



84th ANNUAL REPORT
JULY 1, 2000 - JUNE 30, 2001

BOB WISE
GOVERNOR

COLONEL H. E. HILL, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT



West Virginia State Police
725 Jefferson Road
South Charleston, West Virginia 25309-1698
Executive Office

Bob Wise
Governor

Colonel H. E. Hill, Jr.
Superintendent

February 1, 2002

The Honorable Bob Wise
Governor of West Virginia
State Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25309

Dear Governor Wise:

In compliance with Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 20 of the Code of West Virginia, the Annual Report of the West Virginia State Police for July 01, 2000 through June 30, 2001 is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

The contents of this report reflect activities and accomplishments of the State Police for the aforementioned fiscal year. This reporting period shows a combination of the past and current administration. This summary of major accomplishments shows the positive direction in which the State Police is headed.

This statistical report gives an indication of the starting point the State Police has to build on within this administration. As Superintendent it is my intent to set and achieve numerous goals, and continue the strong tradition of the West Virginia State Police.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H.E. Hill, Jr.", written in dark ink.

Colonel Howard E. Hill, Jr.
Superintendent
West Virginia State Police

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DEPARTMENT MISSION

§15-2-12(a)

The West Virginia State Police shall have the mission of statewide enforcement of criminal and traffic laws with emphasis on providing basic enforcement and citizen protection from criminal depredation throughout the State and maintaining the safety of the State's public streets, roads and highways.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Continued to provide basic police services throughout the seven field operations uniformed troops.
2. Continued expanded operational responsibilities of the Bureau of Criminal Investigations through contractual agreements with other agencies.
3. Continued to provide advanced and specialized training to members and civilian employees assigned to the Forensic Laboratory.
4. Created a central evidence receiving section within the Forensic Laboratory.
5. Reduced the case backlog within the Forensic Laboratory and improved response and turn around time.
6. Continued to conduct internal investigations and inquiries, coordinated the Troopers Grievance procedures and conducted detachment inspections.
7. Continued improvement of the West Virginia Incident Based Reporting System.
8. Conducted the required basic training and in-service training classes.
9. Issued various departmental directives as required by departmental operations, including the update of written policies and procedures.
10. Continued the administration of the West Virginia State Police Career Progression System, including the promotion and reclassification of personnel.
11. Continued the department's EEO and Affirmative Action initiatives.
12. Conducted the fifth West Virginia State Police Junior Trooper Academy.

13. Continued the department's drunk driving prevention effort through training, equipment purchases and the awarding of grants to the state police and other agencies for overtime.
14. Purchased 111 new cruisers which were issued to various departmental entities.
15. Constructed new detachment offices at Romney, Wellsburg and Beckley and made major renovations to the Franklin Detachment.
16. Conducted administrative reviews of all department motor vehicle accidents.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. To continue to improve State Police operations, specifically in the area of services provided.
2. To continue the department's purchase, construction and renovation programs with the objective of updating and standardizing field operations facilities.
3. To continue the department's efforts to maintain and improve the level of cooperation between the State Police and other law enforcement agencies operating within this jurisdiction.
4. To obtain funding for and conduct the 51st State Police entry level cadet training program.
5. To maintain a superior crime clearance rate.
6. To continue the department's efforts to improve the overall status of the State Police communications network.
7. To maintain the department's fleet resources at a level that ensures effective and safe service.
8. To implement a profiling policy and put in place a system for the collection of data from traffic stops.
9. Reimplement the physical fitness testing as part of the department's wellness program.
10. To adapt the State of West Virginia employee evaluation program for use by the State Police.

ACCOUNTING

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE
GENERAL REVENUE FUND - ACCOUNT 0453
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO APPROPRIATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001

A. PERSONAL SERVICES - 001

Appropriation	\$26,114,109.00	
Agency Transfers	(943,000.00)	
Secretary Transfers	(20,000.00)	
Net Appropriation		\$25,151,109.00
Expenditures	30,078,669.80	
Less: Reimbursements	4,950,219.05	
Net Expenditures		25,128,450.75
Expired Appropriation		22,658.25

B. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - 010

Appropriation	5,156,118.00	
Agency Transfers	(216,000.00)	
Secretary Transfers	(20,000.00)	
Net Appropriation		4,920,118.00
Expenditures		
Fees	92,090.78	
Social Security	743,699.11	
PEIA Insurance	3,956,466.04	
PEIA Insurance Reserve (1%)	279,378.00	
Workers Compensation	100,913.76	
Unemployment Compensation	25,736.87	
Retirement Contributions	617,277.60	
Less: Reimbursements	918,323.07	
Net Expenditures		4,897,239.09
Expired Appropriation		22,878.91

C. ANNUAL INCREMENT - 004

Appropriation		151,850.00
Expenditures		148,633.95
Expired Appropriation		3,216.05

D. UNCLASSIFIED - 099 (FY 99 & 01)

Appropriation	5,002,276.00	
Agency Transfers	1,159,000.00	
Secretary Transfers	280,000.00	
Net Appropriation		6,441,276.00
Expenditures		
Office Expenses	260,461.37	
Printing & Binding	50,449.63	
Rental Expense	282,706.75	
Utilities	658,470.01	
Telecommunications	948,913.75	
Contractual & Professional	358,489.97	
Travel	90,139.83	
Computer Service	70,838.46	
Rentals (Machine & Misc)	102,378.04	
Fire, Auto, Bond & Other Insurance	56,028.25	
Food Products	113,318.55	
Clothing, Household & Recreational Supplies	415,514.96	
Vehicle Operating Expense	1,831,222.58	
Research, Educational & Medical Supplies	166,889.79	
Routine Maintenance Contracts	225,681.44	
Subsistence	919,111.57	
Training & Development	104,379.95	
Postage & Freight	129,754.13	
Computer Supplies	56,367.00	
Attorney Legal & Service Payments	20,418.00	
Other Current Expenses	199,945.63	
Subtotal	7,061,479.66	
Repairs & Alterations		
Office & Communication Equipment Repairs	112,547.49	
Research & Educational Equipment Repairs	7,489.80	
Routine Building Maintenance	56,145.54	
Vehicle Repairs	168,636.69	
Routine Maintenance of Grounds	8,359.86	
Other Repairs & Alterations	23,540.33	
Subtotal	376,719.71	
Equipment		
Office and Communications Equipment	125,475.00	
Vehicles	147,280.56	
Other Equipment	552.29	
Subtotal	273,307.85	
Less: Reimbursements	1,275,266.54	
Net Expenditures		6,436,240.68
Expired Appropriation		5,035.32

E. COPS PROGRAM - FEDERAL MATCH - 327

Appropriation	873,889.00
Expenditures	873,889.00
Expired Appropriation	0.00

F. VEHICLE PURCHASE - 451

Appropriation	1,000,000.00
Expenditures	1,000,000.00
Expired Appropriation	0.00

G. BARRACKS MAINTENANCE & CONSTRUCTION - 494 (FY 00 & 01)

Appropriation	223,265.29
Expenditures	184,214.69
Reappropriated	39,050.60

H. TROOPER CLASS - SURPLUS - 733 (FY 99 & 00)

Appropriation	46,926.35
Expenditures	46,926.35
Expired Appropriation	0.00

I. COMMUNICATION & OTHER EQUIPMENT - 558 (FY 00 & 01)

Appropriation	2,923,520.63
3% Reduction	(384,559.00)
Secretary Transfer	249,327.00
Net Appropriation	2,788,288.63
Expenditures	2,208,141.48
Reappropriated	580,147.15

J. TROOPER RETIREMENT FUND - 605

Appropriation	18,328,152.00
Expenditures	18,328,152.00
Expired Appropriation	0.00

K. HANDGUN ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE - 747

Appropriation		67,260.00
Expenditures		38,967.84
Expired Appropriation		28,292.16

L. DEBT PAYMENT/CAPITAL OUTLAY, RENOV. & REPAIRS TO BARRACKS-751 (FY 99, 00, &01)

Appropriation	3,709,034.94	
3% Reduction	(1,365,000.00)	
Net Appropriation		2,344,034.94
Expenditures		1,768,620.76
Reappropriated		575,414.18

M. COPS - TELECOMMUNICATORS MATCH - 816

Appropriation	267,595.00	
3% Reduction	(92,000.00)	
Net Appropriation		175,595.00
Expenditures		166,908.50
Expired Appropriation		8,686.50

N. AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM - 898

Appropriation	821,772.00	
3% Reduction	(56,000.00)	
		765,772.00
Expenditures		749,935.86
Expired Appropriation		15,836.14

O. BRIM PREMIUM - 913

Appropriation		1,039,973.00
Expenditures		1,039,973.00
Expired Appropriation		0.00

O. GRAND TOTAL

Appropriation	65,725,741.21	
3% Reduction	(1,897,559.00)	
Agency Transfers	0.00	
Secretary Transfers	489,327.00	
Net Appropriation		\$64,317,509.21
Net Expenditures		\$63,016,293.95
Expired Appropriation		\$106,603.33
Reappropriated		\$1,194,611.93

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE
SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REIMBURSEMENTS RECEIVED
FROM THE WV PARKWAYS AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$595,879.47
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	106,361.10
UNCLASSIFIED	12,229.50
TROOPER RETIREMENT FUND	79,712.47
TOTAL REIMBURSEMENTS	\$794,182.54

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE
SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REIMBURSEMENTS RECEIVED
FROM THE DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$3,466,628.00
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	701,400.00
UNCLASSIFIED	883,380.00
TROOPER RETIREMENT FUND	414,720.00
TOTAL REIMBURSEMENTS	\$5,466,128.00

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2001

GENERAL FUND	\$63,016,293.95
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	6,101,034.30
FEDERAL FUNDS	3,639,915.22
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$72,757,243.47

AVIATION

AVIATION

The Aviation Section of the West Virginia State Police was created in 1972. Its facilities are currently located in Institute, West Virginia and the fleet consists of three aircraft. The section is comprised of four pilots and one mechanic. The primary duty of the Aviation Section is to perform multi-function police missions at the direction of the Captain of Special Operations for the West Virginia State Police.

During the period of July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001, the Aviation Section of the West Virginia State Police flew a total of 426.6 flight hours and received a total of 245 mission requests.

In response to the 245 requests for flights, the Aviation Section located and assisted in the recovery of two (2) lost juveniles, assisted in the recovery of \$30,000 stolen property and located 4,363 marijuana plants with a street value of \$8,726,000. The section also flew missions to include Executive Transportation (Governor's Office), Traffic Enforcement and Monitoring, Searches (Personnel and Property), Surveillance, Marijuana Eradication, Photography, and Public Relations.

The Aviation Section operated closely with the HIDTA Office to perform necessary missions for counter drug operations. The department received operating costs incurred by these flights.

During this period the Aviation Section operated two military surplus OH-6A helicopters (vintage 1965 and 1970) and a Bell 407, which was grounded due to safety concerns with the model. The section provided aircraft and crew for 24-hour a day availability with a staff of three pilots (two command pilots) and one mechanic with assistance from observers outside the section trained in the use of the aircraft equipment. Nighttime operations were aided by the use of Forward-Looking Infra Red (FLIR), Night Sun search light, and Night Vision Devices.

The Aviation Section continued to maintain the military surplus aircraft primarily with parts and equipment also acquired through the surplus system. The section facilities were upgraded with the availability of three phase electric for maintenance equipment.

The Aviation Section continues to be a valuable asset to the West Virginia State Police, essential to the needs of the State, federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, emergency personnel and to the citizens of West Virginia.

COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The mission of the Communications Section is to provide, to the best of our abilities, the exchange of criminal justice information as required in the performance of a policeman's duties and all criminal justice users in the performance of their duties. The Communications Section is to meet all communication operational requirements of the West Virginia State Police. We also provide assistance to federal, state, county, city agencies and 911 centers. The Communication Section is responsible for two-way radio communications, radars, in-car video systems, data information processing, all aspects of computer and related equipment, all telephones systems, and the operation of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and the West Virginia Automated Police Network (WEAPON) networks in West Virginia.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES:

- A. A computerized network known as WEAPON that is 186 fixed and mobile data terminals operated by federal, state, county, city agencies and 911 centers. WEAPON is interfaced with NCIC, NLETS and the WV Department of Motor Vehicles. The interface permits any terminal on the WEAPON network to communicate with any of the fifty states, Canada and the NCIC files located at the FBI center in Clarksburg, WV.
- B. The WEAPON network operates under the supervision of the Communications Section who is responsible for all procurement, installation, repairs and maintenance of the network, training, auditing and technical support to all terminal agencies.
- C. Eleven (11) primary stations are in operation 24 hours a day throughout the State of West Virginia. They are staffed by telecommunicators who receive requests for services and dispatch federal, state, county and city agencies officers to the requests for service.
- D. Each detachment is equipped with a detachment radio to communicate with their primary station and to cars. In many instances the communications is limited because of the limited height of the detachment radio tower.
- E. Thirty-eight high band and low band mountaintop repeater radios are strategically located throughout the state to provide adequate radio coverage throughout the state.

- F. All State Police owned vehicles are equipped with low band or high band two-way mobile radios. All field service patrol vehicles have a minimum of low band, high band and vehicular repeater radios with a hand held radio. Many of the field services vehicles are also equipped with ultra-high band radios, 800 Mhz radios, in-car video cameras and radars.
- G. State Police aircraft are equipped with wide band radios capable of transmitting on any frequency normally used by law enforcement and other agencies.
- H. Comcenter, located in Department Headquarters, provides a 24-hour a day help desk to all users of the WEAPON network and maintains the WEAPON network operating computer.

PERSONNEL:

- A. Police telecommunicators at the eleven primary stations and Comcenter.
- B. Electronic technicians at Shinnston, Charles Town, Elkins, South Charleston and Beckley install, maintain and repair all mobile, fixed radio, and associated electronic equipment assigned to their respective troop area.
- C. Civilian personnel at Division Headquarters to provide logistical support for all sections of the State Police.
- D. Two (2) Computer Systems Officers; uniformed members who work with other personnel to apply technology to law enforcement operations.
- E. Communications Operations Officer; a uniformed member who assists in directing and coordinating the operation of the Communications Section.
- F. Communications Officer; a uniformed member who directs and coordinates the operation of the Communications Section.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Continued installation, repair and maintenance of mountaintop radio repeater sites, mobile radios, fixed radios, radars, in-car video cameras and other equipment.

Repaired damage to primary stations and mountaintop repeater radio equipment as a result of lightning damage.

Continued to renew leases on mountaintop radio repeater sites.

Provided instruction to State Police Cadets on the use of State Police radio system.

Chief Engineer continues to represent the state of West Virginia as the Executive Council member to the Association of Public Safety officers.

Provided representatives to the State Office of Emergency during flood, snow and other disasters.

Employed two new electronic technicians, one located at South Charleston and one at Charles Town.

Employed one new Information System Specialist I.

Procured, received, installed and made operational telephone/radio voice recording systems in nine of the primary stations.

Installed telephone/data cabling, procured, received and installed new radio equipment in the new Beckley office.

Completed installation of new radio and computer equipment in the new Charles Town office.

Installed and made operational a new St. Mary's, Pleasants County, mountaintop repeater radio.

Procured, received and begin installation of telephone/data cabling, radio and other equipment in the new Romney office that will serve as the Hampshire County 911 Center.

Continued to obtain additional high band radio licenses.

Received, installed and made operational 66 new telephone systems in field locations, added and removed telephone lines to accommodate new telephone systems and operational requirements.

Installed a new high band repeater radio site in Berkley County.

Installed closed circuit recording equipment in all detachments.

Employed second WEAPON auditor/trainer.

Upgraded router and associated equipment at Academy.

Installed firewall and other network security equipment in Comcenter.

Completed biennial validation of all West Virginia NCIC and NLETS ORIs

Updated Division Headquarters and Detachment telephone roster
Additional WEAPON terminals were added to the following:

- State Police Charles Town
- State Police Elkins
- State Police Beckley
- State Police Parkersburg
- State Police Romney
- Berkeley County 911
- Raleigh County EOC
- Wood County 911

Additional Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) were added at Charleston Police Department and Kanawha County Sheriff's Office. The MDTs will access the WEAPON System.

The WEAPON Staff held two (2) State TAC meetings for all WEAPON Terminal Agency Coordinators to provide up-to-date information on NCIC 2000.

The following WEAPON Training classes were held:

- Two (2) Full Access classes
- Two (2) New Operator classes
- Two (2) Inquiry Only classes
- One (1) Federal Probation Class

Twenty-four (24) WEAPON Re-certification classes were held at the WV State Police Academy with four hundred and sixty-nine (469) terminal operators taking the WEAPON Certification Exam.

The WEAPON trainers provided instruction on the WEAPON System to the 110th, 111th, and 112th Basic classes at the State Police Academy. One hundred and eighty (180) officers were given this instruction.

The WEAPON trainers provided instruction to the new prosecutor, judge and police officers in Jackson County.

FBI CJIS audit staff completed its eighth biennial audit of the West Virginia Automated Police Network (WEAPON) NCIC practices and procedures. The forty (40) participating agencies contributed in the largest NCIC audit conducted by the CJIS audit unit.

The WEAPON auditors conducted twenty-five (25) audits of users of the WEAPON system. The audits included terminal and non-terminal agencies.

WEAPON trainers attended an Instructor Development Course provided by the FBI at the WV State Police Academy.

WEAPON auditors attended an audit class at the FBI CJIS facility in Clarksburg to gather information on audit requirements and procedures.

Continued the publication of the WEAPON Newsletter and mailed to all Terminal Agency Coordinators (TACs) for all terminal operators.

The following NCIC ORIs were assigned:

WV018013C	Jackson County Home Confinement, Ripley, WV
WV920050Z	DMV Commissioner's Office, Charleston, WV
WVD00959Q	Moundsville Housing Authority
WV002023N	Berkeley County Central Dispatch, Martinsburg, WV
WV002033N	Berkeley County Central Dispatch, Martinsburg, WV
WV002043N	Berkeley County Central Dispatch, Martinsburg, WV
WVD00A19Q	Piedmont Housing Authority
WVD00A29Q	Buckhannon Housing Authority
WV0281300	Southern Regional Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, Bluefield, WV
WWWSP8100	WVSP I-Patrol, Wheeling, WV
WWWSP8200	WVSP I-Patrol, Kearneysville, WV
WWWSP8300	WVSP I-Patrol, Hurricane, WV
WV0411200	Trilateral Drug Enforcement Network Team (TRIDENT), Beaver, WV
WV0230900	Logan County Drug & Violent Crimes Task Force
WVA00K59Q	Huntington Housing Authority
WV0351000	Ohio Valley Drug and Vice Unit, Wheeling, WV
WV035015G	Division of Corrections, Parole Service, Wheeling, WV
WVA00P09Q	Raleigh County Housing Authority
WVA00P19Q	Wheeling Housing Authority
WVD00D39Q	Bluefield Housing Authority
WVA00P39Q	Fairmont Housing Authority
WV014015C	Potomac Highlands Regional Jail, Augusta GA
WVD00D79Q	Martinsburg Housing Authority
WVA00P59Q	Beckley Housing Authority

WVD0089Q	Keyser Housing Authority
WV054015G	Division of Corrections, Parole Office, Parkersburg, WV
WV018015G	Division of Corrections, Parole Office, Ripley, WV
WV0050800	Village of Beech Bottom Police Department
WV006023C	Cabell County Home Confinement, Huntington, WV
WV920070Z	WV Board of Examiners, Charleston, WV
WV920060Z	WV Lottery Commission, Security & Licensing Division, Charleston, WV
WVD00F39Q	Grant County Housing Authority
WVFBICL00	FBI Clarksburg, WV

The following NCIC ORIs were assigned to DNR, Special Conservation Officers, and Wildlife Section:

WV0070400	Stumpton WMA, Calhoun County, WV
WV0180600	Frozen Camp WMA, Jackson County, WV
WV0180700	Elk Fork Lake WMA, Jackson County, WV
WV0180800	Woodrum Lake WMA, Jackson County, WV
WV0180900	Rollins Lake WMA, Jackson County, WV
WV0181000	Turkey Fork Lake WMA, Jackson County, WV
WV0460800	Conaway Run Lake WMA, Tyler County, WV
WV0530400	Palestine Fish Hatchery WMA, Wirt County, WV
WV0530500	Wells Locks WMA, Wirt County, WV
WV0540900	Sand Hill WMA, Wood County, WV
WV0541000	Leachtown Public Access WMA, Wood County
WV0541100	Lock 19 Public Access WMA, Wood County

The following NCIC ORIs were assigned to DNR, Conservation Officers, and Wildlife Section:

WV0381000	Rimel WMA, Pocahontas County, WV
WV0210800	Smoke Camp WMA, Stonewall Jackson, Lewis County, WV
WV0381100	Little River WMA, Pocahontas County, WV
WV0030800	Fork Creek WMA, Boone County, WV
WV0220600	Upper Mud River WMA, Lincoln County, WV
WV0430800	Hughes River WMA, Ritchie County, WV
WV0530600	Hughes River WMA, Wirt County, WV
WV0480700	The Jug WMA, Tyler County, WV
WV0430900	Ritchie Mine WMA, Ritchie County, WV
WV0140700	Edwards Run WMA, Hampshire County, WV
WV0140800	Short Mountain WMA, Hampshire County, WV
WV0520900	Lewis Wetzel WMA, Wetzel County, WV
WV0220700	Big Ugly WMA, Lincoln County, WV
WV0471000	Blackwater WMA, Tucker County, WV

WV0351100	Bear Rocks Lakes WMA, Ohio County, WV
WV0203700	Kanawha Falls WMA, Kanawha County, WV
WV054015C	Modified to North Central Regional Juvenile Detention Center
WV025013G	Modified to Marion County Adult Probation

The following NCIC ORIs were retired:

WVWSP7400	WVSP I-Patrol, Moundsville, WV
WVWSP7500	WVSP I-Patrol, Huntington, WV
WVWSP7800	WVSP I-Patrol, Martinsburg, WV
WV0411100	Regional Unified Drug Enforcement Task Force (RUDE) Beckley, WV
WV019041J	Municipal Court Shepherdstown, WV
WV020131J	Municipal Court South Charleston, WV
WV020239P	C&O Railroad Police Security
WV0203300	Town of Jefferson Police Department
WV0290400	Elk Garden Police Department
WV0420200	Mill Creek Police Department
WV0470200	Thomas Police Department
WV0470400	Davis Police Department
WV030079P	N&W Railroad Police Security
WV005013M	Brooke County Health Department

The following NCIC ORI was reactivated:

WV014021J	Municipal Court Romney, WV
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The following NLETS ORIs were assigned:

WV05040VS	US Corps of Engineers, Beech Fork Lake
WV00440VS	US Corps of Engineers, Burnsville Lake
WV02940VS	US Corps of Engineers, Jennings Randolph Lake
WV02140VS	US Corps of Engineers, Stonewall Jackson Lake
WV00441VS	US Corps of Engineers, Sutton Lake
WV04540VS	US Corps of Engineers, Bluestone Lake
WV05041VS	US Corps of Engineers, East Lynn Lake
WV05540VS	US Corps of Engineers, R. D. Bailey Lake
WV03440VS	US Corps of Engineers, Summersville Lake
WV04640VS	US Corps of Engineers, Tygart Lake
WV02340VS	Hatfield-McCoy Regional Recreation Authority

GOALS:

Work with other state agencies and vendors to develop a strategy and operational plan to allow the State Police to better utilize radio equipment and available radio frequencies.

Work with West Virginia Supreme Court to allow court officers to enter domestic violence petitions directly into NCIC Domestic violence Hot File.

Install data/telephone wiring and move radio equipment to new Williamson detachment.

Purchase from Communication Service Inc. Spruce Knob mountaintop radio repeater tower and construct new equipment building.

In conjunction with WV Division of Highways construct a new radio tower and equipment building at New Martinsville hilltop.

Continue to remove mobile radios from cars being surveyed and install in new cars.

Continue to provide training to user agencies of the WEAPON System.

Continue to audit agencies that access the WEAPON System to ensure compliance with policies and procedures.

Continue to provide WEAPON training to the Basic classes at the WV State Police Academy.

Provide the following WEAPON Classes at the State Police Academy:
New Terminal Agency Coordinator (TAC) class for new TACs
New Operator Class
Inquiry Only Class

Continue to provide WEAPON Re-certification testing for all terminal operators with a review prior to testing.

Receive and issue Datamaxx software updates to all terminal agencies of WEAPON.

Update user manuals and forms as needed to better assist terminal operators.

Continue to publish the WEAPON Newsletter.

Review and update audit material to better assist user agencies in compliance

of policies and procedures.

Review and update WEAPON training material to include any new NCIC files.

Prepare material for statewide TAC meeting.

Provide training classes to chief administrators, officers, etc., on validating NCIC records, second party checks, dissemination of information and liability issues.

Add WEAPON terminals at the following locations:

- SP Huntington one (1) additional terminal
- U.S. Probation Office, Beckley
- Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

Add Beckley Police Department Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) to access the WEAPON System for inquiries.

Add additional MDTs to Kanawha County Sheriff's Office to access WEAPON.

WEST VIRGINIA AUTOMATED POLICE NETWORK (WEAPON)
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 JULY 1, 2000 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2001

STATION	TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED	TRANSACTIONS TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
SP SHINNSTON "AA"	86,657	40,985	127,642
WHEELING 911 "AB"	132,786	59,374	192,160
PD FAIRMONT "AC"	58,013	20,503	78,516
SP MORGANTOWN "AD"	61,539	24,294	85,833
SP MOUNDSVILLE "AF"	79,160	37,514	116,674
LEWIS COUNTY 911 "AH"	45,877	11,656	57,533
PD WEIRTON "AI"	64,381	26,413	90,794
SO BROOKE COUNTY "AJ"	57,315	20,909	78,224
SO PRESTON COUNTY "AL"	33,892	3,232	37,124
SO WETZEL COUNTY "AN"	49,657	15,080	64,737
M.E.C.C.A. 911 "AO"	104,303	51,704	156,007
MARION COUNTY CC 911 "AP"	47,545	14,041	61,586
SO MARSHALL COUNTY "AR"	72,150	28,946	101,096
SO HANCOCK COUNTY "AT"	48,947	17,979	66,926
US PROBATION CLARKSBURG "AU"	1,275	711	1,986
PD W.V.U. "AV"	41,711	11,284	52,995
BRAXTON CO CONTROL "AX"	36,667	6,307	42,974
HARRISON COUNTY EMS "AZ"	139,844	72,324	212,168
WAYNE COUNTY E-911 "BA"	51,637	17,226	68,863
SP SOUTH CHARLESTON "BB"	129,395	68,665	198,060

WEST VIRGINIA AUTOMATED POLICE NETWORK (WEAPON)
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 JULY 1, 2000 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2001

STATION	TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED	TRANSACTIONS TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
SP CIB "BC"	7,649	4,999	12,648
PD ST ALBANS "BD"	55,744	16,162	71,906
WV DMV "BE"	15,674	5,162	20,836
PD SOUTH CHARLESTON "BF"	56,075	18,442	74,517
PD CHARLESTON "BG"	56,663	22,592	79,255
SO KANAWHA COUNTY "BH"	66,635	27,304	93,939
BOONE COUNTY EOC "BI"	55,451	17,789	73,240
PD PARKERSBURG "BJ"	51,255	16,501	67,756
SP PARKERSBURG "BK"	74,471	33,058	107,529
CABELL COUNTY ERC "BL"	112,468	77,381	189,849
SP HUNTINGTON "BN"	109,704	52,767	162,471
SO BOONE COUNTY "BO"	28,345	1,863	30,208
PD NITRO "BP"	39,087	6,512	45,599
SP B.C.I. "BQ"	73,380	34,676	108,056
US SECRET SERVICE "BR"	5,241	3,795	9,036
SO JACKSON COUNTY "BS"	59,612	22,412	82,024
PD DUNBAR "BT"	46,909	11,414	58,323
SO WAYNE COUNTY "BU"	38,328	6,647	44,975
SO MASON COUNTY "BV"	50,141	16,665	66,806
SO PUTNAM COUNTY "BW"	79,620	35,750	115,370

WEST VIRGINIA AUTOMATED POLICE NETWORK (WEAPON)
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 JULY 1, 2000 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2001

STATION	TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED	TRANSACTIONS TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
SPHQ COMCENTER "BX"	179,169	72,072	251,241
WOOD COUNTY 911 "BY"	115,115	61,332	176,447
DEA CHARLESTON "BZ"	7,113	4,584	11,697
PD KEYSER "CA"	42,115	9,337	51,452
SP MARTINSBURG "CB"	99,067	55,480	154,547
SP ELKINS "CC"	87,484	39,088	126,572
SP ROMNEY "CD"	97,242	45,940	143,182
JEFFERSON COUNTY EOC "CE"	118,709	39,356	158,065
US PROBATION ELKINS "CF"	859	463	1,322
PD MARTINSBURG "CG"	92,532	27,704	120,236
BERKELEY COUNTY 911 "CH"	59,559	22,707	82,266
FBI/CJIS "CJ"	6,382	5,729	12,111
US PROB MARTINSBURG "CK"	1,525	709	2,234
UPSHUR COUNTY COMM "CL"	46,062	12,795	58,857
PD ELKINS "CW"	42,916	10,979	53,895
PD BECKLEY "DA"	75,271	33,493	108,764
SP LOGAN "DB"	85,245	34,372	119,617
SO MINGO COUNTY "DC"	46,835	14,006	60,841
SP BECKLEY "DD"	110,514	54,239	164,753
SP PRINCETON "DE"	34,473	2,706	37,179

WEST VIRGINIA AUTOMATED POLICE NETWORK (WEAPON)
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 JULY 1, 2000 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2001

STATION	TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED	TRANSACTIONS TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
SO MERCER COUNTY "DG"	38,736	6,175	44,911
PD BLUEFIELD "DH"	66,339	24,399	90,738
SO NICHOLAS COUNTY "DI"	76,475	37,283	113,758
SO FAYETTE COUNTY "DK"	90,100	42,210	132,310
SO GREENBRIER COUNTY "DL"	78,439	33,555	111,994
SO LOGAN COUNTY "DM"	9,434	6,782	16,216
SO RALEIGH COUNTY "DN"	40,168	8,670	48,838
MCDOWELL COUNTY 911 "DP"	51,647	16,753	68,400
WYOMING COUNTY ERC "DU"	59,288	17,793	77,081
LOGAN COUNTY 911 "DV"	17,584	3,732	21,316
MERCER COUNTY 911 "DW"	90,398	40,024	130,422
RALEIGH COUNTY EOC "DY"	71,546	30,150	101,696
PARKWAYS AUTHORITY "EA"	67,993	32,475	100,468
REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY "EB"	4,336	3,319	7,655
CHARLESTON M.E.O.C. "EC"	2,178	1,783	3,961
US PROBATION CHARLESTON "EE"	5,715	3,923	9,638
CHARLESTON M.E.O.C. 2 "EF"	32,655	21,580	54,235
CHARLESTON M.E.O.C. 3 "EG"	28,436	18,398	46,834
PD HURRICANE "EH"	31,854	1,968	33,822
CHARLESTON M.E.O.C. 4 "EI"	30,268	1,376	31,644

WEST VIRGINIA AUTOMATED POLICE NETWORK (WEAPON)
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 JULY 1, 2000 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2001

STATION	TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED	TRANSACTIONS TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
CHARLESTON M.E.O.C. 5 "EJ"	5,654	3,825	9,479
FBI CHARLESTON "EK"	9,521	6,478	15,999
US PROBATION WHEELING "EL"	1,120	638	1,758
US MARSHALS CHARLESTON "EM"	490	329	819
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS "EN"	11,228	9,924	21,152
CABELL COUNTY ERC 2 "EO"	71,754	33,245	104,999
PRESTON COUNTY 911 "ER"	82,643	18,199	100,842
SP TRAFFIC RECORDS "ES"	1,711	852	2,563
DEA CLARKSBURG "FH"	5,283	3,728	9,011
PD CHARLESTON MDTs "FZ"	80,612	55,839	136,451
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE "NW"	0	19,354	19,354
WATCH - CHRI "WA"	155,514	150,640	306,154
TRAINING ACADEMY LAB "ZZ"	31,707	18,662	50,369
 NETWORK TOTAL	 5,124,216	 2,202,190	 7,326,406
Total for 1999-2000	4,841,786	2,335,417	7,177,203
Percentage change of Statistical Summary for 2000-2001 fiscal year:	6%	-6%	2%

INTERFACE SYSTEMS STATISTICAL SUMMARY
 JULY 1, 2000 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2001

SYSTEM	TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED	TRANSACTIONS TRANSMITTED	TOTAL HANDLED
IS&C/DRIVER (DQ)	1,211,231	1,227,461	2,438,692
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)	1,350,989	1,437,732	2,788,721
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS (NLETS)	949,115	688,926	1,638,041
IS&C/REGISTRATION (RQ)	1,296,135	1,305,613	2,601,748
INTERFACE TOTALS	4,807,470	4,659,732	9,467,202
 Total for 1999-2000	 3,329,977	 3,555,551	 6,885,528
 Percentage change of Statistical Summary for 2000-2001 fiscal year:	 44%	 31%	 37%

CRIMINAL RECORDS

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

In 1935, the Superintendent of the West Virginia State Police was mandated by the West Virginia Legislature to establish, equip and maintain a Criminal Identification Bureau (CIB). The purpose of the CIB was to receive and file fingerprints, photographs, records and other information pertaining to the investigation of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

The enabling legislation further requires that all members of WVSP, and all other state law enforcement officials, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and other peace officers shall take, or cause to be taken, the fingerprints and description of all persons arrested or detained and charged with any crime or offense for which the penalty is confinement in any penal or correctional institution, or any person they believe is a fugitive from justice or a habitual criminal, and furnish such in duplicate to CIB.

In 1977 this section of the State Code was amended to require the clerk of any court of record or the magistrate of any magistrate court to report to CIB any sentence or other disposition of the charge, and the prosecuting attorney of every county shall report such additional information as the Bureau may require. Since the inception of CIB, criminal history record information (CHRI) has been processed and maintained in a manner fashioned from procedures followed by the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, with few procedural changes in the past 61 years.

The Director of the CIB is responsible for maintaining and processing the criminal records for the entire state, including records from all law enforcement and courts of record and correctional facilities. The Director of the CIB reports directly to the Chief of Administrative Services.

The CIB is comprised of five (5) distinct sections. These are;

- I. The Criminal Records Section
- II. Bail Bond Enforcer Registry
- III. Central Abuse Registry
- IV. Concealed Handgun Permits Registry
- V. Sexual Offender Registry

GOALS:

1. The Criminal Records Section plans to maintain its involvement with the Federal agencies. This will keep West Virginia informed of current trends and requirements within the Criminal Justice information arena. These agencies and organizations include, but are not limited to, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Secret Service, The Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Bureau of Justice Assistance, and Justice Research and

Statistical Analysis.

2. The Criminal Records Section plans to maintain its involvement with the State organizations and agencies. This will keep the Criminal Records Section informed of and involved with current trends and requirements within the State's Criminal Justice information arena. These agencies and organizations include, but are not limited to, the State Supreme Court Administrator's Office, The State Prosecuting Attorney's Institute, The Department of Corrections, The Regional Jail Authority, The Department of Transportation, The Department of Health and Human Resources, Adult and Juvenile Probation, the Division of Criminal Justice Services and Information Services and Communications Division.
3. The Criminal Records Section plans to maintain its involvement with national organizations and non-governmental organizations. This will keep the Criminal Records Section informed of public and special interests. Examples of the organizations are; the Domestic Violence Coalition, SEARCH Group Incorporated, Hate Crimes Task Force, and Family Violence Coordinating Council.
4. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue the automation of the Criminal History Records for the West Virginia Automated Criminal Histories (WATCH) computer system.
5. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue the automation of the TROOPER, the automated fingerprint identification system, also known as an AFIS.
6. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue the cooperative project of updating and maintaining the WATCH and WEAPON (West Virginia Automated Police Network) systems, with the Communications and Data Processing Sections.
7. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue the integration of WATCH and TROOPER into a seamlessly interactive criminal justice tool.
8. The Criminal Records Section plans to advise and aid in the implementation of electronic fingerprint capture devices, also known as livescan devices. These will eventually be implemented in each major law enforcement agency, each correctional and jail facility, and available to the entire criminal justice community.
9. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue the development and integration of each individual registry and database housed in Criminal Records for improved assistance to the criminal justice community.

10. The Criminal Records Section plans to complete development and automation of the various databases, which either are currently manual or have been recently passed into law. These include but are not limited to; The Central Abuse Registry, Domestic Violence Protection Orders, The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry, The Concealed Weapon Registry and the related criminal history records for these data bases.
11. The Criminal Records Section is in the process of automating criminal justice telecommunications access to the bail bond enforcer registry, the sex offender registry and the permits to carry concealed handgun registry.
12. The Criminal Records Section plans to automate criminal justice telecommunications access to each of the newly automated data bases as they are developed and fully automated. This will be new in the area of entry as well as access.
13. The Criminal Records Section plans to implement an automated connection to the FBI for automated submission of domestic violence protection orders and the sexual offender registry.
14. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue to use grant funding received for the removal of the current backlog fingerprint cards being processed within the Criminal Records Section.
15. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue to work toward full participation within the FBI's National Fingerprint File. This is the national automated fingerprint system which allows the authorized non-criminal justice processing of criminal record information on a national level in an automated format.
16. The Criminal Records Section plans to stay active as a participant and leader in the development of a statewide criminal justice information system. This system will include all the major contributors and users of the criminal record information currently being generated, circulated and used within that community.
17. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue to develop public access to public information as defined by state statute, i.e. public access to the sexual offender registry website.
18. The Criminal Records Section plans to continue to automate and integrate into the sex offender registry website ten (10) or more counties contingent upon their public education meetings.

19. The Criminal Records Section in conjunction with the Telecommunications Section plan to implement a combined information system to increase the State Police capacity for information transfer among criminal justice agencies.
20. The Criminal Records Section plans to increase the amount of information available to law enforcement through the State Police telecommunication system, such as more complete concealed weapon permit information, more detailed sex offender registry information and more timely domestic violence information.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Criminal Records Section developed and installed an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) in conjunction with the FBI and Lockheed Martin Corporation.

The Criminal Records Section verified over 400,000 master fingerprint cards converted to images for the AFIS. The conversion of the cards to images was completed by the FBI-CJIS Division.

The entire bail bond enforcer registry, central abuse registry, concealed handgun permit registry and the sex offender registry are now interrelated to the criminal records file.

The Criminal Records Section processed 40,485 arrest fingerprint cards received from law enforcement contributors throughout the state.

The Criminal Records Section processed 10,577 arrest fingerprint cards received from state police contributors throughout the state.

The Criminal Records Section released a total of 61,315 criminal records for criminal justice purposes.

The Criminal Records Section released a total of 5,494 criminal records for criminal justice employment purposes.

The Criminal Records Section processed a total of 45,933 requests for criminal records information for non-criminal justice purposes.

The Criminal Records Section transmitted 150,640 criminal records transactions through the West Virginia Automated Police Network (WEAPON) system.

The Criminal Records Section responded with 155,514 index inquiries

through the WEAPON system.

The Criminal Records Section completed 2,600 searches for disposition information directly requested by the FBI for Brady checks for the purpose of purchasing handguns.

The Criminal Records Section currently maintains 496,389 individual criminal records. 100% of these records are available through the WEAPON system.

The Criminal Records Section has 137,673 fully automated criminal history records. This equates to 27.7% of the criminal history records being fully accessible to law enforcement 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The Criminal Records Section has maintained participation in the Interstate Identification Index (III) during the last year. This is the national criminal history records system providing all law enforcement, nationally, the criminal history information the section supplies to the FBI.

The Criminal Records Section, in conjunction with the Office of Criminal Justice and Highway Safety, has taken a major step required to comply with the National Criminal History Improvement Program. This included the development of an oversight/advisory group and an all inclusive plan detailing the steps required to improve the completeness, timeliness and accuracy of the criminal justice records within West Virginia.

The Criminal Records Section has presented options and has aided the West Virginia Statistical Analysis Center in accomplishing its goals to move forward to better aid the West Virginia Criminal Justice Community.

The Criminal Records Section has been involved with several National organizations and Federal agencies in advising of West Virginia's concerns while keeping West Virginia's direction in line with Federal requirements and projected requirements.

The Criminal Records Section has been involved in the preparation of the geographical information system (GIS) being developed by the Regional Community Policing Institute (RCPI) for mapping of crimes and the managing of police manpower.

II. BAIL BOND ENFORCER REGISTRY

The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry began when the 2000 Legislative session amended Chapter 51, specifically Article 10A, of the Code of West Virginia requiring persons enforcing bail pieces be duly authorized by a bail bonds person and register with the West Virginia State Police. The West Virginia State Police filed the

Legislative Rule August 11, 2000. The West Virginia State Police Criminal Records Section maintains the statewide registry. All persons authorized to enforce a bail piece, either continuous authorization or specific authorization, must be registered with the bail bond enforcer registry.

GOALS:

1. The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry plans to maintain an active and current registry of all valid bail bond enforcer associates.
2. The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry plans to maintain its involvement with the State Police detachments. The relationship must be kept up to date and positive for a successful transfer of information.
3. The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry plans to increase the amount of information available to the criminal justice community through the bail bond enforcer registry and the police telecommunications system.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry utilizes the one (1) full time employee who is assigned to the concealed handgun permit registry.

The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry received requests for and disseminated 92 informational packets and applications for bail bond enforcer.

The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry currently maintains 10 active bail bond enforcer registrations.

The Bail Bond Enforcer Registry denied 1 bail bond enforcer application, as they were not compliant with the registration requirements.

III. CENTRAL ABUSE REGISTRY

The Central Abuse Registry is a unit within the Criminal Records Section. It began in 1994 as part of the Sex Offender Registry and has evolved into a separate registry with the intent to protect children and the elderly by providing criminal history information to those facilities hiring individuals to work with children, the elderly and anyone who is mentally or physically incapacitated.

GOALS:

1. The Central Abuse Registry plans to continue to maintain a close working

relationship with the Department of Health and Human Resources to aid in providing criminal record information to those facilities hiring individuals to work with children, the elderly, mentally or physically incapacitated persons.

2. The Central Abuse Registry plans to continue to improve on providing the most efficient, accurate and timely response possible to requests for criminal record information.
3. The Central Abuse Registry plans to continue the development and integration of the registry housed in Criminal Records for improved assistance to the criminal justice and non-criminal justice community.
4. The Central Abuse Registry plans to continue to work toward providing an avenue for authorized non-criminal justice agencies access to national record checks through the FBI for individuals being hired to provide services to children and the elderly.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Central Abuse Registry started with 2 full-time employees and now has 3 full-time employees and 1 part-time employee.

The Central Abuse Registry processed 19,761 requests for criminal record information from non-criminal justice facilities hiring individuals to work with children and the elderly.

The Central Abuse Registry has 143 Nursing Homes accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 58 Personal Care Homes accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 85 Residential Board and Care Homes accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 3 Residential Continuous Care facilities accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 277 Day Care Centers accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 17 Emergency Shelters accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 10 Family Care facilities accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

The Central Abuse Registry has 30 Group Residential facilities accessing the Registry for criminal history information.

IV. CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT REGISTRY

The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry began in 1989 with the issuance of concealed handgun permits being completed by the Circuit Judge of each county. In 1996 the law was significantly amended. The Sheriff of each county is responsible for the issuance of the concealed handgun permit and the applicant's satisfying the initial licensing criteria. The Sheriff must then forward the approved application to the West Virginia State Police Criminal Records Section for addition to the statewide registry. The states of Virginia and Kentucky have reciprocal agreements with the state of West Virginia in recognizing concealed handgun permits.

GOALS:

1. The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry plans to maintain all approved applications received from all 55 counties.
2. The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry plans to maintain its involvement with the County Sheriff's Offices. The relationship must be kept up to date and positive for a successful transfer of information.
3. The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry plans to increase the amount of information available to the criminal justice community through the police telecommunications system.
4. The concealed handgun permit registry plans to increase the amount of information made available to states which recognize West Virginia concealed handgun permits through a reciprocal agreement on file with the state of West Virginia.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry has two (2) full time employees working within the registry.

The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry received and processed 8382 approved applications from Sheriff's offices throughout the state.

The Concealed Handgun Permit Registry currently maintains 28,667 active applications to carry a concealed handgun.

V. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The Sex Offender Registry is a unit within the Criminal Records Section. The Registry began in 1993 and is intended to protect the public and to assist law enforcement agencies' efforts to protect the public by the registration of convicted sex offenders and by making certain information about sex offenders available to the public. This has evolved to include a county by county community notification/education program and an Internet website.

GOALS:

1. The Sex Offender Registry plans to maintain its involvement with other state agencies, federal agencies and the law enforcement community. This will keep open communication and the sharing of information between all agencies charged with managing the sex offender population. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the State Supreme Court Administrators Office, The Department of Corrections, The Regional Jail Authority, The Department of Health and Human Resources, Adult Probation, Prosecuting Attorneys, Department of Education, United States Attorney, US Probation and all municipal and county law enforcement agencies.
2. The Sex Offender Registry plans to maintain and expand the dissemination of sex offender information to those individuals as well as civic and religious organizations that regularly provide services to children, the elderly and those mentally or physically incapacitated. These organizations include, but are not limited to, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, day care centers, little league, domestic violence centers, sexual assault centers, youth advocate programs, big brothers and big sisters, nursing homes and residential board and care homes.
3. The Sex Offender Registry plans to continue the development and automation of the Registry and database for improved assistance to the criminal justice community.
4. The Sex Offender Registry plans to complete the automated connection to the FBI for automated submission of sex offender registrations to the national registry.
5. The Sex Offender Registry plans to continue to develop public access to public information as defined by state statute, i.e. public access to the Sex Offender Registry website.
6. The Sex Offender Registry plans to continue to complete the

community notification/education meetings for all 55 counties which will enable every county to have sex offender registration information available to the public via the Internet.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Sex Offender Registry completed 13 Sex Offender Registry community notification/education meetings. There are now 29 counties which are accessible to the public.

The Sex Offender Registry increased the number of lifetime registered sex offenders to 334. The total now available via the internet is 906.

The Sex Offender Registry has added 1 additional clerical employee. There are now 3 fulltime employees working within the Sex Offender Registry.

DATA PROCESSING

DATA PROCESSING SECTION

The purpose of the Data Processing Section is to provide information technology services to the West Virginia State Police. These services include the implementation of new computer systems and the maintenance of existing systems, hardware and software.

The Data Processing staff is responsible for the West Virginia Automated Police Network (WEAPON) system. The WEAPON System provides access to the state driver and vehicle registration files, National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) communication network and the West Virginia Automated Criminal History System (WATCH). The Data Processing Staff must assure the WEAPON System remains in compliance with these national and state systems to provide services to our eighty-five (85) city, county, federal, and state law enforcement terminal agencies that in turn provide service to all other law enforcement agencies.

In the face of changing technology, increased demand for information, coupled with security issues and the critical nature of law enforcement data we are challenged to meet these needs.

GOALS:

1. Install new servers and establish real time connections from Troop 5 and Troop 7 to division headquarters.
2. Establish connectivity to District Offices.
3. Conversion of DOS databases to SQL.
4. Complete upgrade of network topology.
5. Continue to upgrade computer hardware and software throughout the division to meet operational demands and to utilize current technology.
6. Continue to automate manual functions and replace paper forms.
7. Implementation of data encryption over entire network.
8. Install in-house Internet email and web server.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Upgraded computer hardware and software for the combined West Virginia Automated Police Network (WEAPON) / West Virginia Automated Criminal History System (WATCH) systems.

Installed new servers and established real time connections from Troop 1, Troop 2, and Troop 6 to division headquarters.

NCIC Validation procedures were expanded to reflect Y2K changes.

Produced updated Communications Handbook.

Upgraded the Individual Issue database.

Continued transition of our network topology from token-ring to Ethernet giving users more reliability and performance.

Began the process of automating manual procedures and reducing the use of paper forms.

Procured new computers and printers for each detachment. Developed a 2-day training class for detachment secretaries in the use of this equipment.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR)

The mission of this Section of the West Virginia State Police is to provide a statewide view of crime based on the submission of police statistics by city, county, and state law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Crime reports are obtained from all law enforcement agencies throughout the state based on the uniform classifications and procedures of reporting.

In an effort to provide as complete a picture of crime in the United States as possible, the committee on Uniform Crime Reports of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) chose to obtain data on offenses that become known to police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was authorized by Congress to act as a clearinghouse for the collection of crime statistics. The IACP continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the operation of the program.

A meaningful overview of crime was available through examination of seven (7) offenses which were selected because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police. These offenses, known as the Crime Index Offenses, are: Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Breaking and Entering, Larceny Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft.

To provide for uniformity nationwide in the reporting of these offenses, standardized definitions were adopted. This standardization was necessary to overcome the variations in definitions of criminal offenses in the state and localities. Reporting agencies are required to interpret local criminal acts and law violations in the context of these definitions prior to submission of their reports to the State UCR program which is managed by the West Virginia State Police, UCR Office.

After NIBRS certification by the FBI in 1997, the West Virginia UCR program shifted emphasis from the collection of summary based to incident based data. In 1999, West Virginia converted totally to collecting data that is compliant to the National Incident Base Reporting System (NIBRS), an enhanced program developed by the FBI and sanctioned by the IACP, which is currently being adopted across the country. This method greatly broadens the database on crime incidents including detailed information on victims, offenders, and property. This new system lends itself to crime analysis and manpower allocation. It has proven to be useful as both an investigative and management tool. After the transition to incident base reporting is completed, it is the intent of the UCR section to provide data that was never available with summary based data to educate law enforcement on how incident based data may be utilized.

GOALS:

1. Complete the total transition of West Virginia law enforcement to the IBR system.
2. Continue the education of personnel and agencies involved in UCR/Incident Based Reporting (IBR) on current problems and changes.
3. Begin field audits of contributing agencies.
4. Continue the West Virginia's Uniform Crime Reporting program's staff involvement in the National Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Program (ASUCRP).
5. To attend the Police Executive Research Forum's symposium on NIBRS and its implementation in police agencies.
6. To place the past editions of Crime in West Virginia, 1972 through 1998, on the State Police web site in .pdf format.
7. To develop an IBR format of Crime in West Virginia and place it on the State Police web site.
8. To aid the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Law Enforcement convert to IBR by developing a report form, and an accompanying guide manual as well as conduct training sessions for the field officers and for the data entry operators.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Applied for and was awarded a Byrne grant, which upgraded the computer hardware as well as upgrading the IBR repository software from a DOS version to a Windows version.

Received training on the new repository software and was given a brief overview on Crystal Reports.

Beta tested three Records Management System (RMS) software programs that claimed to be WV-IBR compliant.

Uniform Crime Reporting separated from Criminal Records and became a distinct and individual section.

Selected a new and permanent UCR staff member, filling the position of UCR Operations Officer.

Published four newsletters.

UCR staff attended the annual Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs (ASUCRP) in Vail, Colorado.

In 2000, saw the percentage of law enforcement agencies converting to IBR increase from 70% to 85%.

In 2001, saw the percentage of law enforcement agencies converting to IBR increase from 85% to 93%.

Updated and disseminated the conversion tables that index West Virginia state statutes to UCR summary and NIBRS codes.

Prepared and disseminated the conversion tables that index property descriptions to UCR summary and NIBRS codes.

Prepared slide presentations for training purposes.

Assisted in conducting a State Police in-service class for non-supervisory personnel on the proper completion of complaint forms.

Began supplying IBR data to the West Virginia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).

Promptly filled requests for available crime statistics.

Continued to submit timely UCR data to the FBI.

FORENSIC LABORATORY

FORENSIC LABORATORY

The Forensic Laboratory of the West Virginia State Police is a Division of Support Services. A Director who reports to the Officer-in-Charge of the Support Services is in charge of the Laboratory. The Forensic Laboratory offers a broad range of forensic services to law enforcement agencies of the criminal justice community.

The Forensic Laboratory was organized in 1935. It is staffed by expert criminalists who are qualified through education and experience to testify in state and federal courts. The Laboratory consists of eight operating Sections with a supervisor in charge of each. These are:

- Biochemistry Section
- Central Evidence Receiving Section
- Drug Identification Section
- Firearms/Toolmarks Section
- Latent Print Section
- Toxicology Section
- Trace Evidence Section
- Questioned Document Section

Scientific examinations and follow-up expert testimony in courts of law are offered, without charge, to all law enforcement agencies operating in the state. Examinations are conducted only in connection with a crime, in support of a criminal investigation, or in the interest of public safety.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Members and civilians of the Forensic Laboratory received training in specialized forensic science courses.
 - a. Members and civilians of the Biochemistry Section attended the following educational courses:
 - One member attended a Southern Association of Forensic Scientists meeting in Asheville, North Carolina.
 - One member attended the 11th Annual Symposium on Human Identification in Biloxi, Mississippi. The Marshall University Forensic Science Corporation paid for this training.
 - One member attended the 6th CODIS Users Conference in Washington,DC.

Two civilian employees attended the "Summer Institute in Statistical Genetics" at North Carolina State University.

- b. Civilians of the Central Evidence Receiving Section attended the following educational courses:

A civilian employee attended the "Property and Evidence Room Management" training course in Orlando, Florida.

- c. Members and civilians of the Drug Identification Section attended the following educational courses:

A member attended training on the new gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer equipment that was recently purchased for the Drug Section.

Six analysts attended the DEA Forensic Chemist Seminar in Chantilly, Virginia.

A member attended both the Clandestine Drug Course and the DEA Course on Clandestine Labs at Quantico, Virginia.

- d. Members and civilians of the Firearms/Toolmarks Section attended the following educational courses:

One member and one civilian attended a Smith & Wesson Model SW99 and Walther Models P99, P990 demonstrations at the West Virginia State Police Academy.

- e. Members and civilians of the Latent Print Section attended the following educational courses:

One civilian attended the Forensics Research Symposium in Morgantown, West Virginia.

One civilian attended the "Examination of Footwear Impression Evidence School" at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

One civilian participated in a weeklong training with the Huntington Police Department's Identification Unit.

One member and one civilian attended the 85th International Educational Conference of the International Association of Identification in Charleston, West Virginia.

One civilian attended the Palm Print Symposium and Courtroom Testimony Techniques Training Course in Salemburg, North Carolina.

One member and one civilian attended the Chesapeake Bay Division of the International Association for Identification Conference held at Daniels, West Virginia.

One civilian completed his Latent Print Examiner Training Course with the Forensic Laboratory at So. Charleston, West Virginia. He is now qualified to do casework and testify in court.

One civilian attended Courtroom Testimony and Palm Print Identification Course at the Massachusetts State Police Academy, Braintree, Massachusetts.

- f. Members and civilians of the Toxicology Section attended the following educational courses:

One member attended the International Association of Chemical Testing Conference.

One civilian attended the Intoxilyzer 5000 User's Group Conference in Breckenridge, Colorado.

- g. Members of the Trace Evidence Section attended the following educational courses:

One member attended an Arson Expert Fire Debris Training Course in Tampa, Florida.

One member attended the Basic Fire Debris Analysis Course at the National Center for Forensic Science in Miami, Florida.

One member attended and gave a presentation at the Scanning 2000 Workshop in San Antonio, Texas.

One member attended and gave a presentation at the International Scanning 2001 Conference held at Manhattan, New York.

- 2. The Laboratory Director participated in a preliminary inspection of the Questioned Document Section at the Pennsylvania State Police Laboratory.

3. The Quality Assurance Manager participated as an ASCLD/LAB Biochemistry Inspector at the Oklahoma City Forensic Laboratory.
4. The Laboratory Director attended the ASCLD/LAB Director's Meeting in Buffalo, New York.
5. The Laboratory acquired a full-time Quality Assurance Manager.
6. All Sections of the Forensic Laboratory have conducted classes for two Basic classes as well as other law enforcement officers from around the state as it relates to each discipline in Laboratory services.
7. The Forensic Laboratory started a new Central Evidence Receiving Section. Two evidence technicians were hired and trained to receive evidence for the entire Laboratory.
8. The Forensic Laboratory converted the computer network to Ethernet.
9. Successfully participated in external proficiency testing provided by Collaborative Testing, the United States Department of Transportation, Cellmark and the College of American Pathologists.
10. The Drug Identification Section hired five new employees for work on drug casework. They have been trained and are currently analyzing drug evidence.
11. The Drug Identification Section purchased a new gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer and Fourier Transfer Infrared Spectrometer, validated them and they are currently being utilized for casework.
12. The Drug Identification Section updated the software package on the old gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer.
13. The Drug Identification Section purchased two new stereomicroscopes that are being utilized for casework.
14. The Drug Identification Section was the first Section to start utilizing the Central Evidence Receiving Section to receive evidence for casework.
15. The Firearms/Toolmarks Section received their new workbenches (tables) and wall cabinets. They are in place and are being utilized.
16. The Firearms/Toolmarks Section hired a new firearm examiner. He was accepted to attend the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) National Firearms Training Academy in Rockville, Maryland – this training will be approximately 15 weeks long.

17. The Latent Print Section has successfully implemented the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).
18. The Latent Print Section has purchased a digital imaging system for latent print enhancement.
19. The Latent Print Section was given authorization to hire two additional latent examiners.
20. The Toxicology Section has added a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer to better help in their casework.
21. The Trace Evidence Section has obtained and put into service two major pieces of instrumentation – an additional scanning electron microscope to aid in reducing the backlog in gunshot residue analysis and a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer to bring arson analysis up to today's capabilities.
22. The Trace Evidence Section has purchased two new hydrogen generators to help run their instrumentation and save money associated with the costly rentals of hydrogen gas cylinders.
23. The Trace Evidence Section utilized an intern from Marshall University to supply sixty samples of paint to a national/international paint database system. The intern also aided in the production of an arson library and helped with the reduction of the microfilming backlogs.
24. The Trace Evidence Section was given authorization to hire another analyst.
25. Both individuals of the Questioned Document Section have made progress toward recertification by the American Board of Forensic Document Examiners.
26. To maintain a high level of quality assurance, the Questioned Document Section established a policy whereby (1) 100% of casework is technically reviewed, and (2) the Video Spectral Comparator (VSC) and Electrostatic Detection Apparatus (ESDA) are calibrated on a monthly basis.
27. Both individuals of the Questioned Document Section have been successful in maintaining a satisfactory backlog of cases.
28. The Biochemistry Section has validated and placed into service a third gene sequencer.
29. The Biochemistry Section was given authorization to hire an analyst to fill a vacant position.

30. The Biochemistry Section completed the connection of CJIS-WAN.

GOALS:

1. Maintain national Laboratory accreditation and strive to continue the quality services and processes that enable us to obtain it.
2. To obtain membership and certification, if applicable, for all members of the Forensic Laboratory in their respective disciplines.
3. To purchase a new Laboratory Information Management System for the accurate input and retrieval of accurate information.
4. Maintain good quality assurance program with accurate proficiency test results, case review, audits, etc.
5. Continue to pursue a 14-day turnaround time on cases.
6. Continue education of analysts through the attendance of schools, seminars, workshops and conferences.
7. Continue intern and summer help program.
8. Continue to apply for various grants to obtain additional equipment in order to maintain state-of-the-art instrumentation and technology in the Laboratory.
9. Implement PowerPlex 16 on Biochemistry casework.
10. To successfully upload both offender and casework profiles into the NDIS.
11. Investigate alternate methods of quantitation and extraction in Biochemistry.
12. Establish field-testing protocols for misdemeanor marijuana possession cases.
13. Prepare a room in the Firearms/Toolmarks Section specifically for the handling of clothing evidence examinations.
14. Hire and train four new analysts for Trace Evidence, Latent Print and Biochemistry.

15. Continue to expand the paint samples for the national/international paint database system and to continue to expand the GCMS library for ignitable liquids and streamline its use in arson cases.
16. Explore digital photography in the Questioned Document Section as a means of record keeping and utilize it in preparing visual aids for court testimony purposes.

LEGAL

LEGAL DIVISION

The Legal Division of the West Virginia State Police was created in 1994. Today, it consists of three Assistant Attorney Generals and one Paralegal. All are housed at Headquarters in South Charleston. The Legal Division deals with a multitude of issues including monitoring all of the civil litigation impacting the department, litigating civilian employee and member grievances, answering Freedom of Information requests, working with EEO to resolve conflicts and potential problems, reviewing and writing policies and/or Legislative bills impacting the State, providing instruction at the West Virginia State Police Academy and providing advice regarding any and all field questions.

In regard to the area of civil litigation, the Legal Division monitors all civil lawsuits and works closely with AIG Insurance Company and with BRIM to provide the most effective and efficient litigation using the least amount of funds expendable. BRIM has allowed the Legal Division full deference regarding when a settlement should be offered and how much money should be involved. Through this relationship, there has been a significant decrease in the amount of money paid out in civil litigation and a drop in the number of civil cases filed.

The Legal Division additionally provides all of the defense for the West Virginia State Police in grievances filed by both civilians and uniformed members. There are four levels in which the grievances pass in-house including Level IV which involves a Hearing Examiner. The matter can then be appealed to the Circuit Court and, if warranted, the West Virginia Supreme Court. The majority of the grievances filed are done so by the uniformed members and involve discipline issues.

The West Virginia State Police Academy has, for many years, provided law enforcement training to new cadets as well as to every other law enforcement entity in the State of West Virginia. The Academy provides not only basic training for law enforcement but also continuing education and training on multiple issues and areas consistent with law enforcement concerns. As such, the Legal Division attorneys serve as instructors for any and all classes which encompass legal issues. The Legal Division additionally is responsible for providing a 4-hour block of current legal issues at yearly in-service. This in-service lasts 14 weeks. The attorneys also provide remedial training for troopers who exhibit problems in the field with legal issues and instruction for a class titled "HITS" (high intensity training seminar) which the Colonel uses in conjunction with discipline when a trooper demonstrates errors in judgment or is used as a refresher of constitutional issues such as the laws of arrest and search and seizure. This class is generally presented in a one-on-one setting and is used predominantly where the acts of the trooper do not appear malicious.

The Legal Division also visits detachments around the state and assists troopers with questions regarding field work. The Legal Division additionally serves as a liaison with other law enforcement entities, prosecuting attorneys at a state and federal level, judges and the Prosecuting Attorneys Institute. An attorney from the Legal Division is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to answer any field questions on an emergency basis.

FOIA requests are another area which are handled predominantly by the Legal Division. These requests are reviewed and responded to by an attorney and a paralegal who specialize in FOIA information. They also provide advice to any other departments within the State Police that receive FOIA requests.

Lastly, the Legal Division serves as a valuable component in decisions involving change, addition or deletion of policies and procedures within the Department. They also offer legal advice on bills, laws or decisions made at a Senior Staff level which have any impact on the Department and its employee.

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL SECTION

The Personnel Section is responsible for the development and administration of personnel programs, records management, employment and application processing, and the observance of state and federal employment regulations. The Section maintains personnel records, evaluations, assignments, promotions and the retirement of personnel resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Personnel Section advertised and administered the new Emergency E-Comm Dispatcher Personnel Video Testing System to E-911 Police Telecommunicator applicants for the new positions created as the result of the first West Virginia State Police 911 Center in Romney. Six new employees were hired and current police telecommunicator personnel were reallocated to E-911 Police Telecommunicator status.

Turnover in non-uniformed personnel resulted in five retirements, 32 resignations, 34 terminations of temporary employees and two dismissals; 41 new hires, eight reinstatements, and the employment of 25 temporary employees including summer interns. A total of 13 non-uniformed promotions, eight reclassifications, 19 transfers, and eight position reallocations.

GOALS:

1. Ensure the timely submission of appropriate documentation in relation to employee reclassifications for the purposes of career progression as well as new hires, terminations, and other personnel transactions.
2. Continue recruiting efforts with emphasis on the attraction of qualified members of protected groups.
3. Continue participation in an ongoing evaluation of non-uniformed employee position classifications.
4. Develop an Employee Handbook.
5. Assist the Planning & Research Section in updating policies and procedures in relation to various employee benefits.
6. Ensure accurate and up-to-date information regarding employment opportunities are made available on the website www.statepolice.com.
7. Revise West Virginia State Trooper Employment Application.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF UNIFORMED PERSONNEL:

I. TOTAL FUNDED POSITIONS	696
II. ACTUAL MANPOWER 07/01/2000	684
III. ACTUAL MANPOWER 06/30/2001	650
IV. ENLISTMENTS	0
V. RE-ENLISTMENTS	0
VI. RESIGNATIONS	6
Sergeant (1)	
Troopers First Class (2)	
Senior Trooper (1)	
Troopers (2)	
VII. RETIREMENTS	24
Lieutenant Colonel (1)	
Majors (2)	
Captains (2)	
First Lieutenants (3)	
First Sergeants (3)	
Sergeants (11)	
Corporal (1)	
Trooper First Class (1)	
VIII. MEMBERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY	0
IX. MALE MEMBERS OF PROTECTED GROUPS	17
X. TOTAL FEMALES	15
XI. TRANSFERS (including Cadet assignments)	139
XII. PROMOTIONS	14
XIII. RANK REDUCTIONS	4
XIV. TERMINATIONS	3
XV. RECLASSIFICATIONS (includes Cadet Class graduates)	138
XVI. REINSTATEMENTS	1

PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT SECTION

The Procurement Section is responsible for the acquisition and distribution of all goods and services integral to the day-to-day operation of the West Virginia State Police. In performing this task, every effort is extended to ensure that the supplies, equipment and services obtained are of the highest quality available. Normally, these items are obtained either by statewide contracts or means of competitive bids solicited from reputable vendors who are registered to do business with the State of West Virginia.

During the past fiscal year, the Procurement Division received and fulfilled 765 interdepartmental requisitions. Other orders resulted in the following action:

- The issuance of 46 Purchase Orders totaling \$3,254,304.00. Of this amount, \$2,361,776.00 represented the cost of 111 new vehicles which were issued to various Division entities.
- The issuance of 298 State Contract Orders totaling \$2,708,015.00. Of this amount, \$461,887.00 represents the cost of individual issue items such as hats, uniforms, shoes, badges and other items to outfit a uniformed member.
- The issuance of 1,251 Purchase Vouchers (miscellaneous small purchases) totaling \$311,586.00.
- The issuance of 7,417 purchasing documents under the state's Purchasing Card Program totaling \$ 1,298,942.

The construction section made significant advances toward replacing and upgrading the department's facilities throughout the state. A new detachment was constructed in Romney which also serves at the county's 911 Emergency Center. A major renovation and expansion were completed at the Franklin Detachment in Pendleton County. With the improvements made this facility will better serve the citizens of Pendleton County and it will also serve as the county's 911 Emergency Center. A new detachment and Troop 6 Headquarters was constructed in Beckley to replace a facility which was more than fifty years old. This new facility also houses a Department of Motor Vehicles Regional Driver Testing Facility.

The Printing Section processed 323 requisitions which resulted in 3,096,427 printed impressions. The Graphic Arts Section completed 362 projects consisting of such things as court displays, signs, form design, retirement presentation awards, as well as, informational presentation pamphlets.

TRAFFIC RECORDS

TRAFFIC RECORDS

The Traffic Records Section is a staff function of the West Virginia State Police. In this capacity, the section is responsible for collecting reports of accident investigated by State Police Officers. These reports are indexed and made available to interested parties, such as insurance companies and persons involved in the accidents.

The Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention (CDDP) and the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) are other areas of responsibility for the Traffic Records Section. The Fatality Analysis Reporting System is designed to allow for approximately one-hundred eight-eight (188) different data elements to be coded in order to characterize various attributes of the crash, vehicles(s) and persons involved.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES, WEST VIRGINIA, 1948-2001

1948 - 406	1966 - 517	1984 - 438
1949 - 356	1967 - 587	1985 - 420
1950 - 370	1968 - 520	1986 - 440
1951 - 365	1969 - 538	1987 - 471
1952 - 406	1970 - 551	1988 - 460
1953 - 446	1971 - 509	1989 - 468
1954 - 350	1972 - 535	1990 - 481
1955 - 368	1973 - 478	1991 - 414
1956 - 438	1974 - 449	1992 - 420
1957 - 479	1975 - 486	1993 - 429
1958 - 387	1976 - 497	1994 - 356
1959 - 399	1977 - 528	1995 - 376
1960 - 359	1978 - 467	1996 - 348
1961 - 372	1979 - 533	1997 - 381
1962 - 427	1980 - 539	1998 - 354
1963 - 434	1981 - 439	1999 - 395
1964 - 467	1982 - 455	2000 - 411
1965 - 484	1983 - 428	2001 - 356

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES, UNITED STATES, 1949-2001

1949 - 21,500	1967 - 50,724	1985 - 43,825
1950 - 35,000	1968 - 52,725	1986 - 46,087
1951 - 37,300	1969 - 53,543	1987 - 46,390
1952 - 38,000	1970 - 52,627	1988 - 47,087
1953 - 38,300	1971 - 52,542	1989 - 45,582
1954 - 36,000	1972 - 54,589	1990 - 44,599
1955 - 38,300	1973 - 54,052	1991 - 41,508
1956 - 40,000	1974 - 45,196	1992 - 39,250
1957 - 38,500	1975 - 44,525	1993 - 40,150
1958 - 37,000	1976 - 45,523	1994 - 40,716
1959 - 37,800	1977 - 47,878	1995 - 41,817
1960 - 38,200	1978 - 50,331	1996 - 41,907
1961 - 38,000	1979 - 51,093	1997 - 43,200
1962 - 41,000	1980 - 51,091	1998 - 41,471
1963 - 43,600	1981 - 49,301	1999 - 41,611
1964 - 47,700	1982 - 49,945	2000 - 41,831
1965 - 49,000	1983 - 42,589	
1966 - 50,894	1984 - 44,257	

HIGHWAY FATALITIES BY COUNTIES
1999 - 2000

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
BARBOUR	2	8
BERKELEY	22	19
BOONE	11	07
BRAXTON	07	05
BROOKE	3	3
CABELL	22	11
CALHOUN	0	1
CLAY	6	0
DODDRIDGE	2	7
FAYETTE	8	10
GILMER	0	3
GRANT	5	8
GREENBRIER	4	7
HAMPSHIRE	7	8
HANCOCK	7	1
HARDY	3	9
HARRISON	12	8
JACKSON	16	6
MINERAL	4	6
MINGO	8	4
MONONGALIA	17	15
MONROE	6	3
MORGAN	1	0
NICHOLAS	9	10
OHIO	2	5
PENDLETON	4	6
PLEASANTS	2	1
POCAHONTAS	1	3
PRESTON	13	13
PUTNAM	6	10
RALEIGH	23	19
RANDOLPH	4	5
RITCHIE	1	5
ROANE	7	4
SUMMERS	1	2
TAYLOR	2	1

TRAFFIC RECORDS SECTION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Provided re-certification training to twenty (20) uniformed members in child safety seat inspection and installation.
2. Transferred responsibility of all driver's licensing examinations and testing from the State Police to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Continued to provide assistance, in this area, to the Division of Motor as requested.
3. Continued monitoring motor vehicle inspection stations for compliance of inspection regulations. Improved compliance checks by uniformed officers over 150% from previous fiscal year.
4. Finalized preparation for the implementation of handheld computer project to further enhance compliance check capability of uniformed members of this section.
5. Continue to improve and update computer technology within this section.
6. Enabled an internet link on the West Virginia State Police Web Site providing information on the West Virginia Motor Vehicle Inspection Program.
7. Developed informational pamphlet for the Motor Vehicle Inspection Program and disseminated to State Police Detachments, Division of Motor Vehicles' Regional Offices, and all Driver Licensing Test Sites.

GOALS:

1. Develop and implement a digital imaging system for the Traffic Records Section.
2. Certify two (2) uniformed members as instructors in Child Safety Seat Inspection/Installation.
3. Improve internet access of the West Virginia Motor Vehicle Inspection Program.
4. Train additional uniformed members in Child Safety Seat Inspection/Installation.

5. Improve computer technology for the Motor Vehicle Inspection and Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention units.
6. Design and implement interactive web site for the Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention. Web site will include data retrieval, download capabilities and links to additional useful sites.
7. Continue monitoring motor vehicle inspection stations for compliance of inspection regulations.

COMMISSION ON DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION

The Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention is required to develop and maintain a comprehensive program to prevent drunk driving; enhance the enforcement of laws defining drunk driving offenses; inquire and determine from state and local law enforcement agencies the availability and need for equipment and additional personnel for the effective enforcement of laws defining drunk driving offenses; provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to purchase equipment or hiring of additional personnel. The Superintendent of the West Virginia State Police shall be the Chairman, Ex-Officio of the Commission and has appointed a member of his staff to be the Executive Director to oversee the Commission activities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Purchased 30 Preliminary Breath Testing Devices (PBTs).

Training on the Intoxilyzer 5000 CG/FG5 for the 107th, 108th and 109th Basic Police Classes.

Continued training officers on the S-D2 and Alco-Sensor III Preliminary Breath Test Devices.

A grant in the amount of \$22,830 was awarded to Criminal Justice and Highway for specialized training of city and county officers on the Intoxilyzer 5000 CG/FG5.

Grants totaling \$480,023.44 were awarded to eighteen (18) city, county, and state police agencies for overtime costs toward the detection and apprehension of drunk drivers.

A grant was awarded to the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources in the amount of \$32,616 to provide water patrols in various rivers and lakes during peak boating times and to police regattas and other water-related events.

Updated computer technology for uniformed CDDP personnel and civilian support personnel.

Purchased new gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer, standard chromatography refrigeration unit for the Toxicology Section.

Purchased two state of the art mobile blood alcohol testing units (Batmobile) to be utilized for DUI sobriety checkpoints and mobile command post during emergency situations.

Purchased twelve (12) passive alcohol sensors for use in the Batmobiles during sobriety checkpoints.

GOALS:

1. Complete updating software of the Intoxilyzer 5000 CD/FG5.
2. Continue to upgrade training of Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention and Toxicology personnel in the fields of preliminary breath testing, drug screening and intoxilyzer devices.
3. Continue providing grants to West Virginia law enforcement agencies for the detection and apprehension of drunk drivers.
4. Continue receiving specialized training to become more proficient in the drunk driving prevention area.
5. Purchase additional equipment to assist with our testing of drunk drivers.
6. Continue statewide training of law enforcement officers on the Intoxilyzer 5000 CD/FG5, Alco-Sensor III and S-D2 Preliminary Breath Test Devices. Training covers field sobriety testing, methods of detection, apprehension and prosecution of drunk drivers.
7. Provide blood alcohol kits to West Virginia hospitals to be used by state, county and city law enforcement officers when a person has been arrested for driving under the influence or when administering blood tests for alcohol in driver and adult pedestrians killed in motor vehicle accidents.
8. Continue West Virginia's Sobriety Checkpoint Program.
9. Revise outdated laws pertaining to DUI enforcement.
10. Purchase the necessary equipment, train personnel and implement a video production system in order to develop and produce training films and public service announcements for radio and television in the areas of impaired driving and other traffic related projects.

FIELD OPERATIONS

FIELD OPERATIONS

The Field Operations Division is the operational arm of the West Virginia State Police. It is the largest division within the West Virginia State Police and, as its name denotes, its mission is service to the public. The personnel of this division render all types of police service to the citizens of West Virginia on a day-to-day basis by way of seven (7) Field Troops, which are made up of twenty (2) Districts, consisting of sixty-five (65) detachments. The men and women of this division perform the work for which the West Virginia State Police was formed.

Troop 1, with headquarters in Harrison County, consists of the following twelve (12) counties in the northwestern section of the state: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Doddridge, Harrison, Taylor, Marion, Monongalia, Preston.

Troop 2, with headquarters in Jefferson County, consists of the following seven (7) counties in the northeastern section of the state: Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Grant, Hardy.

Troop 3, with headquarters in Randolph County, consists of the following ten (10) counties in the eastern section of the state: Barbour, Tucker, Pendleton, Randolph, Upshur, Webster, Pocahontas, Braxton, Lewis, Gilmer.

Troop 4, with headquarters in Kanawha County, consists of the following nine (9) counties in the western section of the state: Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Clay, Roane, Jackson, Kanawha.

Troop 5, with headquarters in Logan County, consists of the following eight (8) counties in the southwestern section of the state: Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Mingo.

Troop 6, with headquarters in Raleigh County, consists of the following nine (9) counties in the southeastern section of the state: Nicholas, Fayette, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Raleigh, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell.

Troop 7, with headquarters in Beckley, Raleigh County, is a field company whose responsibility is the traffic control of the West Virginia Parkways Authority (West Virginia Turnpike).

The Field Operations Division is responsible for conducting its operations in such a manner that the Department's mission to the people of West Virginia is fulfilled. With a multitude of competing needs always at hand, economy in the application of manpower and other resources is always a primary consideration of the Field Operations Division. Two major concerns are the prevention of crimes and traffic accidents. In addition, those crimes and accidents which do occur must be properly investigated, and prosecutions sought where appropriate. Necessary police services are provided at the various fairs

and festivals which occur across the state, at athletic events, and at any other event where traffic control or the number of persons in attendance requires police protection. Natural and manmade disasters, labor disputes and prison riots are all occurrences which place a heavy burden upon the West Virginia State Police. In addition, the Field Operations Division performs a multitude of tasks in assisting the Division of Motor Vehicles, the Division of Highways and in providing all types of assistance to the public in general.

CRIME RATE:

West Virginia's crime rate decreased 4.3 percent from the rate of 27.21 in the year 1999 to 26.03 for 2000. West Virginia has remained in the group of five states having the lowest crime rate for the past 29 years.

Crimes per 1,000 population:

1990	25.03
1991	26.63
1992	26.10
1993	25.33
1994	25.25
1995	24.55
1996	24.85
1997	24.69
1998	25.38
1999	27.21
2000	26.03

The figures above represent a 2.3 percent decrease over the past ten years in Class I crimes which include: murder, rape, robbery, felonious assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft. West Virginia's extremely low crime rate speaks well for law enforcement efforts in the state, particularly when compared with the climate elsewhere in the nation.

CRIMINAL

Although all available means are utilized in attempting to prevent crimes from occurring, those which do occur must be properly investigated. These investigations include crimes against persons, crimes against property, crimes against the state, fraud and many others. Field Operations personnel perform a wide range of tasks when investigating criminal complaints. A thorough investigation may include: interviewing the victim and witnesses, taking photographs, securing physical evidence, dusting for fingerprints, making plaster casts of latent impressions, securing blood, hair and other samples, having polygraph tests conducted, securing and serving search warrants and

arrest warrants and interrogating suspects. All phases of each criminal investigation are reduced to a criminal investigation report with successful prosecution of the perpetrator being the objective.

Members of the Field Operations Division submitted 46,705 Criminal Investigation Reports during the past fiscal year:

Troop 1	-	6,985
Troop 2	-	8,097
Troop 3	-	5,401
Troop 4	-	7,205
Troop 5	-	12,056
Troop 6	-	6,652
Troop 7	-	309

Criminal investigations during the past year resulted in 8,663 felony arrests and 31,377 misdemeanor arrests:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>MISDEMEANOR</u>
1	893	4,013
2	1603	5,223
3	769	3,318
4	1184	4,847
5	2245	7,546
6	1918	5,649
7	51	781

Another important aspect of criminal investigation is the recovery of stolen property so that it may be returned to innocent victims. During the past fiscal year, members of the Field Operations Division recovered stolen property valued at 6,811,959. Of this amount, 5,744,185 represents the value of 759 stolen motor vehicles which were recovered.

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED</u>	<u>VALUE OF STOLEN VEHICLES RECOVERED</u>	<u>VALUE OF OTHER PROPERTY RECOVERED</u>
1	91	947,475	156,593
2	117	888,559	150,538
3	44	238,597	125,356
4	153	1,018,541	189,385
5	193	1,323,498	260,434
6	146	1,121,515	176,243
7	15	206,000	9,225

In pursuing the activities enumerated above, the Field Operations Division expended a total of 332,608.39 man-hours on criminal investigations, not including following-up time consumed by judicial proceedings:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>MAN-HOURS</u>
1	60,383
2	59,022
3	47,922
4	58,507.5
5	74,618
6	86,089
7	32,069

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Another important mission of the Field Operations Division is ensuring the safety of citizens traveling the highways of West Virginia. Routine road patrols are one tool utilized in securing compliance with West Virginia's Motor Vehicle Laws to the highest degree possible. During the past fiscal year, 174,695 man-hours were expended on routine road patrols. Despite intensive efforts toward ensuring safety on the state's highways, members of the Division investigated 13,302 motor vehicle accidents during the past fiscal year. Traffic accident investigations consumed the bulk of 68,952.5 man-hours, which were expended on traffic related activities. Thorough traffic accident investigations often include the taking of photographs, the follow-up time examining vehicles and securing witnesses' statements. Accident investigations serve two important functions. They form the basis for criminal charges which may be lodged against persons violating the law and offer protection to innocent parties who may become the object of civil action arising from a traffic accident.

Road patrols and accident investigations resulted in members of the Field Operations Division making 129,301 road law arrests during the past fiscal year. Of these, 80,651 were for hazardous moving violations upon the highways such as speeding, reckless driving, drunk driving, improper passing and the like. The remaining 48,650 arrests were for other road law violations, including violations relating to operator's licenses and motor vehicle registration laws. An important part of other road law arrests are those relating to violations of West Virginia's mandatory insurance law. These statistics are summarized below:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>ROAD PATROL MAN-HOURS</u>	<u>TRAFFIC MAN-HOURS</u>	<u>ACCIDENT REPORTS</u>	<u>HMV ARRESTS</u>	<u>OTHER ROAD LAW ARRESTS</u>
1	30,550.5	16,117	26,069	17,615	10,949
2	18,381.5	10,162.5	2,774	10,888	6,858
3	31,664.5	7,527.5	1,720	8,858	7,236
4	28,628	10,958	1,457	11,240	10,082
5	17,988	7,077	1,888	8,381	8,519
6	19,527.5	11,600.5	2,077	5,31	3,359
7	27,955	5,510	717	17,838	1,647

While serious violations of West Virginia's Motor Vehicle Code require the issuance of a traffic citation, in many cases a warning from a member of the Field Operations Division is deemed sufficient considering the nature of the violation and circumstances involved. The issuance of Warning Citations (which result in no fine or operator's license points) is an important tool in attempting to make West Virginia's roadways as safe as possible. During the past fiscal year members of the Division issued 126,183 Warning Citations:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>HMV WARNINGS</u>	<u>OTHER WARNINGS</u>
1	12,190	13,014
2	9,165	7,968
3	13,969	11,766
4	11,240	10,082
5	7,274	9,709
6	5,064	10,789
7	2,367	1,586

The fact that warning citations issued exceed road law arrests by nearly a 2-1 margin reflects the Division's philosophy in traffic law enforcement. Arrests are made to promote safety on the highways, not to generate revenues for the state.

Currently one of the most important phases of traffic law enforcement is the united effort by law enforcement agencies all over the state to get drunk drivers off the highways. During the past fiscal year members of the Field Operations Division made 2759 arrests for Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>ARRESTS</u>
1	500
2	572
3	342
4	444
5	463
6	297
7	141

These arrests are particularly costly in terms of man-hours expended. Not only are the mechanics of drunk driving arrests very involved due to the complexity of the law relating to tests for blood alcohol concentration, but a single arrest often results in multiple hearings at which arresting officers are key witnesses. The criminal aspect of drunk driving arrests must be pursued through the proper channels in Magistrate Court while the administrative aspect relating to operator's license revocations must be pursued before a hearing officer from the Division of Motor Vehicles. It is not uncommon for a single arrest to consume ten to twenty man-hours when follow-up time at hearings is taken into account.

REVOCATION ORDERS

Another support service rendered to the Division of Motor Vehicles is the serving of revocation orders issued by the Commissioner. The bulk of these orders are issued due to violations of West Virginia's mandatory insurance law, as a result of drunk driving arrests, or other moving violations. These orders may direct an officer to secure an operator's license, registration plate or both. During the past fiscal year 2,084 revocation orders were served by Field Operations personnel for the Division of Motor Vehicles:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>ORDERS SERVED</u>
1	493
2	322
3	160
4	460
5	377
6	272
7	0

WALK-INS

Since the Division of Motor Vehicles has twelve (12) offices in West Virginia and citizens in all areas of the state typically turn to the local State Police detachment for assistance. Field Operations personnel stay abreast of all laws and regulations pertaining to motor vehicle registration, operator's license issuance and mandatory insurance requirements so that they are prepared to assist the public with problems they may have. This may include communicating directly with the Division of Motor Vehicles when the problem is a complex one. Assistance is also rendered by the distribution of numerous Division of Motor Vehicles forms, the issuance of One-Trip Permits and the issuance of Serial Number Verifications.

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS:

Although the Division of Highways' role and powers in the enforcement of size and weight laws regulating trucks on the State's highways has grown significantly in recent years, Field Operations personnel are still often called upon for assistance.

COURT TIME:

An important aspect of the duties of members of the Division is providing professional, impartial testimony at judicial proceedings. This may involve a traffic arrest in Magistrate Court, an administrative hearing before the Division of Motor Vehicles, or a murder trial in Circuit Court. Judicial proceedings are the logical conclusion of investigations which the Field Operations units conduct. During the past fiscal year a total of 35,893.5 man-hours were expended on appearances at judicial proceedings:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>CRIMINAL COURT TIME</u>	<u>TRAFFIC COURT TIME</u>
1	3863.5	1855.5
2	5249.0	1148.5
3	3109.5	526.5
4	4745.0	1359.0
5	5386.5	548
6	5821.0	561
7	907.5	813

DISASTERS

Natural and manmade disasters, when they occur, present a significant challenge to the Department in assisting local officials and providing service to the public.

In May of 2001 extensive flooding occurred in the southern region of the state requiring the assistance of uniformed officers in Field Operations Troops 4, 5 and 6. Pilots from the Aviation Section also performed air patrols to aid the West Virginia Office of Emergency Services in searching the affected areas for stranded residents, and assessing damage caused to area roadways.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

The people of West Virginia and visitors from outside the state enjoy a wide variety of fairs, festivals and athletic events each year. Field Operations personnel provide police services at these events on a regular basis. These services may take the form of traffic control or police patrols if justified by the number of persons in attendance. A total of 63,370.5 man-hours was expended on "Special Events" during the past fiscal year:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>SPECIAL EVENTS</u>
1	14,512.0
2	6,050.0
3	10,372.5
4	9,966.5
5	8,677.0
6	11,358.0
7	2,434.5

Some major events where service was provided during the past fiscal year are:

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>TROOP</u>	<u>MAN-HOURS</u>
WVU football games, Morgantown *	1-2-4-6-7	6219.0
Buckwheat Festival, Kingwood	1-7	505.0
Boys State, Jacksons Mill	1-7	200.0
WVU basketball games, Morgantown	1-7	730.0
Italian Festival, Wheeling	1-7	930.0
Arts and Crafts Festival, Weston	7	35.0
Mountaineer Stock Car Races	7	40.0
Mason County Fair, Point Pleasant	5	176.0
Boone County Fair, Madison	7	60.0
Putnam County Fair, Eleanor	5-7	99.0
Jackson County Arts & Craft Fair, Ripley	5	514.0
Wood County Fair, Mineral Wells	4-7	160.0
Jackson County Fair, Ripley	4	40.0
Ohio River Regatta, Ravenswood	4	9.0
Walnut Festival, Spencer	4	130.0
Wood Festival, Grantsville	4	24.0
Apple Festival, Clay	4	24.0
Putnam County Homecoming, Winfield	5-7	99.0
Parkersburg Homecoming, Parkersburg	4	60.0
Marshall University football games	4	200.0
Pumpkin Festival, Milton	5	88.0
Woodchopping Festival, Webster Springs	3	188.5
Durbin Days, Webster County	3	160.0
Pioneer Days, Marlinton	3	160.0
Mountain State Forrest Festival, Elkins	3	540.0
Strawberry Festival, Buckhannon	3	504.5
Apple Harvest Festival, Martinsburg	2	62.0
West Virginia State Fair, Fairlea	5-6	3143.0
Bridge Day, Fayetteville	6	150.0

*In addition, police services are provided at all West Virginia University home football games.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Members of the Field Operations Division render service to the citizens of West Virginia wherever possible within available time constraints and given the available resources. Assistance to stranded motorists is one form which this service may take.

During the past fiscal year a total of 16,547 "motorist assists" were performed:

<u>TROOP</u>	<u>MOTORIST ASSISTS</u>
1	2,774
2	1,379
3	1,307
4	4,131
5	2,228
6	2,077
7	2,651

This service also takes the form of directions given to travelers and advice regarding road conditions during inclement weather. Citizens often present questions about their rights under the law, domestic problems, juvenile problems, and neighborhood disputes. Members attempt to address these matters fairly and impartially, to the best of their ability. A citizen's problems may sometimes result in their being referred to another State agency which can better handle the problem. Service to the public may take the form of attempting to locate overdue travelers or a lost child, or notifying relatives of the death of a loved one. No matter what the problem, the Field Operations Division attempts to meet the public's needs to the best of its ability.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

The overall goal of the Field Operations Division is to provide the best possible service to the people of West Virginia that available resources will permit. In pursuing this goal, our aims are to achieve the lowest possible crime rate and the highest clearance rate in our investigative efforts and to achieve the highest possible compliance rate with the posted speed limits and the lowest possible motor vehicle accident rate per mile traveled.

Consistent with the growing national concern over drug abuse, the Field Operations Division has been placing particular emphasis on effective narcotics law enforcement. Grant money secured during the past fiscal year will allow the Department to put a voice privacy radio system and additional laboratory equipment on line during the coming months. Both equipment purchases will enhance current drug enforcement efforts.

In addition, the Field Operations Division will direct its efforts toward improved intelligence gathering, intensified interdiction efforts and "organization oriented" investigations resulting in combined prosecutions and property seizure/forfeitures.

Some specific objectives are:

To continue providing the most effective job related training possible, via in-service and other schools and training, to both uniformed and plain clothes personnel.

To secure all available grant monies and direct them toward improved enforcement efforts.

To seize illicit narcotics profits whenever possible, seek their forfeiture and direct any proceeds toward investigative and other needs.

To take advantage of every opportunity to prevent crime by educating the citizens of the state in the area of crime prevention.

To continue exploring areas of specialization deemed to be beneficial to the Department's mission.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Special Operations Division of the West Virginia State Police exists organizationally within the Field Operations Division. The division is comprised of uniformed members with specialized training and qualifications who are utilized in response to critical incidents involving the West Virginia State Police, as well as other law enforcement agencies, both local and federal.

The Special Operations Division is divided into three (3) groups:

- I. Special Response Team
- II. Explosive Response Team
- III. K-9 Unit

I. SPECIAL RESPONSE TEAM:

The West Virginia State Police Special Response Team (SRT) consist of twenty-six (26) entry officers twenty-four (24) snipers and sniper observers. Members of the SRT are field officers possessing the ranks of Senior Trooper through First Sergeant. The SRT is broken into four teams, each covering a specific geographical area. The SRT performs the tasks of high risk warrant service, tactical entries, special security details, special woodland search and covert surveillance.

The snipers and sniper observers are paired as two-man teams throughout West Virginia. These members undergo a selection process based primarily on shooting skills. After selection these two-man teams work in support of the entry teams, as well as carrying out missions where only sniper services are required.

II. EXPLOSIVE RESPONSE TEAM:

The West Virginia State Police Explosive Response Team (ERT) consists of six (6) members situated in specific geographical areas of responsibility throughout West Virginia. The primary responsibility of the ERT is the neutralization of real and potential explosive devices and agents. Calls for service may include the neutralization of a device, the disruption of a suspicious package, the removal of a device or package, and the safe destruction of any device or explosive agent at a remote location.

Each ERT member is also trained and certified as a hazardous material (haz-mat) technician. When called upon, ERT members respond to haz-mat situations throughout the state for local law enforcement and federal agencies.

The ERT also provides awareness training and presentations to law enforcement organizations and private corporations. This training includes safety issues when dealing

with suspicious packages, bomb hoaxes and bomb threats, as well as security issues in and around these agencies' facilities.

III. K-9 UNIT

The West Virginia State Police K-9 Unit currently consists of nine (9) functional teams, with three (3) additional teams in training. A K-9 Team consists of a dog and handler. These teams are placed geographically throughout West Virginia in order to provide timely support for various law enforcement efforts.

The teams vary in training and purpose. The majority of the teams are cross-trained in narcotics detection and patrol. Patrol K-9's are capable of both tracking and suspect apprehension. One unit is trained only in narcotics detection, which is used primarily in non-roadway drug interdiction efforts. Two units are trained only in explosive detection.

The K-9 teams routinely work traffic, unless called upon to perform their special duties. The dogs are cared for and kenneled by their respective handlers and almost always accompany the handler while he/she is performing other routine police duties.

The majority of requests for service relate to narcotics searches and tracking. In many in many instances a specific need arises for possible suspect apprehension and the K-9 team will accompany officers on high-risk warrant service. During the past fiscal year the explosive detection K-9 teams have been utilized at an increasing rate for security sweeps and suspicious packages.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Bureau of Criminal Investigations (BCI/Troop 8) with Headquarters in Charleston, continued in its role as the primary, full-time, specialized investigative unit for the State Police. The focus of the unit has been to broaden the Bureau's participation in the investigation of violent crimes, while at the same time continuing to keep the unit primarily involved in drug and organized crime investigations.

During the past fiscal year BCI continued its mission to reduce the impact of drug production, trafficking and distribution throughout the State of West Virginia. Although the Bureau's fundamental focal point has remained drug law enforcement, it has realized a significant increase in requests for assistance in cases involving more conventional type crimes. These crimes include everything from public corruption and insurance fraud to the more violent crimes of kidnaping and homicide.

BCI continues to be involved in multi-jurisdictional drug and violent crime task force operations in Huntington, Logan, Martinsburg, Parkersburg, Beckley, Lewisburg, Bluefield, and Wheeling, as well as separate task force efforts with DEA in Clarksburg and Logan. In fact, State Police BCI officers are the coordinators of the multi-jurisdictional task forces in Logan, Lewisburg and Bluefield.

The West Virginia State Police has continued to commit five (5) sworn members to the efforts of the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) project. HIDTA's mission is to measurably reduce the impact of regional drug production, trafficking and distribution in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, as well as other parts of the United States through unified initiatives concerning investigation, intelligence, eradication, interdiction, prosecution, and demand reduction. Although the initial focus of the Appalachia HIDTA's mission was marijuana, the mission of the HIDTA has been expanded to a "poly-drug" effort, to address all drug enforcement activity as the threat to the area mandates. Central to this mission is the expansion of cooperative, multi-jurisdictional law enforcement efforts involving HIDTA funded and non-HIDTA funded resources.

The HIDTA project has initially targeted eleven counties in West Virginia which include Boone, Braxton, Cabell, Gilmer, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, McDowell, Mingo, and Wayne, with an eye toward expanding to others as law enforcement efforts push cultivators to seek safer cultivation sites. These counties were selected for the dubious honor of being the major marijuana producers in previous years. BCI members assigned to HIDTA are responsible for 256 arrests ranging from drug distribution to littering. HIDTA has two (2) BCI members assigned to work with task forces within the HIDTA counties, and two (2) members assigned to highway interdiction. \$25,435.00 in U. S. currency was seized, and the value of street level drugs removed totaled approximately \$987,000.

BCI has undergone a transition from four regional offices to a structure that mirrors the uniform Troops and has divided areas of responsibility into six regions. Those regions are

known as BCI Troops 1 through 6, with primary offices in Fairmont, Martinsburg, Buckhannon, Charleston, Logan and Beckley.

Also maintained within the BCI structure are several units with a wide spectrum of law enforcement responsibilities. These units include the West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (WVIX), the Special Investigations Unit, the Polygraph Unit, the Insurance Fraud Unit, the Lottery Security Unit, the Bureau of Employment Programs Unit (Workers Compensation), and the Marijuana Eradication Program. Also, included within the BCI structure is the 1033 Federal Surplus Property Program.

West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (WVIX)

The criminal intelligence unit attached to BCI conduct background searches on individuals and stores intelligence information for investigations and dissemination. It also houses and oversees the West Virginia Intelligence Exchange (WVIX) program. WVIX is a pointer index system that covers all crimes and serves all police agencies within the state who opt to participate. As of June 2001, WVIX had three hundred eight(308) active law enforcement agencies as participating members.

The WVIX system does exactly what its name implies - it "points" one law enforcement officer to another to exchange information. For example, if Officer Smith in Parkersburg obtains the name of a suspect and submits the information to WVIX, and Officer Jones from Oak Hill has submitted the same persons name as a criminal suspect, WVIX employees contact both officers and notify them that they are investigating the same suspect. The officers involved determine the degree of information sharing in each case. WVIX does not store any detailed information concerning investigations. The system is utilized solely to bring officers together who are investigating similar cases or who have information relating to the same person or organization.

Fiscal year 2001 has been very successful for WVIX. The office received twelve thousand seventy-five (12,075) submissions from the three hundred eight (308) participating agencies or detachments.

WVIX has the potential to link every West Virginia law enforcement agency and to facilitate the exchange of criminal intelligence between them. WVIX promotes cooperation between law enforcement agencies and aids in preventing jurisdictional disputes, competitiveness and duplication of effort among member agencies.

WEST VIRGINIA MISSING CHILDREN CLEARINGHOUSE

The West Virginia Missing Children Clearinghouse was established June 1, 1997 becoming the 50th and last clearinghouse in the United States. It is housed in the Intelligence Unit of the West Virginia State Police, Bureau of Criminal Investigations Unit. It serves as a central repository for information on missing persons and missing and exploited children. The clearinghouse provides investigative and technical assistance to law

enforcement agencies statewide. The office also helps in training law enforcement on how to investigate missing children.

Services Provided

- Maintains a Nationwide Toll Free Number **800-352-0927**
- Maintains a database of all reported missing persons in West Virginia
- Flag records
- Prepares bulletins and assist parents and law enforcement
- Helps law enforcement in training and investigations with access to computer databases such as Autotrak, FINCEN, State Sex Offender Registry, Interpol and NCIC.

Polygraph Unit

During the fiscal year 00/01 the Polygraph Unit continued to make strides in improving various aspects of criminal investigations involving the use of a polygraph.

The Polygraph Unit provides support to three hundred seventeen (317) law enforcement agencies within West Virginia. The unit has also provided interview and interrogation instruction for State Police In-service classes, as well as city and county law enforcement agencies. Statistics for the Polygraph Unit are:

Total Cases:	708
State Police:	369
County Cases:	137
City Cases:	149
Federal:	10
Other:	43
Deception Indicated:	257
Confirmed:	153
Percentage Cleared:	59%
Cases Cleared by Interviews:	54

Lottery Security Unit

During the fiscal year the Lottery Security Unit consisted of one sworn member of the West Virginia State Police. This unit investigates all lottery related crimes and assists other agencies with the collection of documentation for prosecution purposes. The Lottery Security Unit also acts as a liaison in the exchange of information between the lottery and the State Police. It also conducts background investigations on new employees at the Lottery and its

vendors. The Lottery Security Unit is also responsible for reporting winning payments to the Child Support Enforcement Division.

Statistical Data for Lottery:

Stolen Tickets:	39
Background Investigations:	593
Child Support Inquiries:	1,927
Retailer Investigations:	101
Child Support Collected:	\$22,655.03

Bureau of Employment Programs (Workers Compensation)

One BCI investigator is assigned to the Charleston headquarters office. This officer works closely with civilian investigators throughout the state to investigate fraudulent claims, provider and employer fraud. Statistics for the fiscal year are:

Charges: 29 (120 charges on six (6) indictments of Mail Fraud and Conspiracy. This includes nine (9) charges on eight (8) information filed in U. S. District Court.

Convictions: Fifteen (15) counts

Marijuana Eradication Program

The 2000/2001 Marijuana Eradication Program continued as a collaborative effort utilizing resources from multiple law enforcement agencies, as well as National Guard and Civil Air Patrol. This effort is coordinated by the Marijuana Eradication Officer assigned to BCI Headquarters. The program is dedicated to removing domestic marijuana from within our State's boundaries and prosecuting the violators. Statistics are:

Outdoor grow sites:	680
Eradication:	38,245 cultivated marijuana plants
Indoor grow sites:	41
Eradication:	1,043
Arrests:	147 (Throughout the state)
Street Value:	\$78,576,000

In the Potomac Basin Region, 1,802,125 "Ditchweed" marijuana plants were eradicated. "Ditchweed" grows wild, and has a low THC content.

The Marijuana Eradication Effort was also instrumental in drug awareness efforts focused on youth. The West Virginia State Police dispersed over one thousand (1,000) anti-drug tee-shirts to youth ages 3-12 via classroom presentations throughout the state.

The 2000/2001 funding for marijuana eradication provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration was utilized for overtime for our uniformed members and the purchase of various equipment associated with our eradication efforts.

1122/1033 DEFENSE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

A civilian project coordinator is assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigations to administer the 1122/1033 Programs. The funding for this administrative office originated with the Division of Criminal Justice Services as part of the Byrne Formula Grant Program. Additional 1122 grant money direct from the Bureau of Justice Assistance was awarded to the unit. This money carried both programs beyond the original four years of Byrne funding. The staff is charged with coordinating the purchase of law enforcement equipment on behalf of participating West Virginia agencies from Federal purchasing contracts. They are also responsible for coordinating the transfer of excess military property to state law enforcement agencies to be used in counter drug and counter terrorist activities.

There are approximately 160 organizations participating statewide in this program. Actual disbursements for the year totaled \$851,101.81.

Statistical Information

The following is statistical information regarding the Bureau's activities for fiscal year 2000-2001.

ARRESTS

Persons:	381
Number of Charges:	1,071

DRUG REMOVALS

Cocaine:	2029.51 gms.	Crack:	1301.6 gms.
Meth:	1471.25 gms.	Cannabis	242.00 lbs.
Oxycontin:	4120.00 mgs.	Other:	939.00 du
Hallucinogens:	116.00 gms		

Total Value of Drug Removed: \$1,202,817.11
(Purchased and Seized)

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The primary responsibilities of the Planning and Research Section are to develop administrative programs designed to accomplish the short and long range goals of the West Virginia State Police and in cooperation with the Legal Section, to provide for the continued development and revision of the department's operational policies and procedures. Additionally the section currently has responsibility for the administration of the West Virginia State Police Career Progression System and oversight of the department's legislative security operations.

During the 2001 fiscal year, the Planning and research Section accomplished several goals which directly influenced the department operations:

- Drafted and issued department memorandums and notices addressing a variety of issues.
- Drafted and distributed revisions to operational policy and procedure.
- Drafted and distributed new operational policies and procedures to meet operational changes.
- Coordinated and administered the required bid and review process for numerous member occupied administrative support positions.
- Coordinated the filling of supervisory vacancies in compliance with the provisions of the Career Progression System.
- Completed the Legislative Security operation for the 2001 legislative session.
- Provided oversight and direct support for the department's Community Oriented Policing initiative.
- Acted as the central clearinghouse for grants requests made by the department.
- Worked with the Legal Section on review of policies and procedures for departmental need.

The Planning and Research Section has worked in conjunction with and at the direction of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, the Officer-in-charge of Field Operations and the Officer-in-charge of Support Services in providing appropriate responses to internal and external inquiries concerning department operations. Additionally, the section

had continued its tradition of providing support to other department entities in the form of research, statistical data, copy drafts and planning operations.

The Planning and Research Section has established the following goals for the fiscal year 2002:

- Complete the promotional cycle for the supervisory ranks of Sergeant, First Sergeant and First Lieutenant. Coordinating the filling of supervisory vacancies in compliance with the provisions of the Career Progression System. Continuation of the Career Progression as required by law.
- Revision of the department's operation policy and procedures manual in a cooperative effort with the Legal Section.
- Development and implementation of new and revised policies and procedures as required to meet operational needs.
- Continuation and improvement of the department's grant programs.
- Completing and updating the master file of department forms currently in use.
- Coordination of the Department Recruiter with the EEO-Affirmative Officer to bring diversity to the department.
- Coordination of the Media Officer with the mass media to bring a positive image of the department to the public of the state.
- Assist the Laboratory Development Coordinator with a focus on grants aimed to aid the Criminal Laboratory.
- To improve the presentation of the Annual Report submitted by the West Virginia State Police.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SECTION

The Professional Standards Section is the Superintendent's principal point of contact regarding disciplinary matters affecting the State Police. It serves as a collection and dissemination point for all allegations of wrongdoing lodged against State Police employees, and ensures that allegations are fairly and expeditiously investigated. It provides an avenue through which the public can have complaints addressed and through which the Superintendent can receive complete and accurate information when determining appropriate disciplinary action.

The operation of the Professional Standards Section is governed by West Virginia Legislative Rule 81CSR10. The rule addresses procedures for receiving and investigating complaints, employee rights, the early identification system, psychological assessment, and progressive discipline. The section maintains and administers the early identification system which tracks employees through the number of uses of force and complaints to determine if job stress and/or performance problems exist. The section also administers both the uniformed and non-uniformed employee grievance procedures. In addition, the section's members conduct inspections of State Police owned, leased, or maintained facilities, equipment and personnel to ensure compliance with State Police Policy and Procedure.

The Professional Standards Section is led by a section director who holds the rank of captain and reports directly to the Superintendent. The section is staffed with two investigators and a secretary at department headquarters and an inspector at each Troop headquarters who performs investigations and inquiries on behalf of the section. Investigations and inquiries are reviewed by the section for thoroughness, correctness, and completeness before being submitted to the Superintendent for closure.

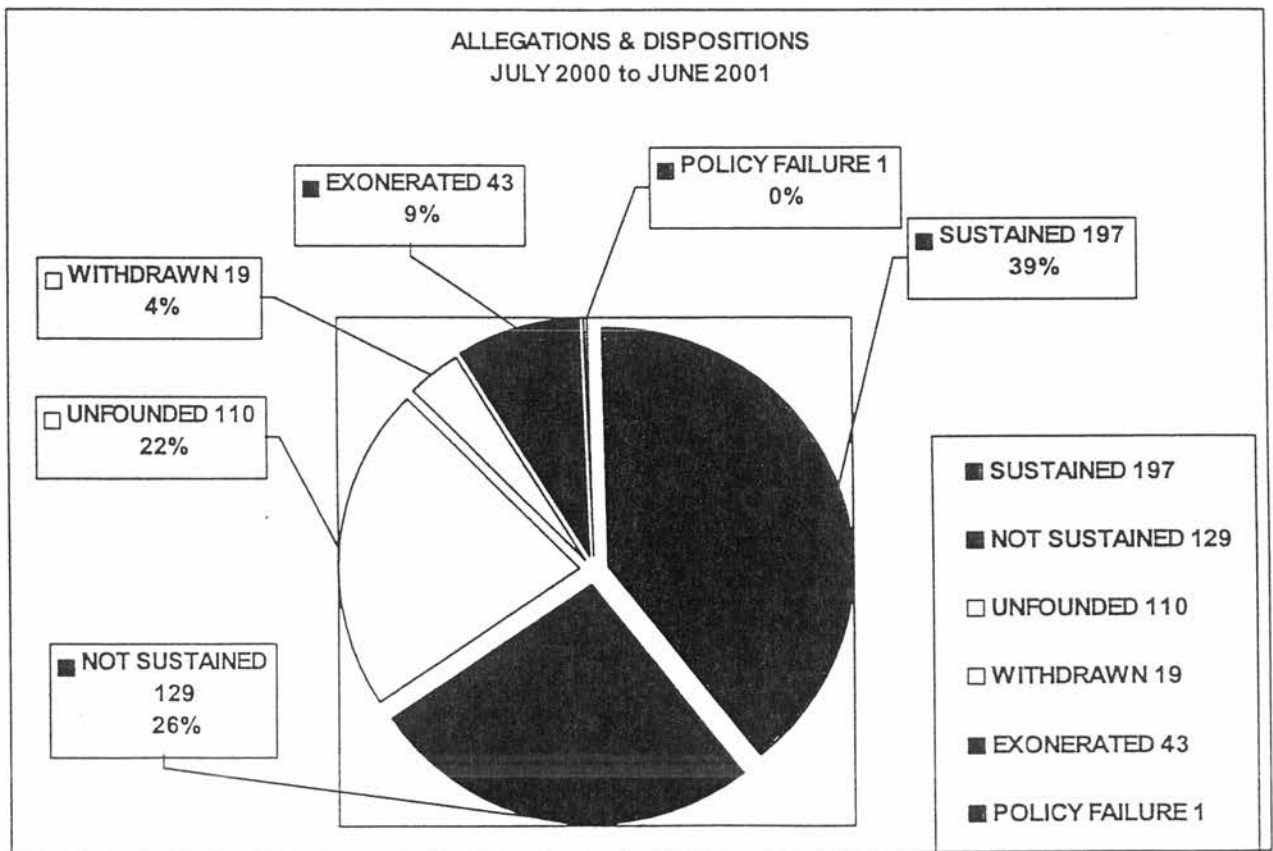
The Superintendent closes all allegations in one of six ways: Sustained, Not Sustained, Unfounded, Exonerated, Policy Failure or Withdrawn. During fiscal year 2001 the section received and investigated 343 complaints involving 509 allegations of misconduct. A complaint may allege more than one act of misconduct or additional acts of misconduct may be uncovered during an investigation. The accompanying chart illustrates the adjudication of those allegations.

Complaints are accepted from any source, whether made in person, by mail, or over the telephone. They originate externally from citizens and internally from employees or the State Police Accident Review Board, which determines if an employee should be charged with an administrative violation for a vehicle crash involving a department vehicle. In fiscal year 2001 66 percent of the complaints were received from citizens and 34 percent were received from within the department.

During fiscal year 2001, there were 26 grievances filed by uniformed employees and 4 grievances filed by non-uniformed employees. Twenty-three of the uniformed employees grievances have been adjudicated along with all four of the non-uniformed employee

grievances. Of the twenty-three uniformed employees grievances adjudicated, nine were decided in favor of the grievant and fourteen were not. Three of the four non-uniformed employee grievances were decided in favor of the department.

The Internal Review Board is charged with reviewing information from the early identification system. The Board met on three occasions and reviewed the actions of employees who received two or more complaints or used force three or more times during a quarter. The Board reviewed the actions of 42 employees who had two or more complaints and 14 employees who used force three or more times. The Board took corrective action by referring one employee for additional instruction and monitoring by a supervisor. The Board also met to review the use of deadly force by eight members involved in eight incidents, concluding that the actions of each member conformed to State Police Operational Policy and Procedure governing the use of deadly force.



TRAINING ACADEMY

TRAINING ACADEMY

The Training Academy has the responsibility of gathering information concerning court decisions, changes in law, new and innovative changes in police techniques, and changes made in the criminal justice system. This information is distributed to all police and correction agencies through schools and seminars.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE CADET TRAINING COURSE

50 th Cadet Class	41 graduates	01/10/00 - 07/07/00
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BASIC POLICE TRAINING COURSE (City and County Officers)

107 th Basic Class	47 graduates	05/15/00 - 08/18/00
108 th Basic Class	43 graduates	09/05/00 - 12/08/00
109 th Basic Class	40 graduates	01/08/01 - 04/13/01
110 th Basic Class	40 attendees	04/30/01 - 08/03/01
111 th Basic Class	30 attendees	06/04/01 - 09/07/01

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE ANNUAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING

1 ST Session	42 members	02/20/01 - 02/22/01
2 nd Session	42 members	02/27/01 - 03/01/01
3 rd Session	41 members	03/06/01 - 03/08/01
4 th Session	41 members	03/13/01 - 03/15/01
5 th Session	39 members	03/20/01 - 03/22/01
6 th Session	40 members	03/27/01 - 03/29/01
7 th Session	45 members	04/03/01 - 04/05/01
8 th Session	43 members	04/10/01 - 04/12/01
9 th Session	40 members	04/17/01 - 04/19/01
10 th Session	42 members	04/24/01 - 04/26/01
11 th Session	37 members	05/01/01 - 05/03/01
12 th Session	30 members	05/08/01 - 05/10/01
13 th Session	37 members	05/15/01 - 05/17/01
14 th Session	39 members	05/22/01 - 05/24/01
15 th Session	40 members	05/29/01 - 05/31/01
Distance Learning #1	25 members	06/05/01
Distance Learning #2	22 members	06/06/01

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	19 attended	07/11/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	12 attended	07/12/00
Special Response Team Training	24 attended	07/18/00 - 07/19/00
North American Police Working Dog Association Recertification	10 attended	07/21/00 - 07/22/00
5 th Jr. Trooper Training Academy	12 attended	07/24/00 - 07/28/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Full Access Class	05 attended	08/01/00 - 08/04/00
Sniper/Observer Positions	17 attended	08/04/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	14 attended	08/08/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	20 attended	08/09/00
Special Response Team Training	36 attended	08/22/00 - 08/23/00
Explosive Response Team Training	05 attended	08/24/00 - 08/25/00
Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents Training	25 attended	09/05/00 - 09/08/00

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Railroad Grade Crossing Collision Investigation Course	17 attended	09/11/00 - 09/13/00
Special Response Team Training	24 attended	09/11/00 - 09/13/00
Police Firearms Instructor Handgun Training	15 attended	09/11/00 - 09/15/00
Hazmat Certification	20 attended	09/11/00 - 09/15/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	20 attended	09/12/00
Domestic Terrorism Training	19 attended	09/12/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Certification Examination	06 attended	09/12/00
Special Response Team Screening	31 attended	09/12/00 - 09/13/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Certification Examination	05 attended	09/13/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	17 attended	09/13/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Terminal Agency Coordinator Meeting	51 attended	09/18/00 - 09/19/00
Advanced Accident Investigation	27 attended	09/18/00 - 10/01/00

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

W.E.A.P.O.N. Terminal Agency Coordinator Meeting	30 attended	09/20/00 - 09/21/00
Division of Natural Resources Training	44 attended	09/21/00 - 09/22/00
Responding to Domestic Violence	10 attended	09/25/00 - 09/28/00
Division of Corrections Principle Centered Leadership Training	23 attended	10/02/00 - 10/04/00
Police Firearms Instructor Shotgun Training	27 attended	10/02/00 - 10/06/00
Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention Meeting	12 attended	10/03/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Training	14 attended	10/03/00 - 10/06/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	16 attended	10/10/00
Clandestine Lab Recertification	17 attended	10/11/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	18 attended	10/16/00
Instructor Development Course	27 attended	10/16/00 - 10/20/00
Sniper/Observer Training	15 attended	10/17/00

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

CRISnet Training	10 attended	10/23/00 - 10/27/00
Special Response Team Training	27 attended	10/24/00 - 10/25/00
Remedial Driving School	19 attended	10/26/00
Supervising - The Problem Solver Course	09 attended	11/09/00
Responding to Hate Crimes School	26 attended	11/13/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	16 attended	11/14/00
Domestic Terrorism Training	08 attended	11/15/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	14 attended	11/15/00
Verbal Judo Class	34 attended	11/15/00
Special Response Team Training	24 attended	11/15/00 - 11/16/00
Criminal Investigation Report Writing Class	33 attended	11/30/00
Civilian In-Service Training	36 attended	12/05/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Certification	09 attended	12/05/00 - 12/07/00

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Responding to Hate Crimes School	10 attended	12/06/00
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W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	13 attended	12/12/00
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	16 attended	12/13/00
Special Response Team Training	32 attended	12/19/00 - 12/20/00
Emergency Vehicle Operations Course	02 attended	12/27/00 - 12/29/00
Civilian In-Service Training	44 attended	12/28/00
Division of Natural Resources Fundamentals of Supervision Class	42 attended	01/03/01 - 01/05/01
Civilian In-Service Training	53 attended	01/04/01
Highway Interdiction, Roadside Interviews and Hidden Compartments Class	44 attended	01/08/01 - 01/10/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	14 attended	01/09/01
Internal Affairs Training	27 attended	01/10/00 - 01/19/01
Night Vision Training Course	20 attended	01/22/01
OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS		
Night Vision Training Course	20 attended	01/23/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Inquiry Only Class	10 attended	01/23/01 - 01/25/01

Sex Offender Polygraph Seminar	07 attended	03/23/01
Drug Task Force Training	36 attended	04/02/01 - 04/06/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Certification	24 attended	04/03/01 - 04/06/01
Division of Natural Resources Remedial Firearms Training	17 attended	04/04/01 - 04/06/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	20 attended	04/10/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	17 attended	04/11/01
Intoxilyzer/5000 PBT Update	28 attended	04/12/01
Special Response Team Training	38 attended	04/17/01 - 04/18/01
Division of Natural Resources Inter- -active Training Facilitator	41 attended	04/18/01 - 04/19/01

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Internal Affairs School	29 attended	04/20/01
Sexual Harassment Training	32 attended	04/23/01
Regional Community Policing Institute Problem Solving	19 attended	04/26/01
American Legion King for a Day Program	150 attended	04/28/01

Defensive Tactics Instructor Course	31 attended	05/07/01 - 05/11/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	12 attended	05/08/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Certification Examination	15 attended	05/09/01
Field Training Officer Course	21 attended	05/14/01 - 05/16/01
W.E.A.P.O.N. Training	06 attended	05/17/01 - 05/18/01
CRISnet Computer Class	07 attended	05/21/01 - 05/22/01
Cultural Diversity Class	26 attended	05/22/01
Interviews and Interrogation Class	28 attended	05/29/01 - 05/30/01

OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Commission on Drunk Driving Prevention Meeting	12 attended	05/16/01
Police Firearms Instructor Handgun Training	33 attended	06/04/01 - 06/08/01
End-of-Year Close Out Accounting Procurement Meeting	59 attended	06/05/01
LINX 2010 Class	12 attended	06/06/01
Advanced Accident Investigation Course	19 attended	06/11/01 - 06/23/01

W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification	17 attended	06/13/01
Special Response Team Training	35 attended	06/19/01 - 06/20/01
WVSP Retired Members Association Day/ Annual Meeting	150 attended	06/24/01
Promotional Self Evaluation Class	08 attended	06/25/01
Investigative Workshop	23 attended	06/28/01

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. One (1) member attended the Smith & Wesson Training Academy in Springfield, Massachusetts.
2. One (1) member attended a Use of Force Instructor Certification Course in Columbus, Ohio.
3. One (1) member attended a Defensive Tactics Instructor Workshop in London, Ohio.
4. One (1) member attended a Chemical Repellent Instructor Course in London, Ohio.
5. One (1) member attended a Juvenile Justice Conference in Charleston, West Virginia.
6. One (1) member attended a Full Faith and Credit Workshop in Chicago, Illinois.
7. One (1) member attended the Annual SPPADS Conference in Nashville, Tennessee.
8. Personal computers were issued to each Staff Officer.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. One (1) West Virginia State Police Cadet Training Program
2. One (1) West Virginia State Police Junior Trooper Program

3. Four (4) Basic Police Training Programs
4. Ten (10) Central/Supervisory Annual In-Service Training Sessions
5. Fifteen (15) West Virginia State Police Annual In-Service Training/Firearms Qualification Sessions
6. Four (4) Instructor Development Courses
7. One (1) Grade Crossing Collision Investigation Seminar
8. Ten (10) W.E.A.P.O.N. Recertification Training Classes
9. One (1) West Virginia State Police Retired Members Association Meeting
10. Upgrading of the Academy Complex is ongoing with maintenance and painting of all three (3) buildings and the Firearms Range.

FIREARMS TRAINING

During fiscal year 2000-01, there were four (4) Basic Police Training Courses conducted at the West Virginia State Police Academy. These officers (city, county, Division of Natural Resources, and college campus police) were trained to safely and accurately use a handgun and shotgun. Each class consisted of four (4) hours of classroom lecture on firearms safety, firearms nomenclature, and basic fundamentals of marksmanship; forty-four (44) hours of practical application on the Range; fourteen (14) hours of shotgun training; eight (8) hours of decision shooting; four (4) hours of night firing; and four (4) hours of chemical agents training. Each student was required to achieve a qualification score of 75%. In addition, each student was required to fire the Combat Shotgun Course for familiarization with the Remington Model 870, pump action, 12 gauge, riot shotgun.

107 th Basic Class Training and Qualification	47 enrolled	05/15/00 - 08/18/00
108 th Basic Class Training and Qualification	43 enrolled	09/05/00 - 12/08/00
109 th Basic Class Training and Qualification	40 enrolled	01/08/01 - 04/13/01
110 th Basic Class Training And Qualification	40 enrolled	04/30/91 - 08/03/01

There was one West Virginia State Police Cadet Training Program conducted at the West Virginia State Police Academy. These students were trained to safely and accurately use a handgun and shotgun. Each class consisted of four (4) hours of class- room lecture on firearms safety, firearms nomenclature, and basic fundamentals of marksmanship; forty-four (44) hours of practical application on the Range; eight (8) hours of rifle training; fourteen (14) hours of shotgun training; eight (8) hours of decision shooting; four (4) hours of night firing; and four (4) hours of chemical agents training. Each Cadet was required to achieve a qualification score of 75% with the Smith and Wesson 4006 automatic pistol. In addition, each Cadet was required to fire the Combat Shotgun Course for familiarization with the Remington Model 870, pump action, 12 gauge, riot shotgun.

50th Cadet Class Training
and Qualification 41 enrolled 01/10/00 - 07/07/01

There were fifteen (15) West Virginia State Police In-Service Training Sessions conducted during fiscal year 2000-01. Each member was required to qualify with his/her Smith and Wesson Model 4006 or other issued weapon.

West Virginia State Police
In-Service Annual
Qualification 645 qualified 02/20/01 - 05/31/01

UTILIZATION OF FIREARMS RANGE BY OTHER AGENCIES

Division of Natural Resources	200 members
Federal Bureau of Investigation	96 members
Internal Revenue Service	25 members
United States Postal Inspectors	30 members
United States Army Reserve	250 members
West Virginia Army National Guard	150 members

West Virginia Air National Guard	930 members
West Virginia State College	20 members
Yeager Airport Security	06 members

MEDICAL CLINIC

West Virginia State Police In-Service Physical Examinations	426 participants	02/20/01 - 05/31/01
Clinic Visits by Students	380 visits	07/01/00 - 06/30/01
Hepatitis B Vaccine	120 participants	07/01/00 - 06/30/01
Flu Shots	350 participants	10/01/00 - 11/15/00

ADDITIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Tours of the Academy Complex were conducted for 20 groups, totaling 500 people.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS
UTILIZING ACADEMY FACILITIES:

5,648

