



# ***IAPI NEWSLETTER***

***IOWA ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS***

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## **President's Message**

**By**

**Karen Mills**

Please plan to join us for our annual conference in Des Moines on September 14 & 15, 2017. We are taking great consideration of the feedback we received from members who turned in surveys at last year's conference in planning this event. We hope you will join us as it is the optimal time to network with other PIs from around the state and hear excellent speakers present information that you have

requested to learn more about.

Your IAPI board and selected members will be representing you as a conference exhibitor and speaker at the Iowa Association of Legal Assistants and Paralegals annual conference this year. We will be explaining our association to them and showing them how to use the IAPI website to locate PIs throughout the state. Please take a moment to make sure your information on our website is accurate and up to date. If you need to make a correction, please submit that in an email to your Regional Director as soon as possible. As you know, Legal Assistants and Paralegals are the front line of attorney offices. We want to make sure they know how to find you.

In January this year, there was a proposal in the Iowa legislature that would have excluded our industry on use of unauthorized placement of a Global Positioning device.

The IAPI Board along with the assistance of NCISS went into action to contact the sponsor of HF2 that was introduced and reached out to our State Representative contacts to put the bill down for now. We will be setting up a meeting also with the sponsor of the bill on behalf of IAPI to further express our concerns.

The IAPI board will continue to monitor the legislation that adversely affects our members and keep you up to date. This is one of the many benefits you have as a member of IAPI and organizations like NCISS.

I encourage all of our members to be vigilant and on the lookout for any proposed state or national legislation that could adversely affect our industry.

This will help all of us in the future!

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The IAPI Newsletter is published quarterly by the Iowa Association of Private Investigators. Please make checks payable to IAPI and send all inquires, articles and related informational materials to: Jeff Marlin, Editor, IAPI Newsletter, PO Box 11183, Cedar Rapids, IA 52410 or email [jmarlin@marlinsspecialinvestigations.com](mailto:jmarlin@marlinsspecialinvestigations.com)

## **Dennis M. Carr**



Dennis "Denny" Carr was a long-time member and past president of the IAPI association. He was a friend to all and was one of the most helpful and kind people that graced our association. His leadership and guidance in our association were well noted. Denny will truly be missed and we wish his wife Donna our condolences and that she and her family will be in our prayers.

Dennis Michael Carr, 74, of Ankeny, a former resident of Urbandale and Albia, died Monday, Jan. 16, 2017, at Mercy Medical Center/West Lakes in West Des Moines.

He was born in Albia on May 10, 1942, the oldest son of Bernard and Lillian Carr. He grew up in Albia and graduated from Albia Community High School in 1960.

Dennis devoted his life to public service, starting in high school when he was a volunteer emergency radio operator for the Albia Police Department and the Monroe County Sheriff's Department.

In November 1964, he took a big step toward his career dream job when he was appointed as Monroe County deputy sheriff. Four years later, at the age of 26, voters in Monroe County elected him as their sheriff. He was re-elected in 1972, 1976, 1980 and 1984.

He resigned in 1985 to become an investigator with what is now known as the Iowa Board of Medicine. The state agency licenses and disciplines Iowa physicians. In 1988, he was promoted to associate director of the board, and he remained in that role until his retirement in 1997.

During his career, Dennis served as a law enforcement instructor at Indian Hills Community College in Ottumwa and at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy in Johnston. He also served on the security detail for Iowa visits by Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and for Pope John Paul II's historic visit to Living History Farms.

Dennis twice was president of the Iowa State Sheriffs' and Deputies' Association and was a member of the organization's board of directors for 10 years. He also was the Iowa director of the National Sheriffs' Association.

In 1962, Dennis married Donna Cook of Albia, and they enjoyed 54 years together, including the years when they lived with their two children in the sheriff's residence that was in the Monroe County Jail building.

Survivors include his wife; one son, Patrick and his companion, Caryl Carlsen, of Evanston, Ill.; one daughter, Deborah (Dennis) Powers of Ankeny; two grandsons, Logan Powers of Ames and Connor Powers of Ankeny; one brother, Jerry (Marla) Carr of Altoona; and two nephews, Bryan Carr of Pleasant Hill and Eric (Michelle) Carr of Mitchellville.

A funeral Mass will be at 10:30 a.m. Thursday at St. Pius X Church in Urbandale. The family will greet friends one hour prior to the service. A second funeral service will be 10:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Albia. Burial will follow in St. Mary's Cemetery in Albia.

The family suggests that memorial contributions be made in Dennis' name for the law enforcement program at Des Moines Area Community College. Donations can be sent to DMACC Foundation, 2006 S. Ankeny Blvd., Ankeny, IA 50023.

Published in Des Moines Register on Jan. 18, 2017

## **IAPI Exhibiting at the Iowa Association of Legal Assistants/Paralegals Conference**

President Karen Mills and Newsletter Editor Jeff Marlin will be attending the Iowa Association of Legal Assistants/Paralegals (IALA.P) Conference in Dubuque, IA on April 28, 2017. Karen and Jeff will be representing IAPI with an exhibitor's booth at this conference. They will be speaking with as many attorney's and paralegals as they can to inform them of our association (our website and how to find private investigators) and what the benefits of hiring Private Investigators can be for their cases. IALA.P will also be having another conference in Johnston, IA on September 22, 2017 which two members of our association will attend as well. Our association board thought by attending these conferences that it would be a great way to get our association known amongst attorney's and paralegals statewide who may not have thought about hiring a Private Investigator or didn't know what services we provide to assist them in their case work.

This seminar is a bi-annual event that brings together paralegals, students, attorneys and other office personnel from across Iowa and surrounding states to network and participate in continuing legal education in multiple disciplines – law, technology, business, development, productivity. Our seminar is attended by 75-100+ paralegals and is conducted by attorneys and other specialists in the legal field. We offer door prizes and an exhibitor area for our attendees to relax and shop, and we are currently looking for sponsors, exhibitors and donations for door prizes.

At the April 28, 2017 seminar, you will be able to promote your brand, speak directly to potential customers, enhance the visibility of your company and network with legal professionals from across the state. We also have another seminar scheduled for September 22, 2017 in Johnston, Iowa.

Benefits include recognition during the seminars, networking events held in conjunction with these seminars, as well as advertising opportunities during the year. By sponsoring, you would be helping the Iowa Association of Legal Assistants.Paralegals (IALA.P) at an exciting time in the association's history and in the profession's growth. IALA.P is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing education, promoting and advancing the legal profession and the status of paralegals throughout the state of Iowa.

If you were interested in seeing what IALA.P is about here is their website: [www.ialanet.org](http://www.ialanet.org).

# Examining the Legality of Serving Divorce Papers Through Facebook

by *Stephanie Irvine*

Although the national divorce rate in the United States is slowly decreasing, the reality is that there is still a significant number of couples divorcing. According to the CDC's most recently published data, over 800,000 couples were divorced in the United States in 2015. With divorce comes service of process, typically hand delivered by a civil process server.

Technology, however, is changing that. While e-service was once primarily limited to email, it has expanded to include social media sites, such as Twitter and Facebook, which you can see in our last report: *The History of E-Service*. The first report of service via social media in a divorce case, *Mpafe v. Mpafe*, occurred in 2011. The plaintiff had not seen her husband in a year, and service by traditional means of publication had been deemed antiquated and prohibitively expensive. Service by social media was authorized as an alternative means of service by publication. More recently in 2015, service by Facebook was again granted in a divorce proceeding with *Baidoo v. Blood-Dzraku* also as a method of alternative service, which would have a higher probability of reaching the defendant than traditional publication.

*The plaintiff had not seen her husband in a year, and service by traditional means of publication had been deemed antiquated and prohibitively expensive. Service by social media was authorized as an alternative means of service.*

As requests for e-service by social media becomes more prevalent, especially in divorce proceedings, we are examining the efficacy of effectuating service of process via Facebook and whether or not it should be deemed legally acceptable throughout the United States as a method of substitute service.

## Traditional Service

Typically, traditional service of process requires that a process server be someone who is at least 18 years old and who can sign a service affidavit, and they must not be a party to the case. The documents are hand delivered to the recipient and delivery confirmation is a legally affirmed via a service affidavit. Because the individual is served in person, physical identification and even verbal identification can be made. While the formal rules and regulations of civil process service vary from state to state, these requirements of service are fairly standard because it helps to ensure due process — that the documents are being handled by an adult, that there is no conflict of interest when it comes to delivering the documents, the right individual is being served, and that there is proof that the documents were received.

## Serving Divorce Papers Over Facebook

Service by social media, such as Facebook, would essentially deliver electronic copies of the documents via the private messenger application extension of the social media site. With Facebook, users are notified when they receive a message. The sender can also view whether or not the recipient has received the message and whether or not the message was open and viewed. The individual sending the service would be doing so electronically, so it could come from a process server or a law office. There are currently no regulations on the books as to who can serve process electronically; eservice cases to date have relied on the rules of traditional service. Service can be effectuated expeditiously, cheaply, and with confirmation, which is perfect in situations like divorce when both parties are interested in a quick and efficient resolution — and when they are expecting the service by social media. Conversely, in situations where parties to be served have been elusive, service by social media may still be the answer. If a party knows the real identity of a social media profile, and the respondent has been dodging service by traditional means, why not use social media to effectuate service?

Well, despite the fact that service by social media is seemingly straightforward, this type of service can be problematic.

## Problems with Service via Social Media

In order to serve process, whoever is sending the documents needs to confirm and verify the identity of the individual being served. The information publicly available on social media accounts varies, but there is typically a picture (or pictures) of the individual and the user's current city of residence. However, some individuals choose to have an image of a pet, a car, or even an image of text or something else that isn't a portrait. In cases of divorce, however, it is extremely likely that the profile could be accurately identified by the spouse and based on their mutual friends.

While some individuals even have status updates and conversations publicly available, others may have their profiles secure, with comments, pictures, and conversations only privately accessible. In divorce, the two parties may have their accounts connected (e.g.

Facebook friends, Twitter followers), and mutual “friends” may be shared, providing further confirmation that the correct profile of the party to be served has been found.

Some users choose to publicly divulge more information, such as workplace, education information, relationship status, and even previous locations where the user has resided — all of which aids in confirming the identity of the individual. But all of that depends on the user’s privacy settings.

### Potential Problems

- Proving identity
- Proving it was opened by that individual
- Messages can be ignored
- No way to prove whether an individual intentionally ignored service

In the aforementioned divorce case, *Baidoo v Blood Dzraku*, in which service via social media was granted, the plaintiff was still required to attempt to contact the defendant to provide back-up notification.

While all of this is compelling information with regard to confirming the identity of the individual, there are still instances in which an individual’s identity is used and a fraudulent online profile is created. Often, this false profile is used in online dating (catfishing) and other clandestine affairs. While the existence of this phenomenon casts some doubt on the authenticity of the social media profile, these instances usually occur when a stranger is running a romantic or financial scam, and it’s unlikely that this would happen during a divorce proceeding.

Provided the server found the correct individual, the issue remains that it cannot be proved that the individual saw the message and that they were the person who opened it, if, in fact, it was opened. Because social media accounts are only secured with a username and password, they are not federally protected from being accessed by another individual, such is the case with the U.S. Postal Service. Similarly, message delivery is not regulated. Messages arrive just as they are sent. They are read when the user chooses to access them. Messages can be ignored, and there is no way for the sender to prove whether or not the recipient intentionally ignored a message or genuinely didn’t receive it. In hostile divorce cases, this may be a problem, especially if one party does not want the divorce to proceed. This can lengthen the process and make it more complicated.

Additionally, some people lose account information, abandon their social media account, and create a new one. How would a server know which account is active? Even if a person has a single social media account, the question lies in how often they use it.

### Prevalence

According to our research, there have only been a handful of cases since 2011 that allowed service of process via social media. In almost all of those cases, traditional means of service had failed, and service by social media was a last-ditch effort to get the individual served.

*As long as [service by Facebook] remains a "last resort" option, I don't have a problem with it.*

The topic of service by social media regularly comes up in discussion boards online, even though the volume of cases that have been effected by service of process by Facebook are few. When process servers caught wind of the *Baidoo v. Blood-Dzraku* case, industry professionals began discussing the case on LinkedIn. Process servers were hesitant to show fear, stating “As long as it remains a “last resort” option, I don’t have a problem with it.” Other commenters echoed the sentiment: “ I agree with all of the above, I’m not too worried about it. If a deadbeat is evading service and the Plaintiff/Petitioner hires process servers who go “above and beyond” due diligence in such a way that they can convince a judge that Facebook is the last option, so be it.”

### Normalcy in the future?

Social media has permeated our everyday lives, the professional scene, and in business. You may have a Facebook page for your business and receive business requests through it. Should it be legal to serve divorce papers on Facebook?, recent article published in *The American Genius*, a website devoted to chronicling sweeping changes in industries as a result of online social interactions, bravely predicted that social media will be a normalized extension of civil process service. With our research, it doesn’t appear that it is possible for service by social media to be a primary method of service, but certainly a substitute. So should it be deemed legally acceptable throughout the U.S. as a method of substitute service? Weigh in with your opinions in the comments.

# A Crash Course in Interviewing

By Christopher Borba

Many people believe that interviewing is no different from the normal types of conversations we have every day, and for good reason — at first glance, it is a willing exchange of information between two people. But look deeper, and you'll see that it is much more complex.

## Learning Through Mistakes

I sat in an interrogation room face-to-face with a girl who I thought had participated in the theft of thirty firearms from a residential break-in. She was close friends with the suspect, and I thought she was with him at the time. The conversation gradually turned from an interrogation to an interview as I determined she had nothing to do with the theft. She was, however, more than willing to help us. She provided a lot of information that was helpful to the investigation, but it wasn't enough to bring charges on the suspect.

About a month later, I called her in for a re-interview. This interview was more productive. She informed me that she and the suspect had a mutual friend, and that two months ago, the friend told her the suspect was storing a lot of guns under her bed.

I asked her why she didn't tell me that in the first interview. She said, "Because you didn't ask."

Sure, she may have been intentionally withholding the information during the first interview. But if I had asked the right questions, she might have come forward with it. I was frustrated with her, but I had to acknowledge my mistake: failing to conduct a good, thorough interview.

Since then, I've learned to include a question near the end of the interview along the lines of: "Is there anything at all that I may not have asked you about, but that could be helpful to us or relevant to the case?"

A final, catch-all question that invites the subject to volunteer additional information may not work every time. But it might help you learn about additional relevant details, especially if the interviewee is on the fence about mentioning them. And you lose nothing in asking it.

## Planning

Every interview should have a plan based on the information the investigator already knows — which can be very little — and the information they want to obtain. This could include a list of questions to ask, answers to seek, photographs to show to the interviewee, etc.

You can't plan for everything, but it's useful to have a good starting point. Keep in mind that a good plan is only that — a starting point. Because if the interview goes exactly as planned, then you probably missed something that you didn't even know to look for.

It's sometimes better to begin by writing out the information you hope to get during the interview. That can help you decide what to ask. And then, at the end, you can look over your notes and see whether you got the information you were seeking.

## Starting the Interview

When an investigator first makes contact with an interviewee, it's important to build rapport. This will help relax the interviewee and build trust, which may make them more willing to share information.

Building rapport starts with a simple conversation that you might have with anyone new you meet. It is best to try and find some common ground. Maybe you like the same sports team, went to the same school, or lived in the same neighborhood.

Don't rush rapport building. When you first meet, you can get a baseline on their behavior as you chat. And as that initial conversation evolves, you'll see them relax a bit.

Once you are both comfortable, it's time to move on with the interview.

## The Questions

Most likely you've heard this before: Always use open-ended questions. Open-ended questions require a detailed response, whereas closed ended questions require a simple "yes" or "no." Clearly, the open-ended questions can extract a lot more information.

For example, if you are interviewing the plaintiff in a personal injury case, you can start by simply asking, "What happened?" You can then develop questions based on the story they tell you. For example, the plaintiff says, "I was in the car going to the store." You could follow up with, "Where were you in the car? What road were you on? What direction were you going? What were you near? Who was in the car with you? How fast were you going?" The questioning can go on and on into layers and layers of detail.

Being thorough is important, but there is no need to go overboard and ask a lot of irrelevant questions. Not only does it take up time, but it is more fluff your client has to read through in your report.

## Documenting the Interview

Your client may want the interview memorialized in a particular way. They may want a written and signed statement and/or a recorded interview. However, in general, that is not needed.

I am not a fan of recording interviews because the presence of a recorder can limit what an interviewee will say. What *is* important is documenting the interviewee's information, the date and location of the interview, and any relevant information pertaining to the setting. If the interviewee seems hostile, that needs to be documented. If they say they will tell you what you want to know, but they will not go to court, that needs to be documented. Next is documenting the statements themselves. I've deviated from my law enforcement training of writing a narrative of the whole interview, and now we use bullet points for the statements made by the interviewee. We find this method easier and quicker to read, and it gets directly to the point. A typical statement would read like this:

**John Smith:** *742 Evergreen Terrace Springfield, USA; telephone number 555-7334.*

*John Smith was interviewed at his residence on November 11, 2016. He was polite and cooperative, but he does not drive anymore, and may have difficulty finding a ride to court if he needs to testify.*

- *He was driving north on Main St. and had a green light at the intersection of Main St. and 1<sup>st</sup>*
- *He was going through the intersection of Main St. and 1<sup>st</sup> when he saw a red truck entering the intersection on his left.*
- *He immediately realized the truck was not going to stop.*

The bullet points go on and on for each statement made. Be careful not to run the statements together under one bullet point, as that defeats the purpose.

## Conclusion

Know what information you need going into the interview. Be respectful and kind, and never judge. Don't be afraid to ask difficult questions, because an attorney won't be afraid to ask them difficult questions on the stand.

Remember, you're not just getting information to help your client's case; you're getting "the whole truth," so your attorney won't be blindsided with something they didn't know in advance. That's why even "bad" information — i.e. information that may not help your case — is still good to know, especially if opposing counsel also knows it.

# Arkansas lawyer is reprimanded over use of private investigators who misrepresented themselves

BY DEBRA CASSENS WEISS

An Arkansas lawyer has been reprimanded in South Carolina for sending private investigators into the state to pose as customers and gather evidence of intellectual property infringement.

The South Carolina Supreme Court reprimanded lawyer Cecil Duff Nolan Jr. in a Feb. 15 opinion (PDF), the Legal Profession Blogreports. Nolan had admitted misconduct and agreed to accept an admonition or public reprimand.

Nolan had hired the investigators in connection with a suit he filed alleging that a South Carolina business was selling a product that infringed the intellectual property rights of his client, according to the opinion.

The investigators made false statements to the employees of the business “and used tactics designed to prod the employees into making statements about the product,” the opinion said. The conversations were tape-recorded without notice to the employees.

At the time, Nolan “was unaware that secret tape-recording, pretexting and dissembling were in violation of the South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct,” the opinion said. Applicable rules included a bar on conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation; and a ban on conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice.

Nolan says in a press release that he sent his investigator into South Carolina solely to gather evidence prior to litigation.

In an email to the ABA Journal, Nolan said the South Carolina ethics opinion represented the minority view with its “blanket prohibition on private investigators recording in intellectual property cases like ours.” His actions were appropriate under the law of Georgia, where the case was originally filed before its transfer to South Carolina, he said. In addition, a federal court judge had ruled that Georgia law controlled the case, he said.

South Carolina cases cited in the ethics opinion “totally ignore” a current ABA opinion on recording and are based on “an ancient ABA ruling” that involved a lawyer recording a judge, he added.

Nolan’s press release says Georgia law allows recordings as long as one party to the conversation consents. He also cites the later ABA ethics opinion, Formal Ethics Opinion 01-422, which, according to Nolan, “concludes that there is no ethical problem regarding undercover investigators under any applicable ethical rule to secure facts and information in order to make a determination as to the existence of violations of a law.”

It would be “absurd,” Nolan wrote in the release, to believe that anyone would sell a product violating intellectual property rights to the lawyer for the holder of the IP rights. And recording undercover investigators sent to gather evidence is beneficial, he said.

“Recordings are a security from later twisted recollections of the events that took place,” he said in the release. “It seems nonsensical that in light of the circumstances involved in intellectual property rights and patent protection, one would take offense to the use of modern technology to enhance memory at a trial which could be years from when the actual investigation took place.”

He added that he hired D. Cravens Ravenel, former chairman of the South Carolina Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness, to review the undercover investigation. Ravenel stated under oath that, in his opinion, “plaintiffs’ counsel who made the decision to protect his client’s intellectual property acted reasonably and with the weight of authority supporting his decision.”

## ***Op-Ed: Doing “God’s Work” from the “Dark Side”***

*A criminal defense investigator makes the case for her important role in the justice system.*

Prosecutors like to say they are “doing God’s work” by representing the interests of victims. An ex-prosecutor I interviewed for my book, [\*Making a Case for Innocence\*](#), used those words when I asked her why some prosecutors are willing to lie or hide evidence to get a conviction, and why some prosecutors seem more focused on winning cases than getting to the truth. “At the end of the day, we want justice,” she said.

A vague answer, at best.

Still, it might explain the tunnel vision I see infecting some prosecutors: Too many of them seem so driven in their mission to “put the bad guys away,” that they become overconfident in their rightness and are tempted to bend the rules—all to ensure a “mission accomplished.”

I admit, it rubs me the wrong way when a government employee suggests that justice is only served by a conviction. Putting “bad guys” away is all well and fine, but some prosecutors seem to forget that not everyone sitting at the defendant’s table is a “bad guy.”

To a degree, it’s a problem of philosophy: Many prosecutors are in the business of pursuing guilt, so they see it everywhere. To a hammer, everything looks like a nail. And many police departments view themselves more as law enforcers than as society’s protectors, or as crime preventers.

Meanwhile, many criminal defense attorneys and investigators feel as strongly as prosecutors do that they are doing “God’s work.” By protecting the rights of people charged with crimes, they counterbalance the power of prosecutors and police, and thus, make our system fairer for all.

We don’t know the exact number of innocent people currently incarcerated, but we can estimate based on exoneration rates:

*“According to the Innocence Project’s [estimates](#), between 2.3 percent and 5 percent of all U.S. prisoners are innocent.” —by Justin Rohrich, [Vice News](#)*

The United States inmate population fluctuates around two million. Using these numbers, as many as 100,000 innocent people could currently be wrongly imprisoned. Other reports indicate that “in nearly 11% of the nation’s 349 DNA exoneration cases, innocent people entered guilty pleas.” (source: [The Innocence Project](#))

So there’s little doubt that tens of thousands of convicted “criminals” are likely innocent of the crimes for which they were convicted (or incentivized to plead guilty). This is a staggering and shameful number. Even more disturbing is the idea that some of these prisoners are undoubtedly on death row.

That's why I find it so perplexing that defense teams are considered by many to be working for the "dark side." Why? Because a criminal went free here and there? Perhaps prosecution was not as passionate about fighting those cases as was defense. We are on the dark side, you say? I think not.

Of course, I know firsthand that not every defense professional is a hero, or is fueled by a passion for saving lives. But imagine a criminal justice system where no one stands for the rights of the accused, and the State is free to exercise its authority as it sees fit, with no check to its power.

Criminal defense investigators play an extremely important role on any defense team—out in the field uncovering the facts that can win cases, filling in the details of a picture the defense attorney will paint for the jury. Attorneys can rarely defend anyone on argument alone; they also need supporting evidence gathered by a diligent investigator.

I'd argue that, given how our adversarial system works, we are—all of us (defense and prosecution and judge and jury)—engaged in some iteration of "God's work." Too often, defense and prosecution are conditioned to view each other as opponents. But I don't see us as adversaries. We each play important roles in a system that cannot function as intended without both perspectives.

What if we were to look at things a little bit differently? What if defense and prosecution considered each other as collaborators, working from opposite ends of a case and moving toward the truth? In a perfect system, our goals should be the same: to ensure guilty people are convicted and innocent people are not, and that such is accomplished within the framework of our U.S. Constitution.

That perfect system does not yet exist. But honing and improving the one we have is a worthy goal. Isn't that why all of us started doing this work? Let's not lose sight of the greater meaning of what we do.

For anyone to consider defense professionals as working for the "dark side" is short-sighted at best, for it fails to acknowledge the defense's essential part in working toward a justice system that's fair to all and biased toward none.

A passionate criminal defense investigator can make the difference in winning or losing a case for an innocent client.

Dig deep for the truth. Know that you are preserving freedom and saving lives. This is God's work.

About the Author:



***April Higuera*** is a criminal defense investigator, with PI licenses in Nevada and California. She has worked many complex cases on county, state, and federal levels; conducting fieldwork investigations and offering consultation nationwide. Her book, ***Making the Case for Innocence***, was published in September, 2016.

# Welcome the following members to our association:

## **Kathy Reilly**

Kathy Collins, J.D., School Investigations

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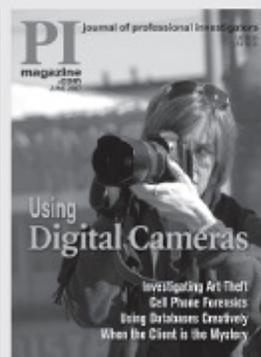
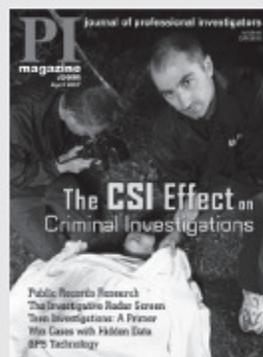
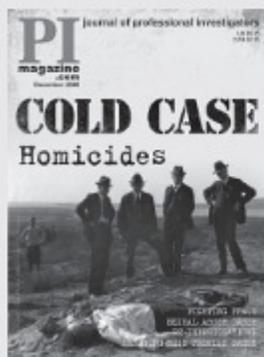
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