

DIVISION OF DRUG AND CRIME CONTROL

On September 28, 1983, the Division of Drug and Crime Control was established after the 82nd Missouri General Assembly passed Senate Bill 294 and Governor Christopher S. Bond signed it into law. Before the signing of this bill, the primary focus of the Highway Patrol was to enforce traffic laws and to promote safety upon Missouri highways. The adoption of this bill changed the focus of the Patrol to include investigations of any suspected crime or criminal activity within the state. The 36 officers assigned to the Patrol's Criminal Investigation Division were reassigned to the Division of Drug and Crime Control, located at General Headquarters in Jefferson City. Prior to 1983, and the signing of Senate Bill 294, all criminal investigations were assigned to Intelligence and Investigations, Bomb and Arson, and the Narcotics sections. There were usually two troopers in each troop assigned to criminal investigations.

1969

Prior to the creation of the Division of Drug and Crime Control, the Criminal Division handled investigative functions. Twenty-two officers were assigned to, or worked with, the Criminal Division during the first year of operation. Unit members were involved in an assortment of investigative assignments such as theft, burglary, robbery, polygraph examination, kidnapping, and murder. The Criminal Division contained the Motor Vehicle Theft and Information Section and the Criminal Records Section. The Criminal Records Section was removed from the Criminal Division in 1983.

1970

A Narcotics Unit was organized within the Criminal Investigation Division. Original members were instrumental in setting the standard for the success of the unit with their ability to infiltrate the structure of the illegal drug trade. The first undercover weapons issued were the Beretta Model 93 9mm semi-automatic pistols. The division also issued the High Standard 22 Magnum 2 shot Derringer and the AMT Back-up .380-caliber semi-automatic pistol. The Derringer and the .380 were initially issued in 1980, and the Beretta was issued sometime in the 1970s. These weapons were issued and used by the narcotics officers into the early 1990s.

1971

The Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit was formed. Members of this unit were tasked with assisting other agencies with explosions, arson investigations, explosives disposal, and the training programs related to these investigations.

1973

Established in 1973, the Executive Security Unit provided security for the governor and his family. The unit also provided security for visiting dignitaries and an acting governor when the governor was out of state. This unit later became known as the Governor's Security Division, but remained in the Criminal Bureau.

1982

During the 1970s and 1980s, most of the undercover officers remained in covert positions and many infiltrated criminal organizations. In 1982, the Criminal Investigation Bureau had established a covert business in Londell, MO, near the Franklin County and Jefferson County line. This business was called Road Hog's Auto Body and Sales. Members actually worked out of this fictitious chop shop.

1983

Senate Bill 294 created the Division of Drug and Crime Control. The division consisted of the Motor Vehicle Theft and Information Section, Narcotics, Criminal Investigation and Polygraph Section, and the Criminal Intelligence Section. At this time, the Division of Drug and Crime Control was structured with a central supervision concept and placed under the supervision of the assistant superintendent.

The Narcotics Section consisted of Patrol officers who conducted both overt and covert narcotic investigations. The investigations were made at the request of police departments, sheriff's departments, and federal agencies, but the number of investigation requests that were honored was restricted by labor and budgetary limitations. Marijuana was the major drug investigated by the Division of Drug and Crime Control at this point in time.

The Criminal Intelligence Section acted as an exchange for information regarding suspected criminal activity and information on specific individuals. This exchange of information was made with local, state, and federal agencies. This section also monitored all incoming reports that were criminal in nature. The work of this section remains much the same today, but with the technological advancement of computers and communications, this section's ability to query, gather, and disseminate information has revolutionized the ability for agencies to conduct investigations with greater ease and cooperation.

The Motor Vehicle Theft and Information Section of the Division of Drug and Crime Control provided a service to all law enforcement agencies in Missouri and throughout the nation by furnishing a variety of vehicle information. This section is located inside the Harry S. Truman State Office Building in Jefferson City, MO. During the first year, the Department of Revenue received and checked over one million title applications. Twelve stolen vehicles were recovered, 22 counterfeit titles were discovered, and 14 altered titles were seized because of their work.

The Criminal Investigation and Polygraph Section provided specialized investigative assistance to the Patrol's road officers, police departments, sheriff's departments, and federal agencies within their assigned areas.

1984

The Technical Services Section was established. This section provided electronic investigative assistance to all law enforcement agencies. It assisted investigators with the preservation of audio and video evidence and provides training, installation, and servicing of electronic equipment. This section also conducted electronic countermeasure investigations throughout the state. The division also increased its manpower to the Criminal Investigation and Polygraph Section to 26 members, five of which were assigned to polygraphs. The section's name was changed to the Field Investigators & Polygraph Examiners Section. One year later (1985), the Explosives Disposal Unit joined the section.

1985

Two members of the Highway Patrol were killed in the line of duty within a period of approximately six weeks. Division of Drug and Crime Control officers were involved in both investigations. Trooper James M. Froemsdorf was shot and killed on March 2, with his own gun in Perry County. Jerome Mallet was convicted and later executed (July 2001). Trooper Jimmie E. Linegar and Trooper Allen Hines were involved in a shooting with David C. Tate. Hines survived the shooting, while Trooper Jimmie Linegar became the 13th member of the Patrol to be killed in the line of duty. The work completed during the Linegar investigation was instrumental in the Christian Identity Covenant Sword and Arm of the Lord Compound raid in Northern Arkansas, which was later closed because of that investigation. David Tate was convicted and sentenced to life in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

The most notable changes to the division were the addition of the Missing Persons Section and the Lottery and Gaming Section. House Bill 366 called for the Patrol to be the central repository for all missing persons. Governor John Ashcroft signed this bill into law on July 19, 1985. Governor Ashcroft also signed Senate Bill 44 creating the Missouri State Lottery. This bill gave the Division of Drug and Crime Control authority to make investigations relative to gaming operations.

1986

The division investigated the Michael Wayne Jackson manhunt in 1986. Jackson was wanted in connection for several murders, abductions, thefts, and other acts of violence. Jackson killed himself in a barn in rural Warren County before he could be apprehended. The manhunt lasted for 11 days in September near Wright City, MO.

On September 9, 1986, a Pettis County deputy found the bodies of four men who had been murdered at the Marshall Junction Conservation Area in rural Saline County. The Troop A DDCC Unit assisted with the case. Donald E. Reese was questioned about the crimes and subsequently confessed. Reese later took police to the area where he had hidden the victims' wallets and the murder weapon. Reese received the death penalty and his sentence was carried out in August 1997.

Troopers completed a yearlong undercover narcotics investigation into the El Forasteros Motorcycle gang. Members infiltrated the infamous gang and were able to

make cases on many of the leaders. Nine members of the El Forasteros were eventually charged and sent to prison on drug and weapons-related offenses.

1987

Marijuana was still the most investigated drug the division worked. However, with the emergence of crack cocaine and the stronghold the Columbian drug cartel held over the illegal drug trade, cocaine was quickly becoming a priority for the Narcotics Section. Nearly 7,000 pounds of processed marijuana was seized, and 214 arrests were made as a result of investigations in the division. During a raid in St. Francois County, over 712 acres of land, a house, a mobile home, a boat, 30 weapons, 21 vehicles, and \$11,469.34 were seized. A suspected clandestine methamphetamine drug lab was discovered during the search. Operation Cash Crop and the "Bad Weed" hotline were implemented.

February 8, 1987, Trooper Russell W. Harper was shot and killed by Glennon Paul Sweet. Trooper Harper was an 18-year-veteran of the Patrol who was shot and killed after pulling over a pickup truck east of Springfield. After an intensive investigation by the Patrol and Division of Drug and Crime Control investigators, Sweet was identified as the killer. He was discovered in a house just west of Springfield on February 10. Glennon Paul Sweet was found guilty of first degree murder on December 12, 1987, and was later sentenced to death. Sweet was executed for the murder of Trooper Russell Harper in 1998.

1988

Cocaine has now become the most investigated drug by the Narcotics Section, making cannabis investigations second for the first time in the history of the Division. Eighty-seven cocaine related investigations were developed, followed by 71 cannabis and 69 stimulants.

The Criminal Intelligence Section became the INTERPOL liaison for the state of Missouri. Now, any member nation requesting investigative information generated from the state of Missouri would contact the Division of Drug and Crime Control. The division began producing the Crime Information Bulletin bimonthly, and distributed it nationwide.

1989

The state's new wiretap law was used for the first time in Missouri history during a murder investigation in Dunklin County. Several members of the Pharaohs motorcycle gang shot and killed a pledging member.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control continued to gain strength. Fifty officers were now assigned to the division. With the drug trade increase, on November 1, 1989, the Narcotics Section doubled in size.

Members assisted in the Raymond William and Faye Della Copeland investigation. The Copeland's were convicted of several grisly murders at their Livingston County farm in Troop H. Numerous male bodies were found buried at their

home. Some of their victims were homeless men that the Copelands located at a mission in Joplin, MO. After bringing the victims to their farm, they were exploited for financial reasons and then murdered. At the time of their convictions, the Copelands were the oldest criminals in the nation to be on death row. Ray died before his sentence could be carried out; however, Faye was paroled and died in January 2004.

1990

For the third consecutive year, cocaine led the Narcotics Section investigations list with nearly 300 new cases developed.

The polygraph examiners conducted 378 examinations.

An anonymous telephone call began an investigation into the Jim Henderson Trucking Company in East Prairie, MO. The investigation resulted in the recovery of 16 stolen trucks or trailers. The investigation spread into the Joplin, MO, area when stolen vehicle parts were recovered there as well.

The Southeast Missouri Drug Task Force was established, and the first drug task force of which the division became a member. Three members of the Narcotics Section were assigned to the task force. The Missouri State Highway Patrol is currently a member of 15 task forces and supervises eight of those task forces.

1991

On December 8, 1991, James Johnson shot and killed four people and wounded another in Moniteau County after a domestic dispute with his wife and daughter. Four of the victims were law enforcement officers. During the three-day manhunt, Johnson took a local woman hostage and later released her. Johnson surrendered on December 10, 1991, without incident. He was executed on January 2, 2002, for those murders. Several members of the Patrol and the Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted in the investigation of the murders and capture.

1992

The division purchased Walther PPK .380-caliber, semi-automatic pistols and began recalling the older undercover weapons, and removing most of the Berettas and AMTs from service. Several of the undercover officers still utilized the High Standard Derringers as back-up weapons because of their ability to be concealed.

The Organized Crime Unit and the Juvenile Section were put into place. The Juvenile Section would become part of the Missing Person's Section and the two remain together today. In that year, 784 juvenile referrals were made to Highway Patrol officers.

The Organized Crime Unit began operations with the mission of organized crime suppression using the concept of coordination and facilitation. Various crimes were investigated that include fraud, money laundering, gambling, and extortion. During the first six months of operation, the Organized Crime Unit collected information on 311 organized crime principles and their associates, and assisted other agencies with 19 investigations.

The Narcotics Section conducted many high profile drug cases. Many of these cases were the result of the relentless drug interdiction stops made by uniformed Patrol members on Missouri highways. However, the following two cases come to mind as a prelude of the methamphetamine scourge that was to follow for the next 14 years:

- A follow-up investigation was conducted in California, which resulted in the arrest of six subjects on federal charges for conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine. At the time of their arrest, eight and one-half pounds of methamphetamine was seized, two firearms, \$28,000, and a 1984 Corvette. The follow-up investigation was initiated following an undercover buy/bust in Miller County when an undercover Patrol narcotics officer purchased six ounces of methamphetamine.
- A long-term narcotics investigation was concluded in Greene and Webster counties. This resulted in the arrest of five subjects on federal charges for conspiracy to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine. The investigation was initiated with street level drug purchases of methamphetamine by an undercover Patrol member, and was culminated with the seizure and dismantling of the methamphetamine lab in New Jersey. Because of this investigation, 22 pounds of methamphetamine, one pound of marijuana, one stolen vehicle, one stolen firearm, \$308,000, three properties, and nine motor vehicles were seized in Missouri. An additional 200 pounds of liquid methamphetamine and one commercial property were seized in New Jersey.

1993

The Riverboat Gaming Unit was formed and placed new demands on the division and the Patrol. Twenty-two gaming officers were assigned to the division and began conducting background investigations. This raised the division's current employee number to 110. One year later, Riverboat Gaming became the Gaming Division and was removed from the Division of Drug and Crime Control.

Corporal Michael E. Webster was killed in the line of duty when a drunk driver struck him while he was conducting a routine traffic stop in Troop A. Members of the Troop A DDCC Unit conducted the investigation and assisted in the arrest and conviction of Nicholas A. Adams.

The Narcotic/Vice Unit conducted 304 drug investigations targeting mid- and upper-level drug dealers. Because of those investigations, cases were made on 483 individuals and nearly \$35 million was seized. "Nazi dope" (methamphetamine) was being discovered in the southwest portion of the state. This was obviously a growing trend.

The most notable case the division investigated in 1993 was that of William Webster. This investigation was one of the most complex and sensitive special investigations ever executed by a member of the Patrol. Beginning in late 1992, and extending through September 1993, members of the division were assigned to a task force investigating then-Missouri Attorney General William Webster, the Second Injury

Fund, and Webster's campaign expenditures. The case resulted in the former attorney general being sentenced to a federal correction center for two years.

On Tuesday, September 21, 1993, two brothers and one of their 15-year-old sons shot and killed Charles and Grace Lewis at their St. Francois County farm. The suspects removed the bodies to another location in rural Washington County. During the murder, the suspects stole a VCR from the victims' home, which was later sold at a pawn shop in Cuba, MO. A disgruntled family member of the murderers made an anonymous telephone call informing police of the sale of the VCR. That call was eventually traced through the police 9-1-1 telephone system, which led to the arrest and confession of the suspects in this case. The investigation began as a missing persons' case and, at the family's insistence, the Patrol entered the investigation on February 1, 1994. Robert and William Rousan were convicted of murder and are currently incarcerated with the Missouri Department of Corrections. William Rousan was sentenced to death.

1994

The Riverboat Gaming Section was separated from the division and became the Gaming Division.

The MO-Kan Auto Crimes Task Force was formed as an experimental enforcement strategy in a high crime area, supported by law enforcement and the State Farm Insurance Company. Nineteen persons were charged with auto theft-related crimes that year by the task force.

During the evening of Friday, September 16, 1994, Corporal Bobbie Harper, a 31-year veteran of the Patrol, was shot with a high-powered rifle through the kitchen window of his home in McDonald County. It was not long before the Patrol's investigation focused on the associates of a self-proclaimed minister of the Order of David. Cpl. Harper and three other Missouri state troopers had arrested the minister on a warrant in July 1994. At the time of the shooting, the minister was incarcerated in the McDonald County Jail. An associate from Marshal, AR, was determined to be staying at the minister's sanctuary near Powell, MO. That associate identified himself as an "ambassador" for the "Citizens of the Kingdom of Christ". After the associate was identified as being in the area at the time of the shooting, the investigation revealed he had crept to a location near the Harper residence where he waited for Cpl. Harper to step into view before attempting to assassinate him. The suspect in this case is sought on a McDonald County warrant charging first-degree assault.

1995

The Division of Drug and Crime Control increased its investigators by seven, and created two new units. The Violent Crimes Support Unit began operation, providing support services to law enforcement agencies across the state. The unit provided three fundamental services: unsolved case reviews, active investigation case management services, and professional service funding.

The Accounting Unit was established. The Accounting Unit was responsible for providing assistance and expertise with financial crime investigations. The unit also served the division by processing bills for approval and payment. The unit is the liaison with vendors, and audits investigative funds held by officers assigned to the division.

Division criminal investigators were instrumental in solving the Buncheerapon Nyhuis murder in 1995. Investigators continued to work on the 1988 missing person's case. After her remains were located at the Boy Scout Camp in St. Francois County, the case was solved as a result of a button from the victim's clothing being found. Her husband, Richard Nyhuis, killed the victim and kept her in the family freezer in St. Charles for some time before disposing of her body. This case was featured in an investigative book and for a syndicated television show.

1996

Methamphetamine played a major part of the investigations performed by the Missouri State Highway Patrol. One hundred and twenty-one clandestine laboratories were seized, which at the time was thought to be an incredible number. However, methamphetamine interdictions and follow-up investigations consumed much of the narcotics officer's time. That year, the Division of Drug and Crime Control made follow-up investigations in Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Troopers Alan Sullivan and Travis Bigler, Troop A, were critically injured in a hit and run accident on U.S. Highway 71, south of Butler, MO. Members of the Division of Drug and Crime Control worked tirelessly until the driver responsible for the crash was found. Carl Knolles of Rich Hill, MO, was arrested and convicted for the accident. During this investigation, the Division of Drug and Crime Control utilized the Kansas Highway Patrol's Crash Investigations Unit System to map and organize some of the investigative reports. The use of these investigative tools led to the development of the Missouri State Highway Patrol's own major crash teams.

In December 1996, the office of the National Drug Control Policy, recognizing the methamphetamine threat to the Midwest, established the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). In February 1997, the Midwest HIDTA began to implement its strategy, aimed at measurably reducing and disrupting the importation, distribution, and clandestine manufacturing of methamphetamine. Because of the HIDTA grant, the Missouri State Highway Patrol received three Patrol narcotics officers to provide investigative support to various drug task forces. The initiative also provided one new chemist for the Missouri State Highway Patrol Crime Laboratory, and the Division of Drug and Crime Control was given one crime analyst for improving the collection, analysis, and dissemination of methamphetamine intelligence/information. The Midwest HIDTA office and its employees were housed inside the Division of Drug and Crime Control at General Headquarters.

1997

The Alis Ben Johns manhunt involved the Patrol and several other law enforcement agencies in the state. Over 300 officers took part in the manhunt. Johns

was linked to three murders, one arson, car thefts, and several burglaries. The manhunt ended when Missouri State Water Patrol officers cornered Johns in an abandoned cabin. One of those officers wounded Johns during his capture. Johns was found guilty on all three counts of murder. He received a life sentence and the death penalty.

Members assigned to the Organized Crime Unit, infiltrated a splinter cell of the Third Continental Congress, a radical paramilitary organization in Jackson County. They attended numerous meetings where the group conspired to commit acts of terrorism against the United States. The group planned to bomb Fort Hood, Texas, and three other military installations on July 4, 1997. Because of the covert investigation, authorities were able to stop the attacks. Seven members of the group were arrested before any injuries or damage occurred.

1998

The Division of Drug and Crime Control hosted its first National Homicide Seminar on October 24-28, 1998. The seminar had an attendance of 159, representing state, county, and municipal departments from 39 states. The event was hosted at the Westin Crowne Center in Kansas City, MO.

By 1998, the Narcotic/Vice Unit recorded nearly 3,000 incidents and seized 483 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Methamphetamine was clearly the Narcotics Section's priority, and terms like, meth, crank, crystal, speed, and ice were becoming familiar terms in the law enforcement community.

The Computer Forensic Unit provides forensic examinations of computers in support of criminal investigations. Files stored on computers used by suspects were retrieved, collected, and preserved as evidence.

1999

Division of Drug and Crime Control assigned several investigators to the National Governor's Association Conference, and to the Pope John Paul II security detail in St. Louis, MO.

On October 6, 1999, Sergeant Robert G. Kimberling was shot and killed during an incident that occurred on Interstate 29 in St. Joseph, MO. Kimberling stopped Jason M. Friske of Madison, Wisconsin, after he had left an area gas station without paying. While returning to his vehicle, Friske opened the door and retrieved a revolver. Friske shot Sergeant Kimberling five times. Sergeant Kimberling was able to return fire three times and strike Friske twice. Unable to stand on his own, Friske used the last bullet in his gun to kill himself. Division of Drug and Crime Control investigators assisted in the investigation.

The Violent Crimes Support Unit and the Troop F investigations team assisted the Boone County and Osage County sheriff's departments in the disappearance and murder of Sheri Lynn Montague. Montague went missing on June 13, 1999. After an

exhaustive four-year investigation, four suspects were arrested and convicted for Montague's murder. Montague was a victim in a fraud scheme at the time of her death. She was shot, dismembered, and placed in a sack, then thrown into the Missouri River. Her remains have never been located. Most of the subjects implicated in the gruesome murder are incarcerated in federal prison for the crimes solved by this investigation.

2000

In October 2000, Governor Mel Carnahan's plane crashed in a remote area of Jefferson County. The Division of Drug and Crime Control, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, and the FAA conducted a two-week investigation into the circumstances surrounding the crash. Killed during the incident were the governor, his son, Randy Carnahan, and the Governor's Chief of Staff Chris Sifford.

In June 2000, the Patrol investigated the murders of two Randolph County sheriff's deputies at the county jail in Huntsville, MO. Tracy Bulington, Michael Tisius, and Roy Vance conspired to free Vance, who at the time was an inmate of the county jail. After the failed escape, Tisius and Bulington fled the area. They were later captured in Troy, Kansas, and brought back to Missouri to face charges.

On May 17, 2000, members of the Patrol and the Ozark County Sheriff's Department arrested Gordon Phillip Winrod, 73, his son, Stephen Winrod, 33, and daughter, Carol Winrod, 27, and charged them with six counts of child abduction. The charges stemmed from the kidnapping of six children from their father in North Dakota in 1994 and 1995. While officers were arresting the three adults, the six children went into the home and secured themselves in an underground bunker. They were not cooperative with the authorities, who were taking measures to ensure their safety. A member of the Troop G investigations unit was able to help negotiate with Winrod while he was in jail. The incident took place on May 17, 2000. It was over three days before the children finally agreed to leave the home. Winrod was found guilty of child abduction in early 2001.

2001

The Organized Crime Unit was re-designated as the Organized Crime and Anti-Terrorism Unit in October 2001, following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Two new task forces were established: one located in the St. Louis area, and the other in Kansas City. The primary mission of these task forces was to investigate terrorist organizations and individuals planning or carrying out terrorist acts in the state of Missouri.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control activated the Violent Crimes Support Unit after the terrorist attacks to handle the case management of all the leads and intelligence information dealing with terrorism in Missouri. The Violent Crimes Support Unit developed a database called HEAT (Heartland Enforcement against Terrorism) to capture the data.

2002

The Division of Drug and Crime Control was moved from the Annex Building of the General Headquarters Complex to its current location in Jefferson City.

Members of the Troop G DDCC Unit assisted with the manslaughter investigation of Trooper Kelly Poynter beginning on January 18, 2002, after Tpr. Poynter was struck by a vehicle that was driven by a drunk driver while he was working a traffic crash on U.S. Highway 63, near Houston, MO.

On February 12, 2002, the Violent Crimes Support Unit, Troop F investigators, and the Mid-Missouri Major Case Squad assisted the Howard County and Cooper County sheriff's departments with the murder investigation of Alysa and Janice Owen, of Boonville, MO. The body of Alysa Owen was found in rural Howard County shortly after she was reported missing on February 12. Janice Owen's body was not found until March 27, 2002. The victims were lured from their home and then strangled. Alysa Owen was sexually abused before she was murdered. Eric D. Mize and Angela M. Roll-Mize both have been convicted for their involvement in the murders and are incarcerated in the Missouri Department of Corrections.

On June 10, 2002, in Nodaway County, Lloyd Jeffress, a 71-year-old male from Conception, MO, walked into the Conception Abbey Benedictine Monastery and began firing on the monks living at the monastery. Jeffress killed two of the monks and wounded a third before turning the gun on himself.

The division purchased new firearms for the narcotics officers this year. All remaining Walthers, High Standards, and Berettas were removed from service and replaced with the Glock Model 27, .40-caliber, and the Kel-Tec P-32, .32-caliber, semi-automatic pistols.

The Narcotic Vice Unit conducted 1,232 methamphetamine investigations and seized 794 clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents. Missouri also led the nation for lab seizures totaling nearly 3,000 seizures.

2003

During January 2003, the Patrol became involved in the disappearance of Branson Perry, who resided in Skidmore, MO. During that investigation, information was revealed regarding Jack W. Rodgers, of Fulton, MO. With the help of the FBI, Fulton Police Department, and the Callaway County Sheriff's Department, Rodgers was charged and convicted of first degree assault and practicing medicine without a license for his involvement in crimes in which Rogers performed sex change operations. The Branson Perry investigation has not been solved.

2004

On November 16, 2004, the Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted the Mexico Public Safety Department with the robbery of the G&D Steak House in Mexico, MO. During the robbery the restaurant owner, Komninos Karellas, was shot and killed by the assailants. The Mid-Missouri Major Case Squad was activated along with the Violent Crimes Support Unit. Lance Berry and Quinton Canton Jr. were later charged and

convicted for the robbery and murder of Karellas. Canton was a former employee of the business.

In late 2004, the Troop H Investigations Unit assisted the Nodaway County Sheriff's Department with the Bobbie Jo Stinnet murder in Skidmore, MO. Stinnet was found murdered and her unborn child cut from her womb. The child was located alive in Kansas during the ensuing investigation thanks to the efforts of the Computer Forensics Unit and the Troop H Division of Drug and Crime Control investigators.

By 2004, the Computer Forensic Unit had become one of the division's most important tools in battling fraud, identity theft, and child pornography cases. They received nearly 450 complaints in 2004, which was a 50 percent increase from 2003. The unit worked many cases involving homicides, arsons, and many other violent crimes. Each computer forensic examination takes approximately two weeks. The immense capability for information storage available on computers today makes it very time consuming for officers in their search for evidence.

The Public Information and Education Unit for the Division of Drug and Crime Control was created. This unit was created to assist the command staff of the division with the dissemination of public information pertaining to statewide criminal investigations, and to promote the duties of the division.

2005

This was the most tragic year in history for the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Four members of this organization made the ultimate sacrifice when they were killed in the line of duty.

On March 20, 2005, Sergeant Carl D. Graham Jr., was killed at his residence. A passing motorist found Sgt. Graham. The subject, who ambushed Sgt. Graham outside of his residence in Van Buren, MO, shot, and killed him. On March 29, 2005, Lance Shockley, 28, of Van Buren, MO, was arrested for the murder of Sgt. Carl Dewayne Graham Jr. Shockley was found guilty of first degree murder on March 27, 2009. The jury was unable to come to a unanimous decision regarding the sentence. Thus, Judge David Evans made the decision. Shockley was sentenced to death for the murder of Sgt. Graham.

Trooper Ralph C. Tatoian was killed in a traffic crash on Interstate 44 in Franklin County, at 4:45 a.m., on Wednesday, April 20, 2005. Tpr. Tatoian was a member of the Patrol's Special Emergency Response Team, and was responding to assist with a manhunt for an armed burglary suspect who was believed to have shot a Gasconade County deputy sheriff. The burglary suspect was captured, charged, and later convicted in the death of Tor. Tatoian. He was given a life sentence.

A vehicle on Interstate 44 in Webster County struck Corporal John A. "Jay" Sampietro Jr. He was taken to Cox, South Hospital in Springfield, MO, where he later succumbed to his injuries. At the time he was struck, Cpl. Sampietro was directing traffic at the scene of a major crash investigation from an earlier incident. The driver of the vehicle who struck Cpl. Sampietro pled guilty to charges stemming from this investigation and was sentenced to five years supervised probation.

Trooper Donald K. "Kevin" Floyd was killed on September 22, 2005. A vehicle on

U.S. Highway 60 in Texas County struck him. Tpr. Floyd was working speed enforcement with one of the Patrol's aircraft, and had stopped an eastbound vehicle for a traffic violation when he was struck by a pickup truck traveling east on U.S. Highway 60.

The Division of Drug and Crime Control was involved in all four investigations, and continues to work diligently on those cases.

The Department of Public Safety utilized federal grant funds to help create the Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) to provide tactical assistance to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies throughout Missouri. Colonel Roger Stottlemire made the decision to utilize Patrol criminal intelligence crime analysts to be the initial organizational body. The MIAC consisted of one director and five analysts. Over the years, the MIAC has grown to one director, two assistant directors, nine full-time analysts, and 16 part-time Analysts.

2006

The Missouri State Highway Patrol celebrated its 75th year serving the citizens of Missouri, while the Division of Drug and Crime Control celebrated its 23rd year of existence.

2008

In July, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit was formed. This unit was assigned to work jointly with the Missouri Department of Corrections to apprehend aggravated felons that failed to report to DOC after sentencing, or from work release or furlough programs. The unit consisted of one supervisor assigned to Troop F, Jefferson City, and two investigators assigned to Troop A, Lee's Summit, and Troop C, Weldon Spring.

Two members of the Organized Crime Unit initiated an extremely successful long-term undercover dogfighting investigation. This investigation was initiated upon the discovery of a secretive and highly organized network that was involved in Pit Bull dog fighting, illegal gambling, and narcotics. The 18-month investigation was a coordinated effort of the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Drug Administration, and the Missouri Humane Society. The investigation spanned several Midwestern states as far south as Texas. There were over 80 dog-related contacts established, and of those, 39 were undercover contract fights or rolls. There were over 120 identified subjects involved in fight-related activities. On July 8, 2009, federal, state, and local law enforcement officers served 28 federal search warrants, and two state search warrants. As a result of the multi-jurisdictional investigation, 407 pit bull dogs were seized/rescued in Missouri and Illinois, and housed in a temporary shelter in St. Louis. In addition, approximately 100 pit bulls were seized/rescued in other states bringing the total to more than 500 dogs. The undercover operation is undoubtedly one of the most successful in division history, and has been deemed by the Humane Society to be the largest and most successful dog fighting case in U.S. history. Because of this investigation, suspected dogfighters were shut down, and generations of pit bull dogs will not be subjected to these brutal animal contests resulting in torture, harassment, suffering, and death.

2009

In January, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit was disbanded due to budget constraints and the officers were reassigned to other units. In April, the MIAC was removed from the Division of Drug and Crime Control and assigned as its own division. It remains within the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

In August, the Patrol received a \$3.4 million recovery grant to fund the Rural Crimes Investigative Unit. This unit works in conjunction with the Governor's Livestock and Farm Protection Task Force, the Livestock Marketing Association, Missouri Farm Bureau, and the Missouri Cattleman's Association. Initially, the unit consisted of six investigators assigned to geographical regions across Missouri, and two information analysts located at the MIAC. The unit has since grown to 10 investigators.

On December 25, 2009, Corporal Dennis E. Engelhard was struck by a vehicle on Interstate 44 east of Eureka, MO, while he was conducting a traffic crash investigation. The driver lost control of his vehicle on the ice-covered roadway and struck him as he was standing behind his Patrol vehicle waiting for a tow truck to arrive. Cpl. Engelhard was transported to the St. Clair Health Center where he succumbed to his injuries. The Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted with the investigation.

2010

On October 15, 2010, Sergeant Joseph G. "Joe" Schuengel, the pilot for Troop C, Weldon Spring, was fatally injured in a helicopter crash in St. Louis County. Sgt. Schuengel was returning to the Spirit of St. Louis Airport in Chesterfield, Missouri, following a traffic enforcement operation in Jefferson County when the Bell Jet Ranger helicopter he was piloting crashed near the intersection of Clarkson and Kehrs Mill Road, in St. Louis County. Sgt. Schuengel was pronounced dead at the scene. The Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted with the investigation.

In 2010, the Rural Crimes Unit initiated 208 investigations and made 80 arrests. The unit recovered \$1,840,169.37 worth of stolen property. This unit consists of 10 criminal investigators assigned to six geographical areas and two criminal intelligence analysts. The unit works in conjunction with the Livestock and Farm Protection Task Force to investigate agriculture related crimes which continue to impact the Missouri farming and livestock industries as well as rural communities. This unit remains funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds awarded in 2009.

2011

On August 1, 2011, Trooper Frederick F. "Fred" Guthrie Jr. and his Patrol K-9, Reed, were assigned to Missouri River flood detail in an area of Big Lake in Holt County Missouri. Trooper Guthrie and Reed apparently were swept away by swift flood waters launching an extensive recovery effort. On August 2, 2011, Reed's body was recovered near the original location of his disappearance. On January 12, 2012, Trooper Guthrie's body was recovered under approximately 3 1/2 feet of packed sand and silt. The Division of Drug and Crime Control assisted with the investigation.

In 2011, the Division of Drug and Crime Control increased the manpower assigned to the Computer Forensic Section from two to three officers. The Computer Forensic Section of the Patrol is responsible for conducting forensic examinations of computers, cell phones, and other electronic equipment that may contain valuable evidence of criminal activity. Additions were made to the Division's Violent Crime Support Unit, which is utilized to assist agencies with major criminal investigations throughout the state of Missouri.

The Rural Crimes Investigation Unit which was initiated in 2009 as part of a \$3.4 million recovery grant, surpassed \$4 million in recovered stolen property. The stolen property included livestock, farm machinery, and household items stolen from citizens across Missouri.

On May 22, 2011, a catastrophic tornado touched down in Joplin, Missouri, damaging or destroying nearly 8,000 homes and businesses. The tornado left hundreds of people injured and resulted in 160 fatalities. The division responded to Joplin and assisted with the efforts to locate and identify the many missing and unaccounted for persons. The division worked with local authorities, non-profit agencies, and the federal Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team to gather information to identify the victims of the storm and to notify the families of those victims.

2012

A triple homicide occurred in late 2011, however much of the work was done in 2012. A mother and pregnant daughter were killed in rural Carroll County. The residence was burned in an attempt to destroy the evidence from one of the killings. The second homicide and subsequent third homicide occurred outside the burning structure and the body was disposed of approximately one mile away. During the investigation, a suspect was identified as the boyfriend of the deceased mother and the father of the unborn child. Eventually, the suspect pled guilty to all counts and was sentenced to two count of first degree murder and two counts of statutory rape. The suspect will remain incarcerated for the rest of his natural life.

The federal jury trial of Elain Kay Young and Kathy Mock began on March 12, 2012, in U.S. Federal Court in St. Louis, MO. Young and Mock had been arrested in connection with the March 2006 slaying of Young's husband, Melvin Griesbauer, outside of Novinger, MO. Griesbauer died as the result of a gunshot wound to the face near a livestock barn behind the home he shared with Young. An extensive investigation conducted by the Troop B DDCC unit, the Adair County Sheriff's Office, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed Young stood to collect a considerable amount of money from life insurance policies in effect on Griesbauer. On March 19, 2012, Young and Mock were both found guilty of murder for hire and conspiracy to commit murder for hire by the jury and were subsequently sentenced to life in prison.

March 2012 also saw the conclusion of a joint investigation by DDCC, East Central Drug Task Force, and the Drug Enforcement Administration that lasted over one year and involved a Title III wiretap. The culmination of this extensive investigation was the execution of several search warrants in Montgomery and Audrain counties, which

resulted in the seizure of 11 grams of cocaine, 219 marijuana plants, 10 pounds of processed marijuana, 48 handguns, two motorcycles, one vehicle, three assault rifles, \$58,128 in currency, two arrests, and several pending indictments.

A Rural Crimes Investigative Unit case led to a Northeast Missouri man pleading guilty in federal court in March 2012. Steven Fink, 41, of Bevier, MO, entered the guilty pleas to two counts of wire fraud, three counts of mail fraud, and one count of making false statements to a federal agent. The charges were in connection with his defrauding several Iowa cattlemen out of nearly \$1 million. The cattlemen had sent their livestock to Fink's farm near Bevier, to gain weight. Fink admitted he continued billing the producers even though many of the cattle had died. Fink was sentenced to two years in federal prison. He was also ordered to pay more than \$900,000 in restitution to the victims in the case.

On December 15, 2012 Washington County Deputy Chris Parsons was fatally shot while assisting EMS with a medical call. DDCC assisted with a multi-agency investigation was initiated following the shooting death. After an intensive manhunt, the suspect was located and apprehended within 18 hours of the shooting. He was subsequently charged with murder and armed criminal action.

Division Directors

Capt. Melvin E. Duckworth, director	DDCC	1983-1987
Capt. Bobby Gibson, director	DDCC	1987-1990
Capt. Robert E. Ashurst, director	DDCC	1990-1992
Capt. William Darnell, director	DDCC	1992-1994
Capt. James F. Keathley, director	DDCC	1994-2001
Capt. Ron Replogle, director	DDCC	2001-2006
Capt. Luke Vislay, director	DDCC	2006-2010
Capt. Kyle Marquardt, director	DDCC	2010-2012
Capt. Sarah L. Eberhard, director	DDCC	2012-present