



2002 Facts and Figures

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

The Superintendent, with the rank of Colonel, is appointed by the Governor and serves as agency head of the Virginia Department of State Police. On January 31, 2002, Gov. Mark R. Warner re-appointed Col. W. Gerald Massengill as Superintendent.

The Department is divided primarily into three Bureaus: Administrative and Support Services, Criminal Investigation, and Field Operations. The Superintendent's Office includes the Executive Protective Unit, Professional Standards Unit, and the Public Affairs Unit.

The directors of the three Bureaus report directly to the Deputy Superintendent. Also reporting to the Deputy Superintendent is the Executive Protective Unit, Professional Standards Unit, and the Public Affairs Unit.

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 2002, 841 internal investigations were processed.

The Internal Audit Section provides the Department with independent and objective audits and reviews of Department operations. During 2002, the section provided 14 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. Ten staff inspections were conducted in 2002.

Public Affairs Unit

The Public Affairs Unit (PAU) maintains daily contact with the public and media, disseminates news releases about Department programs and activities, develops and implements public awareness programs, and answers questions on many topics. Personnel in this unit 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 director of public affairs and a public relations specialist at Administrative Headquarters, and seven public relations coordinators deployed in field division headquarters in Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Roanoke/Salem, and Fairfax.

Public and media relations, information and education are important elements of the Public Affairs Unit.

Other duties of this Unit include:

- Promoting transportation safety
- Coordinating press conferences on Department programs, activities or incidents
- Conducting media interviews

- Writing news releases
- Coordinating speaking engagements for sworn personnel
- Developing and implementing highway safety campaigns
- Keeping the public aware of criminal activities and crime prevention techniques
- 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
- 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 is comprised of most of the Department's non-sworn personnel as well as some sworn employees. The Bureau includes the Divisions of Communications, Statewide Agencies Radio System, Criminal Justice Information Services, Data Processing, Personnel, Planning and Research Unit, Property and Finance, 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;
- Ensuring that all sworn employees meet mandated training requirements ... to overseeing the State's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program; and
- 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;
- 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. High capacity digital service is now available to all Division Headquarters locations except Division IV and VII. Site development continues to provide digital service to Division VII. The Communications Division has procured the necessary microwave equipment to provide access to Division IV. Additionally, site development is underway to provide digital microwave service to sites on the Eastern Shore. Cooperative development or collocation agreements continue to fund equipment upgrades from analog to digital microwave systems. Two new microwave sites are being developed and six existing sites are being upgraded to accommodate digital systems. The total worth of these collocation and relocation agreements has saved the Department approximately \$8 million over the past six years. Work in progress will save another \$500,000.

Upgrades to sites continue, with the most recent improvements made to area offices at West Point, Danville, Chesapeake, South Hill, and Suffolk. Buildings are being replaced or refurbished as necessary, with capacity to support the new Shared Land Mobile Radio Network.

The Division is supporting efforts of the Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) Project 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 250 mobile computer terminals (MCTs) and wireless modems to be used for messaging and routine checks of drivers' licenses and vehicle registrations. Additionally, the Communications Division has provided similar hardened laptop computers to Sergeants in areas, even where wireless service is not available. The Communications Division completed installation of a new mobile flash server, which will be able to provide upgrades to forms and software when needed. The Communications Division has assisted with a pilot project to provide access to the Computer Aided Dispatch System for troopers equipped with MCTs. Approximately 240 additional units are planned for installation in the coming year. Deployment of these units will be continued in Divisions I, II, V and VII where public wireless data services are currently available. Additionally, 16 troopers will soon be equipped with MCTs in the Salem and Roanoke Areas by partnerships with the City of Roanoke to provide access to their private system. Upon completion of the STARS Project, service will be provided to all areas.

All telephone systems at Administrative Headquarters and Division Headquarters have been upgraded, as well as the telephone systems in many area offices.

The Division continues to provide communications support for special events as they occur. Such activities include communications systems to support security for visiting dignitaries, National Drag Races in Dinwiddie County, the State Fair of Virginia, the Fiddlers' Convention, and Floyd Music Fest. The Communications Division also provided a portable radio system for security on the roads near the Pentagon

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 200 additional RADAR units were procured and issued to expand availability and replace older 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 Public Safety Wireless Network (PSWN) activities to improve interoperability in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS)

Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS) will facilitate the communications of 20 participating state agencies by upgrading the existing Virginia State Police land mobile and microwave radio networks. STARS will create an integrated, seamless, statewide, wireless voice and data communications system designed to meet the needs of these agencies. The system will be shared by agencies engaged in public safety, protection, and service; and will facilitate interoperability with localities at the county and city level.

To accomplish this, the project will upgrade the technology and enhance coverage of the land mobile radio network, upgrade the technology of, and create disaster recovery alternate paths for the microwave radio network, create a secure statewide Intranet with wireless access and implement statewide law enforcement mobile data. Radio communications for the Virginia components of the National Weather Service's Integrated Flood Observing and Warning System (IFLOWS) network are also being upgraded as part of this project.

Future procurement phases are expected to expand portable radio coverage where required, implement wideband data, and extend Intranet access to the other participating agencies. Project completion for all three procurement phases is scheduled for 2011. The STARS Project will provide participating agencies with a cost-effective systems approach and enable interoperability between federal, local, and Commonwealth government agencies.

Beginning in February of 2002, proposal responses from prospective offerors were received and an evaluation process was begun. The lengthy evaluation process was nearing completion at the close of 2002.

Also during 2002, preparations for an evaluation test of proposed radio equipment were completed. This effort involved everything from the procurement and installation of equipment at and around the VSP Headquarters tower site, to installing vendor proposed radios in a test vehicle that was specially up fitted to accommodate communications engineers, test equipment, and evaluation radios during a drive test. In addition, five current model VSP patrol vehicles were equipped with the proposed radio equipment to provide platforms for functional testing and equipment demonstrations.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is responsible for the maintenance of all files within the Department. This includes the implementation, monitoring, destruction and archiving of records in accordance with the Records Retention Schedule. The Division also acts as the point-of-contact and liaison with the Library of Virginia. The Division processed and responded to 1,439 subpoenas and 124 Freedom of Information Act requests in 2002.

Central Criminal Records Exchange – The Criminal Investigative Reports Section received and processed 35,230 investigative reports in 2002.

Staff of the Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE) automated 4,624 non-computerized criminal records in calendar year 2002, leaving a total of 158,837 misdemeanor microfiche records to be automated.

The Supreme Court/State Police disposition interface consists of 116 Circuit Courts, 129 General District Courts and 124 Adult Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts transmitting court dispositions to CCRE. In 2002, 334,402 records were transmitted, negating the requirement to submit the SP-180/SP-222 hardcopy disposition forms to CCRE. Of all dispositions transmitted, 55,800 or 16.7% were rejected. In February 2000, the arrest/disposition monitoring system was implemented. Designed to reduce human intervention, notifications are automatically generated for missing arrest fingerprint cards. For 2002 notifications for 21,485 individual charges were generated. The majority of notifications (89%) were generated because the court did/could not include the Document Control Number when transmitting their data. The remaining notifications (11%) were generated when the court had transmitted the Document Control Number, but CCRE did not have a corresponding fingerprint card on file.

The Non-criminal Justice Name-Search program continues to experience growth, with 352,758 inquiries processed in 2002. The demand for the service has increased 296% in the past 10 years. The Non-criminal Justice Interface (NCJI) was implemented February 8, 1996, to effectively address the demand. The NCJI eliminates the requirement for CCRE staff to receive and process "paper record name-search requests." As of December 31, there were 147,960 electronic name-search transmissions received from participants, with an average response time of 72-hours or less since implementation. NCJI is upgrading, effective March 18, 2002, to access through the Department's web site. This will tremendously enhance customer service.

The Mental Health File 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, 2002, there were 6,654 mental health records added, bringing the total records on file to 47,303.

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry – The Sex Offender Registry (SOR) includes 11,636 fingerprint-based registrations received since July 1, 1998. 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 88,546 searches conducted against the Registry for employment-licensure purposes in 2002. During 2002, the SOR verified the address of 17,931 sex offenders, and initiated 2,129 criminal investigations to the field divisions.

The Correctional Status Information (CSI) interface was developed to comply with Section 19.2-390, Paragraph (E), of the Code of Virginia. Effective March 18, 2002, the Department began accepting Correctional Status Information (CSI), however, the Department of Corrections (DOC) is not agreeable to provide probationer statuses. This is not in compliance with the mutually agreed upon "General Design" or the statutory requirement to report selected probationers statuses to CCRE. Additionally, the Department has completed programming to accept CSI from DOC's inmate and probationer databases. This issue is being documented to the DOC Deputy Director. Conversely, the inmate commitment conversion is being accomplished very smoothly with genuine support and cooperation.

The Microfilm Section staff archived 957,814 documents during 2002.

Photographic Laboratory –The Photo Lab maintains records, files, film, and responded to requests for photographs, digital images, and court enlargements. Additionally, 136,860 photographic prints were developed for use by sworn personnel in investigations and prosecution of motor vehicle crashes and criminal cases.

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System is a shared state and local computer system. The Department and 22 state and local agencies have access to the system through terminals located in their

agencies. There are 1,474,713 fingerprint cards and 65,874 unsolved latents on the database. During 2002, there were 1,064 suspects identified as a result of searches on the AFIS system.

The Department's live scan network, installed in local agencies, electronically captures and transmits arrest and fingerprint information to the State Police and FBI, where it is searched on AFIS as it is received. These procedures detect aliases and outstanding warrants on arrested individuals before they are released. Live scan equipment is currently in production in seventy-nine sites. It is anticipated that ten to twelve additional live scan sites will be installed in 2003.

During 2002, the fingerprint section processed 229,085 criminal, 99,000 applicant, and 2,417 sex offender fingerprint cards.

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 2002, 187,959 firearm transactions were conducted. Of these, 2,363 were disapproved, and 136 wanted persons were identified with 61 arrests reported. Also in 2002, the State Police made 619 criminal arrests based on the illegal purchase, or attempted purchase, of a firearm. Certificates for 322 multiple handgun purchases were issued authorizing the purchase of more than one handgun within any 30-day period.

Direct Access

The Direct Access program has been tremendously successful with statistics indicating the current on-site terminal dealers handled approximately 33% of the transactions processed through the Firearms Transaction Center (FTC) during 2002. The FTC will continue to expand the Direct Access program via additional participating dealer locations. As on-line users increase, staff is diverted from telephoned firearm transactions to research and verification processes. Additional employee time devoted to these processes provides more efficient overall services to the firearm dealers and gun buying public.

Legislation by the 2000 Virginia General Assembly requires a fingerprint-based criminal background check be performed for employees of a gun dealer to transfer firearms, and requires the issuance of a Seller Identification Number by the Department of State Police for qualified employees. In 2002, 864 seller identification numbers were issued.

The FTC maintains 6,424 machine gun registrations. Additionally, the FTC maintains the Criminal Firearms Clearinghouse, a central repository of information regarding all firearms seized, forfeited, found or otherwise coming into the possession of any law enforcement officer that are believed to have been used in committing a crime. In 2002, 5,497 reports were made to the Clearinghouse. Also, the State Police entered 28,560 concealed handgun permits into the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN). Since July 1, 1995, a total of 218,484 permits have been entered into VCIN.

Uniform Crime Reporting

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. During 2002, two agencies became certified for IBR submission, bringing the total IBR agencies to 270. These agencies represent 97% of the total UCR contributing agencies, and 99% of the total population of Virginia. The UCR office no longer accepts summary hard copy reports. Data is submitted by diskettes that are scanned, copied, and uploaded to the mainframe. Approximately four times a month, this data is run through the edit process, which generates an error report for the agencies to correct any incidents that failed to be sent to the IBR central repository database. A monthly tape of Virginia's data is generated and sent to the FBI for inclusion in their annual publication, *Crime in the United States*.

During 2002, 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 assisting vendors with reporting issues. There are 19 private vendors representing IBR certified agencies. Several large agencies have built their own in-house software systems. The first quarter agency data reports were mailed to each contributing law enforcement agency. Since then the agencies have been able to retrieve their monthly and

quarterly reports from the IBR web site. The UCR office responded to approximately ten requests daily for crime statistics.

Statistical crime data is published in the CJIS Newsletters, and in the annual report *Crime in Virginia*, and distributed to contributing agencies, commonwealth's attorneys, judges, legislators, and other state agencies. The annual report is available to the public for a nominal fee. The 2001 annual report, published in June 2002, was the second publication containing only IBR data. The *Crime in Virginia* report can also be found on the State Police web site. Staff members were diligent throughout the year informing the media and the public of the new reporting system and advising them that comparisons to previous years should not be made.

The new IBR website began receiving IBR data via the Internet in 2002. 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, viewing manuals and bulletins, and posting inquiries in the FAQ section. During 2002, 165 agencies were set up for Internet submission.

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

The VCIN/NCIC system now serves 651 member agencies with 5,971 terminals. Of these, 2,572 terminals are non-mobile, and 3,399 are mobile terminals. In 2002, VCIN processed in excess of 204,911,736 transactions between NCIC/NLETS member agencies and state computer databases. This system processes messages and/or transactions in approximately three seconds.

Virginia agencies have 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 43,673 wanted persons, 964 missing persons, and 11,590 stolen vehicles.

During 2002, the Department completed the conversion to NCIC 2000. This conversion will permit VCIN agencies the ability to enter and access more critical information within the NCIC systems.

Data Processing Division

The Data Processing Division operates one of the largest computer centers in state government. Requirements for law enforcement applications are addressed by equipment and software provided by IBM, NEC Corporation, UNISYS Corporation and SUN Micro Systems. The Division operates two separate computer rooms 24 hours a day.

Automated Fingerprint Processing

In 2002, the Live Scan Network was expanded to 85 systems in 69 local agencies. Eight of these systems are installed in applicant agencies, the rest are in local booking stations.

More than 181,900 arrest fingerprints were electronically transmitted to State Police in 2002 from local agencies. This represents 80 percent of the arrest volume in Virginia. Over 60 percent of the arrests received electronically at State Police are processed without human intervention.

In 2002, 98,929 applicant prints were processed through the new automated applicant system, which reduces the turnaround time from months to days.

CAD/MIS

The Virginia State Police Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system allows for rapid entry and retrieval of data associated with unit activity and calls for service. The CAD system consists of 15 servers, 42 dispatch terminals, and over 100 remote access users. A total of 1,189,846 incidents were entered into the CAD system in 2002. A limited interface to the Virginia 511 Travel Shenandoah and the VDOT Northern Virginia Smart Traffic Center was implemented in 2002. This interface provides real time access to traffic information in the CAD system. An expanded interface between the VSP CAD system and VDOT systems is planned for 2003. Over 100 programs were changed or created to allow for a greater interface between each of the department's CAD systems and to create the CAD/Mobile interface. Mobile software was customized to provide field users

with a wide range of functionality from their vehicles. The CAD/Mobile interface and the Mobile software will be installed in 2003.

The Virginia State Police CAD Management Information System (MIS) was placed into production in June. This database currently has CAD information back to March 1999. CAD historical data is transferred to MIS nightly. The data base currently holds in excess of five million records. An Intranet web page allows VSP network users to create custom queries to obtain desired data from the database. The web page also allows user access to weekly and monthly reports. The MIS database allows the Department to track and access information never before available, such as average response times, total number of calls, and average workloads.

Virtual Private Network (VPN)

In 2002, the Telecommunications Engineering section of the Division began replacing the Departments 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 and State Police Offices throughout the State. This networking configuration is cost efficient and saves the State thousands of dollars in line cost. It is also secure and the data crossing the connections is encrypted to 128 Bit encryption. The VPN network will continue to be implemented into 2003. This will continue until all agencies communicating with the State Police, as well as all State Police offices, are using the VPN network. It will support the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), the Live Scan Fingerprint System, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and the Tactical Intelligence Processing System.

Network Infrastructure

Also in 2002, the Telecommunications Engineering section of the division began planning a completely new redundant switched infrastructure for the State Police network. This infrastructure was ordered and will be installed during the second and third quarters of 2003. It will consist of NORTEL level three switches and redundant pathing between switches and routers at State Police Headquarters. This will eliminate single points of failure for the network and increase throughput for all process on the network. It will also provide the network with multiple paths between switches and routers that will allow the network the ability to maintain up time to a maximum. Once the full installation is complete, the State Police will be able to provide a stable and high-speed network far into the future and better position it to provide future services that the ever-changing law enforcement environment will require.

The Virginia Criminal Information Network System (VCIN)

A new Virginia Criminal Information Network system was placed in December 2002. The new system, an IBM model p610, satisfies the FBI security requirements for dissemination of information. For example, the VCIN system will authenticate access by user name and password. New software within the VCIN application will provide image transmission capability. The new system has the High Availability option, which will reduce outages by automatically switching when a hardware failure occurs to a secondary system without interruption.

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 work force.

Recruitment Unit

The Recruitment Unit was restructured in 2002 to include a first sergeant, three full-time trooper recruiters and four part-time trooper recruiters. Refocusing recruitment efforts has enabled the Department to concentrate on recruiting and hiring the most qualified, diverse workforce to meet the demands of the future of policing in our global communities. Specific recruiting strategies were designed and implemented to aide in accomplishing the goals of the unit. Fifty-three recruiting programs were presented during 2002 as a result of the following recruitment strategies:

Civic/Minority/Women's Organizations – Organizations were identified in each of the Department's seven field divisions. Each recruiter is required to present two programs per month to organizations within their division.

Recruiting "lunch boxes" – These programs were introduced during 2002 on college campuses in Virginia during the fall and spring semesters. Recruiters set up in student unions, dining halls, etc. to introduce students to career opportunities with the Department. This also fosters a positive image between the student citizens and policing. Recruiters conduct three programs per month in their division.

Military Recruitment - Each recruiter provides one program per month to transitioning military personnel.

Career Fairs - Career fairs are conducted at various locations throughout the state as well as contiguous jurisdictions.

Student Athlete Recruitment—A minimum of one program per month, during active semesters, at identified college and or university student athlete populations via student athletic unions or organizations, are targeted.

Women in Law Enforcement Career Day – A Women in Law Enforcement Career Day was held in May at the State Police Academy. This event featured women troopers and leaders in the department as we introduced the public and particularly women to careers in law enforcement.

Applicant Work Performance Testing – The Recruitment Unit administered the Work Performance Test to approximately 850 applicants in Phase I testing during 2002.

Employment Section

The Department hired 54 trooper trainees for the 102nd Basic Session that began on February 25, 2002, and 56 trooper trainees for the 103rd Basic Session, which began on April 10, 2002. These troopers' applications were processed from a pool of one thousand four hundred thirty seven applications received.

Beginning with the 104th Basic Session, the Department began testing with a new consultant, Law Enforcement Services, Inc., using their battery of written tests and on-line personal history questionnaire. The Employment Section tested and the Department subsequently hired sixty-one Trooper trainees for the 104th Basic Session, which began on October 13, 2002. An applicant pool of one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight applications was processed in order to hire trooper trainees for this school and a 2003 school.

The Employment Section advertised 208 sworn and non-sworn positions (162 full-time and 46 part-time) during 2002. In addition to the 171 trooper trainees hired, five full-time sworn positions, 100 full-time non-sworn positions, and 41 part-time positions were filled during this same period.

The Department continued a Mediation Program for all agency employees. The Employment Section processed 45 grievances during 2002.

During 2002, 62 volunteers gave 7,663 hours of their time in locations throughout the State. A volunteer recognition event was held in the spring of 2002 for volunteers who served in 2001. The Honorable John Marshall, Secretary of Public Safety, served as the guest speaker.

Classification, Compensation, Transactions and Records Section (CCTR)

During the 2002 year, the CCTR section processed 250 hires, 213 promotions, 109 transfers, 208 separations, 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 31 Classification requests from BCI, 30 from BFO, 9 from CJIS, 2 from Property and Finance, 1 from Data Processing, 4 from Personnel, and 2 from Training. This section also received 25 In-band adjustment requests from BCI, 15 from BFO, 12 from CJIS, 5 from Property and Finance, 4 from Communications, 3 from Data Processing, 2 from Training, and 1 from Planning.

In addition, this section established 5 wage positions and responded to 9 salary surveys. CCTR also maintained all weight control records, all central Personnel Records, all Background Records and all Position

files for the Department. Additionally, this section received, reviewed, and processed all Department Performance Evaluations and all Department VEC inquiries.

Planning and Research Unit

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

1. Conducting evaluations of new equipment, procedures, and technologies;
2. Updating staffing formulas;
3. Conducting evaluations of existing programs and policies;
4. Developing and monitoring the Department's performance measures;
5. Providing support for developing grant applications and budgetary submissions;
6. Developing and monitoring the Department's Strategic Plan;
7. Maintaining departmental manuals;
8. Preparing the annual Use of Force Report;
9. Monitoring the Department's budgeting performance measures; and
10. Coordinating the Department's accreditation and grants management programs and the Mandates on Local Government.

During 2001, the Unit completed three comprehensive studies of agency programs and operations and three evaluations of new law enforcement equipment/technologies. Unit staff worked in conjunction with the Virginia Sheriffs' Association and the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police to prepare "*Racial Profiling in Virginia: An Analysis of State and Local Law Enforcement Practices.*" During this reporting period, staff assisted in the development of eight grant applications. At the end of the year, the Unit was monitoring 17 grants that provide approximately \$13.5 million for agency projects. The Unit was also responsible for the implementation and management of the VSP Idea Line, which is an internal communications tool designed to provide an upward and downward flow of information within the agency.

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, and again in 2001, 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 accreditation standards.

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 \$191,534,008 for fiscal year 2002. It was responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of more than \$20,160,829 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 fiscal year 2002, construction was completed on the new Area 43 office in Pittsylvania County and renovations and additions to the Area 31 office in Melfa. Construction is scheduled to begin on facilities in Clifton Forge, Staunton and an addition to the Administrative building in Richmond.

In addition to its property and financial management duties, the Division oversees the mailroom and printing sections, which processed 468,546 pieces of mail during 2002, and prints an average of 10,352,151 copies annually. 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 as state coordinator. The program serves over 230 Virginia law enforcement agencies and in 2002 the program distributed goods valued over \$3.5 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 2002, over \$5,000,000 was purchased through this program saving the Department \$1.5 million.

Training Division

During 2002, the Training Division ensured that all employees met mandated training requirements. The Virginia State Police Academy provided 10,237 hours of instruction in 382 sessions for 7,184 employees and 61 students from outside agencies.

The 102nd and 103rd Basic Schools graduated 97 new troopers. Eight vehicle enforcement officers (CVEOs) completed the 23rd Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer 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 52 sessions provided 802 hours of instruction to 254 Department employees and 985 outside students.

The Division coordinated 3,669 hours of instruction by 400 of our employees to other police academies, police departments, and colleges. In addition, the Division coordinated the attendance of 972 of our employees in 28,045 hours of instruction at outside schools, seminars, and specialty training programs.

Ten rehired sworn employees completed mandated training in 2002.

Ninety-nine troopers completed Intoxilyzer 5000 Basic School receiving 3,960 hours of training. Nineteen instructors were re-certified with 456 hours of instruction. Re-certification was conducted for 423 sworn members receiving 1,692 hours of training.

Defensive driving classes were given to 38 non-sworn employees in three sessions totaling 18 hours.

Five new motorist assistance aides received 40 hours of training each.

During 2002, the Department's SCUBA Team conducted 60 training sessions, 83 recovery operations, and assisted 62 other agencies.

The Canine Training Program was responsible for training 20 new canine teams. Of these, 15 were members of the Department and five were from outside law enforcement agencies. The Department's 50 canine teams received monthly in-service training for a total of 14,400 hours.

Twenty-five new special agents completed the 32-hour, *Police Shooting Investigation Training*.

Fifteen special agents completed the 32-hour, *Basic Drug Enforcement Training*.

Two special agents completed the 40-hour, *Analytical Investigations Course*.

Forty-five State Police and local officers completed the 32-hour, *Investigative/Intelligence Workshop*.

Two State Police sworn personnel completed a 40-hour, *Intermediate Level Crisis Negotiation* course.

One special agent completed the eight-week, *Polygraph Examiner Training* in San Diego, California.

Sixty-eight State Police and local officers completed a four-hour, *Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Awareness* course.

Forty-five State Police and local officers completed an eight-hour, *Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Enforcement* course.

Thirty State Police and local officers completed a 16-hour course on *Supervising Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Investigations*.

Twenty-three State Police and local officers completed an eight-hour, *Internet for Investigators* course.

Ninety-one State Police and local officers completed a 16-hour course in *Basic Auto Theft Investigation*.

Forty-three special agents completed a 16-hour course on *Money Laundering*.

Ninety State Police and local officers completed an eight-hour, *Terrorism* course in Virginia Beach.

Thirty-five State Police and local officers completed an eight-hour course on *Environmental Crimes*.

Forty-six State Police and local officers completed a 24-hour course on *Organized Crime* in Virginia Beach.

Ten special agents completed an eight-hour course on *Rave/Club Drugs*.

Eighty State Police and local officers completed a 24-hour course on *Drug Diversion*.

Fifteen State Police sworn employees completed a 24-hour course on *Criminal Interdiction*.

Five special agents completed a 24-hour course on *Narcotics Task Force Operations*.

Twenty-one sworn employees of State Police completed the *Insurance Fraud* in-service training.

Fifteen special agents completed a 16-hour course on *Threat Analysis*.

Thirty-four special agents completed 40 hours of *Bomb Technician* in-service training.

Fifteen State Police and local officers completed an 80-hour *Fire Investigators* course.

Forty-three special agents completed 24 hours of *Arson Investigators* in-service training.

Twelve special agents completed 24 hours of *Intelligence Agent Training*.

The *Range 3000*, *Use of Force Simulator Training* and *Simunitions Training* was provided to 160 basic students.

Eight sworn employees completed *Colt Armorer Training* and the *Patrol Rifle Instructor Course*.

Fourteen Tactical Team members completed a 40-hour, *Sniper Training* course.

Twenty sworn employees completed the three-week, *Basic Tactical Team Course*.

Fifty-six Tactical Team members completed the 40 hour, *In-Service Training*.

Fourteen field and headquarters Lieutenants received 24 hours of *Incident Management Training*.

Twenty-eight sworn employees completed the 40 hour, *Advanced Officer Survival Training* course.

All sworn employees completed spring *Firearms Training and Qualification*.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program is a cooperative effort of the Department of State Police and the Department of Education. D.A.R.E. is taught in 125 of Virginia's 134 school divisions.

During the 2001-2002 school year, visitation lessons were presented to 130,154 students (grades K - 4). The D.A.R.E. Core Program was presented to 76,798 students (grades 5 to 6). The Middle/Junior High School Program was provided to 31,670 students (grades 7 to 8). The High School Program was delivered to 5,844 students (grades 9 to 10).

The D.A.R.E. Unit held an in-service training for Virginia D.A.R.E. officers with approximately 200 officers receiving training. Officers received workshops on D.A.R.E. America update, current Drug Trends, prescription drug abuse, and suicide prevention. Virginia D.A.R.E. Training Center provided training to 348 officers from September 2001 - August 2002.

The 4-Safe-VA School Safety Program has continued to provide comprehensive statewide training to school and law enforcement communities on current issues of school safety. In 2002, the 4-Safe-Virginia School Safety Program conducted 16 training sessions for 360 participants. The Center for School Safety, under the Department of Criminal Justice Services, has continued to provide training in several areas once solely provided by the 4-Safe-VA Program and has caused a decrease in persons trained.

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 Divisions of Criminal Intelligence, Drug Enforcement, General Investigations and Insurance Fraud.

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 and terrorist groups. The CID is composed of three units - the Research Unit, the Analytical Unit, which includes the Virginia Criminal Intelligence Center (VCIC) and the Technical Support Unit.

The CID operates the VCIC, which is a repository of intelligence information that is available to all Virginia law enforcement personnel. VCIC's personnel provide research and analytical support to criminal justice agencies. Two research agents and seven field intelligence agents interact with investigators and task forces to collect and supply information on current investigations.

CID is also responsible for the Virginia Narcotic Pointer Index system, the Help Eliminate Auto Theft (HEAT) Hotline, the Drug Violation Hotline, the Insurance Fraud Hotline and the Terrorist Hotline. During 2002, VCIC personnel processed 640 Hotline calls.

The Department participated in the Virginia Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Documentation (VALID) and published a monthly intelligence bulletin, The VALIDATOR, which was disseminated throughout the intelligence community.

Technical Support Unit

In 2002, the Technical Support Unit received 512 requests for service. Of those requests, 256 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 cases involving victims of child abuse.

The Hostage/Barricade Response program continues to support state and local law enforcement through the deployment of sophisticated technical equipment. The Hostage/Barricade Response program responded to 6 Hostage/Barricade incident requests in 2002.

Department efforts have resulted in receipt of grant money that has benefited the Unit. Nearly 4 million dollars has been directly targeted in support of the Unit's initiatives.

Drug Enforcement Division (DED)

DED continues in its aggressive enforcement of Virginia's narcotics and substance abuse laws. The Division remains committed to its support of local law enforcement agencies' efforts to enforce these state laws.

DED's mission is accomplished through the efforts of sworn members and civilian support personnel in eight distinct functional areas:

- DED 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 Unit
- Asset Forfeiture

DED Regional Field Offices - Seven DED Regional Field Offices perform operational narcotics enforcement investigations, as well as support special operations (undercover, wire intercept, marijuana eradication), initiated by other law enforcement entities. There are 100 special agents available for enforcement and task force duties at seven field offices.

From Jan. 1, 2002 through Dec. 31, 2002, the field offices participated in 1,400 investigations that yielded \$7,838,999 in seized narcotics, \$542,371 in seized currency, and 275 persons arrested on 416 felony and misdemeanor charges. In addition, 428 persons were arrested on 572 felony and misdemeanor charges in cases where DED assisted other agencies. DED also seized 24 vehicles and 116 weapons.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces – DED participates in 25 state/local multi-jurisdictional task forces, encompassing 93 local jurisdictions. Twenty-seven State Police special agents and 125 local officers were assigned to state/local task forces.

During 2002, the multi-jurisdictional task forces participated in 3,275 investigations that accounted for \$21,504,575 in illicit drug seizures, \$427,197 in seized U.S. currency, and 1,738 persons arrested on 2,471

charges. In addition, task forces assisted their agencies in cases that resulted in 439 persons arrested on 575 charges. These task forces also seized 43 vehicles and 132 weapons.

Federal Task Forces – DED participated in nine federal narcotics task forces during 2002. Thirteen State Police special agents, as well as officers from local police departments and agents from Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS), were assigned. The federal joint task forces conducted 61 investigations that accounted for \$2,119,570 in drug seizures, and 27 persons arrested on 121 charges. These task forces also assisted in 30 arrests on 95 charges. No vehicles and no weapons were seized.

Marijuana Eradication/Operation Grand Slam – 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, conducted a regular program to eradicate domestically grown marijuana. The State Police and local law enforcement agencies found 15,343 plants in 435 outdoor plots. There were also 2,545 marijuana plants eradicated in 31 indoor grows. Marijuana eradication operations resulted in 257 arrests. Seizures included 121 weapons, vehicles, and other personal property valued at \$381,687.50. 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 \$17.8 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 of GIANT;
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 519 operations during 2002 that resulted in 304 arrests, the seizure of \$16.9 million worth of narcotics, 61 weapons, and \$133,163 in U.S. currency.

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

During 2002, the Unit received 744 complaints of diversion activities throughout the Commonwealth. In responses to these complaints, 399 investigations were initiated and the 13 special agents assigned to the Unit arrested a total of 213 persons on 478 charges. Of the 213 persons arrested, 9 were licensed health care professionals. Ten search warrants were executed during the past year.

A major educational role of the Unit 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 insuring the integrity of their individual health care delivery systems. During 2002, 12 presentations were conducted for 496 health care professionals and 1 presentation was conducted for 45 individuals in public groups.

General Investigations Division (GID)

GID responds to complaints about violations that constitute Class 1, 2 and 3 felonies, investigations are discretionary. Major emphasis is placed on responding to requests from the Governor, Attorney General, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Grand Juries, and Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs throughout the Commonwealth.

A major priority of the GID is to provide specialized assistance to local law enforcement agencies. Personnel are permanently assigned to strategic locations throughout the state in order that adequate response can be made to any location in a reasonable time. The Division has 147 authorized positions, of which 103 are special agents assigned to conduct investigations. The remaining 44 positions are supervisors and support personnel. During 2002, GID conducted 3,791 investigations, of which 1,782 or 47.0 percent of the total were a result of requests from other enforcement agencies. Special agents made 2,608 arrests.

GID headquarters personnel are responsible for the day-to-day coordination of investigations occurring throughout the state and related administrative matters and for the following:

Arson Investigation – A lieutenant 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 2002, the chief arson investigator provided or assisted in providing the following training related to arson investigations and explosive related matters:

- A weeklong Arson Investigation School attended by investigators from statewide law enforcement, fire services and insurance agencies.
- Training sessions exclusively for local fire services departments in the recognition and detection of incendiary fires.
- Training sessions across the state for officers on handling bomb threats, bomb scene search techniques and suspected explosive devices.
- Training and demonstrations were conducted on explosives 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. Of the 3,791 GID investigations conducted by the Division in 2002, 97 were fire investigations of incendiary origin, 60 fire cases were investigated which were found to be accidental and 110 more undetermined origin.

Bomb and Explosives-Related Matters – There are 40 trained bomb technicians assigned to the Division. During 2002, there were 8 actual explosive devices rendered safe and 184 hoax and suspicious items requiring examination by bomb technicians. There were 317 explosives-related incidents requiring the Division to respond and provide explosives-related expertise.

Bomb Technicians are continuing the 4-SAFE VA Program with a Bomb Threat Presentation presented to school staff throughout the Commonwealth.

Auto Theft Unit – The Auto Theft Unit consists of a total of nine (9) special agents assigned to Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Salem and Fairfax with a secretary and a supervisor assigned to GID Headquarters. Members of the unit work closely with the Department of Motor Vehicles, National Insurance Crimes Bureau, and federal and local law-enforcement investigating crimes related to auto theft rings, chop-shops, insurance fraud and other illegal activity.

In 2002, Auto Theft Unit members conducted 302 investigations, resulting in 61 arrests and the recovery of 191 stolen vehicles with a value of \$2,073,902.00. In addition, 12 pieces of heavy equipment with a value of \$247,534.00 were recovered. The Auto Theft Unit received more than 460 requests for assistance from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in 2002, and verified the vehicle identification number (VIN) of over 260 vehicles.

Members of the Auto Theft Unit 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 throughout the course of the year.

The Help Eliminate Auto Theft (HEAT) Program is an insurance industry-funded program established by Section 38.2-414 of the Code of Virginia. The Program was established to create a "hotline" system to receive auto theft related tips from citizens. Callers who provide information that leads to the arrest of individuals for auto theft related crimes are eligible for a cash reward of up to \$10,000.00. Numerous awards have been paid over the past ten years, including several which have been for the full amount of \$10,000.00.

The HEAT Program provides funding in the form of grants to local law-enforcement agencies. The funding provided is used for enforcement training, prevention initiatives, and public awareness. Eight sworn members and the secretarial position of the Auto Theft Unit are funded through the HEAT program. HEAT Program Administrator is also a part of the Auto Theft Unit.

Crime Scene Examination – The Division 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 the crime scene. In 2002, 213 scenes were examined in cases of murder, rape, robbery, arson, burglary and numerous other major crimes.

Fugitive Apprehension – Eight special agents staff Fugitive Apprehension. There are two special agents assigned to Fugitive Apprehension in the Chesapeake Field Office and one agent stationed at the Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Salem, Fairfax, and Wytheville offices.

The Fugitive Apprehension mission is to affect the swift apprehension of all fugitives, particularly in connection with violent crime. Agents assigned to fugitive apprehension work closely with local and federal law enforcement agencies to accomplish its goal. During 2002, members were assigned 547 cases and made 768 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 project with 953 member agencies, 130 associate member agencies, and 84 affiliate agencies throughout the country. Members of the center assist with the investigation and prosecution of various white-collar crimes.

Polygraph – There are 23 special agents trained as examiners who administer polygraph examination upon request. During 2002, 736 criminal polygraphs were conducted.

Violent Crimes Investigative Unit – This Unit has 8 special agents assigned to field offices around the state. In 2002, Agents opened 90 cases with 18 cases opened as a result of requests from local law enforcement agencies.

Two special agents are assigned to the Unit to conduct criminal investigative analysis and assisted law enforcement throughout Virginia with 34 cases involving homicides, sexual assaults, threat assessments, equivocal death investigations and false allegations. These agents also presented 57 programs to law enforcement agencies on criminal investigative analysis, hostage negotiation, school violence, and workplace violence.

The Virginia Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) is under the Violent Crimes Investigative Unit, and during 2002, 4 homicide cases were entered into VICAP, bringing the total cases to 682 at end of the year.

Hostage Negotiation – The Department now has 43 trained hostage negotiators available for hostage or barricade situations. The negotiators trained on several occasions with the Department of Corrections, local law-enforcement agencies and the State Police tactical teams.

Economic/Cyber Crimes Unit – This Unit consists of seven High Technology Crimes Special Agents, and twenty-three Special Agent Accountants consisting of high tech agents and accountants.

The Cyber Crime Agents opened 146 cases in 2002, involving a variety of investigations for this Department and other local/federal agencies. The special agent accountants concentrate on the investigations of white-collar crime, and in 2002 conducted 460 investigations.

Insurance Fraud Division (IFD)

Effective Jan. 1, 1999, the General Assembly approved establishing an Insurance Fraud Investigative Division within the Department of State Police, Bureau of Criminal Investigation. 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.

IFD currently has 19 special agent positions located strategically throughout the state. Their primary focus is on fraudulent property and casualty insurance claims that in essence violate Section 18.2-178, taking money under false pretenses. The law now requires that if insurance professionals have reason to believe that someone is violating this statute, they are compelled to disclose this information to the Department of State Police. Recent examples of insurance fraud include faking auto crashes, staging burglaries, fraudulently reporting theft and Workers' Compensation injuries. The Division is constantly uncovering some newly developed "scam" aimed at fraudulently receiving claim funds from insurance carriers.

It has been estimated that insurance fraud costs each insured citizen approximately \$200 in additional insurance premiums annually and as much as \$1,000 for the cost of goods and services. This Division 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**.

Last year there were 94 calls 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. IFD will operate the reward program by use of the insurance fraud hotline, as well as through information obtained during investigations, and information provided by the general public. A reward committee will be selected to make recommendations based on written policy and procedures. Their recommendations will be forwarded through channels to the Superintendent for final approval.

An Internet web site is available to the general public and provides information on the various aspects of insurance fraud. Additionally, this electronic reporting system provides the insurance industry and the general public the capability to submit online to the IFD incidents of suspected insurance fraud. This service is

available through the Department's web site and through the Stamp Out Fraud web site. The addresses are: www.vsp.state.va.us and www.stampoutfraud.com.

During 2002, the Insurance Fraud Division received 1,022 notifications of potential property and casualty insurance fraud from the insurance industry, law enforcement agencies, and the general public. There were 191 criminal investigations initiated resulting in 72 cases being prosecuted, which led to 105 criminal charges for insurance fraud and related offenses. The courts ordered \$108,474 in restitution during 2002.

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 2002, in cases handled by the Insurance Fraud Division there was close to \$2 million that was actually collected by individuals suspected of insurance fraud. This was a reduction of almost \$400,000 from the previous year that was not collected due to the efforts by the insurance industry and law enforcement to prevent these losses. The total amount involved in suspicious claims that were attempted, but not collected was \$6.9 million for 2002.

BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS (BFO)

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, the enforcement of motor carrier and commercial vehicle safety regulations, and the Special Operations Division.

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.

Special Operations Division

Recent reorganization within the department re-designated the Special Operations Division as the Special Operations Unit and expanded the duties to include response to acts of terrorism. This unit will carry out the B.F.O. Homeland Security responsibilities related to response and recovery operations. The seven areas will serve to coordinate response of other resources and be core members of the Statewide Regional Response Teams.

The unit changed to the Counter Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (C.C.I.) effective January 10, 2003. The Counter Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (C.C.I.) will also continue with efforts in criminal interdiction and providing assistance to localities as requested.

The Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (C.C.I.) became fully staffed and operational in May 2003. C.C.I. is composed of seven distinct areas throughout the State that corresponds geographically with our field divisions. Each area is staffed with a sergeant-in-charge, a special agent, and several troopers, including all the narcotics canine handlers. C.C.I. Unit Headquarters is located in Chesterfield County, and the Unit Commander reports directly to the Bureau of Field Operations.

The C.C.I. Unit carries out the B.F.O. Homeland Security responsibilities related to response and recovery operations in the event of acts of terrorism. The areas serve to coordinate response of other resources and be core members of the statewide regional response teams. C.C.I. will also continue with efforts in criminal interdiction and providing assistance to localities as requested.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Effective March 1, 2002, the Virginia State Police entered into a limited partnership to support the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office in addressing drug related crimes in specific targeted areas at specified times on specific days.

This limited partnership, lasting through May 2002, resulted in the arrest of 11 individuals. Of the arrests, there were 14 felony charges and 3 misdemeanors. During the partnership, a total of \$3,673,434.00 in narcotics was seized, \$87,9000.00 in US currency, one vehicle valued at \$9,000.00, and a \$400.00 gun was seized.

RICHMOND CITY/STATE PARTNERSHIP

Effective June 10, 2002, the Virginia Department of State Police and the Police Department of the City of Richmond entered into an understanding that provided State Police enforcement resources to that agency to focus efforts on violent crimes.

The assistance provided by the Virginia State Police commenced on June 10, 2002, and was concluded approximately 60 days later on August 9, 2002. However, at the request of Acting Chief Teresa P. Gooch, the assignment was extended through September 7, 2002.

September 8, 2002 brought this special assignment with the Richmond City/State Partnership to a conclusion. The partnership did, however, conduct 25 traffic stops, search 10 vehicles, issue 1 traffic summons and arrest one subject on felony drug charges. A small amount of Crack Cocaine and Marijuana was seized.

Final figures for this successful operation are as follows:

Drugs Seized:	\$97,439.00}
Currency Seized:	\$22,428.00}
Other Assets:	\$80,500.00}
Individuals Arrested:	288 (76 fugitives)
Total Charges: Felony	245
Misdemeanor	375
Guns Seized:	135
Traffic Stops:	3,556
Vehicle Searches:	750
Traffic Summonses Issued:	198
TOTAL SEIZURE VALUE:	\$200,367.00

LYNCHBURG CITY/STATE PARTNERSHIP

The City of Lynchburg Police Department and the Virginia State Police, Special Operations Division, Area 76 and BFO Division III joined resources on October 17, 2002, for a 60-day city/state partnership. The West Team concluded the Lynchburg City/State Partnership on January 9, 2003. The purpose of this partnership was to address the problem of gang-related violence and open-air drug markets, which has plagued certain communities in the City of Lynchburg.

Specifically targeted in the enforcement efforts were crimes associated with drugs and the violence spawned by identified members of the street gangs known as the "Crips" and "Bloods." Efforts were focused on the eradication of gang violence and the "open air drug markets" that now exist.

Notable arrests for the Lynchburg City/State Partnership included: the arrest of a principle street gang enforcer of the "Crips," who was a major target for the city/state partnership; one outstanding federal warrant arrest; numerous arrests for possession of crack cocaine with intent to distribute; the arrest of a wanted subject on a local warrant; and the arrest of a recently paroled convicted felon.

Statistics for the partnership are as follows:

Number of Individuals Arrested:		26
Number of Charges:	Felony	57
	Misdemeanor	16
Guns and Other Weapons Seized:		3
Traffic Stops Conducted:		89
Vehicle Searches Conducted:		27

Drug Seizures:	34 grams Crack Cocaine	\$3,390.
	60 grams Marijuana	420.
	US Currency Seized:	<u>779.</u>
	Total	\$4,589.

**SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
YEAR 2002 TOTALS (includes Partnerships)**

	<u>CASH</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>DRUGS</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
AREA 71	172,750.	88,500.	1,206,935.	1,468,185.
AREA 75	144,797.	196,450.	5,702,402.	6,043,649.
AREA 76	276,455.	97,250.	3,964,119.	4,337,824.
PTT	22,843.	25,000.	56,226.	104,069.
CANINE	<u>45,616.</u>	<u>56,820.</u>	<u>391,482.</u>	<u>493,918.</u>
TOTALS	\$662,461.	\$464,020.	\$11,321,164.	\$12,447,645.

Operation Alert

Operation Alert is a program especially designed to interdict criminal activity on the highways of Virginia. Specialized training is provided to troopers to heighten their awareness when engaged in traffic stops and during public contacts, urging the trooper to look for unusual circumstances that typically indicate criminal conduct and activity.

The Department's efforts in Operation Alert during 2002 resulted in troopers making a total of 8,624 Operation Alert Traffic Stops, resulting in 4,088 arrests, and the filing of 3,160 criminal charges. Sworn personnel removed an estimated \$ 1,186,648 worth of narcotics and dangerous drugs from Virginia's highways. In addition, troopers seized \$309,321 in currency and 173 weapons as a result of the Department's enforcement effort.

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' 19 year existence, the Aviation Unit has recorded 74,054 flight hours responding to 45,419.00 flight requests. During 2001, the Department replaced its four Bell 206 helicopters with Bell 407 helicopters. The Department has added an American Eurocopter Corporation BK117 to the two American Eurocopter B0-105's which have been in service sine 1993. These three helicopters are primarily used for medical evacuation operations.

Medical Evacuation

The Department operates three helicopter medical evacuation programs that serve Central and Southwest Virginia. These programs provide rapid response, advanced medical procedures, and transportation of critically injured patients to a level one trauma center. Combined, these programs serve 43 hospitals and the citizens residing in 59 counties and 34 cities. Med-Flight I began operations on April 1, 1984, and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Richmond, Virginia. Med-Flight II began operations on January 1, 1987 and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Abingdon, Virginia. Med-Flight III began operations on September 1, 2000, and responds to calls for assistance predominately along the Lynchburg-Route 29 corridor to Danville and in a 60-mile radius of Lynchburg. In 2002, all 3 programs responded to a total of 1,299 requests with 877 patients transported. The total number of flights for all three programs from April 1, 1984 to December 31, 2002 was 12,871 responses to calls with 9,219 patients transported as a result of these calls.

Search and Rescue

During 2002 the Aviation Unit responded to 451 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 10 missing vehicles. As a result, 13 arrests were made.

Surveillance

The Aviation Unit also conducts surveillance using our aircraft. In 2002, the Unit was requested 25 times for drug or narcotic surveillance, 77 times for other criminal matters and 72 miscellaneous calls. As a result, 13 arrests were made and 5,577 marijuana plants were located at a value of \$5,577.00

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 2002 the Unit provided aerial support to 134 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, 2002 and December 31, 2002, the Aviation Unit flew 3,413 hours responding to 3,030 flight requests.

Motorist Assistance Program

The Motorist Assistance Program currently operates in the four largest metropolitan areas in Virginia with operations in Chesapeake, Fairfax, Richmond and in the Roanoke/Salem areas. During 2002, motorist assistance aides provided assistance to disabled or stranded motorist on more than 54,385 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 2002, approximately 11 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 80,817 summonses and made 401 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 2002, the Department provided specialized training in Crime Prevention and Personal Safety to selected troopers throughout the State. Participating troopers received training in "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" (CPTED), business security and techniques to promote personal safety. The training was part of an intensified crime prevention curriculum that enabled troopers to achieve certification as crime prevention specialists through the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

During 2002, certified crime prevention troopers provided 3,766 various programs to approximately 140,000 citizens of Virginia, and distributed nearly 70,000 informational handouts. Troopers conducted 599 crime prevention programs and 829 Safety Programs. In addition, 124 programs were conducted to address personal safety, 76 programs addressed the issues of road rage, 14 workplace violence workshops were held, and 15 programs were sponsored on recognizing and preventing schemes and scams.

Crime prevention troopers also conducted CPTED assessments on 808 businesses and on 5 residences.

Additionally, during 2002, troopers conducted 36 drug education programs, 27 class action programs, and 5 HEAT programs to enhance safety in Virginia communities.

Specialty Teams

Each of the seven field divisions deploys tactical teams, canine teams and SCUBA teams. These teams are available 24 hours a day to assist local law enforcement agencies or State Police personnel. Tactical teams assist in the execution of high-risk search or arrest warrants and in dealing with hostage situations. Canine teams are available to track lost persons or fugitives, search for suspects of crimes, and detect illegal drugs or explosives. SCUBA teams are used to recover drowning victims or evidence of criminal activity.

In 2002, Patrol Canine Teams responded to 164 requests of which 80 were from Department personnel and 84 were from other state and local law enforcement agencies. These requests resulted in 47 felony and 14 misdemeanor arrests.

Additionally, the Department's Explosive/Weapons Detector Canine Teams responded to 812 requests. These calls resulted in the recovery of six weapons and one explosive device.

Also in 2002, the Department's Narcotic Detection Canine Teams responded to 694 requests for assistance. These responses resulted in 224 arrests and 204 drug seizures. The narcotics seized had an estimated street value of \$2,989,348. A total of \$528,181 in cash and \$236,375 in other property were also seized.

The Academy trained two Accelerant Detector Canine Teams. These two teams responded to 50 requests of which 40 were from the Department and 10 from other State and Federal law enforcement agencies. The Canine Teams had 12 alerts inside buildings and 18 alerts to evidence samples collected.

The Department maintains fully equipped and highly qualified SCUBA teams throughout Virginia. Each team is trained in the techniques of underwater rescue, search and recovery. In 2002, the State Police SCUBA teams recovered the bodies of 12 drowning victims, 18 weapons, three of which were murder weapons, 7 vehicles and retrieved property valued at over \$260,000.

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 and in other situations where there is a risk to police officer safety. During 2002, State Police Tactical Teams assisted in the execution of 73 search warrants and drug raids, 5 instances of barricaded suspects, 13 searches for escapees, and three search and rescue missions. These teams also participated in 46 marijuana eradication initiatives, 36 surveillance operations, 31 incidents to provide protection for canine handlers, and 68 other related missions.

Tactical Team personnel made a total of 149 arrests resulting in 285 charges, recovered 191 weapons and seized an estimated \$11,206,947 worth of illegal narcotics.

Safety Division

With the implementation of the Motor Vehicle Inspection Program in 1932, Virginia embarked upon and has continued in a leadership role in the promotion of highway safety.

As of December 31, 2002, there were 4,087 active inspection stations located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were 13,246 licensed safety inspectors who performed approximately 7,070,650 inspections at appointed stations during 2002. Approximately 19 percent (1,349,350 vehicles) of all vehicles submitted for inspection were rejected for unsafe components.

This Division investigated 3,434 inspection complaints, which resulted in 3,084 instances of disciplinary action against 61 stations for various classes of offenses and the suspension of 44 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 1,111 safety inspectors, resulting in 130 suspensions.

Safety Division personnel conducted 1,272 business security checks.

Motor Carrier Safety - The Motor Carrier Safety teams work diligently to ensure that trucks and buses meet safety requirements on Virginia's highways. During 2002, Motor Carrier Safety troopers conducted 39,134 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles and 8,500 of these, or 21.7 percent, were placed out of service for violations of regulations governing safety equipment and transportation of hazardous materials. Motor Carrier Safety teams responded to 62 hazardous material spills or incidents in 2002 and conducted 244 post-crash investigations of heavy commercial vehicles involved in accidents. 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.

Field Support - Safety Division sworn employees provided support for local field divisions during all major C.A.R.E. holidays. During 2002, Safety Division troopers issued 12,049 arrests/summons, investigated 294 motor vehicle crashes, assisted local troopers with the investigation of 602 motor vehicle crashes, and assisted 7,914 disabled motorists.

Bureau of Field Operations Summary of Activities 2002

In 2002, Virginia State Troopers assigned to the Bureau of Field Operations:

- Worked a total of 242,499 staff days patrolling 28,179,475 miles of highway.
- Responded to approximately 1.23 million incidents.
- Investigated 40,945 vehicle crashes.
- Assisted 195,464 stranded or otherwise distressed motorists
- Responded to 25,317 requests for assistance from sheriffs' departments, 14,816 requests from police departments and 4,061 requests from other agencies.
- Made 629,278 traffic arrests, including 200,542 speeding, 88,684 reckless driving and 8,100 driving_under the influence.
- Made a total of 20,434 criminal arrests.
- Performed 39,134 in-depth safety inspections of heavy commercial vehicles and placed 8,500 or 21.7 percent of these vehicles out of service.
- Made 4,088 Operation Alert Program arrests, seized \$1,186,648 in narcotics and \$309,321 in currency.
- Made 3,766 crime prevention presentations to 140,000 citizens.
- Conducted 808 business security checks and 5 home security checks.
- Committed 4,939 man-hours to crime prevention programs and safety seminars.
- Achieved a 93.4 percent conviction rate for adjudicated cases.
- Seized 173 illegal weapons.