

# VIRGINIA STATE POLICE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION SERVICES  
(CJIS) DIVISION  
NEWSLETTER

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## REORGANIZATION

CJIS continues to reorganize to effectively meet the needs of the Commonwealth and its citizens. Click on the links below for more information about each CJIS section. Contact information for each section is on the last page of the CJIS Newsletter.

### **CAPTAIN JULIA GUNDERSON, CJIS DIVISION COMMANDER**

#### **LT COOKE**

Data Analysis & Reporting Team (DART)  
Project Management Office (PMO)  
[Virginia Criminal Information Network \(VCIN\)](#)

- [Missing Children Clearinghouse](#)
- [Missing Persons](#)

#### **LT BLACKWELL**

Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR)  
Firearms Transaction Center (FTC)  
Firearms and Sex Offender Investigative Unit (FSOIU)

#### **LT SOTTILE**

Biometric Records Section (BRS)

- Livescan/Mugshots

Central Criminal Record Exchange

- Search, Photos, and Bookings (CCRE-SPB)
- Research and Resolution (CCRE-RR)

Civil & Applicant Records Exchange (CARE)  
Grants & Legislative Analysis (GLA)  
Process Improvement Engineering Section (PIES)

## NEW LIVESCAN SUPPLIER – TECH5 USA, INC.

On October 16, 2024, the Virginia State Police (VSP) signed a contract with TECH5 USA, Inc. to replace the current LiveScan computer application with a new state-of-the-art LiveScan solution. The new solution will be phased in between April 2025 and December 2026, and will operate on modern LiveScan equipment currently in use at your agency. However, it will not operate on older equipment and your agency may be responsible for purchasing modern equipment.



Microsoft is ending support for Windows 10 on October 14, 2025. A plan to transition to Windows 11 is required.

*For agencies that want to continue using Windows 10 after October 2025, Microsoft offers an extended security update (ESU) program to receive Windows 10 security updates for up to three years. Agencies must enroll in the program before October 2025 and pay the associated fees. Additional information about the new TECH5 solution will be shared throughout the transition period.*

At this time, VSP has two urgent requests:

First - Your agency must keep your LiveScan contact information up to date. VSP will work with your contact(s) to plan for the transition to the LiveScan solution.

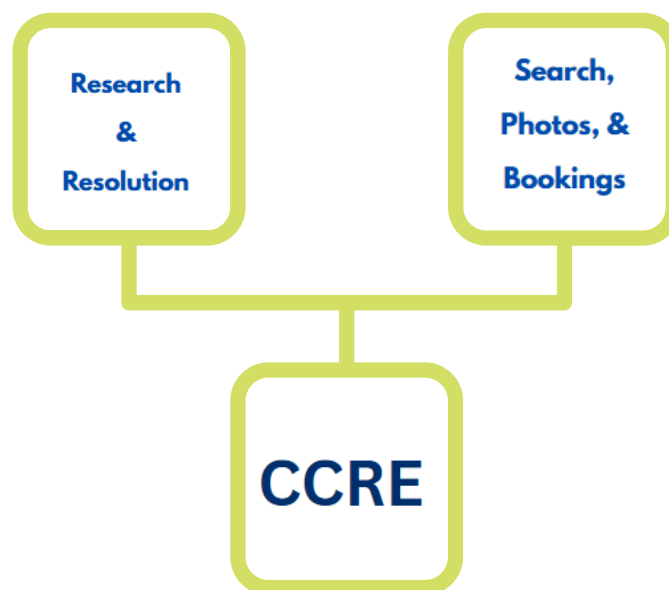
Second - Your agency must designate one or two contacts to work with VSP to plan for the transition to the new LiveScan solution. Please email your contacts to [livescan@vsp.virginia.gov](mailto:livescan@vsp.virginia.gov) shortly after you receive this memorandum.

The VSP LiveScan team will evaluate the LiveScan inventory information provided by your agency and work with your contact(s) to determine the next steps. Your agency's full engagement in the activities required to transition to the new LiveScan solution is vital to the safety of Virginia's citizens.

## REORGANIZATION FOR CENTRAL RECORDS

The Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE) recently split into two subsections, CCRE-RR (Research and Resolution) and CCRE-SPB (Search, Photos and Bookings), along with the creation of another manager position. This breakdown will assist in ensuring enhanced customer service, continuity of operations and separation of duties to be handled by subject matter experts in each area.

The CCRE-RR team consists of Mental Health and Disposition Research along with Challenges and Expungements. There has also been the creation of a new email for requests to update disposition information at [CCRE\\_Research@vsp.virginia.gov](mailto:CCRE_Research@vsp.virginia.gov). Currently, the State Board of Elections, the Firearms Transaction Center (FTC) and the FBI have utilized the new email to minimize duplication of efforts/requests, provide supporting documentation and/or request the Criminal History Record be updated with a final disposition.

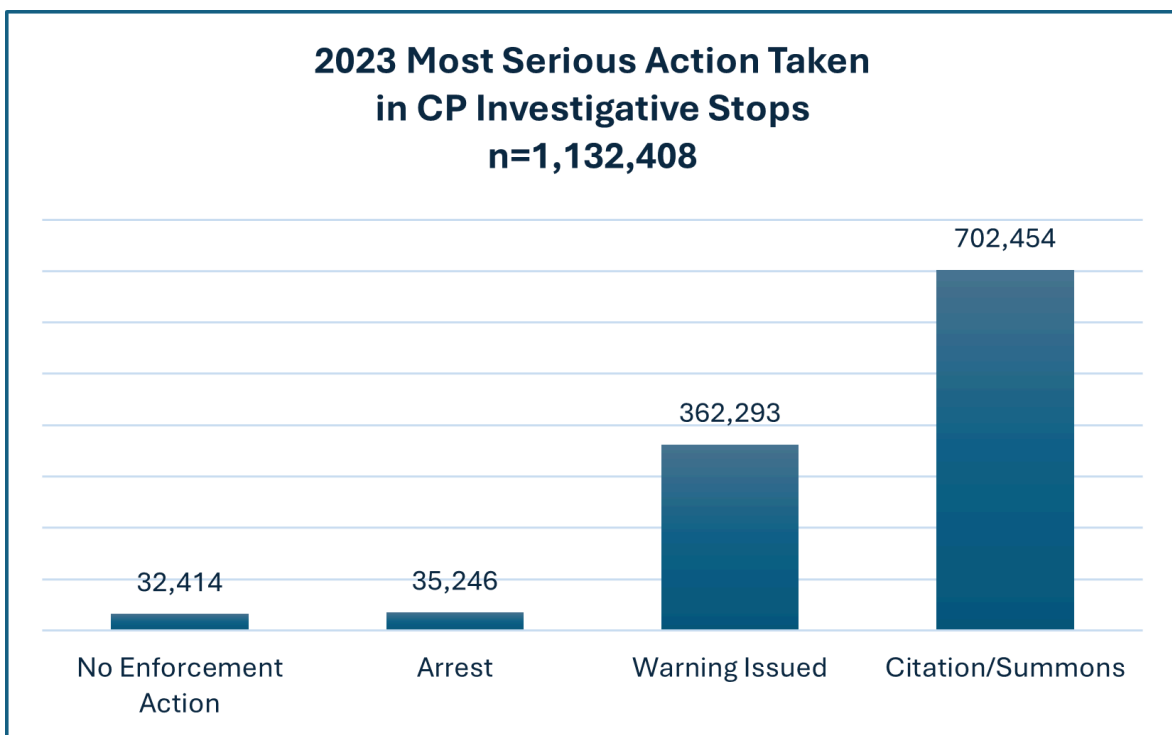


The CCRE-SPB team consists of criminal justice applicant cards, in-state and out-of-state criminal justice background checks, military background checks, entering adult and juvenile arrests cards, applying civil and firearm restoration of rights, simple and absolute pardons. This team prints incident photos for sworn employees, responds to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, produces building access cards for civilians and sworn employees as well as credentials for sworn employees. In addition, this team is now processing delayed bookings. There has also been a newly created email for the Name Search team to request criminal background checks at [cjbackground\\_checks@vsp.virginia.gov](mailto:cjbackground_checks@vsp.virginia.gov).

## COMMUNITY POLICING ACT

The Virginia Community Policing Act (CPA), passed in 2020, requires law enforcement officers to collect certain data pertaining to investigative stops (§ 52-30.2). The data is analyzed by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to determine the existence and prevalence of the practice of bias-based profiling. VSP DART serves as the central repository for stop-related data collected by all law enforcement agencies in the state.

The DART Section has worked to utilize the functionality of the existing crime and use of force online data repository to provide the same services for CPA stop data. Prior to July 2024, the entire process of collection and review of CPA stop data was manual. With the implementation of the CPA repository in July 2024, the process of receipt and subsequent quality control review of data collected from local law enforcement agencies became automated. DART is currently working to upload to the repository the backlog of all stop data submitted manually by local agencies between January and June 2024.



In 2023 alone, agencies conducted approximately 1.1 million stops. The majority of stops (62%) resulted in a citation/summons being issued. Between July 2020 and December 2023, law enforcement agencies in Virginia reported making approximately 3.5 million stops.

## PRELIMINARY CRIME DATA - JANUARY 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2024

Please note this data may change as investigations are ongoing. The finalized 2024 crime data will be released in the annual publication, *Crime In Virginia*, later in the Spring/Summer. *Data below is as of December 17, 2024.*

Group A Crimes	CY2023	CY2024
Aggravated Assault	10,988	9,989
Animal Cruelty	923	1,141
Arson	487	426
Bribery	26	32
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	7,983	7,099
Counterfeiting/Forgery	4,020	3,370
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	38,707	34,360
Drug Offenses	27,592	25,221
Embezzlement	1,527	1,180
Extortion/Blackmail	1,319	1,182
Forcible Sex Offenses	4,606	3,908
Fraud Offenses	3,058	3,251
Gambling Offenses	21	47
Human Trafficking	55	62
Kidnapping/Abduction	1,617	1,464
Larceny Offenses	91,581	88,786
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,649	10,059
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	440	309
Non forcible Sex Offenses	149	112
Pornography/Obscene Material	2,521	2,044
Prostitution Offenses	260	285
Robbery	2,494	2,076
Simple Assault and Intimidation	69,974	66,001
Stolen Property Offenses	1,594	1,549
Weapon Law Violations	11,895	10,621
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>295,486</b>	<b>274,574</b>

Group B Arrests	CY2023	CY2024
Bad Checks*	34	35
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	174	173
Disorderly Conduct	5,507	5,937
Driving Under the Influence	13,755	13,154
Driving Under the Influence - Marijuana	59	81
Drunkenness*	5,920	3,512
Family Offenses (Nonviolent)	953	939
Liquor Law Violations	1,533	1,759
Peeping Tom*	10	13
Trespass of Real Property	5,486	5,990
All Other Offenses	52,437	49,718
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,868</b>	<b>81,311</b>

\*Group B Arrest offenses retired by FBI UCR Program on January 1, 2021

**SP-278 - FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE COUNTS**

Every year the Data Analysis & Reporting Team (DART) Section and National Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects information on the number of Full-Time Law Enforcement and Civilian personnel employed within agencies. This year the data collection was expanded to include the counts of Part-Time Law Enforcement and Civilian employees. Below is the total number of personnel across the state of Virginia.

Full-Time Sworn	Part-Time Sworn	Full-Time Civilian	Part-Time Civilian
21,670	1,157	5,708	1,292

**USE OF FORCE**

Approximately 96% of Virginia agencies participate in the national Use of Force Data Collection. By participating in the data collection, it is an opportunity for agencies to report when they do not have a qualifying incident. The goal is to show the full picture of Officer Involved Shootings (OIS) and Use of Force (UOF) incidents on a state and national level. Below are the parameters defining a qualifying incident:

- When a fatality to a person occurs connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer
- When there is serious bodily injury to a person connected to use of force by a law enforcement officer
- In the absence of either death or serious bodily injury, when a firearm is discharged by law enforcement at or in the direction of a person

*Below are the current stats for 2024.*

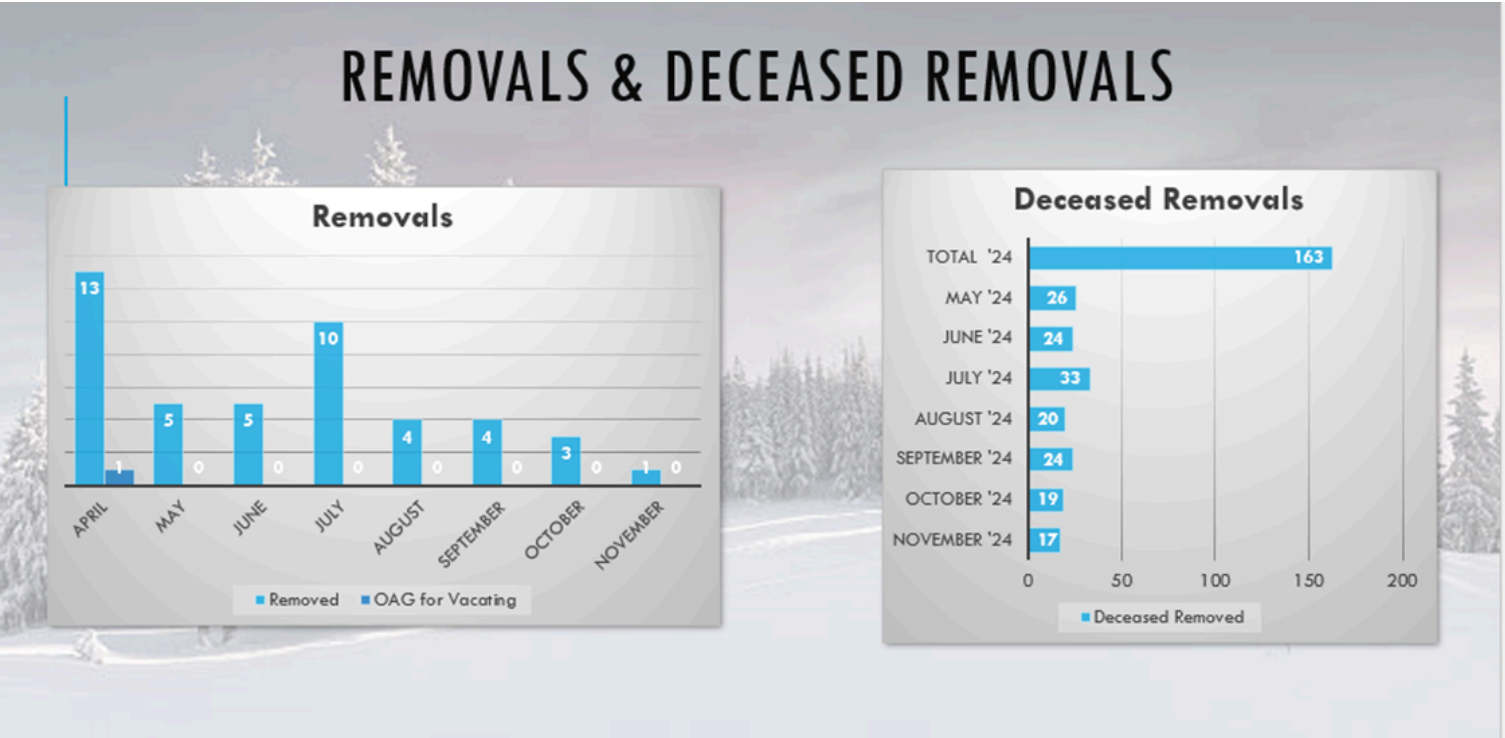
*There were 56 Use of Force incidents based on FBI Program criteria; 50 of those incidents were classified as an ‘Officer-Involved Shooting.’*

Result of Incident		
Fatality	Serious Injury	No Injury
33	18	5

VIRGINIA SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (VSOMS)

Since the creation of the Virginia Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR), the registry has continued to grow, increasing by 1,414 since the launch of VSOMS in October 2023. As of December 10, 2024, the registry has reviewed 968 offenders for inclusion this year. Currently the registry has 25, 318 total active registrants.

April 2024, SOR started tracking the number of registrants that were removed from the registry. 46 registrants were removed from the registry due to court orders since the beginning of April. 326 registrants have been removed from the registry due to confirmed deceased status.





## CODI ALERTS

Virginia State Police will now be issuing “CODI” or “Critical Operation for a Disappeared Child Initiative” alerts to aid in the searches of missing or endangered children. The alert was approved by the 2024 General Assembly and will be issued upon request by the investigating law enforcement agency. The alert is named for Codi Bigsby, a four-year old from Hampton who was reported missing in 2022 and has never been found.

CODI Alert criteria:

- Any person 17 years of age or younger or is currently enrolled in a secondary school in the Commonwealth;
- Whose whereabouts are unknown, and;
- Whose disappearance is under suspicious circumstances or poses a credible threat as determined by law enforcement to the safety and health of the child, or;
- Based on any other circumstances as deemed appropriate by the Virginia State Police.

For more information on the criteria for CODI alerts, please view the following link:

<https://vsp.virginia.gov/codi-alerts-program-information/>.

The CODI Alert is one of six alert programs now available for activation by the Virginia State Police. State Police can also issue the following types of alerts based on specific criteria:

- Amber Alerts
- Senior Alerts (over 60 years of age with cognitive impairment)
- Critically Missing Adult Alerts (18 years of age or older, whose disappearance poses a credible threat to safety and health)
- Missing Person with Autism Alerts (autism spectrum disorder, whose disappearance poses a credible threat to safety and health)
- Blue Alerts (missing law enforcement officer or an ongoing search for a suspect involved in the death or injury of an officer)

For more information on the criteria for each available alert, visit <https://vsp.virginia.gov/active-alerts/>.

## CJIS SECURITY POLICY AND MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION

FBI CJIS Security Policy, version 5.9.5, mandates the implementation of multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all user accounts who access CJI. Multi-factor authentication is essential in this constant evolving technological world. It helps protect our information as well as our users. Most companies and governmental agencies participate in multi-factor authentication as part of the information security protocols.

### WHAT EXACTLY IS MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION (MFA)?

It is a security process used to verify a user's identity by requiring them to provide two or more distinct forms of identification before gaining access to a system, application, or account. The goal of MFA is to add an extra layer of protection beyond just a username and password.

Multi-factor authentication requires the use of two or more different factors to achieve authentication:

1. Something you know (e.g., a personal identification number [PIN]).
2. Something you have (e.g., a physical authenticator, as in a cryptographic private key).
3. Something you are (e.g., a biometric)

By requiring multiple forms of authentication, MFA makes it more difficult for unauthorized users to access sensitive information or systems, even if one factor (like a password) is compromised.



### HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF WHY MULTI-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION (MFA) IS SO CRITICAL FOR SUCCESS AGAINST CYBER-ATTACKS.

From the VSP Information Security Office:

Security Alert Message: Salt Typhoon Cyberattack Impacting U.S. Communications Sector

*For awareness: Recent Salt Typhoon cyberattack on U.S. telecoms underscores the need for good cyber hygiene*

## Incident Summary

On December 4, 2024, a top U.S. security agency confirmed reports that foreign actors, state-sponsored by the People's Republic of China, infiltrated at least eight U.S. communications companies, compromising sensitive systems and exposing vulnerabilities in critical telecommunications infrastructure. This was part of a massive espionage campaign that has affected dozens of countries. The chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA), has called it the "worst telecom hack in our nation's history" and noted that it makes prior cyberattacks by Russian operatives look like "child's play" by comparison.

It has been determined that the success of these attacks have largely been due to not following basic cyber hygiene.

### What can you do?

- Ensure you use applications that encrypt your conversations in email or text messages end to end. This will prevent interception as data travels across networks that are largely outside of your control
- Utilize multi-factor authentication for any of your sensitive applications. Using hardware or software-based keys such as Yubikey or Google/Microsoft authenticator apps are more secure than SMS.
- Regularly patch your systems.

For more information visit the CISA Publication: [Enhanced Visibility and Hardening Guidance for Communications Infrastructure](#)

Currently, the Virginia State Police VCIN Office is conducting an audit of all VCIN member agencies to verify that they have implemented MFA and the audit will conclude on 12/31/2024. Please complete the audit as timely as possible.

Should you require further information or assistance regarding the implementation of MFA, please contact your VCIN Field Representative or the VCIN Administrative Office at 804-674-4660.

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