

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE ANNUAL REPORT 2009 FACTS AND FIGURES

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

The Virginia Department of State Police is divided primarily into three Bureaus: Administrative and Support Services, Criminal Investigation, and Field Operations.

Each Bureau Director, who holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, reports directly to the Deputy Superintendent.

The Superintendent's Office includes the Executive Protective Unit, Professional Standards Unit, the Office of Performance Management and Internal Controls, and the Public Relations Office.

Professional Standards Unit

The Professional Standards Unit is responsible for the internal affairs and staff inspection functions within the Department of State Police.

The Internal Affairs Section conducts and coordinates the investigations of allegations of misconduct on the part of Department employees. During 2009, 561 internal investigations were processed.

The Staff Inspection Section conducts inspections of all organizational components within the Department, ensuring compliance with National Accreditation Standards, OSHA requirements, and Department policies and procedures. Five staff inspections were conducted in 2009. The Staff Inspection Section also manages all records retention and destruction within the Department.

Office of Performance Management and Internal Controls

Established in March 2007, the Office of Performance Management and Internal Controls (OPMIC) was created to track and monitor progress on the objectives established in the Virginia Performs performance management system and to ensure compliance with standards developed by central government oversight agencies. OPMIC is also tasked with managing Agency Risk Management and Internal Control Standards for the Department. OPMIC is comprised of the Internal Audit Section and the Planning and Research Section.

Internal Audit

Internal Audit performs audits and reviews of Virginia State Police operations for the purpose of monitoring the agency's performance in maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of Department operations and strengthening internal controls. Internal auditors follow professional auditing standards and carry out the scope of their work in an independent and objective manner. Results of all internal audits are reported to management and the Superintendent, along with relevant recommendations for improvement. Some of the common types of internal audits include:

- Review of the reliability of financial data and related financial reporting of operations
- Review of compliance with laws, regulations, policies, and procedures
- Audits of various operational areas or programs within the Department
- Reviews of the safeguarding of assets and the prevention/detection of losses, errors, or irregularities
- Audits of information technology systems and related security of data
- Investigations of State Employee Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Hotline complaint referrals
- Review or testing of the Department's compliance with the Agency Risk Management and Internal Controls Standards (ARMICS)

Planning and Research

The Planning and Research Section provides planning and policy support to all divisions and units of the Department and is responsible for:

- Conducting evaluations of new equipment, procedures, and technologies
- Updating staffing formulas
- Coordinating the Department's accreditation and grants management programs
- Conducting evaluations of existing programs and policies
- Maintaining the State Police Manual
- Developing and monitoring the Department's performance, productivity and administrative measures
- Providing support in the development of grant applications and budgetary submissions
- Conducting legislative studies mandated by the General Assembly
- Developing and monitoring the Department's Strategic Plan and Service Area Plans
- Developing and maintaining the Department's Continuity of Operations Plan
- Preparing the annual Use of Force Report
- Conducting the annual Citizen Survey

During 2009, the Planning and Research Section administered 44 grants that provided approximately \$16.2 million in funding for agency projects.

Accreditation

In August 2007, Virginia State Police underwent and achieved reaccreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The Department was fully compliant with the accreditation standards and received many favorable reviews from the “public input” component of the evaluation.

Virginia State Police has been a longstanding supporter and advocate of CALEA, as the Department, in 1985, became the second state law-enforcement agency in the nation to receive official accreditation by CALEA.

Maintaining accredited status is an on-going project for all accredited law enforcement agencies and requires constant monitoring and periodic updating of policies and procedures to ensure compliance with internationally accepted law enforcement standards. In December 2005, the Department was one of eleven agencies awarded a Certificate of Meritorious Accreditation for successfully maintaining accredited status for over 15 years.

The purpose of the accreditation process is to improve the delivery of law enforcement services by demonstrating that an agency's operations are in compliance with generally accepted standards. Accreditation requires a comprehensive review of every aspect of the Department's organization, operations, and administration.

Public Relations Office

The Public Relations Office (PRO) is responsible for planning, developing, managing and implementing comprehensive, proactive, statewide public relations information and educational programs regarding the Department. In addition to maintaining daily contact with the public and media, the PRO disseminates news releases about Department programs and activities, traffic safety enforcement, and crime prevention. The office also develops and implements highway safety and public awareness media campaigns and conducts press interviews around the state.

The PRO staff consists of a Public Relations Manager and two Public Relations Coordinators at State Police Administrative Headquarters. The Public Relations Office assists and supports the Department's Public Information Officers (PIO) assigned to four of the seven field divisions. PIO's respond to the scenes of major highway crashes, criminal incidents, and handle regional press inquiries in order to assist the media in providing direct and timely information to the public.

In 2009, PRO and PIO accomplishments include:

- Circulated 62 statewide press releases and 163 divisional press releases;
- Responded to more than 2,000 statewide and national media inquiries;
- Assisted local police and sheriffs' offices with media and crisis management during major criminal investigations;

- Assisted with the publicity for the traffic planning and public safety information prior to the 56th Presidential Inauguration;
- Production of a biannual Department newsletter;
- Designed the Virginia State Police State Fair Exhibit;
- Continued public awareness campaign for Virginia's "Move Over" law following a public/private partnership with several trucking companies to help promote the law;
- Assisted with the annual Department Memorial Service;
- Launched the Virginia State Police YouTube channel

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The Bureau of Administrative and Support Services includes the divisions of Communications, Criminal Justice Information Services, Finance, Information Technology, Personnel, Property and Logistics, Statewide Agencies Radio System, Sworn Programs, Training and the Legal Specialists.

Employees in these areas provide the Department, especially troopers and special agents in the field, with essential services through their extensive technical and professional expertise. These services range from:

- Designs complex and sophisticated computerized systems to maintain critical criminal files;
- Installing police radios and radar units in patrol vehicles
- Creating and implementing a Computer-Aided Dispatch System;
- Employing a qualified and diversified work force and managing an exciting volunteer program;
- Overseeing and maintaining Department buildings and grounds across the State;
- Preparing, monitoring, and accounting for the Department's annual budget;
- Providing criminal justice agencies with rapid access to local, state and national criminal justice files;
- Supervising Virginia's Firearms Transaction Program;
- Conducting research into innovative law enforcement techniques and products;
- Supervising Virginia's Sex Offender Registry;
- Providing criminal history record information for employment, adoptions, foster care and other lawful purposes;
- Coordinating the Department's accreditation and grant management programs.

The Bureau also develops and proposes legislation involving traffic safety and criminal statutes, and serves as a liaison during General Assembly sessions for discussion of issues.

Communications Division

Under the command of the Communications Officer, the Division designs, installs, operates and maintains land mobile radios, vehicle computers, microwave radios, integrated flood warning systems and private telephone networks. The Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS), which will be complete in 2010, will include 131 microwave radio sites, 48 of which also have land mobile radio installations. This responsibility includes compliance with requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Division is staffed by 70 persons, divided into 14 teams. The Division is responsible for:

- Maintaining mobile radios, portable radios, and vehicular repeaters
- Maintaining speed enforcement and in-car camera systems
- Test equipment calibration and tuning fork certification
- Maintaining mobile computer terminals, software, and automatic vehicle location (AVL)
- Engineering, installation, and maintenance of STARS infrastructure including radio towers, obstruction lighting, antennas, transmission lines, facility grounding, and emergency power plants
- Engineering, installation, and maintenance of STARS mobile subscriber equipment
- Operation and management of the STARS Network by the STARS Network Operations Center (NOC)
- Provisioning of pager, cellular and wireless data equipment and services
- Installing field communications equipment at remote sites and area offices
- Installing and maintaining equipment, telephones and other telecommunications at Administrative Headquarters
- Deploying and operating emergency transportable wireless communications
- Deploying one maintenance team at each field division for mobile and fixed communications equipment. This includes VSP and all 21 public safety and public service agencies participating in the STARS network
- Manage, operate, and maintain the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) / Management Information System (MIS) / Mobile Management System
- Serve on the Statewide Interdepartmental Radio System (SIRS) Board, and the Virginia Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)

The Division is supporting efforts of the Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) Program Director by providing engineering, maintenance, inventory control, asset management, configuration management, and operations services. The Division also identifies and migrates the existing State Police mobile data, land mobile and microwave radio networks that will be upgraded to serve all of the Commonwealth's state-level public safety and service agencies. The STARS network is supported 24/7 by the STARS Network Operations Center (NOC).

The STARS project now being implemented is providing a private data network with statewide geographical coverage currently to which units can operate mobile computer terminals through the radio. Mobile data use has now been expanded to the entire state with supplemental wireless data throughout all divisions.

The Virginia State Police Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system allows for rapid entry and retrieval of data associated with unit activity and calls for service. The CAD system consists of 15 servers, 50 dispatch terminals, and over 100 remote access users. A real time data feed is supplied from CAD to VDOT to facilitate rapid response to incidents impacting traffic.

The Virginia State Police CAD Management Information System (MIS) is a database containing all incident and unit information collected in CAD since March 1999. CAD historical data is transferred to MIS nightly. The database currently holds in excess of 6,000,000 records. An Intranet Web page allows VSP network users to create custom queries to obtain desired data from the database. The Web page also allows user access to weekly and monthly reports. The MIS database allows the Department to track and access information never before available, such as average response times, total number of calls, and average workloads.

The Mobile Management System provides support for over 2,500 vehicle terminals currently deployed. The users supported include troopers, other state agencies, and local sheriffs' offices and police departments. This system allows user access to VCIN/NCIC, text messaging, and for the troopers, full CAD functionality.

Telephone systems and cabling have been replaced at Administrative Headquarters with new copper and fiber optic service. Telephone system upgrades are continuing as needed at area offices and division headquarters statewide.

In addition to mission-critical communications, the Communications Division coordinates and supports wireless communications equipment and services. The Division constantly monitors wireless services to provide better coverage and increased technical support. This effort supports the current mandated budget reductions with significant savings to the Department of State Police and the taxpayers in the Commonwealth. These services make Department personnel

more accessible and keep them better informed regarding routine and administrative activities. The number of wireless telephones approved and in use has been reduced to a little over 900 units in support of recent budget reductions. Current cellular services are allowing the elimination of pagers in most areas of operations as the wireless carriers build out the more rural areas.

The Division continues to provide communications support with temporary systems for special events as they occur.

During 2009 events include:

1. Communications support for the NASCAR races held twice a year at Richmond International Speedway and Martinsville Speedway
2. Floydfest Musical Festival
3. The Southern Governors Conference held in Williamsburg
4. The 2009 Presidential Inauguration
5. Numerous local festivals and events requiring security and traffic control services
6. Security and traffic control for the Virginia State fair in its new location in Caroline County

All field division radio shops are certified as independent laboratories by the Division of Consolidated Laboratories for the purposes of calibrating 2,840 radar tuning forks. The present inventory of active radars is approximately 1,421 units and 256 lidar units. The majority of Department radars are newer Golden Eagle II units.

The Division provides statewide telephone services and local area network wiring for the Department and other state agencies. The Division currently maintains approximately 21,500 items of radio equipment for the state's public service and public safety agencies. The Division will be responsible for over 60,000 items of STARS equipment once the network is fully implemented. Depot level repair will be performed in the Communications Division, a great savings over all other alternatives.

The Communications Division has actively participated with the Capital Wireless Interoperability Network (CAPWIN) and SAFECOM (formerly PSWN) activities to improve interoperability in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

The Communications Division serves as the Virginia's Frequency Advisor for the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO), the Federal Communications Commission's designated agent. The duties include:

- Preparation of new and modified FCC license applications for localities and agencies throughout the Commonwealth as requested

- Coordinate applications processed through APCO headquarters with regards to spectrum efficiency, coverage needs, protection of Commonwealth incumbents, and conformance to regulations
- Review to accept or deny, applications processed through other coordinating agencies for protection of Commonwealth incumbents, and conformance to regulations
- Review to accept or deny, applications from states adjacent to the Commonwealth for interference protection of Commonwealth incumbents
- Represent the Commonwealth on Regional Planning Committees

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is responsible for the maintenance of all files within the Department. This includes the implementation, monitoring, destruction, and archiving of records in accordance with the State Police Records Retention Schedule.

In 2009, the Division processed and responded to 3,393 subpoenas and 234 Freedom of Information Act requests.

Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE)

The Criminal Investigative Reports Section received and processed 285,818 criminal investigative reports in 2009, a decrease of 9% from 2008.

In 2009, the Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE) received 4,384 Notifications of Suspected Alien Reporting forms from Virginia probation and parole officers subsequent to convictions in circuit courts or referrals to probation or parole officers or for probation supervision, pursuant to Section 19.2-294.2, Code of Virginia.

The CCRE completed 2,758 expungements of police and court records, or 1,921 less than in 2008, which represents a decrease of 41%.

In 2009, the CCRE responded to and completed 116 challenges by citizens to the existence or accuracy of their criminal history record. The 2008 total was 165.

In 2009, the CCRE received 10,008 name change court orders, a process that requires the querying of the CCH Name File in order to determine the existence of a criminal history record, and if determined, results in the addition of the court-ordered name change to the CCH Name File.

In 2009, the CCRE generated 865 Concealed Handgun Permit court notification letters, an increase of 351, since 2008. The notifications are routinely made to the circuit court that issued the permit, the court where the case was or will be adjudicated, with a copy forwarded to the commonwealth attorney of the

jurisdiction that issued the permit and the commonwealth attorney of the jurisdiction of the adjudicating court.

The CCRE processed 34,381 adult and juvenile fingerprint cards using the NIST card scanning equipment to scan the mug shot, data enter demographics from the print cards into the CCH file and scan the fingerprint card bar code. The total for 2008 was 35,689.

Non-Criminal Justice Program (NCJ)

The Non Criminal Justice Section processed a total of 84,673 fingerprint based searches and 234,002 name search requests for 2009. On February 8, 1996, the Non Criminal Justice Interface (NCJI) was implemented due to the constant growth and demand for criminal history record requests. The NCJI can be accessed through the Department's website. This interface eliminates the requirement for CCRE staff to receive and process a high volume of "paper record name-search" requests.

In 2009, CCRE staff processed 103,989 paper inquiries or 44% and 130,013 or 56% electronic name transmissions received from participants with an average response time of 72 hours or less. Of the total paper record name search requests, 69,222 inquiries were submitted on the bar-coded criminal history request forms and the remaining 34,767 were submitted on the non bar-coded forms. The bar coded method of automation has tremendously enhanced customer service by reducing turn around time.

Mental Health File

These records are maintained for the purpose of denying individuals on file the ability to purchase a firearm(s). Official notifications of individuals in these categories are received from clerks of courts upon court adjudication of an individual (1) acquitted by reason of insanity, (2) involuntarily admitted to inpatient or outpatient treatment, (3) adjudicated mentally incapacitated or incompetent or (4) is the subject of a temporary detention order (TDO) and agreed to voluntary admission. As of December 31, 2009, there were 20,037 mental health records added bringing the total records on file to 125,588. Reviewing this file when an application to purchase is being processed has prevented the transfer of a firearm in 195 instances in 2009.

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR)

Within one year, the number of searches against the Sex Offender Registry for employment-licensure purposes have decreased.

- The SOR experienced a 14% decrease.
- In 2009, there were 162,152 searches.
- A decrease of 26,620 searches compared to 2008.

The Registry is designed to protect the general public, and children in particular, by providing personal descriptive and sentencing information on individuals convicted of certain sex crimes. Information regarding registered offenders which includes a photograph is maintained on the internet.

The Sex Offender Registry (SOR) includes 20,214 fingerprint-based registrations received since July 1, 1997.

- Fingerprint registrations grew 9% from 2008 to 2009.

The Sex Offender Investigative Unit

The Sex Offender Investigative Unit conducts criminal investigations related to offenders required to register. In 2009, 2,651 criminal investigations were initiated, which is an 8% decrease from 2008.

The Unit verifies addresses of registered sexual offenders. Registered offenders require semi-annual address verification and an additional verification within 30 days of a change to their home or employment addresses information. During 2009, troopers confirmed 16,078 addresses which represents a 9.3% increase in verifications from 2008.

The Supreme Court/State Police Disposition Interface

The Interface consists of 118 Circuit Courts, 130 General District Courts, and 124 Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts transmitting court dispositions to CCRE.

In 2009, an estimated 411,967 records were transmitted, negating the requirement to submit the SP-180/SP-222 hardcopy disposition forms to CCRE. Of all dispositions transmitted, an estimated 9.5% were rejected.

In February 2000, the arrest/disposition monitoring system was implemented. Designed to reduce human intervention, notifications are automatically generated for missing arrest fingerprint cards.

For 2009, notifications to courts and law enforcement agencies for 3,400 individual charges were generated, a decrease of 87.3%, due to the elimination of computer-generated letters to courts and law enforcement agencies, a costly process that yielded minimal results during the past several years. The notifications were generated because the court did/could not include the Document Control Number when transmitting their data or when the court transmitted the Document Control Number, but CCRE did not have a corresponding fingerprint card on file.

The Correctional Status Information (CSI) Interface

As of December 31, 2009, there were 211,751 offenders on file with commitments received from the Virginia Department of Corrections, which accounts for 12.7% of the offenders on file.

The Central Criminal Records Exchange continues to receive Correctional Status Information on a weekly basis. The Correctional Status Information Interface improved the criminal history information by providing up-to-date correctional information with minimal error.

The Microfilm Section

This section archived 939,690 documents during 2009, a decrease of 106,831 documents, or 10%, since 2008.

Photographic Laboratory

The Photo Lab maintains records, files, film, and responds to requests for photographs, digital images, and court enlargements. In 2009, there were 127,968 photographic prints, an increase of 4%, developed for use by sworn personnel in investigations and prosecution of motor vehicle crashes and criminal cases in 2009. The lab also received and processed 2,414 compact discs (CD) due to digital camera use, an increase of 90.4%. During 2009, the Digital Crime Scene Images (DCSI) processing system was installed within the Photo Lab to enhance and aid the uploading of crime scene images directly to the Photo Lab by investigating special agents and troopers. Also in 2009, the Noritsu Digital Lab System was purchased and installed to replace the obsolete Noritsu photo processing equipment. The new system is designed for the processing of digital images and replaces the film negative method of processing images.

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

This statewide computer system searches and stores rolled fingerprints and palm prints from criminal arrests, sex offenders and partial latent fingerprints recovered from crime scenes. The central components of this system are located at State Police Administrative Headquarters. The Department and 24 other state and local agencies have access to the system through terminals located in their respective agencies. The Global Transaction Controller receives Live Scan transmissions and provides automated interfaces to CCH, SOR, CATS, and AFIS systems for searching existing criminal history records or to match latent fingerprints against know criminal prints. The installation of the Electronic Fingerprint Archive System has enhanced our ability to store and retrieve fingerprint these records. Currently, there are 1,958,947 Virginia unique subject related fingerprint files as part of AFIS.

There are 1,958,947 ten-print fingerprint records on file and 108,319 unsolved latent fingerprints in the database. The Slap database has 703,217 images, the Palm database has 77,489.

The Department's Live Scan network electronically captures and transmits arrest information, including fingerprints and mugshots, to the State Police and the FBI. This process enhances an agencies ability to detect aliases and outstanding warrants on arrestees prior to their release.

Our agency is currently assisting the Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice by working with their agencies to enable local booking agencies to pass biometric data to the FBI and ICE for the Secure Communities initiative. This pilot program in Fairfax County, VA is targeting level 1 offender for removal.

Operational Live Scan Sites and Units

Currently, there are 222 Criminal Live Scan sites utilizing 285 Live Scan units. In addition, there were 99 Civil Live Scan sites utilizing 123 Live Scan Units. A total of 59 criminal Live Scan sites are submitting criminal justice and concealed weapon applicant information via Live Scan. The following is a brief comparison of statistics.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
1. Arrest records processed	- 1%
2. Arrest records Live Scan	+0.97%
3. Applicants processed	-1.09%
4. Applicant requests	-9%

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
5. Criminal Live Scan sites	0%
6. Criminal Live Scan units	0%
7. Civil Live Scan sites	0%
8. Civil Live Scan units	0%
9. Criminal Live Scan sites submitting	0%

During 2009, the fingerprint section processed 299,941 (Inked cards and Livescan) criminal arrests and 172,445 applicants including criminal justice.

Virginia Firearms Transaction Program (VFTP)

The VFTP provides for the approval at the point of sale for all firearms, except antiques, based on the results of a criminal history record information check on the buyer. The VFTP processed 287,462 transactions in 2009, which is the highest volume of transactions processed in a calendar year since the beginning of the program in 1989, and a 7% increase in transactions that were processed in 2008. Of these, 3,101 were denied based on the result of a criminal history record information check or other disqualifying record. During 2009, 123 wanted persons were identified for extraditable offenses, which resulted in the arrest of 72 individuals wanted in Virginia, 2 individuals who were named in an outstanding warrant from another state. In 2009, the State Police requested 1,286 criminal investigations related to the illegal sale or attempt to purchase firearms. Additionally, during 2008, 810 criminal investigations for illegal sale or attempts to purchase firearms resulted in 901 (70%) closed arrests.

VCheck

VCheck is Virginia's Internet based Instant Background Check program. Approval numbers are generated in instant clearances, while transactions that require review or research are routed to the Firearms Transaction Call Center for processing. During calendar year 2009, approximately 75% of the total transactions, statewide, were processed via the Internet. As on-line users increase, staff is diverted from telephonic firearm transactions to research and verification processes. Additional employee time devoted to these other processes provide more efficient overall services to the firearm dealers and firearm purchasers and cost savings to the Department and the Commonwealth.

A fingerprint-based criminal background check is performed for all employees of a gun dealer authorized to transfer firearms, and the State Police issues a seller identification number for qualified employees. As of December 31, 2009, the State Police issued 9,486 seller identification numbers.

Concealed Handgun Permits

Since July 1, 1995, 478,226 concealed handgun permits have been issued as authorized by Section 18.2-308, Code of Virginia; 70,434 were issued in 2009 (26% increase) by Virginia Circuit Courts. During 2009, 1,088 nonresident concealed handgun permits were issued by the State Police, which is a 50% increase in the volume of nonresident permits issued in 2008.

Pursuant to statute, the State Police enters the permit holder's name and description in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) so that the permit's existence and current status will be made known to law-enforcement personnel accessing the Network for investigative purposes. As of December 31, 2009, there were 213,000 active concealed handgun permits issued by Virginia circuit courts maintained in VCIN.

Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting (UCR/IBR)

The Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting (UCR/IBR) Section is responsible for collecting monthly Incident Based Reporting (IBR) data from all contributing law enforcement agencies throughout the state on 46 different criminal offenses. The UCR/IBR office no longer accepts summary hardcopy reports or data submitted by diskettes. Data is submitted via the Internet through the IBR Web site. This is a secure system to which only State Program personnel and contributing agencies have access. Each day submitted files are run through the edit process. This procedure generates an error report so that agencies may correct any incidents that failed to be sent to the IBR central repository database. A monthly file of Virginia's data is generated and emailed to the National Program (FBI) for inclusion in their annual publication, *Crime in the United States*.

During 2009, the UCR/IBR office assisted local agencies on a daily basis with training issues, interpretation of error reports, and clarifications in offense definitions and reporting procedures, as well as assisted computer software vendors with reporting issues. Agencies were asked to review over 35,000

offenses regarding quality control issues, make the necessary changes and resubmit their data. The IBR responded to an estimated 5,000 phone calls regarding varied IBR issues from agencies and vendors as well as receiving or sending over 3,000 messages using electronic mail.

There are 20 private vendors with software that transforms agency crime data into an approved IBR format. In addition, several large agencies have built their own in-house software systems. Monthly and quarterly statistical reports are now posted on the IBR Web site rather than having to be mailed to each contributing agency. The UCR/IBR office responded daily to requests for crime statistics from state agencies, government officials, students, media, and the general public.

Statistical crime data is published in the CJIS Newsletter as well as, the annual report, *Crime in Virginia*. Commonwealth's Attorneys, judges, legislators, and other state agencies are also informed of the availability of *Crime in Virginia*. In 2004, this annual report was published for the first time on a CD rather than hardcopy. Beginning in 2007, the annual report has been available exclusively through the State Police Web site. This report contains Group A offenses submitted by each contributing agency in Virginia, and Group A and Group B arrests by counties and cities in Virginia. These data comprise the official crime statistics for Virginia and are used for law enforcement budget funding, inmate forecasting, and in the legislative process.

The IBR contributing agency Web site went into production in 2002. Currently, there are 281 agencies that have the ability to submit their monthly data through the Internet. This Web site provides law enforcement agencies with the convenience of on-line monthly data submission, receiving timely error notifications, monthly and year-to-date statistical reports, performing searches and ad hoc reporting, viewing manuals, bulletins, and posting inquiries in the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section.

The 2009 *Crime in Virginia* report offenses will be available in the spring of 2010. Beginning in 2008, these crime data have been formatted and published within the IBR Unit resulting in a reduction of actual expense as well as allowing an earlier distribution date.

Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) / National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

The VCIN/NCIC system now serves 689 member agencies with 29,032 certified operators. The system has 11,975 terminals, a major increase of 1,320 terminals over the number of terminals at the close of 2008. Of these terminals, there are 3,455 non-mobile terminals. This number has remained stable over the past year. Mobile terminals have increased to 8,520 from 7,509. In 2009, VCIN processed approximately 403,986,381 transactions (an increase of 8% over the

2008 totals) between NCIC/NLETS member agencies and state computer databases.

Virginia agencies entered numerous types of information in the VCIN/NCIC system, which is critical to law enforcement officers. As an example, these systems store information relating to wanted persons, missing persons, and stolen vehicles, and protective orders. Enhancements in the “E-Magistrate” and “Hotfiles” systems have improved the statistical information available through VCIN/NCIC. In 2008 VCIN/NCIC retained Virginia information relating to 48,096 wanted persons. However, in 2009, 174,415 warrants were issued through “E-Magistrate” and were related to 48,702 wanted persons on file in VCIN/NCIC. This represented less than a 1% increase over 2008. VCIN/NCIC currently retains Virginia information for 1,816 missing adults, 12,133 missing children, and 11,629 stolen vehicles.

2009 was the first year that system enhancements allowed VCIN to track the number of protective order transactions throughout the period instead of the number of orders on file at any given time. Accordingly, there were 13,775 Orders of Protection, 13,318 Preliminary Protective Orders, and 36,467 Emergency Protective Orders entered into the VCIN system during 2009.

E-Magistrate

The Supreme Court of Virginia now has an automated interface called E-Magistrate. In 2009 this automated interface came on-line for all law enforcement agencies obtaining warrants from magistrates in their jurisdictions.

This interface permits felonies and misdemeanor warrants and Emergency Protective Orders issued by magistrates to be presented to VCIN terminals for acknowledgement and entry from into VCIN and NCIC. This is a similar interface from the Courts Management Information System currently being used by the courts to enter Preliminary Protective Orders and Final Orders of Protection.

The interface works as follows:

- Within 30 minutes of issuance of the warrant or protective order, a VCIN message will be generated by the VCIN hot files interface to the terminal for the BFO division that is consistent with one of the jurisdictions within that division.
- The message will be transmitted through the interface via VCIN to the ORI of record, based upon information provided to the magistrate by the law enforcement agency that we may have record holder agreements with, for other agencies.

- Upon entry from the E-magistrate/VCIN interface, all records will be available but deemed “unacknowledged” until modified by the record agency.
 - “Unacknowledged” records will not be available for immediate HIT confirmation because the hardcopy of the document may still be en-route to the primary record agency. Therefore, the record will provide a hit in Virginia only, and agencies must be aware the legal document may still be at the magistrate’s office and the law enforcement agencies need to verify and obtain the documents before taking police action.
 - After the entry is acknowledged NCIC records will automatically be generated and hits will be generated by any querying agency. Therefore, upon receipt of the document from the magistrate, law enforcement agency personnel are required to deliver an original document or fax a copy to their communications center without delay until the original can be delivered.
- Upon receipt of the hardcopy of the document, the Communications Center staff will run a QW inquiry to ensure that the document has been entered into VCIN (You will be able to query by warrant number or offense tracking number WNO).
- Warrants are acknowledged by a modifying transaction (MW). Protective Orders are routed directly to NCIC and VCIN when entered and do not need to be acknowledged by modifying transaction (MPO).
- Documents can also be immediately cleared (CW) or (CPO) or canceled (XW) or (XPO) upon receipt if required.
 - To reiterate; acknowledgment of the VCIN entry automatically generates an NCIC entry. To successfully enable the entry into NCIC, the record must be checked for accuracy to ensure that it will pass all NCIC edits prior to acknowledgement.
- Acknowledgement can take place if the record is correct and modification includes completion of the acknowledgement field (ACK). Message field code (ACK) must include code “Y” to indicate that the record is acknowledged. The same fields and edits that have always been required for entry have not changed.
- Law enforcement agencies will need to contact their Communication Center immediately after receiving the warrant. The person obtaining the legal document shall verify the entry, ensure any additional information is

provided or added to the entry and confirm that they have the warrant in their possession or when it will be delivered.

This new interface is going to provide a benefit to Virginia law enforcement and speed the entry of warrants and protective orders into VCIN and NCIC. After receipt of a document, charging a person with a felony or violation of §18.2-472.1, appropriate wanted information will be immediately entered into the NCIC and VCIN systems (excluding juvenile petitions unless the juvenile will be tried as an adult and any felony documents that will be served within the 24 hours). As a result of the new interface our Communications Center and Virginia agencies will now have this information available for entry within 30 minutes of the magistrate issuing and entering the warrant or Emergency Protective Order into the Supreme Court of Virginia E-Magistrate System. As another benefit, this functionality will reduce data entry required by staff.

Availability of Department of Motor Vehicle Images via VCIN

Virginia DMV images are available to Virginia law enforcement agencies through the Virginia State Police, Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) using the OpenFox Messenger application. Alternatively, they will be available to interface agencies that have completed the programming to their VCIN interface as advised. In 2009, the VCIN system processed an average of 30,000 requests per month from law enforcement agencies for DMV Images.

The laws and policies governing the use and dissemination of all DMV information remain the same. The images are to be used exclusively for criminal justice purposes unless specified otherwise herein. The DMV information, including images, will not be retained or used for any purpose other than the intended purpose for which it was obtained. It will not be used for public dissemination unless the subject of the image is known and verified to be the subject in question and, the use is related to the purpose for which the image was obtained.

If the subject of the images meets the verification standard above, permissible public dissemination will include use in a wanted poster, a line-up targeted to the subject and his specific description, publicizing a missing person incident or an incident where the location of an offender would enhance public and officer safety. Random use of DMV images for line-ups or use of DMV images combined with local agency mug-shot files is prohibited.

Additionally, images will be available through NLETS from DMVs in participating states. Due to concerns regarding the impact to available bandwidth, as a result of excessive image requests, interface agencies are not to request the image unless it is needed. Automating or bundling queries to automatically run the two transactions required by the system to return images with each driver's license query is prohibited.

Virginia Missing Children Information Clearinghouse

The Virginia Missing Children Information Clearinghouse was formed by act of the Virginia General Assembly on July 1, 1983. The clearinghouse is to assist in the implementation of federal and state laws relating to missing children, and the inclusion of programs to coordinate efforts between local, state, and federal agencies in recovering missing children and promoting community awareness of the issue. The Clearinghouse operates as Virginia's center for missing children administered through the Virginia Department of State Police. The clearinghouse is linked to all Virginia law enforcement agencies through the VCIN system and all United States police agencies through NCIC and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The Virginia Missing Children Information Clearinghouse has also joined efforts with the U.S. Department of Justice to educate Virginia's fifth grade students about safety issues through a national poster contest with a theme of "Bring Our Missing Children Home." A single winner from Virginia will be recognized and have their entry submitted for a national judging competition by the Department of Justice. If they win the national competition, the artwork will become the theme for all DOJ Missing Children publications in 2011.

Virginia Amber Alert System

A new system was developed in March 2006 to automate the entry and notification process for Virginia's Amber Alert system. The system is designed to provide a comprehensive and rapid broadcast of information that will lead to the safe recovery of a child and capture of the abductor. Local law enforcement agencies can log into the secure Virginia Amber Alert request form, enter the information and submit it electronically to Virginia State Police. The system has significantly reduced the time required to get this information out to the public.

In 2009, seven (7) requests were received for an AMBER ALERT activation and two (2) met the criteria and were activated. In some cases in which the criteria was not met an Endanger Missing Child Alert was offered to assist the requesting law enforcement agency and three (3) of these alerts were activated.

Virginia Senior Alert Program

Enabling legislation enacted by the 2007 Virginia Assembly created the Virginia Senior Alert Program. This program, managed by the Criminal Justice Information Service Division, created policy and guidelines for the State Police to publicize an incident of a missing senior adult. When activated, the information is publicized at www.vasenioralert.com and through notifying our media partners. In 2009, the Senior Alert process was activated on five occasions.

Finance Division

The Finance Division encompasses a wide range of financial functions, including the preparation of, monitoring, and accounting for the Department's annual budget in excess of \$264 million for 2009, including approximately \$14.4 million of federal grants (of which \$582 thousand is from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act for the Northern Virginia Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force).

The Finance Division processes payments to vendors in accordance with established policies and procedures issued by various entities, including, but not limited to the State Department of Accounts and Federal agencies. Payments are processed in compliance with the "Prompt Payment Act."

Security, patrol services and background information is routinely provided to other state agencies, localities and private entities for which the Department seeks reimbursement. The Finance Division, along with other Divisions of the Department, bills for these services provided by the Department. It is the responsibility of the Finance Division to collect the receivables and record deposits to the proper accounts, as well as seek alternative solutions to collect on bad debt.

The Finance Division is responsible for seized asset accounting and case management for drug related seizures in accordance with applicable state and federal guidelines and reporting requirements. The Finance Division is also charged with managing the recently award \$44 million settlement related to the Purdue Pharmaceutical case.

The Finance Division prepares all state and federal reporting in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations, working with the State Auditor of Public Accounts and Federal auditors. Along, with VSP's Office of Performance Management and Internal Controls (OPMIC), the Finance Division ensures the Department's compliance with the Agency Risk Management and Internal Control Standards (ARMICS).

Information Technology Division

The Information Technology Division (IT) provides the computer infrastructure in support of Virginia State Police's public safety mission and services to the citizens of the Commonwealth. The IT Division is responsible for many mission critical systems and applications which support local, state, and federal law enforcement efforts.

Automated Fingerprint Processing

In 2009, the Live Scan Network was expanded to include 24 new units and several old units were retired in local law enforcement and civil applicant agencies. More than 284,000 arrest fingerprints were electronically transmitted to State Police in 2009 from local law enforcement agencies. This represents 95.3% of the arrest volume in Virginia.

In 2009, more than 171,200 applicant prints were processed through the automated applicant system, which reduces the turnaround time from months to days. Of these applicant requests, 76.6% were initiated at Live Scan devices and were processed with minimal manual intervention.

The Virginia Criminal Information Network System (VCIN)

In 2009, the VCIN system processed more than 403 million transactions. This represents an 8% increase in volume over the previous year.

Also in 2009, an average of 30,000 DMV photos per month were processed through VCIN utilizing the NLETS Interstate Sharing of Photos (NISP) project. Including Virginia, there are 17 participating states which provide DMV photos for law enforcement agencies.

Firearms System VCheck (Virginia's Instant Background Check)

In 2009, 733 firearms dealers used the VCheck automated instant background check system. The Virginia Firearms Transaction Center (FTC) processed a record setting volume of gun transactions in 2009; a total of 287,468 transactions were processed, which is the highest volume of transactions processed in a calendar year since the beginning of the program in 1989, and a 7% increase in transactions processed during 2008. Of the 2009 firearms transactions processed, 74% were directly by dealers using VCheck. The other 26% of firearms transactions were processed by FTC call takers who used VCheck to initiate the background check.

Hot Files (wanted, missing person, stolen vehicles, and protective orders)

The Hot Files system was enhanced to receive warrants and emergency protective orders electronically from magistrates.

Over 174,415 warrants were entered in 2009, of which 107,690 were received through the magistrate interface. Of the 63,560 total protective orders entered in 2009, over 16,794 were received through court interface and 26,780 were received through the magistrate interface.

Sex Offender Registry (SOR)

The Sex Offender Registry was enhanced to capture victim information for all offenses and to capture transaction responses from NCIC.

During 2009, VSP processed 3,393,050 records from DMV and 736,014 records from higher education institutions against the Sex Offender Registry. There were 4,413 offender photos from DMV that were uploaded to the registry. VSP processed 16,180 sex offender verifications and DOC processed 9,325 verifications.

Palm Print System

By the end of 2009, at least 37 live scan units were installed in local law enforcement agencies and correctional facilities around the state having the ability of taking and submitting palm prints with criminal arrest records. By the end of 2009, there were 81,000 palm prints stored in VSP's palm database.

Personnel Division

The mission of the Personnel Division is to provide effective human resource management with continued emphasis on attracting qualified personnel and diversifying the Department's work force.

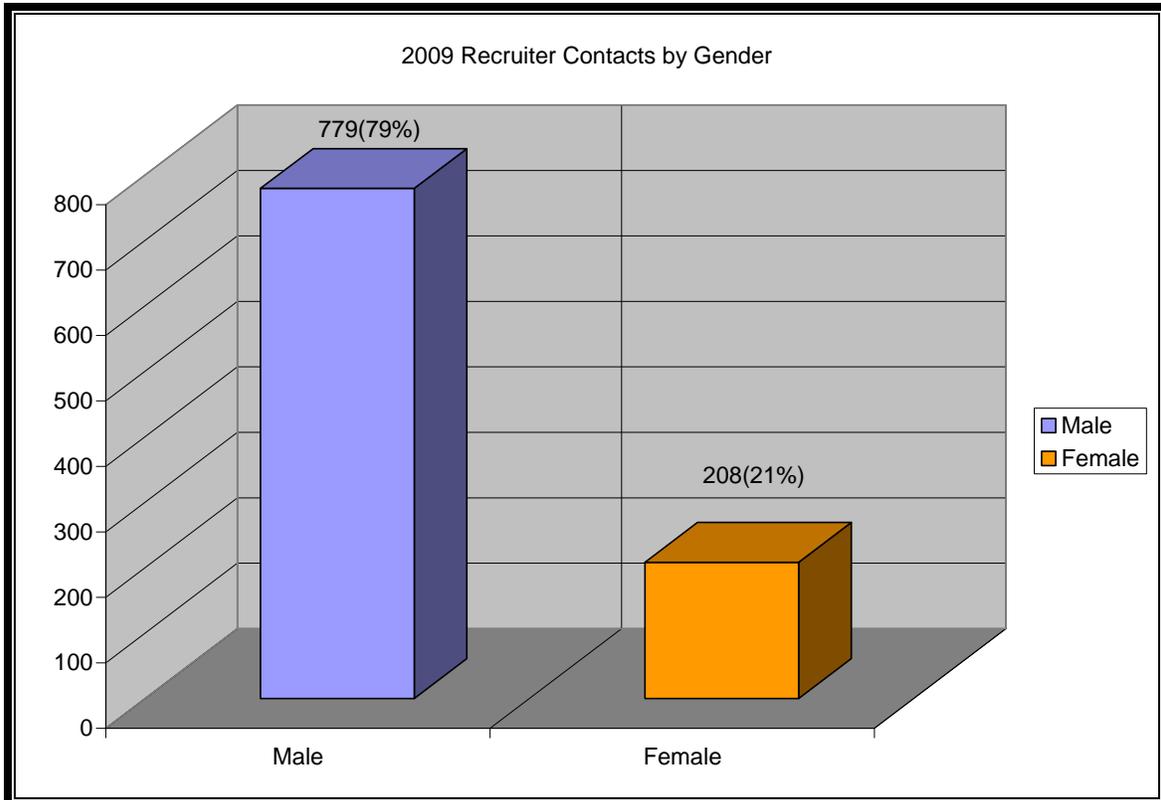
Recruitment Unit

The Recruitment Unit Recruiters gave a combined 440 programs at selected sites in 2009 to generate a qualified and diverse applicant pool.

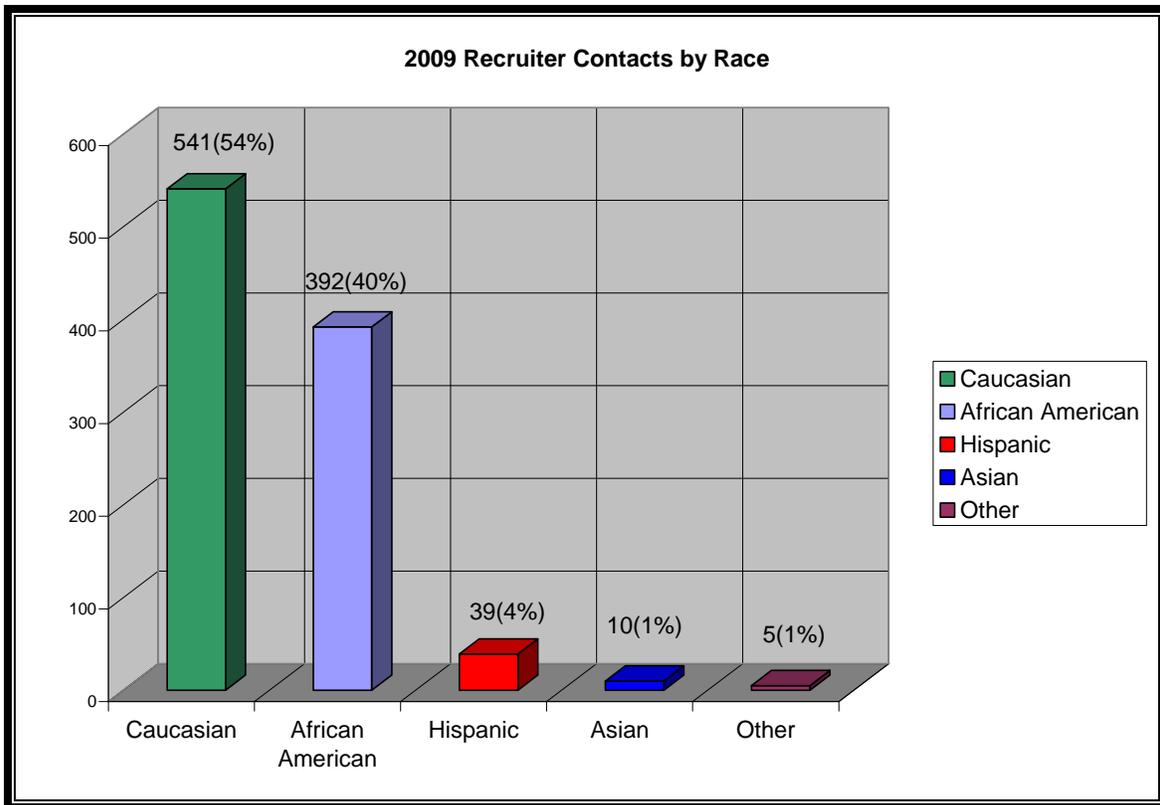
Effective October 25, 2009, all members of the Recruitment Unit were temporarily reassigned.

- Recruiters attended minority and female colleges and universities to locate prospective applicants. Recruiting Lunchbox formats were used on university and college campuses within their divisions. Each Recruiter conducted a minimum of three programs per month. A total of 124 lunchbox events were conducted in 2009.
- Recruiters enlisted at local Civic, Women's and Minority group venues in an effort to facilitate recruiting minority candidates. This was established in order to provide recruiting campaigns when these groups are holding festivals and to directly work with minority organizations to develop a rapport to facilitate recruitment efforts. Recruiters participated in a minimum of three programs per month. These groups provide valuable contact information within their organization and the community. The following organizations have been very helpful in assisting our Department with our recruiting efforts: NAACP, NOBLE, Virginia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Radio Richmond Multi-Cultural Community, St. Paul's Baptist Church, and the National Organization of Women (NOW). A total of 117 civic/women's/minority events were conducted in 2009.
- Military Recruitment – Each Recruiter provided one program per month to transitioning military personnel. Virginia has the most military facilities of any state in the nation, and the military offers a very diverse candidate pool. A total of 57 military events were conducted in 2009.
- Recruiters identified Student Athlete Recruiting to further our minority and female recruitment. Recruiters visited athletic/health facilities in assigned divisions to actively recruit with emphasis on women and minorities. A total of 40 student athlete events were conducted in 2009.

- Career Sessions/Public Safety Day events were held in Wytheville, Culpepper and Salem in 2009. These sessions provided a regional venue to recruit as well as showcase our Department to the community. Each event was attended by many prospective applicants and citizens. The events received positive publicity through statewide radio coverage. Due to the budget shortfall, only 26 job fairs were conducted at no cost to the Department.
- Other Recruitment Efforts: 76 programs were conducted at the request of other agencies and vendors throughout the state.



Recruiters contacted a total of 987 prospective candidates for the position of Trooper.



Recruiters contacted a total of 446 prospective minority candidates for the position of Trooper.

Employment Section

On April 25, 2009, 40 Troopers were hired for the 115th Trooper Basic Session and 5 Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers were hired. The agency rehired 1 Trooper I, 6 Trooper II's and 1 Special Agent during 2009.

The Employment Section advertised 138 civilian positions (83 full-time and 55 wage) throughout 2009. This is a 47.7% decrease from the 264 positions advertised in 2008. The total number of applicants who applied in 2009 was 3,710 (2,243 full-time and 1,467 wage). This is a 14.6% decrease from the 4,346 applications received during 2008.

The Employment Section processed 11 grievances during 2009, a decrease of 8 from 2008. There were 45 written notices processed, an increase from the 44 written notices processed in 2008. No Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaints were filed in 2009, compared to 2 (federal) filed in 2008.

During 2009, 78 volunteers gave 9,347 hours of their time in locations throughout the state. This is an increase of two volunteers and 1,467 volunteer hours of service from 2008. In April, a volunteer recognition event was held to thank our

involved citizens who work to make the community a better place. By using the statistics presented by the Independent Sector which gives us the estimated dollar value per hour of volunteer time, at \$20.80 per hour for the State of Virginia, our volunteers contributed time to the Department valued at over \$194,417.00.

The Employment Section continues to provide training to Department supervisors and employees on Workplace Harassment, Workplace Violence, and Grievance Procedures. All new employees receive a comprehensive orientation, which provides a broad overview of the operation of the Virginia State Police, the procedures and policies that guide the agency including performance expectations, compensation, and benefits. Education and training to all employees continues to prove to be very successful. There were no complaints of workplace harassment or workplace violence in 2009.

Classification, Compensation, Transactions and Records Section (CCTR)

During the 2009 year, the CCTR Section processed 77 original appointments of new employees and 12 rehires placing them on payroll, processed 52 promotions, 185 transfers, 66 separations, 55 retirements, 5 demotions, 9 Special Rate changes, and a large number of address and name changes. This section also received and processed a large number of employment history and verification requests, 24 subpoenas, 5 FOIA requests, 41 requests for purchase of individual firearms, 85 outside employment requests, and several legal inquiries. Additionally, inactive personnel files were pulled from our shelves, prepared, and microfilmed. At the end of 2009, CCTR transitioned all weight control records and physical surveys on all sworn personnel to the Nurse Practitioner's Office to streamline operations. Additionally, this section reviewed and processed all VEC inquiries and processed employees entering and returning from military service.

The CCTR Section also received, audited and processed 13 classification requests, responded to 7 salary surveys, and processed 5 leave share requests. All Alternate Work Schedules and Telecommuting Agreements are reviewed by the CCTR Section and subsequently entered into the Alternate Work Schedule Management System. A PMIS/MAPPER/CIPPS reconciliation was completed in order to correct any discrepancies between our personnel management information systems. Also, CCTR assisted the Internal Audit Section of the Virginia State Police with a special audit of pay actions related to personnel transfers into and out of Northern Virginia for the period beginning January 1, 2004 and ending December 31, 2008. The State Police Salary Administration Plan and the Performance Evaluation Handbook for Supervisors were also updated.

The CCTR Section along with the Benefits Section reviewed and processed 2,538 Performance Evaluations for 2009, which included 936 rated as extraordinary contributor, 983 major contributor, 614 contributors, 2 marginal contributors, and 3 below contributor. In this period, 12 appeals were received, 4 ratings were increased, and 8 were sustained. Thirteen employees were unrated due to military

or other leave without pay. Wage employees were also rated in this same period, and their position records were updated for the next cycle.

Property and Logistics Division

The Property and Logistics Division encompasses a wide range of property management and logistical functions. It was responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of more than \$24,895,665 in supplies and equipment in 2009. The Property and Logistics Division is also responsible for the management and maintenance of 115 buildings and grounds across the state.

The State Police Administrative Headquarters Building Renovation project was completed in early 2009 and is now occupied.

The Department is proceeding with design documents for the construction of a new 14,000 SF garage facility at headquarters complex. The Department is also developing design documents for the construction of a Public Safety Driver Training facility at Fort Pickett.

The Property and Logistics Division oversees the mailroom and printing sections, which processed 297,285 pieces of mail during 2009, and printed 2,507,025 copies. In 2009, \$558,854 was spent in postage. The Division also manages the garage, which is responsible for equipping and issuing a fleet of approximately 2,500 vehicles. In 2009, the Division purchased 169 marked Crown Victoria vehicles.

The Property and Logistics Division has the responsibility for the Virginia Excess Military Property Program, which allows Virginia law enforcement agencies to procure, at no cost, military property and equipment that is in excess of the Department of Defense needs. The Department is appointed by the Governor as the point of contact, and provides a state coordinator. The program serves over 250 Virginia law enforcement agencies and in 2009, the program distributed goods valued over \$1,540,000 dollars.

In 1998, the Division was tasked with the development, implementation and day-to-day operational control of the State and Local Law Enforcement Procurement Program, "The 1122 Program." This program allows state and local law enforcement agencies to purchase law enforcement equipment suitable for counter-narcotic activities through the federal procurement channels at substantial savings. During 2009, over \$224,048 was purchased through this program, saving the Department \$59,778.

Training Division

During 2009, the Training Division ensured that all employees met mandated training requirements. The Virginia State Police Academy provided 5,206 hours of instruction in 299 sessions for 5,789 employees and 276 employees from outside agencies.

The Department of State Police joined efforts with the American Legion to host its 20th Annual Junior Law Cadet Program. During the week, June 14-19, 2009, 35 youths underwent training at the Academy similar to that experienced by new trooper trainees.

There were 1,157 CVEOs and troopers who received Trooper/CVEO In-Service training for a total of 46,280 hours. The Academy conducted two Leadership and Professional Development Training sessions, one for the Department's law enforcement and one for the civilian first line supervisors. A total of 29 new sworn supervisors attended a four-week session, and 14 new civilian supervisors attended a two-week course which resulted in 5,760 hours of training. Defensive driving classes were given to 73 civilian employees in four four-hour sessions for a total of 292 hours of instruction. The Training Division conducted one Motorcycle Basic School, which six sworn employees attended for a total of 480 hours of instruction. Additionally, Motorcycle In-Service was provided to 29 sworn employees for a total of 464 hours of training. During 2009, the Department's Search and Recovery team conducted 61 training sessions, 61 recovery operations (32 weapons – four which were used in murders, six vehicles, three boats and nine bodies), and assisted 20 agencies. Search and Recovery Team In-Service School (40 hours) for 15 divers was completed. One Search and Recovery Basic Course and Advanced Course (nine weeks) for eight divers was completed.

The fifth session of the National Criminal Justice Command College was conducted at the Virginia State Police Training Academy on July 6 - September 17, 2009. Four Department and 14 sworn employees and supervisors from outside agencies, Colonial Beach Police Department, Roanoke Police Department, University of Virginia Police Department, Warren County Sheriff's Office, Staunton Police Department, Colonial Heights Police Department, Prince William County Police Department, Henrico County Police Department, Division of Capitol Police, Lynchburg Police Department, Norfolk Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Henrico County Police Department, and Newport News Sheriff's Office, completed the 10-week school for a total of 9,200 hours.

In 2009, three basic canine schools (two explosives, and one patrol) were conducted for a total of 1,560 hours of training at the Training Academy. One Patrol Canine Trainer School was conducted for a total of 520 hours of training. Handlers from Virginia State Police, Henrico Police Department, and Petersburg

Police Department were trained. One trainer was certified from Virginia State Police. A total of nine canine teams and one canine trainer graduated.

Academy facilities were utilized by several outside agencies, including the Department of Criminal Justice Services, Division of Capitol Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Henrico and Chesterfield Dive Teams, Humane Society, Virginia Department of Corrections and the Virginia Department of Health. These 67 sessions provided 1,121 hours of instruction to 302 Department employees and 1,235 outside students.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION



The Department provides a thorough and comprehensive investigation of all criminal matters mandated by statute and established Department policy through the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The Bureau is mandated to investigate any matter referred by the Governor. Additionally, the Attorney General, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs and Grand Juries may request the Department to investigate matters, which constitute Class 1, 2 or 3 felonies. The Bureau also conducts investigations of elected officials when directed by the Governor, Attorney General or Grand Juries. The Bureau consists of the *Criminal Intelligence Division, High Tech Crimes Division, Drug Enforcement Section, General Investigation Section, and the Counterterrorism and Criminal Interdiction Unit.*

General Investigation Section (GIS)

GIS responds to all complaints referred by the Governor and other complaints that constitutes a Class 1, 2 or 3 felony. Other requests for investigations are discretionary but major emphasis is placed on responding to requests from the Attorney General, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Grand Juries, Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs throughout the Commonwealth.

A major priority of the GIS is to provide specialized assistance to local law enforcement agencies. Personnel are permanently assigned to strategic locations throughout the state to ensure that an adequate response can be made to any location in a reasonable time.

During 2009, GIS conducted 3,365 investigations, of which 1,666, or 49%, resulted from requests from other law enforcement agencies. GIS Special Agents made a total of 3,052 arrests.

Crime Scene Examination – The GIS is staffed with crime scene technicians trained by the Division of Forensic Science. The technicians are often called upon by other State Police employees and by local law enforcement agencies to examine, evaluate and collect evidence at crime scenes. In 2009, 202 scenes were examined in cases of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, and numerous other major crimes.

Fugitive Apprehension – The Fugitive Apprehension mission is to affect the swift apprehension of all fugitives, particularly in connection with violent crimes. Agents assigned to Fugitive Apprehension work closely with local and federal law enforcement agencies to accomplish its goal. During 2009, members were assigned 653 cases and made 679 arrests.

Polygraph – During 2009, State Police polygraph examiners conducted 632 criminal polygraphs and 250 administrative/pre-employment polygraph examinations.

Violent Crimes Investigative Unit – During 2009, this unit investigated 84 cases and made a total of 35 arrests were recorded for the year. These crimes included homicide, rape and robbery.

The Violent Crimes Investigative Unit conducted 46 case profiles for the year for the Department and for other federal and local law enforcement agencies. The unit also presented 28 training programs relating to homicides, sex crimes and hostage negotiations.

Economic/Cyber Crimes Unit – The Cyber Crime Unit opened 351 cases in 2009, involving a variety of investigations for this Department and other local and federal agencies.

Arson Investigation – A Lieutenant, who is assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation Director's Office, is the Chief Arson Investigator and coordinates activities between the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and other investigative agencies throughout the state.

Arson investigation training and assistance are provided when requested by localities. During 2009, the Chief Arson Investigator provided or assisted in providing the following training related to arson investigations and explosives related matters:

- Training sessions are provided across the state to officers on handling bomb threats, bomb scene search techniques and suspected explosive devices.
- Training and demonstrations are conducted on explosive recognition and blast characteristics for law enforcement and fire service personnel in seminars, conferences, and academies.

- A 40 hour training program was presented to the Department's fire investigators.
- Hazardous Materials refresher training was provided to comply with OSHA mandates.
- A 40 hour training program was presented to the Department's bomb technicians.

Within the Bureau, there are a number of Special Agents who have been specifically trained to investigate arson-related matters. In 2009, GIS conducted 385 fire scene investigations

Bomb and Explosives-Related Matters – There are 32 trained bomb technicians assigned to the GIS. In 2009, there were 257 explosives-related incidents requiring the GIS to respond and provide explosives-related expertise. During 2009 there were 86 hoax and suspicious items requiring examination by bomb technicians.

Bomb technicians continue to present bomb threat presentations to school staffs throughout the Commonwealth.

Auto Theft Agent Activities – The Virginia State Police Auto Theft Agents work closely with the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, the National Insurance Crimes Bureau, and federal and local law enforcement agencies to investigate crimes related to auto theft rings, chop-shops, insurance fraud and other illegal activity.

In 2009, the Special Agents conducted 124 motor vehicle theft investigations, resulting in 42 arrests and the recovery of 43 stolen vehicles and pieces of heavy equipment with a combined value of \$1,187,655. They also conducted 102 vehicle ID verifications for other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Auto Theft Agents coordinate monthly regional meetings with other auto theft investigators and insurance company special investigative units across the Commonwealth of Virginia. These meetings are held to discuss current automobile theft trends and coordinate enforcement efforts among law enforcement agencies. In addition, members of the unit provide auto theft investigation training to numerous Troopers and local law-enforcement officers at the Virginia State Police Academy and at regional training academies.

Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T) – This is an insurance industry-funded program established in 1992 by Section 38.2-414 of the Code of Virginia to receive auto theft related tips and to provide cash rewards to the callers. The H.E.A.T. Program also provides leadership and assistance to more than 175 state and local law enforcement agencies throughout Virginia by providing

training; conducting promotional events, prevention seminars and VIN Etching events; offering grant funding and procuring specialized equipment.

H.E.A.T. also conducts two basic and one advanced auto theft investigation school for law enforcement annually. H.E.A.T., with the assistance of the Virginia Crime Prevention Association, also presents instruction in auto theft prevention to crime prevention specialists and *Operation HEATWave* Coordinators numerous times throughout the year. To enhance Virginia's auto theft investigative abilities, the H.E.A.T. office provides training scholarships for local auto theft investigators to receive specialized training conducted by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators.

The H.E.A.T. office coordinates the deployment of bait cars that are used in high theft jurisdictions to turn up the "HEAT" on auto thieves. Mobile Data Hunter vehicles have also been deployed throughout the state to locate stolen vehicles.

The H.E.A.T. Program works to increase the public's awareness about the problem of auto theft, auto theft prevention devices and strategies by using a variety of marketing strategies, the H.E.A.T. Hotline (1-800-947-HEAT) and cash rewards. Citizens are directed to the H.E.A.T. Web Site at: www.HeatReward.com, for additional H.E.A.T. Program information. The public is encouraged to call 1-800-947-HEAT (4328) if they have any auto theft related information.

Cooperation of Virginia's law enforcement community and the public has resulted in a momentous reduction in Virginia's auto theft rate. Since 1991, Virginia's motor vehicle theft rate per 100,000 inhabitants has declined by approximately 34 percent.

Insurance Fraud Program (IFP) – In 1999, the General Assembly approved the establishment of an Insurance Fraud Investigative Program within the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The purpose of the program is to:

1. Initiate independent inquiries and conduct independent investigations when the Department has reason to believe that insurance fraud may have been or is currently being committed, and to undertake studies to determine the extent of such insurance fraud;
2. Respond to notifications or complaints alleging insurance fraud generated by federal, state and local police, other law-enforcement authorities, governmental agencies or Units, and any other person;
3. Review notices and reports of insurance fraud; select the incidents of suspected fraud that, in its judgment, require further detailed investigation; and conduct the investigations.

Recent examples of insurance fraud include faking auto crashes, staging burglaries, fraudulently reporting theft, and falsifying Workers' Compensation injuries. The IFP is constantly uncovering some newly developed "scam" aimed at fraudulently receiving claim funds from insurance carriers. Insurance fraud has a significant economic impact on society as represented by the total amount of claimed loss that was actually received by individuals submitting suspected insurance fraud claims. During 2009, more than \$3,000,000 was actually collected by individuals suspected of insurance fraud and the total amount involved in suspicious claims that was attempted, but not collected, was over \$15,000,000.

It has been estimated that insurance fraud costs each insured Virginia household approximately \$200 in additional insurance premiums annually and as much as \$1,000 for the increased cost of goods and services. This Program is dedicated to reducing the impact of fraudulent insurance claims on the law-abiding citizens of Virginia and raising public awareness of insurance fraud. This is accomplished through a toll-free hotline, **1-877-62FRAUD (1-877-623-7283)**, which citizens can call with information about suspected insurance fraud, as well as a web site, www.StampOutFraud.com, which is available for reporting suspected insurance fraud.

In 2009, 1,484 calls were received through the toll-free hotline service. A reward program has been established to provide a reward of up to \$25,000 for individuals having a Sharp Eye and reporting information leading to the arrest and/or conviction of individuals committing insurance fraud. In 2009, the Insurance Fraud Program paid out \$24,500 in rewards. Since its inception, the program has paid out over \$70,000 to those individuals that have a "Sharp Eye" and reported insurance fraud.

During 2009, 2,078 notifications of potential property and casualty insurance fraud were received from the insurance industry, law enforcement agencies and the general public. There were 686 criminal investigations initiated by the Special Agents and 158 arrests for insurance fraud and related offenses. One hundred and nine insurance fraud cases were prosecuted, which resulted in court-ordered restitution of \$495,527 during 2009.

Drug Enforcement Section (DES)

DES continues in its aggressive enforcement of Virginia's narcotics and substance abuse laws. The Section remains committed to its support of local law enforcement agencies' efforts to enforce these state laws. Seven DES regional field offices also help in this effort by supporting special operations initiated by other law enforcement entities.

The DES mission is accomplished through the efforts of sworn members and civilian support personnel in six distinct functional areas:

- DES Regional Field Offices
- Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces
- Joint VSP/Federal Task Forces
- Marijuana Eradication/Operation Grand Slam
- G.I.A.N.T. Operations
- Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion

In 2009, DES field offices participated in 1,968 investigations that yielded \$33,612,898 in seized narcotics, \$284,178 in seized currency, and 381 persons arrested on 680 felony and misdemeanor charges. In addition, 735 persons were arrested on 1,194 felony and misdemeanor charges in cases where DES assisted other agencies. Special Agents also seized 41 vehicles and 102 weapons. Additionally, 10 actual meth labs were dismantled.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces – During 2009, DES participated in 36 state and local multi-jurisdictional task forces, encompassing 107 local jurisdictions. These multi-jurisdictional task forces participated in 5,267 investigations that accounted for \$15,100,323 in illicit drug seizures, \$820,846 in seized U.S. currency, and 3,311 persons arrested on 4,665 charges. These task forces also seized 140 vehicles and 349 weapons.

Marijuana Eradication Program – The Commonwealth remains a prime location for the cultivation of the marijuana plant. Virginia's domestically grown marijuana has the potential for being a major cash crop. With DEA funding, the Department of State Police, along with assistance from other state and local law enforcement agencies, and the Virginia Army National Guard Reconnaissance Air Interdiction Detachment (RAID), conducted a regular program to eradicate domestically-grown marijuana. In 2009, the State Police and local law enforcement agencies found 13,227 plants in 312 outdoor plots. There were also 5,356 marijuana plants eradicated in 97 indoor grows. Marijuana eradication operations resulted in 377 arrests. Seizures included 154 weapons, vehicles, and other personal property valued at \$695,204. Considering the estimated yield of consumable marijuana from each plant, the cash value of marijuana not reaching the streets as a result of eradication would be in excess of \$86 million.

Governor's Initiative Against Narcotics Trafficking (GIANT) – The GIANT mission is to facilitate and assure coordination and cooperation among member agencies. The five facets of the GIANT mission are:

1. Development of intelligence pertaining to domestically grown marijuana, both indoor and outdoor, with the eradication of this marijuana and successful prosecution of the growers as a primary goal;

2. Developing intelligence concerning air smuggling into Virginia using contacts to monitor suspicious activities of all known airports in the Commonwealth, and by locating clandestine airstrips and identifying users;
3. Reducing the supply of illegal drugs entering and being transported within the Commonwealth by interdicting drug shipments via land, air, and waterway;
4. Developing procedures that eliminate duplication of activities and breakdowns in communication among the various state agencies and law enforcement authorities, and;
5. Utilizing the resources of county and city law enforcement agencies to the maximum extent possible.

GIANT performed 450 operations during 2009 that resulted in 290 arrests, and the seizure of \$41,160,763 worth of narcotics. GIANT also netted 137 weapons, 17 vehicles, and \$135,898 in U.S. currency.

Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion – The Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion agents work with the DEA, the Department of Health Professions, and the Department of Medical Assistance Services, plus local law enforcement agencies to eliminate the diversion of prescription drugs for illicit purposes.

During 2009, Drug Diversion received 1,135 complaints of diversion activities throughout the Commonwealth. In response to these complaints, 1,098 investigations were initiated. A total of 739 persons were arrested on 1,060 charges. Additionally, 19 search warrants were executed during the past year.

A major educational role of Drug Diversion is teaching local law enforcement officials about the extent of the drug diversion problem in their own jurisdictions and what they can do about it. This role also included educating health care professionals, both physicians and pharmacists, about the magnitude of the problem and the importance of self-policing and ensuring the integrity of their individual health care delivery systems. During 2009, 6 presentations were conducted for 165 healthcare professionals, and 8 presentations were conducted for 518 individuals in law enforcement. The Drug Diversion Unit, with assistance from the Department of Health Professions and the National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators (N.A.D.D.I.), hosted the Ninth Annual Drug Diversion School in Norfolk, Virginia.

Criminal Intelligence Division

The primary purpose of the Criminal Intelligence Division (CID) is to identify, document, and disseminate criminal intelligence concerning persons involved in organized crime or terrorism. CID is currently composed of five units; the Analytical Unit, the Research Unit, the Field Intelligence Unit and the Virginia Fusion Center.

The Research Unit assists the other CID units with specific research tasks, field investigations including surveillance, officer safety issues, the handling of fictitious identifications for undercover personnel and serves as the Department's primary INTERPOL liaison. INTERPOL has now established a secure VPN connection with the Department. This connection has simplified and expedited the communication process with INTERPOL.

The Field Intelligence Unit interacts with investigators and task forces statewide to collect and supply intelligence, including information on current investigations. The unit also uses the Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System. The unit is active in each of the Department's seven field divisions. The Field Intelligence Unit also has five agents assigned to the various FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

In 2009, the Department was instrumental in securing the participation of the Department of Corrections (DOC) in the Washington-Baltimore HIDTA GangNet Intelligence System initiative. This multi-state regional system continues to be populated with gang related information by law enforcement agencies in Maryland, Washington, DC and Virginia. Additional states on the east coast are expected to join GangNet in the near future.

The Research Unit continues to work with over 350 user agencies throughout the Commonwealth by providing training and guidance in the use of the TIPS system. The Research Unit also works with public safety agencies statewide to provide them with the Homeland Security Information System-Virginia (HSIN-VA), a Terrorism Bulletin Board system that will allow intelligence to be posted on a three-tiered system ranging from law enforcement, emergency management personnel, critical infrastructure companies in both the private and public sector and the general public. CID is currently working with the Information Technology Division to develop a new Virginia Intelligence Management System (VIMS) that will eventually replace TIPS.

The Virginia Fusion Center (VFC) gathers, analyzes and disseminates information and intelligence as it relates to all criminal activity to include terrorism. This joint operation between the Virginia State Police and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management is the first of its kind in the Commonwealth. Its primary mission is to "fuse" together resources from local, state and federal agencies and private industries to facilitate information collection, analysis and sharing, in order to prevent or deter criminal activity. Its secondary mission is to support the co-located Virginia Emergency Operations Center by centralizing information and resources to provide a coordinated and effective response in the event of an attack or natural disaster.

The VFC operates the Terrorism Hotline and the Drug Hotline which are initiatives that provide a conduit for the public to provide information on both terrorist and criminal activities. The Homeland Security Information Network,

Virginia Portal (HSIN-VA) allows for public and private entities that have a need and right to access certain databases a method of retrieving common operating picture information. The VFC's Critical infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) program is not only cataloging important infrastructure throughout the Commonwealth, but is providing training to state and local first responders on crime prevention and target hardening for sites in their jurisdictions. The Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) program is training first responders in what suspicious activities could be precursors to criminal or terrorist activity and how to report the information to the VFC.

High Tech Crimes Division

The High-Tech Crimes Division (HTCD) was created August 1, 2009, in an effort to consolidate the agency's multiple cyber initiatives under a single command, and enhance the agency's capacity to conduct cyber-crime investigations, digital forensic analysis, and child exploitation/pornography investigations. This endeavor incorporates High-Tech Crimes Agents from each geographical field division, the Computer Evidence Recovery Section, the Northern Virginia/District of Columbia Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (NOVA-DC ICAC), and the Technical Support Section.

High-Tech Crimes and NOVA-DC ICAC:

The personnel assigned to this section have conducted numerous cyber-crime investigations, and assisted local, state, federal, and international law enforcement personnel combat these complex crimes. In addition, the year-to-date measures reflect that personnel in this section are responsible for providing training to 8200 law enforcement officers, making 170 arrests involving child pornography and child exploitation, conducting 173 digital forensic examinations, and processing 304 CyberTips received from the National Center for Exploited and Missing Children (NCMEC).

Computer Evidence Recovery Section:

The Computer Evidence Recovery Unit (CERU) provides assistance to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies with no-scene execution of search warrants for computer-related evidence, evidence recovery through forensic examination, and training classes in computer search and seizure. In 2009, the CERU received 124 requests for service and completed 87 investigations on 400 computers and other pieces of digital evidence involving 39,262 gigabytes of data. The CERU also handled 1,607 internet fraud complaints and provided 151 hours of instruction on computer crime.

Technical Support Unit:

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) provides technical and surveillance support to local, state, and federal law enforcement. The year-to-date measures reflect the section received 1,444 requests for service. Of these requests, 89 involved the installation and operation of closed circuit television systems for victims of child abuse cases in various courts. Additionally, the TSU responded to 17 Hostage/Barricade Incident requests. The complex and covert nature of this special group has been instrumental in the successful investigation and prosecution of numerous criminal matters and is absolutely essential to the continued success of the organization's mission.

Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI)

CCI was established in 2003 to interdict narcotics on Virginia's highways, public transportation systems, schools and businesses. Additionally, CCI provides seven regional response teams to address chemical, nuclear and bio-terrorism events. In 2005, the mission of CCI evolved to incorporate a new strategic initiative developed to diminish the violence associated with gang-related crimes.

Statistical Information for Partnership Activities:

The Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit participated in numerous and highly successful City/State Partnerships during 2009. The statistics for these partnerships are as follows:

Agency Assisted	Individuals Arrested	No. of Charges	Weapons Seized	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure
Danville	17	25	7	\$2,476	\$2,010	\$600
Lynchburg	19	36	1	\$5,690	\$0	\$100
Portsmouth	244	228	6	\$88,576	\$1,083	\$19,200
Richmond	136	216	60	\$21,183	\$1,148	\$14,425
Roanoke	86	103	3	\$15,153	\$5,000	\$6,350
Petersburg	10	18	3	\$4,010	\$0	\$800
Newport News	26	76	1	\$4,454	\$2,800	\$0
TOTALS	538	702	81	\$14,542	\$12,041	\$41,475

Statistical Information for Criminal Interdiction Activities:

C.C.I. Unit Totals for 2009:

	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure	Drug Arrests	Other Arrests	Firearms Seized
TOTAL	\$12,483,922	\$1,314,545	\$497,542	957	380	114

Seizure Grand Total: \$14,314,009

BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS

The Bureau of Field Operations has as its primary responsibility the patrolling of over 64,000 miles of state roadways and interstate highways throughout Virginia. Uniformed State Police personnel provide both traffic enforcement and criminal law enforcement as the need arises and based upon the ability of local law enforcement to respond. The bureau also is responsible for managing the Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Program regarding the enforcement of motor carrier and commercial vehicle safety regulations, and the Aviation Unit that provides aerial support for law enforcement activities and emergency medical evacuations.

The Commonwealth's geography and size dictate the need to decentralize uniformed police services into seven field divisions. These divisions are further subdivided into 48 State Police areas that consist of one or more cities and/or counties. Staffing is allocated based upon workload demands at the city and county level.

Enforcement Initiatives to Enhance Highway Safety and Public Safety

Checkpoint Strikeforce

Identifying and removing drunk drivers from the highways of the Commonwealth of Virginia is a primary objective of State Police Troopers in their goal to provide the safest highway system in our nation. Checkpoint Strikeforce is a high visibility DUI enforcement campaign that involves saturation patrols and DUI sobriety checkpoints every week on specific highways and in locations where alcohol related incidents and arrests have been identified. This national campaign is supported by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and involves significant public education and awareness, and strict DUI enforcement.



During 2009, a total of 10,600 vehicles passed through 15 DUI sobriety checkpoints resulting in 26 drunk driving arrests. Additionally, DUI saturation

patrols were conducted on Interstates, primary and secondary highways throughout Virginia resulting in arrest and the removal 265 alcohol impaired drivers.

Operation Air, Land, and Speed

In response to an increase in fatal crashes the Virginia State Police created and implemented an enforcement plan in July, 2006, to effectively reduce and eliminate vehicle crashes on the highway attributed to traffic violations. The effort was also intended to combat the increase in citizen complaints of poor driving behavior on Interstates that pass through Virginia to make travel in our Commonwealth safe and enjoyable for motorists.

With the success of this program, six enforcement phases were conducted in 2009:

Phase 17: March 12, 2009 (shortened due to inclement weather)

Results

Interstates 64, 264, 464, and 664

	<u>Total</u>
Speed	904
Reckless	147
DUI	3
Safety Belt	162
Drug/Felonies	17
TOTAL	2,341

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 18: May 17 – May 18, 2009 (I-95 project reduced to one day due to inclement weather)

Results

<i>Interstate 81</i>		<i>Interstate 95</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Speed	2,138	Speed	1,386	Speed	3,524
Reckless	234	Reckless	345	Reckless	579
DUI	6	DUI	4	DUI	10
Safety Belt	178	Safety Belt	171	Safety Belt	349
Drug/Felonies	12	Drug/Felonies	11	Drug/Felonies	23
TOTAL	3,725	TOTAL	3,147	TOTAL	6,872

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 19: June 21- June 22, 2009

Results

***Interstate 77
Total***

Speed 251
Reckless 54
DUI 0
Safety Belt 11
Drug/Felonies 2
TOTAL 429

Interstate 85

Speed 138
Reckless 199
DUI 0
Safety Belt 18
Drug/Felonies 1
TOTAL 535

Interstate 295/895

Speed 1,015
Reckless 442
DUI 1
Safety Belt 56
Drug/Felonies 5
TOTAL 2,195

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 20: July 10 – July 11, 2009

Results

Interstate 81

Speed 2,077
Reckless 240
DUI 6
Safety Belt 115
Drug/Felonies 15
TOTAL 3,540

Interstate 95

Speed 2,078
Reckless 504
DUI 6
Safety Belt 215
Drug/Felonies 20
TOTAL 4,749

Total

Speed 4,155
Reckless 744
DUI 12
Safety Belt 330
Drug/Felonies 35
TOTAL 8,289

Highway fatalities – 1

Phase 21: October 18 – October 19, 2009

Results

Interstate 81

Speed 1,890
Reckless 208
DUI 4
Safety Belt 92
Drug/Felonies 6
TOTAL 2,959

Interstate 95

Speed 1,320
Reckless 298
DUI 11
Safety Belt 116
Drug/Felonies 10
TOTAL 2,790

Total

Speed 3,210
Reckless 506
DUI 15
Safety Belt 208
Drug/Felonies 16
TOTAL 5,749

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 22: December 4 – December 5, 2009 (project reduced to one day due to inclement weather)

Results

Interstate 64		Interstate 66		Total	
Speed	824	Speed	149	Speed	973
Reckless	186	Reckless	40	Reckless	226
DUI	3	DUI	0	DUI	3
Safety Belt	90	Safety Belt	15	Safety Belt	105
Drug/Felonies	11	Drug/Felonies	0	Drug/Felonies	11
TOTAL	1,926	TOTAL	338	TOTAL	2,264

Highway fatalities – 0

Grand Total All Phases = 114,199

During the 6 enforcement phases conducted throughout the year 2009, there was only one fatal crash on the involved interstate highways where enforcement was increased and visibility heightened. Virginia has experienced only three fatal crashes since the program's inception.

Click-it-or-Ticket

Increasing the usage rate of vehicle safety belts and child safety seats are the primary functions of this national and statewide initiative. Virginia has seen a steady average increase in safety belt use over the past decade from 67.1 % in 1997, to 82.36 % recorded in 2009. Click-it-or-Ticket combines public awareness, education, and enforcement to gain compliance with existing safety belt laws. Increasing the use of safety belts and child safety seats have statistically shown to decrease deaths and serious injuries resulting from traffic crashes.

During the May phase of Click-it-or-Ticket state police personnel issued 1,981 summonses for failure to wear safety belts and 585 summonses for child safety restraint violations.

Smooth Operator

The Smooth Operator Program is a public safety initiative intended, which aims to provide education, information and solutions for the problem of aggressive driving. For more than 10 years, Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C., have partnered through the Smooth Operator Program to combat aggressive driving. Law enforcement agencies, trauma experts, government officials and other professionals have worked together to educate motorists of the risks involved with aggressive driving, and to stigmatize aggressive driving behavior on our roads.

Operation C.A.R.E.

Proactive enforcement efforts and increased police visibility during the major holidays of Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving are the primary purposes of the Combined Accident Reduction Effort (C.A.R.E.).

During these major holiday periods that are identified for increased highway travel, the Department maximizes the deployment of all available resources to address highway safety and promote travel safety throughout the Commonwealth.

Primary and Secondary Highway Emphasis

During 2009, each of the Department's seven field divisions continued enforcement emphasis and visibility on primary and secondary highways within the counties in their divisions. Each division's program focused resources on those highways where crashes, traffic violations, and citizen complaints regarding traffic were noted. The objectives of this initiative were to prevent crashes, reduce violations, and address the concerns citizens identified as threats to their safety.

Virginia State Fair

On September 24, 2009, the State Fair of Virginia welcomed visitors to its new home and surroundings at "The Meadow Event Park" in Caroline County.

Relocation from the urban setting in the County of Henrico required that the State Police assume full responsibility for all safety and security duties associated with the fair, its vendors, the exhibitors, entertainers, thousands of visitors and all traffic management in and around the fair grounds.

During the eleven days of the annual event nearly 248,000 visitors attended the fair to partake of the art and crafts, the competitions, the displays, and the general festivities. Playing host to one-quarter of a million visitors places a high demand on services and available resources. The troopers and supervisors devoted 14,844 man-hours to providing for the safety and the security of fair attendees. Additionally, there were 479 calls for service made to the State Police ranging in nature from lost property, missing persons, medical emergencies, disabled vehicles and suspicious activity, just name a few.

Safety Division

As of December 31, 2009, there were 4,385 active inspection stations located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were 14,815 licensed safety inspectors who performed approximately 7,019,600 inspections at appointed stations during 2009. Approximately 20% (1,403,921 vehicles) of all vehicles submitted for inspection were rejected for unsafe components.

This Division investigated 3,208 inspection complaints, which resulted in 2,963 instances of disciplinary action against 243 stations for various classes of offenses and the suspension of 18 inspection stations. These statistics include

administrative errors made by inspection stations, and the majority of errors/complaints were corrected by counseling sessions.

Disciplinary action was also taken against 923 safety inspectors, resulting in 120 suspensions.

Safety Division personnel also conducted 1,027 business security checks.

Motor Carrier Safety

Motor Carrier Safety teams ensure that trucks and buses meet all safety requirements when operating on Virginia highways. Troopers assigned to the Motor Carrier Safety program regularly present lectures to the public and other interested groups on motor carrier safety and hazardous materials regulations. They also serve as instructors in criminal justice training academies.

Motor Carrier Safety teams responded to 39 hazardous material spills or incidents in 2009 and conducted 164 post-crash investigations of heavy commercial vehicles involved in accidents.

Data indicates that during 2009, Troopers conducted 43,357 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles and 7,809 of these, or 18 percent, were placed out of service for violations of regulations governing safety equipment and transportation of hazardous materials.

Field Support

The Safety Division's sworn employees provided support for local field divisions during all major C.A.R.E. holidays. During 2009, Safety Division troopers had 6,189 arrests/summons issued, investigated 51 motor vehicle crashes, assisted local Troopers with the investigation of 87 motor vehicle crashes, and assisted 1,975 disabled motorists.

Aviation Unit

The State Police Aviation Unit was formed on January 1, 1984, to provide for the administration and coordination of the department's aviation resources. The Unit's primary mission is to provide aircraft for search, rescue, law enforcement and medical evacuation. During its 25 year existence, the Aviation Unit has recorded 96,288 flight hours responding to 67,936 flight requests.

The unit utilizes three bases located in the following Virginia localities:

- 1) Richmond
- 2) Abingdon
- 3) Lynchburg

Aircraft

The unit operates six helicopters and three airplanes across Virginia.

- 3 Cessna 182 airplanes
- 4 Bell 407 helicopters
- 1 American Eurocopter BK117
- 1 American Eurocopter B0-105

The BK117 and B0-105 are primarily used for medical evacuation operations.

Medical Evacuation

The Department operates three helicopter medical evacuation programs that serve Central and Southwest Virginia. These programs provide rapid response, advanced medical procedures, and transportation of critically injured patients to a level one trauma center. Combined, these programs serve 43 hospitals and the citizens residing in 59 counties and 34 cities. Med-Flight I began operations on April 1, 1984, and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Richmond, Virginia. Med-Flight II began operations on January 1, 1987 and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Abingdon, Virginia. Med-Flight III began operations on September 1, 2000, and responds to calls for assistance predominately along the Lynchburg-Route 29 corridor to Danville and in a 60-mile radius of Lynchburg. In 2009, all 3 programs responded to a total of 3,122 requests with 1,126 patients transported. The total number of flights for all three programs from April 1, 1984 to December 31, 2009 was 26,353 responses to calls with 16,347 patients transported as a result of these calls.

Search and Rescue

During 2009 the Aviation Unit responded to 246 requests for searches for escapees, missing persons, criminals, and stolen property. Utilizing a Forward Looking Infra-Red system on four helicopters and a 30 million-candlepower searchlight on the other helicopters, the Unit has been successful in locating fugitives, missing persons, and lost children. During this period the Unit also recovered \$75,000 in stolen property, and 1 missing aircraft. As a result, 5 arrests were made.

Surveillance

The Aviation Unit also conducts surveillance using our aircraft. In 2009, the Unit was requested 7 times for drug or narcotic surveillance, 11 times for other criminal matters and 24 miscellaneous calls. As a result, 1968 marijuana plants were located at a value of \$1,968,000.

Other Duties

The Aviation Unit provides aerial support to any Federal, State, or municipal agency whereby the solution of a police problem or mission may be obtained. During 2009, the Unit provided aerial support to 61 requests from agencies

external to the Department of State Police. These flights included photographing crime scenes, providing support for presidential motorcades, participating in multi-agency task force efforts, and demonstrations of the capabilities of the Aviation Unit's aircraft. Between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009, the Aviation Unit flew 2,538 hours responding to 3,122 flight requests.

Motorist Assistance Program

The Motorist Assistance Program operated by the department currently operates in the four largest metropolitan areas in Virginia with operations in Chesapeake, Fairfax, Richmond, and in the Roanoke/Salem areas.

During 2009, motorist assistance aides provided assistance to disabled or stranded motorist on more than 48,534 occasions.

State Police motorist assistance aides provided services such as fixing flat tires, providing gasoline, jump-starting vehicles, traffic control, and making cellular phone calls for additional assistance or to notify family members of a stranded motorist's situation. Motorist Assistance Aides also were instrumental in the arrest of drunk drivers and aggressive drivers by reporting erratic driving behavior to troopers who subsequently made the apprehension.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

The Department has 55 Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers whose primary responsibilities include the inspection and measurement of commercial vehicles that utilize the highways of the Commonwealth. During 2009, approximately 18 million commercial vehicles passed through Virginia's 13 permanent weigh stations for inspection. Through the inspection of these vehicles and through other enforcement initiatives, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers issued 49,553 summonses and made 186 criminal arrests. This program is vital to Virginia's overall highway safety program through the protection of roadways from overweight and oversized vehicles; through assurances that commercial vehicles are mechanically safe to operate on the highways; and through the validation of all commercial vehicle operators to ensure they are properly licensed to operate a commercial vehicles in the Commonwealth.

Crime Prevention

During 2009, the Department provided specialized training to the Crime Prevention Specialist troopers on current crime prevention trends and techniques. Participating troopers received training to enhance their ability in protecting governmental, business, and residential security through the "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" (CPTED) model and other mitigation based methodologies. Additional training focused on personal safety, workplace violence prevention and personal information associated crimes. All training was part of an intensified crime prevention curriculum that enabled troopers to achieve certification or remain certified through the Department of Criminal Justice Services as Crime Prevention Specialist.

In 2009, approximately 124,000 citizens of Virginia and visitors were contacted through 2,388 various crime prevention and safety programs. These programs allowed distribution of nearly 45,000 informational handouts and brochures. Crime Prevention Troopers conducted 336 crime prevention programs and 708 Traffic Safety Programs. In addition, 108 programs were conducted to address personal safety, 28 addressed the issues of road rage, 7 workplace violence workshops were held, and 12 programs were sponsored on recognizing and preventing schemes and scams.

Crime prevention troopers also conducted security assessments on 611 businesses and residences. Additionally, during 2009, troopers conducted 38 drug education programs, 7 class action programs, and 11 Help eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) programs to enhance safety in Virginia communities.

Below is a summary of significant crime prevention programs / activities for 2009:

- To better assist state agencies with improving security, the Office of Commonwealth Preparedness conducted its annual Agency Preparedness Assessment. This year the Department was requested to submit guidance materials in order to assist state agencies with complying with accepted or proven best practices.
- The Virginia Judicial Security Initiative, which was initiated in 2005, has continued to require assets from the crime prevention program. These assets involved the participation in courthouse assessments, training and technical/subject matter expertise. The department's crime prevention specialists, of which 27 are trained for this specialized form of assessment, have been directly involved in the assessment of 69 courthouses across Virginia. The program and its product have been recognized by several jurisdictions outside of Virginia and have adopted the program as their model.
- The Virginia Department of Aviation, in conjunction with the Department began addressing the security issues facing Virginia's 59 General Aviation airports. In response, 28 crime prevention troopers received

specific training needed to conduct comprehensive security assessments on these airports. In 2009, the program provided independent assessments for 18 General Aviation airports across the state. These assessments are not only providing recommendations to the individual airports on methods to enhance security, but are gathering information which the Department of Aviation utilizes in projecting future security needs.

- The Department has continued to disseminate gun locks to the public and governmental agencies. During 2009, approximately 12,000 locks were distributed through public speaking events, county fairs, local public safety agencies, and the state fair of Virginia. The locks are still being provided to localities as requested.
- The Crime Prevention Program began certification of 9 new troopers to the program to account for promotions at the area office level. They should receive their certifications in late 2010.

The Department is represented by Crime Prevention Specialists on the following committees and events; The Governors Office Prevention First/KidSafe Conference, Youth Alcohol Drug Abuse Project (YADAP), the Virginia Airport Security Committee, the Virginia Judicial Security Initiative, the Capitol Security Working Group, Office of the Attorney General's Seniors and Law Enforcement Together (SALT), Governors Office Substance Abuse Prevention (GOSAP) committee, and Virginia Crime Prevention Association.

Specialty Teams:

Canine Program

Canine teams are available to track lost persons or fugitives, search for suspects, and detect explosives or accelerants used in arsons. At the present time, there are two canine training facilities operated by the Department. The first is located at the Training Academy in Richmond and the second is located at the Abingdon Regional Jail in Washington County.

Contained below are statistics that reflect the work accomplished by these teams in 2009.

Explosives/Weapon Detector Canine Teams and Accelerant Canine Teams

The Virginia State Police has 18 explosive canine teams that make up this division.

The following is the results of the teams work for 2009:

- 512 searches
- 128 security assignments
- 30 canine demonstrations

The outcome of the calls resulted in:

- 1) 9 weapons discovered
- 2) 1 explosive device recovered
- 3) 2 shell/casings evidence recovered
- 4) 3 arrests made as result of canine search

Patrol Canine Teams

At this time, there are 13 patrol canine and 3 bloodhound teams. In 2009, the canine teams responded to 263 calls/requests for assistance.

Here are the results of their work for the year:

- Responded to 393 requests
- 105 felony arrests
- 45 misdemeanor arrests
- 32 people found
- 12 canine demonstrations

Tactical Team Program

Within each of the seven State Police field divisions, a Tactical Operation Team is maintained. These teams are available to assist local agencies and other State Police members in the arrest and apprehension of individuals known to pose a threat to law enforcement officials.

Following are the results for 2009:

- 699 felony arrests
- 146 misdemeanor arrests
- 223 weapons seized
- \$25,418,674.03 worth of illegal narcotics seized
- \$540,881.00 in currency recovered

SCUBA Program

During 2009, the Department's Search and Recovery Team conducted 61 training sessions, 63 recovery operations and assisted 29 agencies.

The following are the 2009 SRT Yearly Statistics:

Recoveries

Weapons	32
Murder weapons	4
Vehicles	6

Boats	3
Bodies	9
Other property	84
Total Property Recovered	\$360,500.00
Total Operations	63
Total Assist to other agencies	29
Total Training	61
SAR Operations	6
Swiftwater Operations	5

The Department's SART continues to expand the capabilities through a proactive approach in recoveries, as well as our rescue missions. This approach includes, but is not limited to, liaison with other departments, proactively searching believed criminal dump sites and maintaining our professional performance through innovative training and equipment acquisition.

Bureau of Field Operations - Summary of Activities 2009

In 2009, Virginia State Troopers assigned to the Bureau of Field Operations:

- Worked a total of 252,751 staff days patrolling 30,520,842 miles of highway.
- Responded to approximately 1.29 million incidents.
- Investigated 37,797 vehicle crashes.
- Assisted 188,414 stranded or otherwise distressed motorists.
- Responded to 29,745 requests for assistance from sheriffs' departments, 17,135 requests from police departments and 6,824 requests from other local, state and federal agencies.
- Made 686,173 traffic arrests, including 205,606 speeding, 81,436 reckless driving and 6,628 for driving under the influence.
- Made a total of 22,713 criminal arrests.
- Made a total of 3,045 drug/narcotics arrests.
- Seized drugs and narcotics at an estimated street value of \$2,880,826.
- Performed 43,357 in-depth safety inspections of heavy commercial vehicles and placed 7,809 or 18 percent of these vehicles out of service.
- Made 2,388 crime prevention presentations to 124,000 citizens.
- Conducted 611 CPTED assessments on businesses and on homes.
- Committed 3,430 man-hours to crime prevention programs and safety seminars.
- Achieved a 92.1% conviction rate for adjudicated cases.
- Seized 129 illegal weapons.