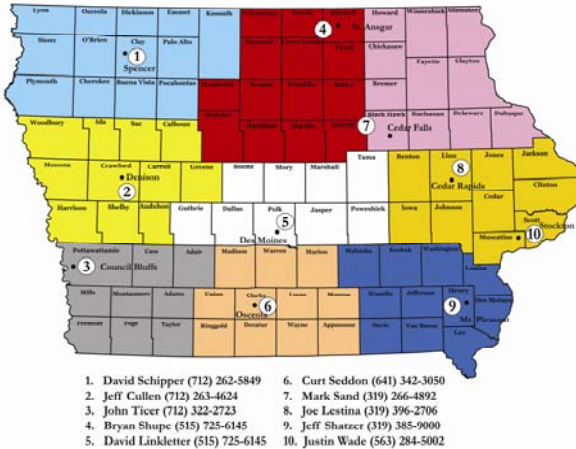
Fire related incidents killed 49 civilians in calendar year 2008. The graph indicates smoke detectors in conjunction with these deaths. Out of the 49 deaths, 12 of the fire related incidents had smoke detectors. Nine incidents had detectors that were present but not working or not sure if working. As you can see by this graph, there is still an on-going problem with working smoke detectors. These statistics were compiled through the National Fire Incident Reporting System which Iowa has been a member of since April 1979.



ARSON & EXPLOSIVES BUREAU

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

Bureau of Arson & Explosives



The Bureau 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.

Each agent is issued an extended cab pickup truck 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 State Fire Marshal Division 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 State Fire Marshal Division has K-9's to search for explosives and arson detection. There are currently two (2) canines, one in the northwestern and one in the 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-forty-six (546) investigations were conducted during calendar year 2008. This included 420 fires that were investigated. Of those fires 95 were determined to be the result of arson, 142 were accidental and the cause of 183 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 33 arson arrests and 10 arson cases resolved. Total investigations for calendar year 2008 reflected a dollar loss of \$60,330,612.00. [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 as well as the inspection 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> and questions can be submitted electronically to bcinfo@dps.state.ia.us

On March 1, 2009, the Electrical Inspection Section was established and placed within the Building Code Bureau. This section is responsible for the statewide inspection of electrical installations through the enforcement of the State Electrical Code. The inspectors carry out the policies which are established by the State Electrical Examining Board. This Board is also responsible for the licensure of electricians and is administratively attached to the State Fire Marshal Division.

Fire Service Training Bureau

Bureau Chief



Bureau Chief Randy Novak serves as the administrator for the Fire Service Training Bureau. 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. The Fire Service Training Bureau website is <http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/fstb/index.shtml>

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

Services are provided through the Bureau's Field Programs, Certification Programs, Business and Industrial Programs, Conferences Program, and through its support and technical assistance to the Iowa fire service. In Fiscal Year 2009, the Bureau

conducted 1,157 classes (through courses, workshops, symposiums, and conferences), with 17,669 students participating. The Bureau also held 230 certification examination sites, providing 3,597 examinations for various professional certification levels. Through these efforts, the Bureau provided a total of 1,387 programs reaching a total of 22,226 participants (combining the classes and certification exams). This activity reflects a 9% increase over the previous fiscal year.



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 Iowa fire service personnel how to incorporate these 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives into their daily routine. The bureau has also encouraged the Iowa 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 driven organization that accredits training entities which 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