

Virginia State Police



Valor Service Pride



Colonel W. Steven Flaherty



Virginia State Police Superintendent

Colonel W. Steven Flaherty leads the Virginia Department of State Police. With 31 years of law enforcement experience, he was appointed to the position by then Governor Mark R. Warner in October of 2003.

As Superintendent of the Department, he oversees the administration, control and operation of the State Police.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Northern



Deputy Superintendent



Lt. Col. Robert Northern was promoted to Deputy Superintendent in July 2005. He has 26 years with the Virginia State Police and supervises the day-to-day direction of the Department.

2006 Quick Facts



30,504,751 miles of road patrolled

409 explosives-related incidents investigated

7,018 DUI arrests

27% jump in Sex Offender registrations



11 new female troopers added to the VSP ranks

\$7,221,511 worth of drugs seized by Narcotic canine teams

41,439 traffic crashes investigated

32,423 seat belt violations



Operation Air, Land, and Speed campaigns cited 13,978 speeders on I-95 & I-81

320 Tactical team call-outs statewide





2006 Facts and Figures

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

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, 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 2006, 722 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 2006. The Staff Inspection Section also manages all records retention and destruction within the Department.

Public Relations Office

The Public Relations Office (PRO) maintains daily contact with the public and media, disseminates news releases about Department programs and activities, develops and implements transportation safety and public awareness media campaigns and conducts media interviews. Field Public Information Officers respond to the scenes of major highway and criminal incidents to assist the media in providing information to the public.

The staff includes: the Public Relations Manager and two Public Relations Coordinators at Administrative Headquarters. The Public Relations Office assists and supports the Department's seven Public Information Officers (PIO) deployed in field division headquarters in Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Salem, and Fairfax.

In 2006, the PRO and Division PIOs:

- Produced four quarterly, Department-wide newsletters.

- Disseminated 44 statewide press releases.
- Disseminated 173 divisional press releases.
- Generated roughly 9,037 newspaper articles from press releases, campaigns, incidents, and news conferences.
- Facilitated five corresponding press conferences in one day to promote the new transportation safety enforcement effort – *Operation Air, Land & Speed*.
- Managed media inquiries and coverage related to the line-of-duty deaths of Trooper Kevin C. Manion and Senior Trooper Robert A. Hill, Sr.
- Redesigned and upgraded the Department's Website, in accordance with new VITA regulations.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

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

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:

- Purchasing and configuring personal computers including designing complex and sophisticated computerized systems to maintaining 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;

- 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

The Communications Division is responsible for the proper installation, operation, and maintenance of telephone, land mobile radio, and microwave radios assigned to the Communications Division.

Under the command of the Communications Officer, the Division designs, installs, operates and maintains land mobile radios, vehicle computers, microwave radios and private telephone networks. The system will include 94 microwave radio sites, 48 of which also have land mobile radio transmitters. This responsibility includes compliance with requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Division is staffed by 64 persons, divided into 14 teams. The teams are responsible for:

- Maintaining mobile radios;
- Maintaining radar and portable radios;
- Maintaining mobile computer terminals;
- STARS Engineering and Project Management;
- STARS Network Operations Center and Help Desk;
- Provision of pager, cellular and wireless data equipment and services;
- Installing, repairing and maintaining radio towers, obstruction lighting, antennas and emergency power plants;
- Installing field communications equipment at remote sites and area offices;
- Installing and maintaining equipment, telephones and other telecommunications at Administrative Headquarters;

- Deploying one maintenance team at each field division for mobile and fixed communications equipment. This includes all of the public safety agencies on STARS: VSP, ABC, DMV, DGIF, DCG, DMA, MRC, VPA and DCR.

The Division is supporting efforts of the Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) Program directly by providing project management and engineering services. The Division also identifies and migrates the existing State Police 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 Division staffs the STARS Network Operations Center and help desk 24/7.

The Communications Division is currently maintaining 400 + mobile computer terminals (MCT) with commercial wireless CDMA 1X RTT service for messaging, routine checks of driver's licenses and vehicle registrations and interoperability through terminal to terminal messaging

with surrounding agencies. The STARS project now being implemented has provided a private data network with limited geographical coverage currently to which units can operate mobile computer terminals through the radio. Mobile data use has now been expanded to the I-81 corridor and other secondary routes parallel to the interstate due to the increased wireless coverage provided by the 1X RTT commercial technology.

Telephone systems and cabling have been replaced at Administrative Headquarters with new copper and fiber optic service. Telephone system upgrades continue 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 from public networks.

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 doubled in the past year, and now approaches 1,000 units.

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

1. Communications to support security for visiting dignitaries
2. Communications to support routine events where large groups of spectators gather over short periods of time.

All field division radio shops are certified as independent laboratories by the Division of Consolidated Laboratories for the purposes of calibrating radar tuning forks. The present inventory of active radars is approximately 1,500 units. The majority of Department radars are newer Golden Eagle units.

The Division provides statewide telephone and local area network wiring requirements for the Department, as well as other state agencies. At the present time, in excess of 5,000 items of equipment are being maintained for six additional agencies. The Division also continues to maintain approximately 9,000 items of radio equipment for most of the state's public safety agencies. 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.

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 2006, the Division processed and responded to 2,691 subpoenas and 13 Freedom of Information Act requests.

Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE)

The Criminal Investigative Reports Section received and processed 297,174 investigative reports in 2006.

Non-Criminal Justice Program (NCJ)

The Non Criminal Justice Section processed a total of 89,763 fingerprint based searches and 277,446 name search requests for 2006. 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 2006, CCRE staff processed 110,118 or 39% paper inquiries and 167,328 or 61% electronic name transmissions received from participants with an average response time of 72 hours or less. Of the total paper record name search requests, 61,242 inquiries were submitted on the bar-coded criminal history request forms and the remaining 48,876 were submitted on the non bar-coded forms. This method of automation has tremendously enhanced customer service.

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 being incompetent, involuntarily committed or mentally incapacitated. As of December 31, 2006, there were 7,375 mental health records added, bringing the total records on file to 78,162.

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR)

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

- ✓ The SOR experienced a 13.4% increase.
- ✓ In 2006, there were 187,184 searches.
- ✓ A jump of 22,103 searches compared to 2005

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. Photographs of offenders are available and violent offender registrations are maintained on the Internet.

The Sex Offender Registry (SOR) includes 15,676 fingerprint-based registrations received since July 1, 1997.

- ✓ Fingerprint registrations grew 27 % from 2005 to 2006.

SOR also verifies the addresses of sex offenders. During 2006, troopers confirmed the addresses of 23,607 sex offenders which is an increase of 927 from the previous year.

The office also initiates criminal investigations to the field divisions.

- ✓ In 2006, the number doubled to 4,690 criminal investigations.

The Supreme Court/State Police Disposition Interface

The Interface consists of 116 Circuit Courts, 129 General District Courts, and 124 Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts transmitting court dispositions to CCRE.

In 2006, an estimated 431,962 records were transmitted, negating the requirement to submit the SP-180/SP-222 hardcopy disposition forms to CCRE. Of all dispositions transmitted, an estimated 16% 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 2006, notifications for 30,945 individual charges were generated. The majority of notifications (89%) were generated because the court did/could not include the Document Control Number when transmitting their data. The remaining notifications (11%) were generated 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, 2006, there were 205,130 offenders on file with commitments received from the Virginia Department of Corrections, which accounts for 11.2% 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 647,842 documents during 2006.

Photographic Laboratory

The Photo Lab maintains records, files, film, and responds to requests for photographs, digital images, and court enlargements. Additionally, there were 128,951 photographic prints, a decrease of 0.8%, developed for use by sworn personnel in investigations and prosecution of motor vehicle crashes and criminal cases in 2006. The lab also processed 160 compact discs (CD's) due to digital camera use.

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

This statewide computer system searches and stores rolled fingerprints 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 newly acquired Global Transaction Controller receives Live Scan transmissions and provides automated interfaces to CCH, SOR, CATS, and AFIS systems for searching and updates. The installation of the Electronic Fingerprint Archive System has enhanced our ability in the storage and retrieval of fingerprint records. Currently, there were 952,587 Virginia SID folders created in the Electronic Archive System.

Currently, there are 1,740,289 ten-print fingerprint records on file and 91,224 unsolved latent fingerprints in the database; also, the Slap database has 352,355 images. In 2006, there were 2,825 suspects identified as a result of successful latent print searches on the AFIS system. We no longer track latent hits.

The Department's Live Scan network electronically captures and transmits arrest and fingerprint information to the State Police and the FBI, which has enhanced the agencies ability to detect aliases and outstanding warrants on arrestees prior to their release.

Operational Live Scan Sites and Units

Currently, there are 237 Criminal Live Scan sites utilizing 318 Live Scan units. In addition, there are 107 civilian applicant Live Scan sites utilizing 159 Live Scan Units. A total of 34 criminal Live Scan sites are submitting criminal justice and concealed weapon applicant information via Live Scan. The following is a brief comparison of statistics.

The following percentages reflect the increase or decrease in 2006.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
1. Arrest records processed	+1.08%
2. Arrest records via Live Scan	+1.23%
3. Applicants processed	+10.8%
4. Applicant requests via Live Scan	+13.1%

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
5. Criminal Live Scan sites	+51%
6. Criminal Live Scan units	+47%
7. Applicant Live Scan sites	+58%
8. Applicant Live Scan units	+50%
9. Criminal Live Scan sites submitting	+17%

During 2006, the fingerprint section processed 270,904 criminal arrests and 156,501 applicants.

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. In 2006, 224,149 firearm transactions were conducted, which is a 4½% increase in transactions conducted during 2005. Of these, 2,380 were denied based on the result of a criminal history record information check. During 2006, 167 wanted persons were identified, which resulted in the arrest of 55 individuals in Virginia, and the arrest of 15 nonresidents who were attempting to purchase rifles or shotguns in Virginia while named in an outstanding warrant from another state. In 2006, the State Police requested 970 criminal investigations related to the illegal sale or attempt to purchase firearms, of which 652 (68%) resulted in closed arrests.

VCheck

On August 1, 2006, the Department of State Police introduced Virginia's Internet Instant Background Check program (VCheck) to all firearms dealers registered with the VFTP. VCheck provides Virginia firearms dealers with easy Internet access to the State Police's firearms transaction system. Approval numbers are generated in instant clearances, while transactions that require review or research are routed to the Firearms Transaction Center for processing. During the first five months of implementation of VCheck, approximately 50% of the total transactions, statewide, were processed via the Internet. As online 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.

A fingerprint-based criminal background check is performed for all employees of a gun dealer to transfer firearms, and the State Police issues a seller identification number for qualified employees.

As of December 31, 2006, the State Police issued 7,432 seller identification numbers.

Concealed Handgun Permits

Since July 1, 1995, 314,456 concealed handgun permits were issued as authorized by Section 18.2-308, Code of Virginia; 25,287 were issued in 2006 (13% increase) by Virginia Circuit Courts. During 2006, 418 nonresident concealed handgun permits were issued by the State Police.

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.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Section is responsible for collecting monthly Incident Based Reporting (IBR) data from all contributing law enforcement agencies throughout the state on 46 different crime offenses. The UCR office no longer accepts summary hardcopy reports. Data is submitted either by diskette or via the Internet. The diskettes are scanned, copied, and uploaded to the mainframe. The Internet files are submitted through the IBR website. This is a secure system to which only contributing agencies have access. Each day the 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 FBI for inclusion in their annual publication, *Crime in the United States*.

During 2006, the UCR office assisted local agencies on a daily basis with IBR training issues, interpretation of error reports, and clarifications in offense definitions and reporting procedures, as well as assisted computer software vendors with reporting issues. There are 18 private IBR certified 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 reports are now posted on the IBR Web site rather than having to be mailed to each contributing agency. The UCR office responded daily to multiple requests for crime statistics from state agencies, government officials, students, media, and the general public.

Statistical crime data was published in the CJIS Newsletter, the annual report, *Crime in Virginia*, and distributed to contributing agencies. Commonwealth's Attorneys, judges, legislators, and other state agencies also received this information. In 2004, the annual report was published for the first time on a CD rather than hardcopy. The 2006 annual report will be available to the public on a CD for a nominal fee or directly accessed through the State Police Web site free of charge. This report contains reported Group A offenses by each contributing agency in Virginia, and Group A and Group B arrests by counties and cities in Virginia. The data is used for law enforcement budget funding, inmate forecasting, and legislative implementation.

The IBR Web site went into production in 2002. Currently there are 264 agencies that have the ability to submit their monthly data through the Internet. This website 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 FAQ section.

During 2006, there were ten law enforcement officers in Virginia who died while performing their duties. The 2006 offenses and arrest data will not be available until approximately the middle of April. Through IBR Grant funding, the front-end of the IBR Web site has been changed to allow agencies to submit monthly files for editing so they may correct rejected incidents before sending data to Virginia's IBR central repository. Reformatting of IBR manuals and development of online training modules are currently under development. The Department will seek additional funding to complete additional phases of the improvement project.

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

The VCIN/NCIC system now serves 703 member agencies with 8,556 terminals, an increase of 604 terminals, or 9% over the number of terminals in 2006. Of these terminals, there were 3,076 non-mobile terminals (a 9% increase over 2005), and 5,484 terminals are mobile, (an increase of 9% from 2006). In 2005, VCIN processed approximately 306,000,000 transactions (an increase of 9% of the 2006 totals) between NCIC/NLETS member agencies and state computer databases. This system processes messages and/or transactions in approximately three seconds.

Virginia agencies entered numerous types of information in the VCIN/NCIC system, which is critical to law enforcement officers. As an example, these systems stored information relating to wanted persons, missing persons, and stolen vehicles. VCIN/NCIC currently retains Virginia information relating to 49,146 wanted persons (a 10% percent decrease as compared to 2006), 805 missing persons, and 12,677 stolen vehicles.

Information Technology and Planning Division

Information Technology

The Information Technology Division operates one of the largest computer centers in state government. Requirements for law enforcement applications are addressed by equipment and software provided by vendors such as Fujitsu Computer Systems, NEC Solutions, UNISYS Corporation, IBM and Sun Micro Systems and Dell Systems. The Division operates two separate computer rooms 24 hours a day, seven days per week.

Automated Fingerprint Processing

In 2006, the Live Scan Network was expanded to 318 systems in 237 local law enforcement and civil applicant agencies. More than 238,000 arrest fingerprints were electronically transmitted to State Police in 2006 from local law enforcement agencies. This represents 90% of the arrest volume in Virginia. Approximately 90% of the arrests received electronically at State Police were processed without human intervention.

In 2006, almost 160,000 applicant prints were processed through the automated applicant system, which reduces the turnaround time from months to days. Sixty percent of these applicant requests were initiated at Live Scan devices and were processed with minimal human intervention.

Virtual Private Network (VPN)

In 2002, the Telecommunications Engineering Section began replacing the Department's internal and external dedicated circuit networks with a Virtual Private Network (VPN). This type of network connection uses the Internet for agencies connecting to State Police offices throughout the State. This networking configuration is cost efficient as multiple communications links to an agency can now be combined to one link. In 2006, the VPN network continued to expand, and the bandwidth at many sites were increased in preparation for the data requirements needed as new web based applications are implemented. The VPN network supports the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), the Live Scan Fingerprint System, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and the Tactical Intelligence Processing System (TIPS).

Network Infrastructure

In 2006, network consolidation to the new Combined State Police Headquarters was complete. This not only involved expansion of the State Police campus network, but included the implementation of the highly secured Virginia Fusion Center network, designed to support the fusion of resources from local, state, and federal agencies and private industries to facilitate information collection, analysis, and sharing in order to prevent terrorist attacks. The campus network was also extended to support the Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) Network Operations Center designed to achieve interoperable communications among our local and statewide first responders.

In 2006, the Virginia State Police core and divisional network was upgraded to eliminate single points of failure. Dual hardware and data links were implemented to provide the speed, stability and redundancy required in the goal to achieve 99.9% network availability.

The Virginia Criminal Information Network System (VCIN)

The VCIN system processed over 325 million transactions in 2006, which is an increase of 45 million compared to 2005. In addition, the Virginia Department of Corrections successfully converted 100 terminals to the OpenFox™ Messenger product for VCIN access. OpenFox™ Messenger allows for application level encryption and the transfer of images.

Disaster Recovery Project

A new Fujitsu 900 system was installed at our disaster recovery site for fail over. The Fujitsu 900 system completely replaces the Sun V880 system and provides for recovery to the disaster site in case the State Police Administrative Headquarters site is not available for an extended period. Fujitsu E3000 disk storage was also added to address current and future disk storage capacity.

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.

As soon as the Amber Alert request is accepted by Virginia State Police, the notifications are automatically sent to all law enforcement agencies, local broadcasters, Virginia Department of Transportation and the Virginia Amber Alert website. The system has significantly reduced the time required to get this information out to the public.

The major components of Virginia's Amber Alert System include:

1. Emergency Alert System
2. Virginia Criminal Information Network
3. Virginia Department of Transportation Message Boards and Highway Alert Radios and other VDOT Communication Systems
4. Lost Child Alert Technology Resource System
5. The Virginia Missing Children Clearinghouse

The secondary components of Virginia's Amber Alert System include:

- ✓ Public Utilities' Communications Systems
- ✓ Notification of a Regional Plan Infrastructure.

Firearms System Vcheck (Virginia's Instant Background Check)

In July 2006, the new Vcheck system was implemented to allow firearms dealers access to an "instant background check system" through a secure internet connection. At that time, there were approximately 60 active "direct access" dealers who had VCIN terminals as the only method to enter gun buyer information and get a direct response without having to make a call to the Firearms Transaction Center call center. Since implementing Vcheck, 346 firearms dealers have registered with the VCheck program. That number is expected to exceed 400 by late Spring 2007 when all Walmart stores in Virginia participating in firearms sales will register.

Over half of the statewide volume of firearms transactions is being processed using the internet VCheck system. Several dealers use VCheck at gun show events, which has greatly reduced the number of transactions called in to the Firearms Transaction Center during those events.

The busiest season for the Virginia Firearms Transaction Program (VFTP) is the last three months of the year; the hunting and holiday season. During this peak period, the VFTP has historically required an average of 150 additional work hours each week, compensated by overtime pay. In addition to the highest volume of transactions, which was 4% higher than last year, the VFTP also experienced a 13% reduction of employee work hours per week due to vacant positions during this year's busy season. As a direct result of VCheck activity placing less demand on the 800-telephone, and subsequent operator assistance, a 20% reduction in overall overtime work hours was realized during this busy season.

Use of VCheck has greatly improved the efficiency by which dealers can process transactions and has produced a higher level of customer satisfaction. Comments continue to be received by the FTC from users expressing enthusiasm about the program. An on-line survey has been implemented to further canvas registered users for suggestions or comments and will be sent out through mass email.

Sex Offender Registry (SOR)

A new Sex Offender Registry was implemented May 2006 incorporating numerous enhancements and legislative mandates.

The new registry has greatly improved the public's access and use of this information. Since July 1, 2006, all offenders, including non-violent, can be accessed through the website. In addition, each individual sex offender's home and work addresses are geocoded and the map is viewable from each sex offender's individual information page. The public is able to enter their home address and the system will provide a map of all sex offenders within an approximate five mile radius of their address. The public can also generate a map of any city or county in the Commonwealth of Virginia that pinpoints the sex offenders in that community. Another enhancement is the link to the Wanted Persons files that allows the public to easily and quickly identify sex offenders who are wanted.

In addition to the new website, the core SOR application was migrated to newer technology providing a much more user friendly and capable system than the previous system. The new system allows VSP users to generate reports on an as needed basis instead of having to make requests to the Information Technology & Planning Production Control staff and waiting for nightly batch processing. The system also sends registry data to NCIC in a real-time environment instead of the previous nightly batch process. In addition, the system was designed to allow for user configurability to reduce the need for support from the Information Technology and Planning staff. The database was moved to a modern relational database that has made ad-hoc reporting possible. The move to a relational database also allowed for a real-time interface with the Wanted Persons files to flag Sex Offender records that have outstanding warrants.

Sex Offender Verification (SOV)

The Sex Offender Verification system was implemented June 2006. SOV is a web based system used by the Virginia State Police and the Department of Corrections for tracking and assuring that the home, work and school addresses of sex offenders are physically verified within the time tables set forth by General Assembly Legislation effective July 1, 2006. The SOV system is integrated with the SOR system to assure any change in status, home, work and school addresses are reflected.

Internal Affairs System

A new Internal Affairs system was implemented November 2006. Using this system, the Professional Standards Unit can quickly and efficiently enter, search and analyze data through built in reporting tools. It categorizes this information and allows for easy retrieval by this unit, and executive management.

It also has an early warning/early intervention process to help reduce the agency's risk and improve employee performance. A web based component to this system will be implemented in May 2007 to allow for secure access by authorized management personnel remotely.

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
- Developing and monitoring the department's performance 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
- Developing and maintaining the Department's Continuity of Operations Plan
- Preparing the annual Use of Force Report
- Conducting the annual Citizen Survey

During 2006, the Planning and Research Section administered 49 grants that provided approximately \$44 million in funding for agency projects.

Accreditation

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.

In 1986, the Virginia State Police became the second state law enforcement agency in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), Inc. In 1991, 1996, 2001, and again in 2005, the Department achieved reaccreditation following an on-site inspection and review by CALEA assessors of the agency's policies, procedures, and operations. 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.

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 was restructured in December 2006 to include a first sergeant, sergeant/recruiter six full time recruiters and one part-time secretary. Refocusing recruitment efforts has enabled the Department to concentrate on recruiting and hiring the most qualified, diverse workforce to meet the demand of the future of policing in our global communities.

Specific recruitment strategies were designed and implemented to aid in accomplishing the goals of the unit. The Recruitment Unit recruiters gave a combined 703 programs at selected sites in 2006 to generate a diverse and qualified applicant pool. The following are current strategies:

- ◆ Recruitment "Lunch Boxes"

These programs are directed at Virginia's university, college, and community colleges during the spring and fall semesters. Recruiters set up in student unions, dining halls, etc. to introduce students to career opportunities within the Department. These programs also foster a positive image between the student citizens and policing. Recruiters conduct three programs per month in their division.

- ◆ Civic/Women/Minority Organizations

Organizations were identified in each of the Department's seven field divisions. Each recruiter is required to present three of these programs with one of the three programs directed at women's recruitment.

- ◆ Military Recruitment

Each recruiter provides 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.

◆ Student Athlete Recruitment

There is a minimum of two programs per month, during active semesters, at identified college and/or university athlete populations via athletic unions and organizations. In addition, recruiters have identified health clubs and are actively recruiting personnel who attend these facilities. One of the two programs per month must be focused on women's recruitment.

◆ *Career Fairs*

Career fairs are conducted at various locations throughout the state to included contiguous jurisdictions. Career fairs are attended on a selective basis.

◆ *Career Sessions*

Career Sessions have been scheduled quarterly throughout the state to present to the public members of the Department and information for those interested in joining. The focus of these events is on the recruitment of minorities and women.

Employment Section

The Department hired 95 trooper trainees for the 111th Basic Session that began on July 10, 2006, and 59 trooper trainees for the 112th Basic Session that began on August 25, 2006. These troopers' applications were processed from a pool of 1,623 applications received. The applicants for these schools took the Law Enforcement Services, Inc., a battery of written tests and on-line personal history questionnaire.

The Employment Section advertised 358 civilian positions (222 full-time and 136 wage) throughout 2006. This is a 7.9% decrease in the 389 positions advertised in 2005. The total number of applicants who applied in 2006 was 3,965. This is a 2.2% decrease in the 4,053 applications received during 2005.

The Employment Section processed 27 grievances during 2006, an increase of three from 2005. There were 70 written notices processed, an increase of 12.9% from the 62 written notices processed in 2005. Seven equal employment opportunity (EEO) complaints were filed in 2006 (6 federal and 1 state), compared to 3 filed in 2005.

During 2006, 78 volunteers gave 8,211 hours of their time in locations throughout the state. In April, a volunteer recognition event was held to thank our devoted volunteers for their service to the Department in 2005. Speakers at the event were Colonel Flaherty and Mr. Kenneth Wilber, volunteer in BCI/SSD.

Effective September 15, 2006, the Virginia State Police and the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) joined in a partnership to provide clerical/computer testing to potential applicants.

The Employment Unit 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 very successful.

There were no complaints of workplace harassment or workplace violence in 2006.

Classification, Compensation, Transactions and Records Section (CCTR)

During the 2006 year, the CCTR section processed 247 new employees placing them on payroll, processed 275 promotions, 351 transfers, 124 separations, 50 retirements, two deaths in service, and a large number of address and name changes. During this period, the section also received and processed a large number of employment history and verification requests, 32 records subpoenas, 27 requests for purchase of individual firearms, several Freedom of Information Act inquiries and several legal inquiries.

The CCTR section also received, audited and processed three Classification requests from the Superintendent's Office, 30 from BASS (new Trooper positions), 39 from BCI, 15 from BFO, 23 from CJIS, 30 from Property and Finance, 8 from Information Technology and Planning, two from Personnel, three from Communications and STARS, and four from Training. This section also received and processed two in-band adjustments from BCI, and one from BFO. An additional 402 in-band adjustments were processed as the result of a study of civilian pay inequity.

In addition, this section established or reallocated 15 wage positions and responded to nine salary surveys. CCTR also maintained all weight control records on all sworn personnel, central Personnel Records, all Background Records, all Position files and selected medical files for the Department. Additionally, this section reviewed and processed all VEC inquiries, processed employees entering and returning from military service, and analyzed and returned explanations for audit exceptions reports for all pay transactions.

This section reviewed and processed 2,589 performance evaluations for 2006, which included 893 rated as extraordinary contributor, 999 major contributor, 694 contributors, no marginal contributors and three below contributor. In this period, 15 appeals were received, 7 ratings were increased and 8 were sustained. Wage employees were also rated in this same period and their position records were updated for the next cycle.

Property and Finance Division

The Property and Finance Division encompasses a wide range of financial and property management functions. It is responsible for preparing, monitoring, and accounting for the Department's annual operating budget, which was in excess of \$238,291,626 for fiscal year 2006.

The Property and Finance Division encompasses a wide range of property management and logistical functions. It was responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of more than \$22,872,400 in supplies and equipment in 2006. The Property and Logistics Division is also responsible for the management and maintenance of 115 buildings and grounds across the state.

During calendar year 2006, an existing office building in Buchanan County (Vansant) was acquired and is now the new Vansant State Police Area Office. A contract was issued and construction has begun on the new Zone II Master Site for STARS at the Division VI Headquarters (Salem). An architectural/engineering contract was issued and design has begun on the renovation of the original State Police Administrative Headquarters building. Construction was also completed on the renovation of the STARS Training Facility.

The Division oversees the mailroom and printing sections, which processed 426,221 pieces of mail during 2006, and printed 5,145,814 copies. It also manages the garage, which is responsible for equipping and issuing a fleet of approximately 2,300 vehicles.

The 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 2006 the program distributed goods valued over \$670,000 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 2006, over \$1,312,143 was purchased through this program, saving the Department \$829,434.

Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS)

The Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) Program was originally conceived in the mid-1990s to be an upgrade to the Virginia State Police's antiquated 1977 land mobile radio system. As planning progressed, both technological advances and direction from state government led the program to the present concept of a shared system composed of the 21 state agencies that use two-way radio communication as a regular part of their operations.

On July 13, 2005, Colonel W. Steven Flaherty, State Police Superintendent, and Mr. Mark Moon, Vice President and General Manager of Motorola, signed a \$329 million contract between Motorola and the Commonwealth of Virginia for the design, construction, and implementation of STARS. A ceremonial contract signing was held on July 16, 2005, in conjunction with a press conference. The implementation of STARS is now underway.

To support the large increase of user agencies and radios, the microwave backbone of the system is undergoing a complete renovation. The 87 existing tower sites will grow to 94 sites

and the network is now designed to have alternate paths, or loops, to provide continuously high reliability in the event of path outage.

There are 48 of these tower sites that will be used for the actual two-way communications with the user's mobile and portable radios. From these sites, the Commonwealth personnel will receive quality, statewide, mobile radio coverage. STARS will be one of the first geographically statewide systems to employ digital trunked technology in the VHF 150 MHz band.

Virginia will be one of the first states to employ an Integrated Voice and Data (IV&D) land mobile radio architecture, which uses the same mobile radio for both voice and law enforcement computer communications. Virginia will, therefore, have statewide mobile data coverage. Integrating the voice and data networks saves the Commonwealth the expense of a separate data infrastructure. The IV&D infrastructure will also provide Over-the-Air Re-Keying (OTAR) of the radio encryption, a recent technological innovation. This allows the encryption codes resident in the vehicle's equipment to be managed remotely.

The digital trunking technology allows different functional groupings of people to communicate privately within their own organizational elements, known as "talk-groups," even while other groups are communicating among themselves. As the members move throughout Virginia, the system will automatically track them so they will retain communications statewide.

The digital trunking technology will also be carried a step further for the agencies that use portable radios while away from their vehicles. STARS will include a Digital-Vehicular-Repeater-System (DVRS), which will translate the VHF signal used between the tower and vehicle, into a 700 MHz signal used for vehicle-to-portable communications.

STARS is complete in the Richmond area, which includes four cities and 21 counties. In Tidewater, the Communications Center has been renovated with eight new dispatch consoles. Testing of the tower sites began March 5, 2007 with anticipated completion of the Tidewater area by September 2007.

Infrastructure work is ongoing in Culpeper, Northern Virginia, Salem, Wytheville, and Appomattox. Construction of the Zone 2 Control Center is underway in Salem, with completion anticipated for September 2007.

The STARS Project is scheduled to be implemented over a six-year period.

Operational Stages

- Richmond -- December 2005
- Tidewater -- May 2008
- Culpeper -- July 2008
- Northern Virginia -- October 2008
- Salem -- April 2009



- Appomattox -- May 2009
- Wytheville -- September 2009

STARS, Motorola, and CTA Communications anticipate statewide implementation will be completed prior to September 2009.

A single interface link will be provided to each of the counties and independent cities to bring interoperability at no cost to the jurisdiction. In a wide scale emergency, localities may be connected to each other in this manner, thus providing regional intercommunications. A \$1.5 million dollar grant was received to implement an interoperability solution named COMLINC within 14 counties in Central Virginia. COMLINC is now operational in those 14 counties. Grant funding is being sought to implement COMLINC statewide. If successful this will replace the single interface link to each city and county.

The implementation of each of these exciting and cutting-edge technologies into STARS will provide the Commonwealth with critical public safety communications.

The following Commonwealth of Virginia agencies and other organizations are STARS participants:

Alcoholic Beverage Control	Health
Capitol Police	Juvenile Justice
Charitable Gaming	Military Affairs
Chesapeake Bay Bridge & Tunnel Police	Mines, Minerals, and Energy
Conservation and Recreation	Motor Vehicles
Corrections	State Police
Emergency Management	Transportation
Environmental Quality	Virginia Information Technologies Agency
Fire Programs	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Forestry	Virginia Port Authority
Game and Inland Fisheries	Federal Partnership for Interoperable Communications

Training Division

During 2006, the Training Division ensured that all employees met mandated training requirements. The Virginia State Police Academy provided 19,746 hours of instruction in 364 sessions for 8,800 employees, and 1,166 students from outside agencies.

The 110th Basic School graduated 64 new troopers. Two CVEOs completed the 28th Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer Basic Session and three CVEOs completed the 29th Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer Basic Session.

One thousand one hundred forty eight troopers received 40 hours of Trooper In-Service Training for a total of 45,920 hours.

The 110th, 111th, and 112th Basic Session and the 29th CVEO Basic Session received 6,532 hours of Defensive Tactics Basic Training.

Driver Training course was provided to the 110th Basic Session to 64 trainees for a total of 3,200 hours of instruction.

Driver Training course was provided to the 111th Basic Session to 76 trainees for a total of 3,800 hours of instruction.

Driver Training course was provided to the 29th CVEO Basic Session to four trainees for a total of 200 hours of instruction.

Domestic Violence course was provided to the 111th Basic Session to 80 trainees for a total of 640 hours of instruction.

Victim Witness course was provided to the 111th Basic Session to 76 trainees for a total of 152 hours of instruction.

Persons with Disabilities course was provided to the 111th Basic Session to 76 trainees for a total of 152 hours of instruction.

Domestic Violence course was provided to the 29th CVEO Basic Session to four trainees for a total of 32 hours of instruction.

Victim Witness course was provided to the 29th CVEO Basic Session to four trainees for a total of eight hours of instruction.

Persons with Disabilities course was provided to the 29th CVEO Basic Session to four trainees for a total of eight hours.

Domestic Violence Training was provided to the 112th Basic Session to 42 trainees for a total of 336 hours of instruction.

Victim Witness course was provided to the 112th Basic Session to 50 trainees for a total of 100 hours of instruction.

Persons with Disabilities training was provided to the 112th Basic Session to 45 trainees for a total of 180 hours of instruction.

One thousand one hundred forty-eight troopers received four hours of Defensive Tactics Training for a total of 4,592 hours of training.

Five hundred thirty-five supervisors received four hours of Defensive Tactics Training for a total of 2,140 hours during Supervisor In-Service.

Fourteen sworn employees attended and completed 48 hours of Defensive Tactics Instructor Training for a total of 672 hours.

Seventy-four defensive tactics instructors received eight hours of Quarterly Defensive Tactics Training for a total of 592 hours.

Twenty-four sworn employees attended 36 hours of Advanced Defensive Tactics Training for a total of 864 hours.

Thirty-five Junior Law Cadets received three hours of Defensive Tactics Training for a total of 105 hours.

One hundred forty-one civilian employees received one hour of Civilian Employee Safety Awareness Training for a total of 141 hours.

Academy facilities were utilized by several outside agencies, including the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Department of Criminal Justice Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These 41 sessions provided 584 hours of instruction to 38 Department employees and 745 outside students.

In addition to the outside agencies listed above, the Department of State Police joined efforts with the American Legion to host its annual Junior Law Cadet program. During this week in June of 2006, 46 youth underwent training at the Academy similar to that experienced by new trooper-trainees.

The Training Division provided Dispatcher's Basic Training for 16 new dispatchers for a total of 1,280 hours of training.

Dispatcher In-service training assisted a total of, 112 current dispatchers and included 1,792 hours of training.

Communication center trainer (CCT) training was conducted for eight senior dispatchers totaling 128 hours of training.

Basic CAD classes were held and the total number of persons that were trained were 37 totaling 1,480 hours of instruction.

Supervisor in-service for sworn members was conducted with 342 supervisors attending, totaling 13,680 hours of training.

Civilian training seminars were held, training 133 civilians totaling 3,192 hours of instruction.

Civilian supervisor in-service was held and 103 civilian supervisors attended totaling 1,648 hours of training.

The Academy conducted one Leadership and Professional Development Training session for the Department's law enforcement first line supervisors. A total of 18 new supervisors indulged in a four-week curriculum, which resulted in 3,822 hours of training. Also trained were the civilian first line supervisors. The duration of training for these employees was two-weeks and 18 employees attended resulting in 1,440 hours of training.

One hundred thirty-seven individuals attended STARS Training for a total of 2,192 hours of instruction.

The Academy assisted in coordinating and participated in the Virginia LawFit Program held in Northern Virginia. Ten of our sworn employees participated, receiving four trophies in the following categories: Mixed Team – Second Place; Women's Pairs – Second Place; Mixed Pairs – Third Place; Individual Event (Women's Sit & Reach) – First Place; Individual Event (Men's Pull-ups) – First Place; Individual Event (Women's Agility Course) – First Place. Due to the success of how well the Department did in the Virginia LawFit Program, the Department was awarded free tuition for one sworn employee at management level to attend the Northwestern University Center for Public Safety, School of Police Staff and Command, in Evanston, Illinois.

Two 60 hour General Instructor's Courses were completed. A total of 47 employees attended resulting in 2,820 hours of instruction. Additionally, eight-hour Instructor Recertification courses were conducted by the Training Academy with 167 employees in attendance for a total of 1,164 hours of training.

Six rehired sworn employees completed mandated training in 2006.

In 2006, the Academy conducted one Basic Field Training Officer's course with 53 Troopers and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers resulting in 1,166 hours of training.

FTO In-Service training was conducted in 2006. Three hundred twenty-four employees attended resulting in 1,296 hours of training.

Thirteen sworn employees attended one Basic Radar Instructor session. This resulted in 2,600 hours of training.

Seventy employees attended Honor Guard/Color Guard In-Service Training. This resulted in 72 hours of training.

One hundred thirty-five troopers completed Intoxilyzer 5000 Basic School receiving 3,780 hours of training. Recertification was conducted for 297 sworn employees receiving 1,188 hours of training.

Sixty-four sworn employees completed Spanish Language Training in receiving a total of 1,280 hours of instruction.

The Training Division conducted one Dodge Charger High Performance course to 12 sworn employees for a total of 96 hours of instruction.

Defensive driving classes were given to 70 civilian employees in four four-hour sessions for a total of 280 hours of instruction.

Remedial driving classes were given to 46 sworn employees in four four-hour sessions for a total of 184 hours of instruction.

The Training Division conducted a Driver Instructor course to 23 sworn employees for a total of 1,656 hours of training.

The Training Division conducted one Motorcycle Basic course to nine sworn employees for a total of 720 hours of instruction. Additionally, Motorcycle In-Service was provided to 44 sworn employees for a total of 704 hours of training.

The Training Division conducted one Motorcycle Crash Investigation course to 32 sworn employees for a total of 1,280 hours of instruction.

Driver Instructor Recertification was also conducted to 14 sworn employees for a total of 28 hours of training.

Driver training was conducted during Trooper In-Service training to 1,148 sworn employees for a total of 5,740 hours of training.

Driver training was conducted during Supervisor In-Service training to 536 sworn employees for a total of 2,680 hours of training.

Driver Training course was provided to the Junior Law Cadet program to 48 cadets for a total of 432 hours of instruction.

Domestic Violence training was conducted during Trooper In-Service training to 1,148 sworn employees for a total of 1,148 hours of training.

Domestic Violence training was conducted during Supervisor In-Service training to 536 sworn employees for a total of 536 hours of training.

Persons with Disabilities training was conducted during Trooper In-Service training for a total of 1,148 hours of training.

Persons with Disabilities training was conducted during Supervisor In-Service training for a total of 536 hours of training.

The second session of the National Criminal Justice Command College was held. Twenty-one Department employees and nine outside agency supervisors completed the 11 week school for a total of 13,200 hours.

Two Department employees attended the Public Safety Institute hosted by Virginia Commonwealth University for six weeks with a concentration in Homeland Security.

A CD entitled "Video Teleconferencing - Participant Overview" was distributed to all Department employees to be viewed, a DVD entitled "The Private Side of Public Safety" was viewed by Department sworn employees, and a video entitled "Integrity and Professionalism" was viewed by all Department employees.

Twenty-seven sworn employees received At-Scene Accident Investigation Training - Level I; 20 sworn employees received Advanced Accident Investigation Training - Level II; 13 sworn employees received DART Drag Sled Training; 112 sworn employees received Basic Accident Investigation; 34 sworn employees received Total Station Training; and 32 sworn employees received Motorcycle Collision Investigation Training. Additionally, 17 sworn employees received VCU Child Restraint, Forensic and Human Factors.

In 2006, one CVEO Basic School, one Trooper Basic School, one Supervisor In-service (seven weeks), one Trooper In-service (22 weeks), Dispatchers, Rehires, and the Safety Service Patrol employees received CPR/AED/First Aid Training. BCI/Special Agent Physical Survey was conducted for all divisions. A total of 1,500 employees received certification in CPR involving sixty-five classes and 130 hours of instructing and 1,177 employees received certification in First Aid involving thirty-five classes and 45 hours of instructing. There were seventy-five employees who received certification in the use of AEDs involving four classes and 10 hours of instruction. 32 Department instructors completed the new revised instructor recertification on CPR/AED for the Professional Rescuer and Standard First Aid Instructor Courses.

The Academy approved 11 college applicants for the Student Internship Program.

During 2006, the Department's SCUBA Team conducted 38 training sessions, 87 recovery operations, and assisted 45 agencies.

One thousand eight hundred twenty-two sworn employees complete 7,292 hours of Gang Awareness Training.

Forty-eight sworn employees attended a Gang Prevention Conference and received 25 hours of training for a total of 1,152 hours.

In 2006, the implementation of the ICS and NIMS began with two Trooper Basic Schools and one CVEO Basic School at the Academy for a total of 106 trainees. 1,821 employees have completed the Basic ICS 100 course, 1,820 employees have completed the IS195/V190 (ICS 200) course, 328 employees have completed the G190 (ICS 300) course, and seven employees have completed ICS 400 course of instruction. The NIMS 700 course was completed by 1,752 employees and 228 employees completed the NIMS 800 course. Four employees completed the 16-hour, ICS Train-the-Trainer Instructor Course.

In 2006, the required annual in-service for motor carrier safety troopers, patrol troopers, supervisors/troopers/CVEOs trained in motor carrier safety and or hazardous materials and outside departments or agencies. Three sessions of three eight hour days were completed for 146 officers from 33 different jurisdictions across the state, 78 sworn employees, and 21 CVEO motor carrier employees.

In 2006, there were four 13 week canine basic schools held at the Training Academy and one 13 week basic schools held at the Washington County location.

During these sessions, there were nine patrol canine handlers trained, five explosives canine handlers trained, eight narcotic handlers trained. All total, 17 handlers completed 11,440 hours of training.

In 2006, the canine program conducted two 13-week sessions of canine trainer's course at the Training Academy and one 13-week sessions of canine trainer's course at the Washington County location. Five employees successfully completed the training for a total of 2,600 hours.

Thirty-eight special agents and supervisors completed 40 hours of Bomb Technician In-Service Training.

Twelve sworn employees completed 80 hours of Hazardous Environment and SCBA Training.

Eighty-three Department sworn employees completed eight hours of Clan Recertification Training.

Five Special Agents completed the 10-week Forensic Academy Course.

Twenty-one sworn employees completed 16 hours of Polygraph In-Service Training.

One hundred and sixty Department and local officers completed the 23 hour Investigative Roundtable Conference on Organized Crime.

Ninety Department and local officers completed the 30-hour Drug Diversion Training Seminar.

One hundred two Department, local officers and firefighters completed the 36-hour 50th Annual Fire Investigation School.

Forty-one Department employees completed Insurance Fraud In-Service Training.

Thirty-nine sworn employees completed the 40-hour Bomb Technician Robot Course.

Fifteen sworn employees completed 40 hours of Environmental Crimes Training.

Fifty-five special agents completed 60 hours of Special Agent Basic Training.

Twenty-eight special agents completed 32 hours of DES Special Agent Basic Training.

Conducted 64 hours of Phase II and III Firearms Training for the 110th Basic Session (64 students).

Conducted 116 hours of Phase I, II, and III Firearms Training for the 111th Basic Session (72 students).

Conducted Phase I Firearms Training and half of the class for Phase II for 112th Basic Session (40 students) for a total of 80 hours.

Twenty sworn employees completed 64 hours of Firearms Instructor School.

Eighty sworn employees completed 16 hours of the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force Conference for outside agencies.

Thirteen lieutenants completed 16 hours of Critical Incident Management Training scenarios.

Eighteen sworn employees completed 160 hours of Tactical Team Basic Training.

Sixty-five tactical team personnel completed 20 hours of regional training.

Conducted Sniper School for 40 hours, which 14 Department personnel and four non-department personnel from outside agencies participated.

Sixty-five tactical team personnel completed 40 hours of in-service training.

Sixty-five tactical team personnel completed TASER recertification.

Sixty-three tactical team personnel completed SCBA certification.

Sixty-three tactical team personnel completed Specialty Impact Munitions Certification.

Sixty-three tactical team personnel completed Flash Bang User Certification.

Fourteen headquarter sergeants completed fit testing certification training for instructors. There were a total of 1,556 sworn employees fit tested within the Department.

Two hundred and fifty-nine SCBA equipment inspections were conducted for certification. The inspections are conducted bi-annually.

Tracked and maintained 800 Department TLD tags.

Certified "A" suits for 63 sworn employees.

Eighteen tactical team personnel completed 16 hours of SCBA (classroom and practicals).

Sixty-five tactical team members completed eight hours of recertification.

Fourteen gas monitors and radiation pagers were certified for use.

Conducted training on the use of the SCBA for 11 medical examiner personnel.

Conducted 12 hours of Phase III Officer Survival classroom and 36 hours of practical Training for the 110th Basic Session (64 students).

Conducted 20 hours of Phase I and Phase III Officer Survival classroom and 64 hours practical Training for the 111th Basic Session (72 students).

Conducted four hours of chemical agents training for the 110th Basic Session.

Conducted eight hours of Phase I officer Survival classroom and 32 hours practical Training for the 112th Basic Session (40 students).

Conducted four hours of chemical agents training for the 112th Basic Session.

Twenty-four sworn employees completed 40 hours of Advanced Officer Survival Training.

The Range 3000 was used by 1,856 students for a total of 650 hours.

One sworn employee attended 32 hours of Instructional Techniques for Non-Lethal Ammunition Training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

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*, *Support Services Division*, *Drug Enforcement Section*, and the *General Investigation Section*.

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 adequate response can be made to any location in a reasonable time.

The GIS has 190 authorized positions, of which 149 are Special Agents assigned to conduct investigations. The remaining 50 positions are supervisors and support personnel. During 2006, GIS conducted 4,736 investigations, of which 1,661, or 36%, resulted from requests from other law enforcement agencies. GIS Special Agents made a total of 3,490 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 and evaluate evidence at crime scenes. In 2006, 279 scenes were examined in cases of murder, rape, robbery, arson, burglary, and numerous other major crimes.

Fugitive Apprehension – Eight Special Agents staff Fugitive Apprehension. There are two Special Agents assigned to Fugitive Apprehension in the Richmond Field Office, and one Special Agent at the Appomattox, Chesapeake, Culpeper, Fairfax, Salem, and Wytheville field offices.

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 2006, members were assigned 634 cases and made 719 arrests.

National White-Collar Crime Center – The Deputy Director of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation is the Department's representative to the National White-Collar Crime Center, a federally-funded program with 2,188 member agencies and 193 associate member agencies throughout the country. Members of the center assist with the investigation and prosecution of various white-collar crimes.

Polygraph – There are 23 Special Agents trained as examiners who administer polygraph examinations upon request. During 2006, 680 criminal polygraphs were conducted.

Violent Crimes Investigative Unit – During 2006, this unit investigated 242 cases which included 131 requests from other agencies. A total of 121 arrests were recorded for the year.

The Violent Crimes Investigative Unit opened 94 cases for the year. Four cases were entered into the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), which is a national database established by the U. S. Department of Justice and maintained by the FBI. The Special Agent assigned to this unit also presented 29 programs relating to homicides, sex crimes and hostage negotiations.

Hostage Negotiation – The Department now has 42 trained hostage negotiators available for hostage or barricade situations. During 2006, the negotiators trained 17 times with local law enforcement and State Police tactical teams. They responded to 24 barricaded subject situations.

Economic/Cyber Crimes Unit – This Unit consists of 9 High Technology Crimes Special Agents. The Cyber Crime agents opened 399 cases in 2006, involving a variety of investigations for this Department and other local and federal agencies.

Arson Investigation – A Lieutenant, who is assigned to the Support Services Division, 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 2006, the chief arson investigator provided or assisted in providing the following training related to arson investigations and explosives related matters:

- . Investigators attend a weeklong Arson Investigation School from statewide law enforcement, fire services and insurance agencies.
- . 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.

Within the Bureau, there are a number of Special Agents who have been specifically trained to investigate arson-related matters. In 2006, GIS conducted 308 fire scene investigations. Of these investigations, 93 were determined to be incendiary in origin, 67 were determined to be accidental, and 148 were of an undetermined origin.

Bomb and Explosives-Related Matters – There are 33 trained bomb technicians assigned to the GIS. In 2006, there were 409 explosives-related incidents requiring the GIS to respond and provide explosives-related expertise. During 2006, there were 4 actual explosive devices rendered safe and 59 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 are funded by the Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) Program. A total of eight Special Agents are assigned to Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Salem, and Fairfax divisions. These Special 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 2006, the eight Special Agents conducted 184 motor vehicle theft investigations, resulting in 21 arrests and the recovery of 48 stolen vehicles and pieces of heavy equipment with a combined value of \$592,701. They also received more than 438 requests for assistance from 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 regional academies.

Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T) – The Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) Program is an insurance industry-funded program established by Section 38.2-414 of the Code of Virginia. The Program was established in 1992 to receive and reward auto theft related tips. Callers who provide information that leads to the arrest of individuals for auto theft related crimes become eligible for cash rewards. On January 1, 2004 the maximum reward increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Seven full \$10,000 rewards were paid to callers before this increase took effect. During 2005-06, a total of \$59,475 was awarded to nineteen citizens who earned H.E.A.T. rewards by helping the police.

The Department's H.E.A.T. Program provides leadership to over 165 state and local police and sheriff agencies working cooperatively to reduce auto theft throughout Virginia. During 2006, the H.E.A.T. staff consisted of a first sergeant, two special agents, one trooper-agent, one crime analyst and one support technician. H.E.A.T. personnel support auto theft reduction efforts by providing training, conducting promotional events, conducting prevention/VIN Etching events, offering grant funding, procuring specialized equipment, coordinating monthly meetings of regional auto theft investigators, providing Department of Motor Vehicles' documentation to support prosecutions and by assembling auto theft statistical information. Since 2003, over 394 title searches were completed for auto theft investigators in the United States and Canada.

H.E.A.T. conducts two basic and one advanced auto theft investigation school for law enforcement annually. In 2004, H.E.A.T. and the Virginia Crime Prevention Association implemented a new 16-hour auto theft prevention school which will be offered to crime prevention specialists and *Operation HEATWave* Coordinators 4 times per year. The H.E.A.T. office also began the production of five bait cars that will be employed in high theft jurisdictions to turn up the "HEAT" on auto thieves.

The H.E.A.T. Program works with Neathawk Dubuque and Packett, a private marketing agency, to increase the public's awareness about the problem of auto theft, auto theft prevention devices and strategies, the H.E.A.T. Program, the H.E.A.T. Hotline (1-800-947-HEAT) and cash rewards of up to \$25,000. 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 ever learn of any auto theft related information. In

addition, H.E.A.T. promotional messages run throughout Virginia on television, radio, billboards, newspapers and on three NASCAR race cars.

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 30%. Working together to protect cars by employing the "Layered Approach to Protection" and educating the public regarding the toll-free hotline to increase tips has proven to be an effective strategy to make Virginia a safer place to own and operate a motor vehicle.

Insurance Fraud Program (IFP) – Effective Jan. 1, 1999, the General Assembly approved establishing an Insurance Fraud Investigative Program within the Department of State Police, Bureau of Criminal Investigation. In 2003, the General Assembly lifted the sunset clause making the Insurance Fraud Program a permanent unit of the Department. The purposes of this Unit are threefold:

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 notification 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 2006, more than \$3.4 million was actually collected by individuals suspected of insurance fraud and the total amount involved in suspicious claims that was attempted, but not collected, was \$8.3 million.

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. The hotline for persons to call in with information about suspected insurance fraud receives frequent activity. The toll-free telephone number is: **1-877- 62FRAUD. (1-877-623-7283)**

In 2006, 1,939 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. IFP operates the reward program by use of the insurance fraud hotline and through information obtained during investigations and provided by the general public. A reward committee has been selected to make recommendations based on written policy and procedures. Their recommendations are forwarded through channels to the Superintendent for final approval. Since 2003, the Insurance Fraud Program has paid out \$41, 500 in rewards to those individuals that have a “Sharp Eye” and reported insurance fraud.

An Internet Web site is available to provide information on the various aspects of insurance fraud to the general public, law enforcement, the insurance industry and media. A portion of the Web site provides the insurance industry and the general public the capability to report incidents of suspected insurance fraud directly to the Insurance Fraud Program on line. This service is available through the Department’s Web site and www.stampoutfraud.com



There are currently 21 Special Agents assigned to investigate insurance fraud. Their primary focus is on fraudulent property and casualty insurance claims that in essence violate Section 18.2-178, obtaining money under false pretense; this section was amended by the General Assembly in 2006. The amended code establishes venue for prosecuting the crime of obtaining money by false pretense. This means that for crimes committed after July 1, 2006, the person charged with obtaining money by false pretense can be tried in one of two places – the jurisdiction in which the person lived when the crime was committed or in the jurisdiction where the crime was actually committed.

During 2006, more than 1,895 notifications of potential property and casualty insurance fraud were received from the insurance industry, law enforcement agencies and the general public. There were 368 criminal investigations initiated by the Special Agents and 200 arrests for insurance fraud and related offenses. One-hundred-fifty-one insurance fraud cases were prosecuted, which resulted in court-ordered restitution of \$503,449 during 2006.

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. There are 96 Special Agents available for this purpose.

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

From Jan. 1, 2006 through Dec. 31, 2006, DES field offices participated in 1,751 investigations that yielded \$16,140,294 in seized narcotics, \$899,251 in seized currency, and 235 persons arrested on 308 felony and misdemeanor charges. In addition, 979 persons were arrested on 1,343 felony and misdemeanor charges in cases where DES assisted other agencies. Special Agents also seized 52 vehicles and 184 weapons.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces – DES participates in 24 state and local multi-jurisdictional task forces, encompassing 96 local jurisdictions. Thirty-four State Police Special Agents and 158 local officers were assigned to state and local task forces.

During 2006, the multi-jurisdictional task forces participated in 4,201 investigations that accounted for \$8,430,028 in illicit drug seizures, \$319,801 in seized U.S. currency, and 2,077 persons arrested on 2,791 charges. In addition, task forces assisted their agencies in cases that resulted in 590 persons arrested on 832 charges. These task forces also seized 50 vehicles and 185 weapons.

Federal Task Forces – DES participated in 11 federal narcotics task forces during 2006. State Police Special Agents, as well as officers from local police departments and agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) participated in the federal narcotics task forces. The federal joint task forces conducted 53 investigations that accounted for \$3,579,870 in drug seizures and 30 persons arrested on 46 charges. These task forces also assisted with 16 arrests on 22 charges and seized four 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. The State Police and local law enforcement agencies found 18,272 plants in 259 outdoor plots. There were also 1,729 marijuana plants eradicated in 49 indoor grows. Marijuana eradication operations resulted in 253 arrests. Seizures included 197 weapons, vehicles, and other personal property valued at \$1,540,726. 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 \$20 million.

Governor's Initiative Against Narcotics Trafficking (GIANT) – The GIANT mission is to facilitate and assure coordination and cooperation among member agencies. Six Special Agents are assigned to GIANT. 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 452 operations during 2006 that resulted in 441 arrests, and the seizure of \$13,592,125.00 worth of narcotics. GIANT also netted 86 weapons, 26 vehicles, and \$217,803.62 in U.S. currency.

Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion – The diversion of legitimate pharmaceuticals to illicit purposes continues to be a severe problem in Virginia. In fact, drug diversion predates the massive abuse of other drugs we know so well today. The Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion agents work with the DEA, the Department of Health Profession, and the Department of Medical Assistance Services, plus local law enforcement agencies to eliminate the diversion of prescription drugs for illicit purposes.

During 2006, Drug Diversion received 1,939 complaints of diversion activities throughout the Commonwealth. In response to these complaints, 536 investigations were initiated and the 16 Special Agents assigned to Drug Diversion arrested a total of 397 persons on 725 charges. Ten 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 2006, 12 presentations were conducted for 662 healthcare professionals, and four presentations were conducted for 140 individuals in law enforcement.

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 and one section – the Analytical Unit, Research Unit, Field Intelligence Unit, Technical Support Unit, Computer Evidence Recovery Unit, Tactical Intelligence Processing System (TIPS) Section, and the Virginia Fusion Center.

CID's Analytical Unit operates the Virginia Criminal Intelligence Center (VCIC), which is a repository of intelligence information that is available to all Virginia law enforcement personnel. VCIC's analysts provide research and analytical support to criminal justice agencies. The analysts assigned use multiple databases and are in daily contact with local, state, and federal organizations in order to accomplish their mission.

The one agent assigned to the Research Unit accomplishes a wide variety of tasks. The agent assists the other CID units with specific research tasks, field investigations including surveillance, Interpol requests, officer safety issues, and the handling of fictitious identifications for undercover personnel.

The Field Intelligence Unit interacts with investigators and task forces statewide to collect and supply intelligence, including information on current investigations. The agents also routinely use the Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System. The unit consists of agents that are placed in each of the Department's seven divisions.

In 2006, the Technical Support Unit received 1513 requests for service. Of those requests 447 were in support of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Each request was directly related to ongoing criminal investigations, which were supported with the installation of audio and video recording equipment. The unit continues to support significant investigations and uses methods and technologies to assist any requesting law enforcement agency. The unit continues to provide audio enhancement services to all law enforcement agencies, as well as supporting the courts and Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices through installation and operation of 71 closed circuit television systems for victims of child abuse cases. The Hostage/Barricade Unit program continues to support state and local law enforcement through the deployment of sophisticated technical equipment. The Hostage/Barricade Unit responded to 15 Hostage/Barricade incident requests.

The Computer Evidence Recovery Unit (CERU) provides assistance to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies with on-scene execution of search warrants for computer-related evidence, evidence recovery through forensic examination, and quarterly training classes in computer search and seizure. In 2006, the CERU completed 92 investigations on 130 computers and 1,224 peripheral items, and 14,406 gigabytes of data. The CERU also handled 1,413 internet fraud complaints and provided 330 hours of instruction on computer crime.

The TIPS Section is currently working with law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth in order to provide them with the Tactical Intelligence Processing System that will allow intelligence to be entered, stored, and shared with all agencies in the system. The TIPS Section is also currently working with public safety agencies statewide to provide them with the Virginia Critical Information Shared System, a Terrorism Bulletin Board system that will allow intelligence to be posted on a six-tiered system ranging from executive decision-makers, law enforcement, critical infrastructure companies in both the private and public sector and the general public.

The Virginia Fusion Center gathers, analyzes and disseminates information and intelligence as it relates to all criminal activity, but primarily domestic and foreign terrorism. In 2005, the

Fusion Center moved into a new location within the Virginia Combined Headquarters. 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 a terrorist attacks. Its secondary mission is to support the 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.

CID is also responsible for the Terrorism Hotline, Drug Hotline, and the Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System. The Terrorism Hotline has received 964 calls since its inception in 2001. The Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System was established to assess vulnerabilities and threats related to terrorism in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Support Services Division (SSD)

The Support Services Division (SSD) was established in 2004 as a result of the Department’s reorganization of BCI. The Insurance Fraud Division, Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) and the Drug Diversion Unit were decentralized and absorbed within SSD. However, the Special Agents assigned to these units have continued their current investigative capacities operating out of their respective BCI field offices.

The SSD is responsible for the law enforcement training, public awareness campaigns and insurance industry outreach programs for both the Insurance Fraud Program (IFP) and Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.). The Bomb, Arson Program and Drug Diversion Program also make up the SSD as well as the Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI). The SSD provides statistical gathering, technical training and financial management support for these units. The H.E.A.T. and Insurance Fraud toll-free telephone hotlines are administered and maintained by the SSD. Initial notifications of suspected insurance fraud and auto theft activities are received via the SSD hotlines, Web sites, e-mails and faxes. The notifications are reviewed and distributed to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies or to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation’s field offices where investigations are conducted by the Department’s Special Agents on a case-by-case basis.

Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI)

Since its establishment on July 1, 2000 by the Virginia General Assembly, the Special Operations Division (SOD) has undergone a remarkable transformation. SOD’s primary mission was the interdiction of narcotics on Virginia’s highways, public transportation systems as well as in schools and businesses. SOD provided outstanding assistance to local police departments from around the state requesting assistance to augment their resources by effectively addressing localized drug and firearm-related problems/situations that exceeded their existing resources.

Due to the events of September 11, 2001, and reorganization within the Virginia State Police, the Special Operations Division was re-designated as the Special Operations Unit and expanded its personnel, offices, and duties to include response to acts of terrorism. This unit carried out the Virginia State Police Bureau of Field Operations (BFO) Homeland Security

responsibilities related to response and recovery operations. The seven areas within the unit served to coordinate the response of other resources and were core members of the Statewide Regional Response Teams.

On January 10, 2003, the name of the unit was changed to the Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI) with fully operational teams in each of the seven traditional State Police Divisions. The area teams were comprised of a Sergeant, a Special Agent, a Trooper, and all narcotic canine handlers within the geographical boundaries of the area. In addition to making each of the teams fully operational, CCI was assigned the mission to devote resources and efforts in performing Homeland Security responsibilities, conducting advanced criminal interdiction investigations, and providing assistance to local law enforcement agencies in communities where the quality of life for its citizens had been negatively impacted by criminal activities. On August 10, 2003, CCI was transferred to the Bureau of Criminal Investigations (BCI).

In November 2005, the mission of CCI evolved to incorporate a new strategic initiative developed to diminish the violence associated with gang-related crimes. CCI provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies with specially-trained members in identifying gang members and enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth related to gang violence and illegal criminal activities. In 2006 CCI efforts were as follows:

Agency Assisted	Individuals Arrested	No. of Charges	Weapons Seized	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure
Bristol	5	6	1	\$725	0	\$300
Fredericksburg	22	30	4	\$3,327	0	\$1,050
Lynchburg	44	58	1	\$6,167	\$2,185	\$200
Richmond	10	19	4	\$2,220	0	\$700
Roanoke	32	33	8	\$48,981	\$4,603	\$31,300
Winchester	8	8	0	\$262	0	0
TOTALS	121	154	18	\$61,682	\$6,788	\$33,550

CCI participated in several successful City/State Partnerships during the year 2006. The statistics for these partnerships are as follows:

Agency Assisted	Individuals Arrested	No. of Charges	Weapons Seized	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure
Fredericksburg	11	12	0	\$1,488	\$1,487	\$1,445
Hopewell	9	17	0	\$115	0	0
Richmond	657	1,295	283	\$469,288	\$87,429	\$345,340
Staunton	19	24	3	2,071	\$578	\$275
TOTALS	698	1,348	286	\$472,962	\$89,494	\$347,060

CCI continued its proactive criminal enforcement efforts to interdict criminal activity along the highways of the Commonwealth. The statistics for these efforts are as follows:

	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure	Drug Arrests	Other Arrests	Firearms Seized
TOTAL	\$15,177,054	\$1,568,585	\$1,102,578	1,216	981	344

Grand Total: \$17,848,217

Homeland Security - The CCI Homeland Security component currently consists of 46 sworn employees (authorized 49 sworn employees) assigned to eight regional teams, prepared to respond to a terror-related event to recover hazardous material evidence and assist other federal, state, and local agencies. Currently 44 of the team members are certified Hazardous Material Technicians trained to enter a scene that may be contaminated with biological, chemical, or radiological substances. Each team is equipped with detection and monitoring equipment to identify and classify hazardous substances employed during a terror attack and collect samples for the purposes of determining treatment for persons exposed, and obtaining evidence for prosecution. Fifteen of the team members have completed Environmental Crimes Investigation training provided by the Virginia Department of Fire Programs.

Additional training is ongoing to further prepare the teams to deal with terrorist-related bombings, suicide bombers, radiological attacks, and chemical nerve agent attacks. All team members are being trained to operate within the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Incident Command System. The teams attend stakeholder meetings and training with the local Hazardous Materials Teams and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management

(VDEM) Regional Hazardous Material Officers. Our teams also conduct training quarterly to maintain certification utilizing assigned Personal Protective Equipment and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

The unit has seven specialized response vehicles that are equipped with radiological detection equipment, Multi-Rae Combustible Gas Indicator equipped with a photo ionization detector to identify volatile and toxic gases, satellite television capabilities, weather monitoring equipment, emergency decontamination station and a rehabilitation tent. The unit also received three Hazardous Material Identification Instruments that will allow field analysis of liquids and powders. In addition to this equipment, CCI was recently awarded a DCJS Hazardous Material Equipment Grant that will further enhance the unit's ability to interdict/detect potential and/or developing threats more quickly, with greater accuracy, and through less intrusive means; thus, reducing the potential exposure to the citizens and the infrastructure of the Commonwealth. These new assets include biological detection instruments, large area radiological monitoring units, area rays designed to monitor air quality over a large area, and other safety equipment that will further prepare the Department to sustain hazardous material operations in accordance with the Federal guidelines that call for 72 hours of sustainability from the onset of a significant event.

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 Address Highway 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 2006, a total of 55,600 vehicles passed through 164 DUI sobriety checkpoints resulting in 166 drunk driving arrests. Additionally, DUI saturation patrols were conducted on Interstates, primary and secondary highways throughout Virginia resulting in arrest and the removal 548 alcohol impaired drivers.

Operation Air, Land, and Speed

In response to an increase in fatal crashes during the first 5 months of 2006, the Virginia State Police created and implemented an enforcement plan 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 81 and 95 that pass through Virginia in the west and in the east respectively.

With the success of this program, four enforcement phases were conducted in 2006:

Phase 1: July 7 – July 10, 2006

Results

<u>Interstate 81</u>		<u>Interstate 95</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Speed	2,818	Speed	2,238	Speed	5,056
Reckless	427	Reckless	1,132	Reckless	1,559
DUI	3	DUI	7	DUI	10
Safety Belt	171	Safety Belt	169	Safety Belt	340
Drug/Felonies	17	Drug/Felonies	11	Drug/Felonies	28
TOTAL	4,391	TOTAL	5,265	TOTAL	9,656

Phase 2: August 18 – August 19, 2006

Results

<u>Interstate 81</u>		<u>Interstate 95</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Speed	1,940	Speed	1,371	Speed	3,311
Reckless	340	Reckless	531	Reckless	871
DUI	3	DUI	12	DUI	15
Safety Belt	70	Safety Belt	105	Safety Belt	175
Drug/Felonies	8	Drug/Felonies	19	Drug/Felonies	27
TOTAL	3,029	TOTAL	2,970	TOTAL	5,999

Phase 3: September 14 – September 15, 2006

Results

<u>Interstate 81</u>		<u>Interstate 95</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Speed	1,826	Speed	988	Speed	2,814
Reckless	238	Reckless	370	Reckless	608
DUI	6	DUI	17	DUI	23
Safety Belt	92	Safety Belt	133	Safety Belt	225
Drug/Felonies	9	Drug/Felonies	4	Drug/Felonies	13
TOTAL	3,032	TOTAL	2,199	TOTAL	5,231

Phase 4: November 30 – December 1, 2006

Results

<u>Interstate 81</u>		<u>Interstate 95</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Speed	1,596	Speed	1,201	Speed	2,797
Reckless	186	Reckless	412	Reckless	598
DUI	5	DUI	1	DUI	6
Safety Belt	109	Safety Belt	153	Safety Belt	262
Drug/Felonies	32	Drug/Felonies	30	Drug/Felonies	62
TOTAL	2,699	TOTAL	2,777	TOTAL	5,476

During the 4 enforcement phases conducted throughout the year, there was one fatality recorded on the involved interstate highways and that was the result of a fleeing stolen vehicle from another state.

Trooper Bowl

Trooper Bowl is a high visibility DUI enforcement initiative that has spread throughout the Commonwealth. It kicked off following a successful initial program conducted on Interstate 66 following the NFL Super Bowl. The primary objective of Trooper Bowl is to identify and arrest motorists driving under the influence of alcohol and jeopardizing highway safety.

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 78.6 % recorded in 2006. 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.

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 nearly 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 Cruise Control

Effective July 1, 2005, the State Police implemented "Operation Cruise Control" to increase visibility and enforcement efforts to address all types of violations and the reckless operations of a vehicle on Interstate 81 from our border with Tennessee to the West Virginia state line. During the first full year of operation troopers devoted 2,952 additional work hours to Interstate 81 and patrolled 49,790 miles resulting in approximately 4,980 traffic summonses and 102 criminal arrests. From the traffic arrests made, 2,695 were for speed violations and 659 arrests were made for reckless driving.

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 noted for increased highway travel, the Department maximizes the deployment of all available resources to address highway safety and promote travel safety throughout the Commonwealth.

Highway Safety Corridors

There are currently 3 highway safety corridors in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Two are on Interstate 95, one in Prince William County and the second in Henrico County. The other highway safety corridor is on Interstate 81 in Roanoke County. Highway safety corridors were established as an additional measure to gain driver compliance to posted speed limits and other applicable traffic laws. The corridor locations were determined based on statistical crash data that identified specific sections of a highway to have a higher than normal crash rate when compared to other segments of the same highway. Establishing the Highway Safety Corridor allows the courts to impose higher penalties for violations cited by police for traffic violations and criminal offenses.

A comprehensive review of highway traffic data indicates that within the highway safety corridors traffic crashes are lower than in the previous year, and average vehicle speeds and driver behavior was improved. Comparing first year data, enforcement statistics indicated a 57% increase in reckless driving arrests in the corridor, and a reduction of 22% for speeding commercial vehicles in the safety corridor. Overall enforcement increased by 16 percent for the two year comparison.

Primary and Secondary Highway Emphasis

During 2006, 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.

Safety Division

As of December 31, 2006, there were 4,235 active inspection stations located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were 14,308 licensed safety inspectors who performed approximately 7,792,000 inspections at appointed stations during 2006. Approximately 24% (1,910,000 vehicles) of all vehicles submitted for inspection were rejected for unsafe components.

This Division investigated 2,424 inspection complaints, which resulted in 2,092 instances of disciplinary action against 235 stations for various classes of offenses and the suspension of 48 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 477 safety inspectors, resulting in 171 suspensions.

Safety Division personnel also conducted 1,487 business security checks.

Motor Carrier Safety

The bureau's Motor Carrier Safety teams ensure that trucks and buses meet safety requirements 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 seminars.

Motor Carrier Safety teams responded to 51 hazardous material spills or incidents in 2006 and conducted 179 post-crash investigations of heavy commercial vehicles involved in accidents.

Data indicates that during 2006, Troopers conducted 40,730 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles and 9,588 of these, or 23.5 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 2006, Safety Division troopers had 6,162 arrests/summonses issued, investigated 59 motor vehicle crashes, assisted local Troopers with the investigation of 113 motor vehicle crashes, and assisted 2,877 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 23 year existence, the Aviation Unit has recorded 87,496 flight hours responding to 58,618 flight requests.

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

- 1) Lynchburg

- 2) Manassas
- 3) Abingdon
- 4) Richmond

Aircraft

The unit operates seven helicopters and four airplanes across Virginia.

- 4 Cessna 182 airplanes
- 4 Bell 407 helicopters
- 1 American Eurocopter BK117
- 2 American Eurocopter BO-105's

The BK117 and BO-105's 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 2006, all 3 programs responded to a total of 1,725 requests with 1,089 patients transported. The total number of flights for all three programs from April 1, 1984 to December 31, 2006 was 19,352 responses to calls with 13,395 patients transported as a result of these calls.

Search and Rescue

During 2006 the Aviation Unit responded to 366 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 \$20,000 in stolen property, 9 missing vehicles and 2 missing aircraft. As a result, 16 arrests were made.

Surveillance

The Aviation Unit also conducts surveillance using our aircraft. In 2006, the Unit was requested 71 times for drug or narcotic surveillance, 57 times for other criminal matters and 19 miscellaneous calls. As a result, 21 arrests were made and 13,355 marijuana plants were located at a value of \$1,455,000.00.

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 2006, the Unit provided aerial support to 180 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, 2006 and December 31, 2006, the Aviation Unit flew 3,563 hours responding to 3,538 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 2006, motorist assistance aides provided assistance to disabled or stranded motorist on more than 51,421 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 2006, approximately 19.6 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 60,716 summonses and made 95 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 2006, the department provided specialized training to selected troopers throughout the State in crime prevention and personal safety. Participating troopers received training in "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" (CPTED), business security and techniques to promote personal safety. All training was part of an intensified crime prevention curriculum that enabled troopers to achieve certification through the Department of Criminal Justice Services as Crime Prevention Specialists.

During 2006, approximately 239,000 citizens of Virginia were contacted through 3,314 various programs conducted and nearly 58,000 informational handouts were distributed by certified crime prevention troopers. Troopers conducted 484 crime prevention programs and 878 Safety Programs. In addition 203 programs were conducted to address personal safety, 66 programs addressed the issues of road rage, 17 workplace violence workshops were held, and 26 programs were sponsored on recognizing and preventing schemes and scams.

Crime prevention troopers also conducted CPTED assessments on 1,190 businesses and on 11 residences. Additionally, during 2006, troopers conducted 36 drug education programs, 20 class action programs, and seven 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 2006:

- a) The Department has worked closely with the management of the State Fair of Virginia to conduct a comprehensive security assessment and site plan review of the new State Fair Location in Caroline County. The assessment identified several issues, involving, lighting, structure design, the proper use of open space and landscaping, which will be utilized for improvements to the site plan.
- b) In 2005, the Virginia Judicial Security Initiative was begun and most activities from this initiative were undertaken in 2006. The department's crime prevention specialists, of which 29 have received specialized training for this program, were directly involved in the assessment of 31 courthouses across Virginia. Several agencies outside of Virginia have inquired about the program for possible use as a model in their respective states.
- c) The Virginia Department of Aviation, in conjunction with the Department has begun addressing security issues facing Virginia's 58 General Aviation airports. 26 crime prevention troopers had received specific training to allow them to conduct security assessments on these airports. Each year approximately 20 airports will have assessments conducted to help the Department of Aviation determine potential vulnerabilities.
- d) The department has continued to disseminate gun locks to the public and governmental agencies. In 2006, approximately 21,000 locks were distributed through public speaking events, county fairs and the state fair.
- e) The Crime Prevention Program represents the department in the following activities; KidSafe conference, Youth Alcohol Drug Abuse Project (YADAP), 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 illegal drugs, 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.

(*For more information on Canine Training see Training Division*)

Contained below are statistics that reflect the work accomplished by these teams in 2006.

Narcotic Canine Teams

Currently, there are 19 Narcotics Canine Teams with Virginia State Police. The teams receive numerous requests for help.

In 2006, Narcotic Canine teams responded to 867 requests for help.

The following are the results from those responses:

- ⇒ 164 arrests
- ⇒ 176 drug seizures
- ⇒ The narcotics seized had an estimated street value of \$7,221,511
- ⇒ 23 vehicle seizures with a value of \$169,200
- ⇒ 62 weapons seizures with a value of \$14,113
- ⇒ The seizure of \$629,863 in U.S. currency.
- ⇒ Other property seizures totaled \$600.

Explosives/Weapon Detector Canine Teams and Accelerant Canine Teams

Virginia State Police has 19 Explosives Canine and 2 Accelerant Canine Teams that make up this division.

The following is the result of the teams work for 2006:

- ⇒ 826 searches
- ⇒ 159 security assignments
- ⇒ 37 canine demonstrations

The outcome of the calls resulted in:

- 1) Five weapons discovered
- 2) Two pipe bomb devices recovered

Patrol Canine Teams

At this time, there are 13 Patrol Canine Teams. In 2006, the canine teams responded to 327 calls/requests for assistance.

Here are the results of their work for the year:

- ⇒ 199 felony arrests
- ⇒ 29 misdemeanor arrests
- ⇒ 22 people found
- ⇒ 13 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.

During 2006, State Police Tactical Teams responded to 320 requests for assistance.

2006 results

- ⇒ 284 arrests

- ⇒ 402 felony charges
- ⇒ 105 misdemeanor charges
- ⇒ 123 weapons seized
- ⇒ \$10,664,627.00 worth of illegal narcotics seized
- ⇒ \$269,173 in currency recovered

SCUBA Program

During 2006, the department’s Search and Recovery Team (SART) conducted search and recovery and rescue operations throughout Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. These operations were conducted to assist both state and local agencies.

The following recoveries were made by the SART in 2006:

Weapons	41
Murder weapons	5
Vehicles	9
Boats	2
Bodies	12
Total Property Recovered	\$309,600.00
Total recovery operations	87
Total assists to other agencies	45
Total training	38
Total rescues	28

The department’s SAR Team continues to expand its 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 professional performance through innovative training and equipment acquisition.

Bureau of Field Operations - Summary of Activities 2006

In 2006, Virginia State Troopers assigned to the Bureau of Field Operations:

- Worked a total of 247,668 staff days patrolling 30,504,751 miles of highway.
- Responded to approximately 1.32 million incidents.
- Investigated 41,439 vehicle crashes.
- Assisted 183,515 stranded or otherwise distressed motorists.
- Responded to 28,018 requests for assistance from sheriffs' departments, 16,930 requests from police departments and 4,165 requests from other local, state and federal agencies.

- Made 706,509 traffic arrests, including 212,426 speeding, 100,592 reckless driving and 7,018 for driving under the influence.
- Made a total of 23,760 criminal arrests.
- Made a total of 2,089 drug/narcotics arrests on a total of 3,372 criminal charges.
- Seized drugs and narcotics at an estimated street value of \$528,153.
- Performed 40,730 in-depth safety inspections of heavy commercial vehicles and placed 9,588 or 23.5 percent of these vehicles out of service.
- Made 3,314 crime prevention presentations to 239,000 citizens.
- Conducted 1,190 CPTED assessments on businesses and 11 assessments on homes.
- Committed 4,555 man-hours to crime prevention programs and safety seminars.
- Achieved a 92.5% conviction rate for adjudicated cases.
- Seized 179 illegal weapons.

