

Iowa Department of Public Safety



2004 Annual Report

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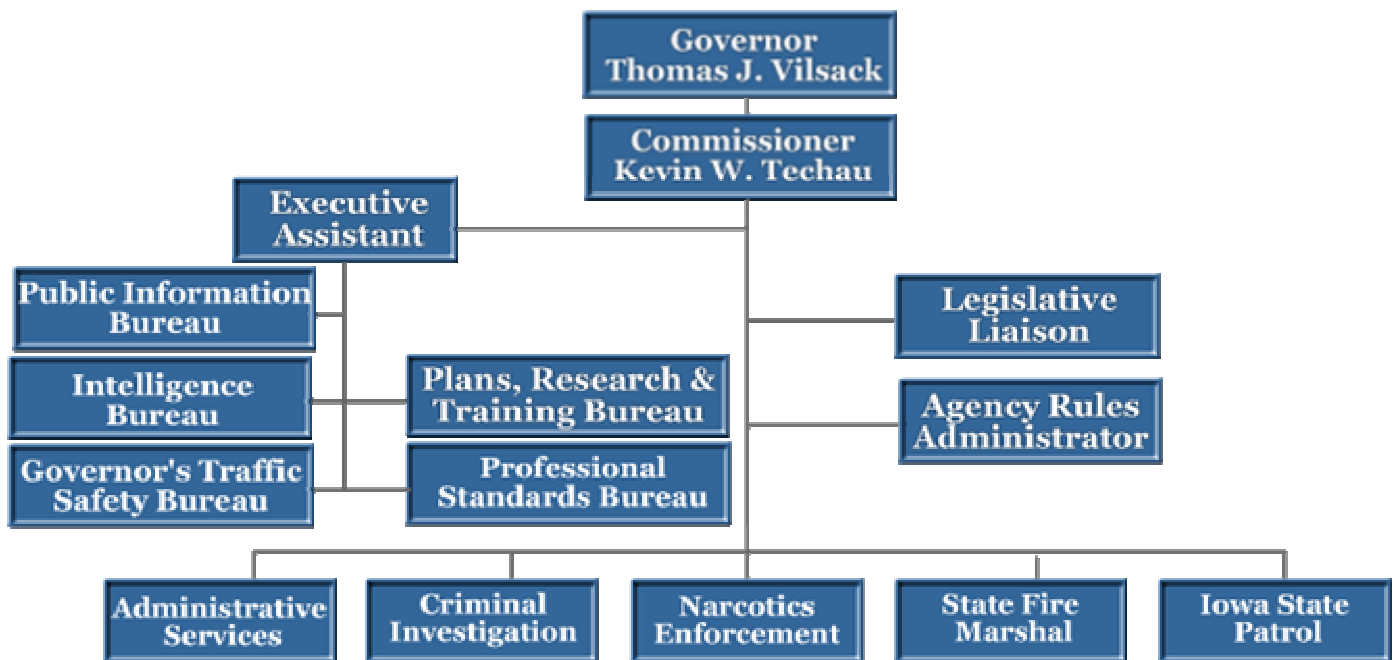
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The Department of Public Safety is proud of the integrity, dedication, and leadership of its 875 employees, people who form an integral part of Iowa's law enforcement community.



Iowa Department of Public Safety Table of Organization 2004





Iowa Department of Public Safety Vision, Values & Mission

Our Vision:

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

Our Guiding Principles & Core Values:

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

Our Mission:

Provide Public Safety and Criminal Justice Services that allow people in Iowa to enjoy a high quality of life in safe communities and promote economic growth in the state.



Iowa Department of Public Safety Commissioner's Office 2004 Annual Report

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



DPS currently is divided into five (5) divisions:

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

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

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

Commissioner of Public Safety



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

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

Executive Assistant to the Commissioner



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

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

Legislative Liaison



Betsy Dittmore began her career with the Department of Public Safety in September 1987, when she assumed a temporary position as Administrative Assistant with the Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau. Prior to that time she had been Assistant Personnel Director at FDL Foods in Dubuque, Iowa.

She was promoted to the position of Personnel Assistant with the Department in the spring of 1988. In October 1988, she was chosen to serve as the Department's Legislative Liaison and has served in this position during the past 16 legislative sessions.

Agency Rules Administrator



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

He became Research and Statistics Manager in 1980 and has been Agency Rules Administrator since 1987. In addition to administering all administrative rule making by the Department, he is responsible for the Department's strategic and performance planning and special projects research. Mike also serves as the Department's Regulatory Assistance Coordinator responsible for assuring that businesses, governments, and

individuals subject to the Department's rules receive guidance and advice needed to help them comply with applicable requirements.

Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau



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

The GTSB is responsible for administering federally funded highway safety programs in Iowa. The Bureau's primary goal is the reduction of death and injury on the state's streets and highways. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), a branch of the United States Department of Transportation, administers grant funds, which the GTSB applies for. Funds from successful grant applications are distributed to agencies within Iowa. Nine priority funding areas have been established: alcohol/impaired driving, occupant protection, speed, serious moving violations (police traffic services), roadway safety, motorcycle safety, pedestrian/bicycle safety, emergency medical services and traffic records. During the past five years, the Bureau has funded activities in all nine of these areas with current funding in eight of the nine emphasis 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 of 86% is above the national average of 79%.

Altogether, the GTSB administers nearly \$8.5 million in highway safety funds. The Bureau partners with over 270 local law enforcement agencies and the Iowa State Patrol including police departments and sheriffs' offices in 87 of Iowa's 99 counties as well as the public safety departments at each of our state universities. The Bureau provides judicial training and counsel through the State Court Administrator's Office and the Iowa Attorney General's Office, Prosecuting Attorney Training Coordinator and Traffic Safety Training for law enforcement through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. Significant highway safety activities are conducted with the Iowa Department of Public Health Emergency Medical Services Bureau (child passenger issues) and the Iowa Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division and Office of Traffic and Safety (Traffic records and roadway safety).

Fiscal year 2004 was a very eventful and successful year for highway safety in Iowa. Iowa's safety belt use rate continued to climb, reaching 86%. Iowa is consistently among the top ten states in safety belt usage. Iowa also is 4th lowest in the Nation in terms of the percentage of fatalities which are alcohol-related. During calendar year 2003, Iowa experienced a total of 441 traffic deaths, 124 of which were alcohol-related.

Iowa became the 39th state to enact a .08 BAC standards for impaired driving, July 1, 2003. Initial reaction to the law was generally positive. Alcohol-related fatal traffic crashes fell 19% during the first six months of the law, compared to the same time period in 2002. The .08 law also afforded the GTSB opportunity to partner with the private sector. GuideOne Insurance provided funding for the development of a .08 billboard, posted at high traffic, high visibility locations throughout the State.

Iowa families will also benefit from a new child passenger safety law, which became effective July 1, 2004. The law requires all children under the age of one and less than 20 pounds to ride in a rear-facing child safety seat; from age one up to six, to ride in a child safety or booster seat and from the age of six up to age 11 to ride in either a booster seat or an adult safety belt. Prior to the new law, the child safety seat requirements applied only up to the age of three and there was no booster seat provision. This new law is a major improvement as some children under the age of eight are not large enough to ride in an adult seat belt without a booster seat.



Intelligence Bureau



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

The Intelligence Bureau provides most of its services to the local, state, and federal law enforcement community. These services, in turn, help law enforcement agencies keep the public safe. Services provided by the Intelligence Bureau include information and analytical services; the collection, networking, and dissemination capabilities of LEIN; and the support provided by the Counter-Drug Support Program of the Iowa National Guard.

The type of service provided by the Intelligence Bureau varies with the nature of the request. Requests may be as straightforward as positively identifying particular individuals when only incomplete information is initially available, or it might be as complicated as taking thousands of information items and organizing them in such a way that they make sense. In essence, the personnel of the Intelligence Bureau research, manage, and analyze information. These services help free-up an investigator's time so he/she can continue to focus on the case at hand. In addition to furthering an ongoing investigation, intelligence can also be used strategically by executives, to plan the allocation of resources.

During the past year, the Intelligence Bureau has worked hard to better serve the public by enhancing the intelligence services it provides. One example is making critical information available to officers around the clock by connecting the LEIN Web to the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS). This provides law enforcement agencies at all levels of government with access to intelligence information 24 hours a day, seven days a week, via a secure internet connection. This effort, along with others, will allow the Intelligence Bureau to meet its objective to provide the right information to the right people, at the right time. The LEIN program, coordinated by the Intelligence Bureau, was featured as a model program at the Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in October 2003, and was highlighted in the *Police Chief* magazine in November 2003. Notably, in recognition of their results-oriented performance, Intelligence Bureau employees were recognized as a "Team of the Year" at the Governor's Golden Dome Awards of 2003.

Plans, Research and Training Bureau

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

The PRTB is responsible for the Peace officer Applicant Process and the Basic Training Academy. The bureau is also responsible for the coordination of departmental in-service training for incumbent officers and maintenance of departmental training records. They also administer the physical fitness program, survival training, coordinate supervisor training in management and leadership, conduct promotional testing, develop and maintain updated departmental policies, and assists the Commissioner's office with grant writing, planning and research. The PRTB is staffed with three (3) sworn officers, including the Bureau Chief and one (1) civilian employee: The Peace Officer Applicant Coordinator.



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

Professional Standards Bureau



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

PSB is the internal investigative unit for DPS. When a complaint is filed against one of the Department's employees PSB has the responsibility to oversee an internal investigation to ensure that a thorough investigation is completed. The results of the investigation are then forwarded to the respective division representatives and the Commissioner's office for case disposition. PSB also conducts staff inspections of the Department's offices and reports its findings for recommendations to the Commissioner.

The Department of Public Safety takes pride in the integrity and professionalism of its employees. All allegations of employee misconduct are taken seriously. PSB is responsible for conducting thorough investigations of all allegations of employee misconduct. Members of PSB handle complaints by conducting fair, complete and impartial investigation of employee misconduct. In fiscal year 2004, there were 63 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 18 were sustained.

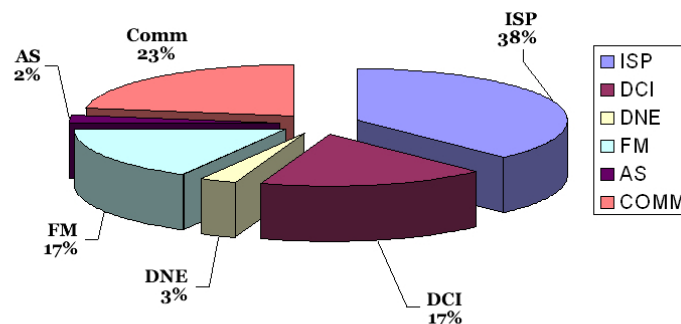
Public Information Bureau



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

In June 1997, Jim was assigned to the Departments Intelligence Bureau where he served as State Coordinator for the Iowa Law Enforcement Intelligence Network. In November 2003, Jim was promoted to the rank of Special Agent In Charge and appointed by Commissioner Kevin W. Techau, as Bureau Chief of the Public Information Bureau.

Iowa Department of Public Safety Public Information Bureau Media Inquiries By Division January 1 through June 30, 2004



In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 146 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 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.)
- Personnel Development Seminars (PDS) Training Liaison

Administrative Services Division

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

Director Dave Heuton



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

Heuton's career with the State of Iowa began in August 1985 when he was hired as a Financial Analyst by the State Comptroller's Office, which became the Department of Management during the government re-organization in Fiscal Year 1987. His primary responsibilities in the Department of Management included preparation and presentation of the Governor's budget recommendations for various departments in state government, execution of budgets after enactment, and projections of the costs of salary increases for all state employees. Heuton joined the Department of Public Safety in September 1995 as the Chief of the Finance Bureau within the Administrative Services Bureau, a position he held until his appointment to Division Director. He has continued to be

involved in the preparation and execution of the department's budget, as well as collective bargaining with the State Police Officer's Council (SPOC). Dave is a graduate of Storm Lake High School and a 1985 graduate of Iowa State University with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, with an emphasis in accounting.

Technology Services Bureau

The Technology Services Bureau coordinates the computer-related needs by providing and maintaining the data and telecommunications infrastructure for the department. Data processing, office automation services and inter-system communications are only a few of the services provided to department personnel. Technology Services supports a multi-vendor combination of computers. By the end of Fiscal Year 2004, 795 departmental employees had access to the department's computer network maintained by Technology Services. There were over 2,518 calls for assistance to the computer help desk during Fiscal Year 2004.



IOWA System

The IOWA System is a computer network that provides access to a wide variety of information for police departments, sheriff's offices, and other criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa. Such data includes wanted/missing persons, stolen vehicles and articles, protective orders, sex offenders, motor vehicle registration files, driver licenses, and criminal history. The network also provides a gateway to

other states National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network (NLETS), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and other countries. Currently, 177 agencies in Iowa have IOWA System access with approximately 2,111 actual computer terminals. During fiscal year 2004, 52,250,255 messages were processed through the IOWA System.

Individuals must be trained and certified to have access to the IOWA System. In fiscal year 2004, the Technology Services Bureau provided training to 2,230 individuals.

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 2004, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 767 such searches for law enforcement personnel.

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

Finance Bureau



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

The Department of Public Safety has expenditures exceeding \$88 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 Department of Revenue. The Finance Bureau maintains all human resources and payroll files for nearly 900 employees of the Department of Public Safety. The bureau is also responsible for the administration of the \$250 + million Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System, the Department's Fixed Asset Control System and accounting for all negotiable instruments forfeited under Chapter 80 and 809A of the Iowa Code, and various

chapters of the United States Code.

Program Services

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

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

Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) staff collects crime information from the law enforcement agencies in Iowa and processes this information into reports, including the annual Iowa Uniform Crime Report. This information is maintained in a computer database for use in writing the periodic reports, as well as for specific research projects, and is forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the annual publication "Crime in the United States". Research is conducted and reports are issued upon request from law enforcement, the media, researchers and the general public. In fiscal year 2004, these special requests numbered 193.



Weapons Permits

The Weapon Permit Section develops 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. A database is maintained to document the number of permits to carry issued by sheriffs. Additionally, this section processes all applications for permits to carry from state employees and non-residents and documents them in the permit database.

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 of the Program Services Bureau 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, and a written examination. Private investigative agencies are required to comply with continuing education requirements before their licenses can be considered for renewal. Additionally, all employees of licensed agencies must apply to the bureau for an employee ID. Applicants must undergo a criminal history record check and meet the requirements of Chapter 80A of the Iowa Code before the ID is issued. There were 200 private investigative businesses, 102 private security businesses and no bail enforcement businesses which held valid licenses in fiscal year 2004. A total of 3,413 ID cards were issued during fiscal year 2004.



Division of Criminal Investigation 2004 Annual Report

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:

- Criminalistics Laboratory
- Field Operations
- Administration
- Gaming Enforcement

There are 123 sworn officers and 102 civilian employees handling the ever-increasing workload of the DCI.

Director Meyer



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

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

In 1978, having been selected to oversee all DCI criminal investigations across the state, Gene was promoted to Assistant Director. Gene also served on the Commissioner's staff and supervised the Gaming Unit in recent years.

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

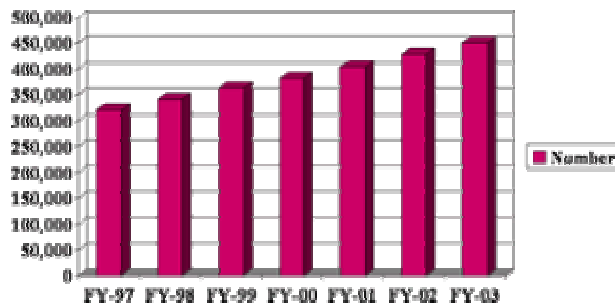
Administration

The Administration area of the DCI includes the Records and Identification Unit, Missing Person Information Clearinghouse, Sex Offender Registry, as well as many of the functions associated with running a division including clerical, inventory, budgeting, etc.

Records and Identification

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

Criminal History/Records/Identification TOTAL AUTOMATED RECORDS



Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

As of June 30, 2004, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) included over 495,420 ten print cards and nearly 12,188 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During fiscal year 2004, 22,554 ten print “hits”, and 281 latent print “hits” were made via AFIS.



A ten print card is a card usually 8” X 8” which has a permanent set of an individual’s fingerprints on it. There are 10 individual blocks, one for each of the fingers and they are numbered 1 through 10, starting with the right thumb and concluding with the left little finger. These are the “rolled impressions” and each finger must be rolled from one side of the fingernail to the other side of the fingernail. Below the 10 blocks, there are two blocks for printing four fingers simultaneously and two blocks for printing the thumbs. These are called “plain impressions” and are used to make sure that the sequence of the fingers were printed correctly in the rolled impressions. Above the

fingerprint blocks are spaces for the descriptive data of the individual, such as name, sex, race, height, weight, date of birth, place of birth, social security number, arresting agency, reason for arrest, etc. There are two types of ten-print cards, one is criminal which is used when an arrest is made, and the other is civil which is used for anything other than criminal.

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

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

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

rolled and as many as 99 copies can be printed. The addition of livescan terminals at various locations around the state has helped expedite the process of creating and updating criminal history information maintained by the Division.

Missing Person Information Clearinghouse



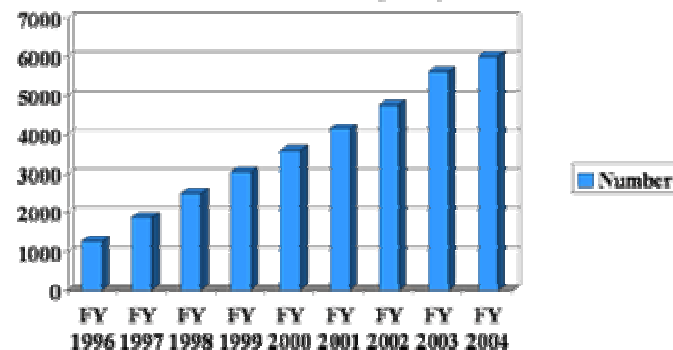
The Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was established July 1, 1985, within the Department of Public Safety, providing a program for compiling, coordinating, and disseminating information in relation to missing persons and unidentified body/persons. Housed within the DCI, the clearinghouse assists 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 is connected via computer to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. This enables Iowa to tap into the resources maintained by all 50 states. During 2004, 6,682 missing persons reports were filed in Iowa.

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

Sex Offender Registry

Chapter 692A of the Iowa Code established the Iowa Sex Offender Registry in July of 1995. The Iowa Sex Offender Registry, maintained by the DCI, lists the name and current address of offenders convicted or adjudicated of a criminal offense against a minor, sexual exploitation, or a sexually violent crime. Additionally those offenders on probation, parole, work release status, or incarcerated on or after July 1, 1995 are included in the registry. Registration does include individuals who have received a deferred sentence or deferred judgment and can include convictions from other jurisdictions, such as other states and/or federal convictions. The Sex Offender Registry is updated continuously, based on information provided by state and local government agencies and the registrants themselves. As of July 1, 2004, 6,016 individuals were listed on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry.

Number of Registrants
Sex Offender Registry



Criminalistics Laboratory

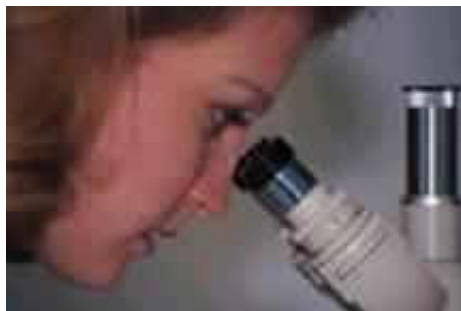
The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory has a staff of 49, and is comprised of a laboratory administrator, criminalist supervisors, criminalists, evidence technicians, a photographer and a clerk specialist, who provide forensic scientific services to the criminal justice community. The criminalists specialize in a wide range of forensic areas handling and examining evidence obtained from crimes scenes by authorized law enforcement agencies.

A crime scene team comprised of two criminalists are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, responding to requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies statewide. The criminalists handle all aspects of crime scene processing, from the initial collection of evidence at the scene to testimony in court.



The Criminalistics Laboratory sections consist of:

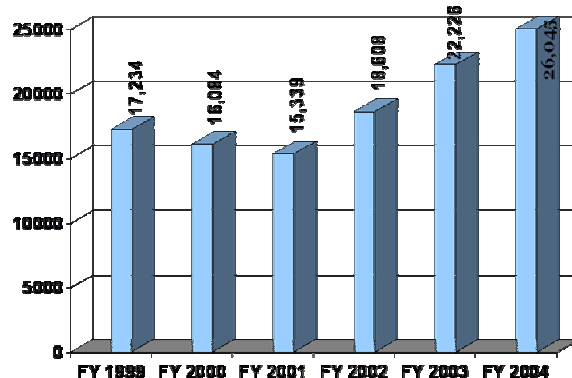
- Arson & Explosives
- Breath Alcohol
- DNA
- Drug Identification
- Latent Prints
- Firearms & Tool Marks
- Photography
- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence



The criminalists analyze human biological fluids for OWI enforcement and most street drugs seized by law enforcement agencies in Iowa. The number of cases involving the identification of street drugs analyzed by the laboratory in fiscal year 2004 was 6,488.

Overall the Criminalistics Laboratory processed over 22,226 cases. The identification of controlled substances, analysis of human biological fluids for OWI investigations and latent print identification represent the largest volume in the caseload duties for the laboratory.

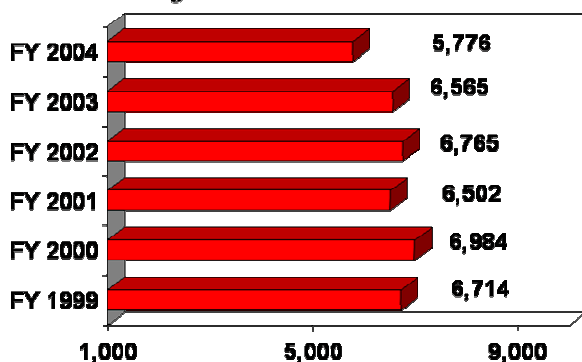
**DCI Crime Laboratory
Cases Processed**



DNA

Throughout the year the laboratory continued DNA analysis on both active casework as well as the convicted offender specimen database. The laboratory completed analysis of 893 DNA related cases. The Convicted Offender database currently consists of 3,604 profiles which are available for searching on a national basis since participation in CODIS (COMbined DNA Index System) was finalized. There are currently 707 forensic profiles (crime scene DNA) in the laboratory database that are unidentified.

**Street Drugs Analyzed
by the DCI Crime Lab**



The DNA Section examines biological materials such as blood, semen, and saliva. DNA profiles of these biological stains are developed using Short Tandem Repeat (STR) technology. The profiles are compared to the DNA profiles from standard samples from individuals who may have contributed the biological stains. Generally, biological stains are shown to be unique to one individual. DNA profiles may be entered into either the Forensic Casework database or the Convicted Offender database. The Forensic Casework database contains DNA profiles from crime scene evidence. The Convicted Offender database contains

DNA profiles of individuals convicted of sex offenses and/or other violent crimes. These two databases make up the state component of the COMbined DNA Index System. CODIS enables federal, state, and local crime laboratories to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically, thereby linking crimes to each other and to convicted offenders.

Routine searches of casework-related profiles against both convicted offenders and forensic unknown databases at state and national levels has been instituted.

Field Operations

The Field Operations area of the DCI includes the General Criminal Unit, the Gaming Unit, and the Sex Offender Registry Unit.



The 27 special agents assigned to the General Criminal area provide investigative expertise to local, county, and state agencies requesting assistance in major criminal cases. They provide expertise in the areas of crime scene searches, collection and preservation of evidence, investigations, and with suspect and witness interviews. The DCI works with all state, federal, county, and city law enforcement agencies in the state to resolve crimes. Agents of the General Criminal Unit provide these services from 14 field offices situated with four geographical zones in the state.

Two agents in the DCI are specifically trained to provide polygraph services for the Department, as well as work with local law enforcement agencies.

Three agents are assigned to the Sex Offender Registry Unit. These agents conduct investigations to insure the registrants remain compliant with Iowa's sex offender registry laws.

Racing & Gaming

The Gaming Unit within the DCI is in charge of both criminal investigations and regulatory enforcement of the laws and rules dealing with gambling in Iowa. With 57 Special Agents, this unit provides enforcement and investigative services for the Iowa Lottery, 10 riverboats, and three racetracks in Iowa.

Agents monitor all aspects of the games and enforce all rules, including surveillance systems, internal controls at each gaming location, all applicable laws concerning casinos, pari-mutuel, and charitable gaming, the Iowa Lottery, and the rules of the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission. Background investigations are conducted on persons and business entities seeking a gaming license from the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission and the Iowa Lottery.



Pari-Mutuel/Slot/Tracks

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

Riverboat Casinos in Iowa

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





Division of Narcotics Enforcement

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

Director Carter



The Division of Narcotics Enforcement, directed by Ken Carter, has 37 sworn officers and 17 civilian employees. This includes nine non-sworn employees assigned to the Department of Public Safety Intelligence Bureau and paid with Division of Narcotics funds.

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

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement has 17 offices throughout the state, including its headquarters in Des Moines. Special Agents initiate investigations on major drug traffickers who supply controlled substances that are sold and used in Iowa. Additionally, agents respond to requests from local jurisdictions and task forces for assistance with their cases. Many investigations are also coordinated and conducted in cooperation with federal and out-of-state law enforcement agencies.

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

IOWA DIVISION OF NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT



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

Although the focus of DNE's investigative efforts are on methamphetamine, powder and crack cocaine, and marijuana trafficking, there has also been an emerging threat with ice methamphetamine. During fiscal year 2004, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of cocaine increased from 22,508.65 grams in 2003, to 50,051.2 grams in 2004, an increase of approximately 122%; and methamphetamine seizures increased from 119,165.20 grams in 2003, to 133,058.9 grams in 2004, for an increase of approximately 12%. Additionally, DNE seizures of marijuana increased from 24,728.6 ounces in 2003, to 65,433.99 ounces in 2004, for an increase of approximately 165%.

Items Seized By The Division of Narcotics Enforcement During Fiscal Year 2004

Cocaine	50,051.2 grams
Crack Cocaine	432.9 grams
Ecstasy	734.5 D.U.s *
Ephedrine	20,000 D.U.s *
Heroin	61.3 grams
Marijuana	65,433.99 ounces
Marijuana Plants (total)	16,096
Cultivated Marijuana Plants	16,026
Uncultivated Marijuana Plants	70
Methamphetamine	133,058.9 grams
ICE (Methamphetamine)	2,089.95 grams
Rifles	119
Shotguns	106
Handguns	132
Vehicles	35
Cash	\$773,996.21
*D.U.s = dosage unit	

Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team



The manufacture of methamphetamine has been increasing in Iowa since the early 1990's. Chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine present environmental and explosive hazards to areas surrounding the sites. To ensure the safety of both the officers and neighboring citizens, it is essential that well-trained individuals dismantle and remove these illegal laboratories.

In order to address this problem, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement and the Department of Public Safety assembled a Clandestine Laboratory Response Team (CLERT), which was the first one of its kind in the Midwest. The team is now comprised of specially trained

agents and officers from Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the State Fire Marshal's Office, and the Iowa State Patrol. The team responds to requests within the Department and from other law enforcement agencies in the state. The clandestine lab team enters and dismantles methamphetamine laboratories and provides safe and environmentally sound disposal procedures for the chemicals found in these laboratories. Nine DNE Agents and one Special Agent In Charge (SAC) are assigned full-time to the clan lab team, (however, one position is currently vacant).

Calendar Year	Labs Seized
1996	31
1997	63
1998	321
1999	502
2000	393
2001	511
2002	709
2003	671
2004 *	317
*As of June 30, 2004	

During the 2003 calendar year, the Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team responded to 671 requests for assistance. As of June 30, 2004, the DPS CLERT has responded to 317 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

The DNE, with the assistance of federal monies, purchased three lab response vehicles approximately two years ago. These vehicles store and transport the necessary equipment needed to respond to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory sites. One truck is assigned to each DNE Zone (Council Bluffs, Centerville, and Stockton).

It should be noted that since the 2000 calendar year, several county and municipal law enforcement officers have received clan lab certification training. This has allowed many agencies to respond to their own lab sites and as a result, from that point on the total lab seizures in the state are comprised of DPS CLERT seizures and local Iowa law enforcement agency seizures. The lab seizures included in the following table from calendar year to present only reflect the DPS CLERT methamphetamine lab seizures.

South Central Iowa and East Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Forces

During fiscal year 2004, the DNE received federal monies to maintain an existing multi-county clandestine laboratory task force and also coordinate the formation of another multi-county lab task force. The mission of both task forces is to implement a cooperative enforcement strategy to measurably reduce the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine in the areas they encompass.

METHAMPHETAMINE HOT SPOT CLAN LAB TASK FORCES 2004



The first task force, known as the South Central Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Force, includes the following counties: Story, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Madison, Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, and Davis. The funding received was utilized for lab training, OSHA specified physicals, equipment, salaries, benefits, and overtime for nine (9) full-time law enforcement personnel and one (1) support person. Additionally, some lab response equipment and overtime monies are provided to thirteen (13) part-time sworn officers/task force members.

In fiscal year 2004, the East Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Force was formulated. The counties included are: Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, Dubuque, Jones, Jackson, Johnson, Cedar, Muscatine, Clinton, Scott, Washington, Louisa, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Van Buren, and Lee. Funding for this task force is also utilized for lab training, physicals, equipment, salaries, benefits, and overtime for six (6) full-time law enforcement personnel. Additionally, some lab response equipment and overtime monies are provided to seven (7) part-time sworn officers/task force members.

Both task forces respond to clandestine labs within their respective 18-county areas, and emphasis is also placed on conducting proactive investigations and sharing intelligence information. Additionally, task force officers conduct lab awareness training.

The DNE serves as the lead agency of the task forces, with oversight provided by the CLERT SAC and the Eastern Iowa zone SAC. Analytical support is provided through the National Guard Counterdrug program.

Drug Endangered Children Program

The Drug Endangered Children (DEC) Program is 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 2004, Iowa law enforcement officers found 103 children affected by methamphetamine labs. These labs are exposing children to the danger of death from fire or explosions, and the risk of poisoning from ingestion or absorption of methamphetamine and/or the chemicals used to manufacture the drug.

This program establishes a collaborative multi-disciplinary team, which involves law enforcement, the Department of Human Services, County Attorneys, and medical personnel.

Two pilot programs have been started in Appanoose County and Polk County. The program combines the efforts of the teams to protect the children in the area.

The funding began with \$25,000, which was seized from a methamphetamine manufacturer. The Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy also provides additional funding to help support this program.

Marijuana Eradication

During the 2004 fiscal year, approximately 16,096 cultivated and uncultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in the state of Iowa. This includes marijuana plants seized in indoor and outdoor grow operations. The Division of Narcotics Enforcement continues to work with the Iowa National Guard, county sheriff's departments, police departments, and multi-jurisdictional task forces on eradication efforts.



250 pounds of seized marijuana

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 meet the problem of methamphetamine and other controlled substances head on. Iowa's HIDTA enforcement initiative is to measurably reduce the amount of methamphetamine distributed in the state of Iowa, by coordinating efforts against importation and distribution organizations, as well as against manufacturers of methamphetamine within the state. The DNE serves as the central coordinating agency in Iowa, with the director of the division serving as a member of the HIDTA Executive Board, a member of the Drug Demand Reduction Committee, and a member of the Midwest HIDTA Budget Subcommittee.

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

During fiscal year 2004, monies appropriated to the DNE maintained five Special Agent positions and two support personnel. Additionally, monies were utilized to purchase expendable equipment for the Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team, and undercover purchases and overtime for methamphetamine specific investigations.

Training

In addition to conducting investigations during fiscal year 2004, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement provided instruction and training throughout the state for law enforcement officers, dispatchers, and prosecutors. Also, DNE Special Agents provided training and made informational presentations to business and civic leaders, teachers, parents, and school administrators, Department of Human Services case workers, correctional officers, and emergency medical technicians. Approximately 2,098 people received training or information in the following areas:

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

In addition to the above topics, the Division conducted approximately 51 clandestine lab awareness-training programs to 4,269 people, including sworn law enforcement and corrections officers, full-time fire fighters, HAZMAT personnel, Department of Transportation road workers, volunteer medical personnel, volunteer fire fighters, teachers and administrators.

Additionally, the Division conducted nine clandestine lab re-certification training courses to over 520 law enforcement officers.

Coordinating Efforts

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

Through the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, the Division oversees the dissemination and bookkeeping associated with all undercover funds disbursed to local task forces. In addition, the Division also supports the task forces by supplying surveillance equipment for investigative operations.

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

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



Iowa State Patrol Division



The Iowa State Patrol Division, with 472 dedicated men and women, is the largest division within the Department of Public Safety. There are 374 sworn officers and 98 civilian employees who provide service and protection to the citizens of Iowa and those who visit our state. The duties of the State Patrol Division are to enforce all motor vehicle laws, investigate traffic accidents occurring on the highways, provide emergency medical care, promote highway safety, and assist local law enforcement agencies when requested. With the emphasis on Homeland Security, the State Patrol Division has expanded its duties to include increased highway interdiction efforts to deter narcotic trafficking and potential terrorist involvement by those traveling our roadways.

Colonel Robert O. Garrison



Colonel Robert O. Garrison has been a member of the Iowa State Patrol Division for nearly 29 years, and was appointed to head the Iowa State Patrol Division in October of 1999. During his tenure with the State Patrol, Garrison has undertaken a wide variety of assignments. He has served as a Trooper, Assistant District Commander, District Commander, Area Commander, Departmental Training Academy Commander, and Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Public Safety. Colonel Garrison is the twelfth man to serve as the Chief of the Iowa State Patrol Division since its inception in 1935.

Overview

To enhance the duties associated with its mission of safety and service to the motoring public on the roads and highways of Iowa, the Patrol has developed several specialized areas including: Technical Collision Investigation & Reconstruction, Patrol Airwing, Vehicle Theft Unit, Tactical Response Teams, Safety Education Officers, and Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program.

Iowa takes pride in the high level of qualified and dedicated men and women who comprise the officers of the State Patrol Division. Becoming an Iowa State Trooper requires determination and perseverance. To qualify for acceptance into the Department's peace officer training program, the applicant must meet stringent physical, mental, and moral standards. Once accepted, recruits must successfully complete 20 weeks of intensive physical and scholastic training, then spend three months with a field-training officer. Once they have completed a year long probation period, the Trooper is ready to embark on a rewarding career.



There is no such thing as a typical day in the life of a state trooper. While their primary responsibilities include patrolling county, state, and interstate highways to ensure the safety and well being of travelers, they may be called upon to handle a wide-range of duties. The trooper must always be prepared to respond to any emergency. From removing the alcohol/drug impaired driver from the roadway, or identifying drug traffickers who utilize Iowa's highways, to giving directions to lost motorists, Troopers do a lot more than just issue citations.



Troopers routinely relay emergency blood and tissue across the state, change a flat tire, testify in court, or call for a tow truck. They respond to motor vehicle collisions by attending to the injured, requesting an ambulance when necessary, directing traffic, completing reports, or making death notifications to family members.

The Iowa State Patrol has many diversified operations including:

- **Airwing** – providing enforcement, searches, and relays in one of the Patrol's aircraft.
- **Canine Unit** – assisting in drug interdiction, searches and officer protection.
- **Communications Operations** – receiving and dispatching emergency information.
- **Methamphetamine labs tactical support** – assist with drug arrests.
- **Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program** – commercial vehicle inspection and enforcement.
- **Safety Education** – providing education and community awareness programs.
- **Tactical Response Teams** – special weapons, tactics, and hostage negotiations.
- **Technical Collision Investigations** – investigations involving traffic fatalities.
- **Vehicle Theft** – working in conjunction with other agencies to recover stolen vehicles.

Enforcement

The primary duty of Iowa State Troopers is to enforce all motor vehicle laws. State Troopers routinely patrol more than 112,000 miles of state roadways. These roadways consist of interstates, state highways, and secondary county roads. While on patrol, Troopers encounter criminal activity, motorists in need of assistance, traffic collisions, and traffic law violators. Swift and equitable justice often begins with the identification and apprehension of violators by Troopers on patrol. Perhaps the single most dangerous person on our highways is the intoxicated or drugged driver. Arrests for operating while intoxicated (OWI) remains one of the most important ways to save lives and prevent injuries to the motoring public. Two thousand, three hundred and thirty seven (2,337) individuals were arrested for violating Iowa's OWI laws in fiscal year 2004, by Iowa State Troopers. In addition 165 young drivers were identified and processed for violation of the .02 BAC restrictions on under age persons.



During 2003, Troopers made 2,671 narcotic arrests and seized narcotics with an approximate street value of \$43,485,933.

Illegal drugs in Iowa are considered a major detriment to the environment of safety that is vital to our economic and cultural growth. The Iowa State Patrol Division recognizes this fact and has taken significant steps to reduce and mitigate this harmful driver.



Much of the enforcement action that Troopers take on the highways does not involve formal charges or arrests. During fiscal year 2004, Iowa State Troopers issued 169,559 warning memorandums for various minor traffic infractions. An additional 58,142 faulty equipment advisories were issued for things like non-working head or tail lamps on vehicles. Troopers also documented 22,701 incidents in which they provided assistance to a motorist in need on Iowa highways.

Together, these actions represent over a quarter of a million contacts with citizens that can be considered as occurring in the most positive way. If a warning alone can correct a driving or vehicle equipment infraction, Iowa Troopers are more than willing to give this opportunity to a violator without the demands or stigma of formal criminal charges.

Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP)

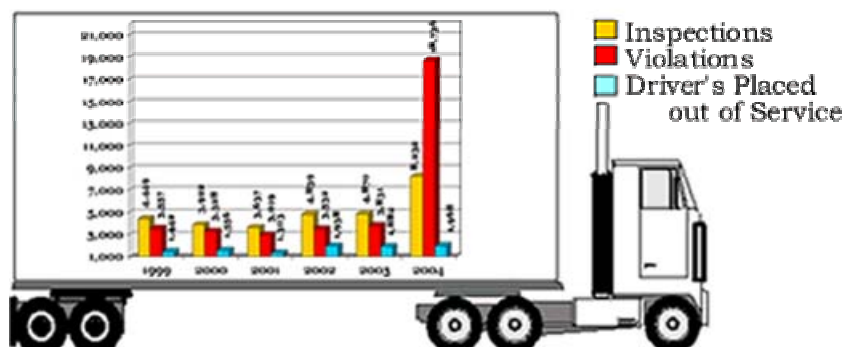


The Iowa State Patrol Divisions Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) was created in 1992. Specially trained MCSAP troopers travel Iowa's roadways identifying and removing fatigued and impaired commercial motor vehicle operators, thereby providing a safer environment for the motoring public.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

Supported by a core group of twelve (12) full-time troopers, a sergeant and lieutenant coordinator, and administrative support, MCSAP is part of a nationwide program operating under the guidance of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Located throughout the state, these officers work the interstate system with an emphasis on identifying ill, fatigued and impaired commercial motor vehicle operators.

During fiscal year 2004, MCSAP performed approximately 8,232 inspections. These resulted in 18,736 violations detected and 2,943 driver out of service violations detected. In addition, 1,968 operators were placed out of service. An additional 105 vehicles were parked for violations.

MCSAP Statistics



K-9 Unit

The Iowa State Patrol Division utilizes its K-9 Teams to assist not only other State Troopers during the course of their duties, but are also called upon by other law enforcement agencies who request their assistance as well. The Iowa State Patrol Division K-9 Teams have proven very effective in assisting State Troopers and other law enforcement officers in locating and apprehending dangerous



criminals as well as determining the presence of illegal drugs and drug-tainted currency during routine traffic stops where criminal activity is suspected.

The Iowa State Patrol Division K-9 Unit was first implemented in 1992 with five (5) police service dog teams. Currently, the K-9 Unit consists of five (5) police service dog teams, all of which are certified under international standards established by the German Polizei and administered through Utah P.O.S.T. and the Nebraska State Patrol.

The Iowa State Patrol Division K-9 Unit assists members of the Department of Public Safety and outside law enforcement agencies in the areas of narcotics detection, evidence recovery, criminal apprehension and detention, tracking, building searches and handler protection.

During calendar year 2003, the K-9 Unit responded to 311 requests for service. Of those requests, 100 were from outside agencies. The service dogs were utilized 13 times for public demonstrations, 22 times for search warrants, 18 times for officer protection and tactical purposes. Four (4) requests involved building searches following open doors, alarms, or the tracking of a suspect/missing person. Of the 4 incidents 1 resulted in the apprehension or location of the suspect/missing person.



The K-9 Unit conducted 418 narcotics sniffs throughout the year resulting in the seizure of approximately \$32.5 million in narcotics and approximately \$294,000 in property. The seizures resulted in 489 criminal charges of which 204 were felonies.

Year	K-9 Units In Service	Requests for Service	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Property Seized
2003	5	316	\$32,500,000	\$1,580,000	\$294,000
2002	7	529	\$15,133,933	\$4,413,371	\$240,085
2001	7	723	Approximately \$870,000	\$1,014,000 +	Approximately \$62,000
2000	7	769	Approximately \$2 Million	\$104,000 +	\$11,000 +
1999	5	397	Approximately \$1.1 Million	\$740,000 +	\$3,200 +

Tactical Response Teams



The State Patrol Division has four “area” tactical teams located throughout the state. The area concept allows for rapid deployment to best serve the entire state. Tactical teams consists of 10 troopers and two sergeants who serve as the Team Leader and Assistant Team Leader. The teams provide support and expertise with specialized equipment to the operation of the department and local law enforcement. Tactical teams have been activated to handle numerous emergency situations throughout the state. These have included armed barricaded suspects, suspects with hostages,

natural disasters, passenger train derailments, prison riots, dignitary protections, clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, search and arrest warrants, and dealings with heavily armed individuals. Teams train monthly to ensure they are prepared in a moments notice to respond when the need arises.

Airwing

The Iowa State Patrol’s Airwing is comprised of seven Trooper/Pilots. During 2003, these pilots accumulated over 2,879 total hours of flight time. In addition to initiating 17 felony cases, trooper pilots assisted local law enforcement agencies and road troopers in the special assignments shown in the chart below.



Searching for lost persons & fugitives	53 hours
Criminal Surveillance	217 hours
Transportation of individuals	183 hours
Emergency blood & eye bank/tissue relays	113 hours
Assist other agencies	270 hours

Technical Collision Investigation



The Technical Collision Investigation Unit is comprised of Troopers who are highly trained in the field of highway collision investigation and reconstruction. The unit consists of 46 Technical Investigators assigned throughout the state. Technical Investigators conducted 159 collision investigations during 2003.

Four crash data retrieval kits have been in use by our technical investigators. These kits allow the investigator to retrieve data and information such as speed at time of collision, braking distance, seat belt usage, etc. These have been an integral part of some traffic investigations. Officers treat these collisions just like all others but with the added benefit of crash data retrieval information.



Vehicle Theft Unit



The State Patrol Division Vehicle Theft Unit was created in 1976 in response to the escalating nationwide stolen vehicle problem. Vehicle Theft troopers work to reduce the occurrences of vehicle theft for profit within the state, and to eliminate the use of Iowa as a market place for stolen vehicles imported from other areas. Officers investigate vehicle theft, insurance fraud, salvage fraud, recover and identify stolen vehicles, inspect salvage yards, identify “chop shop” operations, and conduct “sting” operations. The Vehicle Theft Unit works cooperatively with federal, local, and other state law enforcement agencies, as well as private insurance companies, to thwart nationwide trends of stolen vehicles and fraud.

The Vehicle Theft Unit opened 42 new cases during fiscal year 2004. During this same time period over 100 vehicles were examined and identified. Vehicle Theft Troopers assisted numerous Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement agencies in the recovery of various stolen vehicle parts having a value of over \$1,000,000.

Communications

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

During 2003, ISP Communications handled 37,861 toll-free help line calls, 32,089 wireless 911 calls, and processed 813,880 IOWA System inquiries. All totaled, this amounts to an average of 2,424 transactions per day. This does not include the number of radio transmissions conducted, events logged, or administrative calls handled.



AMBER Alert

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

The AMBER Plan is a voluntary, cooperative program between law enforcement agencies and local broadcasters to send an emergency alert to the public when a child has been abducted and it is believed that the child is in danger of serious bodily harm or death. Under the AMBER Plan, area radio and television stations interrupt programming to broadcast information about the missing child.

using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System. While EAS is typically used for alerting the public to severe weather emergencies, it is also the warning system for civil and national emergencies. The federal government requires all radio and television stations and most cable systems to install and maintain devices that can monitor EAS warnings and tests and relay them rapidly and reliably to their audiences. The idea behind the AMBER Plan is a simple one: if stations can broadcast weather warnings through EAS, why not child abductions? The AMBER Plan provides law enforcement agencies with another tool to help recover abducted children and quickly apprehend the suspect.

The purpose of the AMBER Plan is to provide a rapid response to the most serious child-abduction cases. When an AMBER Alert is activated, law enforcement agencies immediately gain the assistance of thousands of broadcasters and cable listeners and viewers throughout the area. The plan relies on the community to safely recover the abducted child. It is hoped that this early warning system will not only coerce a kidnapper into releasing the child for fear of being arrested but also deter the person from committing the crime in the first place. The AMBER Alert System was activated 3 times during fiscal year 2004 with positive results.

Safety Education

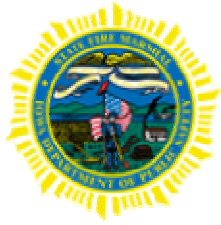


The Iowa State Patrol Division has 14 troopers assigned full-time to presenting educational programs for the public in safety related fields. Each patrol district has an assigned safety education officer and a sergeant is attached to headquarters in Des Moines to coordinate the unit.

During 2003, Safety Education Officers (SEO's) presented 4,847 programs across the state reaching over 237,000 persons. In addition, radio and television public service announcements are regularly prepared, particularly leading up to major holiday traffic periods.

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

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



State Fire Marshal Division

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

Although headquartered in Des Moines, the Fire Marshal Division has field offices located throughout the state. The division is comprised of four (4) bureaus:

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

Presently the Division has 23 sworn officers and 19 civilian employees.

Director Kenkel



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

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

Fire Inspection Bureau



Jeffrey Quigle was appointed as the Fire Prevention Supervisor for Iowa May 30, 2003.

Quigle is a graduate of La Harpe High School, La Harpe, Illinois, and Western Illinois University. He joined the Department of Public Safety in November 1990, serving as a Capitol Police Officer in Des Moines. Jeff transferred to the Iowa State Patrol Division in December 1992, serving as a State Trooper in Vinton and Swisher in Patrol District 11. While he was a member of the Iowa State Patrol Division, he served as a Technical Accident Investigator from 1994 through much of 1998.

In November 1998, Jeff transferred to the State Fire Marshal's Office, serving as a Fire Prevention Inspector for South Central Iowa. He was assigned to Norwalk.

Quigle has also served as the Acting Deputy State Building Code Commissioner and the Manufactured Housing Coordinator for the State Fire Marshal's Office.

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 & Prisons
- 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

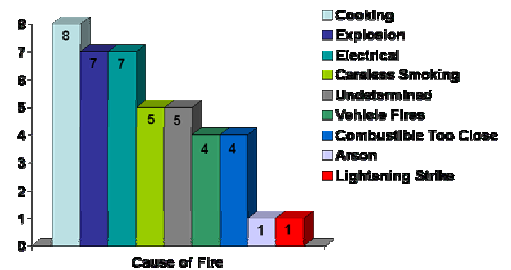


In the past 11 years, elementary students in grades three through six have submitted fire prevention posters. Together with funds provided by Employer's Mutual Insurance Company, the Iowa Firemen's Association, Iowa Farm Safety Council, and Grinnell Mutual Insurance Company, the Fire Marshal Division incorporates the posters that seem to best deliver a fire prevention message into a calendar. The calendars are then distributed throughout to elementary schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, as well as senior citizen centers statewide. An essential element in fire prevention is that of fire safety education.

Fire Deaths

In calendar year 2003, there were 42 deaths recorded. Of those 42 deaths cooking was the most frequent cause of fire with Arson and Lightning Strike being the least.

**2003 Iowa Fire Deaths
Cause of Fire**



Arson & Explosive Bureau



Arson Investigation Bureau special agents are responsible for determining the cause of fires statewide. These agents investigate suspected arson fires along with bombings and other explosive-related incidents. Several agents in the division are also members of the Clandestine Lab Emergency Response Team and are volunteer members of their local fire departments.

Six hundred and twenty-eight (628) investigations were conducted during calendar year 2003. This included 429 fires which were investigated. Of those fires, 108 were determined to be the result of arson, 182 were accidental and the cause of 139 could not be determined. The remaining investigations represented bombing incidents, bomb threats, explosive disposals, and clandestine labs. Investigations by the Fire Marshal Division resulted in 54 arrest and 108 charges filed. Arson investigators, for calendar year 2003, resulted in a dollar loss of \$5,153,820. This amount

combined with all investigations came to a total dollar loss of \$45,600,805.

An Arson Hotline is maintained 24 hours a day for citizens to provide information helpful in resolving suspected arson cases (1-800-532-1459). Our Division provides training to local fire and law enforcement officials regarding fire investigations and issues relating to arson. Classes are offered throughout the year to allow local officials opportunity to see first hand various types of explosives. During calendar year 2003, our office taught a total of 90 classes. These classes give fire personnel guidance for safe and proper response to such incidents.

Building Code Bureau

The responsibility of the Building Code Bureau is to review final drawings and specifications and preliminary proposals of various building types and occupancies to ensure compliance with Chapter 16 (Iowa State Building Code), Chapter 18 and Chapter 5 of Iowa Administrative Code 661 and NFPA various codes and standards, including Life Safety Code. Reviews include areas such as means of egress, handicapped accessibility, structural and safety issues, occupancy and construction criteria, arrangements of occupied spaces, fire suppression systems and other code required features.

Provisions of the State Building Code are mandatory for manufacture and installation of factory built structures, buildings owned by the State or agency of the state, and in governmental subdivisions which adopted the state building code as their local building code. Division VII (Handicapped Rules and Regulations) and Division VIII (Thermal and Lighting Efficiency Standards) are mandatory throughout the state.

In much of rural Iowa, building codes have not been adopted and therefore the State Building Code provisions are not enforceable. However, the designers and builders are strongly advised to comply with the standards.

Fire Service Training Bureau

The Fire Service Training Bureau, originally known as the Fire Service Institute, Iowa State University, was made part of the State Fire Marshal Division in July of 2000. The training bureau is located in Ames. Its mission is to provide quality training and education for Iowa's fire and emergency services.

Services are provided in Field Programs, Certification Programs, Business and Industrial Programs,

Conference and Research Development. Seven hundred Sixty-five (765) classes were conducted with 12,572 students attending. There are 163 certification exam sites. 2,196 exams were taken with 2,100 individuals being certified.

The Fire Service Training Bureau is committed to meeting the needs of Iowa's Fire Service by emphasizing accredited training, partnerships with community colleges, as well as in-house training opportunities.

