



2005 Facts and Figures

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE



Colonel W. Steven Flaherty was appointed as Superintendent of the Virginia State Police by Governor Mark R. Warner in October 2003. Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Northern assumed the position of Deputy Superintendent in July 2005.

The Department 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, internal audit, 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 2005, 914 internal investigations were processed.

The Internal Audit Section provides the Department with independent and objective audits and reviews of Department operations. During 2005, the section provided 10 comprehensive audits of operating sections within the Department. The reports included recommendations for strengthening internal controls.

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. Six staff inspections were conducted in 2005. 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 public awareness media campaigns, conducts media interviews, and responds to various public inquiries. Personnel in this office often 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 deployed in field division headquarters in Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Salem, and Fairfax.

Public and media relations, information and education are important elements of the PRO. In 2005, PRO staff re-instituted a quarterly inter-departmental newsletter. The multi-page publication is distributed to all active and retired State Police members, and is available in both paper and electronic formats. Thirty-six news releases were sent to media outlets statewide in 2005. Many of these dealt with transportation-related safety messages or initiatives. Altogether, Public Information Officers statewide distributed a total of 113 press releases informing the media of fatal and /or major traffic crashes, safety campaigns, and enforcement initiatives within their respective cities and counties.

In 2005, press releases, campaigns, news conferences, and incidents generated roughly 9,666 articles in newspapers throughout the Commonwealth.

In addition, the PRO is responsible for the following responsibilities:

- Serving as the primary contact for the media and citizens;
- Overseeing the Department's annual exhibit for the State Fair of Virginia;
- Preparing speeches and public presentations for key department personnel;
- Designing and developing brochures, forms and certificates;
- Handling shoulder patch requests;
- Conducting media training;
- Developing and maintaining the Department's Internet presence, and responding to and/or routing e-mail messages received over the web.

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 ... to designing complex and sophisticated computerized systems to maintain critical criminal files;
- Installing police radios and radar units in patrol vehicles ... to designing and implementing a Computer-Aided Dispatch System;
- Employing a qualified and diversified work force ... to managing an exciting volunteer program;
- Managing and maintaining Department buildings and grounds across the State ... to 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 ... to supervising Virginia's Firearms Transaction Program;
- Conducting research into innovative law enforcement techniques and products ... to 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 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, microwave radios and private telephone networks. The system includes 87 microwave radio sites, 46 of which also have land mobile radio base stations. This responsibility includes compliance with requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The Division is staffed by 64 persons, divided into 12 teams. The teams are responsible for:

- Maintaining mobile radios;
- Maintaining radar and portable radios;
- Maintaining mobile computer terminals;
- 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; and
- Deploying one maintenance team at each field division for mobile and fixed communications equipment.

Work continues on the microwave communications system upgrade. Of the 23 sites considered to be the backbone of the microwave system, 19 have been converted to digital service. Digital microwave equipment has been procured to provide service to the last two headquarters locations, and to the Eastern Shore. These six sites are nearly complete and will be in operation to Division IV, VII, and the Eastern Shore by late summer. Site leases have been executed and microwave site development is progressing to provide that service. Cooperative development or collocation agreements continue to fund equipment upgrades from analog to digital microwave systems. These collocation and relocation agreements have saved the Department approximately \$8.5 million over the past seven years.

The Division is supporting efforts of the Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) Program team to define the existing network and review plans for the new upgraded State Police Land Mobile Radio Network that will serve all of the Commonwealth's state-level public safety agencies.

The Division has procured and installed almost 400 mobile computer terminals (MCT) and wireless modems to be used for messaging and routine checks of drivers' licenses and vehicle registrations. Currently, new generation mobile services are being investigated to provide higher capacity and better coverage to a larger geographic area. Additionally, some troopers in the Roanoke area have been equipped with MCTs through a partnership with the City of Roanoke.

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. Such activities include communications to support security for visiting dignitaries, as well as 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. In the past year, approximately 100 additional RADAR units were procured and issued to expand availability and replace older units. The present inventory of active radars is approximately 1,500 units. The majority of Department radars are newer 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 related files within the Department. This includes the implementation, monitoring, destruction, and archiving of records in accordance with the State Police Records Retention Schedule. The Division processed and responded to 2,262 subpoenas and 13 Freedom of Information Act requests in 2005.

Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE)

The Criminal Investigative Reports Section received and processed 22,575 investigative reports in 2005. CCRE automated 1,564 non-computerized criminal records in calendar year 2005 leaving a total of 153,911 misdemeanor microfiche records to be automated.

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 2005, 407,511 records were transmitted, negating the requirement to submit the SP-180/SP-222 hardcopy disposition forms to CCRE. Of all dispositions transmitted, there were 71,153 or 17.5% 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 2005, notifications for 24,952 individual charges were generated. The majority of notifications (96%) were generated because the court did/could not include the Document Control Number when transmitting their data. The remaining notifications (4%) were generated when the court transmitted the Document Control Number, but CCRE did not have a corresponding fingerprint card on file.

Non-Criminal Justice Program

In 2005, the Non Criminal Justice Section processed a total of 79,197 fingerprint based searches and 264,385 name search requests. 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 2005, since implementation CCRE staff processed 109,766 or 42% paper inquiries and 154,619 or 58% electronic name transmissions received from participants with an average response time of 72 hours or less. 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, 2005, there were 7,938 mental health records added, bringing the total records on file to 70,787.

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR)

The Sex Offender Registry (SOR) includes 12,293 fingerprint-based registrations received since July 1, 1997. 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. There were 165,081 searches conducted against the Registry for employment-licensure purposes in 2005. During 2005, the SOR verified the address of 22,680 sex offenders and initiated 2,616 criminal investigations to the field divisions.

The Correctional Status Information (CSI) Interface

As of December 31, 2005, there were 182,846 offenders on file with commitments received from the Virginia Department of Corrections, which accounts for 12.5% 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 1,029,128 documents during 2005.

Photographic Laboratory

The Photo Lab maintains records, files, film, and responds to requests for photographs, digital images, and court enlargements. Additionally, there were 147,513 photographic prints, a decrease of 0.4%, developed for use by sworn personnel in investigations and prosecution of motor vehicle crashes and criminal cases in 2005. The lab also processed 72 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 440,000 Virginia SID folders created in the Electronic Archive System.

Currently, there are 1,657,820 ten-print fingerprint records on file and 82,635 unsolved latent fingerprints in the database; also, the Slap database has 173,711 images. In 2005, 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 122 Criminal Live Scan sites utilizing 150 Live Scan units. In addition, there are 62 civilian applicant Live Scan sites utilizing 80 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 percentages reflect the increase or decrease in 2005.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
1. Arrest records processed	+1.74%
2. Arrest records via Live Scan	+0.3%
3. Applicants processed	+20%
4. Applicant requests via Live Scan	+58%

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
5. Criminal Live Scan sites	+27%
6. Criminal Live Scan units	+17%
7. Applicant Live Scan sites	+30%
8. Applicant Live Scan units	+21%
9. Criminal Live Scan sites submitting	+17%

During 2005, the fingerprint section processed 250,454 criminal arrests and 144,412 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 2005, 215,062 firearm transactions were conducted, which is a 4% increase in transactions conducted during 2005. Of these, 2,668 (13% increase) were denied based on the result of a criminal history record information check. During 2005, 216 wanted persons were identified, which resulted in the arrest of 81 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 2005, the State Police requested 943 criminal investigations related to the illegal sale or attempt to purchase firearms, of which 734 (78%) resulted in arrests.

Direct Access

Approximately 28% of the statewide volume of VFTP criminal history record information checks were processed via on-site terminals at the physical location of the participating Direct Access Program firearms dealers. The State Police Firearms Transaction Center continues to enhance and expand direct access to the VFTP. As on-line users increase, staff is diverted from telephonic firearm transactions to research and verification processes. Additional employee time devoted to these other processes provide more efficient overall services to the firearm dealers and 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, 2005, the State Police has issued 6,661 seller identification numbers.

Concealed Handgun Permits

Since July 1, 1995, 284,314 concealed handgun permits were issued as authorized by Section 18.2-308, Code of Virginia; 22,274 were issued in 2005 (18% reduction) by Virginia Circuit Courts. During 2005, 475 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. Twice a week, the submitted files are run through the edit process, which generates an error report in order for the agencies to 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 2005, the UCR office assisted local agencies daily with IBR training issues, interpretation of error reports, and clarifications in offense definitions and reporting procedures, as well as assisted vendors with reporting issues. There are 18 private vendors representing IBR certified agencies. Several large agencies have built their own in-house software systems. Monthly and quarterly reports are now posted on the IBR website rather than having to be mailed to each contributing agency. The UCR office responded to approximately ten requests daily 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 the information. The annual report is available to the public for a nominal fee. In 2005, the annual report was published for the first time on a CD rather than hard copy.

The *Crime in Virginia* report can also be found on the State Police website. 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 website went into production in 2002. At the beginning of 2005, there were 240 agencies that submitted their monthly data through the Internet. By the end of the year, there were 249 agencies that switched from mailing diskettes to electronically sending files via the Internet. This site provides law enforcement agencies with the convenience of on-line monthly data submission, receiving timely error notifications, and monthly and year-to-date statistical reports, performing searches and ad hoc reporting, viewing manuals, bulletins, and posting inquiries in the FAQ section.

During 2005, there were three law enforcement officers in Virginia who were feloniously killed while performing their duties. The 2005 offenses and arrest data will not be available until approximately the middle of March. Through IBR Grant funding, the front end of the IBR website is being 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. This first phase of the IBR Grant is to be completed by June 30, 2006. The Department will seek additional funding to complete Phase 2 and 3 of the improvement project.

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

The VCIN/NCIC system now serves 708 member agencies with 7,952 terminals, an increase of 1,449 terminals, or 18% over the number of terminals in 2005. Of these terminals, there were 2,898 non-mobile terminals (an 8% increase over 2004), and 5,054 terminals are mobile, (an increase of 32% from 2005 and 36% increase from 2003). In 2005, VCIN processed approximately 280,626,021 transactions (an increase of 3% of the 2005 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 50,130 wanted persons (a 10% percent increase as compared to 2005), 944 missing persons, and 12,398 stolen vehicles.

Information Technology and Planning Division

Information Technology

The Information Technology Section 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 IBM, NEC Corporation, UNISYS Corporation and SUN Micro Systems. The section operates two separate computer rooms 24 hours a day.

Automated Fingerprint Processing

In 2005, the Live Scan Network was expanded to 230 systems in 184 local law enforcement and civil applicant agencies. More than 210,000 arrest fingerprints were electronically transmitted to State Police in 2005 from local law enforcement agencies. This represents 84% of the arrest volume in Virginia. Approximately 80% of the arrests received electronically at State Police were processed without human intervention.

In response to legislation requiring photographs to be submitted with arrest records beginning January 1, 2006, a handful of local law enforcement agencies began submitting records electronically on November 21, 2005, and submitted 1,270 arrests with one or more photographs in the short time period before the end of the year.

In 2005, over 144,000 applicant prints were processed through the automated applicant system, which reduces the turnaround time from months to days. Fifty-three 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 2005, all sites were converted to the VPN network. 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 2005, in conjunction with the VPN project, bandwidth was increased to division and area offices within the State Police. Also in 2005, the network infrastructure was increased to support the new Combined State Police Headquarters. With this upgrade, State Police can provide a more stable and higher speed network and be in a better position to expand services as required in the ever-changing law enforcement environment.

The Virginia Criminal Information Network System (VCIN)

The VCIN system processed over 280 million transactions in 2005, which is an increase of 7 million compared to 2004. In addition, Virginia State Police completed the conversion of agencies from Frame Relay to the Virtual Private Network (VPN). This will allow Virginia to support 128 bit encryption to satisfy the FBI security requirements for dissemination of information.

Disaster Recovery Project: State and Local Emergency Preparedness Program (SLEP)

A new Sun Microsystems model 6800 system has been installed at SPHQ and another Sun system was installed at a Disaster Recovery site for fail over. All applications on the UNISYS mainframe were converted to the Sun 6800 system in August 2005. The Sun system completely replaces the mainframe and provides for recovery to the Disaster site in case the State Police Administrative Headquarters site is not available for an extended period. This project was completed in July 2005.

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;
- Preparing the annual Use of Force Report;
- Conducting the annual Citizen Survey.

During 2005, the Planning and Research Section administered 25 grants that provided approximately \$29 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 2003 to include a first sergeant, seven 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 community.

Specific recruitment strategies were designed and implemented to aid in accomplishing the goals of the unit. In 2005, the Recruitment Unit conducted a total of 617 programs at various venues across the Commonwealth utilizing the following strategies:

Recruitment "Lunch Boxes" – These programs are directed at Virginia's universities, colleges, 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 positive relationships between the student citizens and law enforcement officers. Recruiters conduct three such programs per month in their respective divisions.

Civic/Women/Minority Organizations – A variety of organizations have been identified in each of the Department's seven field divisions. Each recruiter is required to present three of these programs per month 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 – A minimum of two programs per month while school is in session at identified college or university athletic unions and organizations. Recruiters have also 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 Commonwealth and in adjoining states. Career fairs throughout the state are attended on a selected basis.

Career Sessions – Career Sessions have been scheduled quarterly throughout the state. Through demonstrations and static displays of vehicles and equipment, personnel promote the Department while recruiters furnish employment information. The focus of these events is on the recruitment of minorities and women.

Employment Section

The Department hired 78 trooper trainees for the 109th Basic Session that began on February 10, 2005, and 87 trooper trainees for the 110th Basic Session that began on August 25, 2005. These troopers' applications were processed from a pool of 1,924 applications received. The applicants for these schools took the Law Enforcement Services, Inc. battery of written tests and on-line personal history questionnaire.

The Employment Section advertised 389 civilian positions throughout the year (232 full-time and 157 wage) during 2005. This is an 18.6% increase in the 328 positions advertised in 2004. The total number of applicants who applied in 2005 was 4,053. This is a 3.4% increase in the 3,921 applications received during 2004.

The Employment Section processed 24 grievances during 2005, an increase of four from 2004. There were 62 written notices processed, an increase of 29.2% from the 48 written notices processed in 2004. Three equal employment opportunity (EEO) complaints were filed in 2005 (1 federal and 2 state), compared to zero filed in 2004.

During 2005, 71 volunteers gave 9,748 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 Dr. David Stein, author and Professor of Psychology at Longwood University, and Ms. Sara Redding-Wilson, Director of Human Resource Management (DHRM).

The Virginia State Police contracted with Human Performance Systems Inc. (HPS) to develop medical guidelines to aid the examining physician in determining the suitability of individuals for sworn positions. These medical guidelines were developed by a task force of medical specialists who evaluated the essential functions of sworn positions relative to specific diseases and conditions of each body system. The medical specialists used job analysis and ergonomic data to identify the degree of impairment for each disease or condition that would likely preclude an individual from safely and effectively performing the job duties.

Effective September 15, 2005, the Virginia State Police and the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC) have joined in a partnership to provide clerical/computer testing to potential applicants. This will be a 12-month pilot program to determine the feasibility of conducting clerical testing for support positions.

The Employment Unit provides 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 2005.

Classification, Compensation, Transactions and Records Section (CCTR)

During the 2005 year, the CCTR section processed 267 new employees on payroll, processed 324 promotions, 386 transfers, 94 separations, 74 retirements, and a large number of address and name changes. During this period, the section also received a large number of employment history and verification requests, records subpoenas, several Freedom of Information Act inquiries and several legal inquiries. A number of requests for purchase of individual firearms were also processed.

The CCTR section also received, audited and processed four Classification requests from the Superintendent's Office, one from BASS, 39 from BCI, 23 from BFO, 35 from CJIS, nine from Property and Finance, eight from Information Technology and Planning, five from Personnel, eight from Communications and STARS, and six from Training. This section also received and processed one in-band adjustment from BCI, one from BFO, one from CJIS, two from Property and Finance, and one from Personnel.

In addition, this section established 22 wage positions and responded to seven 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 2,554 performance evaluations for 2005, which included 792 rated as extraordinary contributor, 1,004 major contributor, 754 contributors, three marginal contributors, and one below contributor. In this period, six appeals were received, three ratings were increased and three were sustained. Wage employees were also rated in this same period and their position records were updated for the next cycle.

The section also conducted a study of civilian pay inequities and is continuing to review civilian salaries for employees in the same roles and having similar years of service in comparison to those in other state agencies and within the Department. Recommendations for adjustment are pending, depending upon budgetary and other factors.

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 \$213,581,000 for fiscal year

2005. It was responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of more than \$20,493,949 in supplies and equipment last year. The Property and Finance Division is also responsible for the management and maintenance of more than 110 buildings and grounds across the state.

During calendar year 2005, construction was completed on the new Combined Virginia State Police Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center. Construction was also completed on the new Fusion Center, which has been incorporated into the new headquarters addition. Construction was started and completed on the new Network Operations Center for the STARS program. Plans are underway to acquire an existing office building in Buchanan County for the new area office.

In addition to its property and financial management duties, the Division oversees the mailroom and printing sections, which processed 443,078 pieces of mail during 2005, and printed of 4,961,679 copies. It also manages the garage, which is responsible for equipping and issuing a fleet of approximately 2,100 vehicles.

The Property and Finance 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 2005 the program distributed goods valued over \$1.1 million 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 2005, over \$6,421,162 was purchased through this program, saving the Department \$1,102,125.

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 phase 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 45 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.

It will also 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 and an additional radio/modem in each vehicle. 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 not be out of communications with other members of their group.

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 was operational December 20, 2005, in the Richmond area, which includes four cities and 21 counties. 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 by June 2008.

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

Training Division

During 2005, the Training Division ensured that all employees met mandated training requirements and, through the Virginia State Police Academy, provided 18,877 hours of instruction in 456 sessions for 8,107 employees, and 1,571 students from outside agencies.

The 108th and 109th Basic Schools graduated 124 new troopers. Two CVEO's completed the 27th Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer Basic Session, and two completed the 28th Basic Session.

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 39 sessions provided 648 hours of instruction to 445 Department employees and 565 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 2005, 38 youth underwent training at the Academy similar to that experienced by new Trooper-Trainees.

The Division coordinated 3,432 hours of instruction by 293 of our employees to other police academies, police departments, and colleges. In addition, the Division coordinated the attendance of 785 of our employees in 15,560 hours of instruction at outside schools, seminars, and specialty training programs.

The Training Division conducted in-service training for all CVEOs. This was carried over a three-week period with a total of 65 CVEOs attending for a total of 2,600 hours of training.

The Training Division provided Dispatcher's Basic Training for 27 new dispatchers for a total of 2,208 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 16 new supervisors indulged in a four-week curriculum, which resulted in 2,560 hours of training.

Also trained were the civilian first line supervisors. The duration of training for these employees was two weeks and 22 employees attended, resulting in 1,760 hours of training.

The Academy assisted in coordinating and participated in the Virginia Law Fit Program held in Northern Virginia. Ten of our sworn employees participated, receiving four trophies in the following categories: 4 Man Team – Champion; Women's Pairs – 2nd and 3rd Place; Mixed Team – 3rd Place. These awards were presented for various physical fitness events in these categories.

Two 58 hour General Instructor's Courses were completed with 53 employees in attendance, resulting in 3,060 hours of instruction. Additionally, an eight hour Instructor Recertification was conducted by the Training Academy with 142 employees in attendance for a total of 1,028 hours of training.

Eleven rehired sworn employees completed mandated training in 2005.

In 2005, the Academy conducted one Basic Field Training Officer's course with 98 Troopers, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers, and one Special Agent attending, resulting in 2,288 hours of training.

One hundred twenty-five troopers completed Intoxilyzer 5000 Basic School receiving 3,750 hours of training. Seventeen Intoxilyzer instructors were recertified with 408 hours of instruction. Recertification was conducted for 509 sworn employees receiving 2,036 hours of training.

Two Troopers were certified as Drug Recognition Experts after receiving 340 hours of instruction. Twelve Troopers completed Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Instructor's Training for a total of 480 hours of instruction. Additionally, 77 Troopers and 15 local officers attended the Advanced DUI/DUID Training for a total of 2,208 hours of training, and 12 sworn employees attended various impaired driving conferences, receiving 288 hours of training.

One thousand one hundred eight sworn employees completed Spanish language training in 2005, receiving a total of 26,554 hours of instruction.

Defensive driving classes were given to 55 civilian employees in two four-hour sessions for a total of 220 hours of instruction.

Remedial driving classes were given to 33 sworn employees in two four-hour sessions for a total of 132 hours of instruction.

The Training Division conducted two Motorcycle Basic courses to seven sworn employees for a total of 560 hours of instruction. Additionally, a Motorcycle Instructors School was conducted for three sworn employees with a total of 200 hours of instruction.

A National Criminal Justice Command College was held in conjunction with the Virginia State Police and University of Virginia School for Continuing Studies. Twenty-three Department employees and seven outside agency supervisors completed the 11- week school for a total of 13,200 hours.

A video entitled, "Telephone Courtesy" was distributed to all Department employees to be viewed; "Selected Acts" was viewed by Department sworn employees; and "Homeland Security/Weapons of Mass Destruction" was viewed by Department sworn employees that were unable to attend the training.

The Training Division conducted Front Wheel Drive Training to Special Agent and CVEO In-Service. A total of 318 sworn employees attended for a total of 2,232 hours of instruction.

One sworn employee attended the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Curriculum Review Committee meeting in Georgia for a total of 24 hours. Additionally, one sworn employee attended an Alert International Conference for Professional Law Enforcement Driving Instructors for a total of 24 hours.

Twenty-six sworn employees received At-Scene Accident Investigation Training - Level I, 40 sworn employees received Advanced Accident Investigation Training - Level II and III; 28 sworn employees received Commercial Vehicle Crash Investigation Training; 129 sworn employees received Basic Accident Investigation; and 25 sworn employees received Total Station Training. Additionally, 41 sworn employees received training in Visual Statements Drawing; 28 sworn employees received training in VC-3000 for Commercial Vehicle Crashes; and 30 sworn employees received training in Pedestrian and Bicycle Crash Investigation.

One hundred seventy eight employees received Basic First Aid/CPR Training. One thousand three hundred fifty-four sworn employees received recertification in CPR for a total of 450 hours of instruction and 536 sworn employees received recertification in First Aid for a total of 62 hours of instruction. One hundred sworn employees received certification in the use of the AED for a total of 48 hours of instruction. One CPR/AED/First Aid Instructor Course was conducted for 10 sworn employees for a total of 32 hours of instruction.

The Academy received 17 applications for the Student Internship Program.

During 2005, the Department's SCUBA Team conducted 73 training sessions, 127 recovery operations, and assisted 43 agencies.

Three hundred thirty-seven sworn employees completed 4,450 hours of Gang Awareness Training. In 2005, 1,183 sworn employees received the Basic Incident Command System Training, and 313 sworn employees received the Intermediate Incident Command System Training. Eight employees of the Executive Staff completed the NIMS 800 course for administrators, and one sworn employee completed the Advanced Incident Command System Training. Two sworn employees completed the 16-hour Incident Command System Train the Trainer Course for a total of 32 hours.

- One hundred thirty-two sworn employees completed the Firearms/Sex Offender Investigation Seminar.
- In 2005, 365 sworn employees received training from the Virginia Army National Guard on Man Portable Defense Systems.
- Two hundred eighty-seven special agents completed 40 hours of in-service training.

- Thirty-eight special agents and supervisors completed 40 hours of Arson In-Service Training.
- Thirteen special agents and supervisors completed 160 hours of Basic Bomb Technician Training.
- Thirty-six 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.
- Thirty-five Department sworn employees and five local officers completed the DEA 40-hour Clan Laboratory Certification Course at Quantico.
- Ninety-two Department sworn employees completed eight hours of Clan Re-Certification Training.
- Two sworn employees completed 40 hours of Advanced Crisis-Hostage Negotiation Training.
- Seven sworn employees completed four hours of Basic Digital Imaging Training.
- Fifteen sworn employees completed four hours of Advanced Digital Imaging Training.
- Sixty-five sworn employees and local officers completed 32 hours of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force Training.
- Four Special Agents completed the 10-week Forensic Academy Course.
- Ten Special Agents completed the 120-hour Intermediate Forensic Course.
- Sixteen special agents and supervisors completed the 32-hour Police Shooting Investigation Course.
- Two sworn supervisors completed the 32-hour Vulnerability and Threat Assessment Course.
- Twenty-one sworn employees completed 16 hours of Polygraph In-Service Training.
- Ninety Department and local officers completed the 23-hour Investigative Roundtable Conference on Organized Crime.
- Seventy-nine 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.
- One hundred fifty-three Department, local officers and firefighters completed the 24-hour Spring Advanced Fire and Arson Investigators School.

- Twenty-two Department employees completed Insurance Fraud In-Service Training.
- Thirty sworn employees completed the 40-hour Bomb Technician Robot Course.
- Sixteen sworn employees completed 40 hours of Environmental Crimes Training.
- Conducted 32 hours of Phase III Firearms Training for the 108th Basic Session (64 students).
- Conducted 116 hours of Phase I, II, and III Firearms Training for the 109th Basic Session (60 students).
- Conducted 56 hours of Phase I Firearms Training for the 110th Basic Session (65 students).
- Twenty-four 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.
- Sixty-five tactical team personnel completed 40 hours of in-service training.
- Fourteen tactical team personnel completed 40 hours of Sniper Training.
- Sixty-five tactical team personnel completed TASER recertification.
- Sixty-three tactical team personnel completed SCBA certification.
- Fourteen headquarter sergeants completed fit testing certification training for instructors. There was a total of 1,556 sworn employees fit tested within the Department.
- Two hundred 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 32 hours of Phase II Officer Survival Training for the 108th Basic Session (64 students).
- Conducted 72 hours of Phase I and Phase II Officer Survival Training for the 109th Basic Session (60 students).
- Twenty-four sworn employees completed 40 hours of Advanced Officer Survival Training.
- The Range 3000 was used by 793 students for a total of 24 hours.

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*.

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 2005, the Technical Support Unit received 758 requests for service. Of those requests 453 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 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 five 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 2005, the CERU assisted with 72 investigations involving 12,332 gigabytes of data on 143 computers and 844 digital equipment items.

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. The top or first tier of the system will require a Top Secret clearance while the sixth tier of the system will be able to be viewed by the general public.

The Virginia Fusion Center gathers, analyzes and disseminates intelligence as it relates to domestic and foreign terrorism. In 2005, the Fusion Center moved into a new location within the Virginia Emergency Operations Center. 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 respond to terrorist attacks.

CID is also responsible for the Terrorism Hotline, Drug Hotline, and the Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System. The Terrorism Hotline has received 899 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 a recent 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.

The Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit participated in eight successful City/State Partnerships during the year 2005. The statistics for these partnerships are as follows:

Agency Assisted	Individuals Arrested	Number of Charges	Guns Seized	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure
Franklin	5	5	0	\$275	\$45	\$15
Hampton	5	5	0	\$314	0	0
Lynchburg	30	36	4	\$2,988	\$2,332	\$10,310
Newport News	36	59	0	\$19,833	\$800	0
Portsmouth	23	23	1	\$17,499	\$2,165	\$3,500
Richmond	53	83	17	\$194,793	\$2,973	\$57,275
Roanoke	52	62	6	\$9,920	\$12,106	\$14,450
Staunton	7	13	0	\$1,472	0	\$2,500
Winchester	75	87	0	\$3,372	0	\$6,020
TOTALS	286	373	28	\$250,466	\$20,421	\$94,070

Statistical Information for Criminal Interdiction Activities:

CCI Unit Totals

January 1, 2005-December 31, 2005

	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure	Drug/Other Arrests	Agencies Assisted	Firearms Seized
TOTALS	\$16,618,123	\$939,003	\$1,138,113	1,506	44 (Jan.-April)	152

Grand Total: \$18,695,239

Homeland Security - The CCI Homeland Security Unit 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 evidence and assist other federal, state, and local agencies. Currently 45 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 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 received seven specialty vehicles in September of 2005 that are equipped with the assigned radiological detection equipment, Multi-Rae Combustible Gas Indicator equipped with a photo ionization detector to identify volatile and toxic gases, satellite television, 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.

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 126 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, 2005 through Dec. 31, 2005, DES field offices participated in 2,103 investigations that yielded \$50,964,022 in seized narcotics, \$447,367 in seized currency, and 382 persons arrested on 581 felony and misdemeanor charges. In addition, 824 persons were arrested on 1,178 felony and misdemeanor charges in cases where DES assisted other agencies. Special Agents also seized 47 vehicles and 113 weapons.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces – DES participates in 22 state and local multi-jurisdictional task forces, encompassing 81 local jurisdictions. Twenty-nine State Police Special Agents and 141 local officers were assigned to state and local task forces.

During 2005, the multi-jurisdictional task forces participated in 3,787 investigations that accounted for \$13,832,091 in illicit drug seizures, \$2,739,560 in seized U.S. currency, and 1,832 persons arrested on 2,539 charges. In addition, task forces assisted their agencies in cases that resulted in 500 persons arrested on 688 charges. These task forces also seized 64 vehicles and 187 weapons.

Federal Task Forces – DES participated in nine federal narcotics task forces during 2005. Fourteen State Police Special Agents, as well as officers from local police departments and agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were assigned. The federal joint task forces conducted 133 investigations that accounted for \$34,187,730 in drug seizures and 40 persons arrested on 41 charges. These task forces also assisted with 60 arrests on 135 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 30,384 plants in 302 outdoor plots. There were also 3,454 marijuana plants eradicated in 54 indoor grows. Marijuana eradication operations resulted in 196 arrests. Seizures included 90 weapons, vehicles, and other personal property valued at \$1,351,892. 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 \$33.8 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 393 operations during 2005 that resulted in 249 arrests, and the seizure of \$35,814,330.50 worth of narcotics. GIANT also netted 102 weapons, 15 vehicles, and \$726,523.40 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 2005, Drug Diversion received 1,139 complaints of diversion activities throughout the Commonwealth. In response to these complaints, 646 investigations were initiated and the 15 Special Agents assigned to Drug Diversion arrested a total of 356 persons on 630 charges. Five 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 2005, one presentation was conducted for 25 healthcare professionals, and three presentations were conducted for 100 individuals in law enforcement.

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 192 authorized positions, of which 141 are Special Agents assigned to conduct investigations. The remaining 57 positions are supervisors and support personnel. During 2005, GIS conducted 3,492 investigations, of which 1,705, or 49%, resulted from requests from other law enforcement agencies. GIS Special Agents made a total of 2,323 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 2005, 429 scenes were examined in cases of murder, rape, robbery, arson, burglary, and numerous other major crimes.

Fugitive Apprehension – Eight Special Agents and one Trooper/Agent staff Fugitive Apprehension. There are two Special Agents assigned to Fugitive Apprehension in the Richmond Field Office, one Special Agent and one Trooper/Agent assigned to the Fairfax Field Office, and one Special Agent at the Appomattox, Chesapeake, Culpeper, 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 2005, members were assigned 448 cases and made 725 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 1,921 member agencies and 166 associate member agencies throughout the country. Members of the center assist with the investigation and prosecution of various white-collar crimes.

Polygraph – There are 22 Special Agents trained as examiners who administer polygraph examinations upon request. During 2005, 726 criminal polygraphs were conducted.

Violent Crimes Investigative Unit – During 2005, this unit investigated 213 cases which included 154 requests from other agencies. A total of 135 arrests were recorded for the year.

The Violent Crimes Investigative Unit opened 106 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 110 programs relating to homicides, sex crimes and hostage negotiations.

Hostage Negotiation – The Department now has 32 trained hostage negotiators available for hostage or barricade situations. During 2005, the negotiators trained 11 times with local law enforcement and State Police tactical teams. They responded to 25 barricaded subject situations.

Economic/Cyber Crimes Unit – This Unit consists of 11 High Technology Crimes Special Agents. The Cyber Crime agents opened 266 cases in 2005, 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 2005, 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 conducted exclusively for local fire services departments in the recognition and detection of incendiary fires.
- . 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 2005, GIS conducted 406 fire scene investigations. Of these investigations, 76 were determined to be incendiary in origin, 51 were determined to be accidental, and 162 were of an undetermined origin.

Bomb and Explosives-Related Matters – There are 41 trained bomb technicians assigned to the GIS. In 2005, there were 339 explosives-related incidents requiring the GIS to respond and provide explosives-related expertise. During 2005, there were 31 actual explosive devices rendered safe and 138 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 2005, the eight Special Agents conducted 174 motor vehicle theft investigations, resulting in 40 arrests and the recovery of 77 stolen vehicles and pieces of heavy equipment with a combined value of \$700,729. 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, 2005 the maximum reward increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Annually, 10 to 12 citizens earn 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 2005, the H.E.A.T. staff consisted of a first sergeant, two special agents, one trooper-agent, two program support technicians and one analyst. 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. Over 140 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 2005, 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 four 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 2005, more than \$3.6 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 \$7.5 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**.

In 2005, 2,155 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 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.

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 20 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. The law now requires that if insurance professionals have reason to believe that someone is violating or will be violating this statute, they are compelled to disclose this information to the Department of State Police.

During 2005, more than 1,638 notifications of potential property and casualty insurance fraud were received from the insurance industry, law enforcement agencies and the general public. There were 357 criminal investigations initiated by the Special Agents and 306 arrests for insurance fraud and related offenses. Ninety-three insurance fraud cases were prosecuted, which resulted in court-ordered restitution of \$745,822 during 2005.

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. Manpower 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 the State Police 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.



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 and its corridor 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 an increase in safety belt use over the past three years to an historic high in 2005, of 80.4 %. 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, 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 six months of operations troopers devoted 1,407 additional hours of patrol to Interstate 81 resulting in more than 2,000 traffic summonses and 54 criminal arrests. From the traffic arrests made, 1,300 were for speed violations and 307 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

Two additional highway safety corridors were established during 2005, to enhance highway safety on Virginia Interstates. Highway safety corridors were established in the Richmond metropolitan area and in Prince William County on Interstate 95. The corridors are determined based on statistical crash data that identifies 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 comparison of crash data for 2005 and 2005 for the Highway Safety Corridor established on Interstate 81 in Roanoke revealed a 29% reduction in total crashes and a 37% reduction in fatal and personal injury crashes. Enforcement statistics indicated a 57% increase in arrests for 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 2005, each of the Department's seven field divisions implemented a unique enforcement program to increase enforcement 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.

Hurricane Katrina Response

In response to the devastation to the Gulf Coast states and their communities left in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the Department spearheaded an initiative to provide law enforcement resources to aid in the restoration of communities and the enforcement of the law. The Virginia State Police provided helicopter support immediately following the storm and provided several contingents of State Police Troopers and specialty equipment to disaster stricken areas to enforce all state and local laws. This arrangement allowed local law enforcement personnel sufficient time to address their personal needs and the needs of their families.

Safety Division

As of December 31, 2005 there were 4,227 active inspection stations located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were 13,997 licensed safety inspectors who performed approximately 7,745,000 inspections at appointed stations during 2005. Approximately 21% (1,626,450 vehicles) of all vehicles submitted for inspection were rejected for unsafe components.

This Division investigated 2,367 inspection complaints, which resulted in 2,031 instances of disciplinary action against 216 stations for various classes of offenses and the suspension of 67 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 534 safety inspectors, resulting in 176 suspensions. Safety Division personnel also conducted 1,549 business security checks.

Motor Carrier Safety

The bureau's Motor Carrier Safety teams ensure that trucks and buses meet safety requirements on Virginia's 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 43 hazardous material spills or incidents in 2005 and conducted 207 post-crash investigations of heavy commercial vehicles involved in accidents. Data indicates that during 2005, Troopers conducted 32,247 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles and 7,837 of these, or 24.3 percent, were placed out of service for violations of regulations governing safety equipment and transportation of hazardous materials.

Field Support

Safety Division sworn employees provided support for local field divisions during all major C.A.R.E. holidays. During 2005, Safety Division Troopers had 3,236 arrests/summons issued, investigated 48 motor vehicle crashes, assisted local Troopers with the investigation of 155 motor vehicle crashes, and assisted 2,920 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 operates seven helicopters and four airplanes from four bases located in Lynchburg, Manassas, Abingdon, and Richmond, Virginia. The Unit's primary mission is to provide aircraft for search, rescue, law enforcement, and medical evacuation. During its 22-year existence, the Aviation Unit has recorded 83,933 flight hours responding to 55,080 flight requests. The Department has four Bell 407 helicopters, an American Eurocopter BK117, and two American Eurocopter BO-105's. The BK117 and BO-105s are primarily used for medical evacuation operations. The Department also has four Cessna 182 airplanes.

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 2005, all 3 programs responded to a total of 1,745 requests with 1,111 patients transported. The total number of flights for all three programs from April 1, 1984 to December 31, 2005 was 17,627 responses to calls with 12,306 patients transported as a result of these calls.

Search and Rescue

During 2005, the Aviation Unit responded to 397 requests for searches for escapees, missing persons, criminals, and stolen property. Utilizing a Forward Looking Infra-Red system on two 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 2 missing vehicles. As a result, 6 arrests were made.

Surveillance

The Aviation Unit also conducts surveillance using our aircraft. In 2005, the Unit was requested 81 times for drug or narcotic surveillance, 81 times for other criminal matters and 28 miscellaneous calls. As a result, 20 arrests were made and 1,865 marijuana plants were located at a value of \$1,865,000.00.

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 2005, the Unit provided aerial support to 140 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, 2005, and December 31, 2005, the Aviation Unit flew 3,819 hours responding to 3,690 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 2005, motorist assistance aides provided assistance to disabled or stranded motorist on more than 83,843 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 2005, approximately 19.8 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 65,834 summonses and made 165 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 2005, 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 2005, approximately 187,000 citizens of Virginia were contacted through 3,433 various programs conducted and nearly 66,000 informational handouts were distributed by certified crime prevention troopers. Troopers conducted 542 crime prevention programs and 944 Safety Programs. In addition 176 programs were conducted to address personal safety, 51 programs addressed the issues of road rage, 25 workplace violence workshops were held, and 20 programs were sponsored on recognizing and preventing schemes and scams.

Crime prevention troopers also conducted CPTED assessments on 1,343 businesses and on three residences. Additionally, during 2005, troopers conducted 48 drug education programs, 11 class action programs, and seven H.E.A.T. programs to enhance safety in Virginia communities.

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. Contained below are statistics that reflect the work accomplished by these teams in 2005.

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 Bristol Regional Criminal Justice Academy.

In 2005, there were three 13 week canine basic schools held at the Training Academy and two 13 week basic schools held at the Bristol location.

During these sessions, there were five patrol canine handlers trained, five explosives canine handlers trained, six narcotic handlers trained, and one accelerant handler trained. All total, 17 handlers completed 8,840 hours of training.

In 2005, the canine program conducted three 13 week sessions of canine trainer's course at the Training Academy and three 13 week sessions of canine trainer's course at the Bristol location. Five employees successfully completed the training for a total of 2,600 hours.

In 2005, Narcotic Canine Teams responded to 1009 requests. These responses resulted in 270 arrests, 232 drug seizures, 39 vehicle seizures with a value of \$327,700; 42 weapons seizures with a value of \$12,000. Plus, total cash seizures of \$380,975. The narcotics seized had an estimated street value of \$9,409,060. In addition, other property seizures totaled \$17,000.

The Department's Explosive/Weapon Detector Canine Teams responded to 718 searches, 195 security assignments and conducted 37 canine demonstrations. These calls resulted in the recovery of six weapons.

The Department's one Accelerant Canine Team responded to 28 requests.

The Department's Patrol Canine Teams responded to 195 requests, which resulted in 160 felony arrests and 62 misdemeanor arrests. The Patrol Canine Teams located 21 people and conducted 18 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 2005, State Police Tactical Teams responded to 257 requests for assistance.

Tactical Team personnel made a total of 257 arrests resulting in 280 felony charges, 40 misdemeanor charges, seized 320 weapons and seized an estimated \$28,970,125 worth of illegal narcotics, and \$3,013,660 in currency.

SCUBA Program

During 2005, the Department's SCUBA Teams conducted 73 training sessions, 127 recovery operations, and assisted 43 other law enforcement agencies.

The following are the 2005 SCUBA Team yearly statistics:

Weapons	47
Murder Weapons	4
Vehicles	9
Boats	1
Bodies	7
Total Property Recovered	\$197,600.00
Total Operations	127
Total Assist to Other Agencies	37
Total Training	73



Bureau of Field Operations - Summary of Activities 2005

In 2005, Virginia State Troopers assigned to the Bureau of Field Operations:

- Worked a total of 246,395 staff days patrolling 30,203,731 miles of highway.
- Responded to approximately 1.27 million incidents.
- Investigated 42,758 vehicle crashes.
- Assisted 196,223 stranded or otherwise distressed motorists.
- Responded to 26,848 requests for assistance from sheriffs' departments, 16,278 requests from police departments and 3,953 requests from other local, state and federal agencies.
- Made 670,550 traffic arrests, including 198,678 speeding, 97,077 reckless driving and 7,779 for driving under the influence.
- Made a total of 23,397 criminal arrests.
- Made a total of 2,190 drug/narcotics arrests on a total of 3,450 criminal charges.
- Seized drugs and narcotics at an estimated street value of \$7,197,046.
- Performed 32,247 in-depth safety inspections of heavy commercial vehicles and placed 7,837 or 24.3 percent of these vehicles out of service.
- Made 3,433 crime prevention presentations to 187,000 citizens.
- Conducted 1,343 business security checks and 3 home security checks.
- Committed 5,777 man-hours to crime prevention programs and safety seminars.
- Achieved a 92.7% conviction rate for adjudicated cases.
- Seized 154 illegal weapons.

