

2004 Facts and Figures

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Colonel W. Steven Flaherty was appointed as Superintendent of the Virginia State Police by Governor Mark R. Warner in October 1, 2003. Lieutenant Colonel John B. Scott assumed the position of Deputy Superintendent in June 2004.

The Department is divided primarily into three Bureaus: Administrative and Support Services, Criminal Investigation, and Field Operations. Each Bureau Director, who holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, reports directly to the Deputy Superintendent.

The Superintendent's Office includes the Executive Protection Unit, Professional Standards Unit, and the Public Relations Office.

Professional Standards Unit

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

The Internal Affairs Section conducts and coordinates the investigations of allegations of misconduct on the part of Department employees. During 2004, 890 internal investigations were processed.

The Internal Audit Section provides the Department with independent and objective audits and reviews of Department operations. During 2004, the section provided 12 comprehensive audits of operating sections within the Department. The reports included recommendations for strengthening internal controls.

The Staff Inspection Section conducts inspections of all organizational components within the Department. Six staff inspections were conducted in 2004.

Public Relations Office

The Public Relations Office (PRO) maintains daily contact with the public and media, disseminates news releases about Department programs and activities, develops and implements public awareness programs, and answers questions on many topics. Personnel in this office often respond to the scenes of major highway and criminal incidents to assist the media in providing information to the public. The staff includes the Public Relations Manager, Public Relations Coordinator and a Public Relations Specialist at Administrative Headquarters. The Public Relations Office assists and supports the Department's seven Public Information Officers deployed in field division headquarters in Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Salem, and Fairfax.

Public and media relations, information and education are important elements of the Public Relations Office.

Other duties of this Office include:

- Promoting transportation safety;
- Coordinating press conferences on Department programs, activities or incidents;
- Conducting media interviews;
- Writing news releases;
- Coordinating speaking engagements for sworn personnel;
- Developing and implementing highway safety campaigns;
- Keeping the public aware of criminal activities and crime prevention techniques;

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

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The Bureau of Administrative and Support Services is predominantly comprised of civilian personnel as well as sworn employees. The Bureau includes the Divisions of Communications, Criminal Justice Information Services, Information Technology and Planning Division, Personnel, Property and Finance, Statewide Agencies Radio System, Sworn Programs and Training.

Employees in these areas provide the Department, especially troopers and special agents in the field, with essential services through their extensive technical and professional expertise. These services range from:

- Purchasing and configuring personal computers ... to designing complex and sophisticated computerized systems to maintain critical criminal files;
- Installing police radios and radar units in patrol vehicles ... to designing and implementing a Computer-Aided Dispatch System;
- Employing a qualified and diversified work force ... to managing an exciting volunteer program;
- Managing and maintaining Department buildings and grounds across the State ... to preparing, monitoring, and accounting for the Department's annual budget;
- Providing criminal justice agencies with rapid access to local, state and national criminal justice files ... to supervising Virginia's Firearms Transaction Program;
- Conducting research into innovative law enforcement techniques and products ... to coordinating the Department's accreditation and grant management programs.

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

Communications Division

The Communications Division is responsible for the proper installation, operation, and maintenance of telephone, land mobile radio, and microwave radios assigned to the Communications Division. Under the command of the Communications Officer, the Division designs, installs, operates and maintains land mobile radios, microwave radios and private telephone networks. The system includes 87 microwave radio sites, 46 of which also have land mobile radio base stations. This responsibility includes compliance with requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

- Maintaining mobile radios;
- Maintaining radar and portable radios;
- Maintaining mobile computer terminals;

- Provision of pager, cellular, and wireless data equipment and services;
- Installing, repairing and maintaining radio towers, obstruction lighting, antennas and emergency power plants;
- Installing field communications equipment at remote sites and area offices;
- Installing and maintaining equipment, telephones, and other telecommunications at Administrative Headquarters; and
- Deploying one maintenance team at each field division for mobile and fixed communications equipment.

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

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

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

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

In addition to mission critical communications, the Communications Division coordinates and supports wireless communications equipment and services from public networks. These services make Department personnel more accessible and keep them better informed regarding routine and administrative activities. The number of wireless telephones approved and in use has doubled in the past year, and now approaches 1,000 units.

The Division continues to provide communications support with temporary systems for special events as they occur. Such activities include communications to support security for visiting dignitaries, as well as routine events where large groups of spectators gather over short periods of time.

All field Division radio shops are certified as independent laboratories by The Division of Consolidated Laboratories for the purposes of calibrating radar tuning forks. In the past year, approximately 100 additional RADAR units were procured and issued to expand availability and replace older units. The present inventory of active radars is approximately 1,500 units. The majority of Department radars are the newer Eagle units.

The Division provides statewide telephone and local area network wiring requirements for the Department, as well as other state agencies. At the present time, in excess of 5,000 items of equipment are being maintained for six additional agencies. The Division also continues to maintain approximately 9,000 items of radio equipment for most of the state's public safety agencies. The Communications Division has actively participated with the Capital Wireless Interoperability Network (CAPWIN) and SAFECOM (formerly PSWN) activities to improve interoperability in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is responsible for the maintenance of all files within the Department. This includes the implementation, monitoring, destruction, and archiving of records in accordance with the State Police Records Retention Schedule. The Division processed and responded to 1,844 subpoenas and 119 Freedom of Information Act requests in 2004.

Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE)

The Criminal Investigative Reports Section received and processed 21,804 investigative reports in 2004. CCRE automated 1,614 non-computerized criminal records in calendar year 2004, leaving a total of 155,475 misdemeanor microfiche records to be automated.

The Supreme Court/State Police Disposition Interface

The Interface consists of 116 Circuit Courts, 129 General District Courts and 124 Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts transmitting court dispositions to CCRE. In 2004, 364,123 records were transmitted, negating the requirement to submit the SP-180/SP-222 hardcopy disposition forms to CCRE. Of all dispositions transmitted, 66,610 or 18.3% 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 2004, notifications for 26,377 individual charges were generated. The majority of notifications (94%) were generated because the court did/could not include the Document Control Number when transmitting their data. The remaining notifications (6%) were generated when the court transmitted the Document Control Number, but CCRE did not have a corresponding fingerprint card on file.

Non-Criminal Justice Name-Search Program (NCSI)

The program continues to experience growth, with 363,508 inquiries processed in 2004. Due to this growth, the Non-Criminal Justice Interface (NCJI) was implemented on February 8, 1996, to effectively address this demand. The NCJI can be accessed through the Department's web site. The NCJI eliminates the requirement for CCRE staff to receive and process "paper record name-search requests." As of December 31, 2004, there were 167,283 electronic name-search transmissions received from participants, with an average response time of 72-hours or less since implementation. This method of automation tremendously enhanced customer service.

Mental Health File

These records are maintained for the purpose of denying individuals on file the ability to purchase a firearm(s). Official notifications of individuals in these categories are received from clerks of courts upon court adjudication of an individual being incompetent, involuntarily committed or mentally incapacitated. As of December 31, 2004, there were 8,329 mental health records added, bringing the total records on file to 62,849.

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR)

The Sex Offender Registry (SOR) includes 13,094 fingerprint-based registrations received since July 1, 1997. The Registry is designed to protect the general public, and children in particular, by providing personal descriptive and sentencing information on individuals convicted of certain sex crimes. Photographs of offenders are available, and violent offender registrations are maintained on the Internet. There were 137,553 searches conducted against the Registry for employment-licensure purposes in 2004. During 2004, the SOR verified the address of 22,819 sex offenders, and initiated 5,567 criminal investigations to the field divisions.

The Correctional Status Information (CSI) Interface

As of December 31, 2004, there were 162,500 offenders on file with commitments received from the Virginia Department of Corrections, which accounts for 11.74% of the offenders on file. The Central Criminal Records Exchange continues to receive Correctional Status Information on a weekly basis. The Correctional Status Information Interface improved the criminal history information by providing up-to-date correctional information with minimal error.

The Microfilm Section

This section archived 1,512,567 documents during 2004.

Photographic Laboratory

The Photo Lab maintains records, files, film, and responds to requests for photographs, digital images, and court enlargements. Additionally, 148,125 photographic prints, an increase of 3%, were developed for use by sworn personnel in investigations and prosecution of motor vehicle crashes and criminal cases in 2004.

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 22 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 are 1,576,414 ten-print fingerprint records in file and 75,438 unsolved latent fingerprints in the database. In 2004, there were 2,825 suspects identified as a result of successful latent print searches on the AFIS system.

The Department's Live Scan network electronically captures and transmits arrest and fingerprint information to the State Police and the FBI which 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 96 Criminal Live Scan sites utilizing 128 Live Scan units. In addition, there are 50 civilian applicant Live Scan sites utilizing 66 Live Scan Units. A total of 34 criminal Live Scan sites are submitting criminal justice and concealed weapon applicant information via Live Scan.

The following is a brief comparison of statistics. The percentages reflect the increase or decrease in 2004.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
1. Arrest records processed	-1%
2. Arrest records via Live Scan	+0.3%
3. Applicants processed	+15%
4. Applicant requests via Live Scan	+60%

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>% of CHANGE</u>
5. Criminal Live Scan sites	+15%
6. Criminal Live Scan units	+18%
7. Applicant Live Scan sites	+63%
8. Applicant Live Scan units	+64%
9. Criminal Live Scan sites submitting	+59%

During 2004, the fingerprint section processed 213,333 criminal arrests, 142,184 applicants, and 2,274 sex offender fingerprint cards.

Virginia Firearms Transaction Program (VFTP)

The VFTP provides for the approval at the point of sale for all firearms, except antiques, based on the results of a criminal history record information check on the buyer. In 2004, 207,823 firearm transactions were conducted, which is a 6% increase in transactions conducted during 2003. Of these, 2,348 (9% increase) were disapproved, and 187 (16% increase) wanted persons were identified with 68 (5% reduction) arrests reported. In 2004, as compared to 2003, the State Police requested 857 (1% reduction) criminal investigations related to the illegal sale or attempt to purchase firearms, of which 634 (74%) were arrested.

Direct Access

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

Certificates for 173 (34% decrease) multiple handgun purchases were issued authorizing the purchase of more than one handgun within any 30-day period. The reduction in the volume of certificates is attributed to the 2004 General Assembly's amendment and re-enactment of Section 18.2-308.2:2, Code of Virginia, which provides that a valid concealed handgun permit is an exemption to the handgun purchase restriction of that section.

A fingerprint-based criminal background check is performed for all employees of a gun dealer to transfer firearms, and the State Police issues a seller identification number for qualified employees. In 2004, 1,099 (19% increase) seller identification numbers were issued.

Concealed Handgun Permits

Since July 1, 1995, 263,390 concealed handgun permits were issued as authorized by Section 18.2-308, Code of Virginia; 27,166 of which were issued in 2004 (19% reduction) by Virginia Circuit Courts. As of July 1, 2004, this Code section was amended to require State Police issuance of Nonresident Concealed Handgun Permits. Between July 1, 2004, and December 31, 2004, the State Police received 1,369 requests for nonresident permit application packages and issued 387 nonresident permits.

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. During 2004, two additional agencies became certified for IBR submission, bringing the total IBR agencies to 273. These agencies represent 98% of the total UCR contributing agencies, and 99.9% of the total population of Virginia. The UCR office no longer accepts summary hardcopy reports. Data is submitted either by diskette or via the Internet. The diskettes are scanned, copied, and uploaded to the mainframe. The Internet files are submitted through the IBR website. This is a secure system to which only contributing agencies have access. Twice a week, the submitted files are run through the edit process, which generates an error report for the agencies to correct any incidents that failed to be sent to the IBR central repository database. A monthly file of Virginia's data is generated and emailed to the FBI for inclusion in their annual publication, *Crime in the United States*.

During 2004, the UCR office assisted local agencies daily with IBR training issues, interpretation of error reports and clarifications in offense definitions and reporting procedures, as well as assisted vendors with reporting issues. There are 18 private vendors representing IBR certified agencies. Several large agencies have built their own in-house software systems. Monthly and quarterly reports are now posted on the IBR website rather than having to be mailed to each contributing agency. The UCR office responded to approximately ten requests daily for crime statistics from state agencies, government officials, students, media, and the general public.

Statistical crime data is published in the CJIS Newsletters, the annual report, *Crime in Virginia*, and distributed to contributing agencies, Commonwealth's Attorneys, judges, legislators, and other state agencies. The annual report is available to the public for a nominal fee. The 2003 annual report was published in June 2004. The *Crime in Virginia* report can also be found on the State Police website. This report contains reported Group A offenses by each contributing agency in Virginia, and Group A and Group B arrests by counties and

cities in Virginia. The data is used for law enforcement budget funding, inmate forecasting, and legislative implementation.

The IBR website went into production in 2002. At the beginning of 2004, 211 agencies were submitting their monthly data through the Internet. By the end of the year, 240 agencies had switched from mailing diskettes to electronically sending files via the Internet. This site provides law enforcement agencies with the convenience of on-line monthly data submission, receiving timely error notifications and monthly and year-to-date statistical reports, performing searches and ad hoc reporting, viewing manuals and bulletins, and posting inquiries in the FAQ section.

During 2004, fortunately, there were no law enforcement officers in Virginia who were feloniously killed while performing their duties. In 2003, there had been a record high number of six officers killed. In the broad category of offenses reported in this system, Crimes Against a Person, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society, both Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Society increased over 2003. The crimes against persons that increased were kidnapping/abduction, assaults and non-forcible sex offenses. Kidnapping offenses increased by 19%, assault offenses increased by 5%, and non-forcible sex offenses increased by 17%. Each of the offenses in the society crimes increased except gambling. Drug offenses increased 8%, pornography/obscene material increased 12%, prostitution increased 11% and weapon law violations increased 3%. Only murder and forcible sex offenses decreased in the Crimes Against a person category in 2004. There were 392 murders reported in 2004 compared to 408 in 2003, a decrease of 3.9%. Several of the property crimes increased; however, they were lesser crimes in number than the major of property crimes such as burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts. The property crimes showing increases were robbery, arson, bribery, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and stolen property offenses.

Total arrests for the year of 2004 were up 7% from arrests reported in 2003. Adult arrests increased 6.5% and juvenile arrests increased 10.3%. There was an increase in all adult arrests except for the offenses of forcible sex offenses, arson, extortion/blackmail, gambling offenses, bribery, and weapon law violations. Juvenile arrests were up, as well, in all categories of crimes except for the offenses of murder, forcible sex offenses, arson, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, drug/narcotics offenses, gambling offenses, and bribery.

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

The VCIN/NCIC system now serves 672 member agencies with 6,503 terminals (an increase of 196 terminals over the number of terminals in 2003). Of these terminals, 2,690 are non-mobile; a 3% increase over 2003, and 3,813 terminals are mobile; an increase of 4% from 2003. In 2004, VCIN processed approximately 273,300,020 transactions, an increase of 14% over 2003 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 45,565 wanted persons, 913 missing persons, and 12,307 stolen vehicles.

Information Technology and Planning Division

Planning and Research Section

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, technologies and;
- Updating staffing formulas;
- Coordinating the Department's accreditation and grants management programs and the Mandates on Local Government;
- Conducting evaluations of existing programs and policies;

- Developing and monitoring the Department's performance measures;
- Providing support in the development of grant applications and budgetary submissions;
- Conducting legislative studies mandated by the General Assembly;
- Developing and monitoring the Department's Strategic Plan;
- Conducting employee surveys to assess progress in meeting goals in the Department's Strategic Plan
- Maintaining departmental manuals;
- Preparing the annual Use of Force Report;
- Conducting the annual citizen survey;

During 2004, the Unit also administered 21 grants that provided approximately \$32.6 million in funding for agency projects.

Accreditation

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

In 1986, the Virginia State Police became the second state law enforcement agency in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), Inc. In 1991, 1996, 2001, and again in 2004, the Department achieved reaccreditation following an on-site inspection and review by CALEA assessors of the agency's policies, procedures, and operations. Maintaining accredited status is an on-going project for all accredited law enforcement agencies and requires constant monitoring and periodic updating of policies and procedures to ensure compliance with internationally accepted law enforcement accreditation standards. In December 2004, the Department was one of eleven agencies awarded a Certificate of Meritorious Accreditation for successfully maintaining accredited status for over 15 years.

Information Technology Section

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

Automated Fingerprint Processing

In 2004, the Live Scan Network was expanded to 150 systems in 117 local agencies. Thirty-two of these sites are applicant agencies, the rest are local booking agencies. More than 213,000 arrest fingerprints were electronically transmitted to State Police in 2004 from local agencies. This represents 83% of the arrest volume in Virginia. Approximately 50% of the arrests received electronically at State Police were processed without human intervention.

In 2004, over 142,000 applicant prints were processed through the automated applicant system, which reduces the turnaround time from months to days. Thirty-five percent of these applicant requests were initiated at Live Scan devices and were processed with minimal human intervention.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) / Management Information System (MIS) Section

The Virginia State Police Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system allows for rapid entry and retrieval of data associated with unit activity and calls for service. The CAD system consists of 15 servers, 42 dispatch terminals, and over 100 remote access users. A total of 1,076,818 incidents were entered into the CAD system in 2004. A total of 39,899 incidents were created by Troopers using mobile computer terminals. A total of 949,197 transactions were processed by the CAD system from the mobile computer terminals.

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 six 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.

Current projects include:

- Interface into the new STARS radio system to allow STARS mobile users access to the CAD system.
- New interface between the CAD system and the dispatch center phone systems.
- New interface between the CAD system and the radio system.
- Addition of a mapping system into the CAD.
- Working with other agencies to bring their users onto the VSP mobile system. This will allow them access to VCIN/NCIC and car-to-car messaging between VSP and local police/sheriff departments.

Projects completed in 2004:

- Complete CAD server hardware upgrade.
- New real-time interface between Virginia Department of Transportation and VSP CAD. This interface transfers traffic incident data to VDOT allowing them to rapidly respond to traffic problems and to also post traffic related information on their website.
- Expanded interface between 511 and VSP CAD. The program now offers travel information statewide through cellular 511 service and the Internet. The CAD system supplies them real time information on traffic related incidents.
- New real-time in-house web page for display of working CAD incidents allowing command staff to remain informed on working calls.

Virtual Private Network (VPN)

In 2002, the Telecommunications Engineering section of the Division began replacing the Department's internal and external dedicated circuit networks with a Virtual Private Network (VPN). This type of network connection uses the Internet for agencies connecting to State Police and State Police offices throughout the State. This networking configuration is cost efficient as multiple communications links to an agency can now be combined to one link. In addition, it is secure, as the data is encrypted. Implementation of the VPN network continued throughout 2004. As of December 2004, 425 sites had converted their applications to the VPN with the remaining sites still in the process.

Implementation of the VPN network will continue until all agencies communicating with the State Police, including 105 State Police offices, are using the VPN network. The VPN network supports the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), the Live Scan Fingerprint System, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and the Tactical Intelligence Processing System (TIPS).

Network Infrastructure

In 2004, conversion of the network infrastructure was completed. This upgrade provides for redundant pathing between switches and routers at State Police Administrative Headquarters. It eliminates single points of failure for the network and increases throughput for all processes on the network. With this upgrade, State Police is able to provide a more stable and higher speed network and be in a better position for expansion of services as required in the ever-changing law enforcement environment.

The Virginia Criminal Information Network System (VCIN)

The VCIN system processed over 273 million transactions in 2004, which is an increase of 30 million compared to 2003. In addition, Virginia State Police continues to convert agencies from Frame Relay to Virtual Private Network (VPN). This will allow Virginia to support 128 bit encryption to satisfy the FBI security requirements for dissemination of information. Additionally, we are now connected to the test FBI site "FLI South Region" allowing us to do testing of new NCIC and NICS features before moving to the production environment.

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

A new Sun Microsystems model 6800 system has been installed at SPHQ and another Sun system was installed at a Disaster Recovery site for fail over. All applications on the UNISYS mainframe were converted to the Sun 6800 system in August 2004. The Sun system completely replaces the mainframe and it provides for recovery to the Disaster site in case the State Police Administrative Headquarters site is not available for an extended period.

Personnel Division

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

Recruitment Unit

The Recruitment Unit was restructured in 2003 to include a first sergeant, seven full-time recruiters and one part-time secretary. Refocusing recruitment efforts has enabled the Department to concentrate on recruiting and hiring the most qualified, diverse workforce to meet the demand of the future of policing in our global community.

Specific recruitment strategies were designed and implemented to aid in accomplishing the goals of the unit. In 2004, the Recruitment Unit conducted a total of 603 programs at various venues across the Commonwealth, utilizing the following strategies:

Recruitment "Lunch Boxes" – These programs are directed at Virginia's universities, colleges, and community colleges during the spring and fall semesters. Recruiters set up in student unions, dining halls, etc., to introduce students to career opportunities within the Department. These programs also foster positive relationships between the student citizens and law enforcement officers. Recruiters conduct three such programs per month in their division.

Civic/Women/Minority Organizations – A variety of organizations have been identified in each of the Department's seven field divisions. Each recruiter is required to present three of these programs per month with one of the three programs directed at women's recruitment.

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

Student Athlete Recruitment – A minimum of two programs per month while school is in session at identified college or university athletic unions and organizations. Recruiters have also identified health clubs and are actively recruiting personnel who attend these facilities. One of the two programs per month must be focused on women's recruitment.

Career Fairs – Career fairs are conducted at various locations throughout the Commonwealth and in adjoining states. Career fairs throughout the state are attended on a selected basis.

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

Employment Section

The Department hired 70 trooper trainees for the 107th Basic Session that began on January 10, 2004, and 65 trooper trainees for the 108th Basic Session that began on June 25, 2004. These troopers' applications were processed from a pool of 1,951 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 396 civilian positions throughout the year (236 full-time and 160 wage) during 2004. This is a 48% increase in advertised positions since 2002. The total number of applicants who applied in 2004 was 3,914.

The Department continued a Mediation Program for all agency employees. The Employment Section processed 20 grievances during 2004.

During 2004, 69 volunteers gave 8,880 hours of their time in locations throughout the state. A volunteer recognition event was held in the spring of 2004 for volunteers who served in 2003. Ms. Sara Redding Wilson, Director of the Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM), served as the guest speaker.

An in-house Human Resource Management Database Program was created to benchmark the agency's first Workforce Planning Report. The Workforce Planning Report provides critical historical data on financial facts and statistics, employment and agency trends, and characteristics of the State Police workforce. It also provides our leadership with the necessary information to make and analyze the current workforce, identify future workforce needs, and develop successive planning that addresses current and future business needs. This program also dramatically improved the Department's capability to prepare and negotiate salaries based on internal alignment and other pay factors.

The Department implemented a new eight-hour orientation program for new employees which now includes rehires and wage employees. The orientation was also changed from quarterly to monthly to provide information in a timelier manner. The first 66-page Orientation handbook was created to provide a broad overview of Virginia State Police operations, Department procedures and policies, and a complete explanation of employee benefits, including leave types, payroll options, and insurance choices.

In accordance with the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM) Policy 1.61 (Telecommuting), our Department established internal policies and procedures related to telecommuting. General Order 36 was revised to establish a telecommuting and alternative work policy under which eligible employees may telecommute, participate in alternate work schedules, or both.

The Employment Unit provided 38 hours of training to Department employees on Workplace Harassment and Workplace Violence. Education and training to all employees continues to prove successful. There were no complaints of workplace harassment or workplace violence in 2004.

Classification, Compensation, Transactions and Records Section (CCTR)

During the 2004 year, the CCTR section processed 104 new employees into pay status, processed 103 promotions, 166 transfers, 49 separations, and a large number of address and name changes. During this period, the section also received a large number of employment history and verification requests, records subpoenas, several Freedom of Information Act inquiries and several legal inquiries. A number of requests for purchase of individual firearms were also processed.

The CCTR section also received, audited and processed eight Classification requests from the Superintendent's Office, four from BASS, 16 from BCI, 43 from BFO, 32 from CJIS, ten from Property and Finance, three from Data Processing, ten from Personnel, one from Communications, and six from Training. This section also received and processed one in-band adjustment request from BASS, one from BCI, 23 from BFO, six from CJIS, two from Property and Finance, and one from Planning.

In addition, this section established 30 wage positions and responded to 4 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 audit exceptions reports for all pay transactions.

This section reviewed and processed 2,461 performance evaluations for 2004, which included 689 rated as extraordinary contributor, 1,018 major contributor, 749 contributors, three marginal contributors and two below contributor. In this period, nine appeals were received, seven ratings were increased and two were sustained.

Wage employees were also rated in this same period and their position records were updated for the next cycle.

A study of sworn pay was conducted and recommendations were presented to the 2004 General Assembly and Governor to address salary compression. As a result, the Department received over \$9 million in funding to implement a sworn pay inequity plan. This plan raised the starting pay for sworn employees and adjusted the salaries of those underpaid based upon their years of service in comparison to similar salaries paid to their peers in the same rank. This part of the plan was implemented in September 25, 2004. In addition, the Department adopted a plan to decrease the rate of salary compression by using standard rates of \$4,275 or 10% (whichever is greater) for career progression increases and \$5,700 or 10% (whichever is greater) for promotions. This part of the plan was implemented November 25, 2004.

The Department is also reviewing civilian pay compression and is currently reviewing civilian salaries for employees in the same roles and having similar years of service in comparison to those in other state agencies.

Property and Finance Division

The Property and Finance Division encompasses a wide range of financial and property management functions. It is responsible for preparing, monitoring, and accounting for the Department's annual operating budget, which was in excess of \$197,167,625 for fiscal year 2004. It was responsible for the procurement, warehousing, and distribution of more than \$18,853,198 in supplies and equipment last year. The Property and Finance Division is also responsible for the management and maintenance of more than 110 buildings and grounds across the state.

During calendar year 2004, construction continued on the new Combined Headquarters Addition / Emergency Operations Center. Construction was started for the new Fusion Center, which will be incorporated into the new headquarters addition. Construction was completed on the new Staunton Area Office and the new Clifton Forge (Alleghany County) Area Office.

In addition to its property and financial management duties, the Division oversees the mailroom and printing sections, which processed 442,715 pieces of mail during 2004, and prints an average of 6.5 million copies annually. It also manages the garage, which is responsible for equipping and issuing a fleet of approximately 2,100 vehicles.

The Property and Finance Division has the responsibility for the Virginia Excess Military Property Program, which allows Virginia law enforcement agencies to procure, at no cost, military property and equipment that is in excess of the Department of Defense needs. The Department is appointed by the Governor as the point of contact, and provides a state coordinator. The program serves over 250 Virginia law enforcement agencies and in 2004 the program distributed goods valued over \$2.2 million dollars.

In 1998, the Division was tasked with the development, implementation and day-to-day operational control of the State and Local Law Enforcement Procurement Program, "The 1122 Program." This program allows state and local law enforcement agencies to purchase law enforcement equipment suitable for counter-narcotic activities through the federal procurement channels at substantial savings. During 2004, over \$3,205,918 was purchased through this program, saving the Department \$1,494,715.

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 technology advances and direction from state government led the program to the present concept of a shared system composed of the 20 state agencies that use two-way radio communication as a regular part of their operations.

On July 13, 2004, 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 the Statewide Agencies Radio System (STARS). A ceremonial contract signing was held on July 16, 2004, in conjunction with a press conference. The implementation phase of STARS is now underway.

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

There are 45 of these tower sites that will be used for the actual two-way communications with the user's mobile and portable radios. From these sites, the Commonwealth personnel will receive quality, statewide, mobile radio coverage. STARS will be one of the first geographically statewide systems to employ digital trunked technology in the VHF 150 MHz band.

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

The digital trunking technology allows different functional groupings of people to communicate privately within their own organizational elements known as "talk-groups" even while other groups are communicating among themselves. As the members move throughout Virginia, the system will automatically track them so they will not be out of communications with other members of their group.

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

STARS is scheduled to first be operational in December 2005 in the Richmond area, which includes four cities and 21 counties. The STARS Project is scheduled to be implemented over a six-year period.

Operational Stages

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

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.

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

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

Alcoholic Beverage Control	Juvenile Justice
Capitol Police	Military Affairs
Conservation and Recreation	Mines, Minerals, and Energy

Corrections	Motor Vehicles
Emergency Management	Professional and Occupational Regulation
Environmental Quality	State Police
Fire Programs	Transportation
Forestry	Virginia Information Technologies Agency
Game and Inland Fisheries	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Health	Federal Partnership for Interoperable Communications

Training Division

During 2004, the Training Division ensured that all employees met mandated training requirements and, through the Virginia State Police Academy, provided 12,509 hours of instruction in 269 sessions for 5,346 employees, and 656 students from outside agencies.

The 106th and 107th Basic Schools graduated 115 new troopers. Six CVEOs completed the 25th Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer Basic Session and three CVEOs completed the 26th Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer Basic Session.

Academy facilities were utilized by several outside state and federal 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 35 sessions provided 613 hours of instruction to 436 Department employees and 546 outside students.

In addition to the outside agencies listed above, the Department of State Police joined efforts with the American Legion to host its annual Junior Law Cadet program. During this week in June of 2004, 28 teenagers attended training at the Academy in like fashion to that experienced by new Troopers.

The Division coordinated 2,515 hours of instruction by 277 of our employees to other police academies, police departments, and colleges. In addition, the Division coordinated the attendance of 791 of our employees in 16,450 hours of instruction at outside schools, seminars, and specialty training programs.

The Training Division conducted In-Service Training for all Troopers. This was carried over a 15-week period with a total of 1,140 Troopers attending for a total of 45,600 hours of training.

In 2004, the Academy conducted In-Service Training for all supervisors, law enforcement and civilian alike. Each employee was required to attend 40 hours of retraining with a total of 374 employees completing this In-Service session resulting in 14,960 total hours of training.

In addition to Supervisor In-Service, the Academy conducted two Leadership and Professional Development Training sessions for the Department's law enforcement first-line supervisors. A total of 34 new supervisors indulged in a four-week curriculum, which resulted in 5,440 hours of training. Also trained were civilian first-line supervisors. The duration of training for these employees is two-weeks and 16 employees attended resulting in 1,280 hours of training.

The Academy conducted a Civilian Training Seminar over 13 training sessions with 285 civilian employees attending.

A 58-hour General Instructor's Course was completed with 23 employees in attendance resulting in 1,334 hours of instruction. An Instructor Development session was also conducted with ten employees attending and successfully completing the course for a total of 80 hours of instruction. Additionally, an eight hour, Instructor Recertification was conducted by the Training Academy with 165 employees in attendance for a total of 1,320 hours of instruction.

Ten rehired sworn employees completed mandated training in 2004.

In 2004, the Academy conducted training for the Department's Field Training Officers. Several retraining sessions were conducted with 602 Field Training Officers attending, resulting in 4,816 hours of training. One Basic Field Training Officers' course was conducted with 34 Troopers and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers attending resulting in 816 hours of training.

A total of 120 troopers completed Intoxilyzer 5000 Basic School receiving 3,600 hours of training. There were 18 instructors recertified with 432 hours of instruction. Recertification was conducted for 390 sworn employees receiving 1,560 hours of training.

Defensive driving classes were given to 68 civilian employees in three sessions totaling 12 hours.

Remedial driving classes were given to 30 sworn employees in three sessions totaling 12 hours.

A Driving Instructor's Course was offered to 15 sworn employees in one session totaling 60 hours.

Twenty-one sworn employees received At-Scene Accident Investigation Training - Level I; 50 sworn employees received Advanced Accident Investigation Training - Level II and III; 26 sworn employees received Commercial Vehicle Crash Investigation Training; 115 sworn employees received Basic Accident Investigation; and 23 sworn employees received Total Station Training.

There were 195 employees that received Basic First Aid/CPR Training.

The Academy received three applications for the Department's Internship Program.

During 2004, the Department's SCUBA Team conducted 39 training sessions, 89 recovery operations, and assisted 43 agencies.

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 Bristol Regional Criminal Justice Academy.

In 2004, there was one 13-week canine basic held at the Training Academy and one 13-week canine basic held at the Bristol location. During these sessions, there were seven patrol canine handlers trained, seven explosives canine handlers trained, and four narcotic canine handlers trained. All total, 16 handlers completed canine basic for a total of 9,080 hours of training.

In 2004, the canine program conducted one 13-week session of canine trainers school at the Training Academy. Five employees successfully completed this training for a total of 2,600 hours.

In 2004, Patrol Canine Teams responded to 277 requests, of which 115 were from Department personnel and 112 were from other state and local law enforcement agencies. These requests resulted in 102 felony arrests and 56 misdemeanor arrests. They also conducted 34 canine demonstrations.

Also, in 2004, the Department Narcotic Detection Canine Teams responded to 810 requests. These responses resulted in 261 arrests, 225 drug seizures, 23 vehicle seizures, and 50 weapons seizures plus total cash seizures of \$1,604,766. The narcotics seized had an estimated street value of \$10,979,020. In addition, the estimated value of the vehicles seized was \$226,200.

Additionally, the Department's Explosives/Weapon Detector Canine Teams responded to 679 searches, 462 security assignments and conducted 73 canine demonstrations. These calls resulted in the recovery of two explosive devices, five weapons, and several live and empty shells.

The State Police's one Accelerant Canine Team responded to 34 requests, of which 30 were from the Department and four were from other state and federal law enforcement agencies. The team had four alerts to accelerants at the scenes of arson investigations.

A total of 47 Special Agents & supervisors from Counter-Terrorism and Criminal Interdistion completed the 80-hour Hazardous Environment Operations Training.

There were 52 Department and local officers who completed the 32-hour Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force training session in Virginia Beach.

Twenty-one sworn employees completed a two-day Hostage/Barricaded Subject Response training session in Culpeper and Charlottesville.

One First Sergeant attended a one-day training session on Suicide Bombers in Princeton, New Jersey.

Twenty-two Department sworn employees and three local officers completed a 24-hour Basic Survival Spanish Course.

Twenty-two Department sworn employees and three local officers completed a 32-hour Advanced Survival Spanish Course.

Twenty-three Department sworn employees completed the eight-hour Clandestine Lab Recertification training in Quantico.

Forty Special Agents completed the 60-hour Basic Special Training.

Twenty-seven Special Agents completed the 24-hour Basic Drug Enforcement Training.

Two Special Agents attended the 80-hour Blood-Spatter Interpretation Course at the North Carolina Justice Academy.

Seven Special Agents completed the eight-hour course on Facial Composite Investigation.

Seventy-three Department and local officers completed the 32-hour Investigative Roundtable Conference on Organized Crime.

Two Special Agents completed the 40-hour Level II - Intermediate Crisis Negotiation Course.

Fourteen Department sworn employees completed the 16-hour State & Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Train-the-Trainer Workshop.

Thirty-five Department sworn employees and five local officers completed the DEA 40-hour Clan Laboratory Certification Course at Quantico.

Thirteen sworn employees (Captains and Lieutenants) completed the four-hour Grievance Presentation Course.

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

Fifteen sworn employees completed the 32-hour Basic Death Investigation Course.

Seven troopers completed the 24-hour Reid Interview and Interrogation Course.

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

Twenty-two State Police officers completed Insurance Fraud In-Service training.

Thirty-four Special Agents completed 40 hours of Bomb Technician In-Service training.

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

Forty-one Special Agents completed 24 hours of Arson Investigators In-service training.

There were 627 sworn employees that received Range 3000 Use of Force Simulator Training.

There were 1,466 employees who completed eight hours of firearms training, to include transition to the new service weapon, shotgun training and qualification with the M4 rifle.

All sworn employees completed eight hours of firearms training during the 2004 in-service training session.

All sworn employees received fit testing on the use of the MSA millennium gas mask.

There were 60 Tactical Team members who received 16 hours of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and Operation in Hazardous Environment Re-training.

There were 14 Tactical Team members who completed 32 hours of specialized Sniper Training.

There were 140 sworn employees who completed three phases of Basic Firearms Training and Basic Officer Survival Training.

There were 20 sworn employees who completed eight hours of Gang Awareness Training.

There were 20 sworn employees who completed a 96-hour Basic Tactical Team Training Course.

There were two sworn employees who completed SigArms Armorer Training and two employees completed Colt Armorer Training.

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, General Investigation Section and the Insurance Fraud Program.

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 six units and one section – the Analytical Unit, Research Unit, Field Intelligence Unit, Financial Crimes Intelligence Unit, Technical Support Unit, Computer Evidence Recovery Unit, and the Tactical Intelligence Processing System (TIPS) Section.

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 two agents assigned to the Research Unit accomplish a wide variety of tasks. They assist the other CID units with specific research tasks, field investigations including surveillance, Interpol requests, and officer safety issues, and the handling of fictitious identifications for undercover personnel.

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

The Financial Crimes Intelligence Unit, consisting of a Special Agent and Financial Analyst, gathers intelligence on individuals and businesses that are suspected of financial crimes with a primary emphasis on money laundering. Once the intelligence reveals possible criminal activity, the case is turned over to a Bureau of Criminal Investigation Field Office for criminal investigation.

In 2004, the Technical Support Unit received 759 requests for service. Of those requests 734 were in support of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Each request was directly related to ongoing criminal investigations, which were supported with the installation of audio and video recording equipment. The unit continues to support significant investigations and uses methods and technologies to assist any requesting law enforcement agency. The unit continues to provide audio enhancement services to all law enforcement agencies, as well as supporting the courts and Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices through installation and operation of closed circuit television systems for victims of child abuse cases. The Hostage/Barricade Unit program continues to support state and local law enforcement through the deployment of sophisticated technical equipment. The Hostage/Barricade Unit responded to 18 Hostage/Barricade incident requests.

The Computer Evidence Recovery Unit (CERU) provides assistance to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies with on-scene execution of search warrants for computer-related evidence, evidence recovery through forensic examination, and quarterly training classes in computer search and seizure. In 2004, the CERU assisted with 89 investigations involving 3,946 gigabytes of data on 134 computers and 2,145 digital equipment items.

The TIPS Section is currently working with law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth in order to provide them with the Tactical Intelligence Processing System that will allow intelligence to be entered, stored, and shared with all agencies in the system. The TIPS Section is also currently working with public safety agencies statewide to provide them with the Virginia Critical Information Shared System, a Terrorism Bulletin Board system that will allow intelligence to be posted on a six-tiered system. The top or first tier of the system will require a Top Secret clearance while the sixth tier of the system will be able to be viewed by the general public.

CID is also responsible for the Terrorism Hotline, Drug Hotline, and the Domestic Terrorism Tracking/Assessment System. The Terrorism Hotline has received 781 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 and Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) programs were decentralized and absorbed within SSD. However, the Special Agents assigned to these units have continued their current investigative capacities operating out of their respective BCI field offices.

The SSD is responsible for the law enforcement training, public awareness campaigns and insurance industry outreach programs for both the Insurance Fraud Program (IFP) and Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.). The Bomb, Arson and Drug Diversion units also make up the SSD as well as the Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI). The SSD provides statistical gathering, technical training and financial management support for these units.

The H.E.A.T. and Insurance Fraud toll-free telephone hotlines are administered and maintained by the SSD. Initial notifications of suspected insurance fraud and auto theft activities are received via the SSD hotlines, Web sites, e-mails and faxes. The notifications are reviewed and distributed to the appropriate local law enforcement agencies or to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation's field offices where investigations are conducted by the Department's Special Agents on a case-by-case basis.

Drug Enforcement (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.

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

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

From Jan. 1, 2004 through Dec. 31, 2004, the field offices participated in 1,581 investigations that yielded \$15,632,260 in seized narcotics, \$191,030 in seized currency, and 293 persons arrested on 409 felony and misdemeanor charges. In addition, 425 persons were arrested on 625 felony and misdemeanor charges in cases where DES assisted other agencies. DES Special Agents also seized 38 vehicles and 106 weapons.

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

During 2004, the multi-jurisdictional task forces participated in 3,546 investigations that accounted for \$13,119,996 in illicit drug seizures, \$396,441 in seized U.S. currency, and 1751 persons arrested on 2,367 charges. In addition, task forces assisted their agencies in cases that resulted in 474 persons arrested on 656 charges. These task forces also seized 59 vehicles and 94 weapons.

Federal Task Forces – DES participated in nine federal narcotics task forces during 2004. Fourteen State Police Special Agents, as well as officers from local police departments and agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were assigned. The federal joint task forces conducted 155 investigations that accounted for \$6,595,770 in drug seizures and 11 persons arrested on 34 charges. These task forces also assisted with 77 arrests on 94 charges and seized 20 weapons.

Marijuana Eradication Program – The Commonwealth remains a prime location for the cultivation of the marijuana plant. Virginia's domestically grown marijuana has the potential for being a major cash crop. With DEA funding, the Department of State Police, along with assistance from other state and local law enforcement

agencies, and the Virginia Army National Guard, Reconnaissance Air Interdiction Detachment (RAID), conducted a regular program to eradicate domestically-grown marijuana. The State Police and local law enforcement agencies found 8,104 plants in 294 outdoor plots. There were also 1,502 marijuana plants eradicated in 18 indoor grows. Marijuana eradication operations resulted in 127 arrests. Seizures included 48 weapons, vehicles, and other personal property valued at \$156,663. 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 \$9.6 million.

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

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

GIANT performed 282 operations during 2004 that resulted in 198 arrests, the seizure of \$7,658,942 worth of narcotics, 90 weapons, 27 vehicles, and \$442,636 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 to illicit purposes.

During 2004, Drug Diversion received 995 complaints of diversion activities throughout the Commonwealth. In responses to these complaints, 498 investigations were initiated and the 15 Special Agents assigned to Drug Diversion arrested a total of 434 persons on 634 charges. Of the 434 persons arrested, 17 were licensed health care professionals. No 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 2004, 3 presentations were conducted for 166 health care professionals, and 2 presentations were conducted for 200 individuals in law enforcement.

General Investigations Section (GIS)

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

A major priority of the GIS is to provide specialized assistance to local law enforcement agencies. Personnel are permanently assigned to strategic locations throughout the state to ensure that adequate response can be made to any location in a reasonable time. The GIS has 192 authorized positions, of which 150 are Special

Agents assigned to conduct investigations. The remaining 42 positions are supervisors and support personnel. During 2004, GIS conducted 3,754 investigations, of which 1,934 or 51.5% resulted from requests from other law enforcement agencies. GIS Special Agents made a total of 2,879 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 2004, 247 scenes were examined in cases of murder, rape, robbery, arson, burglary, and numerous other major crimes.

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

The Fugitive Apprehension mission is to affect the swift apprehension of all fugitives, particularly in connection with violent crimes. Agents assigned to Fugitive Apprehension work closely with local and federal law enforcement agencies to accomplish its goal. During 2004, members were assigned 655 cases and made 1,171 arrests.

National White-Collar Crime Center – The Deputy Director of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation is the Department's representative to the National White-Collar Crime Center, a federally-funded program with 1,583 member agencies and 155 associate member agencies throughout the country. Members of the center assist with the investigation and prosecution of various white-collar crimes.

Polygraph – There are 22 Special Agents trained as examiners who administer polygraph examinations upon request. During 2004, 681 criminal polygraphs were conducted.

Violent Crimes Investigative Unit – During 2004, this unit investigated 344 cases which included 220 requests from other agencies. A total of 177 arrests were recorded for the year.

The Violent Crimes Investigative Unit opened 44 cases for the year. Ten cases were entered into the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), which is a national data-base established by the U. S. Department of Justice and maintained by the FBI. The Special Agent assigned to this unit also presented 61 programs relating to homicides, sex crimes and hostage negotiations.

Hostage Negotiation – The Department now has 31 trained hostage negotiators available for hostage or barricade situations. During 2004, the negotiators trained 21 times with local law enforcement and State Police tactical teams. They responded to 17 barricaded subject situations.

Economic/Cyber Crimes Unit – This Unit consists of nine High Technology Crimes Special Agents, and 27 Special Agent accountants. The Cyber Crime agents opened 180 cases in 2004, involving a variety of investigations for this Department and other local and federal agencies. The Special Agent Accountants concentrate on white-collar crime and conducted 377 investigations in 2004.

Arson Investigation – A Lieutenant is the chief arson investigator and coordinates activities between the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and other investigative agencies throughout the state. Arson investigation training and assistance are provided when requested by localities. During 2004, the chief arson investigator provided or assisted in providing the following training related to arson investigations and explosives related matters:

- . Investigators attend a weeklong Arson Investigation School from statewide law enforcement, fire services and insurance agencies.
- . Training sessions are conducted exclusively for local fire services departments in the recognition and detection of incendiary fires.
- . Training sessions are provided across the state to officers on handling bomb threats, bomb scene search techniques and suspected explosive devices.

Training and demonstrations are conducted on explosive recognition and blast characteristics for law enforcement and fire service personnel in seminars, conferences and academies.

Within the Bureau, there are a number of Special Agents who have been specifically trained to investigate arson-related matters. In 2004, GIS conducted 308 fire scene investigations. Of these investigations, 104 were determined to be incendiary in origin, 56 were determined to be accidental and 148 were of an undetermined origin.

Bomb and Explosives-Related Matters – There are 30 trained bomb technicians assigned to the GIS. In 2004, there were 339 explosives-related incidents requiring the GIS to respond and provide explosives-related expertise. During 2004, there were 23 actual explosive devices rendered safe and 105 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 (H.E.A.T.) Help Eliminate Auto Theft Program. A total of eight Special Agents are assigned to Richmond, Culpeper, Appomattox, Wytheville, Chesapeake, Salem and Fairfax divisions. These Special Agents work closely with the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, the National Insurance Crimes Bureau, and federal and local law enforcement agencies to investigate crimes related to auto theft rings, chop-shops, insurance fraud and other illegal activity.

In 2004, the eight Special Agents conducted 447 motor vehicle theft investigations, resulting in 36 arrests and the recovery of 150 stolen vehicles and pieces of heavy equipment with a combined value of \$2,807,550. They also received more than 438 requests for assistance from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

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

Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) – The Help Eliminate Auto Theft (H.E.A.T.) Program is an insurance industry-funded program established by Section 38.2-414 of the Code of Virginia. The Program was established in 1992 to receive and reward auto theft related tips. Callers who provide information that leads to the arrest of individuals for auto theft related crimes become eligible for cash rewards. On January 1, 2004 the maximum reward increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Seven full \$10,000 rewards were paid to callers before this increase took effect. Annually, 10 to 12 citizens earn H.E.A.T. rewards by helping the police.

The Department's H.E.A.T. Program provides leadership to over 165 state and local police and sheriff agencies working cooperatively to reduce auto theft throughout Virginia. During 2004, the H.E.A.T. staff consisted of a first sergeant, two special agents, one trooper-agent and two program support technicians. H.E.A.T. personnel support auto theft reduction efforts by providing training, conducting promotional events, conducting prevention/VIN Etching events, offering grant funding, procuring specialized equipment, coordinating monthly meetings of regional auto theft investigators, providing Department of Motor Vehicles' documentation to support prosecutions and by assembling auto theft statistical information. Over 161 title searches were completed for auto theft investigators in the United States and Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

Recent examples of insurance fraud include faking auto crashes, staging burglaries, fraudulently reporting theft, and falsifying Workers' Compensation injuries. The IFP is constantly uncovering some newly developed "scam" aimed at fraudulently receiving claim funds from insurance carriers. Insurance fraud has a significant economic impact on society as represented by the total amount of claimed loss that was actually received by individuals submitting suspected insurance fraud claims. During 2004, more than \$2.5 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 \$7.9 million.

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

In 2004 2,076 calls were received through the toll-free hotline service. A reward program has been established to provide a reward of up to \$25,000 for information leading to the arrest and/or conviction of individuals committing insurance fraud. IFP operates the reward program by use of the insurance fraud hotline and through information obtained during investigations and provided by the general public. A reward committee has been selected to make recommendations based on written policy and procedures. Their recommendations are forwarded through channels to the Superintendent for final approval.

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

There are currently 21 Special Agents assigned to investigate insurance fraud. Their primary focus is on fraudulent property and casualty insurance claims that in essence violate Section 18.2-178, obtaining money under false pretense. The law now requires that if insurance professionals have reason to believe that someone is violating or will be violating this statute, they are compelled to disclose this information to the Department of State Police.

During 2004, more than 1,385 notifications of potential property and casualty insurance fraud were received from the insurance industry, law enforcement agencies and the general public. There were 278 criminal investigations initiated by the Special Agents and 98 arrests for insurance fraud and related offenses. Ninety-three insurance fraud cases were prosecuted, which resulted in court-ordered restitution of \$356,058 during 2004.

Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit (CCI)

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

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

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

In November 2004, the mission of CCI evolved to incorporate a new strategic initiative developed to diminish the violence associated with gang-related crimes. CCI provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies with specially-trained members in identifying gang members and enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth related to gang violence and illegal criminal activities.

The Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit participated in three successful City/State Partnerships during the year 2004. The statistics for these partnerships are as follows:

**Counter-Terrorism & Criminal Interdiction Unit
2004 Annual City/State Partnership Statistics**

Agency Assisted	<u>Individuals Arrested</u>	No. of Charges	Guns Seized	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure
Lynchburg	76	143	7	\$7,639	\$6,837	\$6,500
Pulaski	6	6	0	\$367	0	0
Richmond	97	187	17	\$39,124	\$13,994	\$4,700
TOTALS	179	336	24	\$47,130	\$20,831	\$11,200

C.C.I. Unit Totals
January 1, 2004-December 31, 2004

	Narcotics Seized	Currency Seized	Other Seizure	Drug/Other Arrests	Agencies Assisted	Firearms Seized
TOTAL	\$15,209,736.15	\$1,487,329	937,169	1520	222	136

Homeland Security - The CCI Homeland Security Unit currently consists of 46 sworn employees (authorized 49 sworn employees) assigned to eight regional teams, prepared to respond to a terror related event to recover evidence and assist other federal, state and local agencies. Currently 45 of the team members are certified Hazardous Material Technicians trained to enter a scene that may be contaminated with biological, chemical, or radiological substances. Each team is equipped with detection and monitoring equipment to identify and classify hazardous substances employed during a terror attack and collect samples for the purposes determining treatment for persons exposed, and obtaining evidence for prosecution. Fifteen of the team members have completed Environmental Crimes Investigation training provided by the Virginia Department of Fire Programs.

Additional training is on-going to further prepare the teams to deal with terrorist-related bombings, suicide bombers, radiological attacks, and chemical nerve agent attacks. All team members are being trained to operate within the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Incident Command System. The teams attend stakeholder meetings and training with the local Hazardous Materials Teams and the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) Regional Hazardous Material Officers. Our teams also conduct training quarterly to maintain certification utilizing assigned Personal Protective Equipment and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

The unit is expecting to take delivery of seven specialty vehicles in May of 2005 that will be equipped with the assigned radiological detection equipment, Multi-Rae Combustible Gas Indicator equipped with a photo ionization detector to identify volatile and toxic gases, satellite television, weather monitoring equipment, emergency decontamination station and a rehabilitation tent. The unit is also awaiting delivery of three Hazardous Material Identification Instruments that will allow field analysis of liquids and powders.

BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS

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

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

Bureau of Field Operations - Summary of Activities 2004

In 2004, Virginia State Troopers assigned to the Bureau of Field Operations:

- Worked a total of 238,606 staff days patrolling 28,991,523 miles of highway.
- Responded to approximately 1.26 million incidents.

- Investigated 42,148 vehicle crashes.
- Assisted 204,769 stranded or otherwise distressed motorists
- Responded to 26,894 requests for assistance from sheriffs' departments, 16,307 requests from police departments and 4,725 requests from other local, state and federal agencies.
- Made 646,705 traffic arrests, including 202,495 speeding, 97,992 reckless driving and 7,868 for driving under the influence.
- Made a total of 21,319 criminal arrests.
- Performed 34,747 in-depth safety inspections of heavy commercial vehicles and placed 8,528 or 24.5 percent of these vehicles out of service.
- Made 4,475 Operation Alert Program arrests, seized \$1,382,038 in narcotics and \$306,281 in currency.
- Made 3,210 crime prevention presentations to 180,000 citizens.
- Conducted 871 business security checks and 4 home security checks.
- Committed 4,417 man-hours to crime prevention programs and safety seminars.
- Achieved a 97.6 percent conviction rate for adjudicated cases.
- Seized 164 illegal weapons.

Operation Alert

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

The Department's efforts in Operation Alert during 2004 resulted in troopers making a total of 8,322 Operation Alert Traffic Stops that resulted in 4,475 arrests and the filing of 3,031 criminal charges. Sworn personnel removed an estimated \$1,382,038 worth of narcotics and dangerous drugs from the highways of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In addition, troopers seized \$306,281 in currency and 164 weapons as a result of the Department's enforcement effort.

Safety Division

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

As of December 31, 2004 there were 4,167 active inspection stations located throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were 13,973 licensed safety inspectors who performed approximately 7,595,000 inspections at appointed stations during 2004. Approximately 21 percent (1,594,950 vehicles) of all vehicles submitted for inspection were rejected for unsafe components.

This Division investigated 2,766 inspection complaints, which resulted in 2,566 instances of disciplinary action against 291 stations for various classes of offenses and the suspension of 31 inspection stations. These statistics include administrative errors made by inspection stations with the majority of errors/complaints corrected by counseling sessions.

Disciplinary action was also taken against 657 safety inspectors, resulting in 118 suspensions.

Safety Division personnel conducted 928 business security checks.

Field Support - Safety Division sworn employees provided support for local field divisions during all major Combined Accident Reduction Effort holidays. During 2004, Safety Division troopers issued 3,236 arrests/summonses issued, investigated 48 motor vehicle crashes, assisted local troopers with the investigation of 155 motor vehicle crashes, and assisted 2,920 disabled motorists.

Motor Carrier Safety

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

Motor Carrier Safety teams responded to 43 hazardous material spills or incidents in 2004 and conducted 207 post-crash investigations of heavy commercial vehicles involved in accidents. Data indicates that during 2004, troopers conducted 34,747 in-depth inspections on heavy commercial vehicles and 8,528 of these, or 24.5%, were placed out of service for violations of regulations governing safety equipment and transportation of hazardous materials.

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 2004, approximately 16.2 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 73,038 summonses and made 303 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.

Aviation Unit

The State Police Aviation Unit was formed on January 1, 1984, to provide for the administration and coordination of the Department's aviation resources. The Unit operates seven helicopters and four airplanes from four bases located in Lynchburg, Manassas, Abingdon, and Richmond. The Unit's primary mission is to provide aircraft for search, rescue, law enforcement and medical evacuation. During its 21 year existence, the Aviation Unit has recorded 80,114 flight hours responding to 51,390 flight requests. The Department has four Bell 407 helicopters, an American Eurocopter BK117 and two American Eurocopter B0-105's. The BK117 and BO-105's are primarily used for medical evacuation operations. The Department also has four Cessna 182 airplanes.

Medical Evacuation

The Department operates three helicopter medical evacuation programs that serve Central and Southwest Virginia. These programs provide rapid response, advanced medical procedures, and transportation of critically injured patients to a level one trauma center. Combined, these programs serve 43 hospitals and the citizens residing in 59 counties and 34 cities. Med-Flight I began operations on April 1, 1984, and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Richmond, Virginia. Med-Flight II began operations on January 1, 1987 and responds to calls for assistance in a 60-mile radius of Abingdon, Virginia. Med-Flight III began operations on September 1, 2000, and responds to calls for assistance predominately along the Lynchburg-Route 29 corridor to Danville and in a 60-mile radius of Lynchburg. In 2004, all 3 programs responded to a total of 1,583 requests with 1,057 patients transported. The total number of flights for all three programs from April 1, 1984 to December 31, 2004 was 15,882 responses to calls with 11,195 patients transported as a result of these calls.

Search and Rescue

During 2004, the Aviation Unit responded to 345 search requests for escapees, missing persons, criminals, and stolen property. Utilizing a Forward Looking Infra-Red system on two helicopters and a 30 million-candlepower searchlight on the other helicopters, the Unit has been successful in locating fugitives, missing

persons, and lost children. During this period the Unit also recovered 13 missing vehicles. As a result, 17 arrests were made.

Specialty Teams

Canine Program

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

In 2004, Patrol Canine Teams responded to 227 requests of which 115 were from Department personnel and 112 were from other state and local law enforcement agencies. These requests resulted in 102 felony and 56 misdemeanor arrests. They also conducted 34 canine demonstrations.

Additionally, the Department's Explosive/Weapons Detector Canine Teams responded to 679 searches, 462 security assignments and conducted 73 demonstrations. These calls resulted in the recovery of seven weapons and several shell casings.

Also, in 2004, the Department's Narcotic Detection Canine Teams responded to 810 requests. These responses resulted in 261 arrests and 225 drug seizures, 23 vehicle seizures, and 50 weapons seizures. There was also a total cash seizure of \$1,604,766. The narcotics seized had an estimated street value of \$10,979,020. Other property having an estimated value of \$226,200 was also seized.

The Accelerant Detector Canine Team responded to 34 requests of which 30 were from the Department and four were from other state and federal law enforcement agencies. The team had 4 alerts to accelerants at the scenes of arson investigations.

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 and in other situations where there is a risk to police officer safety. During 2004, State Police Tactical Teams responded to 251 requests for assistance.

Tactical Team personnel made a total of 228 arrests resulting in 228 felony charges, 64 misdemeanor charges, and the seizure of 127 weapons and an estimated \$8,093,080 worth of illegal narcotics, and \$42,450 in currency.

SCUBA Program

During 2004, the Department's SCUBA Teams conducted 39 training sessions, 89 recovery operations, and assisted 43 other law enforcement agencies.

The following are the 2004 SCUBA Team yearly statistics:

Weapons	24
Murder Weapons	5
Vehicles	11
Boats	2
Bodies	11
Total Property Recovered	\$345,800.00

Total Operations	89
Total Assist to Other Agencies	43
Total Training	39
Search and Rescue Operations	6
Swiftwater Operations	18

Surveillance

The Aviation Unit also conducts surveillance using our aircraft. In 2004, the Unit was requested 70 times for drug or narcotic surveillance, 66 times for other criminal matters and 32 miscellaneous calls. As a result, 27 arrests were made and 515 marijuana plants were located at a value of \$515,000.00.

Additional 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 2004, the Unit provided aerial support to 180 requests from agencies external to the Department of State Police. These flights included photographing crime scenes, providing support for presidential motorcades, participating in multi-agency task force efforts, and demonstrations of the capabilities of the Aviation Unit's aircraft. Between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004, the Aviation Unit flew 3,114 hours responding to 3,058 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 2004, motorist assistance aides provided assistance to disabled or stranded motorist on more than 58,324 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.

Crime Prevention

During 2004, the Department provided specialized training to selected troopers throughout the State in crime prevention and personal safety. Participating troopers received training in "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" (CPTED), business security and techniques to promote personal safety. All training was part of an intensified crime prevention curriculum that enabled troopers to achieve certification through the Department of Criminal Justice Services as crime prevention specialists.

During 2004, approximately 180,000 citizens of Virginia were contacted through 3,210 various programs conducted and nearly 59,000 informational handouts were distributed by certified crime prevention troopers. Troopers conducted 488 crime prevention programs and 820 Safety Programs. In addition 206 programs were conducted to address personal safety, 65 programs addressed the issues of road rage, 21 workplace violence workshops were held, and 27 programs were sponsored on recognizing and preventing schemes and scams.

Crime prevention troopers also conducted CPTED assessments on 871 businesses and on 8 residences.

Additionally, during 2004, troopers conducted 25 drug education programs, 3 class action programs, and 4 HEAT programs to enhance safety in Virginia communities.