

AFIS

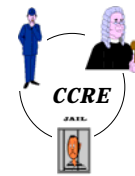


Firearms



UCR

Virginia State Police



CCRE

JAIL

DMV

NLETS



Local Law Enforcement

NCIC

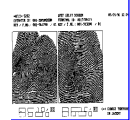
Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division Newsletter

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AFIS ACTIVITIES



AFIS

During the past six months, a variety of software and hardware changes have been made to VSP's AFIS environment. Several software changes were made to the automated work-flow processing to aid the AFIS technicians in editing and processing prints. Other software changes were made to the manual processing of prints to add efficiency to the handling of SOR palm prints. New workstations and monitors were ordered and installed at the 24 remote AFIS sites. Two additional workstations and scanners were purchased and installed to support the final efforts of the Master Fingerprint Archive Conversion.

In May, VSP hosted an Advanced Latent Training class taught by NEC Latent Expert, John Burt. Three separate days were scheduled allowing 34 persons to attend from the 24 AFIS remote sites. The course evaluations received from those in attendance praised the course content and the instructor. They indicated that similar classes should be offered in the future.

VCIN NOTES



Possible VCIN Sex Offender Registry Hit on Registration Check (QV) by LIC or VIN

If vehicle information is available to the State Police Sex Offender Registry at the time a sex offender record is established in VCIN, it will be included in the record. Therefore, users could possibly receive hits from the VCIN Sex Offender Registry based on an inquiry (QV) by license (LIC) or vehicle identification number (VIN).

VCIN NOTES



VCIN Image Project Surveys (DMV Image)

We continue to request that you submit any successful VCIN Image Project Survey's that lead to the arrest or apprehension of any suspects as a result of using the DMV images.

Use of DMV Image Leads to an Arrest

On July 2, 2009, at approximately 0300 hours, Arlington County Police responded to a call of a woman being attacked in a stairwell of an apartment building. This call turned out to be an attempted rape. A surveillance camera showed a car illegally parked in front of the building. The tag was inquired upon and a subsequent driver query with image was obtained on the registered owner. The attacker was positively identified through this image. Officers arrested the suspect when he came back to his car.

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VCIN Image Project Survey Analysis

Type of Encounter:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Criminal Investigation (77) | 77% |
| Traffic Stop (12) | 12% |
| N/A—No Comment (4) | 4% |
| Found Property (1) | 1% |
| Emergency (1) | 1% |
| Assist Citizen (1) | 1% |
| Warrant Service (1) | 1% |
| Protection Order (1) | 1% |
| Pursuit (1) | 1% |

Purpose of Image Use:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| <u>One/One Identification (74)</u> | 74% |
| Line-up (12) | 12% |
| Investigation (8) | 8% |
| Wanted Poster (3) | 3% |
| Test System (1) | 1% |
| N/A—No Comment (1) | 1% |

Method of Image Access

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Fixed VCIN Terminal (82) | 82% |
| N/A—No Comment (13) | 13% |
| Other (4) | 4% |

Any Significant Results

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Identification (66) | 66% |
| N/A—No Comment (23) | 23% |
| Line-up (7) | 7% |
| Trouble with Images (2) | 2% |
| Wanted Poster (1) | 1% |

The VCIN Image Project Surveys show the DMV images are a useful aid in the identification and apprehension of criminals.

VCIN NOTES



VCIN Image Project Survey

Report of Encounter and Use of DMV Image

Please complete this form to report information about the use of DMV images. The information should be in relation to the resolution of any matter while using the image and/or how the encounter would have resulted without the image. Also, please report any negative effects that may help us improve the initiative.

Agency: _____

Officer Name: _____

Follow-up contact information: _____
e.g., telephone or email

Date and Time: _____

Location of Encounter: _____

Type of Encounter: _____
e.g., traffic stop, court, pedestrian stop, criminal investigation

Nature of Offense Leading to Image Request: _____
e.g., speeding, identity theft, no identification, sexual assault, missing person, wanted person

Purpose of Image Use: _____
e.g., poster, media, wanted poster, one to one identification, line-up

Method of Image Access: _____
e.g., mobile data terminal, fixed VCIN terminal, PDA, Cell phone

Please describe use of image during the encounter:

Fax the completed form to 804-674-2105

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VCIN NOTES



ATTENTION: AGENCY HEADS AND TERMINAL AGENCY COORDINATORS

Please disseminate the information contained in this newsletter to all users of the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) within your agency.

The following agencies were added to VCIN during the first & second quarters of 2009:

| AGENCY NAME | TERMINAL ADDRESS | ORI |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| Baskerville Correctional Center | BVCC | VA058035C |
| Buchanan Co. Commonwealth Atty. | BUCA | VA014013A |
| *Charlotte Co. Commonwealth Atty. | CCCA | VA020013A |
| *Charlottesville Commonwealth Atty. | CCA1 | VA102011A |
| Eastern Virginia Medical School PD Norfolk | EVMP | VA117019E |
| Halifax Correctional Unit 23 | HFCU | VA041015C |
| Wise Correctional Unit 18 | WE18 | VA096055C |

* Denotes Limited Terminal Service



UCR HIGHLIGHTS



UCR

2008 CRIME IN VIRGINIA

The 2008 Crime in Virginia annual report is complete and may be viewed on the State Police website www.vsp.virginia.gov under Forms & Publications, Publications, Crime in Virginia. As always, we appreciate the continued dedication of all contributing agencies in assuring their data is as complete and accurate as possible. This is extremely important in that these data are used as the official figures for both state and national crime statistics.

As may be noted from the table below, for 2008, generally, crimes against the person as well as many property crimes and narcotics violations decreased. These differences are similar to the trends for the last five reporting periods. Motor vehicle thefts, for example, have seen a steady decrease from 209.62 per 100,000 population in 2005, to 169.40 in 2008. Larceny and fraud offenses have fluctuated over the same period, and have increased over the past year.

| Group "A" Offenses | Number (2008) | Rate Per 100,000 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter | 369 | 4.75 | 5.33 | 5.21 | 6.16 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 2123 | 27.33 | 29.28 | 28.31 | 28.78 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 5259 | 67.69 | 68.94 | 71.64 | 70.12 |
| Robbery | 7486 | 96.36 | 100.37 | 101.55 | 98.92 |
| Aggravated Assault | 10436 | 134.33 | 144.25 | 152.61 | 154.44 |
| Simple Assault/Intimidation | 98696 | 1270.37 | 1278.19 | 1243.86 | 1247.80 |
| Arson | 1465 | 18.86 | 21.54 | 22.73 | 21.84 |
| Extortion/Blackmail | 140 | 1.80 | 1.40 | 1.37 | 0.95 |
| Burglary | 31749 | 408.66 | 408.85 | 412.53 | 385.13 |
| Larceny | 153547 | 1976.38 | 1921.63 | 1908.36 | 2061.95 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 13161 | 169.40 | 182.66 | 193.19 | 209.62 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 7246 | 93.27 | 96.90 | 111.15 | 114.50 |
| Fraud | 24440 | 314.58 | 303.70 | 273.29 | 240.13 |
| Embezzlement | 3644 | 46.90 | 50.31 | 46.06 | 42.63 |
| Stolen Property | 1833 | 23.59 | 23.29 | 21.85 | 19.23 |
| Damage/Vandalism | 92451 | 1189.99 | 1223.79 | 1264.16 | 1205.40 |
| Drug/Narcotics Offenses | 46115 | 593.57 | 619.66 | 587.93 | 558.12 |
| Non-forcible Sex Offenses | 230 | 2.96 | 2.83 | 3.34 | 3.53 |
| Pornography | 462 | 5.95 | 4.75 | 3.90 | 3.03 |
| Gambling | 59 | 0.76 | 0.92 | 2.11 | 0.74 |
| Prostitution | 716 | 9.22 | 10.70 | 13.48 | 13.12 |
| Bribery | 29 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.17 |
| Weapon Law Violations | 10334 | 133.01 | 137.03 | 141.53 | 141.21 |

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....CONTINUED



Group A Arrests: Comparing the number of arrests on the Table below, there was a slight increase in the rates of arrests between 2008 and 2007 (1.38%). Adult arrests increased during this period of time (1.98%), while juvenile arrests decreased (- 2.26). Previous reporting periods had higher arrest rates for both adults and juveniles. For 2006-2007, the rates of increase were 7.88% and 3.68%, respectively; for 2005-2006, the rates for adults and juveniles were 2.50% and 0.71%.

Group B Arrests: Between 2007 and 2008, adult arrest rates increased 1.14% which was lower than previous reporting periods (2006-2007 (3.91%) and 2005-2006 (2.25%). During this same period of time, 2007- 2008, juvenile offense arrests increased less than one-half of one percent (.04%), far less than the rate of 8.97% between 2006-2007, and 10.13% between 2005-2006.

Group A Arrests and Group B Arrests: There were a total of 336,189 arrests in 2008, compared to 332,330 arrests in 2007, representing a rate of increase of 1.16%. This overall increase is lower than for the 2006-2007 reporting period (5.55%), as well as for the 2005-2006 reporting period (2.72%).

| Arrests | 2008 | | 2007 | | 2006 | | 2005 | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Adult | Juvenile | Adult | Juvenile | Adult | Juvenile | Adult | Juvenile |
| Group A | 115,608 | 18,281 | 113,358 | 18,703 | 105,073 | 18,039 | 102,511 | 17,911 |
| Group B | 179,885 | 22,415 | 177,864 | 22,405 | 171,171 | 20,560 | 167,409 | 18,669 |
| Total (Adult & Juv) | 336,189 | | 332,330 | | 314,843 | | 306,500 | |

IBR QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEWS

Quality Assurance Reviews, also known simply as “audits” will take place December 2009. Agencies are typically selected through a cooperative process between federal and state programs. It is anticipated that between 9-12 programs will be included in this year’s review. This is an opportunity for your agency’s IBR submissions to be reviewed and discussed with you by personnel from the FBI’s CJIS Division. In the past, agencies have found this process very useful, and as a result we often have more requests to participate than we are able to accommodate. If you would like to be considered to participate in this process, please feel free to contact the UCR/IBR office.

IBR TRAINING

This past March, the IBR office sponsored training sessions in Bristol, Roanoke, and Lynchburg. With similar sessions being conducted in Prince William County, Virginia Beach, and at the State Police training Academy last fall, we were fortunate to have had the services of the same FBI trainer. The response to these training sessions was excellent. The one suggestion that was universal is the need for more training! So, by popular demand, we are in the process of scheduling a second round of IBR training. This will be a “Level II” training, focusing on data elements and data values. Those who enter IBR data or are knowledgeable of the data entry process, will be the most appropriate personnel to attend. We will be notifying agencies as soon as we have been able to establish dates and facilities capable of accommodating this training.

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....CONTINUED



DATA CHECKING WHO AND WHY?

Periodically, we ask that you verify some of the data that you have sent to us. Some of these requests originate from the national Program and some from the state Program. In addition, some of these requests ask for a response, while others do not. Whether from the FBI or the state and whether a response is requested or not, it is important to review the request and make any changes that are deemed necessary. Without these types of checks and modifications there is less confidence in the accuracy of these crime data and may affect 599 funds. Because this is your data, we can only record what is sent in to us. Any changes to the data must come from the agency.

Please be aware that criminal justice personnel, policymakers, and the public rely on these figures to make informed decisions. Without accurate information, they cannot make accurate decisions. Here are three examples that have come to the attention of the IBR office where data quality is an issue.

1. For drug offenses, IBR has several codes for Field [022] Type of Drug Measurement. These codes are intended to quantify the drugs/narcotics that are seized. The codes include 'GM' (gram), OZ (ounce), LB (pound), NP (number of plants) as well as others. We have found that in marijuana cases that involve growing (in fields, yards or grow houses), case narratives would state, for example, "four plants were seized." When submitted to IBR, however, the incident might indicate, "one ounce was seized." What is the reason for this discrepancy? Conversations with agency personnel indicated that indeed plants were seized, but the number of plants confiscated were processed (i.e. dried and weighed) by law enforcement so when the case went to trial, the agency could testify to the actual weight of the drug seized. The result, of course, is that the original measurement, 'NP' was lost. This has serious implications in not being able to capture accurate data that describes the nature and extent of the marijuana industry and how to combat this type of crime. How extensive is cultivation of marijuana in Virginia? If the 'NP' code is not used as intended, this basic question cannot not be adequately addressed.
2. Field [03B] Incident Hour is the hour of the day when the incident started or occurred. It is **not** the hour an officer responds or a call for service is received. For IBR purposes, if the hour of the incident is not known, code the offense 99 – Unknown. If you do not use the correct code, what would happen for an incident of burglary? The time reported would be the time the burglary was discovered, often when the victim comes home from work rather than the time of the burglary itself. Again, the result would be incorrect data leading to incorrect conclusions.
3. IBR allows age ranges for victims and offenders when the exact age is not known. For example, if a witness to an offense sees an offender who is not arrested (and therefore his age cannot be determined), but can tell that he is perhaps 20 to 30 years of age, then that age range should be entered. All too often, however, large age ranges age entered. If the age range of 01-99 is entered, it conveys no useful information and should either be narrowed or entered with a code of 00 – Unknown. What is the harm in an incorrect age range entry, you might ask? Before the FBI publishes these figures, they convert age ranges into averages. So, if 01-99 is entered, it would be translated as an age of 50. The more this age range is entered by an agency, the more it will appear that victims and offenders are closer to 50 years.

UCR HIGHLIGHTS....CONTINUED



These are just three examples to demonstrate how errors can occur and how they can alter data quality. We will continue to address these types of issues, as well as others on a regular basis. To better help agencies identify some of these issues, we are in the process of integrating federal and state data and sending requests to agencies on a quarterly basis. We hope that this will keep agencies up-to-date, and not be overwhelmed with an unmanageable number of cases to review at the end of the year. If you have comments or suggestions about this or other aspects of IBR, please let us know.