



# Iowa Department of Public Safety General Fund Appropriations FY 2004 and 2005

## Iowa Department of Public Safety Reported of General Fund Appropriations Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005

| <b>Division</b>                 | <b>Fiscal Year 2004</b> | <b>Fiscal Year 2005</b> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Administrative Services         | \$ 2,512,277            | \$ 3,073,274            |
| Criminal Investigation          | \$ 13,451,726           | \$ 14,208,510           |
| Undercover Funds                | \$ 123,343              | \$ 123,343              |
| Narcotics Enforcement           | \$ 3,812,267            | \$ 3,930,089            |
| State Fire Marshal              | \$ 1,892,110            | \$ 2,281,998            |
| ISP Post 16 *                   | \$ 1,324,179            | \$ -                    |
| Iowa State Patrol               | \$ 39,175,865           | \$ 42,517,133           |
| Sick Leave Payout               | \$ 216,645              | \$ 316,179              |
| Fire Fighter Training           | \$ 546,106              | \$ 559,587              |
| Fire Service Training<br>Bureau | \$ 613,107              | \$ 638,021              |
|                                 | <b>\$ 63,667,625</b>    | <b>\$ 67,648,134</b>    |

\* This appropriation unit was combined with the Iowa State Patrol in FY 2005



# Iowa Department of Public Safety Commissioner's Office June 30, 2004 – July 1, 2005 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 132<sup>nd</sup> Fighter Wing, in Des Moines after having previously served with the 185<sup>th</sup> 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**



Ross Loder began his career with the Department of Public Safety in April 2005, when he assumed the position of Legislative Liaison which had been vacated by Betsy Dittmore when she retired in March 2005.

Prior to joining the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Ross has served as Deputy Director of the Tennessee Municipal League since 2001, a non-profit association of Tennessee's town and cities similar to the Iowa League of Cities. Ross first joined the Tennessee Municipal League staff in 1999 as Research Director. Throughout his tenure at the Tennessee Municipal League, Ross was involved in numerous legislative initiatives related to law enforcement, fire protection, codes enforcement, emergency management, and emergency communications.

Prior to joining the Tennessee Municipal League staff, Ross served for three years as Senior Research Associate with the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, an independent research agency that advises the state legislature and others on a broad array of complex policy problems involving state, county, city and special purpose governments.

Ross received his Masters of Public Policy degree from Vanderbilt University and his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Missouri, where he majored in Political Science and Sociology. During his graduate and undergraduate schooling, Ross completed internships with the Missouri House Research Office, the United States Congress, and the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration.

Though Ross has resided in Nashville since 1993, he is a native of Madison, Wisconsin and is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy in Delafield, Wisconsin. Ross moved to Des Moines with his wife, Maria Valdovinos Loder, who accepted a position as Assistant Professor in the Psychology Department at Drake University.

## **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**

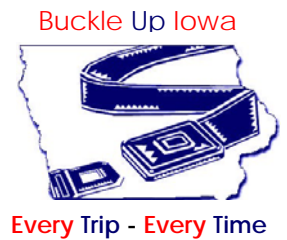


The Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (GTSB) is directed by J. Michael Laski, Bureau Chief. Mike has served as the Bureau Chief of the GTSB since 1986. He is currently the Treasurer and Executive Board member of the Governor's Highway Safety Association (GHSA). In past years, he has represented Region 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 the GHSA (2001-2002). Mike represents the Department of Public Safety as a member of the Safety Management System 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 (Political Science) and Master of Arts (Urban Affairs) degrees from St. Louis University.

The GTSB is responsible for administering federally funded highway safety programs in Iowa. The Bureau's primary goal is the reduction of death and injury on the state's streets and highways. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), a branch of the United States Department of Transportation, administers grant funds, which the GTSB applies for. Funds from successful grant applications are distributed to agencies within Iowa. Nine priority funding areas have been established: alcohol/drugged driving, occupant protection, speed, police traffic services, roadway safety, motorcycle safety, pedestrian/bicycle safety, emergency medical services and traffic records. During the past five years, the Bureau has funded activities in all nine of these areas with current funding in seven 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 80%.

In March of 2005, the Bureau was presented with NHTSA's Public Service Award in recognition of Iowa's exemplary highway safety programs in: safety belt; impaired driving; traffic records and police traffic services; which helped the State achieve the lowest number of traffic fatalities in 59 years. In total, the GTSB administers nearly \$5 million in highway safety funds. It partners with nearly 250 local law enforcement agencies and the Iowa State Patrol including police departments and sheriffs' offices in 90 of Iowa's 99 counties as well as public safety departments at two of our state universities. The Bureau provides judicial training and counsel through the State Court Administrator's Office and the Iowa Attorney General's Office, Prosecuting Attorney Training Coordinator and traffic safety training for law enforcement through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. Significant child passenger safety activities are conducted with the Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services and traffic records and roadway safety activities with the Iowa Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division and Office of Traffic and Safety.

Fiscal year 2005 has been successful and noteworthy. Iowa achieved a 59-year low in traffic deaths in 2004 with 390 fatalities, the lowest since World War II. Fatalities were down 12% from the 443 in 2003. Iowa also recorded its lowest-ever fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled at 1.28, well below the national average of 1.48. Iowa also set an all-time low in impaired driving deaths in 2004 with a preliminary total of 90 deaths. This is 27% less than the 124 deaths in 2003. The 2004 figure eclipses the previous record low of 112, set in 2000 by a considerable margin. Strong comprehensive enforcement efforts, including corridor events and the sTEP program played an important part in the low fatality numbers.



Iowa families will also benefit from a new child passenger safety law, which will be fully implemented January 1, 2006. 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 age 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 is a major improvement as most children under the age ten are not large enough to be protected by 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. Assistant Director Porter serves in leadership positions and participates in many national and international law enforcement intelligence initiatives and programs, including the national Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council, which oversees implementation of the *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan*; the Global Intelligence Working Group; the U.S. Department of Justice Intelligence Coordinating Council; the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU); and the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA).

The Intelligence Bureau provides 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 and the Iowa Attorney General's Office closed out a highly successful, grant-funded anti-money laundering initiative. This initiative forfeited or

recovered criminal proceeds in an amount that exceeded the cost of the initiative's operation. In some cases, victims were able to obtain complete recovery of their losses. In addition, the Department of Public Safety, through the Intelligence Bureau, was designated in September 2004 with operational coordination responsibilities for the newly-created statewide intelligence fusion system. A Special Agent in Charge and field Special Agents were assigned to the Bureau to carry out these additional responsibilities. This work is being performed in conjunction with the LEIN program and its members, resulting in an increase in the number of personnel trained, the amount of information shared, and in the prevention of crimes before they occur.

## **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 July 2003, Rob served as the Public Information Officer for the State Patrol Division. In August 2003, Rob was asked to expand his role as Public Information Officer to the entire department. In November 2003, Rob transferred to the Plans, Research and Training Bureau.

## **Professional Standards Bureau**



The Professional Standards Bureau (PSB) is overseen by 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.

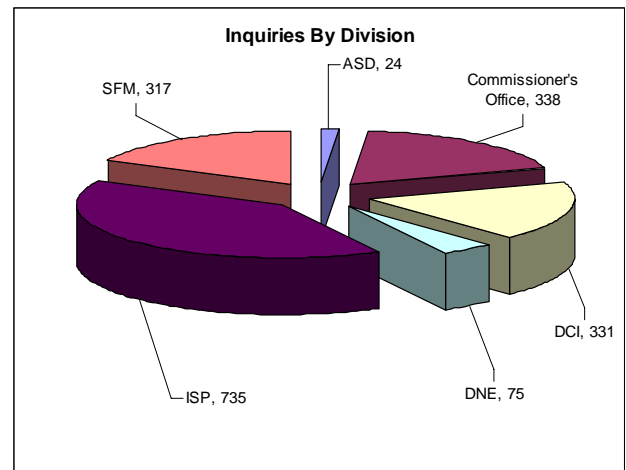
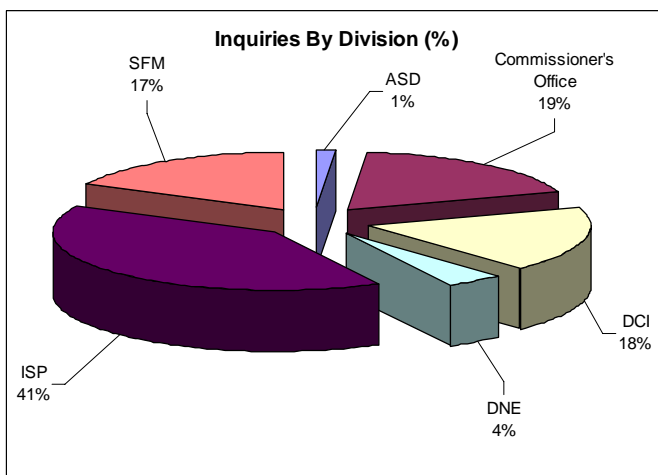
The Department of Public Safety takes pride in the integrity and professionalism of its employees. All allegations of employee misconduct are taken seriously. PSB is responsible for conducting thorough investigations of all allegations of employee misconduct. Members of PSB handle complaints by conducting fair, complete and impartial investigation of employee misconduct. In fiscal year 2005, there were 50 complaints filed with PSB, of those complaints 22 were sustained.

## Public Information Bureau

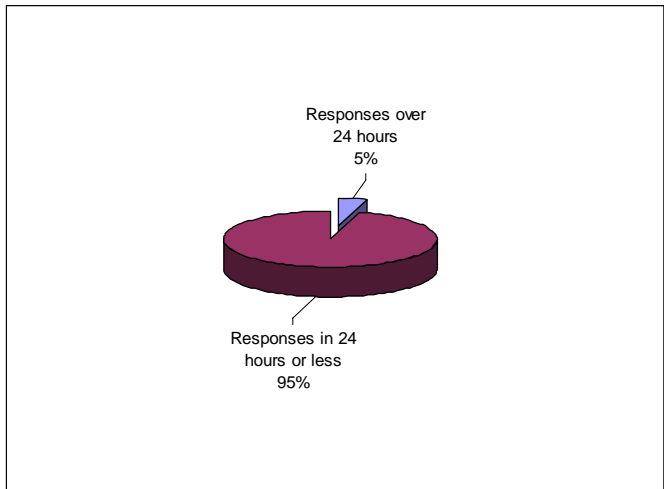
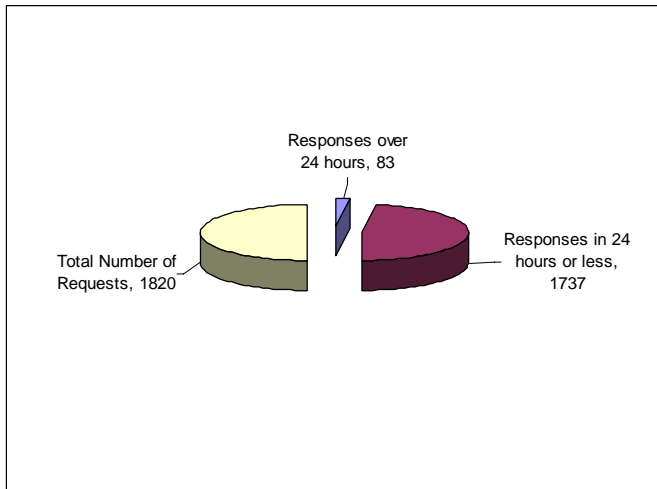


The Public Information Bureau is directed by Special Agent In Charge James J. Saunders, Bureau Chief. SAC Saunders graduated from the Department of Public Safety's 13<sup>th</sup> Basic Academy on July 2, 1987. Following graduation, Jim was assigned as a State Trooper in the Iowa State Patrol Division 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.



The Public Information Bureau processed 1,820 requests for information from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. See graphs above for divisional breakdown of requests processed. Ninety-five percent (95%) of the requests received by the Public Information Bureau were processed and completed within 24 hours. See graph below for breakdown.



In addition to coordinating responses to an average of 151 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**

## **July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005**

### **Annual Report**

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

## **Director Dave Heuton**



Dave Heuton was appointed as the 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 2005, 858 (mailboxes) departmental employees had access to the department's computer network maintained by Technology Services. There were over 2,413 calls for assistance to the computer help desk during Fiscal Year 2005.



# **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 2,142 actual computer terminals. During fiscal year 2005, 53,342,351 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 2,662 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 2005, the Technology Services Bureau conducted 947 such searches for law enforcement personnel.

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

# **Finance Bureau**



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

The Department of Public Safety has expenditures of approximately \$87 million each year. The Finance Bureau is responsible for ensuring all expenditures are in accordance with state and federal laws, generally accepted accounting principles and the Department of Administrative Services. The Finance Bureau maintains all human resources and payroll files for nearly 900 employees of the Department of Public Safety. The bureau is also responsible for the administration of the \$260 + million Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System, the Department's Fixed Asset Control System and accounting for all negotiable instruments forfeited under Chapter 80 and 809A of the Iowa Code, and various chapters of the United States Code.

# Program Services

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

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

## Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) 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 2005, these special requests numbered 235.



## Weapon Permits

The Weapon Permit Section administers the provisions of Chapter 724 of the *Iowa Code* as they pertain to the forms used by Iowa sheriffs in the administration of the issuance of permits to carry weapons and permits to acquire pistols or revolvers. This section frequently researches and responds to weapons-related questions from sheriff's offices and the general public. In FY2005, over 200 questions from the general public were researched and answered. Additionally, this section processes all applications for permits to carry from state employees and non-residents.

## Private Investigative/Security/Bail Enforcement Licensing



Chapter 80A of the *Iowa Code* stipulates that private security, private investigative and bail enforcement agencies and their employees doing business in Iowa must be licensed. The Private Investigative, Private Security and Bail Enforcement Licensing Section processes and issues licenses and renewals for such agencies. This process includes fingerprint-based criminal history record checks, verification of bonding and proof of financial responsibility. Private investigative agencies are required to comply with continuing education requirements before their licenses can be considered for renewal. Additionally, 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 *Iowa Code* before the ID is issued. There were 201 private investigative agencies, 98 private security agencies and no bail enforcement agencies which held valid licenses in fiscal year 2005. A total of 2,968 ID cards were issued during fiscal year 2005.



# **Division of Criminal Investigation**

## **July 1, 2004- June 30, 2005**

### **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 122 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**

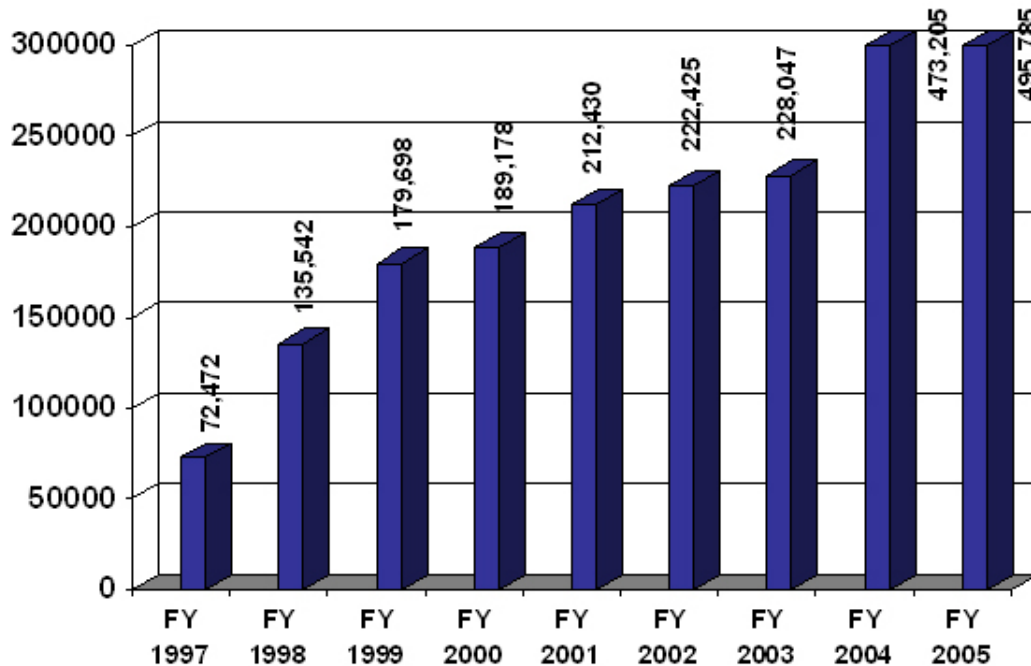
The Administration area of the DCI includes the Records and Identification Unit, Missing Person Information Clearinghouse, Sex Offender Registry, as well as many of the functions associated with running a division including clerical, inventory, budgeting, etc.

## **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, 2005, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) included over 550,000 ten print cards and nearly 14,038 latent prints. AFIS is available to all criminal justice agencies throughout Iowa for use in criminal investigations. During fiscal year 2005, 22,400 ten print “hits”, and 264 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



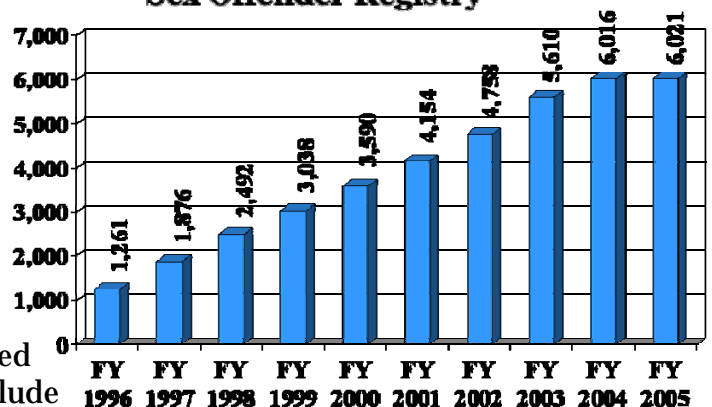
The Missing Person Information Clearinghouse was established July 1, 1985, within the Department of Public Safety, providing a program for compiling, coordinating, and disseminating information in relation to missing persons and unidentified body/persons. Housed within the DCI, the clearinghouse assists 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 2005, 6,157 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

**Number of Registrants**  
Sex Offender Registry



Offender Registry is updated continuously, based on information provided by state and local government agencies and the registrants themselves. On July 1, 2005, over 600 registrants were removed from the registry as they had completed their 10-year registry requirements. As of July 1, 2005, 6,021 individuals remained on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry.

## **Criminalistics Laboratory**

The Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigations (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 7<sup>th</sup> and Court.



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 Crime Lab moved into a new 57,000 square foot laboratory located on the Des Moines Area Community College Ankeny campus. The lab now has 54 employees.

The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory staff is comprised of a laboratory administrator, criminalist supervisors, criminalists, evidence technicians, a photographer, a secretary, and two clerk specialists, who provide forensic scientific services and support to the criminal justice community throughout Iowa. The criminalists specialize in a wide range of forensic areas handling and examining evidence obtained from criminal investigations and crime scenes submitted by authorized law enforcement agencies.

The Iowa Criminalistics Laboratory is the only full-service forensic laboratory serving the Criminal justice system in Iowa. It is accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, Laboratory Accreditation Board. 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, responding to requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies statewide. The criminalists handle all aspects of crime scene processing, from the initial collection of evidence at the scene to testimony in court. In fiscal year 2004-2005, 929 hours were spent at crime scenes around Iowa.

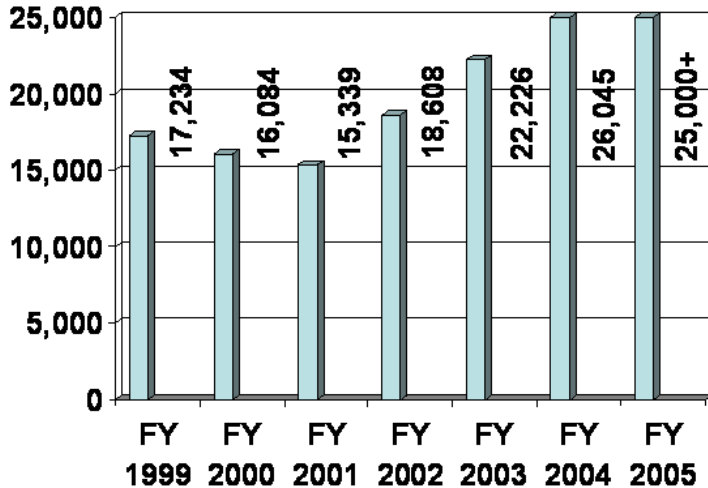
The Criminalistics Laboratory sections consist of:

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



- Evidence Receiving

## DCI Crime Laboratory Cases Processed



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 2005 was 6,671.

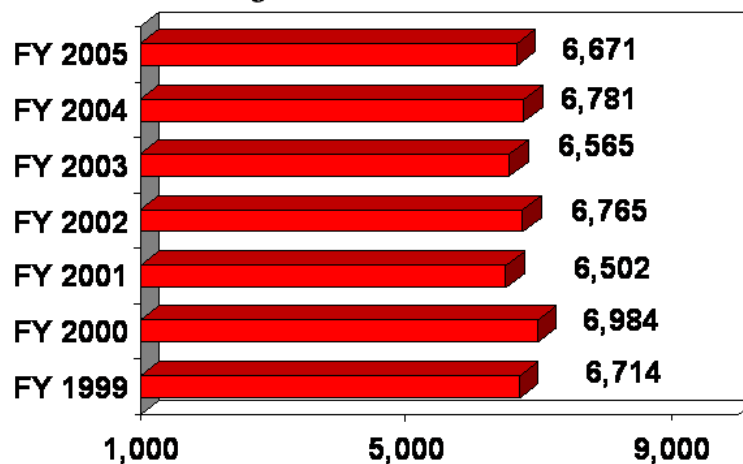
Overall the Criminalistics Laboratory processed over 25,000 cases. The identification of controlled substances, analysis of human biological fluids for OWI investigations and latent print identification represent the largest volume in the caseload duties for the laboratory.

The crime lab has been recognized for its highly prized and useful firearms reference collection of some 1,500 long guns and 1,780 handguns, which

grows daily. The weapons collection ranges from the “everyday variety” firearms to fully automatic machine guns, gold plated collectables, flint locks and many other exotic weapons.

The crime laboratory is connected to the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), Combined DNA Indexing System (CODIS), and drug identification information is contributed to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS).

## Street Drugs Analyzed by the DCI Crime Lab



# 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 848 DNA related cases. The laboratory has profiled and made available for searching 4,319 convicted offender profiles. In addition, there are currently 1,146 forensic profiles (crime scene DNA) available for searching at a national level.

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.

## Field Operations



The Field Operations Bureau of the DCI includes the General Criminal Unit, the Sex Offender Registry Investigation Unit, and the Digital Evidence Forensic Unit.

### General Criminal Investigation Unit

The four Special Agents in Charge and 27 Special Agents assigned to the General Criminal Unit 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, criminal investigations, and 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 located within four geographical zones in the state. Two of the Special Agents in the DCI are specifically trained to provide polygraph services for the Department, as well as work with local law enforcement agencies.

### Sex Offender Registry Investigation Unit

One Special Agent in Charge and four Special Agents are assigned to the Sex Offender Registry Investigation Unit. These agents conduct investigations and assist local law enforcement agencies to insure the sex offender registrants remain compliant with Iowa's sex offender registry laws.

### Digital Evidence Forensic Unit

A Special Agent Supervisor and two Special Agents from the digital evidence forensic unit provide analysis and evaluation of evidence found on various electronic devices. This is a new unit to DCI in 2005 and has provided a much needed service to the Iowa law enforcement community. This unit is a part of the Iowa Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, which is a partnership among local,

state, and federal criminal justice agencies, academic institutions, and other agencies whose mission includes keeping children safe from sexual predators.

## **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 58 Special Agents, 4 SAC's, and 1 Assistant Director, this unit provides enforcement and investigative services for the Iowa Lottery, the Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals, 10 riverboats, and 3 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, social 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 Fiscal Year 2004-2005 Annual Report

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

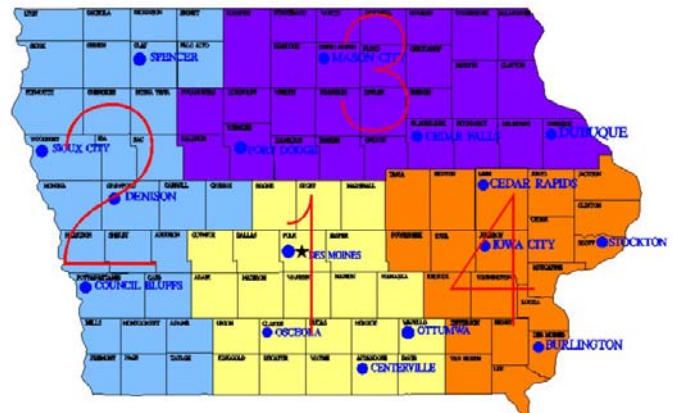


The Division of Narcotics Enforcement, directed by Ken Carter, has 43 sworn officers and 16 civilian employees. This includes eight non-sworn employees assigned to the Department of Public Safety Intelligence Bureau and paid with Division of Narcotics funds.

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 16 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.



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 2005, DNE seizures of some controlled substances decreased; however, seizures of cocaine increased from 50,051.2 grams in 2004, to 89,950.71 grams in 2005, an increase of approximately 126%; and crack cocaine seizures increased from 432.9 grams in 2004, to 576.7 grams in 2005, for an increase of approximately 33%.



### **Items Seized By The Division of Narcotics Enforcement During Fiscal Year 2005**

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Cocaine                | 89,950.71 grams |
| Crack Cocaine          | 576.7 grams     |
| Heroin                 | 8.3 grams       |
| Marijuana              | 16,991.96 oz    |
| Marijuana Plants       | 222             |
| Cultivated MJ Plants   | 75              |
| Uncultivated MJ Plants | 147             |
| Methamphetamine        | 72,210.4 grams  |
| ICE                    | 457.5 grams     |
| Pseudoephedrine        | 1,827.4 grams   |
| Psilocybin             | 164.7 grams     |
| Red Phosphorus         | 35.3 grams      |
| Rifles                 | 101             |
| Shotguns               | 108             |
| Handguns               | 69              |
| Vehicles               | 36              |
| Cash                   | \$1,315,597.19  |

## **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 comprised of specially trained agents and officers from Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the State Fire Marshal's Division, and the Iowa State Patrol. The team 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. Seven DNE Agents and one Special Agent in Charge (SAC) are assigned full-time to the clan lab team.

| Calendar Year        | Labs Seized |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1996                 | 31          |
| 1997                 | 63          |
| 1998                 | 321         |
| 1999                 | 502         |
| 2000                 | 393         |
| 2001                 | 511         |
| 2002                 | 709         |
| 2003                 | 671         |
| 2004                 | 644         |
| 2005 *               | 285         |
| *As of June 30, 2005 |             |

During the 2004 calendar year, the Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team responded to 644 requests for assistance. As of June 30, 2005, the DPS CLERT has responded to 285 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

The DNE, with the assistance of federal monies, purchased three lab response vehicles approximately three years ago. These vehicles store and transport the necessary equipment needed to respond to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory sites. The trucks are assigned to DNE offices in Council Bluffs, Des Moines, 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 table, from calendar year 1996 to present, only reflect the DPS CLERT methamphetamine lab seizures.

## South Central Iowa and East Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Forces

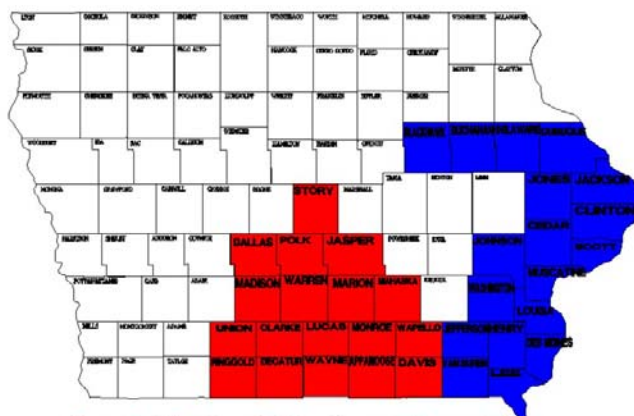
During fiscal year 2005, the DNE received federal monies to maintain an existing multi-county clandestine laboratory task force and also coordinate another multi-county lab task force. The mission of both task forces is to implement a cooperative enforcement strategy to measurably reduce the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine in the areas they encompass.

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 eight (8) 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,

METH HOTSPOTS CLAN LAB TASK FORCES



18-County South Central Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Force  
 18-County South East Iowa Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Task Force

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 central and eastern Iowa Zone SACs. Analytical support is provided through the National Guard Counterdrug program.

## **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 2005, Iowa law enforcement officers found 406 children affected by methamphetamine labs. Those labs exposed 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.

Three pilot programs have been started in Appanoose, Polk, and Dubuque Counties. The programs combine 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. Also, the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, the Polk County Attorney's Office through grants, and the DNE with assistance from COPS grants, provide additional funding to help support the program. Part of the COPS funding is designated to provide psychological evaluations for children found at methamphetamine lab sites.

## **Marijuana Eradication**



During the 2005 fiscal year, approximately 222 cultivated and uncultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in the state of Iowa. This includes marijuana plants seized at indoor and outdoor grow operations. The Division of Narcotics Enforcement continues to work with the Iowa National Guard, county sheriff's departments, police departments, and multi-jurisdictional task forces on eradication efforts.

In addition, the DNE continues to maintain a toll free "hotline" to allow citizens to report suspected drug and marijuana activity. The hotline has proven to be a great benefit with tips on drug activity, and for individuals who wish to cooperate further with DNE.

# **Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)**

In February of 1997, Iowa became one of the five Midwest states (Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and South Dakota) to form the methamphetamine specific Midwest HIDTA. The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) allocated federal monies to five Midwestern states to combat the growing methamphetamine epidemic. During fiscal year 1999, North Dakota joined the Midwest HIDTA.

The Midwest HIDTA promotes a comprehensive, cooperative strategy by law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels to address the problem of methamphetamine and other controlled substances. Iowa's HIDTA enforcement initiative is to measurably reduce the amount of methamphetamine distributed in the state of Iowa, by coordinating efforts against importation and distribution organizations, as well as against manufacturers of methamphetamine within the state. The DNE serves as the central coordinating agency in Iowa, with the Director of the Division serving as a member of the HIDTA Executive Board, a member of the Drug Demand Reduction Committee, and a member of the Midwest HIDTA Budget Sub-committee.

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

During fiscal year 2005, 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 2005, 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 1,013 people received training or information in the following areas:

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

In addition to the above topics, the Division conducted approximately 20 clandestine lab awareness-training programs to approximately 1,000 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 four clandestine lab re-certification training courses to 168 law enforcement officers, two Site Safety schools to 66 officers, and three 40-hour clandestine laboratory certification courses to approximately 60 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.

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. In addition, the Division also supported the task forces by supplying surveillance equipment for investigative operations.

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

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



# Iowa State Patrol Division

## July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005

### Annual Report



The Iowa State Patrol Division, with 490 dedicated men and women, is the largest division within the Department of Public Safety. There are 399 sworn officers and 91 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. District 16 which has currently 19 officers is tasked with maintaining security for the Capitol complex and at the Governor's residence at Terrace Hill.

## Colonel Robert O. Garrison



Colonel Robert O. Garrison has been a member of the Iowa State Patrol Division for nearly 30 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 one year 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, assist motorists in need, testify in court, or remove dangerous debris from the roadway. 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, two hundred and thirty eight (2,238) individuals were arrested for violating Iowa's OWI laws in fiscal year 2004, by Iowa State Troopers. In addition 150 young drivers were identified and processed for violation of the .02 BAC restrictions on under age persons.



During 2004, Troopers made 2,331 narcotic arrests and seized narcotics with an approximate street value of \$44.1 million.

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 2005, Iowa State Troopers issued 149,512 warning memorandums for various minor traffic infractions. An additional 54,245 faulty equipment advisories were issued for things like non-working head or tail lamps on vehicles. Troopers also documented 20,559 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)

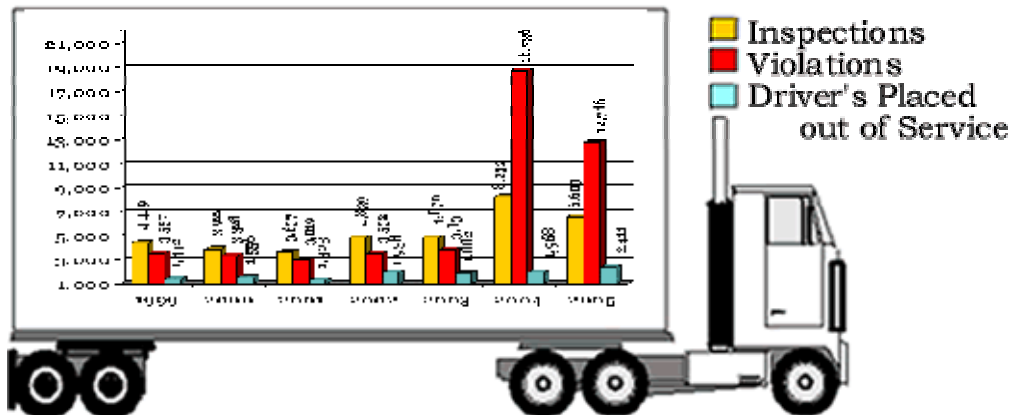


The Iowa State Patrol Divisions Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) was created in 1992. Specially trained MCSAP troopers travel Iowa's roadways identifying and removing fatigued and impaired commercial motor vehicle operators, thereby providing a safer environment for the motoring public. 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 eleven (11) 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 2005, MCSAP officers performed approximately 6,609 inspections. These resulted in 12,786 violations detected and 2,411 driver out of service violations detected. In addition, 1,423 operators were placed out of service. An additional 97 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 detecting 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. Due to the retirement of 2 canines during this past year, the Patrol currently has only two (2) active police service canines. The Patrol is in the process (December 2005) of acquiring four (4) additional police service canine to bolster the program. The Patrol continues to certify their canines and select canine handlers 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 2004, the K-9 Unit responded to 182 requests for service. Of those requests, 24 were from outside agencies. The service dogs were utilized 10 times for public demonstrations, and 8 times for search warrants.



The total for all five K-9 teams of street value of drugs, USC and other assets seized in 2004 is \$22,436,444. One Hundred Sixty-Eight total arrests were made by the Canine Officers directly related to the canine.

| <b>Year</b> | <b>K-9 Units In Service</b> | <b>Requests for Service</b> | <b>Narcotics Seized</b>     | <b>Currency Seized</b> | <b>Property Seized</b> |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2004        | 4                           | 182                         | \$22,436,444                | \$516,000              | \$92,000               |
| 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 encounters 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 2004, these pilots accumulated over 1,826 total hours of flight time. In addition to initiating 15 felony cases, trooper pilots assisted local law enforcement agencies and road troopers in the special assignments shown in the chart below. With the increase in the speed limit and the volume of traffic on the interstate systems, the aircraft is one of the most efficient uses of the Patrol’s resources to effectively reduce speeding.



|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Searching for lost persons & fugitives   | 44 hours  |
| Criminal Surveillance                    | 338 hours |
| Transportation of individuals            | 110 hours |
| Emergency blood & eye bank/tissue relays | 91 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 38 Technical Investigators assigned throughout the state, who perform this duty in addition to their normal patrol duties. In 2004, 20 technical investigators were trained to the reconstruction level of collision investigation.

Technical Investigators conducted 150 collision investigations during 2004.



# 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.

Due to budgetary restrictions over the past few years, the Vehicle Theft Unit had been reduced to two active officers. Even with these reduced numbers, the Vehicle Theft Unit opened 35 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. The Iowa State Patrol has six communications centers located in Des Moines, Atlantic, Storm Lake, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, and Fairfield.



For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, ISP Communications handled 1, 772,007 total transactions (phone and radio) among all six communications centers combined. The break down of these transactions are as follows: 346,188 telephone calls made or received, of which 16,695 of them were received on the state patrol’s toll-free HELP Line and 26,053 calls were received on wireless 911. The balance of the telephone calls were administrative. The remaining balance of total transactions are 1,425,819 radio transmissions for the fiscal year. Based on total transactions for state patrol communications, there was an average of 4,855 transactions (radio and telephone) per day among all six communications centers. This does not include the number of events the specialists log each day.

There were 743,216 IOWA System transactions made by ISP Communications for the fiscal year. The IOWA System is a computer-based system by which communications specialists query driver's license, vehicle registrations and criminal history checks for state officers requesting such information. This resulted in a combined daily average of 2,036 IOWA System transactions among the communication centers.

## **AMBER Alert**

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). 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. The Iowa Department of Public Safety received 13 requests from Iowa Law Enforcement agencies for an AMBER Alert in the fiscal year 2005. Of those requests, 4 cases met the criteria, which resulted in the activation of the AMBER Alert system. The AMBER Alert System is credited in assisting with the safe recovery of the abducted children in 3 of the 4 activations. Unfortunately, one AMBER activation ended with the murder of an innocent child.

## **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 2004, Safety Education Officers (SEO's) presented 4,921 programs across the state reaching over 204,400 persons. In addition, radio and television public service announcements are regularly prepared and presented, particularly leading up to major holiday traffic periods.

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

SEO's also set up informational booths at the Iowa State Fair, county fairs, sports and vacation shows, and other community based events.

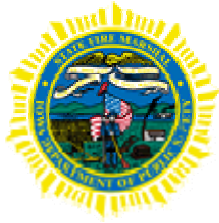
They also perform outstanding service in support of RAGBRAI and Boys State.

# **CHAPLAINS**

The purpose of the Chaplain Program within the Iowa State Patrol Division is to offer friendship, support and spiritual help to those of the organization and the citizens they will come in contact with through their daily activity.

These Chaplains are not sworn peace officers and volunteer their services to the Iowa State Patrol Division. During 2004, Chaplains rode with troopers to enhance their involvement in our organization. Chaplains were also called upon to assist with death notifications, hospital visitations of active and retired members, officiating at marriages of patrol members, as well as counseling with officers and family members. The Iowa State Patrol Chaplains also participate in the annual Peace Officers Memorial Ceremony.

Currently, the program has 30 Chaplains serving throughout the state.



# **State Fire Marshal Division July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005 Annual Report**

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

The division is comprised of four (4) bureaus:

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

Presently the Division has 26 sworn officers and 19 civilian employees.

## **Director Kenkel**



Jim Kenkel was sworn in as State Fire Marshal December 20, 2002. Jim is the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 & 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



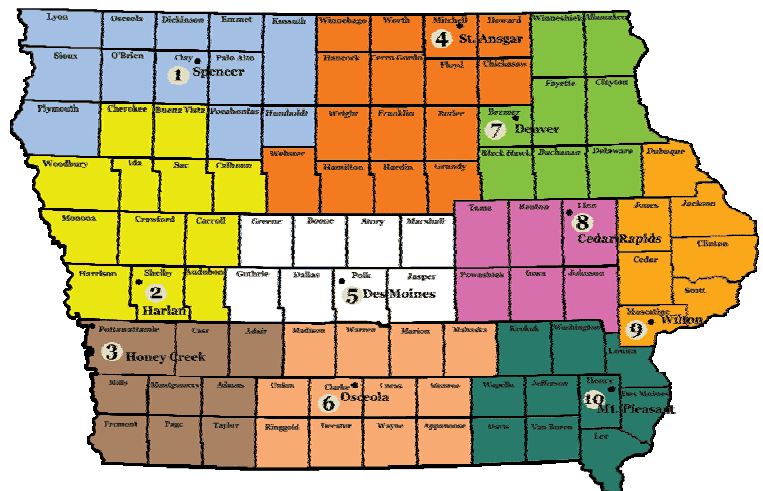
In the past 11 years, elementary students in grades three through six have submitted fire prevention posters. Together with funds provided by Employer's Mutual Insurance Company, the Iowa Firemen's Association, Iowa Farm Safety Council, and Grinnell Mutual Insurance Company, the Fire Marshal Division 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.

## 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 tanks throughout the State of Iowa. The flammable liquids inspector also takes part in any rule making processes involving flammable liquid codes. The Flammable Liquids inspector duties also include reviewing plans on all new or replacement installations of aboveground storage tanks, and liquid propane tanks.

In addition to the above, a yearly registration program of flammable/combustible liquids aboveground storage tanks with the capacity

## BUREAU OF INSPECTIONS



- |                                 |                                  |   |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Terry Johnson (714) 262-5849 | 7. Kyle Garret (319) 266-4892    | 16. Ron Humphrey L&E (515) 281-5821     |
| 2. Amy Fratkins (714) 262-4684  | 8. Valerie Bevers (515) 266-4706 | 17. Rob VanPelt (515) 281-5821          |
| 3. Tim Spence (712) 322-2723    | 9. Justin Wade (515) 281-5821    | 18. Don Wood (515) 281-5821             |
| 4. Bryan Stupe (515) 281-5821   | 10. Joe Lestina (319) 385-9000   | 19. Jeff Miller (515) 281-5821          |
| 5. Andy McCall (515) 281-5821   |                                  | 20. Mike Lillebo (515) 281-5821         |
| 6. Rick Diehlman (515) 321-3050 |                                  | 21. Jon Thorup (Schools) (515) 281-5821 |

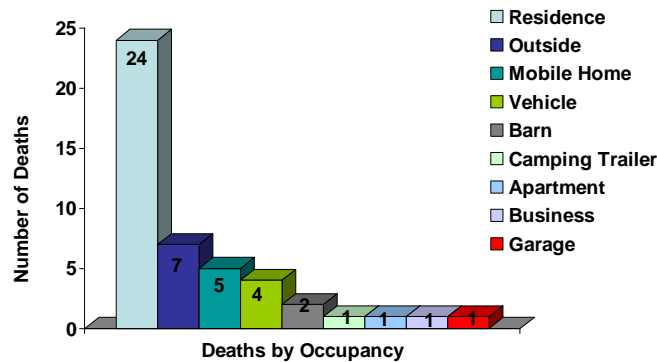
Jeff Quigle, Fire Prevention Supervisor (515) 281-5821

greater than 1,100 gallons is maintained by the assigned inspector. This involves updating owner records, mailing registration renewals, and processing and maintaining a \$70,000 account. Approximately 7,000 tanks at \$10 per tank are registered every year.

## Fire Deaths

This graph indicates 46 civilians who died from fire related incidents. This information is based on data compiled through the National Fire Incident Reporting System. Residential fires were the most prevalent occupancy resulting in 24 deaths.

2004 Iowa Fire Deaths  
Deaths by Occupancy



## Arson & Explosive Bureau



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

Six hundred and forty four (644) investigations were conducted during calendar year 2004. This included 409 fires that were investigated. Of those fires, 120 were determined to be the result of arson, 177 were accidental and the cause of 112 could not be determined. The remaining investigations represented bombing incidents, bomb threats, explosive disposals,

and clandestine drug labs. Investigations by the Fire Marshal Division resulted in 52 arrest and 120 charges filed. Arson investigations, for calendar year 2004, resulted in a dollar loss of \$7,347,350. This amount combined with all investigations came to a total dollar loss of \$51,553,950.

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 the 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 and law enforcement personnel guidance for safe and proper response to such incidents.

## **Building Code Bureau**



Mr. Crine is a native of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Prior to joining the Department in November 2004, he resided in a suburb of Nashville, Tennessee. He began his career in code enforcement as the Fire Marshal for the East Ridge Fire Department, later joining the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office in 1985 as a Facilities Construction Specialist. In 1988, Mr. Crine became the Director of Administrative Services and was subsequently appointed as the Tennessee State Fire Marshal in 1997. He became the Executive Director of the Tennessee Fire Service and Codes Enforcement Academy in 2002 and served as the Director of the Electrical Inspection section just prior to his appointment as the Iowa State Building Code Commissioner.

Mr. Crine holds a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; as well as an Associates Degree in Fire Science and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Tennessee State University in Nashville.

The Building Code Bureau is charged with the adoption and enforcement of the Iowa State Building Code. This is carried out through the review of final drawings and specifications to ensure compliance with adopted codes. The Iowa State Building Code is contained in Chapters 16 and 18 of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 661. As of April 1, 2006, portions of the State Building Code will also be contained in IAC 661 – Chapters 300-303. The Bureau also enforces certain provisions of IAC Chapter 5, namely the Life Safety Code. Plan reviews encompass such areas as means of egress, handicapped accessibility, fire protection systems, occupancy and construction criteria and fire rated separations.

Provisions of the State Building Code are mandatory for the manufacture and installation of factory built structures, buildings owned by the State or an agency of the State, buildings in governmental subdivisions which have adopted the State Building Code as their local building code. In addition, Energy Efficiency and Handicapped Accessibility Standards are applicable throughout the State of Iowa.

Most larger jurisdictions in Iowa have adopted and enforce nationally recognized building codes. However, a significant portion of rural Iowa has not adopted and therefore do not enforce any building code.

# Fire Service Training Bureau



Randy Novak is the Bureau Chief of the Iowa Fire Service Training Bureau. The Bureau is part of the Division of State Fire Marshal, Iowa Department of Public Safety. Randy serves as the administrator of the state fire training system in Iowa. He previously worked at state fire training systems in Oklahoma, Maryland, and Illinois. He also taught in a fire-related academic program in Kentucky. His fire service career started in upstate New York in 1975. He has both volunteer and career fire service experience.

Randy holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Studies-Fire Science from the University of Maryland, and a Master of Education degree in Vocational-Technical Education from the University of Illinois. He has also completed advanced graduate level work in Vocational Education from the University of Kentucky.

Randy currently serves on several national committees with various professional associations, including the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA), and the Fire and Emergency Training Network (FETN). Randy also serves as Treasurer of the North American Fire Training Directors (NAFTD). In his role as Bureau Chief, Randy also serves on a variety of state level fire and emergency response committees.

The Fire Service Training Bureau is Iowa's designated state fire academy. Located in Ames, the Bureau provides quality training and education for Iowa's fire and emergency services.

Services are provided through the Bureau's Field Programs, Certification Program, Business and Industrial Program, Conferences, and Technical & Support Programs. In FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005), the Bureau conducted 934 classes (thorough courses, workshops, symposiums, and conferences), with 16,858 students attending. The Bureau also held 184 certification examination sites, providing 2,526 examinations for various professional certification levels.



In April 2005, the Bureau received "re-accreditation" from the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC). IFSAC is a peer driven organization that accredits training entities that provide professional certifications, based on National Fire Protection Association standards. The Bureau is now accredited to issue professional certification for the following eleven levels: Firefighter I & II, Driver/Operator for Pumping & Aerial Apparatus, Hazardous Materials: Awareness & Operations, Fire Instructor I & II, Fire Officer I & II, and Fire Inspector I.

The Fire Service Training Bureau is committed to meeting the needs of Iowa's fire service by emphasizing up-to-date, recognized training, partnerships with the community college districts, as well as in-house training opportunities.