

Virginia State Police



2007

Facts and Figures



A Message from the Superintendent.....



The year of 2007 was one of great triumphs and tragedy for the Virginia Department of State Police. The Virginia State Police celebrated its 75th anniversary and the milestone of fulfilling its mission of serving the citizens of the Commonwealth with superior valor, service, and pride since 1932. State Police participated in America's 400th Anniversary Celebration at Jamestown by providing traffic control and security for the event, as well as for the President of the United States and the Queen of England. Our troopers continued to receive rave reviews from the motoring public on their outstanding efforts and dedication to highway safety and traffic safety operations.



It was also in 2007 that Virginia State Police responded to and investigated the horrific events of April 16 on the Virginia Tech campus. With 400 sworn and civilian personnel deployed to this tragic incident, the daily demands placed on those troopers and supervisors who remained back at the Areas and Divisions were overwhelming, to say the least. Yet, no one complained and these troopers and supervisors did a commendable job of stepping up to the task and maintaining the Virginia State Police highway presence and response that our citizens have come to expect of us.



Despite last year's many high-profile assignments and demands placed upon a sworn population already stretched thin, the Virginia State Police remained focused on its mission to save lives on our highways. I am most proud of the outstanding enforcement efforts put forth every day by our Department. I am equally proud of our investigators within the Bureau of Criminal Investigation who meticulously piece together evidence daily helping to solve hundreds of cases involving drugs, fraud, murder and other violent crimes. We are fortunate to have such a strong and dedicated civilian support staff to aid the Department in effectively accomplishing our jobs in the field.

As your Superintendent of State Police, I am pleased to present to the public the 2007 Facts and Figures Report which details the work and accomplishments of the men and women of this Department. As we continue to serve and protect the citizens of this fine Commonwealth, thank you for your interest in what we do.



Sincerely,
W. Steven Flaherty

Colonel W. Steven Flaherty



Colonel Flaherty celebrated 32 years with the Department of State Police in October 2007. He was appointed to Superintendent in 2003 by former Governor Mark Warner and reappointed to the position by Governor Tim Kaine in 2005.

During his tenure with the Department, Colonel Flaherty has served as the Director of the Bureau of Administrative and Support Services (BASS), Deputy Director of the Bureau of Field Operations (BFO), Captain and Safety Officer, Lieutenant and Assistant Safety Officer, First Sergeant in the Norton Area Office, Sergeant on the Academy Staff, and as a Trooper stationed in Fredericksburg. He has also received 55 commendations for distinction in public safety.

Since his appointment as Superintendent, Colonel Flaherty serves on the Commonwealth Preparedness Working Group, the Department of Criminal Justice Services Board, Attorney General's Anti Gang Task Force, U.S. Attorney's Anti Terrorism Advisory Council, Joint Terrorism Task Force Executive Board, Greater Richmond Narcotics Task Force Executive Board and the IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center Advisory Board.

Colonel Flaherty has a B.S. from Excelsior College in Albany, New York, with a concentration in Criminal Justice and Protective Services. He is a graduate of the Virginia Executive Institute and Northwestern University's School of Police Staff and Command.

Lt. Colonel Robert B. Northern

Lt. Colonel Northern was promoted to Deputy Superintendent in July 2005. During his 27 years with the Department, Lt. Colonel Northern has served in many capacities including: Deputy Director of the Bureau of Field Operations (BFO), Division Commander of the Culpeper Headquarters, Lieutenant and Staff Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Field Operations, First Sergeant in the Hanover/Henrico Area Office, Sergeant in the Bowling Green Area Office, and as a Trooper stationed in Fredericksburg and in Hanover County. He also served 7 years on the Executive Protection Unit. From 1990 until 1993, he was assigned to the Governor's Office to coordinate Virginia's anti-drug programs.



Lt. Colonel has a B.A. degree in Political Science from Emory and Henry College, and a Post-Baccalaureate degree in Criminal Justice from Virginia Commonwealth University. He graduated from the 197th Session of the F.B.I. National Academy in 1999. He is also a graduate of the Virginia Executive Institute and the Commonwealth Management Institute.

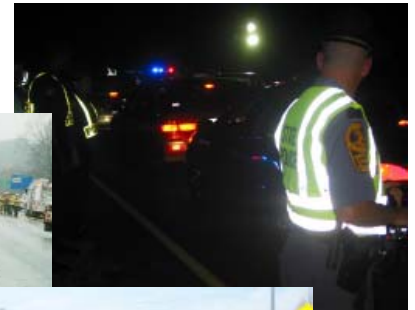
2007 Quick Facts About Virginia State Police



7,009 DUI arrests



Investigated 38,777 vehicle crashes



Created "Move Over" publicity campaign

5 Operation Air, Land & Speed enforcement initiatives



37,044 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles
— 23% taken out of service

Aviation Unit transported 1,263 critically injured patients



VSP Academy staff instructed 12,430 employees & 298 students from outside agencies

10.2% increase in sex offender fingerprint registrations



19 patrol canine teams responded to 354 calls for assistance



The Virginia Firearms Transaction Program (VFTP) completed 225,289 firearm transactions --- a .5% increase from 2006

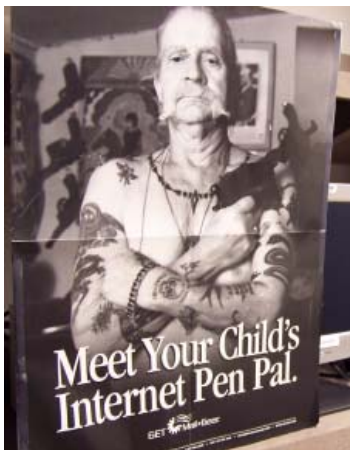
2007 Bureau of Criminal Investigation Quick Facts

General Investigation Section (GIS) conducted 3,646 investigations - 48% were requests from other law enforcement agencies.

Crime scene technicians examined 183 crime scenes



32 trained bomb technicians investigated 171 hoax & suspicious items in 2007



The Cyber Crime Unit investigated 147 cases

State Police polygraph examiners administered 664 criminal polygraphs & 437 administrative/pre-employment polygraph examinations.



135 vehicle theft investigations resulted in recovery of \$558,801 worth of stolen property & equipment.



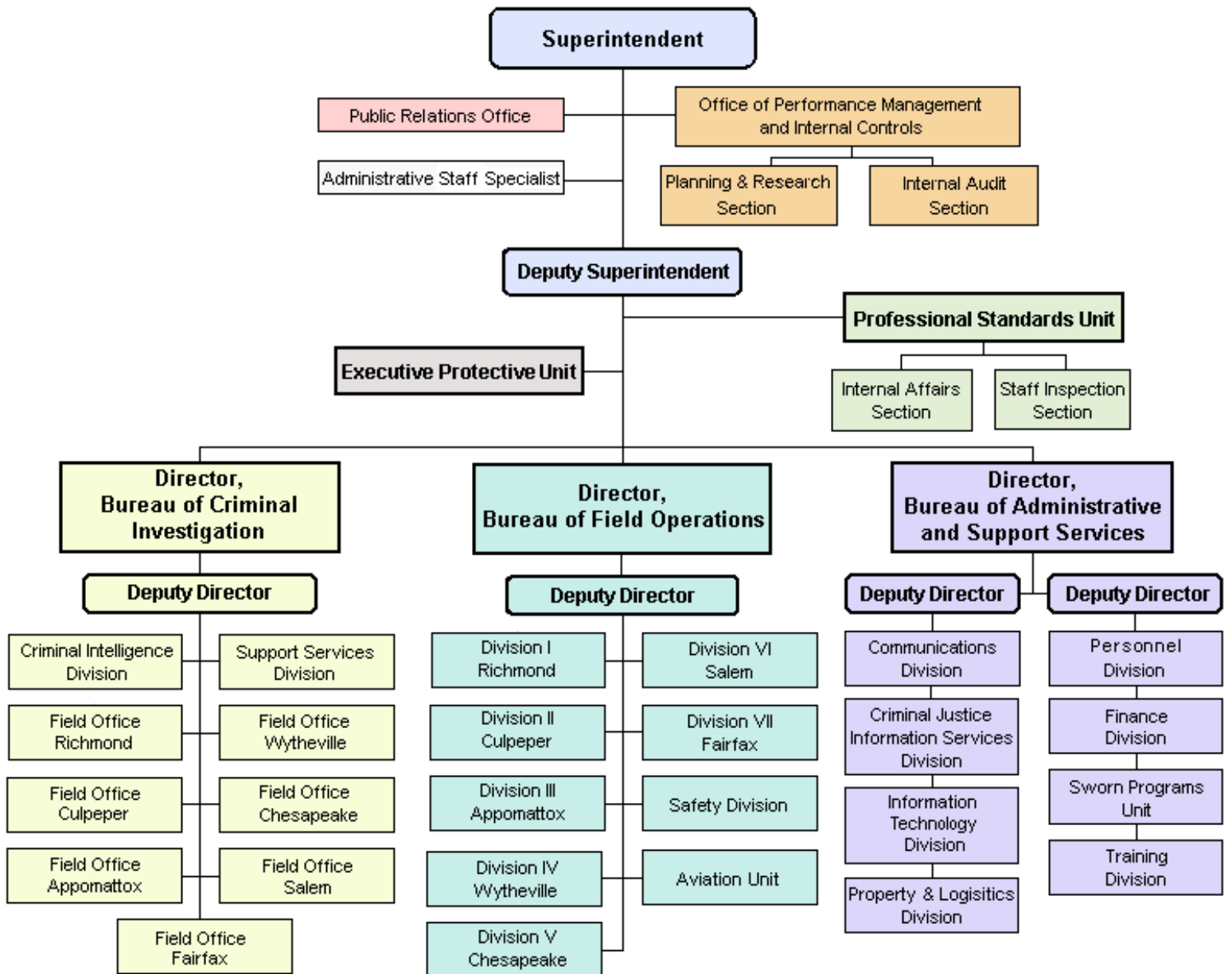
Drug Enforcement Section participated in 2,162 investigations that yielded \$11,256,860 in seized narcotics & \$1,848,689 in seized currency

Insurance Fraud section handled a 24% increase in investigations & 204% increase in arrests



Pharmaceutical Drug Diversion Unit investigated 1,724 complaints of diversion activities across the state.

VIRGINIA STATE POLICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE ANNUAL REPORT 2007 FACTS AND FIGURES SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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

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

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

Professional Standards Unit

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

The Internal Affairs Section conducts and coordinates the investigations of allegations of misconduct on the part of Department employees. During 2007, 682 internal investigations were processed.

The Staff Inspection Section conducts inspections of all organizational components within the Department, ensuring compliance with National Accreditation Standards, OSHA requirements, and Department policies and procedures. Six staff inspections were conducted in 2007. The Staff Inspection Section also manages all records retention and destruction within the Department.

Office of Performance Management and Internal Controls

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

Internal Audit

Internal Audit performs audits and reviews of Virginia State Police operations for the purpose of monitoring the agency's performance in maximizing the efficiency and

effectiveness of Department operations and strengthening internal controls. Internal auditors follow professional auditing standards and carry out the scope of their work in an independent and objective manner. Results of all internal audits are reported to management and the Superintendent, along with relevant recommendations for improvement. Some of the common types of internal audits include:

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

Planning and Research

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

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

During 2007, the Planning and Research Section administered 29 grants that provided approximately \$18 million in funding for agency projects.

Accreditation

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

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

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

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

Public Relations Office

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

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

In 2007, PRO and PIO accomplishments include:

- Circulated 35 statewide press releases and 125 divisional press releases;
- Generated roughly 20,000 media impressions, reaching approximately 5 million Virginians;
- Initiated the promotion of Virginia's "Move Over" law;
- Helped create *Virginia's Highway Safety Challenge*, a concentrated public awareness and enforcement campaign to combat the 2007 surge in traffic fatalities statewide;
- Redesigned the Department's Website, which received 40.6 million hits in 2007;
- Sponsored three child safety seat clinics and produced buckle up public service announcements;
- Production of a quarterly Department newsletter

- Managed international, national, and local media coverage related to the Virginia Tech shootings.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

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

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

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

Communications Division

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

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

- Maintaining mobile radios, portable radios, and vehicular repeaters;
- Maintaining radar, lidar and in-car camera systems;
- Test equipment calibration and tuning fork certification
- Maintaining mobile computer terminals, software, and automatic vehicle location (AVL);
- STARS Engineering and Infrastructure Maintenance;
- STARS Network Operations Center and Help Desk;
- Provision of pager, cellular and wireless data equipment and services;
- Installing, repairing and maintaining radio towers, obstruction lighting, antennas, transmission lines, facility grounding, 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;
- Deploy and operate transportable wireless communications;
- Deploying one maintenance team at each field division for mobile and fixed communications equipment. This includes all of the public safety agencies on STARS: VSP, ABC, DMV, DGIF, DCG, DCP, DMA, MRC, VPA, CBBT, and DCR.
- Manage, operate, and maintain the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) / Management Information System (MIS) / Mobile Management System;
- Serve as the Association Of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) radio frequency coordinator for the Commonwealth. Also serves on the Statewide Interdepartmental Radio System (SIRS) board, the E 911 Wireless Service Board, and the Virginia Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC).

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

The Communications Division is currently maintaining 320 legacy mobile computer terminals (MCT) with commercial wireless CDMA 1X RTT service for messaging; VCIN, NCIC and NLETS access; and interoperability through terminal to terminal messaging with participating agencies. The STARS project now being implemented is providing a private data network with statewide geographical coverage currently to which units can operate mobile computer terminals through the radio. Legacy mobile data use has now been expanded to the entire I-81 corridor and other secondary routes parallel to the interstate due to the increased wireless coverage provided by the 1X RTT commercial technology.

The Virginia State Police Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system allows for rapid entry and retrieval of data associated with unit activity and calls for service. The CAD system consists of 15 servers, 50 dispatch terminals, and over 100 remote access users. A total of 983,925 incidents were entered into the CAD system in 2007. A total of 35,806 incidents were created by Troopers using mobile computer terminals. A real time data feed is supplied from CAD to VDOT to facilitate rapid response to incidents impacting traffic.

The Virginia State Police CAD Management Information System (MIS) is a database containing all incident and unit information collected in CAD since March 1999. CAD historical data is transferred to MIS nightly. The database currently holds in excess of 6 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.

The Mobile Management System provides support for over 1,000 vehicle terminals currently deployed. The users supported include troopers, other state agencies, and local sheriff's offices and police departments. This system allows user access to VCIN/NCIC, text messaging, and for the troopers, full CAD functionality.

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

In addition to mission-critical communications, the Communications Division coordinates and supports wireless communications equipment and services from public networks. The Division is currently upgrading wireless services to provide better coverage and

increased technical support. This effort supports the current mandated budget reductions with significant savings to the Department of State police and the taxpayers in the Commonwealth. These services make Department personnel more accessible and keep them better informed regarding routine and administrative activities. The number of wireless telephones approved and in use has exceeded 1,100 units and 1,177 pagers. Current cellular services will allow the elimination of pagers in most areas of operations.

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

During 2007 events includes:

1. Two presidential visits to the Commonwealth
2. A visit from the Queen of England
3. Communications to support security for other visiting dignitaries
4. Jamestown 400th anniversary
5. Communications to support other events where large groups of spectators gather over short periods of time such as the State Fair and a number of NASCAR and other races.

All field division radio shops are certified as independent laboratories by the Division of Consolidated Laboratories for the purposes of calibrating 2,800 radar tuning forks. The present inventory of active radars is approximately 1,421 units and 108 lidar units. The majority of Department radars are newer Golden Eagle II units.

The Division provides statewide telephone services and wiring for local area network wiring requirements for the Department and other state agencies. At the present time, in excess of 5,000 items of equipment are being maintained for 6 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 Division will be responsible for over 60,000 items of STARS equipment for all participating agencies. Depot level repair is performed in the Communications Division, a great savings over all other alternatives.

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

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

- Preparation of initial FCC new and modified license applications for localities and agencies throughout the Commonwealth as requested
- Coordinate applications processed through APCO headquarters with regards to spectrum efficiency, coverage needs, protection of Commonwealth incumbents, and conformance to regulations

- Review to accept or deny, applications processed through other coordinating agencies for protection of Commonwealth incumbents, and conformance to regulations
- Review to accept or deny, applications from states adjacent to the Commonwealth for interference protection of Commonwealth incumbents
- Represent the Commonwealth on Regional Planning Committees

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

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

In 2007, the Division processed and responded to 2,943 subpoenas and 69 Freedom of Information Act requests.

Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE)

The Criminal Investigative Reports Section received and processed 303,600 investigative reports in 2007.

Non-Criminal Justice Program (NCJ)

The Non Criminal Justice Section processed a total of 87,287 fingerprint based searches and 263,804 name search requests for 2007. On February 8, 1996, the Non Criminal Justice Interface (NCJI) was implemented due to the constant growth and demand for criminal history record requests. The NCJI can be accessed through the Department's website. This interface eliminates the requirement for CCRE staff to receive and process a high volume of "paper record name-search" requests.

In 2007, CCRE staff processed 96,288 or 36.5% paper inquiries and 167,516 or 63.5% electronic name transmissions received from participants with an average response time of 72 hours or less. Of the total paper record name search requests, 68,282 inquiries were submitted on the bar-coded criminal history request forms and the remaining 28,006 were submitted on the non bar-coded forms. The bar coded method of automation has tremendously enhanced customer service by reducing turn around time.

Mental Health File

These records are maintained for the purpose of denying individuals on file the ability to purchase a firearm(s). Official notifications of individuals in these categories are received from clerks of courts upon court adjudication of an individual being incompetent, involuntarily committed or mentally incapacitated. As of December 31, 2007, there were 11,347 mental health records added bringing the total records on file to 89,509.

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR)

Within one year, the number of searches against the Sex Offender Registry for employment-licensure purposes had a slight decrease.

- ✓ The SOR experienced a 4 % decrease.
- ✓ In 2007, there were 179,181 searches.
- ✓ A loss of 8,003 searches compared to 2006.

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

The Sex Offender Registry (SOR) includes 17,279 fingerprint-based registrations received since July 1, 1997.

- ✓ Fingerprint registrations grew 10.2% from 2006 to 2007.

The Sex Offender Investigative Unit verifies addresses of registered sexual offenders. Registered offenders require semi-annual address verification and an additional verification within thirty days of a change to their home or employment addresses information. During 2007, troopers confirmed 15,714 addresses which is an increase of 13,821 from the previous year.

The Sex Offender Investigative Unit also initiates criminal investigations related to offenders required to register.

- ✓ In 2007, 3,638 criminal investigations were initiated.

The Supreme Court/State Police Disposition Interface

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

In 2007, an estimated 436,954 records were transmitted, negating the requirement to submit the SP-180/SP-222 hardcopy disposition forms to CCRE. Of all dispositions transmitted, an estimated 16% were rejected.

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

For 2007, notifications for 25,701 individual charges were generated. The majority of notifications (88%) were generated because the court did/could not include the Document Control Number when transmitting their data. The remaining notifications (12%) were generated when the court transmitted the Document Control Number, but CCRE did not have a corresponding fingerprint card on file.

The Correctional Status Information (CSI) Interface

As of December 31, 2007, there were 211,158 offenders on file with commitments received from the Virginia Department of Corrections, which accounts for 11.9% of the offenders on file. The Central Criminal Records Exchange continues to receive

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

The Microfilm Section

This section archived 968,275 documents during 2007.

Photographic Laboratory

The Photo Lab maintains records, files, film, and responds to requests for photographs, digital images, and court enlargements. Additionally, there were 132,470 photographic prints, an increase of 2.7%, developed for use by sworn personnel in investigations and prosecution of motor vehicle crashes and criminal cases in 2007. The lab also processed 236 compact discs (CD's) due to digital camera use.

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

This statewide computer system searches and stores rolled fingerprints and partial latent fingerprints recovered from crime scenes. The central components of this system are located at State Police Administrative Headquarters. The Department and 24 other state and local agencies have access to the system through terminals located in their respective agencies. The newly acquired Global Transaction Controller receives Live Scan transmissions and provides automated interfaces to CCH, SOR, CATS, and AFIS systems for searching and updates. The installation of the Electronic Fingerprint Archive System has enhanced our ability in the storage and retrieval of fingerprint records. Currently, there were 1,239,169 Virginia SID folders created in the Electronic Archive System.

Currently, there are 1,807,780 ten-print fingerprint records on file and 98,003 unsolved latent fingerprints in the database; also, the Slap database has 465,916 images, the Palm database has 3,489. In 2006, there were 2,825 suspects identified as a result of successful latent print searches on the AFIS system. We no longer track latent hits.

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

Operational Live Scan Sites and Units

Currently, there are 294 Criminal Live Scan sites utilizing 355 Live Scan units. In addition, there are 335 Live Scan sites utilizing 276 Live Scan Units. A total of 59 criminal Live Scan sites are submitting criminal justice and concealed weapon applicant information via Live Scan. The following is a brief comparison of statistics.

The following percentages reflect the increase or decrease in 2007.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
1. Arrest records processed	+1.07%
2. Arrest records Live Scan	+1.08

3. Applicants processed	+1.28%
4. Applicant requests	+11%
<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
5. Criminal Live Scan sites	+5.1%
6. Criminal Live Scan units	+9.5%
7. Applicant Live Scan sites	+313%
8. Applicant Live Scan units	+57%
9. Criminal Live Scan sites submitting	+4.1%

During 2007, the fingerprint section processed 291,368 criminal arrests and 171,977 applicants.

Virginia Firearms Transaction Program (VFTP)

The VFTP provides for the approval at the point of sale for all firearms, except antiques, based on the results of a criminal history record information check on the buyer. In 2007, 225,289 firearm transactions were conducted, which is a .5% increase in transactions conducted during 2006. Of these, 2,222 were denied based on the result of a criminal history record information check. During 2007, 169 wanted persons were identified, which resulted in the arrest of 61 individuals wanted in Virginia, and the arrest of 14 individuals who were named in an outstanding warrant from another state. In 2007, the State Police requested 853 criminal investigations related to the illegal sale or attempt to purchase firearms, of which 690 (70%) resulted in closed arrests.

VCheck

VCheck is Virginia's Internet based Instant Background Check program, which was introduced to all firearms dealers registered with the State Police Firearms Transaction Center (FTC) on August 1, 2006. Approval numbers are generated in instant clearances, while transactions that require review or research are routed to the FTC for processing. During calendar year 2007, approximately 55% of the total transactions, statewide, were processed via the Internet. As online users increase, staff is diverted from telephonic firearm transactions to research and verification processes. Additional employee time devoted to these other processes provide more efficient overall services to the firearm dealers and firearm purchasers and cost savings to the Department and the Commonwealth.

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

As of December 31, 2007, the State Police issued 8,143 seller identification numbers.

Concealed Handgun Permits

Since July 1, 1995, 351,928 concealed handgun permits were issued as authorized by Section 18.2-308, Code of Virginia; 41,472 were issued in 2007 (39% increase) by Virginia Circuit Courts. During 2007, 502 nonresident concealed handgun permits were issued by the State Police.

Pursuant to statute, the State Police enters the permit holder's name and description in the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) so that the permit's existence and current status will be made known to law-enforcement personnel accessing the Network for investigative purposes.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Section is responsible for collecting monthly Incident Based Reporting (IBR) data from all contributing law enforcement agencies throughout the state on 46 different crime offenses, comprising what are known as Group "A" offenses and 13 additional offenses, Group "B" offenses, reported only when arrests are made. The UCR office no longer accepts summary hardcopy reports. Data is submitted either by diskette or via the Internet. The diskettes and Internet files are submitted through the IBR Web site. This is a secure system to which only State Program personnel and contributing agencies have access. Each day submitted files are run through the edit process. This procedure generates an error report so that agencies may correct any incidents that failed to be sent to the IBR central repository database. A monthly file of Virginia's data is generated and emailed to the National Program (FBI) for inclusion in their annual publication, *Crime in the United States*.

During 2007, the UCR office assisted local agencies on a daily basis with IBR training issues, interpretation of error reports, and clarifications in offense definitions and reporting procedures, as well as assisted computer software vendors with reporting issues. There are 18 private IBR certified vendors with software that transforms agency crime data into an approved IBR format. In addition, several large agencies have built their own in-house software systems. Monthly and quarterly reports are now posted on the IBR Web site rather than having to be mailed to each contributing agency. The UCR office responded daily to multiple requests for crime statistics from state agencies, government officials, students, media, and the general public.

Statistical crime data is published in the CJIS Newsletter, the annual report, *Crime in Virginia*, and distributed to contributing agencies. Commonwealth's Attorneys, judges, legislators, and other state agencies are also informed of the availability of this information. In 2004, the annual report was published for the first time on a CD rather than hardcopy. Beginning in 2007, the annual report will only be available through the State Police Web site. This report contains reported Group A offenses by each contributing agency in Virginia, and Group A and Group B arrests by counties and cities in Virginia. The data is used for law enforcement budget funding, inmate forecasting, and legislative implementation.

The IBR contributing agency Website went into production in 2002. Currently there are 280 agencies that have the ability to submit their monthly data through the Internet. This Web site provides law enforcement agencies with the convenience of on-line monthly data submission, receiving timely error notifications, monthly and year-to-date statistical reports, performing searches and ad hoc reporting, viewing manuals, bulletins, and posting inquiries in the FAQ section.

During 2007, there were two law enforcement officers in Virginia who died while performing their duties which are a decrease of eight from 2006. The 2007 offenses and arrest data will not be available until approximately the middle of April. Through IBR Grant funding, the front-end of the IBR Web site has been changed to allow agencies to submit monthly files for editing so they may correct rejected incidents before sending data to Virginia's IBR central repository. Reformatting of IBR manuals and development of online training modules are currently under development. The Department will seek additional funding to complete additional phases of the improvement project.

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

The VCIN/NCIC system now serves 693 member agencies with 10,486 terminals, an increase of 1930 terminals or 8% over the number of terminals in 2007. Of these terminals, there were 3,029 non-mobile terminals. This number has remained stable over the past year. Mobile terminals have increased to 7,457 (an increase of 7% from 2007). In 2007, VCIN processed approximately 387,000,000 transactions (an increase of 7% of the 2006 totals) between NCIC/NLETS member agencies and state computer databases. This system processes messages and/or transactions in approximately three seconds.

Virginia agencies entered numerous types of information in the VCIN/NCIC system, which is critical to law enforcement officers. As an example, these systems stored information relating to wanted persons, missing persons, and stolen vehicles. VCIN/NCIC currently retains Virginia information relating to 50,026 wanted persons (less than 1% increase as compared to 2006), 845 missing persons, and 12,562 stolen vehicles. Agencies entered 12,562 Emergency Protective Orders, 1,715 Preliminary Orders, and 359 Orders of Protection in 2007.

In February of 2008, the new VCIN Wanted "Hotfiles" System was implemented. Some of the advantages of the new files are allowing agencies with access to a query page that has the look and feel of a web page through Messenger. The query page will allow each VCIN user to view a current list of his/her agency's outstanding warrants, missing persons, protective orders, felony/stolen vehicles/license plates/parts, and towed/abandoned vehicles. The new file will also enhance VCIN Protective Order transactions to be more compatible with NCIC.

Law enforcement agencies were given the opportunity to acquire one free two year license of the new OpenFox Messenger software as part of the VCIN Image Project Grant. The project is designed to enable law enforcement agencies to use the application to receive and send images through an existing Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN) terminal. As of February 19, 2008, 293 law enforcement agencies have accepted and installed the new OpenFox Messenger program.

Virginia Missing Children Information Clearinghouse

Virginia Amber Alert System

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

In 2007, more than 500 law enforcement agency personnel were trained on the use of the new system and agency personnel were educated about related revisions to the Code of Virginia. The Clearinghouse is also working the Virginia Advertising industry to have Amber Alerts posted on electronic billboards. Additionally, our agency created the Endangered Missing Child Media Alert in 2007, to create a new alternative process designed for use if a child goes missing and the incident may not meet all the criteria for the AMBER Alert.

The Virginia Missing Children Information Clearinghouse has also joined efforts with the U.S. Department of Justice to educate Virginia's fifth grade students about safety issues through a national poster contest with a theme of "Bring Our Missing Children Home." A single winner from Virginia will be recognized and have their entry submitted for a national judging competition by the Department of Justice. If they win the national competition, the artwork will become the theme for all DOJ Missing Children publications in 2009.

Virginia Senior Alert Program

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

Definitions for the program are:

Missing senior adult: an adult whose whereabouts are unknown and who is over 60 years of age and suffers a cognitive impairment to the extent that he is unable to provide care to himself without assistance from a caregiver, including a diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease or dementia, and whose disappearance poses a credible threat as determined by a law-enforcement agency to the health and safety of the adult and under such other circumstances as deemed appropriate by the Virginia State Police.

Senior alert: the notice of a missing senior adult provided to the public by the media or other methods under a Senior Alert Agreement.

Statutory Authority:

§ 52-34.5. Establishment of the Virginia Senior Alert Program.

The Virginia State Police shall develop policies for the establishment of uniform standards for the creation of Senior Alert Programs throughout the Commonwealth. The Virginia State Police shall (i) inform local law-enforcement officials of the policies and procedures to be used for the Senior Alert Programs; (ii) assist in determining the geographic scope of a particular Senior Alert; and (iii) establish procedures and standards by which a local law-enforcement agency shall verify that a senior adult is missing and shall report such information to the Virginia State Police.

The establishment of a Senior Alert Program by a local law-enforcement agency and the media is voluntary, and nothing in this chapter shall be construed to be a mandate that local officials or the media establish or participate in a Senior Alert Program.

§ 52-34.6. Activation of Senior Alert Program upon an incident of a missing senior adult.

A. Upon receipt of a notice of a missing senior adult from a law-enforcement agency, the Virginia State Police shall confirm the accuracy of the information and provide assistance in the activation of the Senior Alert Program as the investigation dictates.

B. Senior Alerts may be local, regional, or statewide. The initial decision to make a local Senior Alert shall be at the discretion of the local law-enforcement official. Prior to making a local Senior Alert, the local law-enforcement official shall confer with the Virginia State Police and provide information regarding the missing senior adult to the Virginia State Police. The decision to make a regional or statewide Senior Alert shall be at the discretion of the Virginia State Police.

C. The Senior Alert shall include the missing senior adult information as defined in § [15.2-1718.1](#) and any other such information as the law-enforcement agency deems appropriate that will assist in the safe recovery of the missing senior adult.

D. The Senior Alert shall be cancelled under the terms of the Senior Alert Agreement. Any local law-enforcement agency that locates a missing senior adult who is the subject of an alert shall notify the Virginia State Police immediately that the missing senior adult has been located.

The criteria for the Senior Alert are as follows:

Criteria for the Activation of the Plan

- 1. The missing senior adults whereabouts are unknown, is over 60 years of age and;**
- 2. Suffers a cognitive impairment to the extent that he or she is unable to provide care for their self without assistance from a caregiver, including a diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease or dementia, and;**

- 3. Whose disappearance poses a credible threat as determined by a law-enforcement agency to the health and safety of the adult and under such other circumstances as deemed appropriate by the Virginia State Police.**
- 4. A law enforcement investigation has taken place that verified the senior adult is missing and eliminated alternative explanations by a thorough search of the immediate area if vehicular travel is not involved as a mode of travel for the adult.**
- 5. Sufficient information regarding the missing senior adult is available to disseminate to the public that could assist in locating the missing senior adult or their vehicle.**
- 6. The missing senior adult must be entered into the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) missing person files and information reported to the Virginia Missing Person Information Clearinghouse in the prescribed format.**
- 7. A photograph of the missing senior adult must be provided to the Virginia Missing Person Information Clearinghouse on the prescribed forms or agency equivalent.**

If all of the aforementioned criteria are not met, the Virginia “Senior Alert” Plan will not be activated however information can still be provided to the media.

Information Technology Division

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

Automated Fingerprint Processing

In 2007, the Live Scan Network was expanded to 395 systems in 264 local law enforcement and civil applicant agencies. More than 262,000 arrest fingerprints were electronically transmitted to State Police in 2007 from local law enforcement agencies. This represents 92% of the arrest volume in Virginia. Approximately 90% of the arrests received electronically at State Police were processed without manual intervention.

In 2007, almost 171,900 applicant prints were processed through the automated applicant system, which reduces the turnaround time from months to days. Seventy percent of these applicant requests were initiated at Live Scan devices and were processed with minimal manual intervention.

The Virginia Criminal Information Network System (VCIN)

The VCIN system processed over 387 million transactions in 2007, which is an increase of 62 million compared to 2006. In addition, two new VCIN servers were installed upgrading each server to 4 processors and 8GB memory. OpenFox™ Messenger was installed on 171 VCIN stations statewide as part of the NISP (Nlets Interstate Sharing of Photos) photo project to provide DMV photos to every Virginia law enforcement agency.

Firearms System VCheck (Virginia's Instant Background Check)

In 2007, 496 firearms dealers used VSP's VCheck automated instant background check system. Two thirds of firearms transactions are being processed directly by dealers using this system.

In 2007, the functionality to provide information to dealers via the VCheck Home page was added; thus eliminating mass E-mailings.

Sex Offender Registry (SOR)

The Sex Offender System was enhanced in 2007 to interface with DMV to track offender residential addresses. DMV transaction data is tracked to check if offenders register the change of their residential address with SOR registry within 72 hours of the change as mandated by legislation.

The Higher Education interface was completed and provides a secure website for Virginia higher education institutions to report student data to VSP as required by legislation. The system checks this data against Virginia and NCIC sex offender data.

During 2007, VSP processed 15,746 and DOC processed 8,626 sex offender verifications.

Palm Print System

The Palm Print system was implemented on November 12, 2007. The Palm Print storage and search capability was developed as an additional component of Virginia's statewide AFIS system. Changes were made to receive the Palm Prints electronically along with criminal arrest records and store them in a centralized database. Once stored, the Palm Prints are available for crime scene (latent) fingerprint searches.

Approximately 1,800 sets of palm prints stored in the Archive system were converted to the Palm System. Additionally, law enforcement agencies with AFIS terminals have the ability to scan and store palm prints into the Palm repository.

Personnel Division

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

Recruitment Unit

The Recruitment Unit was restructured in December 2006 to include a first sergeant, sergeant/recruiter, six full-time recruiters and one part-time secretary. Refocusing recruitment efforts has enabled the Department to concentrate on recruiting and hiring the most qualified, diverse workforce to meet the demand of the future of policing in our global communities. Specific recruitment strategies were designed and implemented to aid in accomplishing the goals of the unit.

In 2007, the Recruitment Unit recruiters gave a combined 756 programs at selected sites to generate a diverse and qualified applicant pool. The following are current strategies:

Recruitment “Lunch Boxes” – These programs are directed at Virginia’s universities, colleges, and community colleges during the spring and fall semesters. Recruiters set up in student unions, dining halls, etc., to introduce students to career opportunities within the Department. These programs also foster a positive image between the student citizens and policing. Recruiters conduct three programs per month in their division. (252)

Civic/Women/Minority Organizations – Organizations were identified in each of the Department’s seven field divisions. Each recruiter is required to present three of these programs with one of the three programs directed at women’s recruitment. (252)

Military Recruitment – Each recruiter provides one program per month to transitioning military personnel. (84) Virginia has the most military facilities of any state in the nation, and the military offers a very diverse candidate pool.

Student Athlete Recruitment – A minimum of two programs per month, during active semesters, at identified college and/or university athlete populations via athletic unions and organizations. (168) In addition, recruiters have identified health clubs and are actively recruiting personnel who attend these facilities. One of the two programs per month must be focused on women’s recruitment.

Job/Career Fairs – Job/Career Fairs (43) were conducted at various locations in and out of state to include contiguous jurisdictions. These fairs are attended on a selective basis.

Public Safety Days/Career Sessions – Public Safety Days/Career Sessions are scheduled and attended quarterly throughout the state to present to the public members of the Department and information for those interested in joining. The focus of these events is on the recruitment of minorities and women.

Employment Section

The Department hired 71 trooper trainees for the 113th Basic Session that began on February 25, 2007, and 72 trooper trainees for the 114th Basic Session that began on October 25, 2007. These troopers’ applications were processed from a pool of 1,198 applications received. The applicants for these schools took the Law Enforcement Services, Inc., battery of written tests and on-line personal history questionnaire.

The Employment Section advertised 382 civilian positions (220 full-time and 162 wage) throughout 2007. This is a 6.3% increase in the 358 positions advertised in 2006. The total number of applicants who applied in 2007 was 3,895 (2,856 full-time and 1,039 wage). This is a 1.7% decrease in the 3,965 applications received during 2006.

The Employment Section processed 30 grievances during 2007, an increase of three from 2006. There were 59 written notices processed, a decrease of 18.6% from the 70 written notices processed in 2006. Two equal employment opportunity (EEO) complaints were filed in 2007 (1 federal and 1 state), compared to 7 (6 federal and 1 state) filed in 2006.

During 2007, 65 volunteers gave 6,700 hours of their time in locations throughout the state. This is a decrease of 13 volunteers and approximately 1,500 volunteer hours of service from 2006. In April, a volunteer recognition event was held to thank our devoted volunteers for their service to the Department in 2006.

The Employment Unit continues to provide training to Department supervisors and employees on Workplace Harassment, Workplace Violence, and Grievance Procedures. All new employees receive a comprehensive orientation, which provides a broad overview of the operation of the Virginia State Police, the procedures, and policies that guide the agency including performance expectations, compensation, and benefits. Education and training to all employees continues to prove very successful. There were no complaints of workplace harassment or workplace violence in 2007.

Classification, Compensation, Transactions and Records Section (CCTR)

During the 2007 year, the CCTR section processed 184 original appointments of new employees and 28 rehires placing them on payroll, processed 101 promotions, 333 transfers, 84 separations, 62 retirements, 17 demotions, 110 Special Rate changes, 125 short-term disability actions, 12 long-term disability actions, and a large number of address and name changes. During this period, the section also received and processed a large number of employment history and verification requests, 38 subpoenas, 1 FOIA request, 120 requests for purchase of individual firearms, 105 outside employment requests, and several legal inquiries. Additionally, 203 inactive personnel files will be pulled from our inactive shelves, prepared and microfilmed.

The CCTR section also received, audited and processed 3 classification requests from the Superintendent's Office, 47 from BASS which included 20 from CJIS, 7 from Finance, 5 from Property and Logistics, 6 from Information Technology, 2 from Personnel, 6 from Communications, and 1 from Training, 19 from BCI, and 19 from BFO. This section also received and processed 1 in-band adjustment from BCI. In this period, reorganizations occurred separating Property and Logistics from Finance. In addition, the Office of Performance Management and Internal Controls was created from the Planning Staff which were removed from the Information Technology Division.

In this period, this section also established or reallocated 16 wage positions and responded to 8 salary surveys. CCTR also maintained all weight control records on all sworn personnel, central Personnel Records, all Background Records, all Position Files

and selected medical files for the Department. Additionally, this section reviewed and processed all VEC inquiries, processed employees entering and returning from military service, and analyzed and returned explanations for audit exceptions reports concerning all pay transactions.

This section reviewed and processed 2,567 Performance Evaluations for 2007, which included 993 rated as extraordinary contributor, 956 major contributor, 610 contributors, 5 marginal contributors, and 3 below contributor. In this period, 15 appeals were received, 6 ratings were increased, and 9 were sustained. Wage employees were also rated in this same period, and their position records were updated for the next cycle.

Finance Division

The Finance Division encompasses a wide range of financial functions. It is responsible for preparing, monitoring, and accounting for the Department's annual operating budget of approximately \$240,000,000 for 2007, including federal grants.

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

The Finance Division, along with other Divisions of the Department, bills for services provided by the Department. The Finance Division collects and records deposits, including the collection of receivables.

The Finance Division performs the accounting for seized assets, including the compliance with the applicable state and federal guidelines and reporting requirements.

The Finance Division prepares all state and federal reporting in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations. The Finance Division works with the state Auditor of Public Accounts and federal auditors. The Finance Division along with OPMIC ensures the Department's compliance with the recently established Agency Risk Management and Internal Control Standards.

Property and Logistics Division

The Property and Logistics Division encompasses a wide range of property management and logistical functions. It was responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of more than \$28,159,854 in supplies and equipment in 2007. The Property and Logistics Division is also responsible for the management and maintenance of 115 buildings and grounds across the state.

The plans and specifications for the renovation of the original State Police Administrative Headquarters building construction was also completed and the project will begin construction in 2008.

In addition to its property and logistics duties, the Division oversees the mailroom and printing sections, which processed 315,230 pieces of mail during 2007, and printed 4,579,688 copies. It also manages the garage, which is responsible for equipping and issuing a fleet of approximately 2,500 vehicles.

The Property and Logistics Division has the responsibility for the Virginia Excess Military Property Program, which allows Virginia law enforcement agencies to procure, at no cost, military property and equipment that is in excess of the Department of Defense needs. The Department is appointed by the Governor as the point of contact, and provides a state coordinator. The program serves over 250 Virginia law enforcement agencies and in 2007 the program distributed goods valued over \$725,000 dollars.

In 1998, the Division was tasked with the development, implementation and day-to-day operational control of the State and Local Law Enforcement Procurement Program, "The 1122 Program." This program allows state and local law enforcement agencies to purchase law enforcement equipment suitable for counter-narcotic activities through the federal procurement channels at substantial savings. During 2007, over \$940,952 was purchased through this program, saving the Department \$325,191.

Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS)

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

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

To support the large increase of user agencies and radios, the microwave backbone of the system is undergoing a complete renovation. The 87 existing tower sites will grow to 94 sites and the network is now designed to have alternate paths, or loops, to provide continuously high reliability in the event of path outage.

There are 48 of these tower sites that will be used for the actual two-way communications with the user's mobile and portable radios. From these sites, the Commonwealth personnel will receive quality, statewide, mobile radio coverage. STARS will be one of the

first geographically statewide systems to employ digital trunked technology in the VHF 150 MHz band.

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

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

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

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

During calendar year 2007, 95% of the construction has been completed on the new Zone II Master Site for STARS at the Division VI Headquarters (Salem). Infrastructure work is ongoing in Culpeper, Northern Virginia, Salem, Wytheville, and Appomattox.

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

Operational Stages

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



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

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

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

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

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

Training Division

During 2007, the Training Division ensured that all employees met mandated training requirements. The Virginia State Police Academy provided 6,218 hours of instruction in 351 sessions for 12,430 employees and 298 employees from outside agencies. One hundred sixty-six trooper trainees, five commercial vehicle enforcement officers (CVEO's), and one special agent accountant (SAA) graduated from the 111th, 112th, and 113th Basic Trooper Session and 30th Basic CVEO Session.

The Department of State Police joined efforts with the American Legion to host its 18th Annual Junior Law Cadet Program. During the week June 17-22, 2007, 48 youths underwent training at the Academy similar to that experienced by new trooper trainees.

Six hundred seventeen special agents received 40 hours of Special Agent In-Service Training for a total of 24,680 hours. Fifty-four CVEO's received 40 hours of CVEO In-Service Training for a total of 2,160 hours. The Academy conducted one Leadership and Professional Development Training session for the Department's law enforcement first line supervisors. A total of 20 new supervisors attended a four-week session, which resulted in 3,200 hours of training. Defensive driving classes were given to 77 civilian employees in four four-hour sessions for a total of 308 hours of instruction. The Training Division conducted one Motorcycle Basic School, which eight sworn employees attended for a total of 640 hours of instruction. Additionally, Motorcycle In-Service was provided to 24 sworn employees for a total of 672 hours of training. During 2007, the Department's SCUBA Team conducted 44 training sessions, 70 recovery operations, and assisted 57 agencies. SCUBA In-Service School (40 hours) for 15 divers was completed.

The third session of the National Criminal Justice Command College was contacted at the Virginia State Police Training Academy on July 9 - September 20, 2007. Fifteen Department sworn employees and supervisors from eight outside agencies (Prince George County Police Department, University of Virginia Police Department, Elkton Police Department, Charlottesville Police Department, Lexington Fayette Urban City Police Department (Kentucky), Roanoke Police Department, Virginia Beach Sheriff's Office, and Albemarle County Sheriff's Office) completed the 10 week school for a total of 9,200 hours.

In 2007, four basic canine schools (one patrol, two narcotics, and one bloodhound) were conducted for a total of 2,080 hours of training at the Training Academy and Washington County location combined. Four canine trainer schools (one patrol, two narcotics, and one bloodhound) were conducted for a total of 2,080 hours of training. Handlers from Virginia State Police, Blacksburg, Vinton, and Bristol City Police Departments, Smyth County Sheriff Department, and Southwest Regional Jail Authority were trained. Four trainers were certified from Virginia State Police and Henrico County Police Department. A total of 12 canine teams and four canine trainers graduated.

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 70 sessions provided 1,159 hours of instruction to 49 Department employees and 1,013 outside students.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The Department provides a thorough and comprehensive investigation of all criminal matters mandated by statute and established Department policy through the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The Bureau is mandated to investigate any matter referred by the Governor. Additionally, the Attorney General, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs and Grand



Juries may request the Department to investigate matters, which constitute Class 1, 2 or 3 felonies. The Bureau also conducts investigations of elected officials when directed by the Governor, Attorney General or Grand Juries. The Bureau consists of the *Criminal Intelligence Division, Support Services Division, Drug Enforcement Section, and the General Investigation Section.*

General Investigation Section (GIS)

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

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

During 2007, GIS conducted 3,646 investigations, of which 1,779, or 48%, resulted from requests from other law enforcement agencies. GIS Special Agents made a total of 2,583 arrests.

Crime Scene Examination – The GIS is staffed with crime scene technicians trained by the Division of Forensic Science. The technicians are often called upon by other State Police employees and by local law enforcement agencies to examine and evaluate evidence at crime scenes. In 2007, 183 scenes were examined in cases of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, and numerous other major crimes.

Fugitive Apprehension – The Fugitive Apprehension mission is to affect the swift apprehension of all fugitives, particularly in connection with violent crimes. Agents assigned to Fugitive Apprehension work closely with local and federal law enforcement agencies to accomplish its goal. During 2007, members were assigned 478 cases and made 994 arrests.

National White-Collar Crime Center – The Deputy Director of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation is the Department's representative to the National White-Collar Crime Center, a federally-funded program with 2,527 member agencies and 247 associate member agencies throughout the country. Members of the center assist with the investigation and prosecution of various white-collar crimes.

Polygraph – During 2007, State Police polygraph examiners conducted 664 criminal polygraphs and 437 administrative/pre-employment polygraph examinations.

Violent Crimes Investigative Unit – During 2007, this unit investigated 378 cases which included 233 requests from other agencies. A total of 194 arrests were recorded for the year. These crimes included homicide, rape, robbery and sex crimes.

The Violent Crimes Investigative Unit conducted 38 case profiles for the year for the Department and for other federal and local law enforcement agencies. The unit also presented 46 training programs relating to homicides, sex crimes and hostage negotiations.

Crisis Negotiators – During 2007, these specialty agents responded to 31 barricaded subject situations.

Economic/Cyber Crimes Unit – The Cyber Crime Unit opened 147 cases in 2007, involving a variety of investigations for this Department and other local and federal agencies.

Arson Investigation – A Lieutenant, who is assigned to the Support Services Division, is the chief arson investigator and coordinates activities between the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and other investigative agencies throughout the state.

Arson investigation training and assistance are provided when requested by localities. During 2007, the chief arson investigator provided or assisted in providing the following training related to arson investigations and explosives related matters:

- . Investigators attend a weeklong Arson Investigation School from statewide law enforcement, fire services and insurance agencies.
- . Training sessions are provided across the state to officers on handling bomb threats, bomb scene search techniques and suspected explosive devices.
- . Training and demonstrations are conducted on explosive recognition and blast characteristics for law enforcement and fire service personnel in seminars, conferences, and academies.

Within the Bureau, there are a number of Special Agents who have been specifically trained to investigate arson-related matters. In 2007, GIS conducted 379 fire scene investigations. Of these investigations, 93 were determined to be incendiary in origin, 103 were determined to be accidental, and 132 were of an undetermined origin.

Bomb and Explosives-Related Matters – There are 32 trained bomb technicians assigned to the GIS. In 2007, there were 331 explosives-related incidents requiring the GIS to respond and provide explosives-related expertise. During 2007 there were 171 hoax and suspicious items requiring examination by bomb technicians.

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

Auto Theft Agent Activities – The Virginia State Police Auto Theft Agents are funded by the Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) Program. These Special Agents work closely with the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, the National Insurance Crimes Bureau, and federal and local law enforcement agencies to investigate crimes related to auto theft rings, chop-shops, insurance fraud and other illegal activity.

In 2007, the Special Agents conducted 135 motor vehicle theft investigations, resulting in 37 arrests and the recovery of 68 stolen vehicles and pieces of heavy equipment with a combined value of \$558,801. They also conducted 110 vehicle ID verifications for other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

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

Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T) – The Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) Program is an insurance industry-funded program established by Section 38.2-414 of the Code of Virginia. The Program was established in 1992 to receive and reward auto theft related tips. Callers who provide information that leads to the arrest of individuals for auto theft related crimes become eligible for cash rewards. On January 1, 2004 the maximum reward increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Seven full \$10,000 rewards were paid to callers before this increase took effect. During 2007, one citizen was awarded the \$10,000 H.E.A.T. reward by helping the police.

The Department's H.E.A.T. Program provides leadership to over 175 state and local police and sheriff agencies working cooperatively to reduce auto theft throughout Virginia. H.E.A.T. personnel support auto theft reduction efforts by providing training, conducting promotional events, conducting prevention/VIN Etching events, offering grant funding, procuring specialized equipment, coordinating monthly meetings of regional auto theft investigators, providing Department of Motor Vehicles' documentation to support prosecutions and by assembling auto theft statistical information. Since 2003, over 454 title searches were completed for auto theft investigators in the United States and Canada.

H.E.A.T. conducts two basic and one advanced auto theft investigation school for law enforcement annually. H.E.A.T. and the Virginia Crime Prevention Association cooperatively present auto theft prevention instruction to crime prevention specialists and *Operation HEATWave* Coordinators 4 to 5 times per year. To enhance Virginia's auto theft investigative abilities, the H.E.A.T. office provides training scholarships totaling \$25,000 each year to send auto theft investigators from local law enforcement agencies to receive specialized training conducted by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. The H.E.A.T. office also supported the production of five bait cars that will

be employed in high theft jurisdictions to turn up the “HEAT” on auto thieves. Mobile Data Hunter vehicles have also been deployed throughout the state to locate stolen vehicles.

The H.E.A.T. Program works with Neathawk Dubuque and Packett, a private marketing agency, to increase the public’s awareness about the problem of auto theft, auto theft prevention devices and strategies, the H.E.A.T. Program, the H.E.A.T. Hotline (1-800-947-HEAT) and cash rewards of up to \$25,000. Citizens are directed to the H.E.A.T. Web Site at: www.heatreward.com, for additional H.E.A.T. Program information. The public is encouraged to call 1-800-947-HEAT (4328) if they ever learn of any auto theft related information. In addition, H.E.A.T. promotional messages run throughout Virginia on television, radio, billboards, newspapers and on three NASCAR race cars.

Cooperation of Virginia’s law enforcement community and the public has resulted in a momentous reduction in Virginia’s auto theft rate. Since 1991, Virginia’s motor vehicle theft rate per 100,000 inhabitants has declined by approximately 30%. Working together to protect cars by employing the “Layered Approach to Protection” and educating the public regarding the toll-free hotline to increase tips has proven to be an effective strategy to make Virginia a safer place to own and operate a motor vehicle.

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

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

Recent examples of insurance fraud include faking auto crashes, staging burglaries, fraudulently reporting theft, and falsifying Workers’ Compensation injuries. The IFP is constantly uncovering some newly developed “scam” aimed at fraudulently receiving claim funds from insurance carriers. Insurance fraud has a significant economic impact on society as represented by the total amount of claimed loss that was actually received by individuals submitting suspected insurance fraud claims. During 2007, more than \$3.4

million was actually collected by individuals suspected of insurance fraud and the total amount involved in suspicious claims that was attempted, but not collected, was \$7 million.

It has been estimated that insurance fraud costs each insured Virginia household approximately \$200 in additional insurance premiums annually and as much as \$1,000 for the increased cost of goods and services. This Program is dedicated to reducing the impact of fraudulent insurance claims on the law-abiding citizens of Virginia. The hotline for persons to call in with information about suspected insurance fraud receives frequent activity. The toll-free telephone number is: **1-877- 62FRAUD. (1-877-623-7283)**

In 2007, 1,685 calls were received through the toll-free hotline service. A reward program has been established to provide a reward of up to \$25,000 for individuals having a Sharp Eye and reporting information leading to the arrest and/or conviction of individuals committing insurance fraud. IFP operates the reward program by use of the insurance fraud hotline and through information obtained during investigations and provided by the general public. A reward committee has been selected to make recommendations based on written policy and procedures. Their recommendations are forwarded through channels to the Superintendent for final approval. Since 2003, the Insurance Fraud Program has paid out \$46,250 in rewards to those individuals that have a “Sharp Eye” and reported insurance fraud.

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

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

During 2007, more than 1,687 notifications of potential property and casualty insurance fraud were received from the insurance industry, law enforcement agencies and the general public. There were 458 criminal investigations initiated by the Special Agents and 315 arrests for insurance fraud and related offenses. One-hundred-eighteen insurance fraud cases were prosecuted, which resulted in court-ordered restitution of \$323,993 during 2007.

Drug Enforcement Section (DES)

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

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

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

In 2007, DES field offices participated in 2,162 investigations that yielded \$11,256,860 in seized narcotics, \$1,848,689 in seized currency, and 870 persons arrested on 1,374 felony and misdemeanor charges. In addition, 1,040 persons were arrested on 1,503 felony and misdemeanor charges in cases where DES assisted other agencies. Special Agents also seized 34 vehicles and 118 weapons.

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces – During 2007, DES participated in 35 federal, state and local multi-jurisdictional task forces, encompassing 108 local jurisdictions. These multi-jurisdictional task forces participated in 4,140 investigations that accounted for \$9,298,680 in illicit drug seizures, \$670,020 in seized U.S. currency, and 2,429 persons arrested on 3,174 charges. In addition, task forces assisted their agencies in cases that resulted in 810 persons arrested on 1,156 charges. These task forces also seized 55 vehicles and 294 weapons.

Marijuana Eradication Program – The Commonwealth remains a prime location for the cultivation of the marijuana plant. Virginia's domestically grown marijuana has the potential for being a major cash crop. With DEA funding, the Department of State Police, along with assistance from other state and local law enforcement agencies, and the Virginia Army National Guard Reconnaissance Air Interdiction Detachment (RAID), conducted a regular program to eradicate domestically-grown marijuana. In 2007, the State Police and local law enforcement agencies found 8,272 plants in 302 outdoor plots. There were also 3,809 marijuana plants eradicated in 53 indoor grows. Marijuana eradication operations resulted in 304 arrests. Seizures included 261 weapons, vehicles, and other personal property valued at \$409,013. 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 \$12 million.

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

1. Development of intelligence pertaining to domestically grown marijuana, both indoor and outdoor, with the eradication of this marijuana and successful prosecution of the growers as a primary goal;
2. Developing intelligence concerning air smuggling into Virginia using contacts to monitor suspicious activities of all known airports in the Commonwealth, and by locating clandestine airstrips and identifying users;
3. Reducing the supply of illegal drugs entering and being transported within the Commonwealth by interdicting drug shipments via land, air, and waterway;
4. Developing procedures that eliminate duplication of activities and breakdowns in communication among the various state agencies and law enforcement authorities, and;
5. Utilizing the resources of county and city law enforcement agencies to the maximum extent possible.

GIANT performed 443 operations during 2007 that resulted in 297 arrests, and the seizure of \$12,743,658 worth of narcotics. GIANT also netted 258 weapons, 26 vehicles, and \$198,575 in U.S. currency.

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

During 2007, Drug Diversion received 1,724 complaints of diversion activities throughout the Commonwealth. In response to these complaints, 762 investigations were initiated. A total of 447 persons were arrested on 765 charges. Additionally, 17 search warrants were executed during the past year.

A major educational role of Drug Diversion is teaching local law enforcement officials about the extent of the drug diversion problem in their own jurisdictions and what they can do about it. This role also included educating health care professionals, both physicians and pharmacists, about the magnitude of the problem and the importance of self-policing and ensuring the integrity of their individual health care delivery systems. During 2007, three presentations were conducted for 225 healthcare professionals, and eight presentations were conducted for 334 individuals in law enforcement. The Drug Diversion Unit, with assistance from the Department of Health Professions and the National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators (N.A.D.D.I.), hosted the Seventh Annual Drug Diversion School in Roanoke, Virginia.

Criminal Intelligence Division

The primary purpose of the Criminal Intelligence Division (CID) is to identify, document, and disseminate criminal intelligence concerning persons involved in organized crime or terrorism. CID is currently composed of five units and one section – the Analytical Unit, Research Unit, Field Intelligence Unit, Technical Support Unit, Computer Evidence Recovery Unit, Tactical Intelligence Processing System (TIPS) Section, and the Virginia Fusion Center.

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

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

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

In 2007, the Department partnered with Washington-Baltimore HIDTA to participate in the GangNet Intelligence System initiative. This multi-state regional system is currently being populated with gang related information by law enforcement agencies in Maryland, Washington, DC and Virginia. Additional states on the east coasts are expected to join GangNet in the near future. The Department has also provided training to a number of our employees for data entry and user certification into the GangNet system.

In 2007, the Technical Support Unit (TSU) received 1513 requests for service. Of those requests 430 were in support of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Each request was directly related to ongoing criminal investigations, which were supported by the installation of audio and video recording equipment, Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking equipment, covert surveillance and monitoring equipment, pen registers and other technical support. 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 73 closed circuit television systems for victims of child abuse cases. The Hostage/Barricade Unit program continues to support state and local law enforcement through the deployment of sophisticated technical equipment. The Hostage/Barricade Unit responded to 22 Hostage/Barricade incident requests. The TSU received two special purpose OP-V vehicles that provide satellite communications during a natural or terrorist driven disaster. These vehicles were utilized on the scene of the Virginia Tech shooting investigation.

The Computer Evidence Recovery Unit (CERU) provides assistance to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies with on-scene execution of search warrants for computer-related evidence, evidence recovery through forensic examination, and quarterly training classes in computer search and seizure. In 2007, the CERU completed 101 investigations on 278 computers, 773 other pieces of digital evidence and 18,285 gigabytes of data. The CERU also handled 1,529 internet fraud complaints and provided 345 hours of instruction on computer crime.

The TIPS Section has revised the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to provide for a greater accounting of the current users of the system. This revision establishes a requirement of user agencies to notify the Department when an individual user leaves their department or no longer has a need to use the system. The section continues to work with the 322 user agencies throughout the Commonwealth by providing training and guidance in the use of the TIPS system. The TIPS Section also continues to work with public safety agencies statewide to provide them with the Virginia Critical Information Shared System (VCISS), a Terrorism Bulletin Board system that will allow intelligence to be posted on a six-tiered system ranging from executive decision-makers, law enforcement, critical infrastructure companies in both the private and public sector and the general public. Application to access this system has been simplified by adding the VCISS access request form to the Department's website. DIC is currently working with the Information Technology Division and VITA to develop a new Virginia Intelligence Management System (VIMS) that will eventually replace TIPS.

The Virginia Fusion Center gathers, analyzes and disseminates information and intelligence as it relates to all criminal activity, but primarily domestic and foreign terrorism. In 2005, the Fusion Center moved into a new location within the Virginia Combined Headquarters. This joint operation between the Virginia State Police and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management is the first of its kind in the Commonwealth. Its primary mission is to "fuse" together resources from local, state and federal agencies and private industries to facilitate information collection, analysis and sharing, in order to prevent or deter a terrorist attacks. Its secondary mission is to support the Virginia Emergency Operations Center by centralizing information and resources to provide a coordinated and effective response in the event of an attack or natural disaster.

CID is also responsible for the Terrorism Hotline, Drug Hotline, and the Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System. The Terrorism Hotline has received 1000 calls since its inception in 2001. The Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System was established to assess vulnerabilities and threats related to terrorism in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Support Services Division (SSD)

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

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

Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI)

Since its establishment on July 1, 2000 by the Virginia General Assembly, the Special Operations Division (SOD) has undergone a remarkable transformation. SOD's original mission was the interdiction of narcotics on Virginia's highways, public transportation systems, schools and businesses. SOD also provided assistance to local police departments to address localized drug and firearm related problems/situations.

Following the events of September 11, 2001, the Special Operations Divisions was re-designated as the Special Operations Unit, and expanded its personnel, offices and duties to include response to acts of terrorism. This unit carried out the Virginia State Police Bureau of Field Operations (BFO) Homeland Security responsibilities related to response and recovery operations. The unit serves to coordinate the response of other resources and serves as core members of the Statewide Regional Response Teams.

On January 10, 2003, the name of the unit was changed to the Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI) with fully operational teams in each of the seven traditional State Police Divisions. On August 10, 2003, command of the unit was transferred to the Bureau of Criminal Investigations (BCI), Support Services Division.

In November 2005, the mission of CCI evolved to incorporate a new strategic initiative developed to diminish the violence associated with gang-related crimes.

Statistical Information for Partnership Activities:

The Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit participated in numerous and highly successful City/State Partnerships during 2007. The statistics for these partnerships are as follows:

Agency Assisted	Individuals Arrested	No. of Charges	Weapons Seized	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure
Danville	41	55	6	\$27,010	\$312	\$6,600
Hampton	29	36	9	\$281,539	\$20,443	\$67,100
Newport News	60	76	8	\$1,424	\$0	\$1,375
Richmond	63	105	60	\$100,115	\$80,358	\$20,250
Roanoke	3	3	0	\$319	\$0	\$0
Staunton	10	11	0	\$3,722	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	206	286	83	\$414,129	\$101,113	\$95,325

Statistical Information for Criminal Interdiction Activities:

C.C.I. Unit Totals for 2007:

	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure	Drug Arrests	Other Arrests	Firearms Seized
TOTAL	\$11,538,079	\$2,304,780	\$582,495	623	468	179

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

Additional training is ongoing to further prepare the teams to deal with terrorist-related bombings, suicide bombers, radiological attacks, and chemical nerve agent attacks. All

team members are being trained to operate within the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Incident Command System. The teams attend stakeholder meetings and training with the local Hazardous Materials Teams and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) Regional Hazardous Material Officers and the National Guard's 34th Civil Support Team. The teams also conduct training quarterly to maintain certification utilizing assigned Personal Protective Equipment and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

The unit has specialized response vehicles that are equipped with radiological detection equipment, Multi-Rae Combustible Gas Indicator equipped with a photo ionization detector to identify volatile and toxic gases, satellite television capabilities, weather monitoring equipment, emergency decontamination station and a rehabilitation tent. The unit also has Hazardous Material Identification Instruments that will allow field analysis of liquids and powders.

The unit also has the ability to interdict and detect potential and/or developing threats more quickly, with greater accuracy and through less intrusive means; thus reducing the potential exposure to the citizens and the infrastructure of the Commonwealth. They have biological detection instruments, instruments that monitor air quality over a large area, and other safety equipment that will allow the Department to sustain hazardous material operations in accordance with the federal guidelines.

BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS

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

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

Enforcement Initiatives to Address Highway Safety

Checkpoint Strikeforce

Identifying and removing drunk drivers from the highways of the Commonwealth of Virginia is a primary objective of State Police Troopers in their goal to provide the safest highway system in our nation.



Checkpoint Strikeforce is a high visibility DUI enforcement campaign that involves saturation patrols and DUI sobriety checkpoints every week on specific highways and in locations where alcohol related incidents and arrests have been identified. This national campaign is supported by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and involves significant public education and awareness, and strict DUI enforcement.

During 2007, a total of 18,900 vehicles passed through 54 DUI sobriety checkpoints resulting in 76 drunk driving arrests. Additionally, DUI saturation patrols were conducted on Interstates, primary and secondary highways throughout Virginia resulting in arrest and the removal 590 alcohol impaired drivers.

Operation Air, Land, and Speed

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

With the success of this program, five enforcement phases were conducted in 2007:

Phase 5: February 16 – February 17, 2007

Results

<u>Interstate 85</u>		<u>Interstate 295</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Speed	364	Speed	527	Speed	891
Reckless	185	Reckless	276	Reckless	461
DUI	1	DUI	2	DUI	3
Safety Belt	7	Safety Belt	49	Safety Belt	56
Drug/Felonies	5	Drug/Felonies	9	Drug/Felonies	14
TOTAL	680	TOTAL	1,130	TOTAL	1,810

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 6: March 23 – March 24, 2007

Results

<u>Interstate 64</u>	
Speed	1,569
Reckless	371
DUI	10
Safety Belt	226
Drug/Felonies	12
TOTAL	3,560

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 7: June 22 – June 23, 2007

Results

<u>Interstate 81</u>	<u>Interstate 95</u>	<u>Interstate 77</u>	<u>Total</u>
Speed 2,110	Speed 1,660	Speed 154	Speed 3,924
Reckless 304	Reckless 638	Reckless 24	Reckless 966
DUI 3	DUI 6	DUI 1	DUI 10
Safety Belt 120	Safety Belt 130	Safety Belt 7	Safety Belt 257
Drug/Felonies 5	Drug/Felonies 11	Drug/Felonies 4	Drug/Felonies 20
TOTAL 3,450	TOTAL 3,397	TOTAL 245	TOTAL 7,092

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 8: October 12 – October 13, 2007

Results

<u>Interstate 81</u>	<u>Interstate 95</u>	<u>Total</u>
Speed 1,764	Speed 1,503	Speed 3,267
Reckless 303	Reckless 538	Reckless 841
DUI 6	DUI 4	DUI 10
Safety Belt 115	Safety Belt 112	Safety Belt 227
Drug/Felonies 23	Drug/Felonies 15	Drug/Felonies 38
TOTAL 3,091	TOTAL 3,261	TOTAL 6,352

Highway fatalities – 0

Phase 9: November 29 – November 30, 2007

Results

<u>Interstate 64</u>	<u>Interstate 66</u>	<u>Total</u>
Speed 1,529	Speed 658	Speed 2,187
Reckless 344	Reckless 115	Reckless 459
DUI 2	DUI 1	DUI 3
Safety Belt 210	Safety Belt 31	Safety Belt 241
Drug/Felonies 22	Drug/Felonies 8	Drug/Felonies 30
TOTAL 3,496	TOTAL 1,458	TOTAL 4,954

Highway fatalities – 0

Grand Total All Phases = 50,130

During the five enforcement phases conducted throughout the year 2007, there were no fatal crashes on the involved interstate highways where enforcement was increased and visibility heightened.

Trooper Bowl

Trooper Bowl is a high visibility DUI enforcement initiative that has spread throughout the Commonwealth. It kicked off following a successful initial program conducted on Interstate 66 following the NFL Super Bowl - XL. The primary objective of Trooper Bowl is to identify and arrest motorists driving under the influence of alcohol and jeopardizing highway safety. The 2007, initiative resulted in 203 traffic arrests including 13 arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Click-it-or-Ticket

Increasing the usage rate of vehicle safety belts and child safety seats are the primary functions of this national and statewide initiative. Virginia has seen a steady average increase in safety belt use over the past decade from 67.1 % in 1997, to 79.9 % recorded in 2007. Click-it-or-Ticket combines public awareness, education, and enforcement to gain compliance with existing safety belt laws. Increasing the use of safety belts and child safety seats have statistically shown to decrease deaths and serious injuries resulting from traffic crashes.

During the two phases of Click-it-or-Ticket in May and August, state police personnel issued 2,553 summonses for failure to wear safety belts and 640 summonses for child safety restraint violations.

Smooth Operator

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

Operation Cruise Control

Effective July 1, 2005, the State Police implemented "Operation Cruise Control" to increase visibility and enforcement efforts to address all types of violations and the reckless operations of a vehicle on Interstate 81 from our border with Tennessee to the West Virginia state line.

During 2007, the operation was proven successful in controlling driver behavior and preventing crashes and their destruction. Throughout 2007, troopers devoted 3,210 additional work hours to Interstate 81 and patrolled 54,115 miles resulting in approximately 5,141 traffic summonses and 43 criminal arrests. From the traffic arrests made, 2,998 were for speed violations and 599 arrests were made for reckless driving.

Operation C.A.R.E.

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

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

Highway Safety Corridors

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

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

Primary and Secondary Highway Emphasis

During 2007, each of the department's seven field divisions continued enforcement emphasis and visibility on primary and secondary highways within the counties in their divisions. Each division's program focused resources on those highways where crashes, traffic violations, and citizen complaints regarding traffic were noted. The objectives of this initiative were to prevent crashes, reduce violations, and address the concerns citizens identified as threats to their safety.

Safety Division

As of December 31, 2007, there were 4,280 active inspection stations located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were 14,528 licensed safety inspectors who performed approximately 7,688,000 inspections at appointed stations during 2007. Approximately 18% (1,387,100 vehicles) of all vehicles submitted for inspection were rejected for unsafe components.

This Division investigated 2,572 inspection complaints, which resulted in 2,232 instances of disciplinary action against 214 stations for various classes of offenses and the suspension of 37 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 527 safety inspectors, resulting in 167 suspensions.

Safety Division personnel also conducted 1,374 business security checks.

Motor Carrier Safety

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

Motor Carrier Safety teams responded to 60 hazardous material spills or incidents in 2006 and conducted 186 post-crash investigations of heavy commercial vehicles involved in accidents.

Data indicates that during 2007, Troopers conducted 37,044 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles and 8,591 of these, or 23 percent, were placed out of service for violations of regulations governing safety equipment and transportation of hazardous materials.

Field Support

The Safety Division's sworn employees provided support for local field divisions during all major C.A.R.E. holidays. During 2007, Safety Division troopers had 6,999 arrests/summons issued, investigated 83 motor vehicle crashes, assisted local Troopers with the investigation of 104 motor vehicle crashes, and assisted 2,580 disabled motorists.

Aviation Unit

The State Police Aviation Unit was formed on January 1, 1984, to provide for the administration and coordination of the department's aviation resources. The Unit's primary mission is to provide aircraft for search, rescue, law enforcement and medical evacuation. During its 24 year existence, the Aviation Unit has recorded 90,929 flight hours responding to 61,696 flight requests.

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

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

Aircraft

The unit operates seven helicopters and four airplanes across Virginia.

- 4 Cessna 182 airplanes
- 4 Bell 407 helicopters

- 1 American Eurocopter BK117
- 2 American Eurocopter BO-105's

The BK117 and BO-105's are primarily used for medical evacuation operations.

Medical Evacuation

The Department operates three helicopter medical evacuation programs that serve Central and Southwest Virginia. These programs provide rapid response, advanced medical procedures, and transportation of critically injured patients to a level one trauma center. Combined, these programs serve 43 hospitals and the citizens residing in 59 counties and 34 cities. Med-Flight I began operations on April 1, 1984, and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Richmond, Virginia. Med-Flight II began operations on January 1, 1987 and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Abingdon, Virginia. Med-Flight III began operations on September 1, 2000, and responds to calls for assistance predominately along the Lynchburg-Route 29 corridor to Danville and in a 60-mile radius of Lynchburg. In 2007, all 3 programs responded to a total of 2,061 requests with 1,263 patients transported. The total number of flights for all three programs from April 1, 1984 to December 31, 2007 was 21,413 responses to calls with 14,658 patients transported as a result of these calls.

Search and Rescue

During 2007 the Aviation Unit responded to 297 requests for searches for escapees, missing persons, criminals, and stolen property. Utilizing a Forward Looking Infra-Red system on four helicopters and a 30 million-candlepower searchlight on the other helicopters, the Unit has been successful in locating fugitives, missing persons, and lost children. During this period the Unit also recovered \$50,000 in stolen property, 3 missing vehicles and 2 missing aircraft. As a result, 13 arrests were made.

Surveillance

The Aviation Unit also conducts surveillance using our aircraft. In 2007, the Unit was requested 59 times for drug or narcotic surveillance, 39 times for other criminal matters and 35 miscellaneous calls. As a result, 3 arrests were made and 2,035 marijuana plants were located at a value of \$2,044,000.

Other Duties

The Aviation Unit provides aerial support to any Federal, State, or municipal agency whereby the solution of a police problem or mission may be obtained. During 2007, the Unit provided aerial support to 75 requests from agencies external to the Department of State Police. These flights included photographing crime scenes, providing support for presidential motorcades, participating in multi-agency task force efforts, and demonstrations of the capabilities of the Aviation Unit's aircraft. Between January 1, 2007

and December 31, 2007, the Aviation Unit flew 3,463 hours responding to 3,691 flight requests.

Motorist Assistance Program

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

During 2007, motorist assistance aides provided assistance to disabled or stranded motorist on more than 50,854 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 2007, approximately 18.9 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 56,321 summonses and made 162 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 2007, the Department continued to provide specialized training to the Crime Prevention Specialist troopers across the State on current crime prevention techniques. Participating troopers received training in enhancing business and residential security through the "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" (CPTED) model. Additional training focused on personal safety, workplace violence prevention and personal information associated crimes. All training was part of an intensified crime prevention curriculum that enabled troopers to achieve certification or remain certified through the Department of Criminal Justice Services as Crime Prevention Specialist.

In calendar year 2007, approximately 182,000 citizens of Virginia were contacted through 3,045 various crime prevention and safety programs. These programs distributed nearly 38,000 informational handouts by certified crime prevention troopers. Troopers conducted 560 crime prevention programs and 878 Safety Programs. In addition 159 programs were

conducted to address personal safety, 68 programs addressed the issues of road rage, 19 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 1,019 businesses and on 9 residences. Additionally, during 2007, troopers conducted 27 drug education programs, 9 class action programs, and 9 Help eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) programs to enhance safety in Virginia communities.

Below is a summary of significant crime prevention programs / activities for 2007:

- The Crime Prevention Program began certification of 7 new troopers to the program to account for promotions at the area office level. They should receive their certifications in mid-2008.
- The Virginia Judicial Security Initiative, which was initiated in 2005, has continued to require assets from the crime prevention program. These assets involved the participation in courthouse assessments, training and technical/subject matter expertise. The department's crime prevention specialists, of which 27 are trained for this specialized form of assessment, have been directly involved in the assessment of 35 courthouses across Virginia. The program and its product have been recognized by several jurisdictions outside of Virginia and have adopted the program as their model.
- The Virginia Department of Aviation, in conjunction with the Department began addressing the security issues facing Virginia's 58 General Aviation airports. In response, 28 crime prevention troopers received specific training needed to conduct comprehensive security assessments on these airports. In 2007, the program provided independent assessments for 21 General Aviation airports across the state. These assessments are not only providing recommendations to the individual airports on methods to enhance security, but are gathering information which the Department of Aviation utilizes in projecting future security needs.
- The Department has continued to disseminate gun locks to the public and governmental agencies. During 2007, approximately 23,000 locks were distributed through public speaking events, county fairs, local public safety agencies, and the state fair of Virginia.

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

Specialty Teams:

Canine Program

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

Contained below are statistics that reflect the work accomplished by these teams in 2007.

Narcotic Canine Teams

Currently, there are 21 narcotics canine teams with the Virginia State Police. The teams receive numerous requests for help.

In 2007, narcotic canine teams responded to 802 requests for help.

The following are the results from those responses:

- ⇒ 164 arrests
- ⇒ 162 drug seizures
- ⇒ The narcotics seized had an estimated street value of \$6,887,133.00.
- ⇒ 23 vehicle seizures with a value of \$199,790.00.
- ⇒ 33 weapons seizures with a value of \$7,950.00.
- ⇒ The seizure of \$1,228,381.00 in U.S. currency.
- ⇒ Other property seizures totaled \$6,150.00.

Explosives/Weapon Detector Canine Teams and Accelerant Canine Teams

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

The following is the results of the teams work for 2007:

- ⇒ 723 searches
- ⇒ 49 security assignments
- ⇒ 32 canine demonstrations

The outcome of the calls resulted in:

- 1) Six weapons discovered
- 1) 2) One pipe bomb device recovered

Patrol Canine Teams

At this time, there are 19 patrol canine teams. In 2007, the canine teams responded to 354 calls/requests for assistance.

Here are the results of their work for the year:

- ⇒ 160 felony arrests
- ⇒ 63 misdemeanor arrests
- ⇒ 2 people found
- ⇒ ⇒ 20 canine demonstrations

Tactical Team Program

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

Following are the results for 2007:

- ⇒ 320 arrests
- ⇒ 281 felony charges
- ⇒ 195 misdemeanor charges
- ⇒ 129 weapons seized
- ⇒ \$6,767,227.00 worth of illegal narcotics seized
- ⇒ ⇒ \$65,091.00 in currency recovered

SCUBA Program

During 2007, the Department's Search and Recovery Team (SART) conducted 48 recovery and rescue operations and assisted 26 agencies.

The following recoveries were made by the SART in 2007:

Weapons	17
Murder weapons	4
Vehicles	9
Boats	2
Bodies	9
Total Property Recovered	\$700,150.00
Total Operations	70
Total Assist to other agencies	57
Total Training	60
SAR Operations	1

The Department's SART continues to expand the capabilities through a proactive approach in recoveries, as well as our rescue missions. This approach includes, but is

not limited to, liaison with other departments, proactively searching believed criminal dump sites and maintaining our professional performance through innovative training and equipment acquisition.

Bureau of Field Operations - Summary of Activities 2007

In 2007, Virginia State Troopers assigned to the Bureau of Field Operations:

- Worked a total of 252,911 staff days patrolling 31,025,067 miles of highway.
- Responded to approximately 1.32 million incidents.
- Investigated 38,777 vehicle crashes.
- Assisted 174,958 stranded or otherwise distressed motorists.
- Responded to 26,902 requests for assistance from sheriffs' departments, 16,833 requests from police departments and 5,519 requests from other local, state and federal agencies.
- Made 722,626 traffic arrests, including 220,314 speeding, 93,203 reckless driving and 7,009 for driving under the influence.
- Made a total of 22,723 criminal arrests.
- Made a total of 3,593 drug/narcotics arrests on a total of 3,332 criminal charges.
- Seized drugs and narcotics at an estimated street value of \$1,343,451.
- Performed 37,044 in-depth safety inspections of heavy commercial vehicles and placed 8,591 or 23 percent of these vehicles out of service.
- Made 3,045 crime prevention presentations to 182,000 citizens.
- Conducted 1,019 CPTED assessments on businesses and 9 assessments on homes.
- Committed 4,632 man-hours to crime prevention programs and safety seminars.
- Achieved a 92.3% conviction rate for adjudicated cases.
- Seized 83 illegal weapons.