Iowa Department of Public Safety

July 1, 2009—June 30, 2010

Annual Report

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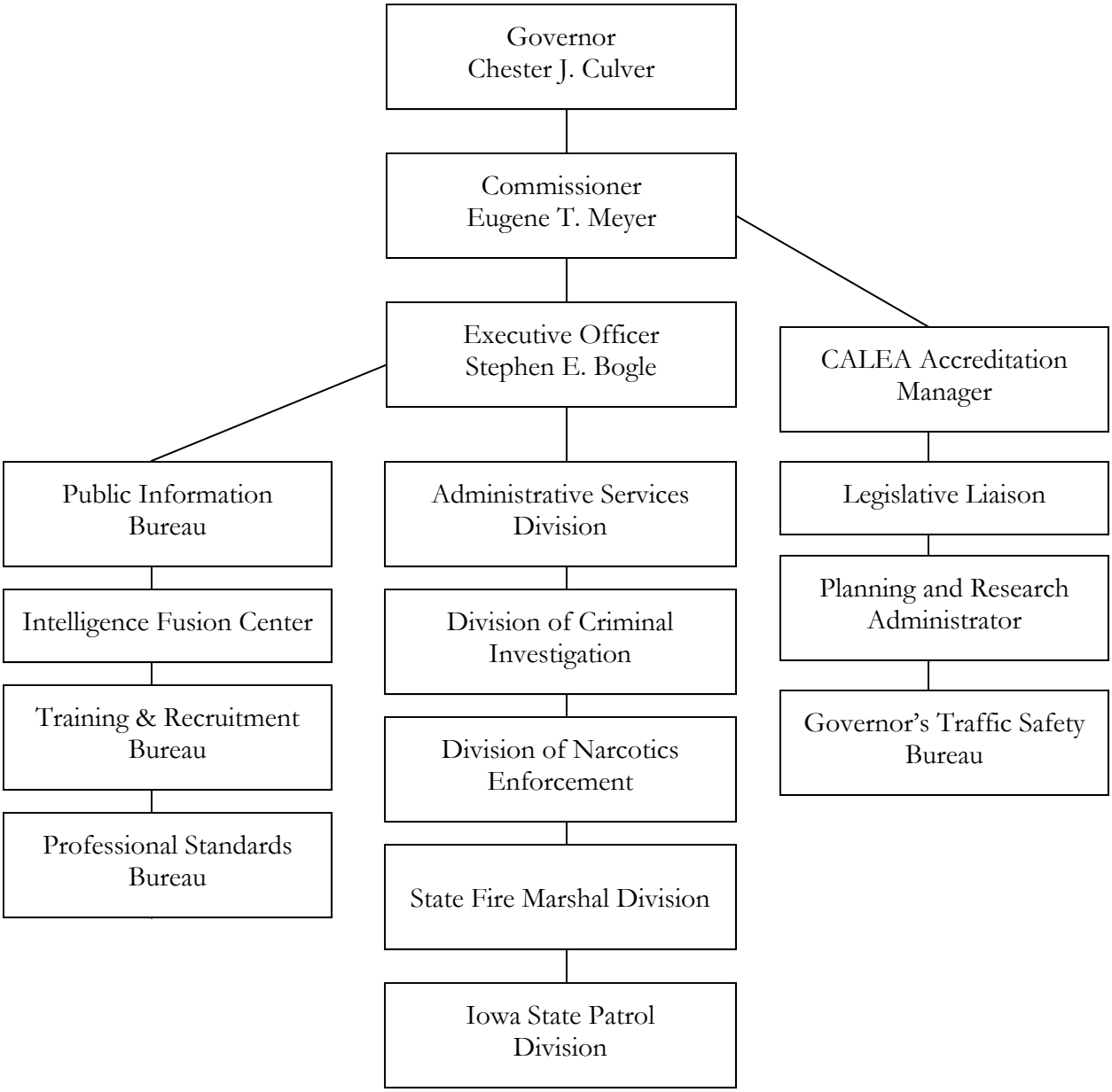
Introduction

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

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:

- Integrity
- Service
- Pride/Professionalism
- Teamwork
- Commitment

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."

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
- Professional Standards Bureau
- Public Information Bureau
- Training & Recruitment 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 Convention and Visitors Bureau, West Des Moines Chamber of Commerce and Development Corporation. 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 of Public Safety, as well as collaborates with the Division Directors in 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 35 years and currently holds the rank of Brigadier General and is assigned as the Assistant Adjutant General-Army.

Legislative Liaison

Ross Loder began his career with the Department of Public Safety in April 2005. Prior to joining the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Ross served as Deputy Director of the Tennessee Municipal League, where he had worked since 1999. Throughout his tenure at the Tennessee Municipal League, Ross was involved in numerous legislative initiatives related to law enforcement, fire protection, codes enforcement, 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 in law enforcement. 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 winter of 2011.

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 fiscal year 2010, projects were undertaken to 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:

- Policies and Procedures—103
- Forms—211
- Instructional Material—2
- Lab Procedures—100
- Manuals—6
- Plans—2
- Reference Material—15
- Training Bulletins—10
- Other—17
- Total documents created, revised or published—466

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

Larry Sauer is the team leader of the Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau. The GTSB team consists of many talented individuals who are dedicated to reducing death and serious injury on Iowa's roadways.

The GTSB is responsible for administering federally funded highway safety programs in Iowa. The Bureau's primary goal is the reduction of death and serious 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. Local, county, state agencies and private entities, in turn, apply to GTSB for these grant dollars to fund traffic safety projects throughout the state.

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 once again exceeded the 85% requirement for 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 traffic safety dollars. It partners with: 201 local, 83 county and one state law enforcement agencies across the State. It also has traffic safety contracts with 15 private organizations. The Bureau provides judicial and local prosecution training through the State Court Administrator's Office and the Iowa Attorney General's Office, Prosecuting Attorney Training Coordinator and traffic safety training for law enforcement through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. Significant child passenger safety activities are conducted with the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services and traffic records and roadway safety activities with the Iowa Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division and the Office of Traffic and Safety.

During 2009, the GTSB and its law enforcement partners stepped up activities aimed at impaired driving and non-use of safety belts. Impaired driving and non-use of safety belts remains a significant concern for the Department of Public Safety. Impaired driving alone, accounted for 223 traffic fatalities in 2009. Motorcycle rider deaths once again continue to plague Iowa with 49 riders and passengers killed in 2009 and an average of 52.4 per year from 2005 through 2009.

To address impaired driving and non-use of safety belts, 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 safety belt use among fatally injured crash victims is 39% in Iowa. This is far below the 61% 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.

In June 2009, the Iowa State Patrol utilized GTSB funded overtime assistance to launch a successful "Safe Saturdays" initiative. Crash data once again revealed that, Saturdays in June are often the deadliest day of the week. By putting every available sworn officer, including all Patrol supervisors, on the road each Saturday in June, the Patrol held the generally high average of 41.2 from the proceeding 5 years (2004-2008) to 37 in June, 2009. Thanks to the efforts of all law enforcement agencies in Iowa, Iowa's June-August fatality total of 94 was the lowest for these 3-months since 1945.

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 a by-product of the extensive partnerships and cooperation exhibited by the greater Iowa law enforcement community. As we look to 2010, the focus on unbelted motorists and impaired driving 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 will continue to be an essential element as law enforcement agencies across the state 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 Geographic Information System (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 services to the local, state, and federal law enforcement, public safety, homeland security, and criminal intelligence communities at all levels. 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 collect, manage, and analyze information to enhance public safety and homeland security. In addition to furthering an ongoing investigation, intelligence can also be used strategically by executives to make decisions (e.g., plan the allocation of resources).

The Intelligence 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 and Intelligence Special Agents and their supervisors, the Intelligence Fusion Center includes the State LEIN Coordinator; the DPS Homeland Security Coordinator; DPS personnel who are assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Forces; and personnel from the Field Intelligence Group of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All four DPS enforcement Divisions continue to be represented in the Center. At the core of the Intelligence Fusion Center Mission is information sharing. On average staff in the Intelligence Fusion Center process nearly 1,200

information requests per month.

The Center's work is performed in cooperation with many partners to include Iowa LEIN program and its members, sheriffs and police departments, federal law enforcement, homeland security, intelligence, and private sector entities. 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.

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

Training and Recruitment Bureau

The Training and Recruitment Bureau (TRB) 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. In April 2010, Jeff became the Bureau Chief for the Training and Recruitment Bureau.

Mission

The Training and Recruitment Bureau's (TRB) mission is twofold. First, the TRB provides quality training for both new peace officer candidates and incumbent officers. Secondly, the TRB works hard 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 Division & Bureaus at the direction of the Commissioner's office.

Composition

The TRB is comprised of two non-sworn personnel and three sworn peace officers. The civilian positions include the Peace Officer Applicant Coordinator/Recruitment Officer, Cecilia Benetti, and a Secretary 2, Douglas Liebert. The sworn officers who

staff the bureau are Special Agent Shelby McCreedy and Sergeant Brian Thompson, both Training Coordinators, and Lieutenant Jeff Ritzman, Bureau Chief. The sworn personnel within the Bureau also serve as members and leaders 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, and administration of all background investigations for peace officers, as well as assisting the Commissioner's office with special projects as directed.

How TRB Accomplishes its Mission

Each year, the TRB provides training for over 1,000 DPS personnel, including mandated training for more than 600 peace officers. Additionally, more than 300 civilian employees are also offered training although with less frequency. In fiscal year 2010, the Training and Recruitment Bureau facilitated multiple training projects including:

- Conducted and administered the Promotional Process for all eligible sworn officers. A total of 208 Sworn Officers took part in the process.
- Facilitated a training seminar designed for first line supervisors.
- Completed Executive Order #4, Diversity Training for 502 DPS employees.
- Conducted the Background Investigation Training.
- Hosted Instructor Development courses for departmental instructors.
- Conducted the CPR – AED Recertification Program for both sworn officers and civilians.
- Completion of a three year project in partnership with the Iowa State Patrol to qualify and train each of their peace officer members as a Smith and Wesson MP15 Rifle operator.

Additionally, 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 MILO training sessions per year. TRB designs and films several of its own scenarios to make the training sessions more relevant to DPS officers.

Further, the Training and Recruitment Bureau is responsible for completing an annual Use of Force Report. TRB collaborates with the DPS Professional Standards Bureau, which gathers use of force statistics throughout the year.

Recruitment and Hiring

Another major function of the Training & Recruitment Bureau is recruitment and hiring of peace officers for the Department of Public Safety. During fiscal year 2010, the Bureau's Peace Officer Applicant Coordinator provided oversight for the beginnings of a time-condensed application and testing process. The DPS hopes to hire approximately twenty (20) applicants for a planned academy during fiscal year 2011.

Statistics from the fiscal year 2010 testing process include:

526=Applicants registered with TRB for testing
186=Applicants who reported for testing
180=Applicants eligible for the physical assessment
136=Applicants invited to the written exam (includes those with a passing score on file within last 12 months)
112=Applicants eligible for an oral board interview
91=Applicants eligible for a polygraph examination
72=Applicants scheduled for a medical & psychological exam

Basic Academy Recruit Training

The DPS Basic Academy is a regionally approved academy with a curriculum that provides more than 800 hours of instruction for recruit state peace officers over a twenty week period. The goal of the Basic Academy is to produce competent, professional peace officers who are focused on public service as a career objective. DPS did not hold an academy in fiscal year 2010 due to budgetary constraints.

Professional Standards Bureau

The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) is overseen by Special Agent Supervisor Steve DeJoode, Bureau Chief. Steve is a graduate of Simpson College with a BA in Criminal Justice and he is currently attending Drake University pursuing a Master of Public Administration degree. Steve began his career with the Iowa Department of Public Safety in 1993 as a Trooper with the Iowa State Patrol Division. In 1999, Steve was promoted to Special Agent with the Division of Narcotics Enforcement. In 2007, Steve was promoted to Special Agent Supervisor and assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau as the Assistant Bureau Chief. In April 2010, Steve assumed the duties and responsibilities as the Bureau Chief of PSB.

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 2010, there were 96 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 31 were sustained. Additionally, PSB handled 445 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 Greene was appointed by Commissioner Eugene T. Meyer on September 8, 2008 to oversee the Public Information Bureau.

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

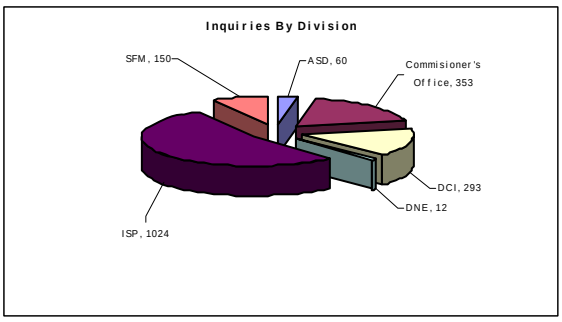
In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 158 monthly requests for information the Public Information Bureau is responsible for:

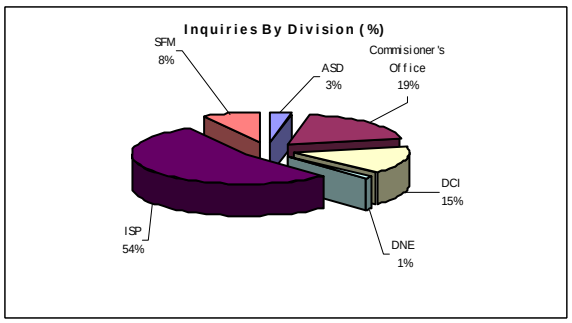
- Overseeing departmental media relations and public information, insuring all responses are in accordance with Iowa's Open Records Law
- Coordination of Press Conferences, Releases & Advisories relating to Department Activities

- Electronic Media, including the Department's World Wide Website, Extranet site and Intranet site
- Departmental Newsletter ("Communicator")
- Development and maintenance of effective communications resources within the Department
- Employee recognition including longevity certificates, retirement letters, and miscellaneous certificates
- Departmental promotions and special project coordination
- Awards Program coordination, including the Governor's Golden Dome Awards and the Sullivan Brothers Award of Valor
- Departmental Annual Report Preparation
- Departmental Announcements (new directors, special agents, etc.)
- Departmental Display creations, printing, mounting, laminating and framing (State Fair, Press Conferences, Campaign Initiatives, etc.)
- Departmental PSA's, videotaping, DVD creation
- DPS E-mail Notification System

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

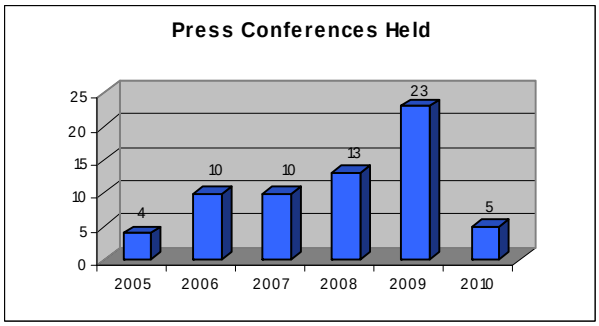
The Public Information Bureau processed 1,892 requests for information from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010. See graphs below for divisional breakdown of requests processed.

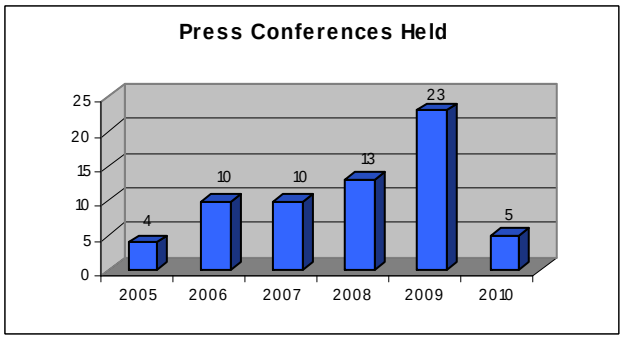


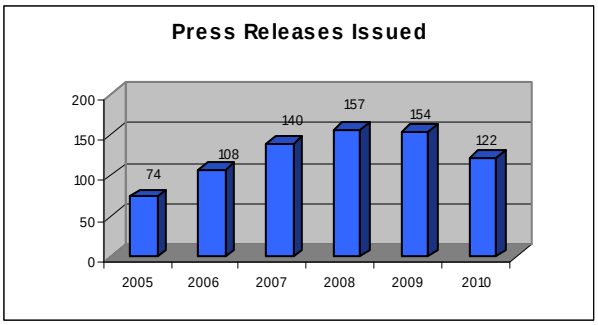


PRESS RELEASES/ADVISORIES/CONFERENCES

One-hundred-twenty-two (122) press releases were issued, 11 press advisories were issued, and five (5) press conferences were held during fiscal year 2010. The graphs on page 17 are a comparison of press releases issued, press advisories issued and press conferences held by the Public Information Bureau for fiscal years 2005 through 2010.







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, 2010, 4,248 individuals have enrolled in the DPS E-mail Notification System, which is an increase of 15% from fiscal year 2009. Six-thousand-three-hundred and eighty-two (6,382) e-mail notifications were issued during fiscal year 2010, reaching 783,991 individuals. The DPS E-mail Notification System allows members of the general public and the media to sign up to receive email notifications (https://dpsemailnotify.iowa.gov) in their inbox regarding the Iowa 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 2010, two (2) nominations for the Sullivan Brothers' Award of Valor were received and 12 individuals were recipients of the Sullivan Brothers' Award of Valor presented at the annual ceremony held in November 2009. For more information

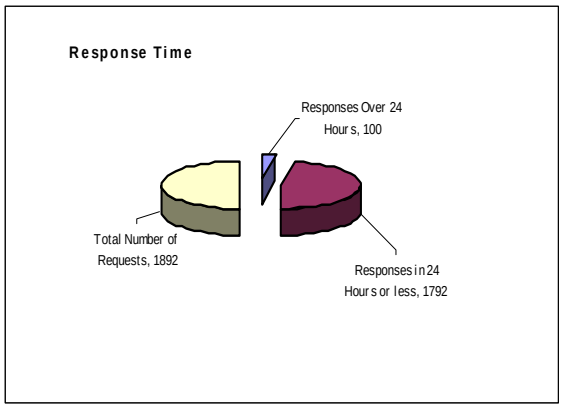
regarding the Sullivan Brothers' Award of Valor visit http://www.dps.state.ia.us/commi/pib/Awards/valor.shtml

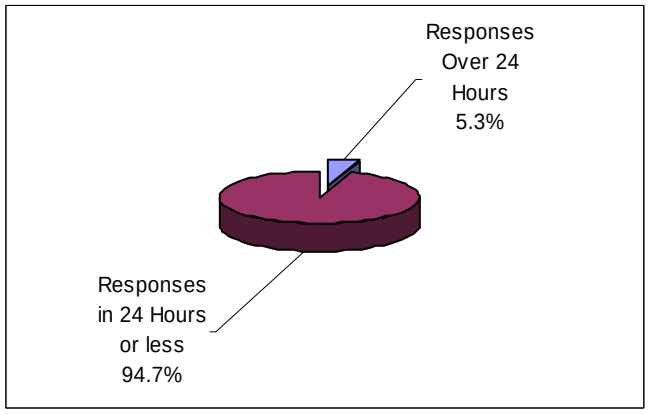
RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES/PLAQUES/LETTERS

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 2010, 408 certificates were issued, 8 oaths of office were signed, 43 plaques were presented and 95 retirement letters were issued.

RESPONSE TIME

The Department of Public Safety prides itself on being responsive to the needs of its customers, in fiscal year 2010, 94.7% 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.





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 work units 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 by providing 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 2010, 1,005 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 2010.

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, 169 agencies in Iowa have IOWA System access with approximately 3,000 actual computer terminals. During fiscal year 2010, 68,755,672 messages were processed through the IOWA System.

Individuals must be trained and certified to have access to the IOWA System. In fiscal year 2010, the Technology Services Bureau provided training to 1,205 individuals. An additional 2,668 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 2010, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 1,464 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 $138.3 million and receipts of approximately $53.9 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 2010, 761 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 225 private investigative agencies, 102 private security agencies and one (1) bail enforcement agency which held valid licenses in fiscal year 2010. A total of 2,285 employee ID cards were issued during fiscal year 2010.

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 174 sworn officers (this total includes eight (8) detached sworn officers) and 106 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.

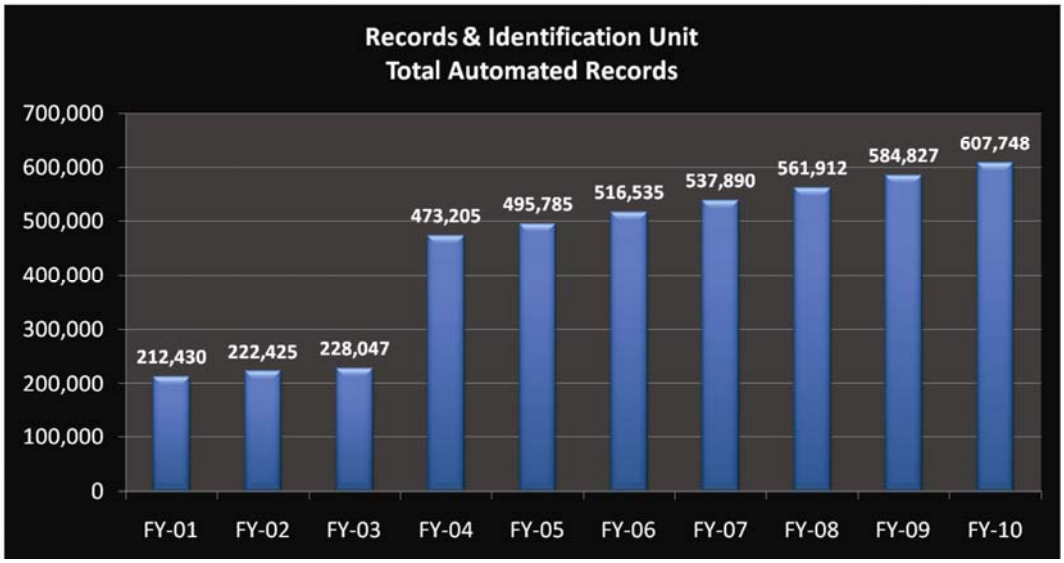
SUPPORT OPERATIONS BUREAU

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

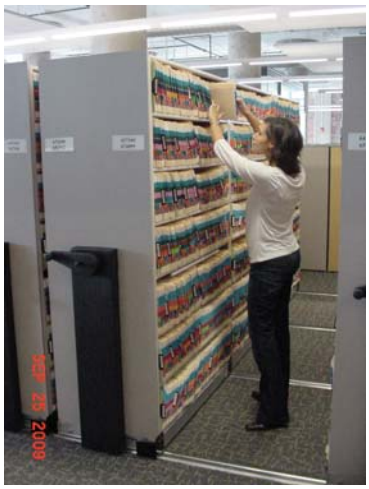
The Records and Identification Section is the central repository for all Iowa criminal history records. As of June 30, 2010, the Criminal History Records system contained 607,748 automated records. This information is used in a variety of critical areas, including sentencing determinations, parole and probation recommendations, decisions regarding the issuance of weapon permits, and decisions by prosecutors. In 1996, Iowa criminal history information became available to the public for a nominal fee. The ability of the public to access criminal history information has enabled various licensing entities and employers to make more informed decisions regarding applications for employment or licensure in areas such as healthcare, childcare and other positions of trust.



These records contain information regarding arrests, court dispositions, custody data and movement within the corrections institutions.

This section also 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.

Records Dissemination Section



The Records Dissemination Section 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 Records Dissemination Section provides criminal history record information to various entities, including businesses, schools, daycares, healthcare facilities and county attorneys. Currently the unit is working towards the next phase of public access to criminal history record information by developing a website that will allow direct public access to certain criminal history information. Over the last 12 years, record check requests have increased 500%, with an average hit rate of 49% in fiscal year 2010.

In addition to providing Iowa criminal history records to the public upon proper request, the Records Dissemination Section is responsible for Iowa's compliance with rules promulgated by the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact that allows access to national criminal history record information for non-criminal justice purposes when there is State or Federal legislation authorizing such access. In fiscal year 2010, the Records Dissemination Section provided nearly 18,000 fingerprint based national criminal history record checks to more than 650 customers who use the information to make licensing and employment decisions regarding applicants in the healthcare, education, banking, real estate and childcare fields.

Transcription/Administration Sections

The Transcription Section provides vital support to all aspects and bureaus of the DCI. In any given year, the Transcription Section processes a high volume of dictation submitted on 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. The "original" transcribed case is kept within Headquarters with records dating back to before 1939. As of June 30, 2010, the Transcription Section prepared nearly 4,500 pieces of dictation on cases ranging from simple arrests in gaming facilities to high profile homicide cases.

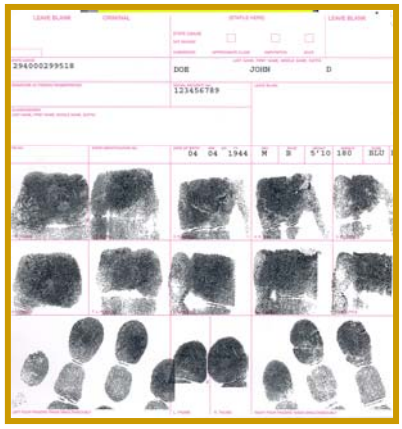
The Administrative Section provides support to DCI leadership, as well as all other employees of the Division. Staff members assigned to the section are responsible for processing travel claims, insuring employees' payroll is processed in a timely manner, preparing paperwork for payment to vendors who provide materials and services to the Division and all other administrative services required to support the Division.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

As of June 30, 2010, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Section included over 664,619 10-print cards and nearly 26,650 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During fiscal year 2010, 80,490 10-print "hits" and 1,595 latent print "hits" were made utilizing AFIS. A hit is a match between a fingerprint submitted

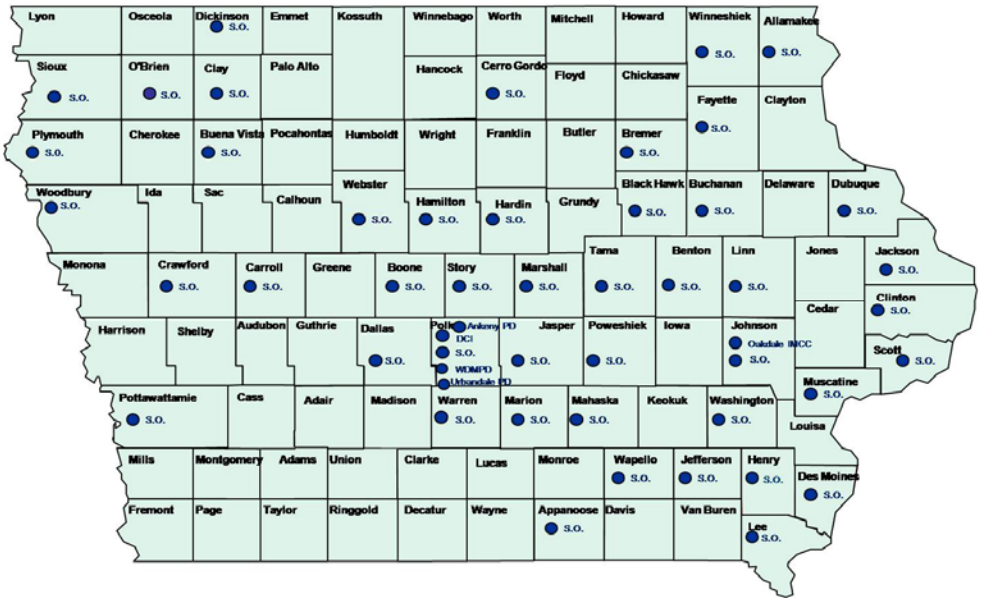
from a crime scene or at the time of arrest and a fingerprint already in the AFIS database.

In addition to traditional 10-print images, the AFIS also contains 365,404 palm prints and is linked to a mug shot database containing 347,544 mug shot images. During fiscal year 2010 there were 161 palm print hits made in AFIS based on the submission of latent palm prints.



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 1999. Livescan is a method of sending required arrest fingerprint cards electronically from a police agency to the central site at DCI. Agencies are required to take two sets of prints and mail two (one to DCI and one to the FBI). With livescan, one set can be rolled on an electronic 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

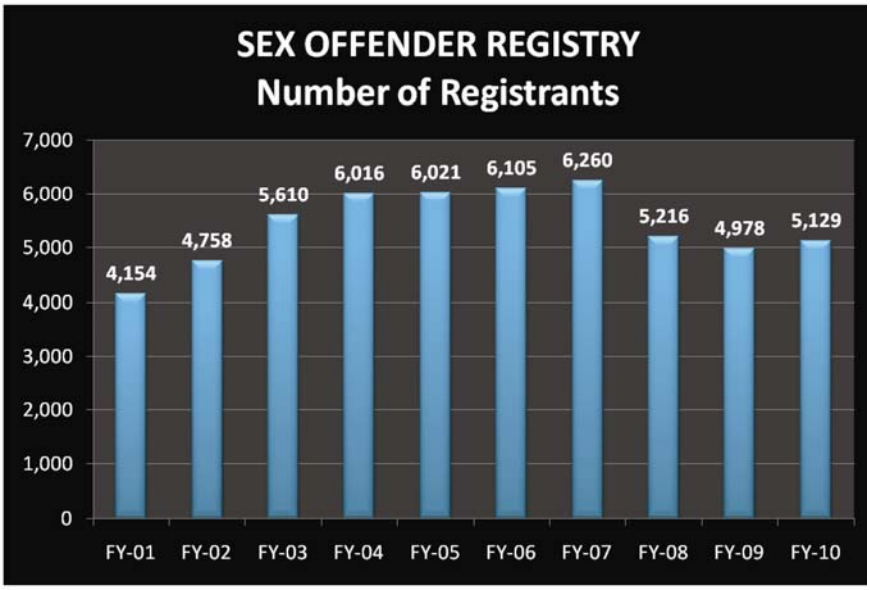


criminal history information maintained by the Division. There are currently 50 law enforcement livescan sites around the state.

Sex Offender Registry Unit

Chapter 692A of the Iowa Code established the Iowa Sex Offender Registry in July of 1995. The Iowa Sex Offender Registry, maintained by the DCI, lists the name and current address of offenders convicted or adjudicated of a criminal offense against a minor, sexual exploitation, or a sexually violent crime. Additionally, those offenders on probation, parole, work release status, or incarcerated on or after July 1, 1995 are included 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:

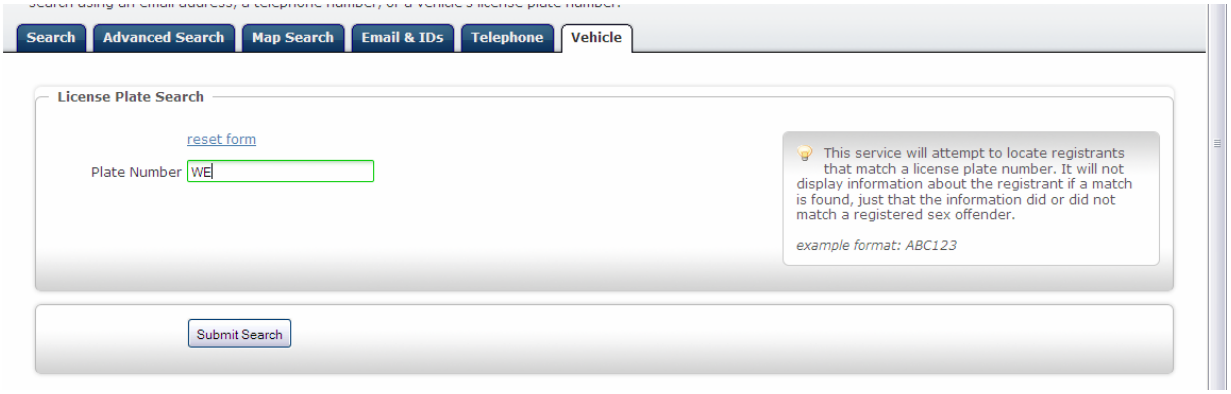
- Developing or enhancing statewide sex offender registration programs or functions.
- Enhancing infrastructure and training for the collection, storage, submission or analysis of sex offender biometric data (finger and palm prints) and DNA to allow for nationally compliant practices.
- Developing or 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, 2010, over 3,160 registrants have been removed from the registry as they had completed their 10-year registry requirements. As of July 1, 2010, a total of 5,129 individuals have remained on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry located within the State of Iowa. Since May of 2000, the Iowa Sex Offender Registry has provided public access to information about registered sex offenders through its website at www.iowasexoffender.com and this information is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, the Sex Offender Registry recorded 58,494,447 individual "page views" by visitors to the website.

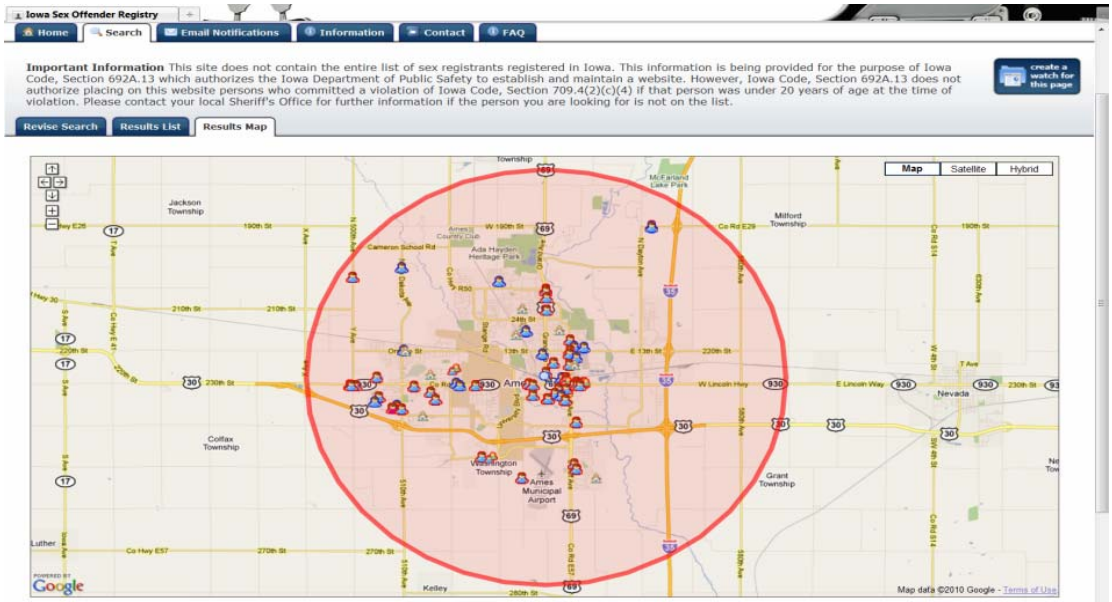
The Sex Offender Registry website has many features accessible to the public. Some of them include:

1. A search function, whereby the public can search to find a registrant by name, county, city, zip code, race or gender. An upgrade to the website in



2009 allows users to also search by vehicle license number, email address or telephone number.

2. A mapping resource provides visitors with maps showing which registrants reside within any definable area of the state.



3. The website's 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 August 2010, there are 3,788 subscriber accounts to the e-mail notification feature. As a result, the Sex Offender Registry staff has sent 3,182,761 e-mail notifications in fiscal year 2010 to registered users about changes in relevant information to sex offender files.

One Special Agent in Charge, five (5) Special Agents, one (1) Public Service Executive, one (1) Program Planner 2 and five (5) administrative staff are assigned to this section.

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

The agents conduct investigations and assist local law enforcement agencies to insure the sex offender registrants remain compliant with Iowa's sex offender registry laws. These agents also maintain training on child abduction responses and assist local agencies with any requests.

Agents assigned to the Sex Offender Registry opened 232 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 Marshal's Office for a coordinated approach to apprehending non-compliant sex offenders. Agents also assisted local law enforcement agencies with an additional 586 sex offender registry investigations and inquiries when their assistance was requested.

Sex Offender Registry Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2010

Assists to local law enforcement (registry investigations)	586
Risk Assessments	3
Non-Compliance	232
Internet Crimes Against Children Cyber Tip Investigation	2
Immigration Violation Assists	1

CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY

The then, 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 DCI 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 52 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 DCI 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 44 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, to respond 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 2010, the DCI Crime Scene Team processed 44 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 DCI Criminalistics Laboratory closed 15,742 case assignments in fiscal year 2010. 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 Crime Laboratory is connected to the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS), and drug identification information is contributed to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS).

The Toxicology Section routinely analyzes blood and urine samples submitted for the detection of alcohol and drugs which impair safe driving and are involved in sexual assault cases. The Toxicology Section processed 3,294 case assignments in fiscal year 2010.

The Controlled Substance Identification Section of the laboratory analyzes most of the street drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in Iowa. In fiscal year 2010, 5,696 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 Firearms and Tool Mark Examination Section conducts physical and comparative microscopic examinations on firearms, fired bullets and cartridge cases to determine whether the ammunition was fired by a specific firearm. Recovered cartridge cases and bullets not associated with any known firearm may be searched against images contained in the National Integrated Ballistic Identification Network (NIBIN) database. This section also conducts comparative, observational and microscopic examinations on tool marks or similarly produced impressions in order to identify the tool or item responsible for making the impression. In fiscal year 2010, 607 case assignments were examined.

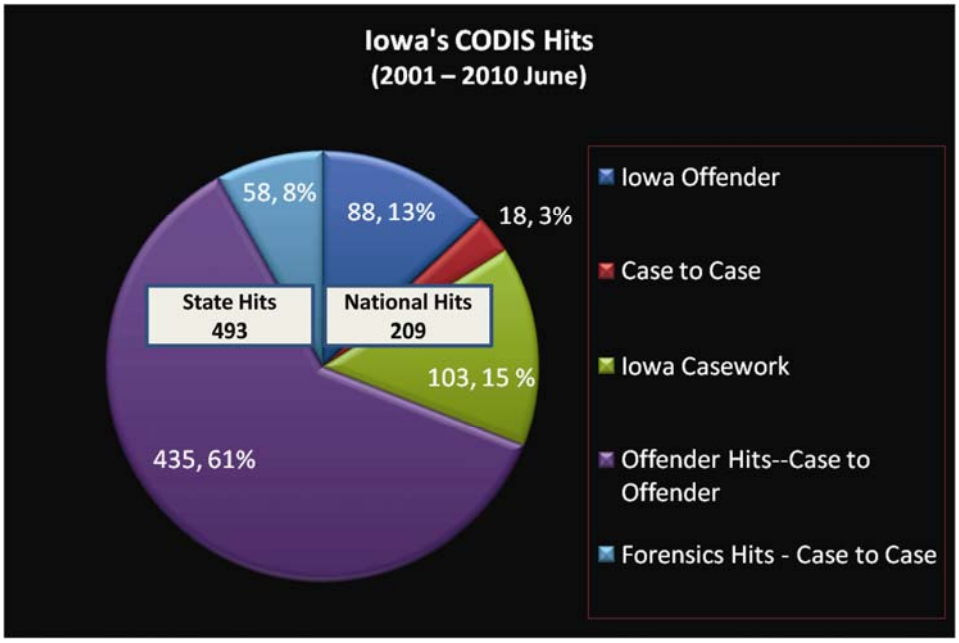
The crime lab has been recognized for its highly prized and useful firearms reference collection of some 1,500 long guns and 2,200 handguns. The weapons collection ranges from the "everyday variety" firearms to fully automatic machine guns, gold plated collectables, flint locks and many other exotic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

The Trace/Arson Section performs examinations relative to trace evidence, arson, and explosives. Trace evidence examinations involve physical and chemical examinations on a wide variety of submitted samples, including minute quantities of accelerants, explosives, fibers, glass, various synthetic materials, metals, paints, plastics and soils, as well as other unknown organic and inorganic materials. The results of these analyses may either identify the material or its constituents or be compared with the results of similar analyses of known or reference materials in order to make an association. Arson and explosive analysis involves the examination of fire debris

for the presence of accelerants and explosive residue for chemical composition. In fiscal year 2010, 244 case assignments were examined.

The Impression Evidence Section performs chemical and physical examinations on items of evidence in order to locate and visualize fingerprints, palm prints, footwear impressions, tire tracks or other imprints. Developed prints, imprints or impressions are then visually compared with those prepared from known or standard sources in order to determine the identity or source of the unknown print. Unknown fingerprints and palm prints may be searched against prints contained in the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) maintained by the Records and Identification Section and by the FBI. In fiscal year 2010, 2,428 case assignments were examined.

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 CODIS database. In fiscal year 2010, analyses were completed on 1,635 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 2010, 59,211 offender profiles and 3,027 forensic profiles have been developed and entered into the CODIS database. Since 2001, a total of 702 hits against the CODIS database have now been realized in Iowa.



Section Spotlight: Breath Alcohol—DMT Program

The Department of Public Safety and the Division of Criminal Investigation Laboratory's Breath Alcohol Section recently introduced the NPAS DataMaster DMT to the evidential breath alcohol testing program. This instrument will eventually replace all of the DataMaster cdm's currently in use. In an effort to best utilize our resources, we implemented a "train-the-trainer" program where we certified a group of officers across the state to provide training on the new instrument. Throughout much of 2009 and the early part of 2010, agencies have been receiving training from these certified trainers.

In May of this year, we initiated the process of placing the DMT instruments in the field, replacing existing cdm's. The deployment plan for these new instruments called for 85 counties to have the DMT by October 1, 2010. The other 14 counties will remain with the cdm until the second phase of the deployment begins in late 2010 and into 2011. As of September 1, 2010, 63 of those 85 counties have the new DataMaster DMT.

The DataMaster DMT is an evolution in technology compared to the DataMaster cdm. While both are essentially the same analytically, the DMT afforded us the opportunity to make some significant program changes and technological advancements. Examples of note include forcing a restart of the 15 minute deprivation time when an "invalid sample" occurs. The software was written to virtually eliminate a subject who is starting and stopping from falsely creating an invalid sample. Additionally, an external standard is "ran" for each subject test from an ethanol dry gas tank and must be within specifications for the test to pass. The DMT also allows for non-memory test procedures which may be used for public intoxication, work release or verification of a subject's alcohol level prior to release. One of the most impressive features of the DMT is the ability to graphically print out the subject's breath profile and alcohol curve. This will aid in refusal cases and challenges to the testing procedure.

For TraCS users, the DMT will work with both TraCS 7.3 and TraCS 10 once the upgrades to software have been made. The DMT automatically subtracts out "potential" interfering substances from the alcohol value before it is reported. If the sample provided has interfering substances present above the threshold of the instrument, the test will abort and report interference.

A project currently in the works involves a breath alcohol records website scheduled to go live in the fall of 2011. Once the website is operational, the certification

reports, maintenance records and accompanying data will be accessible online and will no longer be mailed out to the county attorneys. Additionally, subject test data, with sensitive information removed, will be sent to the DCI website and along with external standard results, will be available for viewing from any DataMaster DMT in Iowa. The website will no doubt make the discovery of breath alcohol records much easier for all involved.

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 Major Crime Unit, the Cyber Crime Unit and Missing Person Information Clearinghouse. The Major Crime Units primary function is to collaborate with local law enforcement in conducting criminal investigations into felony crimes against persons and property. The Cyber Crime Unit conducts cyber crime investigations and digital forensic analysis and evaluation of evidence found on various electronic devices. The Missing Person Information Clearinghouse works 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 ensure 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 12 field offices located within four geographical zones in the state. A Special Agent in Charge (SAC) is assigned to each geographical zone. The SAC's primary responsibility is to provide the necessary resources to ensure the success of the criminal investigations the unit conducts with city, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies who request the services of the DCI. Twenty-eight (28) special agents are deployed throughout the state in the various field offices.

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

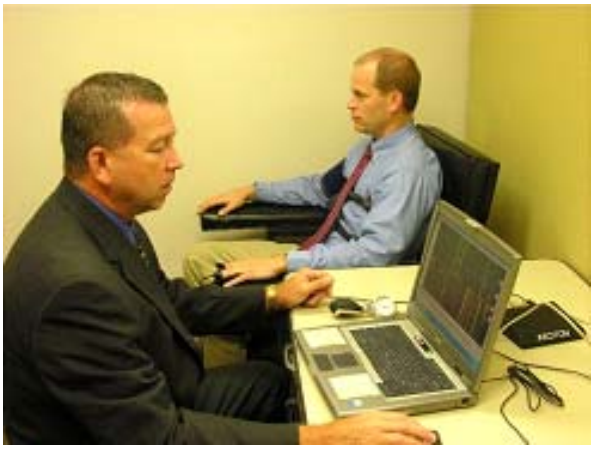
The special agents of the Major Crime Unit provide expertise and leadership in a variety of complex investigations they conduct. In fiscal year 2010, the agents of this unit were requested by local law enforcement to conduct 72 death cases, 31 assault cases and 28 sexual offense cases, in a year that saw 309 total cases investigated by the unit.

Fiscal Year 2010	
Deaths	72
Assaults	31
Polygraphs	56
Burglaries	3
Frauds	12
Forgery	1
Clemencies	23
Kidnappings	4
Missing persons	5
Sexual Offenses	28
Robberies	3
Arson	1
Thefts	8
Embezzlement	7
Other	55
TOTAL:	**309**

In addition to the investigative services provided by the Major Crime Unit, in fiscal year 2010, 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. A total of 35 presentations were provided to 950 attendees across the state.

Instruction on the Department of Public Safety's Child Abduction Response Protocol was also provided to over 250 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 DCI, which is utilized by all of Iowa's law enforcement to assist in determining the honesty of subjects who are questioned during criminal investigations.

Two 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 2010, 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 ensure that only the most qualified peace officer applicants are employed. A total of 56 criminal examinations were conducted during fiscal year 2010.

Cold Case Unit

The Cold Case Unit was established in January of 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 and is funded through a grant provided by the Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice.

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. In fiscal year 2010, a total of 842 DNA samples were analyzed on 26 violent crime cold cases reviewed by the unit.

The Cold Case Unit website http://www.dps.state.ia.us/DCI/coldcaseunit/index.shtml was established in fiscal year 2010 and contains information on many of the cases still unresolved in Iowa. The website also provides a means for the public to submit information to the Cold Case Unit they believe could assist in resolving a case.

Cyber-Crime Unit

The Cyber-Crime Unit (CCU) was established in 2005 and is the primary unit component designated to conduct cyber-crime investigations and digital forensic analysis in an ever-changing technological landscape. The Cyber-Crime Unit is comprised of a Special Agent in Charge, seven (7) highly trained Special Agents and one (1) Computer Forensic Examiner Criminalist who are armed with the finest technology available to law enforcement.

The Cyber-Crime Unit is responsible for 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, involves 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 size being 320 GB at a startlingly low cost of only $0.53 per GB[1]. 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 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 the on-line sexual exploitation of children; the possession, manufacture and distribution of child pornography; fraud and theft investigations; and on-line criminal activity targeting the elderly.

The DCI currently has three (3) cyber investigators who conduct criminal investigations involving criminal activity on the internet. The DCI currently has one of these cyber investigators designated part-time to conduct mobile device examination and analysis. 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 five (5) 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 five (5) forensic computer examiners who are actively engaged with the analysis of digital source media. These examiners enhance the services that the Cyber-Crime Unit provides to law enforcement and assist in reducing the increasing backlog of digital evidence pending analysis. Although a progressive path, additional resources are necessary to strengthen the unit's capability.

During fiscal year 2010, these highly trained examiners performed 554 examinations, sometimes utilizing advanced technology, such as the Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED). The examiners also logged 631 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.

Forensic Recovery of Evidence Device (FRED)

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 was fulfilled during fiscal year 2010, and the associated component services are available within the DCI Cyber-Crime Unit.

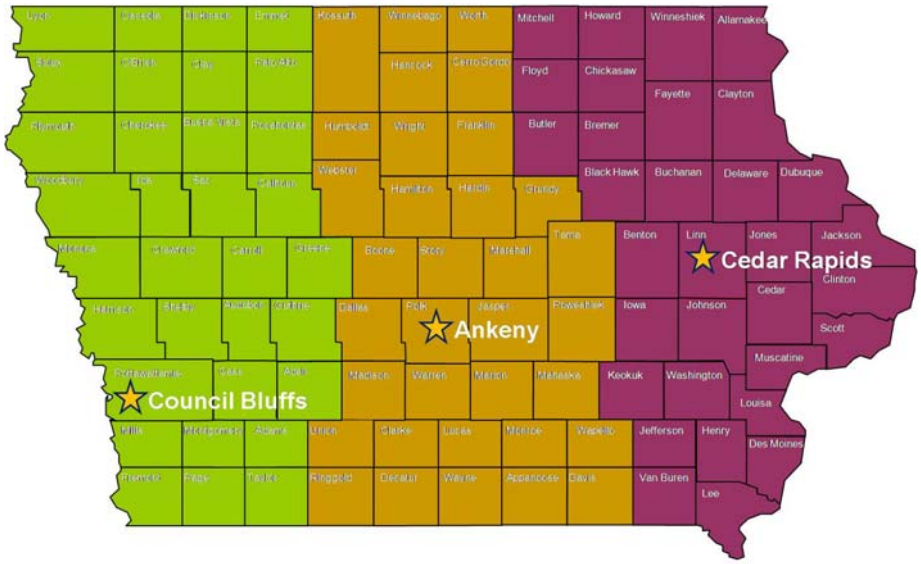
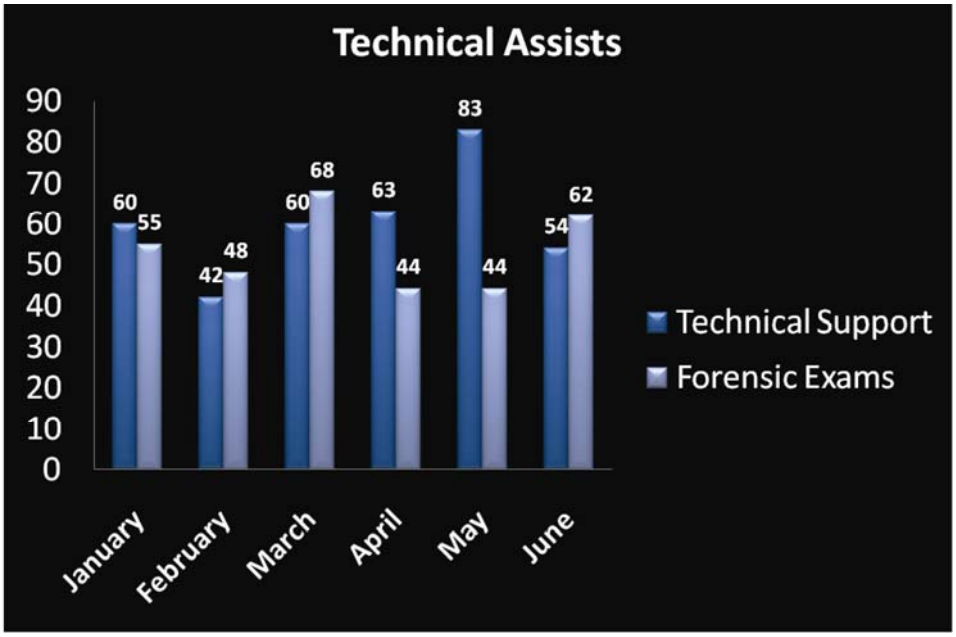


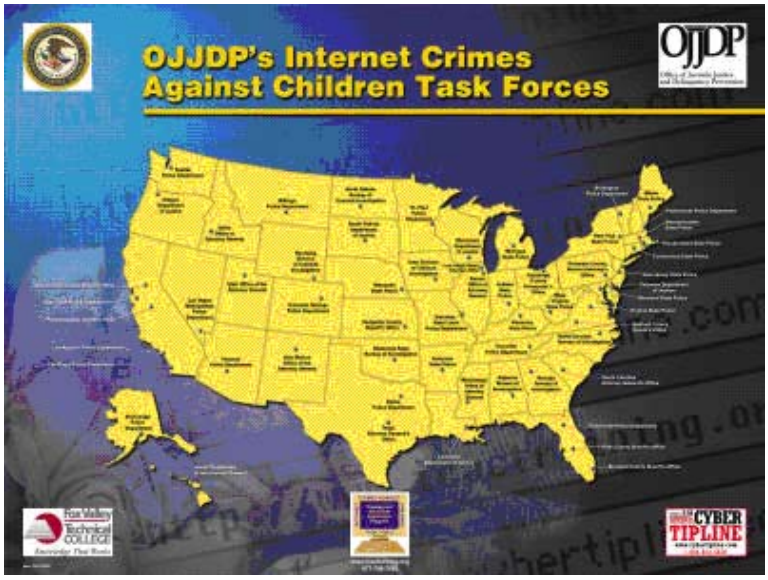
Figure 1: The bar graph below illustrates forensic exams completed and technical support provided by the Iowa Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force to other law enforcement agencies throughout Iowa during the semi-annual Federal reporting period (January 2010—June 2010).



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 enhance 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 sixty-one (61) 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 Iowa Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force has eighty-nine (89) federal, state, county and local partner affiliate agencies enhancing the overall impact of the Task Force program across the State of Iowa.

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

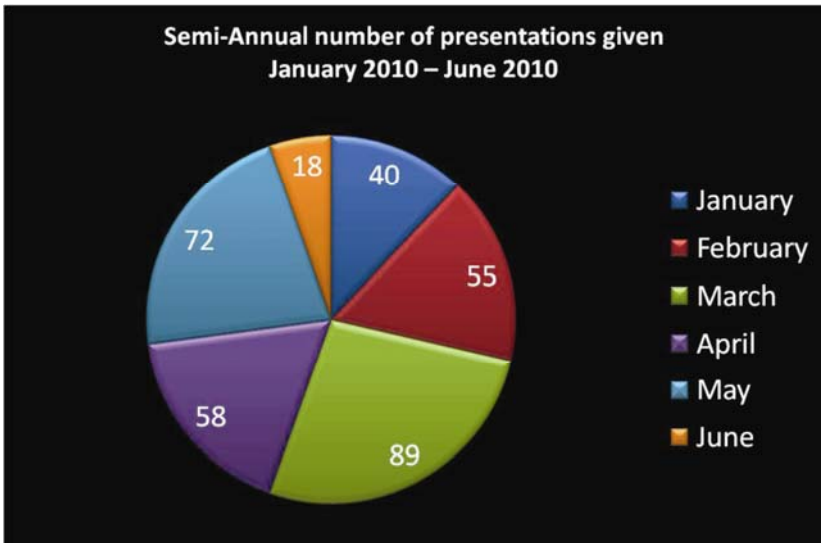
addition, the ICAC initiative establishes building partnerships through agency affiliation so to reduce child exploitation/victimization, both in the United States and internationally.

Community Outreach

Community Outreach continues to be a significant component of the Iowa ICAC Task Force. A total of 514 presentations were provided to a total of 31,108 people during fiscal year 2010. 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 June of 2010, the DCI unveiled a newly- designed Iowa Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force website, which incorporates significant public safety and public awareness resource material providing a tremendous resource to the public. Site visits to this newly-unveiled website resource were up 232% within the first month.

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.

Figure 2: This pie chart illustrates a semi annual number of presentations given. March, April, and May had the highest outcome and one could attribute a seasonal factor into these results during the semi-annual Federal reporting period (January 2010—June 2010).



Accomplishments

During fiscal year 2010, the Iowa ICAC Task Force made 27 arrests. During the same period, the Iowa ICAC Task Force executed 74 state search warrants and 20 federal search warrants. With the increase in the investigative capacity, there has been a significant increase in subpoena service. During fiscal year 2010, a total of 144 subpoenas have been served. There continues to be increasing contact with both United States Attorneys' Offices (Northern and Southern Districts of Iowa) in relation to the Project Safe Childhood Initiative.

During fiscal year 2010, the Iowa ICAC Task Force sponsored, hosted and facilitated specialized Macintosh forensic training for computer forensic examiners assigned to the Iowa ICAC Task Force. In addition, the Iowa ICAC Task Force, in collaboration with the National White Collar Crime Center, sponsored, hosted and facilitated a specialized "Fast Track" training series for cyber investigators assigned to the Iowa ICAC Task Force. Both of these training series were conducted in the State of Iowa resulting in a significant economic cost savings. As a direct derivative of these training sessions, the Iowa ICAC Task Force has increased associated capabilities and overall capacity. Specifically, the Iowa ICAC Task Force presently has the capabilities and capacity to conduct computer forensic examination/analysis associated with Macintosh computer systems.

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 2010, 5,160 missing person reports were filed in Iowa. Over the last five years, missing person reports in Iowa indicate a downward trend in the number of juveniles reported missing and an upward trend in the number of adults reported missing.

The Clearinghouse publishes a monthly bulletin which contains names of persons missing 30 days or longer, the originating law enforcement agency, the date of last contact and the incident type surrounding the disappearance. It also contains the names of those persons located within the previous month. The bulletin is posted on the Iowa Missing Person Information Clearinghouse website. http://www.iowaonline.state.ia.us/mpic/. A weekly public service announcement is also generated and posted to the website to provide updated information to the Missing Person Bulletin. In addition, the Clearinghouse is working with members of the Department of Public Safety, the Alzheimer's Association and others to develop the Iowa Endangered Persons Advisory (EPA), which rolled out in November 2010.

The Clearinghouse is also part of a team to help promote NamUs – the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System. NamUs offers a free, easily searchable, publicly accessible tool for investigation of missing and unidentified person cases nationwide. It is funded by the National Institute of Justice. The Iowa team has a representative from the Johnson County Medical Examiner's Office, the Polk County Medical Examiner's Office, a victims' advocacy group, a DNA criminalist from the DCI Criminalistics Laboratory and the Clearinghouse coordinator. www.namus.gov

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 4 Special Agent II's dedicated to enforcement of amusement device and social/charitable gaming laws throughout the state of Iowa. Rigorous enforcement of Iowa's gambling laws and regulations have been successful in maintaining the integrity of Iowa's gaming industry for the last 21 years. In fiscal year 2010 the authorized strength for the Gaming Operations Bureau remained steady at 122 sworn and non-sworn personnel. The Gaming Operations Bureau is made up of 64 Special Agent I's, 42 Special Agent II's , 7 Special Agents in Charge, 1 Assistant Director, 1 Intelligence Analyst, and 7 support staff.

DCI GAMING TRAINING CENTER: In 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 agents' investigative skills.

GAMING EXPANSION: In November, 2009, the Iowa Racing & Gaming Commission officially opened the door for gaming expansion in the state of Iowa. A total of four (4) applicants completed the rigorous DCI background investigation phase of the process. The four applicants were: Ingenus of Iowa, LLC / River Hills Riverboat Authority (Ottumwa); Lyon County Resort & Casino, LLC / Lyon County Riverboat Foundation; Signature Management Group of Iowa, LLC / Tama County; and Webster County Gaming, LLC / Heart of Iowa Foundation. During the months of January through April, 2010, 27 Special Agents conducted extensive business entity and individual background investigations. The findings of these investigations were presented to the Iowa Racing & Gaming Commission in Executive Session at the April, 2010 meeting. In May, 2010, the Iowa Racing & Gaming Commission voted to issue one (1) new casino license to Lyon County Resort & Casino, LLC / Lyon County Riverboat Foundation. Construction of the

new gaming facility began immediately, with a targeted completion date in June, 2011.

TRIBAL GAMING ENFORCEMENT: 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 Department of Inspections and Appeals (DIA). Three tribal casinos operate in Iowa as sovereign entities under the authority of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. However, at the beginning of fiscal year 2010 the Casino Omaha tribal casino closed its doors and did not reopen. The three tribal casinos with operations in Iowa 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) – Now CLOSED
- WinnaVegas – located near Sloan (Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska)

Due to a change in regulatory oversight by DIA, the Special Agent position assigned full-time to this endeavor was eliminated at the close of fiscal year 2010. Instead, the DCI Gaming Operations Bureau will respond as needed to requests for assistance by DIA regarding tribal gaming oversight in the state of Iowa.

AMUSEMENT DEVICE UNIT: This unit is comprised of 4 Special Agent II's who conduct criminal investigations in the areas of video lottery devices, amusements devices, lottery pull-tabs, and other legal forms of social and charitable gaming, to include raffles, carnival games and bingo. These special 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 information below designates the types of activities and investigations conducted by the Amusement Device Unit in fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010. It should be noted that there was a change in Iowa law (99B.10) at the beginning of fiscal year 2010 resulting in a $50 limit (previously a $5 limit) in merchandise allowed to be redeemed for amusement device tickets. Due to this legislative change, the number of devices and U.S. currency seized has decreased significantly during this fiscal year. Enforcement methods regarding amusement devices have also changed dramatically as it is much more difficult to detect criminal activity with the higher redemption limits in place.

	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2008
Number of devices inspected—routine	1,273	772	857
Number of devices inspected complaint	276	333	320
Number of other 99B complaints	17	31	34
Number of devices seized	6	48	46
Total U.S. Currency seized	$3,590.00	$15,734.34	$15,488.49

RIVERBOAT/PARI-MUTUEL ACTIVITIES AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS:

For the last two fiscal years, the DCI Gaming Bureau has been honored to have one of our pari-mutuel agents selected as a member of the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau's Big Event Team (BET). This elite team is responsible for conducting investigations and providing integrity searches prior to and during the annual Breeders Cup races. The experience gained by participating in the BET is invaluable and allows DCI Gaming Bureau agents to better protect the integrity of pari-mutuel gaming in the state of Iowa. Criminal investigations conducted at Iowa gaming venues include cheating at gambling games, underage gambling, assaults, theft, forgeries, identity theft, counterfeiting, warrant arrests, alcohol/controlled substance violations, and many others. The table below denotes the number and type of criminal investigations conducted by agents assigned to Iowa's 17 casinos.

Investigative Type	FY-2010
Public Intoxication/Disorderly Conduct	161
Theft/Burglary/Stolen Property/criminal Mischief/Robbery	150
Forgery	23
Trespassing	140
Warrant Arrests	121
Executive Clemency investigation	46
Possession/Delivery controlled Substance/Drug Paraphernalia	78
Assault (not sexual)	32
Sex Assault, Prostitution, Exploitation	13
OWI/Driving while Barred	39
Gambling under 21 years of age	14
Cheating	9
Money Laundering/Structuring	6
Internet Gambling	2
Death	1
Total:	**835**

RIVERBOAT/PARI-MUTUEL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS:

Special Agents are responsible for conducting background investigations on all applicants for gaming licenses in the state of Iowa. The extent of the background investigation is determined by the class of license the applicant holds. High level/ key personnel backgrounds and corporate background investigations require considerable time and resources and often involve travel throughout the United States as well as other countries. The graph at the right illustrates the number and type of background investigations conducted by Special Agents during this fiscal year.

Background Type	FY-2010
O – Non Gaming	3,911
C – Gaming low level	835
A – Gaming high level	86
D – Corporate/Company	18

Pari-Mutuel Racetrack / Casinos

The Division of Criminal Investigation is authorized by Iowa Code section 99D.14 (2) to provide a staff of 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 authorized by Iowa Code Section 99F.10(4) to provide a staff of 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 Belle—Sioux City
- Catfish Bend—Burlington
- Diamond Jo—Dubuque
- Diamond Jo Worth—Northwood
- Harrah's—Council Bluffs
- Isle of Capri—Bettendorf
- Lady Luck—Marquette
- Rhythm City—Davenport
- Riverside Casino and Golf Resort—Riverside
- Terrible's Lakeside Casino—Osceola
- Wild Rose—Clinton
- Wild Rose—Emmetsburg

Division of Narcotics Enforcement

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

Director Kevin Frampton

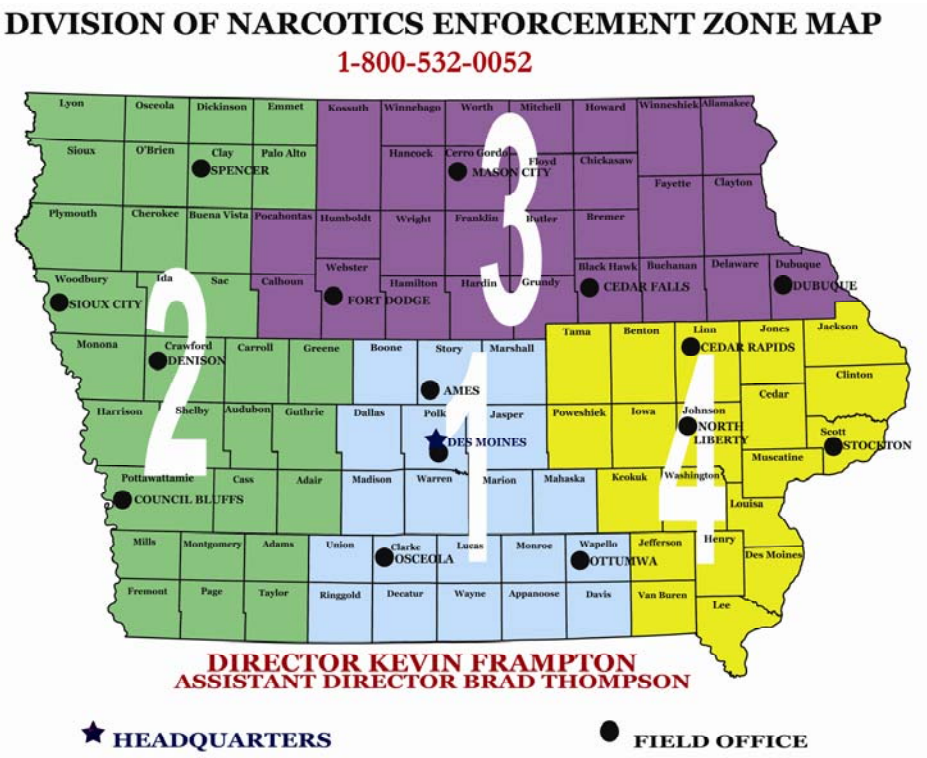
Kevin started his law enforcement career with the Department of Public Safety in 1978 when he was first assigned to the Capitol Police Division. In 1980, Kevin was promoted to Trooper with the Iowa State Patrol Division where he had assignments in the Cedar Rapids area as well as the Des Moines area. While assigned to the State Patrol he was a member of the tactical response team, a 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 became Director of the DNE in 2008.

Kevin is a 1978 graduate of Central Missouri State University with a BS in Criminal Justice Administration. Kevin is also a 2006 graduate of the Certified Public Management Program at Drake University and a 2008 graduate of the Leadership Iowa program. In 2009, Kevin graduated from Drake University with a Master's of Public Administration. Kevin is the Chair on the Midwest HIDTA (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area) fiscal planning committee and the Vice Chair on the Midwest HIDTA Executive Board. Kevin is also the Vice Chair of the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS) Coordinating Committee.

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement has 47 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.
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, ICE methamphetamine, powder and crack cocaine, and marijuana trafficking, there has also been an emerging threat with pharmaceuticals. During fiscal year 2010, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of heroin increased 364%, from 44.3 grams in fiscal year 2009 to 205.4 grams in fiscal year 2010; seizures of marijuana increased 36%, from 20,853.32 ounces in fiscal year 2009 to 28,305 ounces in fiscal year 2010; seizures of marijuana plants also increased 428%, from 719 in fiscal year 2009 to 3,797 in fiscal year 2010; seizures of methamphetamine increased 34%, from 28,222.7 grams in fiscal year 2009 to 37,869.61 grams in fiscal year 2010; and seizures of pharmaceuticals increased 118%, from 1,162 dosage units in fiscal year 2009 to 2,533 dosage units in fiscal year 2010.

Seizures Fiscal Year 2010

Cocaine	6,265.6 grams
Crack Cocaine	583.2 grams
Heroin	205.4 grams
Marijuana	28,305.0 ounces
Marijuana Plants	3,797
Methamphetamine	37,869.61 grams
ICE	1,504.1 grams
Pseudoephedrine	4.2 grams + 520 du
Ecstasy	279 du
Pharmaceuticals	2,533.25 du
Rifles	66
Shotguns	76
Handguns	50
Vehicles	47
Cash	$736,997.00

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	92
2010*	65

***As of June 30, 2010**

(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, 72 in 2008 and 92 in 2009. As of June 30, 2010, the DNE has responded to 65 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 2010, 77 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 2010 fiscal year, approximately 3,797 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 five Midwestern states to combat the growing methamphetamine epidemic. During fiscal year 1999, North Dakota joined the Midwest HIDTA.

The Midwest HIDTA promotes a comprehensive, cooperative strategy by law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels to address the problem of methamphetamine and other controlled substances. Iowa's HIDTA enforcement initiative is to measurably reduce the amount of controlled substances 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 Fiscal Planning 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, and the Department of Public Safety Intelligence

Bureau. During fiscal year 2010, monies appropriated to the DNE maintained five Special Agent positions and one support personnel.

Also during the 2010 fiscal year, through supplemental funding, Midwest HIDTA expanded its focus to include Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE). The six Midwest HIDTA states received funding to enhance their highway enforcement efforts through coordinated training, enforcement operations, and the collection and dissemination of information. Special Agents in the Division of Narcotics Enforcement assist in interdiction efforts with the Iowa State Patrol by conducting follow-up investigations.

Training

In addition to conducting investigations during fiscal year 2010, 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 1,080 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 eleven (11) clandestine lab awareness training programs to nearly 288 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 195 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 1033 Program (counter-drug military equipment). 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. Hoye

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

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

Colonel Hoye's Strategic Goals

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

Iowa State Patrol Overview

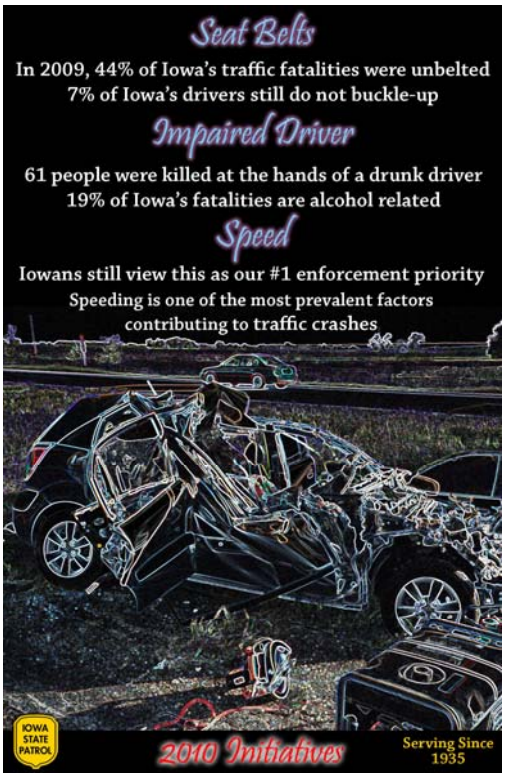
As Iowa's traffic enforcement agency, the Iowa State Patrol is responsible for providing law enforcement services to rural areas of the state as well as traffic

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

In addition, 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

Each year Colonel Hoye has served as Chief, he has introduced an Enforcement Initiative poster to emphasize the importance of the three major areas of enforcement. Gaining motorist compliance in these three areas will continue to have the greatest impact on traffic safety.



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

The posters are printed and distributed to each District Office in Iowa. Colonel Hoye also takes an opportunity to speak at each District Office outlining his vision for the Patrol and asking each Patrol member for an increased focus on each of the three initiatives.

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 provide 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.

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

Technology Services— 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, one 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 are standard equipment in an Iowa State Patrol squad car

Two major initiatives were undertaken in fiscal year 2010 in technology services to enhance the Iowa State Patrol's operation.

New scheduling software was put in place that enables the Iowa State Patrol schedule

to be updated and monitored through a web based application. Sorting and filtering features allow communication specialists and commanders to quickly retrieve information for emergency response and assignment purposes.

In addition, the Department implemented a new records management system known as CDERS. Previously, each of the six Iowa State Patrol Communication Centers maintained a separate Radio Log using Microsoft Access. The data contained within these logs was not accessible from a central source. Moving the radio log function into CDERS created a central repository for all communications log data.

Citation accountability function was also added to CDERS. The function allows personnel at Fleet and Supply to record numerical ranges of paper uniform citations. As these citation books are issued to Troopers, the transactions are recorded into the accountability function within CDERS with each issued ticket also being entered into the database.

Safety Education—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 a 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

Trooper Bear interacts with Iowa State Fair Visitors

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

In fiscal year 2010, Iowa State Patrol Safety Education Officers presented safety material to nearly every driver education course in the state of Iowa. Driver 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 drivers or passengers get into a motor vehicle.
- 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 driver education presentations 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. During fiscal year 2010, the six (6) communications centers handled:

- 267,823 telephone (landline & wireless) calls for service and/or emergencies
- 2,282,815 radio transmissions
- 3,507,847 teletype messages 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 63 employees including the Communications Officer (Captain), an Assistant Communications Officer (Lieutenant), three (3) Regional Center Managers, Communications Specialists, a Chief Engineer, Engineer and Communications Technicians and Secretary.

Along with "dispatching" responsibilities, the Communication 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 Departments. The State Patrol Communication centers in Des Moines and Cedar Rapids are the primary and back-up location for activation and de-activation of all AMBER Alerts in Iowa.

State Patrol Communications utilize a logging system, which enables Communication Specialists to enter call 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 and the location they are calling from. The Iowa State Patrol just recently added automotive vehicle location (AVL) technology that shows the location of a State Patrol unit location and displays the information on a Google Map. The new technology will allow Communication in a real time format and allow for silent types of correspondence. The new mapping capability will add a new dimension by enhancing the safety of our troopers and those they serve.

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. This includes engineering design, specifications and implementation of all communications and electronic equipment. APCO Frequency coordination is conducted by this office and they are also responsible for the quarterly inspections of all remote 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 2010 included:

- Completed rifle purchases and all were issued
- Issued 57 new squad cars
- Vehicle turn in mileage was increased to 108,000 miles
- New ballistic vests were issued to all members of the Patrol
- 362 Portable Breath test devices were purchased with funds from the Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau

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.

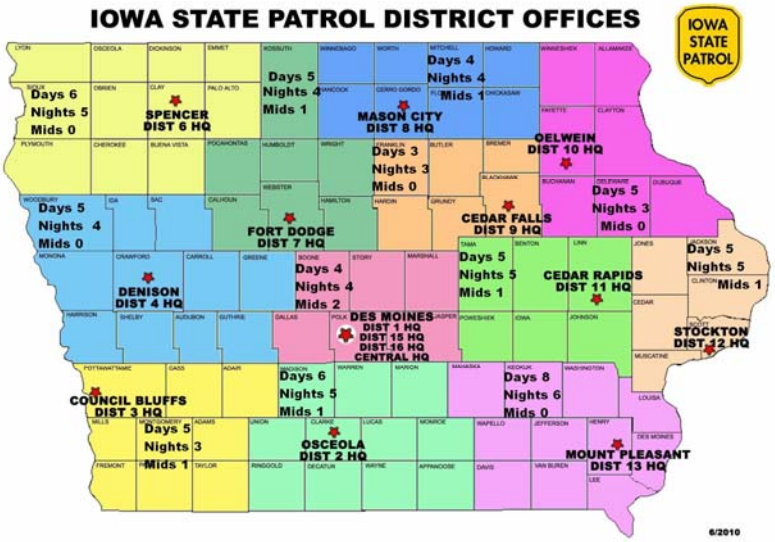
- Coordinating the Department's CALEA accreditation and grant management programs.
- Overseeing and maintaining the Iowa State Patrol's vertical infrastructure which include office equipment, specialty vehicles, district facilities and communication centers with major upgrades occurring in fiscal year 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.

Two Iowa State Patrol Offices were closed in fiscal year 2010 and District borders were re-drawn to absorb the extra counties. Annual savings of $150,000 will be made each year by not filling vacant administrative positions, along with $250,000 in facility costs.

The map depicts the newly drawn lines and average staffing levels in each of the Districts.

Executive Order 19 that was issued in October 2009, required the Iowa State Patrol cut 10% from its general fund budget. Since 80% of the Patrol's budget is dedicated to salaries, these reductions meant layoffs were nearly unavoidable.



Due to the Iowa State Patrol's strong enforcement programs and positive relationships with federal partners, this layoff was temporarily avoided. Four grants with the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) were cancelled and one other grant was re-written and expanded to include funds from the cancelled grants. The result was a onetime shift of $4.6 million dollars in funding from overtime and equipment to salaries that saved 46 troopers from being laid off. This financial provision eliminated all federal overtime money in the Iowa State Patrol for enforcement initiatives directed at alcohol, seatbelt and speed enforcement.

Alcohol and Seatbelt Safety Team (ASSET) Formed

Forty-six (46) of the Iowa State Patrol's least senior members who were funded through the federal monies were formed into the Alcohol and Seatbelt Safety Enforcement Team (ASSET). The ASSET pilot project already has illustrated the value of problem-oriented policing:

- A majority of Iowa traffic fatalities and injuries occurred in 22 of 99 counties and ASSET team members were asked to focus their enforcement in these areas.
- Specific locations and times were identified and targeted as the highest-risk areas needing enforcement.

Evaluation of the results from the pilot project illustrate the value of targeted enforcement:

- Polk County is ranked #1 in Iowa's top 22 deadliest counties. Targeted enforcement in Polk County resulted in a 21% reduction in fatalities in 2009, compared to the same periods throughout 2006-2008.
- Overall, Iowa achieved a record low 372 traffic fatalities in 2009 versus 412 in 2008.
- 90% of statewide declines in fatalities in 2009 were seen in the top seven counties targeted by the ASSET initiative in central Iowa.

Fiscal Year 2010 Enforcement Quick Facts

As evidenced by the enforcement summary chart, overall speed and seatbelt enforcement dropped during fiscal year 2010. This was due in large part to 7,626 fewer duty shifts in fiscal year 2010 versus fiscal year 2009, or a reduction of 53,268 fewer duty hours. Individual productivity among the troopers remains high but continued reduction in overtime and staffing levels on all shifts has become a critical problem.

	Speed Cits	Speed Memos	Seatbelt Cits	Seatbelt Memos	Child seat Cits	Child seat Memos	OWI Arrests
FY 2009	91,783	67,571	25,486	2,360	1,429	258	2,272
FY 2010	84,917	66,330	20,799	1,957	1,291	230	2,224
Difference	6,866	1,241	4,687	403	138	28	48
% Change 2009-2010	**-7%**	**-2%**	**-18%**	**-17%**	**-10%**	**-11%**	**-2%**

	Day Shifts	Night Shifts	Midnight Shifts	Total Shifts
FY 2009	53,611	27,401	7,188	88,200
FY 2010	50,808	24,380	5,386	80,574
Difference	2,803	3,021	1,802	7,626
% Change 2009-2010	**-5%**	**-11%**	**-25%**	**-9%**

IOWA TRAFFIC FATALITY PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Speed Enforcement

- Speed was a primary factor in 10% of Iowa's fatalities in 2009.
- The emphasis on speed enforcement has been a key element in the continued decline in the fatality rate in Iowa. The causation factor of "speed" in fatality collisions has been in a steady decline in the past five years.

Seatbelt/Child-seat Enforcement

- Figures for 2009 show 150 unbelted individuals were killed in Iowa traffic crashes, which represented 40% of the 372 Iowa motorists killed in traffic collisions. Many of these victims could have survived had they been wearing a seatbelt.
- During 2009, six children under the age of 11 were killed in traffic collisions.

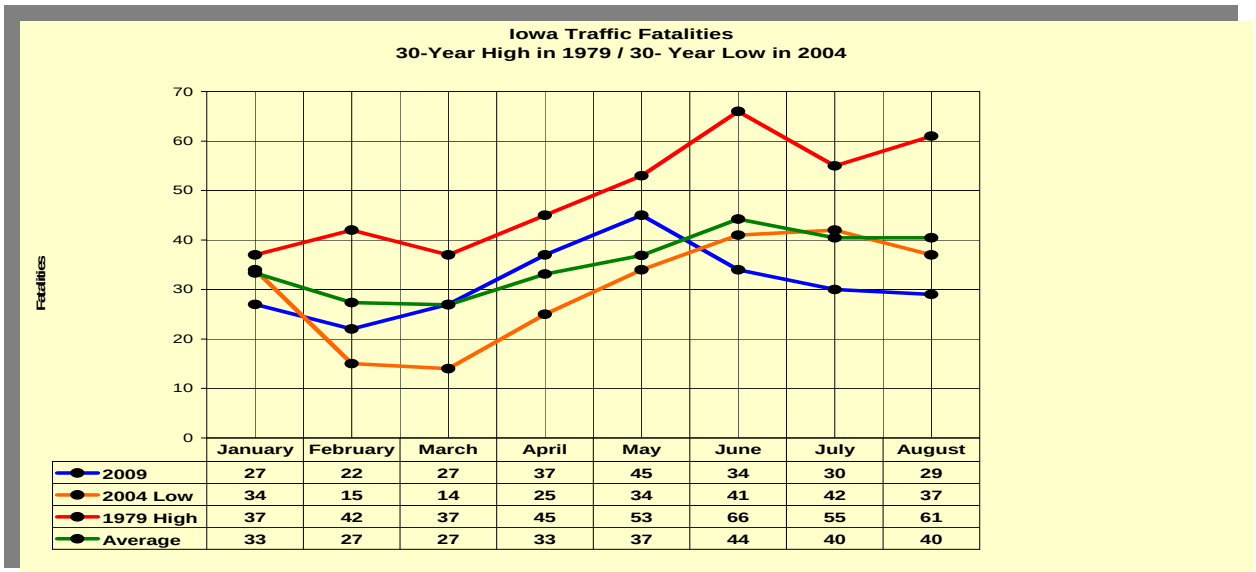
Alcohol Enforcement

- Alcohol is the leading cause of fatal traffic collisions by an overwhelming margin here in Iowa.
- 23% of Iowa's traffic fatalities were alcohol related in 2009.
- Drivers 16-25 years of age represent only 16% of all licensed drivers in Iowa, but they comprise over 30% of all drinking drivers who were involved in fatal crashes between 1998 and 2008.

JUNE 2010 SAFE SATURDAYS

Historically, Saturday nights in June have proven to be some of the deadliest nights for Iowa motorists. The Safe Saturday program was started in 2009 to reduce the number of alcohol-related collisions and contributed to a dramatic 25% reduction in traffic fatalities in its first year of operation. A continuation of the heavy emphasis on weekend alcohol enforcement reversed the fatality rate trend depicted by the blue line in the graph to a sixty-three year record low in 2009.

Safe Saturdays Projects were once again conducted during the month of June 2010 using the "Lesson's Learned" approach from the 2009 program. There were two key areas that contributed to the overwhelming success in 2009:



	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
2009	27	22	27	37	45	34	30	29
2004 Low	34	15	14	25	34	41	42	37
1979 High	37	42	37	45	53	66	55	61
Average	33	27	27	33	37	44	40	40

- The enforcement data suggested that the majority of the traffic stops that occurred on Saturdays in June were for minor offenses in which written warnings were issued. Regardless of the reason for the traffic stop, the motoring public in Iowa saw red and blue emergency lights flashing everywhere. Highly visible enforcement reinforced the message for all motorists to drive safely, thus reducing the incidence of collisions.
- Effective use of the media for this enforcement project served two purposes:
    - It reinforced the belief among Iowans that law enforcement is committed to making Iowa communities safer.
    - It prevented inappropriate motorist behavior from occurring. Everyone from the local radio personality to the local bar tender communicated the message "the cops are going to be out in force this weekend."

There were two major differences in this year's Safe Saturdays program from the program conducted in 2009:

- All personnel were mandated to participate in the project in 2009 using GTSB overtime funding.
- In response to the mandated 10% state budget cuts, federal overtime funding through GTSB/NHTSA was converted to pay the full time salaries of 46 members of the Iowa State Patrol. In addition, in previous years the Iowa State Patrol was able to pay 20 hours of overtime per quarter. Budget constraints eliminated all overtime for enforcement programs like June Safe Saturday enforcement. The absence of overtime greatly reduced the number of personnel available to work the project in fiscal year 2010.
- The continued decline in the available manpower within the Iowa State Patrol also accounted for major reductions in hours in this year's Safe Saturday Projects. With no new academy hires and continued employee retirements and separation, sworn staffing levels within the Iowa State Patrol are in a continual decline with little hope of improvement within the current budget year.

The figures below represent a 17% reduction in the hours worked on 2010 Saturday night enforcement over 2009 levels and a 10% reduction from 2008 levels. In both 2008 and 2009, overtime was widely available.

2010					
	06/05/2010	06/12/2010	06/19/2010	06/26/2010	
Area A	404.9	258.3	338.8	225.8	
Area B	297.2	306.7	203.5	321	
Area C	292.6	371.9	252.2	326	
Area D	289	305.7	314.3	374	
Area E	132	142.1	172	106.5	
	1415.7	**1384.7**	**1280.8**	**1353.3**	**5434.5**

2009					
	06/06/2009	06/13/2009	06/20/2009	06/27/2009	
Area A	498.1	290.8	444.8	354	
Area B	335.6	438.8	368.7	214.3	
Area C	411.5	379	331	272.7	
Area D	418.8	341.1	287	422.9	
Area E	325.3	183	157.5	112.2	
	1989.3	**1632.7**	**1589**	**1376.1**	**6587.1**

2008					
	06/07/2008	06/14/2008	06/21/2008	06/28/2008	
Area A	291.8	280.4	430.9	205.5	
Area B	254	402.1	487.5	280.5	
Area C	391.5	297.9	407.7	271.3	
Area D	300	434.2	409.5	285.8	
Area E	135.5	191.4	111	122.4	
	1372.8	**1606**	**1846.6**	**1165.5**	**5990.9**

Despite the decrease in the amount of enforcement hours the Iowa State Patrol was able to dedicate to the project, the enforcement results continue to reflect the commitment Iowa State Troopers have towards the goal of reducing the number of deaths on Iowa roadways.

- Speed citations issued on Saturdays increased 44% over previous three year averages
- OWI arrests on Saturdays increased 56% over previous three year averages
- Seatbelt citations issued on Saturdays increased 44% over previous three year averages
- Total traffic citations on Saturdays increased 32% over previous three year averages
- Total faulty equipment and other traffic warnings written on Saturdays increased 39% over previous three year averages
- Total traffic contacts on Saturdays increased 38% over previous three year averages

A specific breakdown of the major enforcement categories from Saturdays during the month of June 2006-2008 versus June 2010 is reflected in the chart below:

2006 – 2010 June Saturday Totals

	2006	2007	2008	3 Year Average	2010	% change
OWI Arrest	47	43	45	45	**70**	**56%**
Seatbelt Citation	195	286	273	251	**290**	**15%**
Speed Citation	800	971	880	884	**1,274**	**44%**
Child Res Cit	21	29	35	28	**28**	**0%**
Total Traffic Cit	1,647	2,236	1,878	1,920	**2,529**	**32%**
Total Non Traffic Cit	56	68	36	53	**90**	**69%**
Total Faulty/Memos	1,885	2,658	1,999	2181	**3,038**	**39%**
Total Contacts	3,588	4,962	3,913	4,154	**5,727**	**38%**

(Years 2006-2008 reflect total Saturday enforcement prior to the implementation of the Safe Saturday program in 2009. The average of the 2006-2008 enforcement totals was used to compute the 2010 percentage increases.)

It was acknowledged going into the 2010 Safe Saturday enforcement project that with the decrease in the number of hours that could be dedicated to the program, enforcement levels that were achieved in 2009 would also decrease.

Iowa State Patrol personnel were reminded that the primary objective of the program was to save lives through the reduction of collisions in June. This objective could be accomplished if each member stepped up with high visibility enforcement efforts that targeted speed, seatbelt and alcohol violations. All indications point to the fact that this objective was achieved!

Iowa State Patrol Criminal Interdiction Team—Although criminal interdiction has traditionally been a part of the Iowa State Patrol's daily operations, two Criminal Interdiction Teams (CIT) comprised of Iowa State Troopers have distinguished themselves as experts in this area. CIT's were established in 2008. The team's focus is detecting and intercepting criminal activity on Iowa's interstates. Members of these teams have received specialized training to assist them in the detection of motorists who are involved in criminal activities.

In addition, the Iowa State Patrol Canine Unit has been heavily involved with the teams' operations, and has proven to be a valuable asset in detecting illegal narcotics. The teams have also worked closely with federal and state narcotics officials and have posted very impressive statistics since their inception.

The results of the teams' activities in fiscal year 2010 included 52 significant seizures. These seizures amounted to nearly $15 million dollars worth of narcotics removed from Iowa roadways. In addition, over $4 million dollars of illegal criminal activity proceeds were seized.

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 fiscal year 2010, the Iowa State Patrol Tactical units were deployed 41 times. Among those raids was a cooperative effort with Federal Agents to shut down a dog fighting ring in central Iowa.

On July 8, 2009, the ASPCA participated in a multi-state dog fighting raid, the largest federal crackdown on dog-fighting in U.S. history, resulting in the rescue of over 400 dogs, most of which were pit bulls. The eight-state raid, launched by federal agencies spanned Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Nebraska and Mississippi, and resulted in a total of 26 arrests.

Iowa State Patrol Crisis Negotiators—Significant equipment improvements and advanced training that occurred in the Crisis Negotiation Unit during Fiscal Year 2010 paid huge dividends. All members of the team attended Basic Crisis Negotiation Training in the fall of 2009 and the results of this team's hard work and commitment were immediately tested in 2010 in several high profile negotiations that ended peaceably.

Since January 1, 2010, ISP Negotiators were called out nine times in seven months:

- Six incidents involved the actual use of ISP Negotiators in an attempt to negotiate with a living subject.
- Two incidents involved negotiators being on site in a stand-by/support status.
- One incident the subject committed suicide before negotiations could be established.

Additional statistics:

- One incident involved two victims being shot/injured by a barricaded subject.
- Two incidents involved actual hostages taken which were released without injury.
- Three incidents involved the hostage taker/barricaded subject surrendering as a direct result of ISP negotiations.
- One incident the negotiation team was instrumental in the tactical arrest of the subject and subsequent rescue of the hostage (three year old child).
- Two incidents involved the use and/or deployment of the audio/video throw phone system.
- Five incidents involved the negotiator using a cellular phone to negotiate.
- One incident the subject refused to respond to ISP Negotiators and a tactical entry was necessary.

Obviously, not every situation can be resolved through negotiation, but having personnel who are well trained and able to establish a dialog with individuals who are in the midst of a crisis can potentially avert death and injury to not only the suspect, but to other team members who may eventually have to take the individual into custody by force.

NOTABLE EVENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 2010

During fiscal year 2010 there were numerous challenges that presented themselves to the Iowa State Patrol. Despite severe budget reductions that prevented hiring additional personnel, the Iowa State Patrol continues to provide a high level of dedication and professionalism to every mission they are assigned.

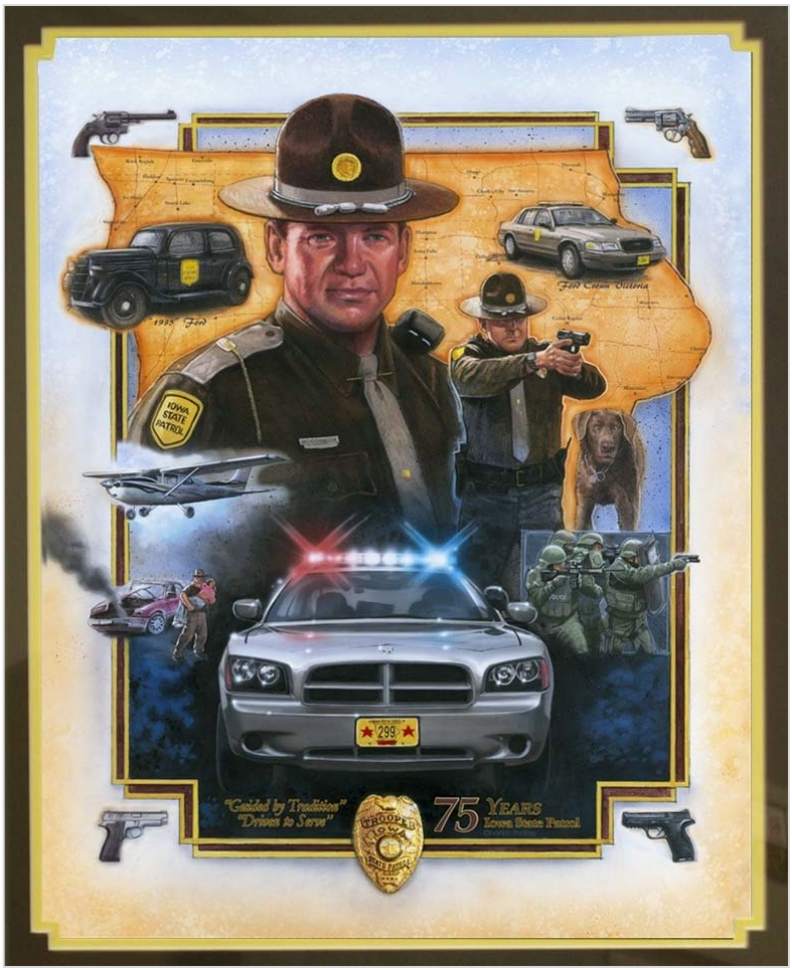
- In September 2009, representatives from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) contacted the Iowa State Patrol requesting security assistance with the closing of seven Vantus Banks in Iowa. With minimal time to prepare, the Iowa State Patrol was able to staff each location with 24-hour security that lasted for five consecutive days. All personnel used in this operation had been on regular days off and were paid overtime by FDIC.
- During numerous winter storms that occurred in fiscal year 2010, the Iowa State Patrol worked in close cooperation with the Iowa Department of Transportation in the rescue of motorists who found themselves stranded in dangerous winter conditions. The storms resulted in Interstate closures

on several occasions and in each instance, the Iowa State Patrol was on hand to assist in every aspect of the operation from the State Emergency Operation Center to staffing the closure points. Risks were high and several Patrol vehicles were struck while trying to assist those in need.

Since the Iowa State Patrol's beginning in 1935, the mission of our organization has always been a noble one—to preserve lives, rights and property through Courtesy, Service and Protection. This has been the foundation upon which we have built 75 years of rich history.

Iowan's have witnessed first-hand the dedication and professionalism instilled within each sworn member. Whether it is restoring order after a community disaster or taking time to go the extra mile with someone who just experienced a heart wrenching tragedy.

Iowa State Troopers have always been willing to make a difference in the lives of people who call Iowa home. As always, we remain accountable to those we have sworn to serve and protect. In doing so, our long standing tradition of dedicated and professional service to the citizens of Iowa is assured for generations to come.



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
- Arson and Explosives Bureau
- State Building Code Bureau/Electrical Inspection Section
- Fire Service Training Bureau

Presently the Division has 28 sworn officers and 50 civilian employees. State Fire Marshal website: http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/index.shtml

Director Ray Reynolds

Ray Reynolds currently serves as the Director of the State Fire Marshal Division. Ray seeks to raise awareness of a state-wide fire prevention message as he serves as the State Fire Marshal for Iowa.

Ray began his law enforcement service as a reserve deputy sheriff in 1987 and became a full-time municipal police officer in 1988. He has been a member of the fire service since 1986 and holds certifications as a Firefighter II, paramedic, bomb technician, hazardous materials technician, certified fire investigator, and numerous other specialties. Ray works part time as a paramedic/firefighter for the Indianola Fire Department and has served on five different fire departments in the last 20 years.

Ray joined the State Fire Marshal Division in 1996 and was detailed to the State of Iowa Intelligence Fusion Center in 2006, where he was assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF). He completed the LEIN School in 2007, and has

assisted with LEIN Schools since that time.

During the last two years, Ray has received extensive specialized training in terrorism, intelligence, informants, and other topics, and he has headed up two major cases within the JTTF during his tenure at the Des Moines FBI Office. He previously served as a Special Agent in Charge—State Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (LEIN) Coordinator, with the Iowa Department of Public Safety until being promoted to the position of Director.

Ray is a 22 year veteran with the Iowa Army National Guard serving in Iraq from 2003 to 2004 and retired as Sergeant First Class E7 with an Honorable Discharge.

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Citizens of Iowa:

The State Fire Marshal Division has faced some significant challenges during the current economic times. A budget reduction has caused our office to have to cut or lose several positions. In the midst of these economic times, we continue to provide quality service in the four bureaus that make up the State Fire Marshal Division.

This year, our Arson and Explosives Bureau faced three major high profile arson cases. While this does not represent the total number of arson investigations covered, it does have an impact on resources when multiple Special Agents are involved to bring a successful resolution and arrest to an arson case. An arsonist is estimated to complete 30 arson fires before ever being prosecuted. The State Fire Marshal Division has launched our Arson Award program and created public posters to discourage arson in our state. The investigation staff are certified fire investigators and are relentless in the pursuit of arsonists in this state.

The Fire Service Training Bureau has conducted many certification courses as minimum training standards have gone into effect July 1, 2010. Making our firefighters better trained will keep them safe. Development of better trained fire officers is needed to assure calm leadership in times of changing fire environments. Our goal is for every Iowa firefighter to be trained at the Firefighter I level.

In order to combat the highest fire risks, our Fire Prevention Bureau will need to focus efforts at preventing fires in occupancies where people sleep. One could legitimately argue fires are not occurring in other occupancies because we conduct inspections. Fire data shows us residences are being built to withstand heavy loads, the lightweight construction of today will pose a significant hazard to firefighters in

the future. We have seen a 35% increase of firefighter deaths nationwide in residences built of lightweight construction. The State Fire Marshal Division will aggressively monitor this trend to assure our firefighters have every safety advantage when fighting a fire.

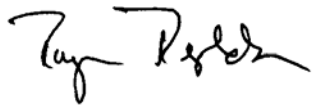
The Electrical Licensing and Inspection section has licensed over 18,000 electricians and conducted over 28,000 inspections of electrical installations. The safety of electrical installations has improved in this state as a result of this section's work. While some are skeptical of the program, we see tremendous value in having trained electricians doing work throughout Iowa.

In this report, you will see positive news that our fire deaths for 2010 are down to a 100 year low as we approach the final quarter of 2010. Aggressive campaigns involving smoke detection and sprinklers working in concert are responsible for getting "our fire prevention message" out to the public. Since March 19, 2010, there have been 106 lives saved by working smoke detectors (statistics current as of September 22, 2010). It is interesting that 106 human lives have been saved because of a two-dollar 9-volt battery being placed in a smoke detector. That equates to more than one life saved every two days in Iowa. By tracking our successes, we have a better understanding of fires and what it takes to save lives.

Disappointing is the fact that over 100 children are admitted to our state's burn unit for thermal injuries. Our most precious, continue to be the most susceptible to the ravaging effects from fire. Children and the elderly are most at risk from dying in a fire. At the time of this report 33% of our fire fatalities were children under the age of eight. It doesn't have to be this way. Join our team and promote fires safe living.

In 2011, the State Fire Marshal Division will celebrate our 100 year anniversary. I challenge you to get involved in fire safety. We will saturate the airways with messages of smoke detections, sprinklers and saving lives. I know 106 people that would agree with me.

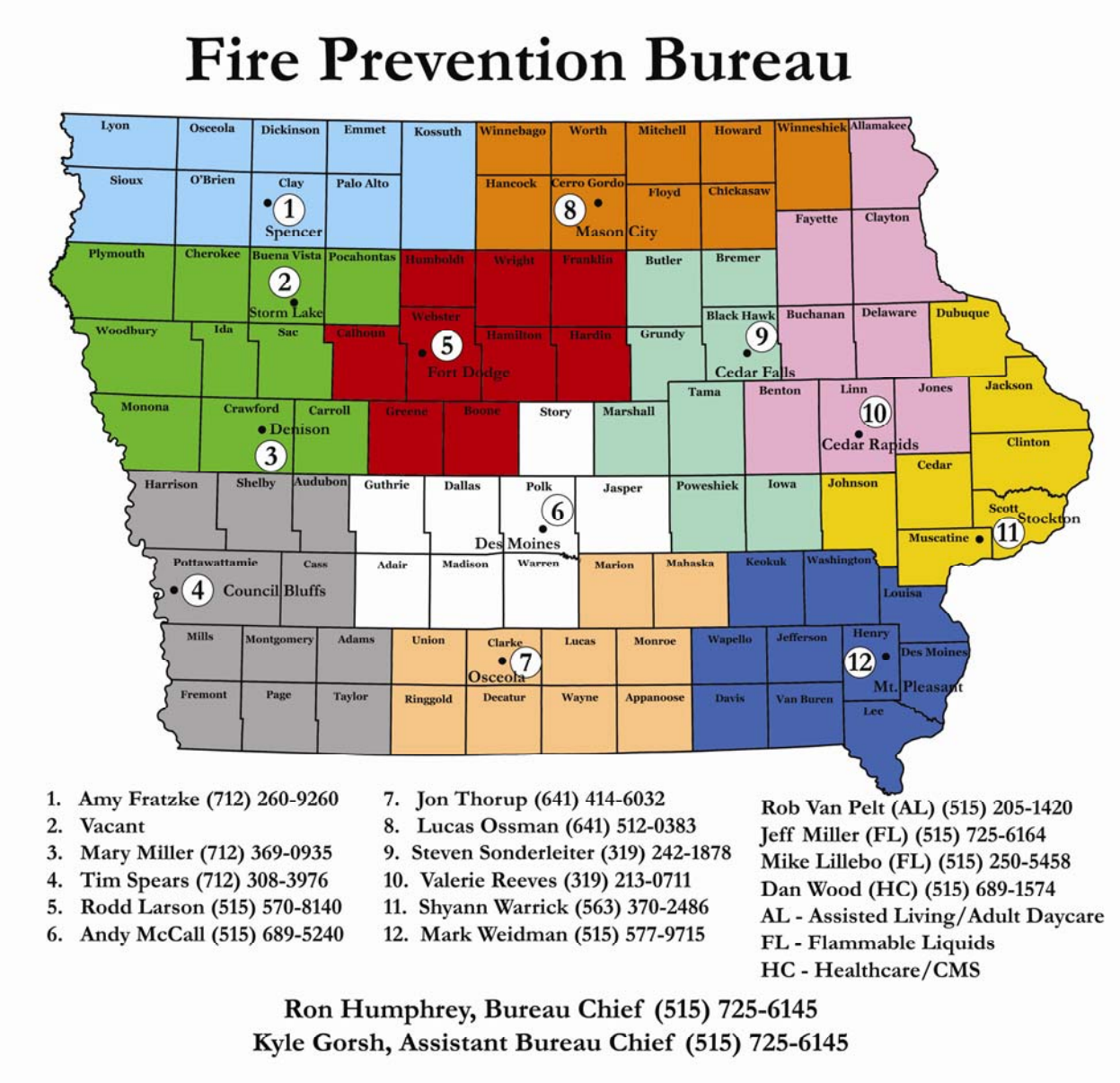
Respectfully,



Ray Reynolds
State Fire Marshal
Iowa Department of Public Safety

FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

The Fire Prevention Bureau consists of two flammable liquid inspectors, one assisted living inspector, 13 field inspectors and two supervisors.



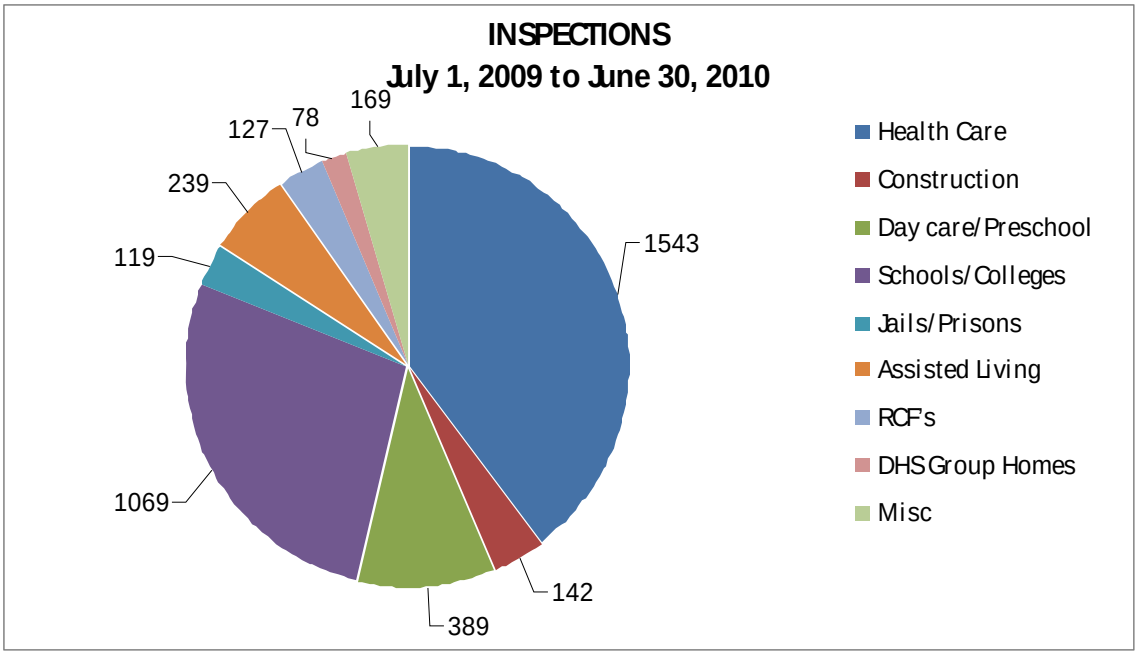
The 2009 edition of the International Fire Code was adopted as the State fire code and took effect in January 2010. The state fire code applies to all buildings in the State except facilities that are enrolled in the Medicare/Medicaid Program. These facilities are under the federal rules which have adopted 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 3,875 inspections were conducted for fiscal year 2010. Listed in the graph below are the major inspections conducted.



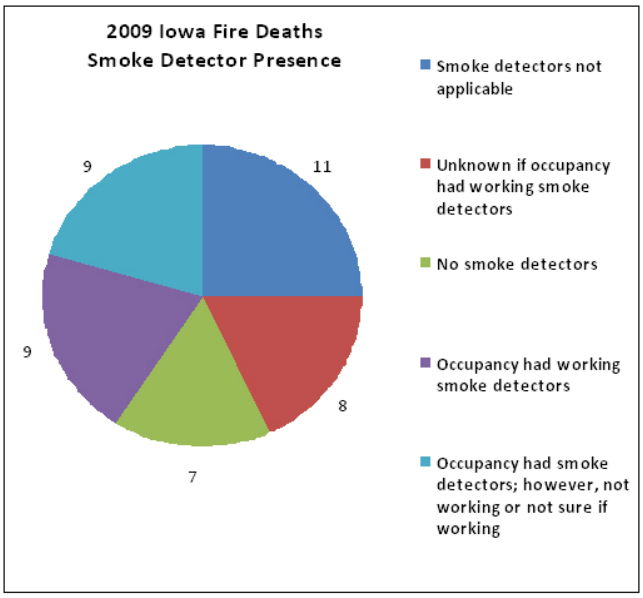
Flammable Liquids

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 inspector's duties also include reviewing plans on all new or replacement installations of aboveground storage tanks, and liquid propane containers.

In addition, 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/inspection/flammable/index.shtml.

Fire Deaths

Fire related incidents killed 46 civilians in calendar year 2009. Out of the 46 deaths, nine 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. Each agent of the Arson and Explosives Bureau is required to complete training to be certified as a bomb technician through the FBI Hazardous Devices School at Huntsville, Alabama. 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 provide direction for safe and proper response 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.

The State Fire Marshal Division Arson and Explosives Bureau received a grant from the 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 Bureau also received a Federal Homeland Security grant to purchase the first explosive robot in Iowa. The robot allows Bomb Technicians to remotely render explosive and suspicious devices safe.

The Bureau has one K-9 located in Council Bluffs that is used for accelerant detection. This K-9 has been utilized in many fire investigations and is available to assist any fire department or law enforcement agency with scene analysis.

Three Hundred Forty investigations were conducted during calendar year 2009. This included 250 fires that were investigated. Of those fires 68 were determined to be the result of arson, 81 were accidental and the cause of 101 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 Fire Marshal Division resulted in 46 arson arrests and five arson cases resolved. Total investigations for calendar year 2009 resulted in a dollar loss of $41,183,800. Website: http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/arson/index.shtml.

Building Code Bureau

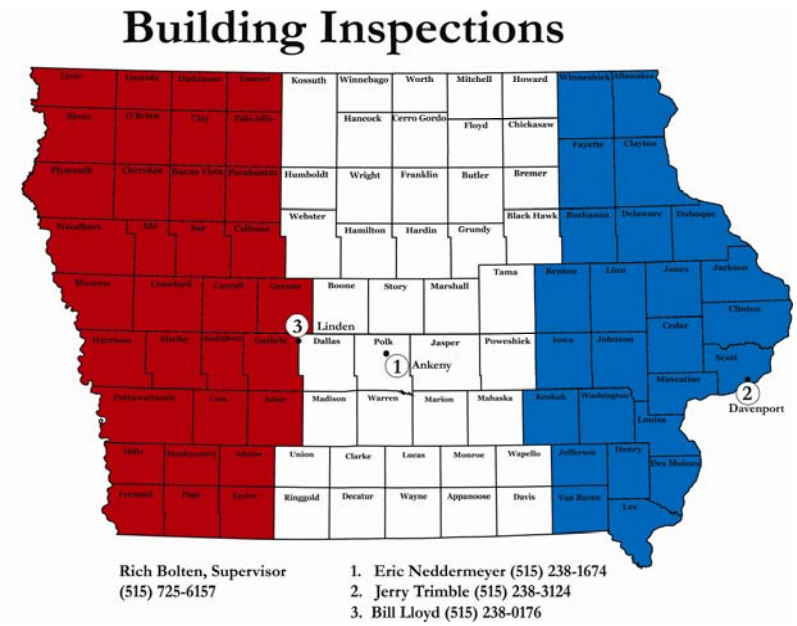
The Building Code Bureau is charged with the adoption and enforcement of the Iowa State Building Code. This is achieved through the review and approval of construction drawings, specifications and through building code inspection. The State Building Code is contained in Iowa Administrative Code 661—Chapters 300, 301, 302, 303, 310, 322, 323 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. Also, with the approval of the state historical society board, the Building Code Commissioner adopts the state historic building code, contained in Iowa Administrative Code 661-Chapter 350.

Provisions of the State Building Code are mandatory for the following:

- Buildings owned by the State or an agency of the State.
- Buildings in governmental subdivisions which have adopted the State Building Code.
- Newly constructed buildings for which construction is financed with funds appropriated by the State, located in jurisdictions without building code enforcement.
- Newly constructed schools located in jurisdictions without building code enforcement.
- Manufacture and Installation of Factory Built Structures.
- Accessibility of Buildings and Facilities available to the public.
- The State Energy Conservation Code.

In May 2010, the State of Iowa was selected as one of nine states to participate in the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Code Pilot program. The pilot program will evaluate the level of compliance with building energy codes. The compliance information will aid in the support and improvement of national energy efficiency measures and foster increased support for building energy code enforcement efforts.



Beginning in 2010, through an agreement with the Department of Inspections and Appeals, the Building Code Bureau has begun an inspection program for all licensed healthcare facilities in 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

Fire Service Training Bureau

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.

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.

Services are provided through the Bureau's Field Programs, Certification Programs, Special Programs, along with the Bureau's support for technical assistance to the Iowa fire service. In fiscal year 2010, the Bureau conducted 1,597 classes (through field courses, workshops, symposiums, and conferences), with 18,908 students participating. The Bureau also held 253 certification examination sites, providing 4,214 examinations for various professional certification levels. Through these efforts, the bureau provided a total of 1,850 programs reaching a total of 23,122 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 on how to incorporate these 16 firefighter life safety initiatives into their daily training. 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). After an extensive site visit in the fall of 2009, the Bureau received additional accreditation from the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (ProBoard). Both IFSAC and the ProBoard are peer-driven organizations that accredit training entities that provide professional

certifications based on the National Fire Protection Association "Professional Qualification Standards". The Bureau is currently accredited to issue professional certifications for the following eleven levels:

- Firefighter I (NFPA 1001)
- Firefighter II (NFPA 1001)
- Driver/Operator—Pumping Apparatus (NFPA 1002)
- Driver/Operator—Aerial Apparatus (NFPA 1002)
- Hazardous Materials: Awareness (NFPA 472)
- Hazardous Materials: Operations (NFPA 472)
- Fire Instructor I (NFPA 1041)
- Fire Instructor II (NFPA 1041)
- Fire Officer I (NFPA 1021)
- Fire Officer II (NFPA 1021)
- Fire Inspector I (NFPA 1031)
- Fire Investigator (NFPA 1033)

The bureau's website is http://www.dps.state.ia.us/fm/fstb/index.shtml