



# COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

JEFFREY PALMORE  
CHAIRMAN

ROBYN M. DE SOCIO  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## *Compensation Board*

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CRAIG BURNS  
STACI HENSHAW  
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

January 5, 2024

Laura Wilborn  
Information Specialist  
Division of Legislative Automated Systems (DLAS)  
900 E. Main Street  
Pocahontas Building, Suite W528  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Attention: Legislative Documents and Reports Processing

Dear Ms. Wilborn,

The Compensation Board presents a PDF document to the Division of Legislative Automated Systems (DLAS): the Comprehensive Review and Time Study of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Workload and Compensation Board Staffing Standard Revisions (133 pages). The report is also available on our website at <https://www.scb.virginia.gov/docs/2023CAWorkloadreport.pdf>.

The statutory mandate for this report document is Chapter 552, Item 75, Paragraph V. of the 2021 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Special Session I.

Please contact me for questions on this report. My phone number and email address are 804-225-3439 and [robyn.desocio@scb.virginia.gov](mailto:robyn.desocio@scb.virginia.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robyn M. de Socio".

Robyn M. de Socio  
Executive Secretary  
Compensation Board

cc: Jeffrey Palmore, Chairman, Compensation Board (w/o enclosure)  
Staci Henshaw, Ex-Officio Member, Compensation Board (w/o enclosure)  
Craig Burns, Ex-Officio Member, Compensation Board (w/o enclosure)

# Final Report

## Comprehensive Review and Time Study of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Workload and Compensation Board Staffing Standard Revisions

*Compensation Board*

102 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219  
[www.scb.virginia.gov](http://www.scb.virginia.gov)

*November 1, 2023*

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## Introduction

The Compensation Board is pleased to present this report summarizing the implementation of revised staffing standards in conjunction with an extensive review and time study of the workload of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys in Virginia.

In the 2021 Special Session I of the General Assembly, funding was appropriated to the Compensation Board to contract with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to perform a time study as to the comprehensive duties and responsibilities of Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices in Virginia. The study was intended to quantify all workload while also enabling development of a revised staffing standard by the Compensation Board for the allocation of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions and related Commonwealth funding across all offices.

Through the work of NCSC and with the assistance of the leadership and membership of the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys over a two-year period, the Virginia Prosecutor Workload Assessment Final Report of the NCSC was completed in the summer of 2023. The Compensation Board subsequently reviewed and accepted the report and adopted revisions to its staffing standards methodology for the allocation of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions, along with revisions to its criteria for allocating Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions and Paralegal and Administrative support positions to address some of the findings reported in the conclusions and recommendations of the report.

The Compensation Board would like to thank the leadership and members of the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys that participated as members of the Steering Committee and/or the Advisory Committee, Commonwealth's Attorneys and Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys that contributed as members of the Quality Adjustment Panels, and all Commonwealth's Attorneys and Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys that participated in the extensive time study to quantify time and workload engaged in the offices of all Commonwealth's Attorneys across Virginia. The Board and Staff are thankful for the cooperation and efforts of Commonwealth's Attorneys and their Assistants in this reporting process. The Board and Staff also are grateful and acknowledge the extensive efforts of Amanda Howie, Administrator for the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys, to engage and coordinate workgroup members and all Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices in the necessary work of the study. Lastly, the Compensation Board thanks the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court for the assistance of staff in developing data queries to deliver case filings data and specialty court docket data that is fundamental to the new staffing methodology.

Questions or comments regarding this report should be directed to Robyn de Socio, Executive Secretary for the Compensation Board, at (804) 225-3439 or via e-mail at [robyn.desocio@scb.virginia.gov](mailto:robyn.desocio@scb.virginia.gov).

## **Authority**

### **Chapter 552, Item 75, paragraph V. (2021 Special Session I Virginia Acts of Assembly)**

“V.1. The Compensation Board shall work with the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys to examine the staffing standards used to determine and distribute funding and positions allocated to Commonwealth's Attorney's offices, including the use of diversion programs, specialty dockets, and other programs that incentivize best practices and improved outcomes as part of overall criminal justice reform efforts, rather than the current practice which relies solely on metrics related to felony charges and convictions. The examination shall identify funding needs to support staffing for statutorily prescribed duties while also identifying funding needs for participation in special programs, discretionary duties, and current local supplemental funds allocated. To assist in this goal, the Compensation Board shall contract with the National Center for State Courts to perform a time study as to the comprehensive duties and responsibilities of Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices including, but not limited to, “in-court” obligations, the use of diversion programs and specialty dockets, expungement/rights restoration volume as well as other obligations reflected in the Code of Virginia (e.g. duties prescribed under §15.2-1627, et seq). The Compensation Board shall develop a revised staffing standard for Commonwealth's Attorney's offices based on the results of the study that expands the current model focused on felony charges and convictions and accounts for the use of diversion programs, specialty dockets, and other programs. Included within this appropriation is \$250,000 in the second year from the general fund for the purpose of contracting with the Center to perform the study. All Commonwealth's Attorneys shall participate in the study as needed and identified by the Compensation Board and the National Center for State Courts.

2. The Compensation Board shall provide a status report on the progress of the study and participants to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by November 1, 2021. The Compensation Board shall deliver a report containing the results of the study, anticipated costs, and staffing standards methodology revisions under review or approved by the Board to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by November 1, 2022.”

## **Background and Study Process**

The Compensation Board began establishing workload-based staffing standards for the allocation of Commonwealth funded positions in constitutional offices in Virginia in the early 1990's, and developed the first staffing standard for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys in 1994, with subsequent revisions due to limitations in available workload data in 2000. Efforts were undertaken in 2015 by Compensation Board staff working with representatives of the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys (VACA) to explore alternative workload measures for a potential change in the staffing standards, but resulting analysis of other data sources did not create changes that were considered significant by the group, and no changes to the staffing standard methodology were recommended.

In late 2019 and early 2020, the Compensation Board noted changes in workload data across Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices that indicated existing measures were not fully representing felony workload. During the 2020 legislative session, questions were raised regarding other potential measures of workload to expand beyond the then-current methodology that centered on numbers of felon defendants and felony sentencing events in circuit courts. The Compensation Board and VACA representatives agreed to develop a time study and workload analysis to begin reviewing alternatives, however, the ensuing pandemic and closure of courts necessitated a delay in measuring time involved in managing attorney workload. As an alternative, later that year the Compensation Board expanded its data collection to include magistrate issued warrants as a means to incorporate data representing cases handled in Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices that were not being represented in felon defendant counts and conviction related sentencing events.

As noted, during the 2021 legislative session funding was appropriated to the Compensation Board to contract with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to perform a time study as to the comprehensive duties and responsibilities of Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices in Virginia. In the summer and fall of 2021 the Compensation Board contracted with NCSC, and Steering and Advisory Committees were formed to work with NCSC representatives, consisting of VACA members and the VACA Administrator, the Director of the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council, and staff of the Compensation Board. Extensive work was undertaken to identify all workload, both case related and non-case related, so that a time study could be conducted in early 2022. In mid- to late-2022, NCSC worked extensively with staff of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court to gather the necessary case filings data, and a quality adjustment process was completed through the end of 2022 and into early 2023. Subsequent analysis and methodology development occurred through the spring of 2023 and a final report was produced by NCSC in the summer of 2023. Extensive information regarding the time study and the development of recommended staffing methodologies, along with the conclusions and recommendations of NCSC are included in the Virginia Prosecutor Workload Assessment Final Report following this summary.

## **Staffing Standards Revisions**

The final report of NCSC develops a staffing formula for the allocation of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys based upon felony workload (case related, non-case related, and other workload impacting factors) as the Code of Virginia prescribes the mandatory prosecution of felonies and Compensation Board staffing standards for Commonwealth funding are based upon those statutorily prescribed duties. The staffing formula developed in the final NCSC report is based on strict analysis of data, however, one of the conclusions of the report followed extensive discussion during the study of the unique logistical challenges facing small, single-attorney offices. While the staffing formula in the NCSC report is the basis for a new staffing standard, additional components to the standard approved by the Compensation Board include rounding to whole positions (partial positions are not allocated), and including consideration for small single-attorney offices.

The final report identifies a total need for 842 attorney positions statewide, however this is a count of non-rounded figures. While the Compensation Board's standard rounding convention is rounding up from 0.5 positions, the new staffing standard approved will alter this convention for single-attorney offices and round up for a formula calculated need above 1.0. This results in an additional whole position needed for six of fourteen single-attorney offices (if funded) in order to allow for the allocation of an assistant Commonwealth's Attorney in small offices with felony related workload that exceeds the need for the elected Commonwealth's Attorney only. Note that the total number of attorney positions due statewide under the newly adopted staffing standard (rounded to whole attorney positions) is 863, versus the 729 positions currently allocated and funded by the Compensation Board, with a net need for 134 positions at an annualized cost of \$10.84 million. This represents a change of 33 positions, or 3.9%, above the previous standard, however the previous standard had been showing declines in position needs that did not seem to properly correspond with case trends in a number of localities.

[Note that the final report also identifies a formula and staffing need for discretionary prosecution of misdemeanors (case related, non-case related, and other workload impacting factors) to aid in identifying local funding needs, but the Compensation Board does not currently fund workload related to separate misdemeanor prosecution and established staffing standards do not include that workload. The total (unrounded) number of attorney positions due statewide to handle workload related to the prosecution of all misdemeanors would be 391 positions.]

Lastly, while the NCSC contracted workload assessment and time study was focused only on attorney staffing needs, the Compensation Board also made a revision to its staffing standard criteria for paralegal and administrative support positions to further assist small offices, ensuring that offices with only one support position would have that position classified at the highest administrative level to provide office management support and aid in recruitment and retention to the greatest extent possible.

The below table shows the final revised staffing standard of the Compensation Board for attorney positions in offices of Commonwealth's Attorneys (including the elected Commonwealth's Attorney), based upon the methodology and formula recommended by the final report of the National Center for State Courts. Following the table is the revised criteria for allocation positions under the staffing standards, and then the Final Report on the Virginia Prosecutor Workload Assessment produced for the Compensation Board by the National Center for State Courts. Lastly, included is a letter addressed to the Compensation Board from the President of the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys supporting the Board's adoption of the recommended standards with request for added consideration for small offices.

FY24 Attorney Positions Due for Felony Prosecution (CB Funded) Discretionary Misdemeanor Prosecution (Not CB Funded)  
Under Revised Workload-based Staffing Standards

CC	LOCALITY	FY23 CB funded (FTE) Attys	Locally Funded Attys	Total attorneys incl Local	Compensation Board Funded/Felonies				Misdemeanors/Total	
					Total need (CA + ACAs) CB Funded/ Felonies	Net Addtl Pos Due (CB pos)	Net Whole Addtl Atty Pos Due (CB Pos)	Total CB Atty Pos Due per Standards	Attorney Need for Misdemeanor Prosecutions (FTE)	Felony Plus Misdemeanor Need Combined
001	Accomack	3.5	1	5	4.36	0.86	1.00	4.50	1.66	6.03
003	Albemarle	7	3	10	5.93	(1.07)	(1.00)	6.00	3.38	9.32
510	Alexandria	8	8	16	9.45	1.45	1.00	9.00	4.44	13.88
005	Alleghany/Covington	4.5	0	5	4.60	0.10	-	4.50	1.63	6.23
007	Amelia	2	1	3	1.46	(0.54)	-	2.00	0.51	1.97
009	Amherst	4	1	5	4.32	0.32	-	4.00	1.90	6.22
011	Appomattox	3	1	4	2.10	(0.90)	-	3.00	0.66	2.75
013	Arlington/Falls Church	13	8	21	12.45	(0.55)	-	13.00	7.34	19.80
015	Augusta	8	2	10	8.32	0.32	-	8.00	3.10	11.42
017	Bath	0.5	0	1	0.41	(0.09)	-	0.50	0.42	0.83
019	Bedford	6	1	7	5.90	(0.10)	-	6.00	2.56	8.46
021	Bland	1	0	1	0.71	(0.29)	-	1.00	0.78	1.49
023	Botetourt	4	0	4	3.92	(0.08)	-	4.00	1.99	5.90
520	Bristol	5	1	6	4.62	(0.38)	-	5.00	1.71	6.33
025	Brunswick	3	1	4	2.66	(0.44)	-	3.00	2.92	5.47
027	Buchanan	4.5	0	5	5.18	0.68	1.00	5.50	1.23	6.41
029	Buckingham	2.5	0	3	2.15	(0.35)	-	2.50	0.89	3.04
530	Buena Vista	1	0	1	1.32	0.32	1.00	2.00	0.41	1.74
031	Campbell	5	1	6	6.59	1.59	2.00	7.00	2.30	8.90
033	Caroline	4	0	4	3.73	(0.27)	-	4.00	1.57	5.30
035	Carroll/Galax	6	0	6	6.26	0.26	-	6.00	2.85	9.11
036	Charles City	1	1	2	0.55	(0.45)	-	1.00	0.27	0.82
037	Charlotte	2	0	2	1.73	(0.27)	-	2.00	0.87	2.60
540	Charlottesville	6	1	7	4.34	(1.66)	(1.00)	5.00	2.91	7.26
550	Chesapeake	22	8	30	22.69	0.69	1.00	23.00	10.01	32.70
041	Chesterfield	21	15	36	34.02	13.02	13.00	34.00	18.13	52.15
043	Clarke	1.5	1	3	0.78	(0.72)	-	1.50	0.56	1.34
570	Colonial Heights	5	1	6	5.46	0.46	-	5.00	2.86	8.32
045	Craig	1	0	1	0.53	(0.47)	-	1.00	0.38	0.91
047	Culpeper	5	3	8	5.84	0.84	1.00	6.00	3.18	9.02
049	Cumberland	1	0	1	0.88	(0.12)	-	1.00	0.37	1.25
590	Danville	10	1	11	10.60	0.60	1.00	11.00	4.30	14.90
051	Dickenson	3	1	4	3.31	0.31	-	3.00	1.03	4.34
053	Dinwiddie	3	0	3	4.10	1.10	1.00	4.00	1.57	5.67
057	Essex	2	0	2	1.69	(0.31)	-	2.00	0.75	2.44
059	Fairfax/Fairfax City	28	21	49	50.09	22.09	22.00	50.00	23.84	73.92
061	Fauquier	5	4	9	4.68	(0.32)	-	5.00	3.26	7.94
063	Floyd	2	0	2	1.82	(0.18)	-	2.00	0.58	2.40
065	Fluvanna	2	0	2	1.87	(0.13)	-	2.00	0.66	2.53
067	Franklin	5	1	6	7.92	2.92	3.00	8.00	3.07	10.99
069	Frederick	6	2	8	7.67	1.67	2.00	8.00	3.88	11.55
630	Fredericksburg	6	2	8	7.02	1.02	1.00	7.00	2.91	9.93
071	Giles	3	0	3	2.26	(0.74)	-	3.00	1.01	3.26
073	Gloucester	4	2	6	3.53	(0.47)	-	4.00	1.71	5.23
075	Goochland	2	1	3	1.60	(0.40)	-	2.00	1.21	2.81
077	Grayson/Galax	4	0	4	3.27	(0.73)	-	4.00	1.06	4.33
079	Greene	2	1	3	2.02	0.02	-	2.00	0.57	2.58
081	Greensville/Emporia	4	1	5	4.51	0.51	1.00	5.00	2.83	7.34
083	Halifax	5	1	6	5.57	0.57	1.00	6.00	2.24	7.81
650	Hampton	12	14	26	15.32	3.32	3.00	15.00	8.03	23.35
085	Hanover	9	3	12	11.05	2.05	2.00	11.00	6.06	17.10
087	Henrico	24	16	40	33.22	9.22	9.00	33.00	13.31	46.53
089	Henry	6	1	7	9.38	3.38	3.00	9.00	2.26	11.64
091	Highland	0.5	0	1	0.25	(0.25)	-	0.50	0.16	0.41
670	Hopewell	4	1	5	4.85	0.85	1.00	5.00	2.41	7.26
093	Isle of Wight	3	1	4	3.36	0.36	-	3.00	1.55	4.91
095	James City/Williamsburg	5	2	7	7.64	2.64	3.00	8.00	3.68	11.33
097	King and Queen	1	0	1	1.14	0.14	1.00	2.00	0.65	1.79
099	King George	2	1	3	2.44	0.44	-	2.00	1.38	3.82
101	King William	2	0	2	1.50	(0.50)	-	2.00	0.77	2.27
103	Lancaster	2	0	2	1.79	(0.21)	-	2.00	0.86	2.65
105	Lee	4	1	5	3.62	(0.38)	-	4.00	1.41	5.03
107	Loudoun	9	24	33	12.20	3.20	3.00	12.00	7.57	19.78
109	Louisa	4	2	6	4.30	0.30	-	4.00	1.53	5.83
111	Lunenburg	2	0	2	1.56	(0.44)	-	2.00	0.51	2.06
680	Lynchburg	10	1	11	10.29	0.29	-	10.00	4.58	14.87
113	Madison	1	2	3	1.28	0.28	1.00	2.00	0.40	1.68
690	Martinsville	4	1	5	3.44	(0.56)	-	4.00	1.44	4.88
115	Mathews	1	0	1	0.77	(0.23)	-	1.00	0.45	1.23
117	Mecklenburg	4	3	7	4.92	0.92	1.00	5.00	2.44	7.36
119	Middlesex	1	0	1	1.18	0.18	1.00	2.00	0.68	1.86
121	Montgomery	7	1	8	8.80	1.80	2.00	9.00	4.96	13.76
125	Nelson	3	0	3	2.12	(0.88)	-	3.00	0.77	2.89
127	New Kent	2	1	3	3.04	1.04	1.00	3.00	2.13	5.18
700	Newport News	19	14	33	24.49	5.49	5.00	24.00	12.43	36.91
710	Norfolk	30	10	40	29.34	(0.66)	-	30.00	10.90	40.24
131	Northampton	2	1	3	2.75	0.75	1.00	3.00	2.40	5.14
133	Northumberland	2	0	2	1.79	(0.21)	-	2.00	0.60	2.39
135	Nottoway	2	1	3	2.62	0.62	1.00	3.00	0.90	3.51
137	Orange	3	2	5	4.25	1.25	1.00	4.00	1.69	5.94
139	Page	3.5	0	4	3.89	0.39	-	3.50	1.52	5.41
141	Patrick	3	1	4	2.38	(0.62)	-	3.00	0.74	3.12
730	Petersburg	8	1	9	9.97	1.97	2.00	10.00	3.15	13.13



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					Total need (CA + ACAs) CB Funded/ Felonies	Net Addtl Pos Due (CB pos)	Net Whole Addtl Atty Pos Due (CB Pos)	Total CB Atty Pos Due per Standards	Attorney Need for Misdemeanor Prosecutions (FTE)	Felony Plus Misdemeanor Need Combined
143	Pittsylvania	6	1	7	4.60	(1.40)	(1.00)	5.00	2.06	6.66
740	Portsmouth	16	1	17	13.91	(2.09)	(2.00)	14.00	6.03	19.94
145	Powhatan	2.5	0	3	2.13	(0.37)	-	2.50	1.00	3.13
147	Prince Edward	4	0	4	2.54	(1.46)	(1.00)	3.00	1.26	3.79
149	Prince George	3.5	2	6	4.82	1.32	1.00	4.50	2.17	7.00
153	Prince William/Man/Man Pk	20	18	38	28.91	8.91	9.00	29.00	20.07	48.98
155	Pulaski	7	1	8	5.99	(1.01)	(1.00)	6.00	2.48	8.48
750	Radford	3	0	3	2.52	(0.48)	-	3.00	1.59	4.11
157	Rappahannock	1	0	1	0.73	(0.27)	-	1.00	0.59	1.32
159	Richmond	1	1	2	1.13	0.13	1.00	2.00	0.46	1.59
760	Richmond City	32	11	43	43.87	11.87	12.00	44.00	10.55	54.42
161	Roanoke	8	0	8	8.53	0.53	1.00	9.00	5.17	13.70
770	Roanoke City	12	2	14	14.29	2.29	2.00	14.00	7.40	21.69
163	Rockbridge/Lexington	5	0	5	3.88	(1.12)	(1.00)	4.00	2.06	5.94
165	Rockingham/Harrisonburg	10	3	13	14.46	4.46	4.00	14.00	6.31	20.77
167	Russell	3.5	2	6	3.92	0.42	-	3.50	1.53	5.45
775	Salem	3	1	4	3.80	0.80	1.00	4.00	2.16	5.96
169	Scott	5.5	0	6	5.51	0.01	-	5.50	1.52	7.03
171	Shenandoah	4	1	5	5.25	1.25	1.00	5.00	2.30	7.55
173	Smyth	5	0	5	3.54	(1.46)	(1.00)	4.00	2.24	5.78
175	Southampton/Franklin	4	1	5	4.17	0.17	-	4.00	1.97	6.14
177	Spotsylvania	10	5	15	13.90	3.90	4.00	14.00	4.76	18.67
179	Stafford	12	3	15	15.17	3.17	3.00	15.00	7.11	22.28
790	Staunton	6	0	6	5.32	(0.68)	-	6.00	1.90	7.22
800	Suffolk	10	7	17	9.90	(0.10)	-	10.00	5.87	15.77
181	Surry	1	1	2	0.70	(0.30)	-	1.00	0.23	0.93
183	Sussex	2	1	3	1.63	(0.37)	-	2.00	2.08	3.71
185	Tazewell	9	0	9	8.78	(0.22)	-	9.00	2.98	11.76
810	Virginia Beach	29	15	44	33.83	4.83	5.00	34.00	22.11	55.93
187	Warren	5	3	8	8.22	3.22	3.00	8.00	2.81	11.03
191	Washington	6	2	8	5.76	(0.24)	-	6.00	2.55	8.32
820	Waynesboro	4	1	5	3.63	(0.37)	-	4.00	1.31	4.94
193	Westmoreland	2	1	3	2.74	0.74	1.00	3.00	1.79	4.53
840	Winchester	7	2	9	5.85	(1.15)	(1.00)	6.00	2.28	8.12
195	Wise/Norton	8	1	9	9.25	1.25	1.00	9.00	3.77	13.02
197	Wythe	5	0	5	5.16	0.16	-	5.00	2.17	7.33
199	York/Poquoson	5	3	8	5.71	0.71	1.00	6.00	2.72	8.44
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>729.00</b>		<b>1027.00</b>	<b>841.67</b>	<b>112.67</b>	<b>134.00</b>	<b>863.00</b>	<b>391.94</b>	<b>1233.62</b>

round 1+ up to 2

COMPENSATION BOARD CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING  
NEW ASSISTANT COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY POSITIONS  
IN COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

June 29, 2023

These staffing standards for the allocation of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions were developed based upon the June, 2023 Virginia Prosecutor Workload Assessment study and report produced under contract with the National Center for State Courts, recommended by the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys and approved by the Compensation Board, and may not reflect all duties performed by the Commonwealth's Attorney. Positions needed for each office are based only upon the duties and workload measures identified specifically in the Staffing Standards. Many Commonwealth's Attorneys perform additional duties at their discretion or provide other services not required by state law. The number of Compensation Board funded positions due in a specific Commonwealth's Attorney's office are based upon duties required by law to be performed by the Commonwealth's Attorney, or duties which nearly all Commonwealth's Attorneys perform.

1. The position (or positions) must be requested by the Commonwealth's Attorney as part of the Compensation Board annual budget request process.
2. The basis of the request must be only the statutorily prescribed duties of the Commonwealth's Attorney, with focus on the prosecution of felonies as prescribed by state law.
3. Funds and positions must be appropriated by the General Assembly.
4. The Compensation Board will use the staffing methodology and weighted three-year average workload criteria developed in conjunction with the National Center for State Courts and the Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys (VACA), to determine the appropriate level of Compensation Board assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions for each office requesting additional positions.
5. Whole positions due for allocation are based upon rounding of partial positions to the next whole position in a standard rounding convention of rounding down from 0.49 and rounding up from 0.50, except that where the total positions due for the prosecution of felonies falls between 1.0 and 1.49, the staffing standard shall round up to a minimum of 2.0 whole positions.
6. The Compensation Board shall determine the number of additional positions to be allocated to any one office based upon criteria 1-5, inclusive, and additional positions shall be allocated in the order of percentage of need, where the offices with the highest percentage of need will receive positions first. The percentage of need is determined by calculating the percentage that the net number of additional positions needed is of the total number of current funded positions.

COMPENSATION BOARD CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING  
NEW PARALEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS  
IN COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

June 29, 2023

1. The position (or positions) must be requested by the Commonwealth's Attorney as part of the Compensation Board's annual budget request process.
2. Funds and positions must be appropriated by the General Assembly.
3. The Compensation Board will use a staffing standard which establishes the appropriate level of administrative staff support at one administrative support position (Sec, AAI, or AAI) for every two whole (rounded) Compensation Board funded Commonwealth's Attorney and/or assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions due under the staffing standard for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys.
4. The Compensation Board will use a staffing standard which establishes the appropriate level of paralegal staff at one paralegal position (PA) for every four whole (rounded) Compensation Board funded Commonwealth's Attorney and/or assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions due under the staffing standard for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys.
5. Whole positions due for allocation are based upon rounding of the total of administrative staff and paralegal positions due combined to the next whole position in a standard rounding convention of rounding down from 0.49 and rounding up from 0.50.
6. For Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices with only one allocated support position (administrative staff and/or paralegal), such position shall be classified at the highest administrative support position level (Administrative Assistant II).
7. The Compensation Board shall determine the number of additional positions to be allocated to any one office based upon criteria 1-6, inclusive, and additional positions shall be allocated in the order of percentage of need, where the offices with the highest percentage of need will receive positions first. The percentage of need is determined by calculating the percentage that the number of additional positions needed is of the total number of current positions.

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# Virginia Prosecutor Workload Assessment

*Final Report*

June 2023

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Funding for the Prosecution Function in Virginia

The Constitution of Virginia provides that each county and city in the Commonwealth shall elect a Commonwealth's Attorney.<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth's Attorneys and their Assistants are statutorily obligated to prosecute all felony cases,<sup>2</sup> to represent the Commonwealth in certain civil matters such as the restoration of firearms rights,<sup>3</sup> and to carry out other responsibilities such as establishing multidisciplinary response teams for cases of sexual assault and child sexual abuse.<sup>4</sup> Commonwealth's Attorneys also have discretion to prosecute Class 1, 2, and 3 misdemeanors and violations of local ordinances such as traffic offenses. As of April 2023, there were 120 Commonwealth's Attorneys and 906 Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys employed in the Commonwealth of Virginia.<sup>5</sup>

The General Assembly funds Commonwealth's Attorney (CA) positions, along with Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney (ACA) positions to fulfill the statutorily mandated responsibilities of the Commonwealth's Attorney's office. Some localities choose to fund additional ACA positions to support misdemeanor prosecutions. Some Commonwealth's Attorney's offices also have grant-funded ACA positions dedicated to prosecuting certain types of cases (e.g., domestic violence). The Virginia Compensation Board determines the need for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions to fulfill statutorily mandated responsibilities in each office according to a formula that takes into account a three-year average of felony defendants, felony sentencing events, and magistrate-issued warrants and incorporates an adjustment for economies of scale based on office size.

### B. Project Background

In its fiscal year 2022 budget, the Virginia General Assembly provided funding for the Compensation Board to contract with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to develop a new staffing model for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys. The Virginia Association of Commonwealth's Attorneys (VACA) and the Commonwealth's Attorneys Services Council (CASC) agreed to support the project by appointing a project advisory committee of Commonwealth's Attorneys, organizing and hosting project meetings, and facilitating attorneys' participation in the time study and other data collection activities. A steering committee including Compensation Board staff, VACA and CASC representatives, and NCSC project staff provided administrative guidance throughout the course of the project.

The updated staffing model described in this report focuses solely on the number of attorneys required to carry out the functions of the Commonwealth's Attorney's office, not on compensation for those attorneys. To eliminate the influence of convictions on calculations of prosecutor need, the new model is based upon case filings in district and circuit court rather than on sentencing events. The new model also explicitly incorporates time devoted to non-case-specific responsibilities such as office management and community outreach, time spent on case screening and diversion, and statutory civil responsibilities. Finally, the new model can be used to calculate the number of attorneys required for discretionary

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<sup>1</sup> VA. CONST., ART. VII, § 4. The General Assembly is permitted to "provide ... permission for two or more units of government to share the officers required by this section." Several cities currently share Commonwealth's Attorneys with nearby counties.

<sup>2</sup> Va. Code §15.2-1627.

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Va. Code §18.2-308.2(C).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., Va. Code §15.2-1627.4, §15.2-1627.5.

<sup>5</sup> These figures represent the number of individual attorneys employed and do not reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) status for part-time positions.

(misdemeanor) prosecutions in addition to the number of attorneys required to carry out the statutorily mandated functions of the Commonwealth's Attorney's office.

### **C. Introduction to Weighted Caseload**

Unlike the current staffing model, in which all felony cases are considered equally, the new model is a weighted caseload model that takes into account the fact that different types of cases require different amounts of time to prosecute. The shift to a weighted caseload model brings the prosecutor staffing formula in line with staffing formulas for other justice system personnel in Virginia, trial court judges,<sup>6</sup> district court clerks,<sup>7</sup> magistrates,<sup>8</sup> pretrial and probation officers,<sup>9</sup> and public defenders and staff.<sup>10</sup>

The weighted caseload method is grounded in the understanding that different types of cases vary in complexity and consequently in the amount of work they require to prosecute. For example, a homicide case requires more prosecutor time than a drug possession case.

The weighted caseload method calculates the need for prosecuting attorneys based on each jurisdiction's total workload. The weighted caseload formula consists of three critical elements:

1. Case filings, or the number of new cases of each type opened each year.
2. Case weights, which represent the average amount of attorney time required to prosecute a case of each type over the life of the case.
3. The year value, or the amount of time each full-time prosecutor has available for case-related work in one year after subtracting time for non-case-specific responsibilities.

Total annual case-related workload is calculated by multiplying the annual filings for each case type by the corresponding case weight, then summing the workload across all case types. Each jurisdiction's workload is then divided by the year value to determine the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) prosecutors needed to handle the workload.

### **D. Workload Assessment Methodology**

A weighted caseload model is established through a study called a workload assessment. This workload assessment employed a two-stage approach. In the first stage, CAs and ACAs participated in a 13-week time study to track the amount of time they currently spend on various types of cases, case-related functions, and non-case-specific record all of their working time, NCSC then calculated the average amount of time attorneys currently spend on cases of each type (preliminary case weights) and the average amount of time devoted to non-case-specific responsibilities by CAs and ACAs in jurisdictions of various sizes.

The second phase of the workload assessment was designed to ensure that the final model incorporates sufficient time for attorneys to effectively carry out the prosecution function. This quality adjustment phase included a statewide on-line survey and a structured in-person review of the case weights by panels of experienced attorneys. The advisory committee made all policy decisions regarding the content of the

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<sup>6</sup> BRIAN J. OSTROM ET AL., VIRGINIA JUDICIAL WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT: FINAL REPORT (NOV. 2017).

<sup>7</sup> *See id.* at ii.

<sup>8</sup> JOHN DOUGLAS ET AL., MAGISTRATE STUDY FOR THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA (AUG. 2007).

<sup>9</sup> KRISTINA BRYANT ET AL., COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES PRETRIAL AND LOCAL PROBATION WORKLOAD STUDY (JUNE 2022).

<sup>10</sup> MATTHEW KLEIMAN & CYNTHIA G. LEE, VIRGINIA INDIGENT DEFENSE COMMISSION ATTORNEY AND SUPPORT STAFF WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT: FINAL REPORT (MAR. 2010).

final weighted caseload model, informed by the data collected during the time study and by the quality adjustment process.

## II. TIME STUDY

The first phase of the workload assessment consisted of an empirical analysis of prosecutors' current time expenditures based upon a statewide time study. The time study was designed to track all work, including both case-related work and work not relatable to a specific case (non-case-specific). The time study informed the advisory committee's selection of day values for case-specific work and formed the foundation for the case weights.

### A. Case Type and Event Categories

The project advisory committee's first task was to define the case type and event categories on which to base the weighted caseload model.

#### 1. Case Type Categories

The case type categories were designed to satisfy the following requirements:

- The case type categories cover the full range of mandatory and discretionary criminal prosecutions in Virginia, as well as the civil responsibilities of the Commonwealth's Attorney's office.
- Any given case must fall into one, and only one, case type category.
- Categories are legally and logically distinct.
- There are meaningful differences among categories in the amount of work required to prosecute the average case.
- There are sufficient case filings within each category to develop a valid case weight.
- Filings for the case type category or its component case types are tracked consistently and reliably by the Virginia Supreme Court Office of the Executive Secretary (OES).

For purposes of the time study, the case type categories were defined as shown in Exhibit 1. Appendix A contains a detailed list of charges that fall into each category. Adult and juvenile felony and misdemeanor cases were tracked separately.

#### Exhibit 1. Time Study Case Types

<b>Felony</b>	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>Civil</b>
Murder and manslaughter	Sex crimes	Expungements
Sex crimes	Domestic violence	Asset forfeitures
Domestic violence	DUI	Restoration of firearm rights/firearm petitions
Other violent crimes	Other misdemeanors	Civil statutory responsibilities
Property crimes	Traffic	
DUI	Problem-solving courts	
Drug distribution	Probation violation	
Drug possession		
Other nonviolent crimes		
Problem-solving courts		
Probation violation		

## 2. Case-Related Events

For case-related work, attorneys were asked to record a case-related event in addition to a case type. As with the case type categories, the advisory committee designed the case-related events to cover the full range of attorneys' case-related work. The advisory committee defined the case-related events as shown in Exhibit 2.

### Exhibit 2. Case-Related Events

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Case screening, including direct indictment review  
 Arraignments  
 Body-worn camera footage  
 Dashcam/in-car footage—state police  
 Dashcam/in-car footage—local law enforcement  
 Other footage  
 Court preparation  
 In-court—pretrial  
 In-court—bench trial  
 In-court—jury trial  
 In-court—post-trial  
 Case review committees—statutorily mandated  
 Case-related FOIA

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## 3. Non-Case-Specific Events

The responsibilities of Commonwealth's Attorneys and ACAs include work that cannot be directly associated with the prosecution of an individual case, such as training law enforcement, continuing legal education, supervising staff and attorneys, community outreach, and serving on task forces and committees. To record this work, the advisory committee designed a set of non-case-specific event categories. Leave (sick and vacation time) and time spent filling out time study forms were also included as non-case-specific events. Exhibit 3 lists the non-case-specific events.

### Exhibit 3. Non-Case-Specific Events

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Non-case-related FOIA  
 Professional development/continuing legal education  
 Mentoring and supervision, including second-chairing  
 Law enforcement training and assistance  
 Committees and task forces  
 Administrative and personnel tasks  
 Leave and vacation  
 Time study

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## 4. Multitasking

Attorneys noted that they spend time multitasking—for example, reviewing files while waiting in the courtroom for a case to be called, or running body-worn camera footage in the background while drafting

a motion. Attorneys were instructed never to double-count their time and to attribute time spent multitasking to the primary activity. To allow for a complete accounting of the amount of body-worn camera footage, dashcam and in-car footage, and other audio and video footage attorneys review, the time study data collection forms allowed participants to note when reviewing one of these types of media was a secondary activity.

## **B. Conducting the Time Study**

The time study ran for a period of 13 weeks, beginning February 28, 2022 and ending May 29, 2022. During the time study, all Commonwealth's Attorneys and ACAs, regardless of funding source, were asked to track all of their working time, including any time worked outside of regular business hours and on weekends and holidays. Attorneys entered their time using a secure web-based application provided by NCSC. A printable time log was also provided for attorneys who wished to track their time on paper and enter it into the web-based application at the end of each day.

Before the time study began, NCSC conducted several focus groups with attorneys to learn about workflow and case handling practices in offices of various sizes. On the basis of the focus group discussions, NCSC formulated a series of scenarios representing typical blocks of work. These scenarios formed the foundation for a series of web-based training sessions held before the time study began. A recording of one of the sessions was also made available to attorneys.

During the time study, NCSC and VACA staff monitored participation regularly and followed up with individual participants as necessary. 95 percent of attorneys participated in the time study, with average daily participation rates of 89 percent on weekdays and 17 percent on weekends. These high participation rates ensure that the time study data present a complete and accurate profile of the work currently being done by Virginia's prosecutors.

## **C. Time Study Analysis: Preliminary Case Weights**

Prior to analysis, the time study data were weighted to replace missing data, then weighted to one year's worth of time. The time study data were then used in conjunction with case filing data provided by the Virginia Supreme Court Office of the Executive Secretary (OES) to calculate preliminary case weights that represent the average amount of time attorneys currently spend prosecuting cases of each type.

### *1. Defendant-Based Case Filings*

OES provided data on case filings for 2021 and the first half of 2022.<sup>11</sup> A case was defined as all charges being prosecuted together against an individual defendant. Each case was classified under the most serious charge ever filed. Because Virginia Supreme Court data systems record each charge separately, OES staff developed a custom program to group multiple charges filed against an individual defendant within a 7-day period into a single case. Each case was counted at the point of initial filing, whether in General District Court, Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, or Circuit Court. Problem-solving court cases were counted at admission. Filings data were broken down by office and case type.

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<sup>11</sup> The Circuit Courts in the City of Alexandria and Fairfax County maintain their own case management systems and provided filings data for their jurisdictions. Additional data on Fairfax County direct indictments were provided by the Fairfax County Commonwealth's Attorney's office. Data on admissions to problem-solving court programs for calendar years 2021 and 2022 were provided by the Virginia Supreme Court Specialty Docket Services division.

## 2. Preliminary Case Weights

The time study data and filings data were used to calculate preliminary case weights representing the average amount of time attorneys currently spend to prosecute cases of each type. To calculate the case weights, total annual time expenditures for each case type were divided by the average annual filings for the case type.

Time and filings data from all offices were used to calculate the adult felony case weights (Exhibit 4). Because not all offices prosecute every juvenile and misdemeanor case, Commonwealth's Attorneys were surveyed to determine which misdemeanor and juvenile case types their offices prosecuted. Only data from offices that indicated they prosecuted all cases of a particular type were used to calculate the case weights for juvenile and misdemeanor cases (Exhibit 5).

### Exhibit 4. Preliminary Case Weights: Felony (minutes)

	Adult	Juvenile
Murder and manslaughter	11,373	8,342
Sex crimes	2,767	2,242
DV	2,641	2,641
Other violent crimes	834	855
Property crimes	552	669
DUI	1,201	669
Drug distribution	1,255	669
Drug possession	464	669
Other nonviolent crimes	1,101	669
Problem-solving courts	1,778	1,778
Probation violation	361	361

### Exhibit 5. Preliminary Case Weights: Misdemeanor (minutes)

	Adult	Juvenile
Sex crimes	233	439
DV	366	485
DUI	275	204
Other misdemeanors	147	204
Misdemeanor traffic	18	100
Problem-solving courts	1,778	1,778
Probation violation	262	150

Because it was not possible to obtain counts of civil proceedings involving Commonwealth's Attorneys, time for civil statutory responsibilities was distributed proportionally across the adult felony case types. Because many civil proceedings in which Commonwealth's Attorneys participate arise from criminal prosecutions, this effectively associates the time spent on civil proceedings with the underlying criminal cases.

Similarly, time spent on case screening and diversion in matters that did not result in a case filing was averaged into the case weights for cases that were filed. This means that in the final staffing model, the

time allocated to each filed case includes some extra time to cover case screening and diversion in potential cases that were never filed. This ensures that even though it is not possible to obtain counts of potential cases that are screened out or diverted prior to filing, the staffing model allows time for the work associated with these cases. Cases that enter post-filing diversion programs are explicitly counted in the model because these cases are filed with the court.

For some less commonly filed juvenile case types, the time study could not provide sufficient data to calculate a separate case weight. Time and filings for five nonviolent juvenile felony case types—property crimes, DUI, drug distribution, drug possession, and other nonviolent crimes—were combined to create a single case weight for these five case types. Similarly, two juvenile misdemeanor categories—DUI and other misdemeanors—were combined. For juvenile felony domestic violence and juvenile felony probation violations, the corresponding adult felony case weights were used. Because the majority of problem-solving court cases were adult felony cases, time and filings were combined across all four problem-solving court case types to create a single problem-solving court case weight.



### III. QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

The preliminary case weights generated from the time study data measure the amount of time Virginia prosecutors currently spend on various types of cases, but do not necessarily indicate how much time attorneys *should* spend. To assess whether current practice allows adequate time for quality performance, all attorneys and staff were asked to participate in a Web-based sufficiency of time survey. Informed by the survey results as well as their own experience, quality adjustment panels of seasoned prosecutors recommended adjustments to the preliminary case weights to allow sufficient time for quality performance. The recommended adjustments were then reviewed and finalized by the project advisory committee.

#### A. Sufficiency of Time Survey

To allow all attorneys the opportunity to participate in the quality adjustment process, all ACAs and Commonwealth's Attorneys were invited to complete an on-line sufficiency of time survey in August 2022. 527 attorneys completed the survey, for a participation rate of 53 percent.

The survey asked attorneys to identify the types of cases they routinely prosecuted: adult felony, adult misdemeanor, or juvenile. For each case type grouping selected, attorneys were then asked to indicate which specific case types most often required additional time for quality performance. Finally, attorneys were presented with a series of activities typically performed in the selected case type grouping and asked to rate whether they typically had enough time to perform each activity, using a five-point Likert-type scale ranging from "almost never" to "almost always." The results reveal that attorneys generally feel most pressed for time in violent crime cases and for activities related to pre-filing investigation and case screening, reviewing recordings, diversion, and certain post-disposition matters.

##### *1. Adult Felony*

98 percent of survey respondents indicated that they routinely prosecuted adult felony cases. These attorneys were first asked to select up to four adult felony case types for which additional time was needed to ensure quality performance. As shown in Exhibit 6, attorneys were most concerned about the time available to prosecute violent crime cases: murder and manslaughter, sex crimes, other violent crimes, and domestic violence.

Appendix B shows how attorneys assessed the amount of time available to perform specific activities. Activities of concern in adult felony cases included interviewing the victim prior to the filing of charges, visiting the crime scene, reviewing recordings (body-worn camera, dashcam/in-car footage, other recordings), referring and monitoring cases in diversion programs, and handling prisoner correspondence and case-related FOIA requests.

**Exhibit 6. Adult Felony Case Types Requiring Additional Time, Sufficiency of Time Survey**

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Percentage of Attorneys</b>
Murder and Manslaughter	80%
Sex Crimes	80
Other Violent Crimes	56
Domestic Violence	42
Drug Distribution	33
Property Crimes	22
DUI	21
Problem-Solving Courts	11
Other Nonviolent Crimes	9
Probation Violation	4
Drug Possession	4

n = 527

*2. Adult Misdemeanor*

80 percent of survey respondents indicated that they regularly prosecuted adult misdemeanor cases. Each of these attorneys was asked to select up to three adult misdemeanor case types that required additional time for quality performance. As with felonies, the more serious offenses—sex crimes, domestic violence, and DUI—were most frequently selected (Exhibit 7).

**Exhibit 7. Adult Misdemeanor Case Types Requiring Additional Time, Sufficiency of Time Survey**

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Percentage of Attorneys</b>
Domestic Violence	76%
Sex Crimes	74
DUI	71
Other Misdemeanors	28
Problem-Solving Courts	9
Traffic	5
Probation Violation	5

n = 422

Appendix B shows how attorneys assessed the amount of time available to perform specific activities. The activities of concern in misdemeanor cases were very similar to those for felony cases: interviewing the victim prior to the filing of charges, screening cases prior to filing, reviewing recordings, obtaining expert opinions, referring and monitoring cases in diversion programs, and responding to case-related FOIA requests.

### 3. Juvenile Cases

47 percent of respondents indicated that they regularly prosecuted juvenile cases and were asked to select up to four juvenile case types for which additional time was needed. As shown in Exhibit 8, violent felonies (sex crimes, murder and manslaughter, other violent crimes, and domestic violence) and misdemeanor sex crimes were most frequently selected.

#### Exhibit 8. Juvenile Case Types Requiring Additional Time, Sufficiency of Time Survey

Case Type	Percentage of Attorneys
Sex Crimes - Felony	86%
Murder and Manslaughter	59
Other Violent Crimes - Felony	58
Domestic Violence - Felony	41
Sex Crimes - Misdemeanor	29
Property Crimes - Felony	25
Domestic Violence - Misdemeanor	21
Drug Distribution - Felony	11
Other Misdemeanors	8
Other Nonviolent Crimes - Felony	5
Drug Possession - Felony	4
DUI - Felony	3
Problem-Solving Courts - Felony	3
Probation Violation - Misdemeanor	3
Problem-Solving Courts - Misdemeanor	3
Probation Violation - Felony	2
DUI - Misdemeanor	2
Traffic	0

n = 249

Appendix B shows how attorneys rated the availability of time to perform specific activities. The results for juvenile cases were similar to those for adult criminal cases, highlighting investigative activities (interviewing the victim prior to the filing of charges, visiting the crime scene, and viewing recordings) and responding to case-related FOIA requests as activities of concern.

### B. Quality Adjustment Panels

In December 2022 and January 2023, panels of experienced attorneys were convened to identify case types and activities where additional time was required for quality performance and to recommend corresponding adjustments to the case weights. Separate panels reviewed the felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile case weights. Each group reviewed the sufficiency of time survey results for the relevant case types. Using a variant on the Delphi method for group decision-making, each group was then asked to:

1. Identify specific case types and activities where more (or less) time is required for quality performance in accordance with all applicable legal and professional standards.

2. Recommend adjustments to the time allotted for these specific functions, including the percentage of cases in which additional time was required for the function (frequency of adjustment) and the average amount of time required in the affected cases.
3. Provide an explicit rationale to support each proposed adjustment.
4. Review and revise the recommended adjustments until a consensus was reached that all necessary adjustments had been made and all recommendations were reasonable.

Following the quality adjustment sessions, the advisory committee reviewed and approved the panels' recommended adjustments, which were then incorporated into the final case weights. Exhibits 8 and 9 compare the preliminary (time study) and quality-adjusted case weights for adult and juvenile felony and misdemeanor cases.

**Exhibit 8. Preliminary and Quality-Adjusted Case Weights, Felony (minutes)**

	Adult Felony		Juvenile Felony	
	Preliminary (Time Study)	Quality-Adjusted	Preliminary (Time Study)	Quality-Adjusted
Murder and manslaughter	11,373	11,681	8,342	8,357
Sex crimes	2,767	2,971	2,242	2,444
DV	2,641	2,667	2,641	2,667
Other violent crimes	834	1,091	855	1,003
Property crimes	552	584	669	747
DUI	1,201	1,336	669	691
Drug distribution	1,255	1,377	669	691
Drug possession	464	479	669	691
Other nonviolent crimes	1,101	1,101	669	691
Problem-solving courts	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778
Probation violation	361	363	361	363

**Exhibit 9. Preliminary and Quality-Adjusted Case Weights, Misdemeanor (minutes)**

	Adult Misdemeanor		Juvenile Misdemeanor	
	Preliminary (Time Study)	Quality-Adjusted	Preliminary (Time Study)	Quality-Adjusted
Sex crimes	233	362	439	641
DV	366	493	485	602
DUI	275	420	204	211
Other misdemeanors	147	155	204	226
Misdemeanor traffic	18	31	100	107
Problem-solving courts	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778
Probation violation	262	262	150	150

Appendix C details the quality adjustments to the case weights and their rationales. In adult felony cases, the quality adjustments focused on additional communication with victims and witnesses, communicating with law enforcement, investigative activities, pretrial motion practice and legal research, witness preparation, jury research, and filing sentencing memoranda. In adult misdemeanor cases, the adjustments centered on working with law enforcement, additional communication with victims and witnesses including post-disposition follow-up with victims, and reviewing recordings. The adjustments to the juvenile case weights focused on communication with victims and witnesses throughout the case and after disposition, reviewing evidence, and investigating placement and treatment options.

#### IV. DAY AND YEAR VALUES FOR CASE-RELATED WORK

To calculate the number of attorneys needed to handle an office's case-related workload, it is necessary to determine how much time each attorney has available to work directly on cases (attorney year value). Two components factor into the year value for case-related work: the number of days in the year available for case-related work (attorney year), and the number of hours in the workday devoted to case-related work (attorney day value). After reviewing the time study data on attorneys' time expenditures on case-related and non-case-specific work, the advisory committee established a single year value for ACAs and a set of year values for Commonwealth's Attorneys that reflect the varying non-case-specific responsibilities of Commonwealth's Attorneys in offices of different sizes.

##### A. Attorney Year

Attorneys are available to work on cases on regular working days when they are not on leave or attending a full-day conference or training program. Sick and vacation leave policies, as well as official holidays, vary by office. The project steering committee considered Commonwealth and local policies for vacation and sick leave and holidays, as well as the availability of full-day conferences and training, and determined that the average attorney has 213 days available for case-related work. Exhibit 10 details the calculation of the attorney year.

##### Exhibit 10. Annual Days Available for Case-Related Work

Total days per year		365
Minus		
Weekends	-	104
Holidays	-	13
Vacation	-	15
Sick leave	-	15
Conferences and training	-	5
Total case-related days per year	=	213

##### B. Day Values

After reviewing the time study data, the advisory committee concluded that the non-case-specific demands on ACAs' time are consistent across offices of all sizes, but the non-case-specific responsibilities of elected and appointed Commonwealth's Attorneys vary by office size. Accordingly, the advisory committee established a single day value for case-related work for ACAs and a set of day values for Commonwealth's Attorneys that reflect this variation. Exhibit 11 shows the division of the workday between case-related and non-case-specific work for ACAs and Commonwealth's Attorneys as established by the advisory committee. Even in the largest offices where Commonwealth's Attorneys must spend the most time on supervision, office management, community outreach, interface with the local government, and other non-case-related responsibilities, the advisory committee allocated time for the Commonwealth's Attorney to work directly on the prosecution of cases.

**Exhibit 11. Attorney Day Values (minutes)**

	ACAs	Commonwealth's Attorneys, by office size					
		1 attorney	2 - 4 attorneys	5 - 8 attorneys	9 - 12 attorneys	13 - 16 attorneys	17+ attorneys
Total work hours	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
Non-case-specific work	75	120	168	216	288	360	432
Day value for case-related work	405	360	312	264	192	120	48
Percentage non-case-specific	16%	25%	35%	45%	60%	75%	90%

**C. Year Values**

Finally, the attorney year and attorney day values were combined to establish a set of year values for case-related work. Exhibit 12 details this calculation.

**Exhibit 12. Year Values for Case-Related Work**

	Days per year	x	Minutes per day	=	Minutes per year
Commonwealth's Attorneys, by office size					
1 attorney	213	x	360	=	76,680
2 - 4 attorneys	213	x	312	=	66,456
5 - 8 attorneys	213	x	264	=	56,232
9 - 12 attorneys	213	x	192	=	40,896
13 - 16 attorneys	213	x	120	=	25,560
17+ attorneys	213	x	48	=	10,224
ACAs	213	x	405	=	86,265

## V. ATTORNEY NEED

In a weighted caseload model, three factors contribute to the calculation of attorney need: caseloads (here measured as filings), the case weights, and the year value, which represents the amount of case-related work one full-time attorney can perform over the course of a year. The relationship among filings, the case weights, and the year value is as follows:

$$\text{Annual Filings} \times \text{Case Weights (minutes)} = \text{Annual Workload (minutes)}$$

$$\text{Annual Workload (minutes)} \div \text{Year Value (minutes)} = \text{Attorney Need (FTE)}$$

### A. Attorney Need for Mandatory Prosecutions

To determine the number of ACA positions required to handle mandated (felony) prosecutions in each office, the annual filings for each felony case type are multiplied by the corresponding quality-adjusted case weights to calculate the workload associated with each case type. The workload is summed across all felony case types to yield the total felony case-related workload. The amount of case-related work handled by the Commonwealth's Attorney, represented by the Commonwealth's Attorney year value corresponding to the office's size,<sup>12</sup> is subtracted from the case-related workload. The difference, which equals the amount of case-related work remaining to be handled by ACAs, is divided by the ACA year value to yield the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) Commonwealth-funded ACA positions needed. Exhibit 13 gives an example of this calculation.

Appendix D shows the results of this calculation for all offices. In total, 841.7 FTE Commonwealth-funded attorney positions are required to prosecute all felony cases filed in the Commonwealth of Virginia.<sup>13</sup> This is an increase of 112.7 FTE positions over the 729.0 FTE positions currently funded.

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<sup>12</sup> Because Commonwealth's Attorneys manage attorney positions funded by multiple sources, the Commonwealth's Attorney year value for each office is selected on the basis of the total number of attorneys currently working in the office, regardless of funding source. For half-time Commonwealth's Attorneys, one-half of the year value for Commonwealth's Attorneys in single-attorney offices (38,340 minutes) is used.

<sup>13</sup> This total includes Commonwealth's Attorney and ACA positions. It does not account for rounding to whole attorney positions in offices with fractional FTE attorney need.



**Exhibit 13. Calculation of Commonwealth-Funded ACA Need**

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Annual Filings</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>Case Weight (minutes)</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Workload (minutes)</b>
<b>Adult Felony</b>					
Murder and manslaughter	3	x	11,681	=	35,043
Sex crimes	12	x	2,971	=	35,652
Domestic violence	15	x	2,667	=	40,005
Other violent crimes	85	x	1,091	=	92,735
Property crimes	69	x	584	=	40,296
DUI	11	x	1,336	=	14,696
Drug distribution	37	x	1,377	=	50,949
Drug possession	101	x	479	=	48,379
Other nonviolent crimes	44	x	1,101	=	48,444
Problem-solving courts	2	x	1,778	=	3,556
Probation violation	111	x	363	=	40,293
<b>Juvenile Felony</b>					
Murder and manslaughter	1	x	8,357	=	8,357
Sex crimes	2	x	2,444	=	4,888
Domestic violence	0	x	2,667	=	0
Other violent crimes	6	x	1,003	=	6,018
Property crimes	4	x	747	=	2,988
DUI	0	x	691	=	0
Drug distribution	0	x	691	=	0
Drug possession	2	x	691	=	1,382
Other nonviolent crimes	0	x	691	=	0
Problem-solving courts	0	x	1,778	=	0
Probation violation	0	x	363	=	0
Total case-related workload (minutes)					473,681
Commonwealth's Attorney year value (minutes)					- 56,232
ACA case-related workload (minutes)					= 417,449
ACA year value (minutes)					÷ 86,265
Commonwealth-funded ACA need (FTE)					= 4.8

## B. Attorney Need for Discretionary Prosecutions

The misdemeanor case weights and the ACA year value can also be used to calculate the number of attorneys needed for discretionary (misdemeanor) prosecutions. To determine the number of ACAs required to handle discretionary prosecutions, the number of cases prosecuted for each case type is multiplied by the corresponding case weight. The resulting workload is summed across all discretionary case types, then divided by the ACA year value to calculate the number of ACAs needed to prosecute the cases.<sup>14</sup>

Because it is impossible to determine from Supreme Court data which misdemeanor cases are prosecuted by a Commonwealth's Attorney's office, it is not possible to calculate the number of ACAs needed for discretionary prosecutions under current policies and practices. Appendix E shows the number of ACA positions that would be needed in each office to prosecute *all* misdemeanor cases of various types. Throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia, 391.9 FTE ACAs would be required to prosecute all misdemeanor cases filed: 6.0 for adult misdemeanor sex crimes cases, 81.5 for adult misdemeanor domestic violence cases, 83.6 for adult misdemeanor DUI cases, 200.5 for other adult misdemeanors, and 20.2 for juvenile misdemeanor cases.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Because the work of the Commonwealth's Attorney is already accounted for in the Commonwealth-funded portion of the model, the year value for the Commonwealth's Attorney does not factor into the calculation of attorney need for discretionary prosecutions.

<sup>15</sup> These figures do not account for rounding to whole positions in offices with fractional FTE ACA need.

## VI. REVIEW OF BODY-WORN CAMERA, DASHCAM/IN-CAR, AND OTHER VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS

In recent years, the volume of video and audio recordings from law enforcement body-worn cameras, dashcam and in-car cameras, and other sources (e.g., doorbell cameras, cell phone video) available in criminal cases has dramatically increased. Recordings document law enforcement interactions with victims, witnesses, and defendants, incidents observed by law enforcement or caught on surveillance cameras, defendants' behavior during transport in police vehicles, telephone calls made while defendants are in pretrial detention, and more. These recordings may contain relevant evidence, including exculpatory material that the prosecution has an affirmative duty to seek out and disclose to the defendant.<sup>16</sup> In cases involving multiple officers with cameras and/or extended law enforcement interactions between law enforcement and victims, witnesses, and/or the defendant, such as DUI and domestic violence cases, the amount of video and audio footage that must be reviewed can be substantial. To assess the impact of video and audio evidence on prosecutor workload, the project steering committee requested that the data collection quantify the amount of time attorneys devote to reviewing various types of recordings.<sup>17</sup>

During the time study, attorneys were asked to track time spent on reviewing four categories of video and audio evidence: body-worn camera footage (presumed to be from local law enforcement agencies because the Virginia State Police were not required to be equipped with body-worn cameras), dashcam and in-car footage recorded by the state police, dashcam and in-car footage from local law enforcement, and other types of video and audio footage. When review of video or audio footage was the attorney's primary activity, the attorney noted the case type and the time was incorporated into the case weight. Because attorneys sometimes multi-task by running video or audio footage in the background while doing other work, attorneys were also permitted to note the type of footage being reviewed while multi-tasking. Multi-tasking footage review was not broken down by case type. To avoid double-counting time, multi-tasking footage review was not incorporated into the case weights.

Exhibit 14 shows the amount of primary footage review time reported per case during the time study, for case types in which footage review was reported.<sup>18</sup> The volume of footage reviewed was greatest in serious violent crimes and in domestic violence and DUI cases, in which law enforcement is expected to have a relatively large amount of contact with victims, witnesses, and defendants. For most case types, the majority of footage review time is devoted to body-worn camera footage. In the average adult felony DUI case, prosecutors spend more than two and a quarter hours, or 11 percent of total attorney time, reviewing audio and video footage.

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<sup>16</sup> VA COMPENSATION BOARD, REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: WORKGROUP STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF BODY WORN CAMERAS ON WORKLOAD IN COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS' OFFICES 28 (Dec. 1, 2018).

<sup>17</sup> The use of body-worn cameras varies across local law enforcement agencies. Because not all law enforcement agencies serving a jurisdiction may have body-worn cameras, and because the filings data do not indicate which cases originate from law enforcement agencies with body-worn cameras, it is impracticable to create separate staffing models for jurisdictions with and without body-worn cameras.

<sup>18</sup> Some zero values in Exhibit 14 were rounded down.

**Exhibit 14. Footage Review Time per Case**

	Minutes per case (time study)					Total time	Footage as % of total
	Body-worn camera	Dashcam/ in-car--state	Dashcam/ in-car--local	Other footage	Total footage		
<b>Adult felony</b>							
Murder and manslaughter	292	10	28	288	618	11,373	5%
Sex crimes	36	0	1	76	113	2,767	4
Domestic violence	149	1	5	57	212	2,641	8
Other violent crimes	36	1	2	11	50	834	6
Property crimes	19	0	1	5	25	552	5
DUI	88	9	36	3	136	1,201	11
Drug distribution	36	1	3	27	67	1,255	5
Drug possession	31	0	2	1	34	464	7
Other nonviolent crimes	37	2	4	7	50	1,101	5
Problem-solving courts	1	0	0	13	14	1,778	1
Probation violation	0	0	0	0	0	361	0
<b>Juvenile felony</b>							
Murder and manslaughter	195	0	0	165	360	8,342	4%
Sex crimes	16	0	0	103	119	2,242	5
Other violent crimes	41	0	4	8	53	855	6
Nonviolent crimes	41	1	1	3	46	669	7
<b>Adult misdemeanor</b>							
Sex crimes	4	0	0	2	6	233	3%
Domestic violence	26	0	1	2	29	366	8
DUI	38	3	6	1	48	275	17
Other misdemeanors	9	0	0	1	10	147	7
Misdemeanor traffic	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Probation violation	0	0	0	0	0	262	0
<b>Juvenile misdemeanor</b>							
Sex crimes	13	0	0	35	48	439	11%
Domestic violence	102	0	3	0	105	485	22
DUI and other misdemeanors	10	0	0	2	12	204	6
Misdemeanor traffic	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Probation violation	0	0	0	0	0	150	0

As shown in Exhibit 15, attorneys spend more than 4 percent of their working time reviewing audio and video footage while performing another task. Most of this time is spent on body-worn camera footage.

**Exhibit 15. Footage Review While Multitasking**

Type of footage	Percentage of total time
Body-worn camera	3.19%
Dashcam state	0.06
Dashcam local	0.22
Other	0.85
All types	4.33%

## VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Conclusion 1. The Commonwealth of Virginia should continue and expand its efforts to ensure consistent, person-based counting of criminal cases.**

For any staffing formula in which court case filings are used to calculate the workload of justice system personnel—including prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, deputy court clerks, probation officers, and other types of staff—it is essential that all courts count case filings in a consistent manner. For criminal cases, it is also important that all charges being prosecuted together against a single defendant be counted as a single case. Person-based counting of criminal cases reflects the reality of practice. Much of the work associated with prosecuting a criminal case that involves multiple charges—investigating the facts of the case and the defendant’s background, plea negotiations, court hearings, etc.—applies to the case as a whole, and is not easily disaggregated by charge. A staffing formula based on the number of charges filed rather than the number of defendants prosecuted also creates the potential for variations in charging practices to affect calculations of prosecutor need, as well as a potential incentive for prosecutors to file more charges against each defendant in order to obtain more resources.

Virginia’s court case management systems currently track each charge filed as a separate case and are unable to associate multiple charges being prosecuted together. To translate charge-based filings data into person-based cases for the ACA staffing formula described in this report, the Office of the Executive Secretary developed a custom computer script that identifies all charges filed against a unique individual within a seven-day period and counts them as a single case. Although this represents a significant advance in criminal case counting in Virginia, the script is necessarily founded on an assumption about the timing of the filings of charges; it also relies upon similarities in name and date of birth to identify related charges. Updates to Virginia’s case management system that would explicitly link multiple charges within a criminal case would provide more accurate counts of person-based filings, improve the accuracy of staffing formulas across the criminal justice system, and bring Virginia into alignment with the standard of defendant-based counting of criminal cases described in the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*.

### **Conclusion 2. Single-attorney offices face unique logistical challenges that may not be fully reflected in calculations of workload.**

During the project advisory committee meetings, focus groups, and quality adjustment sessions, attorneys frequently mentioned the unique challenges of practicing in a single-attorney office. The prosecutor may need to appear in different courts on the same day. An illness, a vacation, a conference, or medical leave may require the prosecutor to request the cancellation of dockets and/or to arrange coverage from a special prosecutor from another jurisdiction, causing ripple effects for the court, defense counsel, neighboring prosecutors’ offices, and citizens involved in cases. Skilled support staff can help mitigate some of these challenges by interacting with the public and assisting with case preparation while the Commonwealth’s Attorney is in court, but the scope of this assistance is limited. The availability of skilled workers in small counties with single-attorney offices is often poor, and small counties are often less able than larger counties to afford to provide pay supplements or locally funded positions for staff or Assistant Commonwealth’s Attorneys. Solo practitioners also expressed concern about the surge in workload that a single homicide or a sudden rash of serious crime might cause.

The staffing formula described in this report is based upon the actual case-related workload present in each jurisdiction, and makes allowance for the ways in which the administrative and case-specific responsibilities of the Commonwealth’s Attorney vary according to office size. The Compensation Board and the Virginia Association of Commonwealth’s Attorneys may wish to establish policies for resource-sharing across jurisdictions, minimum allocations for attorneys and support staff, or other policies and

procedures to help to alleviate the logistical challenges of practice in a single-attorney jurisdiction that are not directly captured in calculations of workload.

**Recommendation 1. The Compensation Board should maintain its practice of using a three-year moving average of caseloads to calculate the number of Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions needed.**

Although the existing staffing formula for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys does not measure caseloads in the same way as the updated formula described in this report, it does rely on various measures of caseloads. In the past, these measures have been defined as three-year moving averages. The use of a three-year moving average mitigates the impact of temporary fluctuations in caseloads on calculations of staffing need, but it cannot absorb the disruption of a major shock to case filings such as that caused by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. For this reason, this report does not rely on case filings data from the year 2020, and instead uses annual average caseloads calculated from cases filed in 2021 and the first half of 2022. As case filings data for the second half of 2022 and the year 2023 become available, the Compensation Board should return to its previous practice of using a three-year moving average of caseload data to calculate ACA need.

**Recommendation 2. The Compensation Board should update the staffing formula for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys in response to changes in factors other than caseloads that affect prosecutor workload.**

Over time, factors such as changes in legislation, case law, legal practice, court technology, and administrative policies can affect the amount of time required to prosecute individual cases, as well as the division of the prosecutor workday between case-specific and non-case-specific work. For this reason, the National Center for State Courts recommends that the Compensation Board conduct a comprehensive review of the staffing formula for Assistant Commonwealth's Attorneys approximately every five to seven years. Such a review should incorporate a time study to capture empirically any changes in the amount of prosecutor work associated with cases of various types and with non-case-specific responsibilities, as well as a quality adjustment process to ensure sufficient time for quality performance. When a major change in the law, technology, or policy occurs between regular updates, a Delphi panel may be convened to consider interim adjustments to the affected case weight(s).

## APPENDIX A. CODE OF VIRGINIA SECTIONS BY CASE TYPE

### Felony

- Murder and manslaughter
  - 18.2-31 – Agg. Murder
  - 18.2-32 – First and Second Degree Murder
  - 18.2-32.1 – Murder of a Pregnant Woman
  - 18.2-32.2 – Killing a fetus
  - 18.2-33 – Felony Homicide
  - 18.2-35 – Voluntary Manslaughter
  - 18.2-36 – Involuntary Manslaughter
  - 18.2-36.1- Certain Conduct Punishable as Involuntary Manslaughter
  - 18.2-36.2- Involuntary Manslaughter – BUI
  - 18.2-40 – Lynching deemed Murder
  
- Sex crimes
  - 18.2-61 – Rape
  - 18.2-63 – Carnal Knowledge
  - 18.2-64.1 – Carnal Knowledge of Confined Minors
  - 18.2-64.2 – Carnal Knowledge of Inmate/Parolee/Probationer/Juv Detainee
  - 18.2-67.1 – Forcible Sodomy
  - 18.2-67.2 – Object Sexual Penetration
  - 18.2-67.3 – Agg. Sexual Battery
  - 18.2-67.4:1 – Infected Sexual Battery
  - 18.2-67.5 – Attempted Rape/Forcible Sodomy/Object Penetration/Agg Sexual Battery
  - 18.2-67.5:1 – Sexual/Attempted Sexual Battery – 3<sup>rd</sup> offense
  - 18.2-67.5:2 – Offense Carnal Knowledge/Agg Sexual Battery/etc – Subs Offense
  - 18.2-67.5:3 – Rape/Sodomy/Obj Penetration/Abd w/intent to Defile – Subs Offense
  - 18.2-346.01 – Solicit Prostitution (from Minors)
  - 18.2-348 – Aid in Prostitution (of Minors)
  - 18.2-349 – Use Vehicle to Promote Prostitution (of Minors)
  - 18.2-355 – Human Trafficking
  - 18.2-356 – Receive Money for Procuring Prostitute
  - 18.2-357 – Receive Money from Earnings of Prostitute
  - 18.2-357.1 – Commercial Sex Trafficking
  - 18.2-361 – Crimes Against Nature
  - 18.2-366 – Sex by Persons Forbidden to Marry (Certain Family Members)
  - 18.2-368 – Forcibly Place Spouse in Bawdy Place
  - 18.2-2 369 – Abuse/Neglect Incapacitated Person (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs or serious bodily injury)
  - 18.2-370 – Indecent Liberties
  - 18.2-370.1 – Indecent Liberties by Custodian/Supervisor
  - 18.2-370.2 – Sex Offenders in Proximity to Children
  - 18.2-370.3 – Sex Offenders banned from Living near School/Day Care
  - 18.2-370.4 – Sex Offenders banned from Working on School Property
  - 18.2-370.5 – Sex Offenders banned from Entering School Property
  - 18.2-374.1- Production/Sale Child Pornography
  - 18.2-374.1:1 – Possess/Distribute Child Pornography
  - 18.2-374.3 – Use Communications System in Child Sex Offense Cases
  - 18.2-374.4 – Display Child Porn/Grooming Materials to Minor

- 18.2-376.1 – Use Computer in Child Sex Offense (2<sup>nd</sup> or Subs)
  - 18.2-381 – Obscene Materials – 2<sup>nd</sup> or subs offense
  - 18.2- 386.1 - Unlawful Creation of Images of Another (Nonconsenting Minor/2<sup>nd</sup> or subs)
  - 18.2-472.1 – False Info/Fail to Provide Registration Info (2<sup>nd</sup> or Subs offense/Viol Sex Off)
  - 19.2-390.3 – Unlawful Use of Info/Images on Child Pornography Register
  - 37.2-917 – Escape from a Facility by a Sexually Violent Predator
  - 37.2-918 – Failing to Return on Conditional Release by a Sexually Violent Predator
  - 37.2-918 – Leaving the State While on Conditional Release – Sexually Violent Predator
  - 40.1-100.2 – Permitting a Person Under 18 to Perform in Sexually Explicit Material
- Domestic violence
    - 18.2-57.2 -Dom A&B – 3<sup>rd</sup> or subsequent offense
    - 18.2-371.1- Child Abuse/Neglect
- Other violent crimes
    - 3.2-6570 – Cruelty to Animals – 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent or Resulting in Death
    - 3.2-6570 – Killing a Dog or Cat for Its Fur or Pelt, 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent Offense
    - 3.2-6570 – Torture or Mutilation of a Dog Causing Death or Serious Bodily Injury
    - 5.1-13 - Interfering with the Operation of an Aircraft - Endangerment
    - 18.2-41 - Malicious or Unlawful Wounding by Mob
    - 18.2-46.2 – Prohibited Street Gang Participation
    - 18.2-46.3 – Recruitment of Persons for Criminal Street Gang
    - 18.2-46.3:1 –Criminal Street Gang Crimes - Third or Subs Conviction
    - 18.2-46.3:3 – Enhanced Punishment for Gang Activity in Gang-Free Zones
    - 18.2-46.5 – Commit, Conspire, Aid/Abet Acts of Terrorism
    - 18.2-46.6 – Poss/Manufacture/Distribute Weapon of Terrorism or Hoax Device
    - 18.2-46.7 – Act of Bioterrorism against Agricultural Crops or Animals
    - 18.2-47 – Abduction and Kidnapping
    - 18.2-48 – Abduction w/ intent to Extort Money or for Immoral Purpose
    - 18.2-48.1 – Abduction by Prisoners or Committed Persons
    - 18.2-49 – Threatening or Attempting or Assisting in Abduction
    - 18.2-50.3 – Enticing Another into a Dwelling to commit Certain Felonies
    - 18.2-51 – Malicious or Unlawful Wounding
    - 18.2-51.1 – Malicious Wounding of LEO/Fire Fighter/Emergency Personnel
    - 18.2-51.2- Agg. Malicious Wounding
    - 18.2-51.3 – Throw Objects from place higher than 1 story causing Injury
    - 18.2-51.6 – Strangulation
    - 18.2-51.7 – Female Genital Mutilation
    - 18.2-52 – Malicious Wounding by Caustic Substance
    - 18.2-52.1 – Possession of Infectious Biological Substances or Radiological Agents
    - 18.2-52.2 – Animal Attack resulting from owner’s Disregard for Human Life
    - 18.2-53 – Shoot/Wound in Commission/Attempted Commission of a Felony
    - 18.2-53.1 – Use/Display Firearm in Commission of Felony
    - 18.2-54.1 – Attempts to Poison
    - 18.2-54.2 – Adulteration of food, drink, drugs, cosmetics, etc
    - 18.2-55 – Bodily Injury caused by Prisoners/Juv and Adult Probationers/Adult Parolees
    - 18.2-56.1 – Reckless Handling of Firearm causing Serious Bodily Injury
    - 18.2-57 – Assault and Battery of LEO



- 18.2-57.02 – Disarm LEO or Correctional Officer
- 18.2-58 – Robbery
- 18.2-58.1 – Carjacking
- 18.2-60 – Threats of Death/Injury to person/family member/persons on school prop/health care providers (by adults)
- 18.2-60 – Threats of Death/Injury to person/family member/persons on school prop/health care providers (by juveniles)
- 18.2-60 – Threats to Governor or their immediate family
- 18.2-60.3 – Stalking – 2<sup>nd</sup> offense within 5 years
- 18.2-60.4 – Violate Protective Order – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subs Offense or While Armed
- 18.2-71 – Producing Abortion or Miscarriage
- 18.2-71.1 – Partial Birth Infanticide
- 18.2-83 – Threats to Bomb/Damage Buildings/Transportation (by Adult)
- 18.2-84 – Cause/Incite Person to Threaten to Bomb
- 18.2-85 – Manufacture/Possess/Use Fire Bomb/Explosive Device
- 18.2- 90 - Burglary w/intent – Murder/Rape/Robbery/Arson
- 18.2-93 – Armed Bank Robbery
- 18.2-128 – Trespass on School Property w/intent to abduct a Student
- 18.2-144 – Maim/Kill/Poison Animals (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs offense)
- 18.2-144.1 – Kill/Injure Police Animals
- 18.2-154 – Shoot/Throw Missile at Train/Car/Vessel
- 18.2-279 – Discharge Firearm or Missile within or at Building/Dwelling
- 18.2- 280 - Discharge Firearm in public (w/ injuries or near school)
- 18.2-281 – Set up Spring Gun or Other Deadly Weapon
- 18.2- 282 – Brandish Firearm or similar object (near school)
- 18.2-282.1 – Brandish Machete/Bladed Object (near school)
- 18.2-286.1 – Shoot from Vehicles Endangering Persons
- 18.2-287.2 – Wear Body Armor while Committing Crime
- 18.2-289 – Use Machine Gun for Crime of Violence
- 18.2-290 – Use Machine Gun for Aggressive Purpose
- 18.2-300 – Possess/Use Sawed-Off Shotgun or Rifle
- 18.2-308 – Carry Concealed Weapon (2<sup>nd</sup> or subsequent offense)
- 18.2-308.1 – Possess Firearm on School/Day Care
- 18.2-308.1:4 - Purchase/Transport Firearm while Subject to Protective Order
- 18.2-308.2 – Possess Firearm/Ammo by Felon
- 18.2-308.2:01 – Possess Firearms by Non-Citizens
- 18.2-308.2:1 – Sell Firearms to certain persons (enumerated statutes)
- 18.2-308.2:2 – Firearms Transactions (False Statement/Sell/Solicit Sale)
- 18.2-308.2:3 – Record Check (False Statement)
- 18.2-308.3 – Use Restricted Ammo in Crime
- 18.2-308.4 – Possess Firearm while in Possession of Drugs
- 18.2-308.5 – Manufacture/Sell/Possess Plastic Firearm
- 18.2-308.5:1 – Manufacture/Sell/Possess Trigger Activators
- 18.2-308.8 – Sell/Possess Striker 12 “streetsweeper”
- 18.2-309 – Furnish to a minor (Handgun)
- 18.2-311.2 – Firearm Violations – 3<sup>rd</sup> or subsequent offense
- 18.2-312 – Use of Tear Gas
- 18.2-323.01 – Improper Disposal of Dead Body
- 18.2-406 – Unlawful Assembly (w/ firearm or deadly weapon)
- 18.2-408 – Conspiracy/Incitement of Riot
- 18.2-413 – Offenses in Areas where Governor declared state of Insurrection/Riot

- 18.2-414 – Damage to Property by Unlawful Assembly
- 18.2-423 – Cross Burning
- 18.2-423.01 – Burn Object w/intent to Intimidate
- 18.2-423.1 – Place Swastika w/intent to Intimidate
- 18.2-423.2 – Display Noose w/intent to Intimidate
- 18.2-433.2 – Paramilitary Activity
- 18.2-460 – Obstruct Justice/Resist Arrest (Force/Threats of Force)
- 18.2-478 – Escape by Force/Violence
- 18.2-49 – Escape by Setting Fire
- 18.2-480 – Escape from Jail by Setting Fire
- 18.2-481 – Treason
- 18.2-482 – Misprision of Treason
- 18.2-485 – Conspire to Incite Racial Insurrection
- 19.2-297.1 – Life Sentence for Certain Third Offense Convictions
- 53.1-203(4) – Possession of a Weapon Capable of Causing Death/Injury in a Prison
- 53.1-203(7) – Introducing or Possessing Firearms or Ammunition in a Prison
- 
- Property crimes
  - 6.2-943 – Employee of Bank Embezzlement/Misapplication of funds (\$1,000 or more)
  - 6.2-943 – False Bank Entry to Defraud Another or False Statement on Condition of Bank
  - 6.2-945 – Receiving a Deposit by a Bank that Knows it is Insolvent
  - 6.2-1025 - Making False Statements in a Report on a Trust Company
  - 6.2-1044 – Employee of Trust Embezzling or Misapplying Funds (\$1,000 or more)
  - 6.2-1044 - False Entry to Defraud Another Company or Person in a Trust Document/False Statement on Condition of Trust Business
  - 6.2-1062 – Employee of a Trust Subsidiary Embezzlement/Misapplication of funds (\$1,000 or more)
  - 6.2-1062 - False Entry in a Trust Subsidiary Document to Defraud Another or on the Condition of a Trust Subsidiary
  - 6.2-1316 – Fraudulent Actions by a Credit Union
  - 13.1-502 - Unlawful Offers and Sales of Securities with Intent to Defraud/Deceive
  - 13.1-507 – Not Registering Security With Intent to Defraud/Deceive
  - 13.1-520 – False Statement to Defraud a Securities Purchaser or SCC
  - 13.1-569 – Felony Violations of the Retail Franchising Act
  - 18.2-77 – Burning or Destroying a Dwelling
  - 18.2-79 – Burning or Destroying Meeting House
  - 18.2-80 – Burning or Destroying any other Structure (\$1000 or more)
  - 18.2-81 – Burning or Destroying Personal Property (\$1000 or more)
  - 18.2-82 – Burning Building/Structure w/intent to commit felony
  - 18.2-86 – Maliciously Set Fire to Woods/Fence/Grass
  - 18.2-89 - Burglary
  - 18.2-91 – Burglary w/intent – Larceny/A&B/other Felony
  - 18.2-92- Burglary w/intent – Misdemeanor
  - 18.2-94 – Possess Burglar’s Tools
  - 18.2-95 – Grand Larceny
  - 18.2-97 – Larceny of Certain Animals
  - 18.2-98 – Larceny or Bank Notes/Checks (\$1000 or more)
  - 18.2-99 – Larceny of Things Fixed to Freehold (\$1000 or more)
  - 18.2-101 – Sell/Remove Goods Distrained or Levied on (\$1000 or more)

- 18.2-102 – Unauthorized Use Animal/Aircraft/Vehicle/Boat (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-103 – Concealment/Alter Tags (\$1000 or more)
- 18.20 -107 – Theft or Destruction of Public Records
- 18.2-108 – Receiving Stolen Goods (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-108.01 – Larceny w/intent to Sell
- 18.2-108.1 – Receipt of Stolen Firearm
- 18.2-109 – Receipt/Transfer of Stolen Vehicle/Aircraft/Boat
- 18.2-111 – Embezzlement (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-111.2 – Failure to pay Withheld Child Support (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-112- Embezzlement Officer/Agent/Employee of Public Funds
- 18.2- 112.1 – Misuse of Public Assets (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-113 – Fraudulent Entries in Financial Institutions
- 18.2-114.1 – Collection of Money by Commission – Larceny (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-115 – Fraudulent Conversion or Removal of Property (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-116 – Fail to Pay for/Return Goods delivered Selection/Approval (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-117 – Failure of Bailee to Return Animal/Aircraft/Vehicle/Boat (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-118 – Fraudulent Conversion/Removal Leased Personal Prop (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-126 – Violation of Sepulture/Defilement of Dead Human Body
- 18.2 -127 – Injuries to Church Cemeteries
- 18.2-137 – Damage to Property (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-138 - Damaging Public Buildings (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-145.1 – Damage/Destroy Research Farm Product (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-147.1 – Break/Enter Railroad cars/Motortrucks/Aircraft/Pipeline
- 18.2-150 – Willfully Destroy Vessel (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-151 – Opening/Carrying Away Pumps used to Dispense Gasoline
- 18.2-152 – Steal from/Tamper Parking Meter/Vending Machine (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-152.3 – Computer Fraud (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-152.3:1 – Transmit/Hire someone to Transmit SPAM email (over set limits)
- 18.2-152.4 – Computer Trespass – V=Government/Utility or damage \$1000 or more
- 18.2-152.5 – Computer Invasion of Property Sell/Distribute or to Commit a Felony
- 18.2-152.2:1 – Use Computer to Gather ID information
- 18.2-152.6 – Theft of Computer Services (\$2500 or more)
- 18.2-152.7 – Personal Trespass by Computer
- 18.2-152.8 – Computer Property Capable of Embezzlement (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-152.14 – Computer Forgery
- 18.2-153 – Obstruct/Injure Canal/Railroad/Power Line
- 18.2-156 – Take/Remove Waste/Packing from Railroad
- 18.2-162 – Damage/Trespass to Public Services/Utilities (\$1000 or more/injury/death)
- 18.2-165.1 – Tamper/Unlawful Use of Cable (assist another/sell device to assist another)
- 18.2168 – Forging Public Records
- 18.2-169 – Forging a Seal
- 18.2-170 – Forging Coin or Bank Notes
- 18.2-171 – Making Item for Forging any Writing
- 18.2-172 – Forging/Uttering other Writings
- 18.2-174 – Impersonating Law Enforcement Officer (2<sup>nd</sup> or Subs Offense)
- 18.2-174.1- Impersonating Public Safety Personnel (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs Offense)
- 18.2-178 – Obtain by False Pretense (\$1000 or more or obt signature)
- 18.2-178.1 – Financially Exploit Mentally Incapacitate (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-181 – Bad Check (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-181.1 – Issuance of Bad Checks – 2 or more w/in 90 days
- 18.2-182 – Bad Checks for Payment of Wages

- 18.2-186 – False Statement to Obtain Property or Credit (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-186.3 – ID Theft (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-186.4 – Use ID w/intent to Harass/Coerce/Intimidate (a LEO)
- 18.2-187.1 – Obtain Utility Services without Payment (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-188 – Defraud an Innkeeper (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-190.2 – Poss. Unlawful Communication Device
- 18.2-190.3 – Sale of Unlawful Electronic Communications Device
- 18.2-190.4 – Manufacture of Unlawful Electronic Communications Device
- 18.2-192 – Credit Card Theft
- 18.2-193 – Credit Card Forgery
- 18.2-195 – Credit Card Fraud (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-195.1 – Credit Card Factoring (with intent to defraud)
- 18.2-195.2 – Fraudulent Application for Credit Card (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-196 – Possession of Credit Card Forgery Device
- 18.2-196.1 – Use Credit Card Scanning Device/Re-encoder (Sells/Distribute info)
- 18.2-197 – Receive Goods/Services Fraudulently Obtained (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-200 – Failure to Deliver crops after advance (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-200.1 – Failure to Perform Construction after advance (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-204.1 – Fraudulent Use Birth Certificate (Sell/Distribute for False ID/Purch F/A)
- 18.2-204.3 – Transfer to Obtain lower Unemployment Tax Rate (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs offense)
- 18.2-213.2 – File False Lien or Encumbrance
- 18.2-246.3 – Money Laundering (launders or converts cash valued at \$1000 or more)
- 18.2-246.14 – Counterfeit Cigarettes (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs offense or 10 cartons or more)
- 19.2-361 – Misappropriation/Fail to Account for Fines (\$1000 or more)
- 28.2-527 – Theft of Oysters, Clams, Shells, Etc.(\$1,000 or more)
- 28.2-560 – Larceny from Oyster-Planting Ground (\$1,000 or more)
- 32.1-314 – Making a False Payment in an Application of Medical Assistance Payment
- 32.1-315 – Kickback Violations for Medical Assistance Payments
- 32.1-317 – Collecting or Soliciting Excess Payments for Medical Assistance Payments
- 32.1-321.4 – False Statements to Obtain Medical Assistance Benefits (\$1,000 or more)
- 40.1-29 – Withholding Wages \$10,000 or More or 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent Conviction
- 42.1-73 – Concealment or Removal of Library Books (\$1,000 or More)
- 43-13 – Fraudulent Use of Funds by Contractor Intended for Labor or Supplies (\$1,000 or more)
- 53.1-203(2) – Break, Cut or Damage Any Part of a Prison Facility to Escape
- 53.1-203(8) – Burn or Destroy With an Explosive any Personal Property in a Prison
- 53.1-203 (9) – Tampering with or Damaging a Fire Protection/Suppression System in a Prison
- 53.1-1101(D) – Building Code or Occupancy Violation – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent
- 54.1-2319 – Failing to Make Deposits to Cemetery Perpetual Care Trust Fund After Sale of Grave
- 54.1-2321 – Failure to Resume Deposits to Cemetery Perpetual Care Trust Fund
- 54.1-2325 – Preneed Burial Contract – Failure to Make Trust Fund Deposit
- 55.1-2217 – Time Shares: Public Offering Statement Violation
- 55.1-2218 - Time Shares: Advertising Violations
- 55.1-2219 - Time Shares: Exchange Program Violation
- 55.1-2220 - Time Shares: Escrow violation
- 55.1-2221 - Time Shares: Rights of Cancellation Violations
- 55.1-2229 - Time Shares: Lien Violations
- 55.1-2233 - Time Shares: Financial Records Violation
- 55.1-2238 - Time Shares: Registration Violation

- 55.1-2247 - Time Shares: Felony Board Order Violation
  - 55.1-2248 - Time Shares: Felony Cease and Desist Violations
  - 55.1-2249 - Time Shares: Public Offering Statement: Felony Board Regulation Violation
  - 55.1-2838 – Larceny of Timber (\$1,000 or More)
  - 58.1-1008.2 – False Statement in Record Required for Cigarette Tax
  - 58.1-1009 – Cigarettes- Unlawful Sale of Revenue Stamps
  - 58.1-1017 – Cigarettes Without Stamp- Sale, Purchase, Possess < 500 packages, Second or Subsequent Offense; or, > 500 packages
  - 58.1-1017.1 – Possession with Intent to Distribute > 5,000 & < 40,000 Tax-Paid Cigarettes, Second or Subsequent; or > 40,000 Tax-Paid Cigarettes
  - 58.1-1017.3 – Fraudulent Purchase > 5,000 Cigarettes; and Second or Subsequent Offense; or, < 5,000 Cigarettes, Second or Subsequent Offense
  - 58.1-1033 – Violation of Restrictions for Cigarettes for Export
  - 58.1-1034 – Violation of Reporting Requirements for Cigarettes for Export
  - 58.1-3141 – Embezzlement, More than \$1000 by Treasurer
  - 58.1-4018.1 – Larceny of Lottery Tickets > \$1000
  - 59.1-41.2 – Felony Distribution of Concert Recordings
  - 59.1-41.3 – Felony Selling or Renting of Unlawful Recordings
  - 59.1-41.4 – Felony Failure to Have Manufacturer Name on Recordings
  - 59.1-41.6 – Other Felony Violations Related to Recordings – Selling and Renting
  - 59.1-68.7 – Price Fixing – Rigged or Altered Bid to Government
  - 59.1-92.12 – Felony Trademark Violations
  - 59.1-128 – Unlawful Purchase/Exchange of Secondhand Copper or Aluminum Wire
  - 59.1-129 – Failing to Tag Copper or Aluminum Wire
  - 59.1-269 - False Statement or Act to Defraud Purchaser under Business Opportunity Sales Act
  - 63.2-502 – Knowingly Make Any False Application for Assistance- Welfare Fraud
  - 63.2-513 – Welfare Fraud- Fail to Notify Change in Circumstances > \$1000
  - 63.2-522 – Fraudulently Obtaining Welfare Assistance > \$1000
  - 63.2-523 – Unauthorized Use of Food Stamps > \$1000
  - 63.2-602 – Misidentify as a Parent for TANF
- Traffic
    - 18.2-272 – Drive After Forfeiture of License (3<sup>rd</sup> or subs w/in 10 yrs)
    - 46.2-105.2 – Obtaining Documents from DMV when not entitled thereto
    - 46.2-391 – Operate Vehicle After License Revoked- Endangerment; DWI; Second or Subsequent
    - 46.2-605 – Altering or Forging Certificate of Title or Registration Card
    - 46.2-817 – Reckless Driving- Disregard Police Command; Law Enforcement Killed
    - 46.2-865.1 – Racing- Cause Serious Bodily Injury; Death
    - 46.2-868 – Driving License Suspended/Reckless Driving Causes Death of Another
    - 46.2-894 – Driver Fails to Report Damage to Property (More than \$1000)/Victim Injured
    - 46.2-895 – Hit and Run, Passenger Fails to Report- Victim Injured
    - 46.2-1074 – Altering Vehicle ID Number
    - 46.2-1075 – Possession of Vehicle with Altered Vehicle ID Number
    - 46.2-1086 – Use, Install, Possess Vehicle with Smoke Screens/Flame Thrower
    - 46.2-1707 – Unlawful Driver Training School- Third or Subsequent Offense
- DUI

- 5.1-13 – Operating Aircraft Under the Influence of Alcohol/Intoxicants
- 18.2-51.4 – DUI Maiming
- 18.2-51.5 – BUI Maiming
- 18.2-270 – DUI – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subs offense
- 46.2-341.24 – Driving a Commercial Vehicle While Intoxicated (Third or Subsequent Offense)
  
- Drug distribution
  - 18.2-248 – Manufacture/Sale/Poss w/intent to Distribute
  - 18.2-248.01 – Transport w/intent to Distribute
  - 18.2-248.02 – Allow Minor/Incapacitated to be present during Manufacture
  - 18.2-248.03 – Manufacture/Sell/PWID methamphetamine
  - 18.2-248.1 – Sell/Distribute/PWID marijuana (more than 1 ounce)
  - 18.2-248.5 – Illegal Stimulant/Steroid distribution
  - 18.2-251.2 – Distribute/PWID Flunitrazepam
  - 18.2-251.3 – Distribute/PWID gamma-butyrolactone
  - 18.2-255 – Distribution to persons under 18
  - 18.2-255.2 – Sell/Manufacture Drugs near school, etc.
  - 18.2-256 – Conspiracy (of felony drug charge)
  - 18.2-257 – Attempt (of felony drug charge)
  - 18.2-258 – Common Nuisance (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs offense)
  - 18.2-258.02 – Maintain Fortified Drug House
  - 18.2-515 – Racketeering
  - 18.2-516 – Transmit Illegal Money
  - 54.1-2409.1 – Dispensing a Controlled Drug Without a license
  
- Drug possession
  - 4.1-1100 – Possession of More than 1 Lb. of Marijuana
  - 4.1-1101 – Possession of More than 50 Marijuana Plants
  - 18.2-250 – Possession of Drugs (Sch I/II)
  - 18.2-258.1 – Obtain Drugs by Fraud
  - 18.2-258.2 – Assist person to Unlawfully Procure Prescription Drugs (2<sup>nd</sup> or subs off)
  - 53.1-203(5) – Possess, Sell or Secrete an Unlawful Chemical Compound as a Prisoner
  - 53.1-203(6) – Possess, Sell or Secrete a Schedule III Drug or Marijuana as a Prisoner
  
- Other nonviolent crimes
  - 2.2-426 – False Statement on Lobbyist Disclosure Statement
  - 2.2-3117 – False Statement on Statement of Economic Interests
  - 3.2-3908 – Revealing Information About Pesticide Formula
  - 3.2-4219 – Making a False Statement in a Record Required by Tobacco Settlement Agreement
  - 3.2-4763 – Fraud by a Grain Dealer
  - 3.2-5407 – Fraudulent Distribution Adulterated, Misbranded or Uninspected Meat and Poultry Products
  - 3.2-5408 – Fraudulent Making of a False Representation Regarding Inspection of Meat and Poultry Products
  - 3.2-5409 – Fraudulent Distribution of Dead Equine, Livestock and Poultry

- 3.2-5410 – Bribery of or Accepting a Bribe as an employee of the Board of Agriculture & Consumer Services
- 3.2-5410 – Assaulting an employee of the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- 3.2-5415 – Other Fraudulent Violations of the Meat & Poultry Chapter
- 3.2-5416 – Fraud Related to Meat and Slaughterhouse Regulations
- 3.2-6571 – Felony Animal Fighting Violations
- 4.1-300 – Manufacturing Illegal Alcohol
- 4.1-301 – Conspiring to Manufacture Illegal Alcohol
- 4.1-318 – Manufacture or Transport of Alcohol by an Armed Person
- 6.2-864 – Making a False Statement in Report on a Bank
- 6.2-865 – Acting in a Bank After Removal from Management
- 6.2-938 – Doing Banking Business Without Authority
- 6.2-939 – Unlawful Use of Bank Terms
- 6.2-1026 – Acting in a Trust Capacity After Removal from Trust Management
- 6.2-1029 – Making a False Statement in a Report on a Trust Company
- 6.2-1039 – Conducting Trust Business Without Authority
- 6.2-1040 – Unlawful Use of Trust Terms
- 6.2-1045 – False Statement in Report on a Trust Subsidiary
- 6.2-1052 – Acting on a Trust Subsidiary After Removal from Management
- 6.2-1103 – Engage in Savings Institution Without Authority
- 6.2-1106 – Unlawful Use of Savings Bank Terms
- 6.2-1121 – Making a False Statement in a Report on a Savings Institution
- 6.2-1197 – Making a False Statement on the Condition of a Savings Institution
- 6.2-1200 – Acting in a Savings Institution After Removal from Management
- 6.2-1203 – Operating a Savings Institution Without Authority
- 6.2-1315 – Acting in a Credit Union After Removal From Management
- 6.2-1501 – Acting as a Mortgage Lender Without a License
- 6.2-1801 – Making a Payday Loan Without a License
- 9.-145 – False Statement on a Fingerprint Card
- 9.1-147 – Security Service License Violation – 3<sup>rd</sup> Offense w/in 3 Years
- 9.1-1054 – Violation of Conservator of Peace Statute – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent Offense
- 9.1-185.18 – Bail Bonding Without a License – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent Conviction
- 9.1-186.13 – Bail Recovery Without a License – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent Offense
- 10.1-1197 – Failing to Comply with Renewable Energy Regulations (Knowing, 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent or with Endangerment)
- 10.1-1309.1 – Closure Plan/Lack of Funds, Threat/Harm to Humans/Environment Results
- 10.1-1410 – Abandon Solid Waste Facility Without Proper Closure
- 10.1-1418.2 – Improper Disposal of 500 or More Tires
- 10.1-1428 – Abandoning a Hazardous Waste Management Facility – Threat to Health
- 10.1-1437 – False Information on an Application for Hazardous Waste Site Approval
- 10.1-1455 – Transport, Treat or Dispose of Hazardous Waste Without Valid Documents or Endangering Others
- 15.2-1612 – Unauthorized Use of a Sheriff Uniform to Impersonate – 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent Offense
- 18.2-49.1 – Violation of Court Order Regarding Custody/Visitation
- 18.2-59 – Extortion of Money/Property/Pecuniary Benefit
- 18.2-328 – Conduct Illegal Gambling Operation
- 18.2-340.37 – Violations (Convert Charitable Funds \$1000 or more)
- 18.2-362 – Bigamy
- 18.2-422 – Wearing Masks Prohibited in Certain Places
- 18.2-431.1 – Illegal Conveyance/Possession of Cellphone to/by Prisoner

- 18.2-434 – Perjury
- 18.2-436 – Induce False Testimony
- 18.2-438 – Bribery to Officers/Candidates for Office
- 18.2-439 – Accept Bribe by Officer/Candidate
- 18.2-441 – Give/Receive Bribes – Commissioners/Jurors
- 18.2-441.1 – Bribery of Witness
- 18.2-442 – Bribery of Contestants
- 18.2-443 – Solicitation of Bribes by Participants/Coaches/Managers/Trainers
- 18.2-444.2 – Give/Accept Gift or Fee – Influence Decision of Financial Institution
- 18.2-449 – Bribery of Public Official
- 18.2-461 – False Reports (based on race/religion/gender/etc)
- 18.2-462 – Conceal Criminal Offense (tamper w/evidence)
- 18.2-468 – Make Sound Recordings of Jury Deliberations
- 18.2-471.1 – Destruction of Human Biological Evidence
- 18.2-474.1 – Deliver Drugs/Firearms/Explosives to Prisoners
- 18.2-474.2 – Bribery in Correctional Facility
- 18.2-475 – Allowing Prisoner/Detainee of Felony to Escape
- 18.2-477 – Escape
- 18.2-477.2 – Commit Offense within Secure Juvenile Facility or Detention Home
- 18.2-498.3 – Misrepresentation to Commonwealth in Commercial Dealings
- 18.2-498.4 – Duty to Provide Truthful Certified Statement of Transaction
- 18.2-504 – Destroy/Conceal Wills
- 19.2-62 – Unlawful Interception of Communication (general)
- 19.2-63 – Sell/Possess Unlawful Devices
- 19.2-128 – Fail to Appear (on Felony)
- 19.2-182.14 – Escape from Temporary Custody of Mental Health Commissioner
- 19.2-182.15 – Escape from Conditional Release
- 19.2-392.5 – Potential Jury Fail to Disclose Sealed Felony Conviction
- 19.2-392.14 – Disclosure of Sealed Records (Malicious/Intentional)
- 22.2-703.2 – False Statement to Obtain a Replacement Absentee Ballot
- 24.2-704- Improper Assistance on an Absentee Ballot
- 24.2-705.2 – False Statements on an Absentee Application by an Election Officer
- 24.2-1000 – Bribery or Intimidation of Election Officer
- 24.2-1001 – Corrupt Conduct by an Elections Officer
- 24.2-1002.01 – Solicit Multiple Registrations from a Voter/Falsify Voter Registration
- 24.-1002.1 – Unlawful Disclosure of Social Security Number (Elections)
- 24.2-1004 – Voting More than Once in an Election, Voting when Not Qualified, Registering to Vote with More than One Address or Inducing Someone to do the Same
- 24.2-1008 – Selling or Distributing Counterfeit Election Ballots
- 24.2-1009 – Stealing or Tampering with a Ballot Box, Equipment of Software
- 24.2-1012 – Absentee Voting Procedure Violation
- 24.2-1012 – Fraudulently Signing the Name of a Qualified Voter
- 24.2-1015 – Conspiring to Prevent a Citizen from Voting
- 24.2-1016 – Making False Statements – Election Fraud.
- 28.2-516 – Unlawful Oyster Dredging or Having Equipment on Boat
- 28.2-518 – Dredging for Oyster on the James River
- 28.2-523 – Taking Oysters by Other than Ordinary/Patent Tongs or Hand
- 29.1-521 – Selling or Purchasing a Carcass (\$1,000 or More)
- 29.1-521 – Offering a Hunt Guaranteeing a Killing (\$1,000 or More)
- 29.-1-553 – Selling Wild Birds, Animals, Fish (\$1,000 or More)
- 29.1-564 – Taking, Transportation and Sell of Endangered Species



- 29.1-702.1 – Making a False Statement on a Boating Registration Document
- 30-111 – Making a False Statement on the Statement of Economic Interests
- 29.1-740 – Hit and Run (Boating) – Serious Injury or Death
- 32.1-136 – Operating a Nursing Home Without a License
- 32.1-162.15 – Operating a Home Health Care Organization without a License
- 32.1-164 – False Statement or Inaccurate Device Submitted (Sewage Disposal)
- 32.1-164 – Violation of Sewage Disposal Law – Serious Injury or Danger of death
- 32.1-276 – Birth Certificate: False Statement, Alteration or Mutilation
- 32.1-276 – Death certificate: False Statement, Alteration or Mutilation
- 32.1-276 – Other Vital Records – False Statement, Alteration or Mutilation
- 32.1-291.16 – Sale or Purchase of Body Parts
- 32.1-291.17 – Falsifying a Document of an Anatomical Gift
- 32.1-316 – Making a False statement on the Condition of a Hospital or Nursing Home
- 38.2-1058 – Illegal Disposal of Securities by State Treasurer
- 38.2-1304 – False Statement on Annual Insurance Statement
- 40.1-103 – Endangerment, Cruelty or Injuries to a Child
- 43-13.1 – Forgery of a Signature on lien Waive Form
- 43-13.2 – Construction Fraud: Misrepresent Payment Required Prior to Sale
- 45.2-848 – Mines and Mining: Tampering with a Methane Monitor
- 45.2-849 – Mines and Mining Disconnecting Methane Monitor to Allow Workers In Mine
- 45.2-856 Mines and Mining – Possess Smoking Materials
- 45.2-857 – Mines and Mining: Operator Allowing Smoker’s Articles In Mine
- 47.1-29 – Impersonating a Notary
- 52-48 – Disseminating Criminal or Terrorism Intelligence – Resulting in Death or Injury
- 53.1-37(D) – Willfully Fail to Stay Within Limits or Time Prescriptions of a Furlough
- 53.1-60 – Leaving an Area, Vehicle or Rout of Education or Work in a Prisoner Release Program
- 53.1-131- Prisoner in Jail Leaving the Commonwealth in a Work Program
- 53.1-203(1) – Escape from a Correctional Institution
- 53.1-203(3) – Possession by a Prisoner of an Instrument to Aid Escape
- 53.1-203(10) – Conspiracy to Commit Certain Violations by a Prisoner
- 53.1-213 – Escape While In Custody Pursuant to a Detainer
- 54.1-111 – Third or Subsequent Violations for Operating a Business in Conflict with Regulations
- 54.1-503 – No License Held by a Home Inspector – 3<sup>rd</sup> of Subsequent Violation
- 54.1-504 – No License Held by a Home Inspector Supervisor – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent Violation
- 54.1-517 – Violation of home Inspection Regulations – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent
- 54.1-522 – Perjury on a Registration Application for Athlete Agents
- 54.1-834(D) – Boxing, Wrestling or Martial Arts Violation – 3<sup>rd</sup> or Subsequent in 3 Years
- 54.1-2409.1 – Performing an Invasive Procedure Without a License
- 54.1-2409.1 – Practice a Profession After Having License Revoked or Suspended
- 54.1-2989 – Do Not Resuscitate Order Violations Resulting in Life Prolonging Procedure, or Hastening of Death (Concealing, Falsifying, Etc.)
- 46.2-105 – False Affidavit to DMV Matters
- 46.2-345 – False Information on Application for Gun or Felony Offense
- 46.2-345.2 – Obtain Identification Card to Commit Felony Offense
- 46.2-345.3 – False Statement, etc., on Privilege Card Application to Commit Felony
- 46.2-348 – Fraud or False Statements in Applications for License; Purchase Firearm
- 46.2-1609 – Second or Subsequent Salvage Law Violation

- 58.1-348 – False Statement to Defraud Commonwealth
  - 58.1-348.1 – Preparation of Fraudulent or False Tax Return by Preparer
  - 58.1-452 – Fraudulent Tax Return by Officer of a Corporation
  - 58.1-1816 – Failure to Account for Sales- Withholding Tax, \$1000 or More
  - 58.1-2273 – Tamper with Device to Measure Dispensing Fuel to Evade Tax; Import Fuel Illegally; Fail to Remit any Fuel Tax Levied; Etc.
  - 58.1-2299.10 – Willfully Evade or Circumvent Fuels Sales Tax
  - 58.1-4017 – Forge, Alter, Make Lottery Ticket with Intent to Present for Payment
  - 58.1-4018 – Make Accounting Entries with Intent to Defraud; Fraudulently Tamper with Lottery Machinery
  - 58.1-4114 – False Statement on Application Casino Supplier’s Permit
  - 58.1-4126 – Illegal Operation of Casino
  - 58.1-4127 – Fraudulent Use of Casino Credential, License
  - 58.1-4137 – Mobile Casino Gaming Without Approval
  - 58.1-4138 – Mobile Casino Gaming, Tamper with Equipment
  - 58.1-4139 – Mobile Casino Gaming, Tamper with Odds, Rules, etc.
  - 59.1-377 – False Statements to Obtain Racetrack/Pari-mutuel License
  - 59.1-395 – Pari-Mutuel, horse racing – Unlawful Conduct
  - 59.1-396 - Racetrack/Pari-mutuel – Fraudulent Use of Credentials
  - 59.1-397 - Racetrack/Pari-mutuel – Transmission of Results, etc. Unlawfully
  - 59.1-399 – Bribery/Acceptance of a Bribe by Jockey, Driver, Groom, etc.
  - 59.1-402 – Racing Under a False Name
  - 59.1-405.1 – Conducting a Greyhound Race for Public Exhibition for Money/Simulcast of Race for Commercial Purposes
  - 62.1-44.15:1.1 – Special Orders- Water Control Board, Sewage Treatment
  - 62.1-44.18:3 – Fail to Implement Closure Plan for Sewage Treatment, Results in Harm to Humans/Environment
  - 62.1-44.32 – Knowingly Make False Statements or Submit Inaccurate Device; Violation Places Person in Danger of Death or Serious Injury- Water Control
  - 62.1-44.34:20 – Knowingly Make False Statement on State Water Control Document; Willfully Discharge Oil into Water
  - 62.1-270 – False Statement on Ground Water Form, Permit; Imminent Danger as a Result of a Ground Water Violation
  - 63.2-1217 – Provide False Information for Adoption
  - 63.2-1218 – Exchange Money, Property, etc., for Adoption, Placement
  - 63.2-1250 – False Statement on Mutual Consent Adoption Registry Form
  - 63.2-1513 – False Report of Abuse/Neglect by Person 14 or Older, Second or Subsequent Offense
  - 65.2-312 – Make, File, or Use Any Workers Compensation Document Knowing it to be False
- Problem-solving courts
  - Probation violation
    - 19.2-306 – Probation/Suspended Sentence Revocation (felony)

## **Misdemeanor**

- Sex crimes
  - 18.2-63 – Carnal Knowledge (child less than 3 yrs younger than offender)
  - 18.2-67.4 – Sexual Battery
  - 18.2-67.4:2 – Sexual Abuse of child under 15 YOA
  - 18.2-67.5 – Attempted Sexual Battery
  - 18.2-366 – Sex by Persons Forbidden to Marry (General)
  - 18.2-2 369 – Abuse/Neglect Incapacitated Person (General)
  - 18.2-370.01 – Indecent Liberties (by minor)
  - 18.2-370.6 – Penetrate Child’s Mouth w/Lascivious Intent
  - 18.2-376.1 – Use Computer in Child Sex Offense
  - 18.2-386.1 – Unlawful Creation of Images of Another (general)
  - 18.2-386.2 – Unlawful Dissemination/Sale of Images of Another
  - 18.2-387 – Indecent Exposure
  - 18.2-387.1 – Obscene Sexual Display
  - 18.2-472.1 – False Info/Fail to Provide Registration Info
  - 22.1-289.041 – Allowing a Sex Offender to Reside, Work or Volunteer in a Family Day Home
  
- Domestic violence
  - 18.2-57.2 – Dom. A&B
  
- DUI
  - 4.1-1107 - Consuming or Using Marijuana while Driving or as a Passenger in a Vehicle
  - 18.2-266 - DUI
  - 18.2-266.1 – Drive after Illegal Consumption of Alcohol (kiddie DUI)
  - 18.2-268.3 – Refusal of Breath Test
  - 18.2-270 – DUI – Elevated BAC, 2<sup>nd</sup> offense
  - 29.1-738 – Operating a Boat While Intoxicated
  - 29.1-738.02 – Operating Watercraft After Having Consumed Alcohol
  - 29.1-738.2 – Refusing a Blood or Breath Test (Boating)
  - 46.2-341.24 – Driving a Commercial Vehicle While Intoxicated (First or Second Offense)
  - 46.2-341.26:3 – Commercial Vehicle- Refusal of Breath Test, 2<sup>nd</sup> DWI/Refusal Within 10 Years
  - 46.2-341.26:5 – Reuse Single Use Needle or Syringe for DUI Test
  - 46.2-411.1 – Drive Before Completion of Alcohol Safety Action Program
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- Other misdemeanors
  - 1-200 – Malfeasance by Government Official
  - 1-200 – Misprision/Failure to Report a Felony
  - 1-200 - Solicitation to Commit a Misdemeanor (Common Law)
  - 1-200 - Common Law Trespass
  - 1-505 – Misuse of the Commonwealth’s Seal
  - 2.2-433 – Violation of Lobbying Disclosure and Regulation Act
  - 2.2-3103 – Gaining an Economic Benefit for Performance of Official Duty
  - 2.2-3103 – Acceptance by a public official of a Prohibited Gift
  - 2.2-3104– Representing a Client Before State Agency w/in 1 Year of Leaving Employment
  - 2.2-3104.02 – Constitutional Officer Representation of a Client Before Former Prior Agency w/in 1 Year of Leaving Employment

- 2.2-3106 – State Employee with Personal Interest in Agency Contract
- 2.2-3107 – Local Governing Board Member with Personal Interest in Contract with Governing Body
- 2.2-3108 – School Board Member with Interest in Contract with Board
- 2.2-3109 – Local Government Employee with Personal Interest in Agency Contract
- 2.2-3112 – State and Local Employee – Failure to Disqualify During Transaction with Personal Interest
- 2.2-3114 – Failure of State Employee to File Disclosure of Personal Interests Statement
- 2.2-3114.1 – Failure of General Assembly Member to File Disclosure of Personal Interests Statement
- 2.2-3115 – Failure of Local Government Officer to File Disclosure of Personal Interests Statement
- 232-3115 - Failure to Distribute or Maintain Disclosure of Personal Interest Statements
- 2.2-3116 – Failure of Constitutional Officer to File Statement of Economic Interest
- 2.2-3119 – Hiring/Paying a Relative by a School Board Member/Superintendent
- 2.2-4321.3 – Failing to Pay a Prevailing Wage by a Public Works Contractor
- 2.2-4377 – Violation of the Public Procurement Act
- 3.2-1003 – Possession of an Endangered or Threatened Species
- 3.2-1006 – Buying a Threatened Species without a License or Failing to Maintain Purchase Records
- 3.2-1007 – Harvesting Ginseng Out of Season
- 3.2-1217 – Falsification of Records by an Apple Producer
- 3.2-1308 – Falsification of Cattle Handler’s Records
- 3.2-1414 – Falsification of Corn Handler’s Records
- 3.2-1514 – Falsification of Cotton Handler’s Records
- 3.2-1610 – Falsification of Egg Handler’s Records
- 3.2-1722 – Falsification of Feed Handler’s Records (Hors)/Failure to Report
- 3.2-1814 – Falsification of Potato Handler’s Records
- 3.2-1909 – Falsification of Peanut Processor’s Records
- 3.2-2009 – Falsification of Slaughter and Feeder Pig Records
- 3.2-2114 – Falsification of Sheep Handler’s Records
- 3.2-2114 – Falsification of Small Grain Handler/Soybean Records
- 3.2-2411 – Bright Flue-Cured Tobacco Violation
- 3.2-32818 – Failure to Comply with Milk Commission’s Subpoena
- 3.2-3222 – Violation of the Milk Commission Statutes
- 3.2-3606 – Distributing a Regulated Fertilizer Product Without a License
- 3.2-3608 – Applying a Regulated Fertilizer Product Without a Permit
- 3.2-3612 – Distributing Misbranded Regulated Fertilizer Product
- 3.2-3613 – Distributing Adulterated Regulated Fertilizer Product
- 3.2-3625 – Violations of Fertilizer Regulations
- 3.2-3715 – Selling Noncompliant Liming Material, Limiting Materials with Toxins or Obstructing Liming Material Investigation
- 3.2-3810 – Violation of Plants and Plant Products Regulations
- 3.2-3939 – Violations of Pesticide Control Acts
- 3.2-3947 – Violation of Pesticide Regulations
- 3.2-4020 – Violation of Seed Law
- 3.2-4111 – Violation of Seed Potato Law
- 3.2-4209.1 – False Information on Any Return by a Tobacco Manufacturer/Importer
- 3.2-4212 – Selling, Distributing, Importing and Possessing Cigarettes Not In Directory
- 3.2-4310 – Removal of a Grade, Mark or Brand
- 3.2-4321 – Misuse of Virginia Quality Label

- 3.2-4327 – Grain Handler Violation
- 3.2-4414 – Beekeeping Violation
- 3.2-4613 – Controlled Atmosphere for Apples and Peaches Storage Violation
- 3.2-4708 – Farm Produce Regulation/Marketing Agreement Violation
- 3.2-4736 – Acting as a Commission Produce Merchant Without a License
- 3.2-4751 – Produce Dealer Violation
- 3.2-4763 – Grain Dealer Violation
- 3.2-4775 – Cotton Handler Violation/Violation of Sale, Record Keeping or Commissioner Regulations
- 3.2-4817 – Commercial Feed Violation
- 3.2-4909 – Obstructing an Investigation of Animal Remedies
- 3.2-4914 – Animal Remedy Violation
- 3.2-5000 – Altering the Serial Number on Farm Equipment
- 3.2-5117 – Sanitation Violation by a Food Establishment
- 3.2-5118 – Sterilization Violation for Bottles and Containers
- 3.2-5119 – Transportation or Storage of Food Under Unsanitary Conditions
- 3.2-5119 – Obstructing an Investigation of Food Storage and Transportation Safety
- 3.2-5124 – Misrepresentation of Kosher or Halal Food
- 3.2-5126 – Adulteration or Misbranding of Food Violations
- 3.2-5127 – Removal of Labels from Meat Packing
- 3.2-5130 – Operating a Food Establishment Without an Inspection or Statement
- 3.2-5133 – Failing to Obey a Warning of Unsanitary Conditions
- 3.2-5145 – Meat or Milk Product Violation
- 3.2-5204 – Furnishing Impure Milk After a Warning
- 3.2-5217 – Ice Cream and Milk Standards Violations
- 3.2-5229 – Manipulation of Babcock Test for Milk Fat/Cream
- 3.2-5312 – Egg or Hatchery Product Violation
- 3.2-5407 – Distribute Adulterated, Misbranded or Uninspected Meat and Poultry Products
- 3.2-5408 – False Statements (Nonfraudulent) Regarding Meat and Poultry Inspection
- 3.2-5409 – Nonfraudulent Distribution of Dead Equine, Livestock and Poultry
- 3.2-5415 – Other Nonfraudulent Violations of Meat and Poultry Chapter
- 3.2-5416 – Failure to Obey a Subpoena in the Investigation of Meat and Slaughterhouses
- 3.2-5416 – Unauthorized Release of Meat and Slaughterhouse Information
- 3.2-5421 – Misuse of the “Smithfield” Ham Name
- 3.2-5507 – Vinegar Violation
- 3.2-5509 – Transporting Waste Kitchen Grease/Failure to Report
- 3.2-5627 – Failing to Display Price of Retail Merchandise
- 3.2-5643 – Obstructing the Agricultural Commissioner, Sealer, etc. in the Performance of His Duties
- 3.2-5644 – Impersonating the Agricultural Commissioner, Sealer, Etc.
- 3.2-5645 – Use or Possession of an Incorrect Weight or Measurement Device
- 3.2-5713 – Weights and Measure Violation/Food and Drink
- 3.2-5818- Requesting a False Weighing/Food and Drink
- 3.2-5819 – Falsifying a Weight Certificate – Food and Drink
- 3.2-5820 – Weighmaster Regulation Violation
- 3.2-5902 – Importing an Animal Without Certification
- 3.2-6017 – Possession of Anthrax or a Virus Without Permission
- 3.2-6025 – Failing to Provide for the Disposal of Dead Poultry
- 3.2-6026 – Unlawful Disposal of Dead Poultry
- 3.2-6029 – Violation of Poultry Regulations

- 3.2-6032 – Feeding Garbage to Swine
- 3.2-6036 – Operating a Shooting Enclosure without a License/Providing Livestock to an Unlicensed Shooting Enclosure
- 3.2-6039 – Shooting Enclosure Regulation Violations
- 3.2-6040 – Enclosure of a non-approved Species of Goat, Sheep or Hog
- 3.2-6043 – Violation of Prevention and Control of Contagious and Infectious Disease in Livestock Measures
- 3.2-6043 – Failure to Allow a State Veterinarian to Perform Duty
- 3.2-6109 – Cattle Branding and Registration Violation
- 3.2-6503 – Inadequate Care of a Companion Animal
- 3.2-6503.1 – Inadequate Care of Agricultural Animals by Owner
- 3.2-6504 – Abandonment of Animals
- 3.2-6507.1 - Operating without a Commercial Dog Breeder’s License
- 3.2-6507.2 – Violating Commercial Dog Breeding Requirements
- 3.2-6507.4 – Commercial Dog Breeder with a Controlling Interest in Releasing Agency
- 3.2-6508 – Transport of Animals Under Improper Conditions
- 3.2-6508.1 – Selling or Displaying for Sell a Dog or Cat by a Roadside or Parking Lot
- 3.2-6509 – Misrepresentation of an Animal’s Condition by a Pet Dealer
- 3.2-6509.1 – Failure to Disclose a History of Biting by a Dog or Cat
- 3.2-6510 – Selling or Giving Away Baby Fowl or Unweaned and Certain Mature Animals
- 3.2-6510 – Failure of Pet Dealer to Provide Vaccinations
- 3.2-6511 – Failure of Pet Dealer to Care for Animals
- 3.2-6511 – Pet Shop and Dog Breeder Violations
- 3.2-6518 – Pet Boarding Establishment and Groomer Violations
- 3.2-6521 – Failing to have a Dog or Cat Vaccinated for Rabies
- 3.2-6522 – Rabid Dog Violations/Vicious Dog at Large
- 3.2-6524 – Possession of Unlicensed Dog/Cat
- 3.2-6525 – Violations of the Rabies Ordinance
- 3.2-6530 - Failure to Pay Dog and Cat License Tax
- 3.2-6531- Cat or Dog Running at Large Without a Tag
- 3.2-6538 – Cat or Dog Running at Large in Violation of an Ordinance
- 3.2-6539 – Leash Ordinance Violation
- 3.2-6540 – Dangerous Dog Violations
- 3.2-6540.1 – Vicious Dog Violations
- 3.2-6543.1- Dangerous Dog Ordinance Violations
- 3.2-6545 – Selling an Animal Adopted from a Shelter
- 3.2-553 – False Claim in Livestock Compensation
- 3.2-6554 – Failure to Dispose of a Dead Dog or Companion Animal
- 3.2-6557 – Transfer Violations Related to Animal Control Officers
- 3.2-6566 – Interfering with a Humane Investigator (Animals) or State Veterinarian
- 3.2-6570 – Animal Cruelty, Torture, Soring or Tripping Equines, Abandonment
- 3.2-6570.1- Selling Animals After Cruelty or Neglect Conviction
- 3.2-6571 – Misdemeanor Animal Fighting Violations
- 3.2-673 – Shooting Birds for Amusement
- 3.2-6582 – Violation of Hybrid Canine Requirements
- 3.2-6587 – False Statements on Cat and Dog License/Failure to Pay License Tax
- 3.2-6587 – Other Unlawful Acts Related to the Care of Dogs and Cats
- 3.2-6588 – Guide Dog Violations
- 3.2-6589 – Selling a Garment Containing Dog or Cat Fur
- 3.2-6594 – Allowing Direct Contact with a Dangerous Captive Animal
- 3.2-6595 – Offering Direct Contact with a Dangerous Captive Animal

- 4.1-103.01 – Failing to Allow Inspection of Cigarette and Tobacco Records/Divulging Information Provided by Tax Commissioner
- 4.1-112.2 – Failing to Bring Outdoor Advertising of Alcohol Into Compliance
- 4.1-302- Illegal Sell of Alcohol
- 4.1-302.1 – Selling, Offering for Sell, Purchasing or Using an Alcohol Vaporizing Device
- 4.1-302.2 – Possessing, Purchasing or Selling Powdered or Crystalline Alcohol
- 4.1-303 – Purchasing Alcohol from an Unauthorized Seller
- 4.1-304 – Selling Alcohol to a Person Not Allowed to Purchase It
- 4.1-304 – Failing to Require Proof of Legal Age to Purchase Alcohol
- 4.1-305 – Purchase or Possession of Alcohol Underage/Use of False Identification to Purchase or Consume Alcohol Underage
- 4.1-306 – Purchase of Alcohol for Intoxicated Person or Person Under 21
- 4.1-307- Selling or Serving Alcohol by an Improper Person
- 4.1-308 – Drinking in Public/Offering a Drink in Public to Another
- 4.1-309 – Possession of Alcohol on School Property and Buses
- 4.1-310 – Illegal Importation, Shipment and Transportation of Alcohol
- 4.1-311 – Transporting Alcohol in Excess of Limits
- 4.1-312 – Transportation of Alcohol in a Vehicle for Hire
- 4.1-313 – Possessing or Transporting Illegally Acquired Alcohol
- 4.1-314 – Possessing a n Alcohol Still
- 4.1-315 – Possession of Alcohol by a Restaurant without a License
- 4.1-316 – Owner Keeping or Drinking Alcohol Upon Premises of a Club Without a License
- 4.1-317 – Maintaining a Common Nuisance
- 4.1-319 – Disobeying an Alcohol Board Subpoena/Hindering the Conduct of a Hearing
- 4.1-320 – Illegal Advertising of Alcohol
- 4.1-321 – Delivering Alcohol to a Prisoner
- 4.1-322 – Possession of Alcohol by an Interdicted Person
- 4.1-324 – Improper Sell of Alcohol by a Licensed Party
- 4.1-325 – Mixed Beverage Law Violation
- 4.1-326 – Purchasing Beer or Win for Resale from a Person without a License
- 4.1-327 – Transferring Wine or Beer Licenses Illegal
- 4.1-328 – Prohibited Trade Practices (Party)
- 4.1-330 – Solicitation of a Licensee by Alcohol Manufacturer without Permit
- 4.1-335 – Failure to Pay Taxes on Alcohol/Failure to Keep Records
- 4.1-332 – Failure to Pay Excise Tax on Beer and Wine Coolers
- 4.1-1101 – Possession of More than 5, Less than 50 Marijuana Plants
- 4.1-1108 – Using Marijuana in a Public Place, 3<sup>rd</sup> of Subsequent Offense
- 4.1-1109 – Possess or Consume Marijuana on School Grounds
- 4.1-1110 – Possess or Consume Marijuana on a School Bus
- 4.1-1112 – Carry Marijuana in a Vehicle Used for Transporting Passengers
- 5.1-9.8 – Failure of Aviation Carrier to Maintain Adequate Insurance
- 5.1-9.9 – Misrepresentation to Obtain an Aviation Carrier Permit
- 5.1-13 – Reckless Operation of an Aircraft
- 5.1-14 – Operating an Unlicensed Aircraft
- 5.1-15 – Operating an Aircraft Without a Valid License
- 5.1-16 – Tampering with Airplanes, Marking of Airports, Landing Fields
- 5.1-16.1 – Misuse of a Licensed Airport
- 5.1-17 – Hunting from Aircraft
- 5.1-22 – Interfering with Operation of an Aircraft (No Endangerment)
- 5.1-22 – Pointing a Light from a Laser at an Aircraft

- 6.2-940 – Making a Derogatory Statement Affecting a Bank
- 6.2-941 - Deceptive Use of a Bank Logo or Symbol Used for Marketing
- 6.2-942 – False Certification of a Bank Check
- 6.2-943 – Employee of a Bank Embezzlement/Misapplication of Funds (Less than \$1,000)
- 6.2-944 – Violating or Causing a Bank to Violate Laws
- 6.2-1042 – Derogatory Statements Affecting a Trust
- 6.2-1043 – Misuse of a Trust Logo or Symbol Used for Marketing
- 6.2-1044 – Employee of a Trust Embezzlement/Misapplication of Funds (Less than \$1,000)
- 6.2-1045 – Violating or Causing a Trust to Violate Laws
- 6.2-1062 – Employee of a Trust Subsidiary Embezzlement/Misapplication of Funds (Less than \$1,000)
- 6.2-1063 – Violating or Causing a Trust Subsidiary to Violate Law
- 6.2-1044 – Making a False Statement Affecting a Savings Institution
- 6.2-1105 – Misuse of a Savings Institution Logo or Symbol Used for Marketing
- 6.2-1106 – Defamation of a Savings Institution
- 6.2-1203 – Failing to Produce Savings Institution Documents for Examination
- 6.2-1305 – Derogatory Statements Affecting a Credit Union
- 6.2-1306 – Unlawful Use of the Words “Credit Union”
- 6.2-1307 – Misuse of a Credit Union Logo or Symbol Used for Marketing
- 6.2-1507 – Engaging in Lending Without a License
- 6.-1901 – Sale or Transmission of Money Orders Without a License
- 6.2-2027 – Engaging in Debt Settlement Services Without a License
- 6.2-2101 – Check Cashier Failing to Obtain Registration
- 8.01-498 – Prohibited Purchase of Property Under Writ of *Fieri Facias*
- 8.01-511 – False Information by a Judgment Creditor
- 9.1-115 – Failure to Meet DCJS Training Standards
- 9.1-136 – Obtaining or Disseminating DCJS Criminal History
- 9.1-147 – Security Service License Violations
- 9.1-148 – Unlawful Procurement of a Security Service License
- 9.1-149 – Registration and certification Violations for Security Officer, Private Detective, Private Security Instructor, Training School
- 9.1-149 – Use of an Unarmed or Electronic Security Technician Without Proper Training
- 9.1-149.1 – Unlawful Advertisement of Security Services
- 9.1-150.4 – Conservator of the Peace Statute Violations
- 9.1-185.13 – Bail Bonding Without a license
- 9.1-186.13 – Bail Recovery Without a License
- 9.1-918 – Unauthorized Use or Dissemination Sex Offender Registry Information
- 10.1-1014 – Violation of Department of Conservation and Recreation or Virginia State Park Regulations
- 10.1-203 – Use of a Motorized Vehicle Along the Appalachian Trail
- 10.1-603.14:1 – Stormwater, MS4 Permit Violation
- 10.1-613.1 – Dam Safety Violations
- 10.1-1003 – Failure to Obtain a Cave Excavation/Removal Permit or Meet Conditions
- 10.1-1004 – Excavation of a Cave Without Permission of the Owner
- 10.1-1005 – Cave Dumping, Etc. Without Permission of the Owner
- 10.1-1006 – Removal of Organisms within a Cave
- 10.1-1007 – Sale or Export of Speleothems
- 10.1-11110 – Violation of State Forester Regulations
- 10.1-1111 – Kindle Fire or Cut/Remove Timber from a State Forrest



- 10.1-1112 – Removal of State Forester Notices
- 10.1-1139 – Failing to Assist in Fighting a Fire After Being Summoned
- 10.1-1142 – Setting a Fire Without Precautions, During Restricted Days/Hours or Within 150 Ft of Woodland and Brushland
- 10.1-1143 – Throwing Inflammatory Object from a Vehicle Near a Forest
- 10.1-1144 – Fail to Clean Premises of Aw Mill Near Forrest
- 10.1-1145 – Fail to Maintain Logging Equipment or Locomotives Near Forest
- 10.1-1151 – Hunting or Trapping in a State Forest Without a Permit
- 10.1-1152 – Activity in a State Forest Without Special Use Permit
- 10.1-1153 – Hunting or Trapping in a State Forest in Violation of Restrictions
- 10.1-1158 – Open Burning Where Sever Fire Hazard Exists
- 10.1-1159 – Hunting or Fishing Where Sever Fire Hazard Exists
- 10.1-1167 – Illegal Cutting of a Pinetree
- 10.1-1197 – Failing to Comply with Renewable Energy Provisions (Unintentional)
- 10.1-1320 – Air Pollution Control Laws Violation
- 10.1-1415.1 – Distribute a Plastic Container Without Required Label
- 10.1-1415.2 – Use of a Non Degradable or Recyclable Device for Holding Beverages Together
- 10.1-1418 – Littering
- 10.1-1418.2 – Improper Disposal of 101 to 499 Tires
- 10.1-1422.6 – Failing to Post Sign – Used Motor Oil/Antifreeze
- 10.1-1424 – Allowing Load to Escape from Vehicle
- 10.1-1424.1 – Sell of Items Containing Fully Halogenated Chloro-Fluorocarbons
- 10.1-1424.2 – Sell for Retail a Product Containing Trichlorethylene
- 10.1-1425.1 – Prohibited Disposal of Lead Acid Battery
- 10.1-1425.4 – Refuse to Accept or Remove Used Lead Acid Batteries
- 10.1-1454.1 – Waste Transported by Water Regulation Violation
- 10.1-1455 – Failing to Comply with a Hazardous Waste Order/Permit/Certification Provision
- 10.1-2214 – Underwater Recovery of Historic Property Without a Permit
- 10.1-2302 – Exploration/Recovery of Antiquity, Ste-Controlled Land Without a Permit
- 10.1-2302 – False Information for Archaeological Permit
- 10.1-2302 – Misrepresenting the Results from an Archaeological Investigation
- 10.1-2305 – Archaeological Excavation of Human Remains without a Permit
- 10.1-2306 – Damage to an Object of Antiquity on State Land oar a Preservation Organization
- 13.1-336 – Misuse of “Cooperative” as a Business Name
- 13.1-502 – Knowingly Making a False Statement in the Unlawful Offer or Sales of Securities
- 13.1-507 – Knowing Making a False Statement in Not Registering a Security
- 13.1-520 – Making a False Statement in a Book of Account for Securities
- 13.1-569 – Misdemeanor Violations of the Retail Franchising Act
- 13.1-612 – Signing False SCC Documents
- 13.1-613 – Unauthorized Transaction of Business as a Stock Corporation
- 13.1-811 – Signing a False SCC Document
- 13.1-812 – Unauthorized Transaction of Business as a Nonstock Corporation
- 13.1-1006 – Signing a False SCC Document – Limited Liability Corporation
- 13.1-1007 – Unauthorized Transaction of Business as a Limited Liability Corporation
- 15.2-852 – Official Failing to Disclose Involvement/Land Use Proceeding
- 15.2-901 – Fourth Violation for Refusal to Remove Grass or Trash
- 15.2-904 – Keeping an Inoperable Vehicle After 3 Previous Civil Penalties

- 15.2-906.1 – Liquid Fertilizer Storage Tank Violation
- 15.2-912.3 – Violation of Dance Hall Regulations
- 15.2-915 – Possession of Firearms/Ammunition in Violation of Local Ordinance
- 15.2-915.2 – Carrying a Loaded Shotgun in Vehicle or on Street
- 15.2-915.4 – Pneumatic Gun Restriction Violation
- 15.2-916 – Shooting a Bow/Arrow gun in Prohibited Area
- 15.2-922.1 – Making an Illegal Fire
- 15.2-926 – Loitering
- 15.2-926.2 – Local Obscenity Ordinance Violation
- 15.2-969 – Scalping
- 15.2-978 – Failure to Register a Private Cemetery
- 15.2-1209 – Shooting a Firearm, Bow or Arrow gun in Prohibited Area
- 15.2-1209.1 – Carrying a Loaded Firearm on Public Highways
- 15.2-1612 – Unauthorized Use of a Sheriff’s Uniform to Impersonate
- 15.1-1812.2 – Vandalism
- 15.2-2107- Occupying Streets Without the Consent of the Locality
- 15.2-2286 – Zoning Violations
- 16.1-257 – Interfere with Removal of Child
- 16.1-292 – Violation of Court Order
- 16.1-309 – Penalty for Violations of Confidentiality
- 16.1-257 – Interfere with Removal of Child
- 16.1-292 – Violation of Court Order
- 16.1-309 – Penalty for Violations of Confidentiality
- 17.1-271 – Court Clerk Intermingling Court’s Funds with Personal Funds
- 18.2-42 – Assault and Battery by Mob
- 18.2-46.3 – Recruitment of Persons for Criminal Street Gang
- 18.2-49.1 – Violation of Court Order Regarding Custody/Visitation
- 18.2-50 – Disclosure of information and Assistance to LEOs Required
- 18.2-55.1 – Hazing of Youth Gang Members
- 18.2-56 – Hazing of Students
- 18.2-56.1 – Reckless Handling of Firearm
- 18.2-56.2 – Allow access to Firearms by Children
- 18.2-57 – Assault and Battery
- 18.2-57.01 – Point Laser at LEO
- 18.2-60.3 – Stalking
- 18.2-60.4 – Violate Protective Order
- 18.2-60.5 – Unauthorized Use of Electronic Tracking Device
- 18.2-76.1 – Encouraging or Promoting Abortion
- 18.2-80 – Burning or Destroying any other Structure (less than 1000)
- 18.2-81 – Burning or Destroying Personal Property (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-83 – Threats to Bomb/Damage Buildings/Transportation (by Juvenile)
- 18.2-87 – Setting Fire to Woods/Fence/Grass
- 18.2-87.1 – Setting off Smoke Bombs
- 18.2-88 – Carelessly Damage Property by Fire
- 18.2-96 – Petit Larceny
- 18.2-97.1 – Removal of Transmitting Device
- 18.2-98 – Larceny or Bank Notes/Checks (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-99 – Larceny of Things Fixed to Freehold (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-100 – Removal of Crop by Tenant
- 18.2-101 – Sell/Remove Goods Distrained or Levied on (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-102 – Unauthorized Use Animal/Aircraft/Vehicle/Boat (less than \$1000)

- 18.2-102.1 – Removal of Shopping Cart from Store Premises
- 18.2-102.2 – Unauthorized Use of Milk Crate
- 18.2-103 – Concealment/Alter Tags (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-105.2 – Manufacture/Sale of Devises to Shield Shoplifting
- 18.2-108 – Receiving Stolen Goods (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-111 – Embezzlement (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-111.2 – Failure to pay Withheld Child Support (less than \$1000)
- 18.2- 112.1 – Misuse of Public Assets (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-114.1 – Collection of Money by Commission – Larceny (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-115 – Fraudulent Conversion or Removal of Property (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-115.1 – Unlawful Sublease
- 18.2-116 – Fail to Pay for/Return Goods delivered Selection/Approval (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-117 – Failure of Bailee to Return Animal/Aircraft/Vehicle/Boat (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-118 – Fraudulent Conversion/Removal Leased Personal Prop (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-119 – Trespass
- 18.2-119.1 – Validity of Signs Forbidding Trespass
- 18.2-120 – Instigating Trespass by Others
- 18.2-121 – Unlawful Entry
- 18.2- 121.1 – Permitting Animals to Run at Large
- 18.2-121.2 – Trespass by Spotlight
- 18.2-121.3 – Trespass with Unmanned Aircraft System
- 18.2-125 – Trespass at night upon Cemetery
- 18.2-127 – Injury to Church Property (other than Cemetery)
- 18.2-128 – Trespass on Church/School Property
- 18.2-130 – Peeping/Spying into Dwelling/Enclosure
- 18.2-130.1 - Peeping/Spying into Dwelling/Occ Bldg w/Electronic Device
- 18.2-131 – Trespass upon Licensed Shooting Preserve
- 18.2-132 – Trespass by Hunters/Fishers
- 18.2-132.1 – Trespass by Hunters using Dogs
- 18.2-133 – Refusal of Hunter/Fisher/etc to ID themselves
- 18.2-134 – Trespass on Posted Property
- 18.2-135 – Destruction of Posted Signs
- 18.2-137 – Damage to Property (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-138 Damaging Public Buildings (\$1000 or more)
- 18.2-139 – Damage Trees/Fence/Shrubs at the Capitol or any Public Square
- 18.2-140 – Destruction Trees/Shrubs
- 18.2-141 – Cut/Destroy Trees while Hunting
- 18.2-143 – Pull Down Fences/Leave Open Gates
- 18.2-144 – Maim/Kill/Poison Animals
- 18.2-144.2 – False Representation of Ownership of Animal to Shelter
- 18.2-145 – Protection of Homing Pigeons
- 18.2-145.1 – Damage/Destroy Research Farm Product (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-146 – Tamper with Vehicle/Boat
- 18.2-147 – Enter/Set Vehicle/Boat/Aircraft in Motion
- 18.2-147.2 – Devices for Puncturing Motor Tires
- 18.2-149 – Injury to Hired Animal/Aircraft/Vehicle/Boat
- 18.2-150 – Willfully Destroy Vessel (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-151.1 – Damage/Remove/Tamper with Firefighting Equipment
- 18.2-152 – Steal from/Tamper Parking Meter/Vending Machine (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-152.3 – Computer Fraud (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-152.3:1 – Transmit SPAM email (less than set limits)

- 18.2-152.4 – Computer Trespass (general)
- 18.2-152.2 – Computer Invasion of Privacy (general)
- 18.2-152.6 – Theft of Computer Services (less than \$2500)
- 18.2-152.7:1 – Harassment by Computer
- 18.2-152.7:2 – Use Computer to scheme involving False Representation
- 18.2-152.8 – Computer Property Capable of Embezzlement (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-152.15 – Encryption used in Criminal Activity
- 18.2-152.17 – Fraudulent Sale/Procurement/Receipt of Phone Records
- 18.2-155 – Injure Railroad Signal
- 18.2-160 – Injure Fence/Cattle Stops along Rail Line
- 18.2-158 – Drive Animal on Track to Recover Damages
- 18.2-159 – Trespass on Railroad Track
- 18.2-160 – Trespass on Railroad Trains
- 18.2-160.1 – Board/Ride Train without Paying Fare
- 18.2-160.2 – Trespass on Public Transportation
- 18.2-162 – Damage/Trespass to Public Services/Utilities (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-162.1 – Divert Waste Water/Supply line
- 18.2-163 – Tamper with Meter/Divert Service
- 18.2-164 – Unlawful Use of/Injury to Phone/Telegraph lines
- 18.2-165 – Unlawful Use of /Injury to TV/Radio Signals/Equipment
- 18.2-165.1 – Tamper/Unlawful Use Cable Service (obtain cable/connect to or tamper)
- 18.2-165.2 – Interfere w/ Emergency 2 way radio
- 18.2-166 – Disclose Telephone Customer Info
- 18.2-167.1 – Intercept or Monitor Phone Calls
- 18.2-172.1 – Falsify and Fraudulently Use Transcript/Diploma
- 18.2- 172.2 – Malicious Affixing Another’s Signature to a Writing
- 18.2-173 – Possession Forged Coin or Bank Notes
- 18.2-174 – Impersonating Law Enforcement Officer
- 18.2-174.1- Impersonating Public Safety Personnel
- 18.2-175 – Unlawful wearing Officer Uniform/Vehicle with “Police”
- 18.2-176 – Unauthorized wearing of button/insignia of certain associations
- 18.2-177 – Illegal Use of Insignia
- 18.2-177.1 – False Representation of Military Status
- 18.2-178 – Obtain by False Pretense (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-178.1 – Financially Exploit Mentally Incapacitate (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-179 – Unlawful Operation Parking Meter/Vend Machine
- 18.2-180 – Manufacture of Slugs for Unlawful Use
- 18.2-181 – Bad Check (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-182.1 – Bad Checks to pay Taxes
- 18.2-186 – False Statement to Obtain Property or Credit (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-186.2 – False Statements to Obtain Aid/Benefits for Housing Programs
- 18.2-186.3 – ID Theft (less than \$1000)
- 18.2 -186.4 – Use ID w/intent to Harass/Coerce/Intimidate (general)
- 18.2-187.1 – Obtain Utility Services without Payment (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-187.2 – Audiovisual Recording of Motion Pictures
- 18.2-188 – Defraud Innkeeper (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-188.1 – Defraud Person with Lien on an Animal
- 18.2-189 – Defraud keeper of Motor Vehicles/Watercraft
- 18.2-190 – Fraud Misrepresentation of Breed of Bull/Cattle
- 18.2-195 – Credit Card Fraud (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-195.1 – Credit Card Factoring (without intent to defraud)

- 18.2-195.2 – Fraudulent Application for Credit Card (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-196.1 – Use Credit Card Scanning Device/Re-encoder (Use only)
- 18.2-197 – Receive Goods/Services Fraudulently Obtained (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-200 – Failure to Deliver crops after advance (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-200.1 – Failure to Perform Construction after advance (less than \$1000)
- 18.2-201 – Failure to Perform Agricultural Labor after advance
- 18.2-204 – False Statement for Sick Benefit
- 18.2-204.1 – Fraudulent Use Birth Certificate (general)
- 18.2-204.2 – Manufacture/Sell/Possess Fake ID/Official License
- 18.2-204.3 – Transfer to Obtain lower Unemployment Tax Rate
- 18.2-205 – False Pretense – Registration for Cattle/Animal and False Pedigree
- 18.2-206 – Procure Animal/Aircraft/Vehicle/Boat w/ intent to Defraud
- 18.2-207 – Make False Entry in Marriage Register
- 18.2-208 – Make False Statement for Marriage Record
- 18.2-209 – False Publications
- 18.2-209.1 – False Certification/Failure to Give Bond
- 18.2-209.2 – Failure of Clerk to Give Notice of Appointment/Special Commissioner
- 18.2-201 – Tamper with Newspaper
- 18.2-212 – Call/Summons Medical Services or Firefighting Apparatus w/o Cause
- 18.2-212.2 – Carry White Cane if not Blind or Incapacitated
- 18.2-213 - Simulate Warrants/Processes/Writs/Notices
- 18.2-213.1 – Obtain Business Certifications by Deception
- 18.2-214 – Change/Remove Trademark/ID Markings
- 18.214.1 – Fail to Report Removal/Alteration of ID or Serial # on Bus. Machines
- 18.2-215 – Remove/Alter ID numbers on Household Electrical Appliances
- 18.2-216 – Deceptive Advertising
- 18.2-216.1 – Unauthorized Use of Person’s Name/Picture
- 18.2-217 – Advertise Merchandise w/intent not to sell at Price or Terms Advertised
- 18.2-218 – Fail to Indicate Goods as Seconds/Irregulars
- 18.2-220 – Use of word “Wholesale” or “Wholesaler”
- 18.2-221 – Advertising New or Used Automobiles or Trucks
- 18.2-222 – Misrepresentation as to Source of Merchandise
- 18.2-223- Going Out of Business Sales/Permit Required
- 18.2-225 – Misrepresent Agricultural Produces
- 18.2-226 – Fraud in Sale of Liquid Fuels/Lubricating Oils
- 18.2-227 - Sale from Pump Indicating Other Brand
- 18.2-228 – Imitating Indicia of Other Brands
- 18.2-229- False Trade Name or Mixing Brands
- 18.2-230 – Assisting in violation of 18.2-226 thru 229
- 18.2-231 – Label Required
- 18.2-233 – Sale of Goods Marked “sterling” or “sterling sliver”
- 18.2-234 – Sale of Goods Marked “coin” or “coin solver”
- 18.2-235 – Regulating Sale of Merchandise made of gold
- 18.2-237 – Buying Second Hand Materials
- 18.2-238 – Buying pig iron w/intent to Defraud
- 18.2-239 – Pyramid Promotional Schemes
- 18.2-241 – Acceptance of Promissory Notes – payment for food at retail
- 18.2-242 – Use games/lottery to Promote sales
- 18.2-246.3 – Money Laundering (convert cash valued at less than \$1000)
- 18.2-246.14 – Counterfeit Cigarettes (less than 10 cartons)
- 18.2-248.1 – Sell/Distribute/PWID marijuana (not more than 1 ounce)

- 18.2-248.4 – Advertise imitation controlled substances
- 18.2-248.5 – Sell/Distribute Caffeine/Ephedrine to a Minor
- 18.2-250 – Possession of Drugs (Sch II, IV, V, VI)
- 18.2-251.4 – Defeat Drug/Alcohol tests
- 18.2-255.1- Distribute/Display Advertising of instruments to use MJ or CDS
- 18.2-255.2 – Sell/Manufacture Drugs near school, etc. (as accommodation)
- 18.2-257 – Attempt (of misdemeanor drug offense)
- 18.2-258 – Common Nuisance
- 18.2-258.2 – Assist person to Unlawfully Procure Prescription Drugs
- 18.2-260 – Prescribe/Dispense Drugs Unlawfully
- 18.2-260.1 -Falsify Patient Records
- 18.2-264 – Inhaling Drugs
- 18.2-265.3 – Sell/PWID drug paraphernalia
- 18.2-265.5 – Advertise Drug Paraphernalia
- 18.2-265.7 – Sale of Meth Precursors or related compounds
- 18.2-265.18 – Fail to Report Sales of Ephedrine/Related Compounds
- 18.2-265.21 – Distribute/Possess Unfinished Dextromethorphan
- 18.2- 280 - Discharge Firearm in public (no injuries)
- 18.2- 282 – Brandish Firearm or similar object (general)
- 18.2-282.1 – Brandish Machete/Bladed Object (general)
- 18.2-283 – Carry Dangerous weapon into place of worship
- 18.2-283.1 – Carry Weapon into Courthouse
- 18.2-283.2 – Carry Firearm or Explosive Capitol Square/Commonwealth Bldgs
- 18.2-284 – Sell/Give Toy Firearms
- 18.2-285 – Hunting w/ Firearm while Under the Influence
- 18.2-286 – Shoot across Road/Street
- 18.2-287.01 – Carry Weapon in Airport Terminal
- 18.2- 287.4 – Carry Loaded Firearms in Public Areas
- 18.2-294 – Manufacture’s and Dealer’s Register – Machine Gun
- 18.2-295 – Registration of Machine Gun
- 18.2-304 – Manufacture’s and Dealer’s Register – Sawed-Off Shotgun/Rifle
- 18.2-308 – Carry Concealed Weapon
- 18.2-308.011 – Carry Concealed Handgun while Intoxicated or into Restaurant/Bar
- 18.2-308.1 – Possess Stun Gun/Knife/Etc on School/Daycare Property
- 18.2-308.1:1 – Possess Firearm by Person Acquitted by Reason of Insanity
- 18.2-308.1:2 – Possess Firearm by Person Adjudicated Incompetent or Incapacitated
- 18.2-308.1:3 Possess Firearm by Person Involuntarily Committed
- 18.2-308.1:4 –Subject to Protective Order (fail to surrender CCW permit)
- 18.2-308.1:6 – Possess Firearm while Subject to Substantial Risk Order
- 18.2-308.1.7 – Possess Firearm while on Voluntary Do Not Sell Firearms List
- 18.2-308.1:8 – Possess Firearm after Domestic Assault and Battery
- 18.2-308.2:1 – Sell Firearms to certain persons (18.2-308.1:7, 18.2-308.1:8)
- 18.2-308.2:2 – Firearms (Record Check/Purchase more than 1 gun in 30 days)
- 18.2-308.2:3 – Firearms (Employs in Violation/Disseminates info)
- 18.2-308.2:4 – False Statement on Firearms Verification Form
- 18.2-308.2:5 – Sell/Purchase Firearm without NCIC check
- 18.2-308.7 – Possess Firearm by Minor
- 18.2-309 – Furnish to a minor (knife)
- 18.2-311 – Sell/Possess Blackjack
- 18.2-311.1 – Remove/Alter Serial # on Firearm
- 18.2-313 – Use Snakes to Endanger Human Life/Health

- 18.2-313.2 – Introduce Snakehead Fish or Zebra Mussell
- 18.2-314 – Fail to Obtain Medical Attention for Child
- 18.2-316 – Failure to Fill Well/Pit
- 18.2-317 – Failure to Cover Well
- 18.2-319 – Abandon Ice Box or Refrigerator
- 18.2-320 – Sell Plastic Bags without Warnings
- 18.2-322 – Use X-Ray in Fitting of Footwear
- 18.2-322 – Spit in Public
- 18.2-323 – Leave Dead Animal in the Road
- 18.2-324 – Litter on Highway
- 18.2-324.1 – Improper Use of Unmanned Aircraft
- 18.2-326 – Illegal Gambling
- 18.2-329 – Permit Use of Place Used for Illegal Gambling
- 18.2-330 – Accessories to Gambling Activity
- 18.2- 331 – Illegal Possession of Gambling Device
- 18.2-333 – Fraudulent Entry in Sporting Event
- 18.2-340.37 – Violations (Gaming in General/Convert Charitable Funds less than \$1000)
- 18.2-346 – Prostitution
- 18.2-346.01 – Solicit Prostitution (from Adults)
- 18.2-347 – Keep Bawdy Place
- 18.2-348 – Aid in Prostitution (of Adult)
- 18.2-348.1 – Promote Travel for Prostitution
- 18.2-349 – Use Vehicle to Promote Prostitution (of Adult)
- 18.2-365 – Adultery
- 18.2-371 – Contribute to Delinquency of Minor
- 18.2-371.3 – Tattoo/Body Piercing of Minors
- 18.2-379 – Obscene Materials - first Offense
- 18.2-382 – Model/Photograph/Video Obscene Materials
- 18.2-386 – Show Previews of Obscene Motion Pictures
- 18.2- 388 – Public Intoxication
- 18.2-391 – Unlawful Loan/Sale Sexually Explicit Material to Minors
- 18.2-403.1 – Enumerated Offenses involving Animals - class 1
- 18.2-403.2 – Enumerated Offenses involving Animals - class 2
- 18.2-403.3 – Enumerated Offenses involving Animals – class 3
- 18.2-403.4 – Unauthorized Release of Animals
- 18.2-404 – Obstruct Free Passage of Others
- 18.2-406 – Unlawful Assembly (general)
- 18.2-406 – Unlawful Assembly After Warning to Disperse
- 18.2-409 – Resist or Obstruct Execution of Legal Process
- 18.2-410 – Refusal to Respond to Governor’s Summons of LEO/Nat’l Guard
- 18.2-414.1- Obstruct Emergency Medical Services Workers
- 18.2-414.2- Cross Police Lines/Barricades
- 18.2-415 – Disorderly Conduct
- 18.2-416 – Curse and Abuse
- 18.2-417 – Slander and Libel
- 18.2-421 – Fail to File Info – Clandestine Organization
- 18.2-427 – Phone Threats
- 18.2-428 – Give False Info by Phone
- 18.2-429 – Cause Phone to Ring to Annoy
- 18.2-429. – False Caller ID information
- 18.2-431 – Duty of Phone Company to Print Notices

- 18.2-440 – Bribes to Prevent Service of Process
- 18.2-444 – Public Corruption
- 18.2-452 – Barratry
- 18.2-453 – Aid/Abet Barratry
- 18.2-456 – Summary Contempt
- 18.2-460 – Obstruct Justice/Resist Arrest (general)
- 18.2-460.1 – Disclose Wiretap Order
- 18.2-461 – False Reports (general)
- 18.2-462 – Conceal Criminal Offense (general/by relative)
- 18.2-462.1 – Use Police Radio During Commission of Crime
- 18.2-463 – Refusal to Aid Officer
- 18.2-464 – Failure to Obey Order of Conservator of the Peace
- 18.2-465 – Officer Summons Juror to Act Impartially
- 18.2-465.1 – Penalize Employee for Court Appearance/Jury Service
- 18.2-466 – Corruptly Procuring Juror to be Summoned
- 18.2-467 – Fraud in Drawing Jurors
- 18.2-469 – Refusal/Delay in Executing Process for Criminal
- 18.2-470 – Extortion by Officer
- 18.2-471 – Fraudulent Issue of Fee Bills
- 18.2-472 – False Entries or Destruction of Records by Officers
- 18.2-473 – Aid in Escape
- 18.2-473.1 – Communicate with Prisoner
- 18.2-474 – Deliver Articles to Prisoners
- 18.2-476 – Allow Prisoner/Detainee of Misdemeanor to Escape
- 18.2-477.1 – Escape from Juvenile Facility
- 18.2-483 – Attempt/Instigate Establishment of Usurped Government
- 18.2-488.1 – Violation of Uniform Flag Act
- 18.2-496 – Violations of Petroleum Container Laws
- 18.2-499 – Injury to Reputation/Trade/Business/Profession
- 18.2-502 – Medical Referral for Profit
- 18.2-502.2 – Warning Required for Certain Medical Tests
- 18.2-503 – Possess/Duplicate Certain Keys
- 18.2-504.1 – Unlawful Name Change
- 18.2-508 – Prepare Papers Submitted for Academic Credit
- 18.2-509 – Spotlighting Animals
- 18.2-510 – Improper Burial of Animals
- 18.2-511.1 – Smoke near Medical Oxygen in Health Care Facility
- 19.2-62 – Unlawful Interception of Communication (Not Encrypted Satellite Info)
- 19.2-63.1 – Unauthorized Possession of Supervision/Control Devices
- 19.2-70.1 – Prohibit Pen Register/Trap and Trace Devices
- 19.2-82.1 – Give False ID to LEO
- 19.2-96 – Fail to Deliver Person for Extradition
- 19.2-128 – Fail to Appear (on Misdemeanor)
- 19.2-152.16 – False Statement in Substantial Risk Investigation
- 19.2-161 – False Statement of Indigence
- 19.2-267.1 – Fail to Appear on Witness Summons
- 19.2-276 – Fail to Attend and Testify - Out of State
- 19.2-279 – Failure of Out of State Witness to Testify
- 19.2-361 – Misappropriation/Fail to Account for Fines (less than \$1000)
- 19.2-389.3 – Unlawful Dissemination of Criminal History Info
- 19.2-392.3 – Disclosure of Expunged Records



- 19.2-392.4 – Requiring Disclosure of Expunged Records
- 19.2-392.14 – Disclosure of Sealed Records (Wilfull)
- 19.2-392.15 – Requiring Disclosure of Sealed Record
- 19.2-397 – Refusal to Permit Sample pursuant to Inspection Warrant
- 20-28 – Performing a Marriage Without a License
- 20-40 – Prohibited Marriage
- 20-61 – Desertion or Nonsupport of Spouse or Child
- 20-88 – Failure to Support Parents
- 20-103 – Family Dwelling Protective Order Violation
- 20-115 – Failure to Comply with Spousal Support or Divorce Order/Decree
- 20-122 – Unlawful Advertising to Obtain Divorces
- 20-165 – Accepting Compensation for Arranging Surrogate Relationship
- 21-223 – Discharging Sewage Into Tidal Waters
- 21-290 – Discharging Sewage Into Nontidal Waters
- 21-264 – Improvement that Damages a Constructed Water Way
- 21-388 – Failure to Pay Interest/Principal for Drainage Project Bonds
- 22.1-3.2 – False Statement on School Registration Document
- 22.1-124- School Debt Purchased at Less than Face Value by a Government Officer
- 22.1-187 – Misuse of a Toll Exemption for School Attendance
- 22.1-254 – Failing to Send Child to School
- 22.1-255 – Failure to Pay Tuition for a Nonresident Child
- 22.1-258 – Violation of Attendance officer Provisions
- 22.1-263 – Violation of School Attendance Provisions
- 22.1-264 – Making a False Statement of a Child’s Age for School
- 22.1-264.1 – Making a False Statement Regarding Residency for School
- 22.1-265 – Inducing a Child to be Absent from School
- 22.1-267 – Guardian Allowing a Child to be Habitually Absent
- 22.1-279.3 – Failure to Enforce Compulsory School Attendance Law
- 22.1-289.027 – Child/Family Day Program Violations
- 22.1-289.035 – Making a False Statement About the Operation of a Child/Family Day System
- 22.1-289.036 – False Statement to Obtain a License – Child/Family Day System
- 22.1-289.06 – Improper Disclosure of Confidential Social Services Information
- 22.1-296.1 – False Statement on a School Employment Application About Certain Crimes
- 22.1-329 – Failure to Comply with Order of School License Suspension
- 22.1-331 – Operating a Private Trade School Without a License
- 23.1-217 – Operating a Postsecondary School Without Certification
- 23.1-225 – Use of College Terms, Degrees, Transcripts Improperly
- 23.1-228 – Violation of SCHEV Regulations
- 24.2-106.1 – Solicitation of Signatures by Electoral Board Member or Staff
- 24.2-119.1 – Discrimination by an Employer Against Election Officer
- 24.2-407.1 Unlawful Disclosure (Election) of Social Security Number
- 24.2-604 – Prohibited Activity at Election Polls
- 24.2-649 – Improper Assistance to a Voter
- 24.2-671 – Possession of a Firearm Within 40 Feet of an Electoral Board Meeting
- 24.2-706 – Registrar Failing to Perform Absentee Voting Duties
- 24.2-712 – Transmitting the Counts of Absentee Ballots Before Poll Closing
- 24.2-947.3 – Failing to Report Campaign Contributions
- 24.2-952.7 – Unlawful Use of Inaugural Committee Funds
- 24.2-953 – Violation of Campaign Finance Disclosure Act

- 24.2-955.2 – Publications Violations of Political Advertising
- 24.2-955.3 – Violation of Advertising Regulations
- 24.2-959 – Violate Campaign Telephone Advertisement Regulations by Candidate
- 24.2-959.1 – Violate Campaign Telephone Advertisement Regulations by Committee
- 24.2-1001 – Neglect of Duty by Elections Officer
- 24.2-1002 – Interfering with Voter Registration
- 24.2-1002.01 – Destroying or Failing to Mail or Deliver Voter Registration
- 24.2-1003 – Unlawful Campaigning at Registration Locations
- 24.2-1004 – Wrongfully Voting
- 24.2-1005 – Bribery or Intimidation of a Person Receiving a Ballot
- 24.2-1005.1 – Communicating False Information to Impede a Voter
- 24.2-1005.2 – Changing a Ballot to Prevent Voting as Desired/Furnishing Ballot in Language to Misinform
- 24.2-1007 – Soliciting or Accepting a Bribe for a Vote
- 24.2-1010 – Unlawful Possession of Voting Equipment Key or Electronic Device
- 24.2-1011 – Ballot Carried Away from Voting Booth
- 27-15.1 – Refusal to Obey the Order of a Fire Chief
- 27-61 – Failure to Remedy Inflammable or Unsafe Conditions
- 27-97.1 – Fail to Report Theft or Disappearance of explosives or Blasting Device
- 27-100 – Violation of the Fire Protection Code
- 28.2-106.2 – Violation of Safety Zones Within Tidal Waters of the Commonwealth
- 28.2-110 – Failure to File a Ballast Water Control Report or Make a False Statement
- 28.2-201 – Violation of Fisheries/Tidal Waters Regulation
- 28.2-225 – Fishing in Tidal Waters without a License
- 28.2-227 – Aid the Unlawful Avoidance of Nonresident Harvester’s License
- 28.2-228.1 – Seafood Landing License Violation
- 28.2-230 – False Statement/Altering a Fishing License
- 28.2-231 – Failure to Present Fishing License to an Officer
- 28.2-234 – Improper Attachment/Display of License/ID Marking Boats/Devices/Etc.
- 28.2-237 – Failure to Remove Abandoned Fishing Poles/Stakes
- 28.2-238 – Concealing the Name or Number of a Fishing Vessel
- 28.2-302 – Net Fishing Within 300 Yards of Fishing Pier
- 28.2-303 – Take Possession/Catch Sturgeon
- 28.2-305 – Unlawful Size, Length or Depth of a Fishing Net
- 28.2-306 – Using a Snatch, Grab, or Gang Hook in the Rappahannock River
- 28.2-307 – Fixed Fishing Device Violations
- 28.2-308 – Illegal setting of Grill Nets in the Oceanfront
- 28.2-309 – Next Extending Over ¼ Width of a Body of Water
- 28.2-310 – Trotline on the Ocean Side of Eastern Shore
- 28.2-313 – Fish, Kill by Use of Explosives, Drugs or Poison
- 28.2-314 – Use of a Trawl Net or Drag Net to Catch Fish
- 28.2-316 – Trawling Boat Licensed for Other Fishing Device
- 28.2-400.4 – Harvest Menhaden After Total Allowable Landings Have Closed
- 28.2-405 – Carrying Patent Tongs While Fishing for Menhaden
- 28.2-408 – Food Fish Not to Be Taken or Exceeding 1% of Catch
- 28.2-411 – Use of an Illegal Net by a Vessel Under 70 Tons
- 28.2-504- Failing to Pay Fishing License Fee
- 28.2-506 – Taking Oysters Out of Season
- 28.2-508 – Catching Oysters with Patent Tongs in Prohibited Areas
- 28.2-509 – Patent Tongs that Exceed Maximum Weight or Length
- 28.2-510 – Sell, Buy or Possess Unculled Oysters

- 28.2-511 – Violation of Oyster Culling Regulation
- 28.2-512 – Interfering with Oyster Inspections
- 282-514 – Possession of Shucked Oysters
- 28.2-515 – Dredging or Scraping Tract During Restricted Times
- 28.2-519 – Use of Rakes/Scrapes on Ocean Side of Eastern Shore
- 28.2-520- Use of Hydraulic Dredges
- 28.2-526 – Oyster Measures Violation
- 28.2-527 – Theft of Oysters, Clams, Shells, etc. (Less than \$1,000)
- 28.2-529 – Shells, Convert to Lime
- 28.2-500 – Taking an Oyster on Sunday or at Night
- 28.2-531 – Taking Clams on Sunday or at Night
- 28.2-532 – Imported Oysters and Clams Labelled as a Virginia Product
- 28.2-533 – Oysters – More than 1 Bushel on Crab Dredging Boat
- 28.2-534 – Possession of Oysters During Closed Season While Taking Clams
- 28.2-535 – Changing the Planting Location/Oysters for Seed, Carrying without Permit
- 28.2-536 – Clams Taken from a Prohibited Area
- 28.2-537 – Harvesting an Illegal Size of Clam
- 28.2-538 – Failure to Keep Records of Oyster Handling
- 28.2-549 – Oyster Tax/Fee/Record Violation
- 28.2-557 – Interfere with Surveyor Oyster Grounds
- 28.2-560 – Larceny from Oyster-Planting Ground (Less than \$1,000)
- 28.2-561 – Removing Markers for Oyster Planting Grounds
- 28.2-634 – Non-Residents Taking/Planting Oysters and Clams
- 28.2-635 – Resident Association with Non-Residents Taking/Planting Oysters
- 26.2-701 – Violation of Crab Trap and Crab Pound Regulations
- 28.2-705 – Violation of Crab License Restrictions
- 28.2-706 – Crab Dredging Restriction Violations
- 28.2-707 – Crab Dredging Restrictions Violation
- 28.2-708 – Crab Size Limitation Violation
- 28.2-709 – Taking Crab During Closed Season
- 28.2-710 – Placing Crab, Eel or Fish Pot in a Navigable Channel
- 28.2-711 – Crap pots in Tidal Tributaries During Prohibited Period
- 28.2-712 – Failure to Display Identification of a Crab or Eel Pot
- 28.2-713 – Crab Limit Violation
- 28.2-821 – Unlawful Possession of Shellfish Removed from Condemned Area
- 28.2-825 – Unlawful Importing of Fish for Introduction Into Virginia Waters
- 28.2-903 – 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent Violation of Tidal Fisheries Provisions
- 28.2-903.1 – Impeding Lawful Fishing
- 28.2-905 – Resisting or Impeding a Fishing Officer
- 28.2-1000.2 – Taking Menhaden by Purse Seine After Closure
- 28.2-1001 – Violation of Potomac River Compact
- 28.2-1203 – Unlawful Use of Subaqueous Beds
- 28.2-1210 – Removal of Obstructions or Property from State Water
- 29.1-207 – Impeding a Game Warden
- 29.1-210 – Failure to Appear for a Fishing/Wildlife Violation Hearing
- 29.1-335 – Hunting, Fishing or Trapping Without a license
- 29.1-336 – Failing to Carry Hunting/Fishing/Trapping License
- 29.1-337 – Failure to Display Hunting/Fishing/Trapping Upon Request
- 29.1-337.1 – Borrow/Lend/Alter Hunting/Fishing/Trapping License
- 29.1-337.1 – False Statement to Obtain Hunting/Fishing/Trapping License
- 29.1-338 – Hunting/Fishing/Trapping After License was Revoked

- 29.1-349 Hunting Waterfowl within 500 Yards of Blind
- 29.1-351.1 – Waterfowl Blinds and Hunting Waterfowl Violation
- 29.1-354 – Failure to Obtain Damage Stamp to Hunt Bear or Deer
- 29.1-406 – Fur Dealing Violations
- 29.1-408 – Hunting/Fishing/Trapping in a National Forest without Permit
- 29.1-412 – Special Permit Violations
- 29.1-422 – Failure to Secure and exhibit Permits for Foxhound Night Trials
- 29.1-505 – Violation of Game/Fish/Wildlife Board Regulations
- 29.1-508.1 – Unlawful Administration of a Drug to Vertebrate Wildlife
- 29.1-515 – Hunting Migratory Birds in Violation of Regulations
- 29.1-517 – Shooting Muskrats or Raccoons During Closed Season or Without a Permit
- 29.1519 – Hunting with an Unauthorized Weapon
- 29.1-520 – Violation of Set Times for Hunting
- 29.1-521 – Unlawful Hunting or Trapping Practices
- 29.1-521.1 – Impeding the Lawful Hunting or Trapping of Animals
- 29.1-521.1 – Baiting an Area Used by Hunters to Cause a Violation of the Law
- 29.1-521.2 – Hunting After Revocation of License
- 29.1-522 – Killing a Male Diller Without Antlers Visible Above Hair
- 29.1-523 – Killing a Deer with Use of Certain Lights
- 29.1-523.1 – Hunting Deer with Sights after Dark
- 29.1-525 – Spotlight for Deer/Deer Enclosure Violations
- 29.1-525.2 – Erect an enclosure for hunting foxes and coyotes
- 29.1-528 – Hunting with a Prohibited Firearm or Ammunition
- 29.1-528.1 – Using a Bow or Crossbow to Hunt Deer
- 29.1-529 – Improper Use of Wildlife Killed to Protect Property
- 29.1-529 – Impeding the Lawful Killing of a Bear or Deer
- 29.1-530.1 Failure to Wear Solid Blaze Orange or Pink Clothing While Hunting
- 29.1-530.2 – Unlawful Killing of Bear
- 29.1-530.3 – Engaging in Computer-Assisted Remote Hunting
- 29.1-531 – Unlawful Fishing Practices
- 29.1-533 – Use of Explosives in Fishing
- 29.1-533 – Use of a Substance Injurious to Fish
- 29.1-540 – Transfer of Fish for Bait Fish
- 29.1-541 – Unlawful Storage of Wildlife and Fish
- 29.1-5642 – Illegal Importation of Animals, Fish and Birds
- 29.1-543.1 – Introducing Blue Catfish Stock
- 29.1-545 – Possession, Sale, Liberation of Nutria
- 29.1-547 – Trapping, Selling, Purchasing Migratory Game Birds
- 29.1-548 – Illegally Killing Deer During Open Season/Exceeding Limit Bag Limit
- 29.1-549 – Killing Deer from a Boat
- 29.1-550 – Taking Game/Fish During Closed Eason/Exceeding Bag or Creel Limit for Game and Fish
- 29.1-552 – Kill Wild Turkey During Closed Season
- 29.1-553 – Selling Wild Birds, Animals and Fish (Less than \$1,000)
- 29.1-553.1 – Wanton Waste, Violation of Game Fish/Wildlife Regulations
- 29.1-554 – Violation of Sanctuaries, Refuges, Preserves, Water
- 29.1-554.1 – Impede Lawful Fishing of Inland Waters
- 29.1-564 – Sale of Wild Birds, Animals, Fish
- 29.1-567 – Violating Endangered Species Regulations
- 29.1-569 – Allowing Reptiles to Run at Large
- 29.1-603 – Taking Game Before Compliance with Board Requirements

- 29.1-606 – Fail to Attach Seal to Shot Game
- 29.1-702 – Failing to Register/Display Number on Boat
- 29.1-703 – Failing to Have Boat Numbered
- 29.1-708 – Unlawful Transfer or Destruction of a Motorboat
- 29.1-703 – Failing to Surrender Certificate of Title After Boat Loan Paid
- 29.1-731 – Transfer the Title of a Boat After Levy and Seizure
- 29.1-732 – Titling a Boat by a Person Other than the Lawful Holder
- 29.1-734 – Boating/Water Skiing in an Area Marked for Swimming
- 29.1-736 – Boat Rental Safety Violations
- 29.1-738 – Spearfishing or Operating a Boat, Skis or Surfboard in a Reckless Manner
- 29.1-738.03 – Reckless Operation of Personal Watercraft
- 29.1-738.4 – Operating Watercraft After Being Ordered Not to By Court
- 29.1-739.1- Failing to Stop for a Game Warden/Attempting to Elude
- 29.1-740 – Hit and Run (Boating – Property Damage)
- 29.1-744.3 – Excessive Speed in a Motorboat within 50 Feet of a Structure
- 29.1-746 – Violation of a Boating Regulation
- 29.1-748 – Miscellaneous Boating Operation Violations
- 29.1-749 – Permitting a Person Under 16 to Operate Watercraft Without a Safety Course
- 29.1-749.2 – Violation of Local Personal Watercraft Rental Ordinances
- 29.1-808 – Selling a Boat Without a License
- 29.1-808.1 – Salesman/Demonstrator of Boating Engaged in Business without Safety Course
- 30-15.1:1 – Misuse of General Assembly Emblems
- 30-103 – Prohibited Conduct by a Legislator
- 30-103.1 – Prohibited Gifts by Legislator
- 30.1-105 – Prohibited Contracts by Legislator
- 30-108 – Legislator Personal Interest in a Transaction
- 30-110 – Failure to Disclose an Interest on a Legislator Disclosure Form
- 30-138 – Government Actor Failing to Report Fraudulent Transactions
- 30.-162 – Private Hearing of the Crime Commission Disclosed
- 30-231.3 – False Information/Concealing Facts on *Brown v. Board* Scholarship Application
- 32.1-27 – Willfully Violate a Health Board Regulation
- 32.1-48.014 – Failing to Comply with a Quarantine Order
- 32.1-111.14:5 – Refusing to Obey Emergency Medical Services Incident Commander
- 32.1-126.01 – Employee of Nursing Home Failing to Disclose Criminal History
- 32.1-126.02 – Employee of a Pharmacy or Hospital Failing to Disclose Criminal History
- 32.1-162.9:1 – Employee of Home Health Care Organization Failing to Disclose Criminal History
- 32.1-162.2-15:1 – Operating a Home Health Care Organization Without a License
- 32.1-213 – Failing to Sanitize Shoddy, Secondhand Filing Material
- 32.1-214 – Failing to Sterilize New Animal Hair, Feathers and Down
- 32.1-215 – Rent, Sell or Disposal of Bedding that is Not Sanitized
- 32.1-216 – Bedding/Upholstered Furniture: No Permit to Sanitize/Sterilize
- 32.1-219 – Bedding/Upholstered Furniture: Failing to Place Tags on New or Secondhand Item
- 32.1-220 – Bedding/Upholstered Furniture Fail to Attach Tag to Furniture Filling Material
- 2.1-221 – False/Misleading Removal of Tags on Bedding/Furniture
- 32.1-223 – Failure to Keep New and Sanitized Items Separate (Bedding/Upholstered Furniture)

- 32.1-283.1 – Unlawful Disclosure of Postmortem Examination Information
- 32.1-283.5 – Violation of Confidentiality: Adult Fatality Review Team
- 32.1-283.6 – Violation of Confidentiality: Adult Fatality Review Team: Local and Regional
- 32.1-283.7 – Violation of Confidentiality: Overdose Fatality Team
- 32.1-283.8 – Violation of Confidentiality: Maternal Mortality Team
- 32.1-303 – Trafficking in Dead Human Bodies
- 32.1-318 – Failing to Maintain Deposit: Patient Trust Fund
- 32.1-319 – False Statement on an Application by a Medical Assistance Supplier
- 32.1-321.4 – False Statement to Obtain Medical Assistance Benefits (Less Than \$1,000)
- 32.1-324.1 – Failure to Comply with Dept. of Medical Assist Services Subpoena
- 32.1-350 – Fraudulent Obtaining of Benefits from State/Local Hospitalization
- 33.2-110 – Gate Across Private Road Violations
- 33.2-210 – Violation of Transportation Board Regulations
- 33.2-409 – Owner/Occupier Fails to Maintain Dam
- 33.2-802 – Disposal of Companion Animal on Public Property/Littering
- 33.2-803 - Dumping Creating a Fire Hazard to a Public Bridge
- 33.2-804 – Junkyard Violation
- 33.2-1203 – Hinder/Obstruct a DOT Employee
- 33.2-2917 – Violation of Richmond Metro Authority Rule or Regulation
- 35.1-7 – Violation of Board/Commission of Health Hotel/Restaurant Regulations
- 36-83 – Violation of Industrialized Building Law
- 36-85.12 – Violation of National Manuf. Housing Construction & Safety Standards Act
- 36-85.19 – Conducting Unlicensed Manufactured Home Business
- 36-99.5 – Failing to Provide Alternative Smoke Detectors for Deaf/Hearing Impaired
- 36-106 – Building Code Violations
- 36-175 – False Claims – First-Time Home Buyer Account
- 37.2-314.1 – Violation of Confidentiality: Disabilities Mortality Team
- 37.2-405 – Operating a Mental Health Facility without a License
- 37.2-408 – Failing to Comply with a Summary/Final Order of Suspension on a Group Home
- 37.2-416 – Failing to Perform a Background Check/Hiring a Group Home Employee with Certain convictions
- 37.2-418 – Failing to Comply With Suspension of License by Commissioner
- 37.2-419.1 – Failure to Comply with the Order of a Suspension for Adult Facility License
- 37.2-421 - Violating BHDS Advertising Regulations
- 37.2-427 – Mistreatment of a Patient in a Hospital
- 37.2-428 – Aiding and Abetting the Escape from a Hospital
- 37.2-429 – Disorderly Conduct on Hospital Grounds
- 37.2-430 – Providing Alcoholic Beverages to Patient in the Hospital
- 37.2-431 – Conspiring to Falsely Admit a Patient to a Hospital
- 38.2-210 – Insurer or Health Plan Providing Loan to Officer/Director
- 38.2-211 – Insurance: Other Interests and Payments to Officer/s Directors, etc.
- 38.2-1802 – Acting as an Agent for an Unlicensed Insurer
- 38.2-1916.1 – Commission of Perjury in Response to an Attorney General Insurance Investigation
- 38.2-3542 – Employer Fails to Remit Insurance Funds
- 38.2-4614 – Pay or Receive Title Insurance Kickbacks, etc.
- 38.2-4809 – Insurer Tax Evasion or Fraud
- 40.1-10 – Failure to Cooperate with Department of Labor’s Examination/Inspection
- 40.1-11.1 – Referring an Undocumented Alien for Employment for Fee

- 40.1-27 – Willful and Malicious Prevention of Employment
- 40.1-29 – Withholding Wages 1<sup>st</sup> Offense (Less than \$1,000)
- 40.1-30 - Nonresident Employers, Failure to Register
- 40.1-49.4 – Employer Violation of Safety Rules Resulting in Death or 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent
- 40.1-51.3:1 – Providing Advance Notice of a Health/Safety Inspection Without Authority
- 40.1-51.4:2 – False Statement on Safety Records Required by Title 40.
- 40.1-51.4:3 – Use of Prohibited Questions on a Polygraph Test
- 40.1-54.2 – Employee Engages in Strike/Work Stoppage to Interfere with a Hospital
- 40.1-112- Unlawful Employment of a Person without a Permit
- 42.1-72 – Destroying or Defacing a Book in a Library
- 42.1-73 – Concealment or Removal of a Library Book (Less than \$1,000)
- 42.1-74 – Failing to Return a Library Book After Written Notice
- 42.1-88 – Custodian Refusing to Deliver Public Records to Successor
- 43-13 – Fraudulent Use of Funds by Contractor Intended for Labor/Supplies (Less than \$1,000)
- 43-13.3 – Willful Misrepresentation on an Affidavit of Payment/Mechanic’s Lien Causing Loss
- 44-41.1 – Failure to Report to Va. National Guard
- 44-44 – National Guard Special Courts-Martial
- 44-45 – National Guard Summary Courts-Martial
- 44-98 – Interfering with Employment of Va. National Guard
- 44-109 – Willful Destruction of Military Property
- 44-110 – Sale, etc. of Military Property
- 44-120 – Unlawful Wearing of a Military Uniform
- 44-146.17 – Violation of Governor’s Emergency Executive Order
- 45.1-257 – Impeding a Director or Mining Agent
- 45.2-513 – False Statement During a Mine Investigation
- 45.2-522– Performing a Task in a Mine without Board Certification
- 45.2-539 – Operating an Unlicensed Mine
- 45.2-544 – False Statements on Maps or in Data/Mines
- 45.2-572– Violation of Mine Abatement or Closure Order
- 45.2-722 – Unlawful Blasting Practices in a Mine
- 45.2-1006 – Impeding a Director or Mining Agent
- 45.2-1021 – Miscellaneous Mining Violations
- 45.2-116 – Unlawful Performance of a Mining Task Requiring Certification
- 45.2-1128 – Operating an Unlicensed Mineral Mine
- 45.2-1223 – Violating of Mining Chapter or Director’s Order
- 45.2-2007 – Violation of Geothermal Chapter Provision
- 46.2-218 – Law Enforcement Accepting Fee for Arrest
- 46.2-345 – False Information on Application for Identification Card
- 46.2-345.2 – False Information on Application for Identification Card
- 46.2-345.3 – False Statement, etc., on Privilege Card Application
- 46.2-347 – Fraudulent Use of Driver’s License or DMV Identification Card to Obtain Alcohol Beverages
- 46.2-348 – Fraud or False Statements in Applications for License
- 46.2-387 – Official Fails to Forward Record of Conviction or Judgment
- 46.2-463 – Forging Evidence of Financial Responsibility
- 46.2-1568 – Manufacturer/Distributor Coerce Retail Dealer Regarding Sales Contracts, Service Contracts, or Maintenance Plans
- 46.2-1569 – Coercion of Dealers- Transfer, Grant, Succession, and Cancellation of Dealer Franchises

- 46.2-1571 – Recall, Warranty, and Sales Incentive Obligations
- 46.2-1572 – Operation of Dealership by Manufacturer
- 46.2-1572.1 – Operation of Service/Warranty Facility by Manufacturer
- 46.2-1573.4 – Manufacturer Coerced RV Dealer Regarding Installment Sales Contract
- 46.2-1573.5 – Manufacturer Coerced RV Dealer- Franchises, Delivery
- 46.2-1573.8 – Fail to Perform Warranty Obligations on RV
- 46.2-1573.9 – Operation of RV Dealership by Manufacturer
- 46.2-1573.10 – Operation of Service/Warranty Facility by RV Manufacturer
- 46.2-1573.16 – Manufacturer Coerced Finance Company- Trailer Dealer
- 46.2-1573.17 – Manufacturer Coercion of Trailer Dealer
- 46.2-1573.20 – Fail to Perform Warranty Obligation on Trailer
- 46.2-1573.21 – Operation of Trailer Dealership by Manufacturer
- 46.2-1573.22 – Operation of Service/Warranty Facility by Trailer Manufacturer
- 46.2-1573.27 – Manufacturer Coerced Finance Company- Motorcycle Dealer
- 46.2-1573.28 – Manufacturer Coercion of Motorcycle Dealer
- 46.2-1573.33 – Fail to Perform Warranty Obligation on Motorcycle
- 46.2-1573.34 – Operation of Service/Warranty Facility by Motorcycle Manufacturer
- 46.2-1573.35 – Operation of Motorcycle Dealership by Manufacturer
- 46.2-1601 – No Auto Recycler or Rebuilder License
- 46.2-1601.1 – Fail to Display License, Business Hours; Advertise Without License
- 46.2-1602 – Sale of Vehicle or Parts by Scrap Metal Processor
- 46.2-1603.1 – Licensee Purchases Vehicle Without Proper Documentation
- 46.2-1604 – Rebuilder Fails to Have Certification of Title
- 46.2-1607 – Fail to Produce Salvage Record or Allow Examination of Inventory
- 46.2-1608 – Fail to Maintain or Provide Record of Receipt for Any Vehicle or Part
- 46.2-1608.1 – Fail to Maintain or Provide Record of Receipt for Any Vehicle or Part
- 47.1-24 – Official Misconduct by a Notary
- 47.1-28 – Willful Misconduct by a Notary/Misrepresentation on an Application
- 47.1-29.1 – Wrongful Possession or Use of Electronic Notary
- 48-10 – Violation of an Injunction to Restrain a Nuisance
- 50-73.10:1 – Unlawful Transactions as a Limited Partnership
- 50-73.15 – Signing Partnership Documents Falsely
- 51.5-44.1 – Fraudulently Representing an Animal as a Service/Hearing Dog
- 51.5-104 – Misuse of Government Terminology in Sale of Products Made by the Blind
- 51.5-105 – Falsely Indicating that a Product is Manufactured by the Blind
- 52-48 – Disseminating Criminal or Terrorism Intelligence (No Injury/Death)
- 52-52 – Do Not Sell Weapons List Violations
- 53.1-37(E) – With No Authority or Just Cause Fail to Stay in the Limits or Time of a Furlough
- 53.1-60 – Leaving the Area, Vehicle or Route of a Prisoner Work and Education Program Without Fault
- 53.1-115.1 – Falsification of Compensation Board Information by Regional Jail Staff
- 53.1-118 – Failure of Sheriff’s Deputies to Perform Jail Duties
- 53.1-130 – Interest in Property by a Sheriff Where Inmates Perform Work
- 53.1-131 – Prisoner Leaving a Work or Educational Area in a Release Program
- 53.1-131.2 - Violation of Home/Electronic Incarceration
- 53.1-132 – Violation of Furlough from Work Release
- 54.1-102 – Unlawfully Obtain a Regulated Business/Professional License
- 54.1-111 – Operate a Business in Conflict with Regulations
- 54.1-406 – Practicing Architecture or Engineering Without a License
- 54.1-409 – Practicing Landscape Architecture Without a License



- 54.1-503 – Home Inspection License Violations
- 54.1-504 – Home Inspection Supervisor License Violations
- 54.1-517 – Violation of Home Inspection Regulations
- 54.1-531 – Prohibited Conduct by an Athlete Agent
- 54.1-603 – Selling Items at an Auction Without a License
- 54.1-606 – Advertise as an Auctioneer without a License
- 54.1-703 – Barbering, Cosmetology, Tattooing, Piercing Without a License
- 54.1-704.1 – Operating a Barbershop, Salon, Parlor or Spa Without a License
- 54.1-834 – Boxing/Wresting/Martial Arts Violations
- 54.1-912 – Employ an Unlicensed Branch Pilot
- 54.1-924 – Pilot a Vessel without a License
- 54.1-926 – Receive Unlawful Fees as a Branch Pilot
- 54.1-1101 – Building Contractor Violations
- 54.1-1111 – Issuing Permits by a Building Official Without Proper Documents
- 54.1-1115 – Contractor Operating Without a License or Violating Regulations
- 54.1-1135(A) – Liquified Petroleum Gas Fitter – Practice or Attempt to Practice
- 54.1-1135(B) – Incorrect Representation of Self as a Backflow Prevention Device Worker
- 54.1-1504 – Act as Hearing Aid Specialist Without a License
- 54.1-1801 – Act as a Polygraph Examiner Without a License
- 54.1-2011 – Appraise Real Estate Without a License
- 54.1-2021.1 – Engage in Appraisal Management Company Business Without a License
- 54.1-2525 – Disclose Confidential Information from the Prescription Monitoring Program
- 54.1-2603 – Practicing Audiology or Speech Pathology Without a License
- 54.1-2709 – Practicing Dentistry Without a License
- 54.1-2722 – Practice as a Dental Hygienist Without a License
- 54.1-2729.3 – Claim to be Dialysis Technician Without Certification
- 54.1-2731(B) – Unlawfully Advertising Self as a Dietitian or Nutritionist
- 54.1-2731(C) – Failure to Maintain Genomics Information
- 54.1-2805 -Practice Funeral Services Without a License
- 54.1-2808.3 – Funeral Violations
- 54.1-2820 – Preneed Funeral Contracts Not in Compliance with Regulations
- 54.1-2902 – Practicing Medicine Without a License
- 54.1-2929 – Practicing Chiropractic Medicine, Podiatry, or Psychology Without a License
- 54.1-2949 – Acting as a Physician Assistant Without a License
- 54.1-2952.1 – Unlawfully Prescribing Drugs/Devices as a Physician Assistant
- 54.1-2955 – Practice Respiratory care Without a License
- 54.1-2956.5 – Practice Occupational Therapy Without a License
- 54.1-2956.8.1 - Practice Radiology Without a License
- 54.1-2956.9 – Practice Acupuncture Without a License
- 54.1-2956.12 – Practice as a Surgical Technologist Without Certification
- 54.1-2956.13 – Failure to Register as a Surgical Technologist
- 54.1-2957.04 – Practice as a Midwife Without a License
- 54.1-2957.8 – Unlawful Practice of Midwifery
- 54.1-2957.15 – Practice as a Polysomnographic Technician Without a License
- 54.1-2957.16 – Practice as a Behavior Analyst Without a License
- 54.1-2957.18 – Practice Genetic Counseling Without a License
- 54.1-2962 – Prohibited Fee Splitting by Physician and Specialist
- 54.1-2967- Failure by a Physician to Report Certain Weapon-Inflicted Wounds
- 54.1-2989 – Misdemeanor Violations of Do Not Resuscitate Orders

- 54.1-3008 – Practice Nursing Without a License
- 54.1-3102 – Engaging in Nursing Home administration Without a License
- 54.1-3204 – Practicing Optometry Without a License
- 54.1-3205 – Prohibited Practice of Optometry in a Commercial Establishment
- 54.1-3304.1 – Dispensing of Controlled Drugs by a Healing Arts Practitioner
- 54.1-3310 – Practicing as a Pharmacist Without a License
- 54.1-3434.4 Shipping Schedule II-VI Drugs into the State by an Unregistered Person/Unlawful Advertising Practices
- 54.1-3457 – Adulterating/Misbranding Drugs and Cosmetics
- 54.1-3466 – Drug Paraphernalia Violations
- 54.1-3468 – Failing to Maintain Drug Paraphernalia Records
- 54.14-3469 – Permitting Controlled Drug Paraphernalia to be Used for an Unlawful Purpose
- 54.1-3470 – Violations Related to Needles, Capsules, and Quinine
- 54.1-3474 – Practice Physical Therapy Without a License
- 54.1-3481 – Unlawful Designation of Physical Therapist or Assistant
- 54.1-3506 – Practice Counseling Without a License
- 54.1-3606 – Practice Applied Psychology Without a License
- 54.1-3706 – Practice Social Work Without a License
- 54.1-3709 – Unlawful Use of Social Worker Title
- 54.1-3805 – Practice Veterinary Medicine Without a License
- 54.1-3904 – Practicing Law Without a License
- 54.1-3905 – Providing Services to a Debt-Pooling Plan
- 54.1-3916 – Rendering Services as a Legal Aid Society in Violation of Regulations
- 54.1-3944 – Solicitation of Professional Employment: Runners and Cappers
- 54.1-4001 – Pawnbroker: No valid license
- 54.1-4004 – Pawnbroker: Memorandum Violation
- 54.1-4005 – Pawnbroker: Sale of Goods Pawned before Agreed Date
- 54.1-4008 – Pawnbroker: Interest Violation
- 54.1-4009 – Pawnbroker: Misc. Misdemeanor Violations
- 54.1-4010 – Pawnbroker: Failing to Maintain Daily Reports
- 54.1-4011 – Pawnbroker: Failing to Admit Authorized Law Enforcement Officer
- 54.1-4012 – Pawnbroker; Disfigure, Change or Conceal Property
- 54.1-4013 – Pawnbroker: Failing to Take Proper Care of Tangible Property
- 54.1-4101 – Precious Metal Dealers Record Purchase Violations
- 54.1-4102 - Precious Metal Dealers Failure to Obtain Credentials of Seller
- 54.1-4103 - Precious Metal Dealers Purchases from Unlawful Persons
- 54.1-4104 - Precious Metal Dealers: Failure to Retain Purchase for 10 Days
- 54.1-4105 - Precious Metal Dealers Failure to Maintain Records
- 54.1-4108 - Precious Metal Dealers: Permit Violations
- 54.1-4110 - Precious Metal Dealers: Violation of Chapter 41 Provisions
- 54.1-4201 – Firearms Dealer Records Violations
- 54.1-4201.1 – Improper Notification of a Firearms Show
- 54.1-4202 – 2<sup>nd</sup> or Subsequent Firearms Dealer Violations
- 54.1-4301 – Itinerant Merchant Records Violation
- 54.1-4302 - Itinerant Merchant Failure to Allow Examination of Records
- 54.1-4305 - Itinerant Merchant Selling Baby Formula or Nonprescription Drugs
- 54.1-4409.1 – Practice Accounting Without a License
- 55-328 – Maintaining an Animal At Large After Order
- 55.1-904 – Kickback from the Sale of Real Estate
- 55.1-1971 – Condominiums: Common Interest Community Board Regulation Violation

- 55.1-1972 – Condominiums: Method of Offer or Disposition for Purpose of Evasion
- 55.1-1974 – Condominiums: Offer or Dispose of a Unit Not Registered/Without a Statement
- 55.1-1975 – Condominiums: Violation of Registration Requirements
- 55.1-1976 – Condominiums: Public Offering Statement Violation
- 54.1-1979 – Condominiums Annual Report by Declarant Violation
- 55.1-1982 – Condominiums Conversion Provision Violation
- 55.1-1989 – Condominiums False Statement on an Application
- 55.1-2155 – Housing Cooperative: Public Offering Statement Violation
- 55.1-2158 – Housing Cooperative: Conversion Provision Statement Violation
- 55.1-2159 - Housing Cooperative: Cooperative Securities Violation
- 55.1-2162 - Housing Cooperative: Escrow Violation
- 55.1-2164 - Housing Cooperative: Conversion Provision Violation
- 55.1-2174 - Housing Cooperative Common Interest Community Board Violation
- 55.1-2176 - Housing Cooperative: Uncompleted Unit Registration Violation
- 55.1-2181 - Housing Cooperative: Annual Report Violation
- 55.1-2184 - Housing Cooperative: False Statement on an Application
- 55.1-2226 – Timeshare – Buyer’s Acknowledgment Violation
- 55.1-2228 – Timeshare – Resale Disclosure Violation
- 55.1-2244 - Time Shares: Reseller Registration Violation
- 55.1-2247 - Time Shares: Misdemeanor Board Order Violations
- 55.1-2248 - Time Shares: Cease and Desist Misdemeanor Violations
- 55.1-2249 - Time Shares: Public Offering Statement Misdemeanor Violations
- 55.1-2302 – Transfer of Ownership Violation – Subdivided Land
- 55.1-2303 – Blanket Encumbrances Violation – Subdivided Land
- 55.1-2304 – Restraining an Owner from Selling a Lot in a Subdivision
- 55.1-2305 – Subdivided Land – Common Facilities Violation
- 55.1-2542 – Improper Fee for Locating Reported Properties/Invalid Agreement to Locate Property
- 55.1-2801 – Electric Fence not Regulated by Approved Device
- 55.1-2802 – Selling an Unapproved Electric Fence Control Device
- 55.1-2820 – Permitting Livestock to Run at Large
- 55.1-2832 – Permitting Livestock to Run at Large After Order
- 55.1-2838 – Larceny of Timber (Less Than \$1,000)
- 55.1-2839 – Failure to Pay Owner of the Land and Timber
- 55.1-2840 – Timber: Lad Ticket/Falsify or Fail to Provide
- 56-8.1 – Unlawful Provision of Certain Perks to Certain Government Officials
- 56-74 – Misrepresenting the State’s Financial Obligation for a Public Service Company
- 56-405 – Fail to Maintain Railroad Highway Crossing
- 56-408 – Unlawful Signs Similar to Railroad Crossing Signs
- 56-412.1 – Railroad Cars Obstructing Streets
- 56-419 – Unauthorized Making or Duplication of a Railroad Switch Key
- 56-439.1 – Disposal of an Animal Without Notification by Railroad Corporation
- 56-586.1 – Electric Energy Emergency Declaration or Guideline Violation
- 57-49 – Charitable Organization Solicitation Violations
- 58.1-3 – Divulge/Disseminate Confidential Tax Documents or Information
- 58.1-4 – Preparer Discloses Tax Form Information Without Consent
- 58.1-11 – Make False Tax Return
- 58.1-103 – Fail to Allow Inspection of Tax Records/Documents
- 58.1-316 – Evade Real Estate Rental Income Tax by Fraud
- 58.1-317 – Evade Real Estate Sale Income Tax by Fraud

- 58.1-348 – Fail or Refuse to File Tax Return
- 58.1-394.2 – Owner of Pass-Through Entity Makes False Return/Statement
- 58.1-471 – Fraudulent Withholding Exemption Certificate
- 58.1-485 – Employer Failure to Withhold Tax or Furnish Statement
- 58.1-485.1 – Coerce Another to Declare Employment Status to Evade Taxes
- 58.1-496 – Estimate Tax, Refuse to File, False Statement, etc.
- 58.1-498 – Willful Filing of a False Tax Return
- 58.1-547 – Local Income Tax- Refuse to Supply Information
- 58.1-613 – Engage in Business Without Dealer’s Certificate
- 58.1-623.1 – Knowingly Use Tax Exempt Certificate While Suspended
- 58.1-625 – Dealer Fails to Collect or Pay Tax
- 58.1-626 – Absorption of Sales/Use Tax Prohibited
- 58.1-633 – Fail to Keep Record of Sales by Wholesaler/Jobber
- 58.1-636 – Fail to File Tax Return
- 58.1-653 – No or Revoked Certificate of Registration- Communication Provider
- 58.1-659 – Fail to Pay or Collect Communications Tax
- 58.1-812 – Knowingly Misrepresent Property Information for Recording
- 58.1-1006 – Interfering With Enforcement of Cigarette Excise Tax
- 58.1-1007 – Fail to Keep Records on Purchase, Sale, etc. of Cigarettes
- 58.1-1008.1 – Manufacturer Fails/Refuses to File Report with Tax Department
- 58.1-1010 – Illegal Sale of Unstamped Cigarettes by Wholesale Dealers
- 58.1-1011 – False/Fraudulent Statement in Application for Stamping Permit
- 58.1-1017 – Cigarettes Without Stamp- Sale, Purchase, Possess < 500 packages
- 58.1-1017.1 – Possession with Intent to Distribute > 5,000 & < 40,000 Tax-Paid Cigarettes
- 58.1-1017.3 – Fraudulent Purchase < 5,000 Cigarettes
- 58.1-1021 – Fail to Keep Records on Purchase, Sale, etc. of Cigarettes
- 58.1-1021.04:1 – False/Fraudulent Statement in Application for Distributor’s License
- 58.1-1403 – Knowingly Misrepresent Value of Watercraft
- 58.1-1503 – Knowingly Misrepresent Value of Aircraft
- 58.1-1614 – Fail to Maintain Transporter’s Report- Forest Products
- 58.1-1618 – Fail to Fulfill Records Obligation- Forest Products Tax
- 58.1-1805 – Enter Without Permission Premises Padlocked by Tax Commissioner
- 58.1-1814 – Failure to File Tax Return of Keep Required Tax Records
- 58.1-1815 – Evade/Fail to Pay/etc. Sales/Use/Withholding Tax
- 58.1-2203 – Divulge, Disseminate, etc., Confidential Tax Documents or Information- Fuel, Oil, Gas
- 58.1-2272 – Violation of Fuel Tax Act
- 58.1-2273 – Dyed Diesel Fuel Used for Taxable Use, < 20 gal; Apply/Collect Fuels Tax Refund, < 20 gal for taxable purposes; Use Fuel for Taxable Purpose, Fuel Tax Refund Issued < 20 gal
- 58.1-2294 – Disseminate/Divulge Confidential Tax Documents/Information
- 58.1-2299.3 – Distributor Fails or Refuses to Pay or Collect Fuels Tax
- 58.1-2299.4 – Absorption of Fuels Tax
- 58.1-2299.9 – Motor Vehicle Fuels Sales Tax; Disburse Fuel in Supply Tank, Required Tax Not Paid
- 58.1-2299.10 – Apply for or Collect Tax Credit, 20 gallons or Less of Fuel
- 58.1-2402 – False Statement of Vehicle Sale Price with Intent to Evade Sales/Use Tax
- 58.1-2410 – Engage in Rental Business Without Retail Certificate of Registration
- 58.1-2601 – Fail to Provide Political-Unit Boundaries by Commissioner of Revenue
- 58.1-2712.2 – Divulge Tax Information in Violation of the Fuel Tax Agreement

- 58.1-3111 – Fail to Provide Information to Commissioner of Revenue
- 58.1-3112 – Local Commissioner Fails to Retain Tax Returns for 7 Years
- 58.1-3128 – Refuse to Answer Tax Liability Questions
- 58.1-3141 – Embezzlement, Less than \$1000 by Treasurer
- 58.1-3142 – Local Treasurer Fails to Direct Interest on a Fund Appropriately
- 58.1-3149 – Fail to Deposit Money
- 58.1-3387 – Disobey Summons from Board of Equalization
- 58.1-3520 – Manufactured Home Delivered/Located Without Permits
- 58.1-3703 – Fail to Pay Local License Tax
- 58.1-3714 – Present False Contractor’s Certificate to Governing Body
- 58.1-3726 – Fortune-telling Without a License
- 58.1-3832 – Local Cigarette Tax Violation
- 58.1-3901 – Fail to Provide List of Tenants to Commissioner of Revenue
- 58.1-3902 – Fail to Provide List of Boat Owners to Commissioner of Revenue
- 58.1-3907 – Fail to Collect and Account for Tax, Corporate Officer
- 58.1-3912 – Treasurer Fails to Mail Certain Bills to Taxpayer
- 58.1-3914 – Fail to Deliver Requested Tax Receipt
- 58.1-4009 – False Statements on Application for Sales License
- 58.1-4014 – Operate Lottery Ticket Courier Service; Sell Lottery Ticket at Unapproved Price; Sale of Lottery Ticket by Unlicensed Agent
- 58.1-4015 – Sell Lottery Ticket to Person Under Age 18
- 58.1-4016 – Give/Share Ticket With Person Under Age 18
- 58.1-4018.1 – Larceny of Lottery Tickets < \$1000
- 58.1-4019 – Give Lottery Ticket to Person Under Age 18
- 58.1-4019.1 – No License for Instant Ticket Games
- 58.1-4032 – False Information on Application for Sports Betting Permit
- 58.1-4039 – Accept Bet on Youth Sports, College Sports; Take Bet in Violation of Permit Holder Regulations
- 58.1-4040 – Under Age 21 Betting
- 58.1-4041 – Sports Betting by Prohibited Person
- 58.1-4128 – Under Age 21 Gambling; Youth Sports Wagering
- 59.1-41.2 – Misdemeanor Distribution of Concert Tickets
- 59.1-41.3 – Misdemeanor Selling or Renting of Unlawful Recordings
- 59.1-41.4 – Misdemeanor Failure to Have Manufacturer Name on Recordings
- 59.1-69 – Business Under an Assumed Name – Operate without certificate
- 59.1-70 - Business Under an Assumed Name – Certificate with State Corporation Commission, Failure to File
- 59.1-75.1 - Business Under an Assumed Name – Signing a False Certificate for Business
- 59.1-92.12 – Misdemeanor Trademark Violations
- 59.1-96 – Unlawful Use of Names on certain Articles
- 59.1-111 – Unauthorized Use of Branding and Iron Marks on Timber
- 59.1-114 – Cutting Down or Processing of Branded Timber
- 59.1-124 – Secondhand Building Fixture Violations
- 59.1-125 – Unlawful Purchase of Secondhand Articles
- 59.1-126 – Failure to Obtain/Retain Records for Secondhand article Purchases
- 59.1-135 – Secondhand watch violation
- 59.1-136.3 – Scrap Metal Purchase Violation
- 59.1-136.4 – Purchasing Scrap Metal from a Minor
- 59.1-136.5 – Failing to Maintain Records for Purchase of Scrap Metal
- 59.1-138 – Purchase of Explosives Record Violation
- 59.1-139 – Failing to Report Stolen Explosives

- 59.1-141 – Explosives Violations
- 59.1-163 – Motor oil/fuel violations
- 59.1-200 – Consumer Protection Act Prohibited Practices
- 59.1-201 – Unlawful Disclosure of Information in a Consumer Protection Investigation
- 59.1-201 – Unlawful Disclosure of Information About a Business Firm by DHCD
- 59.1-269 – False Statement in a Business Opportunities Sales Act Disclosure or Contract Statement
- 59.1-293.11 – Liquid Nicotine Container Without Child-Resistant Packaging
- 59.1-310.3 – Failing to Provide Notice and Warning by a Tanning Facility
- 59.1-310.5 – Violation of Tanning Operational Requirements
- 59.1-31010 – Use of Septic System Inspector Title without Meeting Requirements
- 59.1-398 – Touting/Demand Money for Information Racetrack/Pari-mutuel wagering
- 59.1-401 - Racetrack/Pari-mutuel Possession of drugs without Veterinarian's Prescription
- 59.1-403 – Admitting Minors or Wagering at Racetrack/Pari-mutuel
- 59.1-434.2 Offering a Contract for Home Services – Not Properly Registered
- 59.1-434.8 – Violation of Home Service Contract Provisions
- 59.1-437 – Purchaser's Request Improperly Denied
- 59.1-441.2 – Legal Services Contracts Not Properly Registered
- 59.1-441.5 – Legal Services Contract – Fail to Maintain or Provide Records
- 60.2-107 – Unlawful Agreement to Reduce Employer's Unemployment Tax
- 60.2-114 – Unlawful Release of Employment Information (Unemployment Compensation)
- 60.2-122 – Illegal Fees Charged by Employment Commission Representative
- 60.2-518 – False Statement by Employer Regarding Unemployment Compensation/Failure to Furnish Records
- 60.2-627 – Failure to Obey an Unemployment Compensation Subpoena
- 60.2-632 – False Statements to Obtain Increased Unemployment Compensation Benefits
- 61.1-2 – Fraudulent Receipt for Goods by a Warehouseman
- 61.1-4 – Fail to State In Receipt Warehouseman's Interest in Goods
- 61.1-5 – Deliver Warehouse Goods Without Obtaining a Negotiable Receipt
- 61.1-6 – Fraudulent Negotiation Receipt for Mortgaged Goods
- 61.1-39 – Weighing Leaf Tobacco – Fail to Provide Itemized Statement
- 61.1-44 – False Branding of Manufactured Tobacco
- 61.1-45 – Nest a Parcel of Tobacco with inferior Tobacco With Intent to Defraud
- 62.1-44.33 – Illegal Discharge of Sewage or Waste From Boat or Vessel
- 62.1-44.34:20 – Knowingly Violate State Water Control Provisions; Negligently Discharge Oil into Water
- 62.1-193.3 – Sale, Use of Cleaning Agent with More than .5% Phosphorus
- 62.1-194 – Dispose of or Cast Garbage into State Waters
- 62.1-194.1 – Endanger, Obstruct, Contaminate, or Impair Use of State Waters
- 62.1-194.2 – Obstruct Free Passage of Boats, Canoes, or Fish
- 62.1-194.3 – Dumping Refuse etc., into Big Sandy River or Tributaries
- 62.1-270 – Ground Water Provision, Regulation, or Order Violation
- 63.2-102 – Unauthorized Access of Dept. of Social Services Records
- 63.2-104 – Improper Disclosure of Public Assistance Information
- 63.2-106 – Subpoena/Fee Violations Related to Public Assistance Hearing
- 63.2-513 – Welfare Fraud- Fail to Notify Change in Circumstances < \$1000
- 63.2-522 – Fraudulently Obtaining Welfare Assistance < \$1000
- 63.2-523 – Unauthorized Use of Food Stamps < \$1000
- 63.2-1251 – Intentionally Release Information from Virginia Birth Father Registry
- 63.2-1509 – Professional or Official Fails to Report Rape, etc., of a Child

- 63.2-1513 – False Report of Abuse/Neglect by Person 14 or Older
  - 63.2-1605 – Improper Disclosure of Confidential Adult Protective Services Info
  - 63.2-1606 – False Report of Adult Abuse or Neglect by Person 14 Years or Older
  - 63.2-1609 – Violate Conditions of the Emergency Adult Protective Services Order
  - 63.2-1712 – Interfere with Social Services Commissioner’s Duties; Operate Assisted Living, Adult Daycare, Child Welfare Agency Without a License; Facility Serving More than Approved
  - 63.2-1720 – False Statement to Obtain Employment, Assisted Living, etc; False Statement on Volunteer Application
  - 63.2-1721 – False Statement on Application for Licensure as Child-Placing Agency
  - 63.2-1737 – Fail to Comply with Order of Children’s Facility License Suspension
  - 63.2-1919 – Dependent Child, Financial Statement Not Filed by Responsible Person
  - 64.1-48 – Advertisement to Draw Wills Prohibited
  - 65.2-800 – Fail to Insure Payment of Compensation
  - 65.2-804 – No Evidence of Compliance with Workers’ Compensation Provision
  - 66-24 – Fail to Comply with Order of Juvenile Facility License Suspension
  - 66-25.1:3 – Juvenile Leaves Area in Which Directed (Juvenile)
  - 66-25.1:4 – Juvenile Fails to Stay Within Limits or Time Prescribed (Juvenile)
- Traffic
    - 18.2-272 – Drive after Forfeiture of License
    - 18.2-323.1 – Possess Open Container While Driving
    - 22.1-205 – Exceed Speed in Area Designed for Driver Education Program
    - 33.2-238 – Willfully Tampering with a Highway Construction Site
    - 33.2-241 – Commercial Entrance to a Highway Not Maintained Properly
    - 33.2-246 – Violation of Recreational Wayside rules/Regulations
    - 33.2-504 – Releasing Personal Information from a Photo-Enforcement System
    - 33.2-613 – Unauthorized Use of a Toll Pass/Improper Refusal to Honor
    - 33.2-801 – Cutting or Injuring Trees Near a Highway/Injuring Bridges
    - 33.2-1726 – Violation of Board of Transportation Rules
    - 33.2-2205 – Violation of NOVA Transportation Commission’s Regulations
    - 46.2-105.1 – Unlawful Procurement of Certificate, License, or Permit
    - 46.2-108 – Records Required of Persons Renting Motor Vehicles Without Drivers
    - 46.2-112 – Tampering with Odometer; Penalty; Civil Liability
    - 46.2-116 – Tow Truck Driver, Failure to Register with DCJS
    - 46.2-300 – Drive Without a Valid License
    - 46.2-300 – Drive Without a Valid License (2<sup>nd</sup> or subsequent)
    - 46.2-301 – License Revoked- Drive While
    - 46.2-301.1 – Authorize Person to Operate Vehicle While License Revoked/Suspended
    - 46.2-302 – License Revoked- No Insurance- Drive While (First Offense)
    - 46.2-302 – License Revoked- No Insurance- Drive While (Subsequent)
    - 46.2-308 – New Resident with No Virginia License
    - 46.2-322 – False Information on Mental or Physical Conditions
    - 46.2-323.1 – False Certification of Virginia Residency
    - 46.2-328 – Operate School Bus/Motorcycle without License Endorsement
    - 46.2-329 – Restricted License
    - 46.2-335 – Learner’s Permits; Fees; Certification Required
    - 46.2-339 – Qualification of School Bus Operators; Training; Examination
    - 46.2-341.6 – Have More than One Commercial Vehicle Driver’s License
    - 46.2-341.7 – Drive Commercial Vehicles Without Commercial License/Permit

- 46.2-341.8 – Fail to Obtain Commercial Vehicle License/Permit within 30 Days
- 46.2-341.10 – Instruction Permit, Operate Commercial Vehicle Without License Driver
- 46.2-341.16 – Operate Commercial Vehicle Without Required Endorsements
- 46.2-341.19 – Use Commercial Vehicle to Distribute Controlled Drug
- 46.2-341.21 – Drive Commercial Vehicle After Being Disqualified (First Offense)
- 46.2-341.21 – Drive Commercial Vehicle After Being Disqualified (Subsequent Offense)
- 46.2-346 – License: Fictitious Display, Lend to Another, Reproduce, Revoked-Fail to Surrender
- 46.2-349 – Allow Person with no Legal Right to Drive Vehicle
- 46.2-370 – Fail to Turn In Revoked License, Registration, Plates
- 46.2-371 – Driver to Give Immediate Notice of Certain Accidents
- 46.2-372 – Fail to Report Accident to DMV
- 46.2-391 – Operate Vehicle After License Revoked- No Endangerment
- 46.2-490.9 – Operate Driver Improvement Clinic Without a License
- 46.2-602.4 – Titling and Registration of Off-Road Motorcycle Converted to On-Road Use
- 46.2-612 – Failure to Surrender Revoked Title, Registration, License Plates, or Decals
- 46.2-613.4 – Operate Vehicle Before Overweight Judgment Satisfied
- 46.2-617 – Sell Vehicle Without Having Title
- 46.2-618 – Unlawful Possession of Title Issued to Another
- 46.2-624 – Transfer of Title Without Notice Vehicle was Used as Taxicab
- 46.2-628 – Owner Willfully Fails to Endorse Assignment of Title
- 46.2-629 – Mileage, Record Incorrect on Title
- 46.2-644 – Fraudulently Assign or Transfer Title
- 46.2-649.2 – Procure Registration Exempt from Alternative Fuel Standard
- 46.2-687 – Failure to Pay Bus Fee
- 46.2-698 – Violation of Farm Use Only Requirements or Restrictions
- 46.2-703 – Failure to Pay Fees to Operate Vehicle, Trailer, Etc., on Highway
- 46.2-704 – Fail to Pay Overweight Truck Fee/Refuse to be Weighed
- 46.2-707 – Operate Uninsured Vehicle; Submit False Evidence of Insurance
- 46.2-722 – Altered or Forged License Plates
- 46.2-730 – Antique Motor Vehicle Plates Violation
- 46.2-730.1 – Military Surplus Vehicle Registration Violation
- 46.2-745.1 – Represent Self to Obtain Armed Services Medal Plate
- 46.2-745.2 – Represent Self to Obtain Expeditionary Medal Plate
- 46.2-745.4 – Represent Self to Obtain Distinguished Service Medal Plate
- 46.2-745.5 – Represent Self to Obtain Defense Distinguished Service Medal Plate
- 46.2-752 – Fail to Obtain Local License for Auto, Trailer, Etc.
- 46.2-800.3 – Operate Motor Vehicle in Flooded Area
- 46.2-815 – Haul Prohibited Cargo in Tunnel
- 46.2-816.1 – Cause Serious Injury to Vulnerable Road User
- 46.2-817 – Reckless Driving- Elude
- 46.2-818 – Impede Vehicle Progress; Block Service Vehicle Access
- 46.2-819.1 – Release Personal Information from Vehicle ID Enforcement System
- 46.2-819.3:1 – Release Personal Information from Vehicle ID Enforcement System
- 46.2-819.4 – Smoking Near Gas Pump
- 46.2-819.5 – Release Personal Information from Vehicle ID Enforcement System- Dulles
- 46.2-829 – Overtake or Pass Emergency Vehicle
- 46.2-831 – Unauthorized Signs, Traffic Control Device
- 46.2-832 – Damage Signs, Traffic Control Device, Etc.
- 46.2-852 – Reckless Driving- Endanger Life or Limb



- 46.2-853 – Reckless Driving- Out of Control or Bad Brakes
- 46.2-854 – Reckless Driving- Pass Without Visibility
- 46.2-855 – Reckless Driving- Driving With Driver’s View Obstructed
- 46.2-856 – Reckless Driving- Pass Two Vehicles Abreast
- 46.2-857 – Reckless Driving- Riding Abreast in One Lane
- 46.2-858 – Reckless Driving- Pass at Railway Crossing or Intersection
- 46.2-859 – Reckless Driving- Fail to Stop for School Bus Flashing Lights
- 46.2-860 – Reckless Driving- Fail to Signal Turn or Stop
- 46.2-861 – Reckless Driving- Speed Unreasonable for Conditions
- 46.2-861.1 – Reckless Driving- Fail to Move Over for Stationary Vehicle with Warning Lights
- 46.2-862 – Reckless Driving- Speeding
- 46.2-863 – Fail to Yield Right of Way
- 46.2-864 – Reckless Driving in Parking Lots
- 46.2-865 – Racing
- 46.2-866 – Aiding or Abetting Racing
- 46.2-868 – Reckless Driving Committed While Texting
- 46.2-868.1 – Aggressive Driving
- 46.2-894 – Driver Fails to Report Damage to Property (Less than \$1000)
- 46.2-895 – Damage to Property, Passenger Fails to Report
- 46.2-896 – Driver Fails to Report Damage or Leave Note
- 46.2-897 – Passenger Fails to Report Damage
- 46.2-902.1 – Fail to Provide Proof of Insurance or Payment of Uninsured Fee
- 46.2-910 – Motorcycle Helmet Does Not Meet Safety Standards
- 46.2-915 – Sell Bike With Helper Motor Without Decal
- 46.2-915.1 – Operate All-Terrain Vehicle on Highway; While Under Age 16 (Juvenile)
- 46.2-917 – Unlawfully Operate Bus with Seating Capacity of More than 15
- 46.2-918 – School Bus- Require Student to Cross Divided Highway
- 46.2-933 – Fail to Stop for Blind Person Crossing Highway
- 46.2-936 – Fail to Appear After Notice or Signing Promise on Summons
- 46.2-938 – Fail to Comply with Terms of Summons or Notice
- 46.2-1009 – Operate Electric Vehicle Without Permit
- 46.2-1042 – Regroove Tires/Use or Sell Regrooved Tires
- 46.2-1045 – Sell Tires with Improper Cleats
- 46.2-1052 – Apply Tinted Film, Decals, etc. to Windows
- 46.2-1075.1 – Remove or Alter Gross Weight Ratings <15,000 lbs
- 46.2-1077.01 – Display Obscene Image Within Vehicle, Visible Outside
- 46.2-1088.3 – Knowingly Install Counterfeit Airbag or Airbag Not Meeting Federal Safety Regulations
- 46.2-1088.4 – Drive Vehicle Equipped with Nitrous Oxide on Highway
- 46.2-1090 – Incorrect or Missing Warning Device on School Bus
- 46.2-1091 – School Bus Driver Fail to Wear Seatbelt
- 46.2-1093 – Sell Inadequate Seatbelts
- 46.2-1104 – Violate Special Size/Weight Limits Established by Commissioner
- 46.2-1110 – Fail to Report Collision with Overhead Structure
- 46.2-1134 – Operate Vehicle Before Overweight Judgment/Order Satisfied
- 46.2-1137 – Refuse to Allow Vehicle to be Weighed
- 46.2-1139 – Violation of Permits for Excessive Size/Weight
- 46.2-1148 – Violate Terms of Permit to Haul Farm Produce
- 46.2-1171 – Inspection Violation- Second or Subsequent Violation
- 46.2-1172 – Unauthorized Taking or Possession of Inspection Stickers

- 46.2-1173 – Make, Issue, or Use Counterfeit Stickers
  - 46.2-1186 – Make, Issue, or Use Fake Emissions Inspection Certificate
  - 46.2-1206 – Demolisher, etc., Fails to Maintain Accurate Records/Falsifies Information
  - 46.2-1247 – Create Counterfeit Disabled Parking License Plate
  - 46.2-1248 – Use Counterfeit Disabled Parking License Plate
  - 46.2-1249 – Alter Disabled Parking License Plate
  - 46.2-1250 – Park in Space Reserved for Disabled Person
  - 46.2-1252 – Sell or Exchange Disabled Parking License
  - 46.2-1253 – Provide Disabled Parking License to Another
  - 46.2-1308 – Failure/Refusal/Neglect to Return Fines to Treasurer
  - 46.2-1508 – Fail to Obtain License- Motor Vehicle/Watercraft Trailer Salesperson
  - 46.2-1508.2 – Improper Display or Parking of Used Vehicle for Sale
  - 46.2-1532 – Fail to Maintain, Complete, etc., Odometer Statement
  - 46.2-1536 – Coerce Buyer to Purchase Insurance Coverage on Motor Vehicle
  - 46.2-1539 – Sell Automobile, Watercraft Trailer, Without Official Safety Inspection
  - 46.2-1539.1 – Sell Trailer Without Safety Inspection
  - 46.2-1544 – Fail to Obtain Certificate of Title
  - 46.2-1547 – Use Dealer Plates Without Vehicle Insurance
  - 46.2-1550 – Use of Dealer Plates Unlawfully
  - 46.2-1553 – Operate Vehicle on Highway Without Dealer Plates
  - 46.2-1556 – Operate Vehicle with Foreign Dealer Plates
  - 46.2-1561 – Improper Use of Temporary Plates
  - 46.2-1562 – Fail to Mark Expiration Date on Temporary Plates
  - 46.2-1564 – Fail to Destroy Expires Temporary Plates
  - 46.2-1707 – Unlawful Driver Training School
  - 46.2-2011.18 – Common Carrier Passenger Acts in Disorderly Manner
  - 46.2-2011.21 – Fail to Obtain Proper Registration or ID Marker- Common Carrier
  - 46.2-2011.22 – Violation of Passenger Carrier Regulations
  - 46.2-2011.29 – Operate Carrier with Revoked, Suspended Certificate
  - 46.2-2059 – Operate Taxi Without Permit
  - 46.2-2060 – Use Term Taxi Without Permit
  - 46.2-2099.1 – Violation of Operational Requirement for Contract Passenger Carrier
  - 46.2-2108.2 – Transport Property Without License, Certificate of Fitness
  - 46.2-2129 – Unlawful Use of Registration or Identification Markers- Property Carrier
  - 46.2-2130 – File to Declare Property Carrier Vehicle for Hire or Obtain Registration
  - 46.2-2131 – Violation of Motor Carrier Regulations- Property Carrier
  - 46.2-2139 – Fail or Refuse to Surrender Carriers License or Registration
  - 46.2-2812 – Engage in Towing and Recovery Without License
  - 56-412.1 – Vehicle Blocking Railroad Tracks
- Problem-solving courts
- Probation violation
    - 16.1-291 – Probation Violation (Juveniles)
    - 19.2-306 – Probation/Suspended Sentence Revocation (misdemeanor)
    - 53.1-137 – Disobey a Parole Board Subpoena or Hinder a Hearing

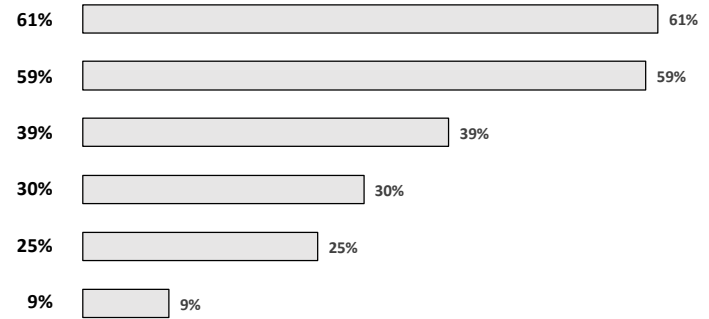
### APPENDIX B. SUFFICIENCY OF TIME SURVEY RESULTS

I have sufficient time to...

#### Adult Felony (Case Screening/ Initiation)

- Interview the victim prior to the filing of charges
- Refer and monitor cases in pre-filing diversion programs
- Screen cases prior to the filing of charges
- Respond to citizen complaints regarding potential cases
- Provide case-specific advice to law enforcement prior to arrest or issuance of warrant
- Review direct indictments

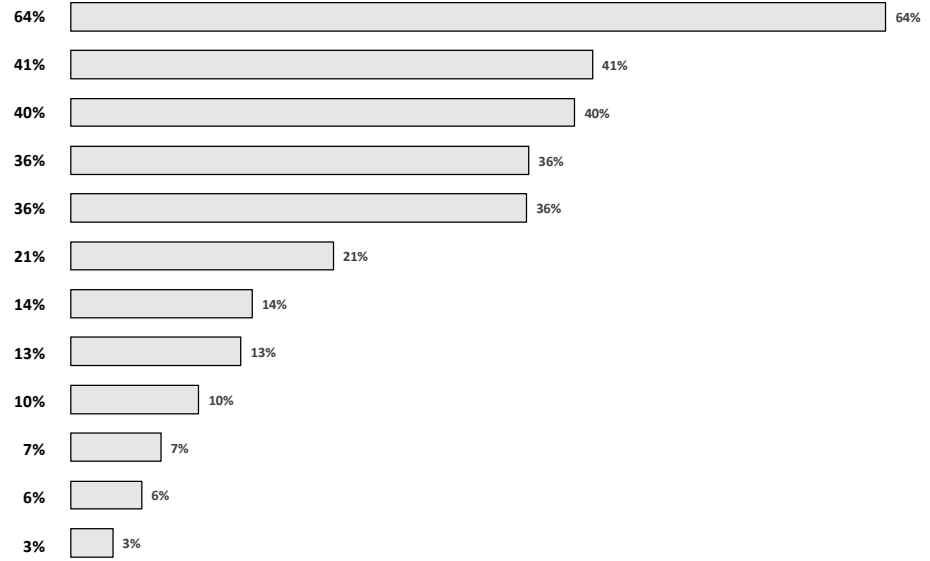
#### Almost Never/Seldom



**Adult Felony (Investigation and discovery)**

- Visit the crime scene, when appropriate
- Review dashcam/in-car footage—state police
- Review dashcam/in-car footage—local law enforcement
- Review body-worn camera footage
- Review other audio and video recordings
- Obtain and review expert reports
- Interview witnesses
- Request relevant records
- Review records and physical evidence
- Conduct Giglio/Brady reviews
- Interview the victim after charges have been filed
- Make required disclosures to defense counsel in a timely manner

**Almost Never/Seldom**

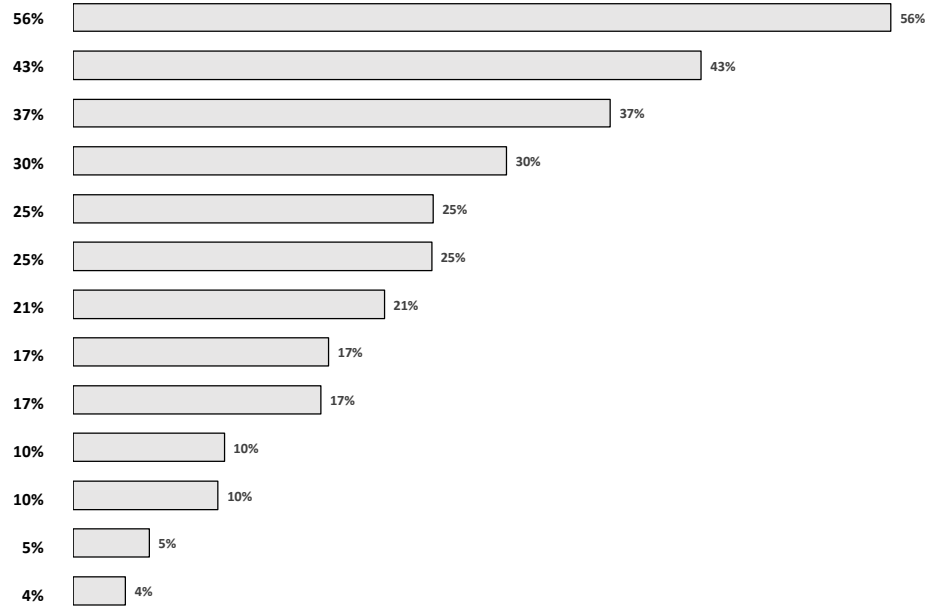


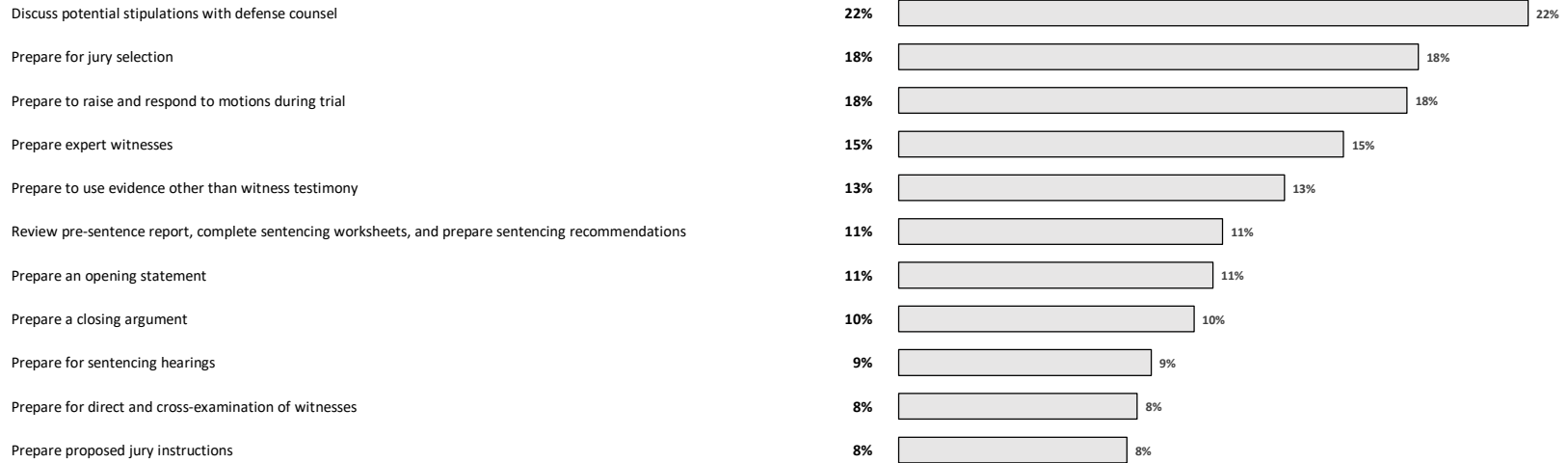


**Adult Felony (Court preparation - pretrial)**

- Refer and monitor cases in post-filing diversion programs
- Refer and monitor cases in problem-solving court programs
- Provide support to the grand jury
- Prepare for and participate in arraignments in Circuit Court
- Prepare written pretrial motions and written responses to the defense's pretrial motions
- Perform case-related legal research
- Prepare for bond review hearings
- Prepare for bond revocation hearings
- Prepare for pretrial motion hearings
- Prepare sentencing guidelines
- Prepare for preliminary hearings in District Court
- Prepare written plea agreement
- Negotiate plea agreements with the defense

**Almost Never/Seldom**



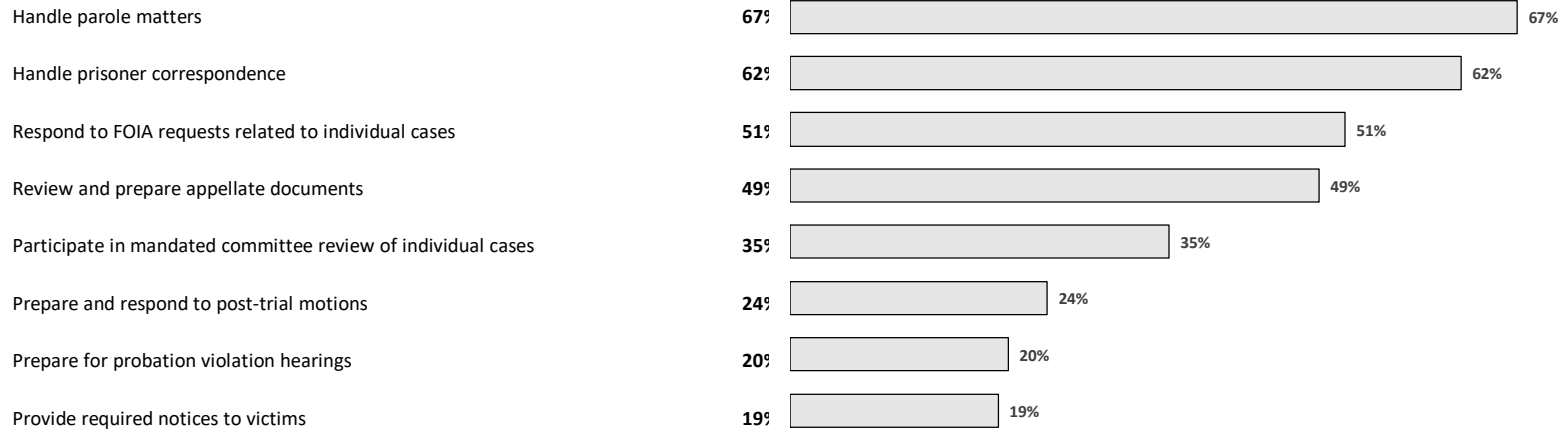
**Adult Felony (Trial and sentencing)**





**Adult Felony (Post-trial and administrative)**

**Almost Never/Seldom**

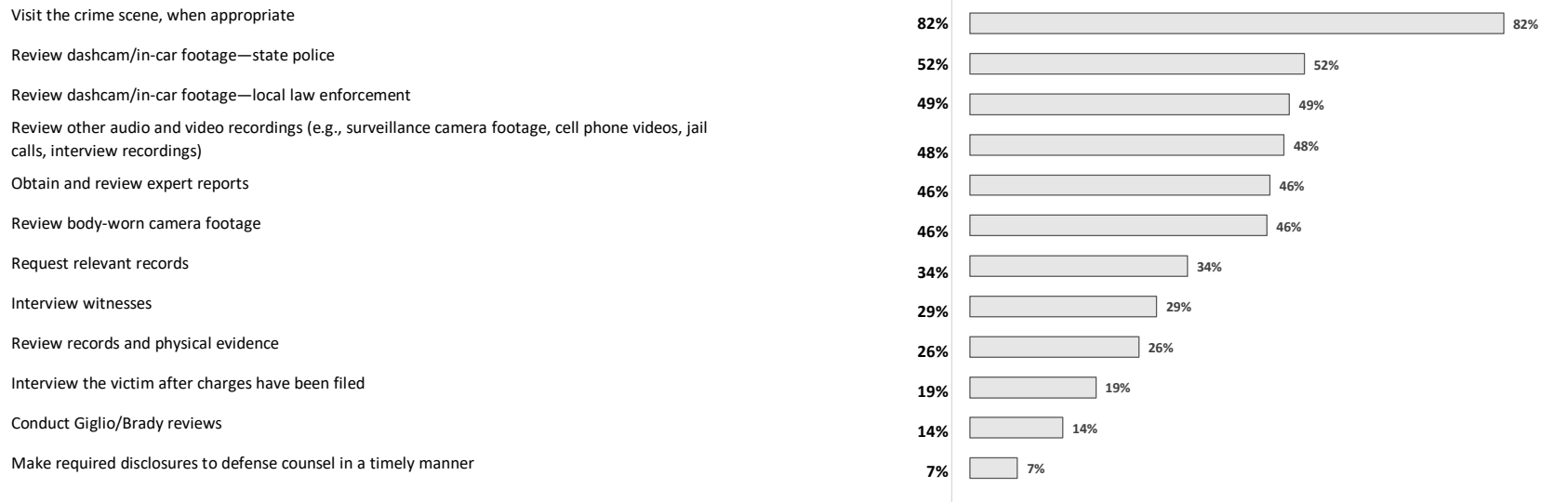


**Adult Misdemeanor (Case Screening/ Initiation)**



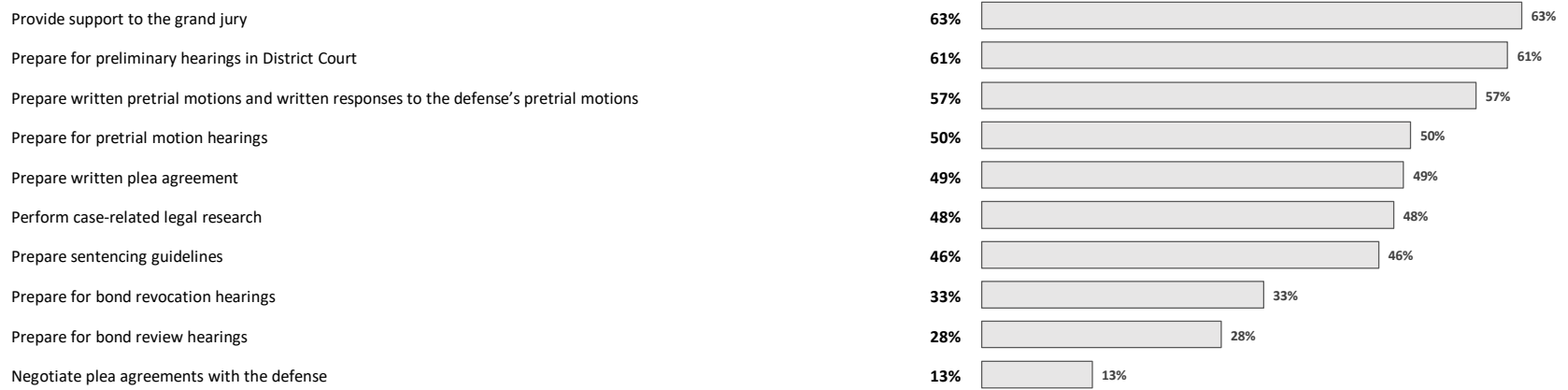
**Adult Misdemeanor (Investigation and discovery)**

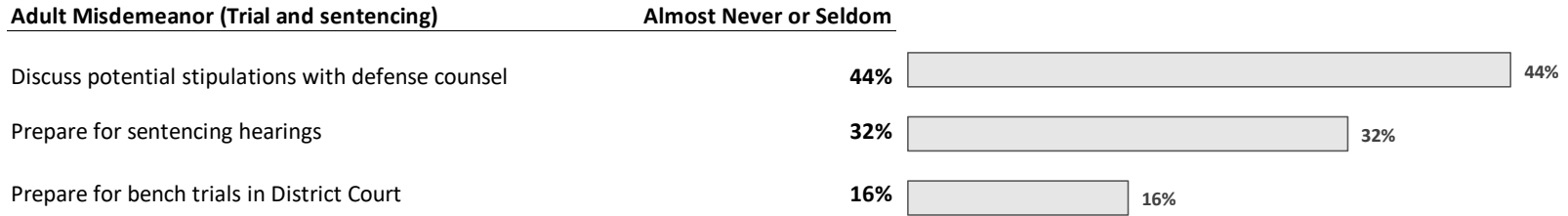
**Almost Never or Seldom**

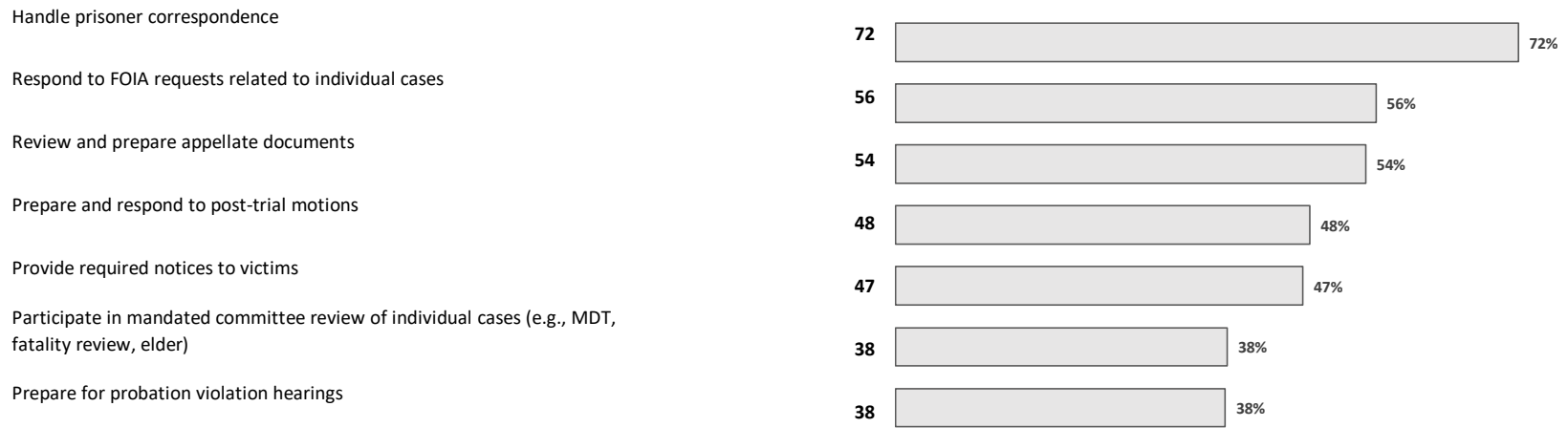


**Adult Misdemeanor (Court preparation - pretrial)**

**Almost Never or Seldom**

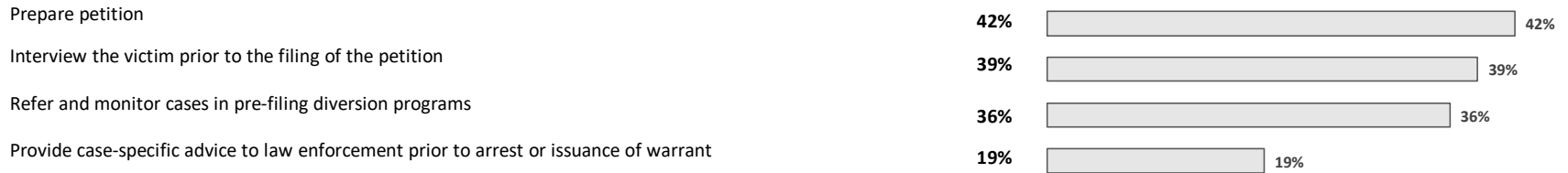




**Adult Misdemeanor (Post-trial and administrative)****Almost Never or Seldom**

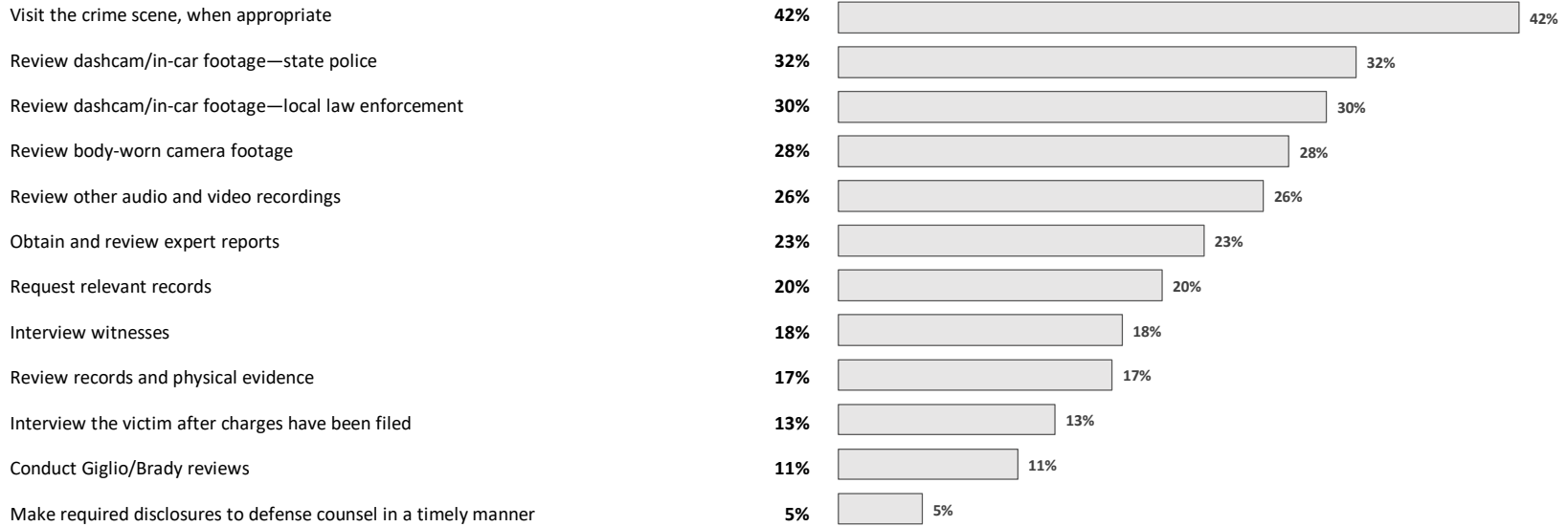
**Juvenile (Case Screening/ Initiation)**  
**Case Screening/Initiation**

**Almost Never or Seldom**



**Juvenile (Investigation and discovery)**

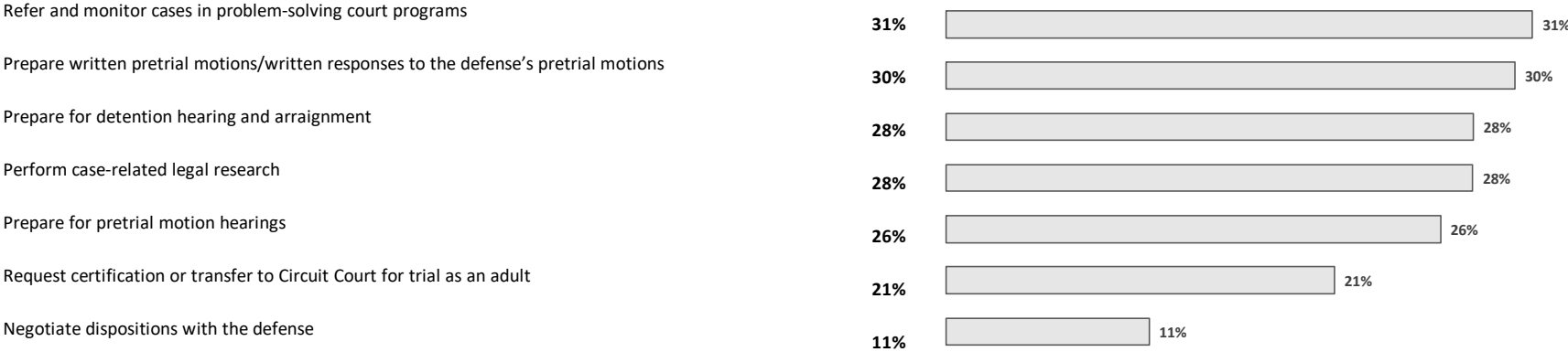
**Investigation and discovery** **Almost Never or Seldom**





**Juvenile (Court preparation - pretrial)**

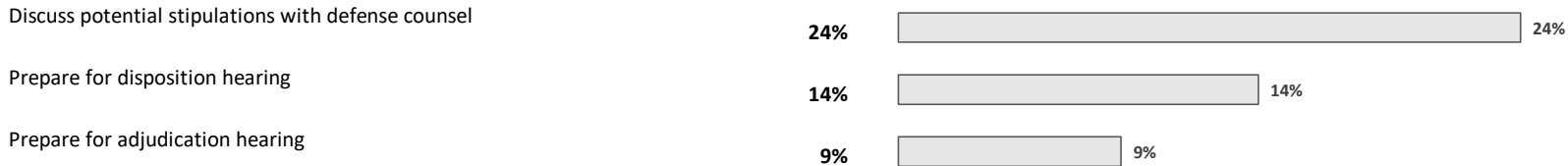
**Court preparation - pretrial** **Almost Never or Seldom**



Juvenile (Adjudication and disposition)

**Adjudication and disposition**

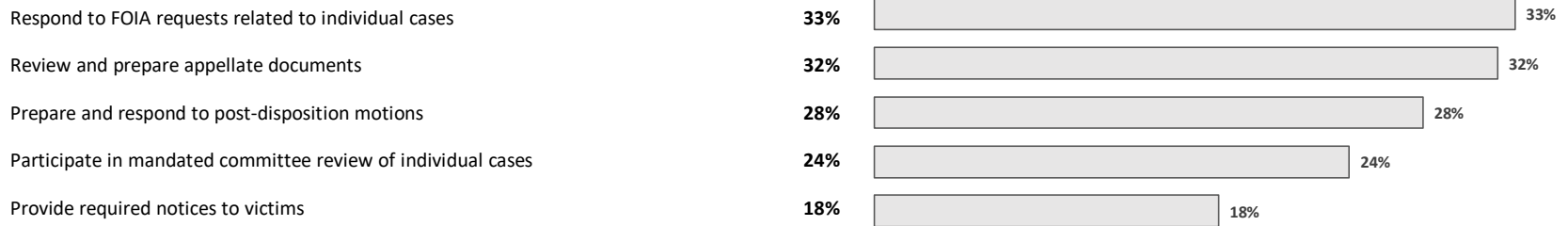
**Almost Never or Seldom**



**Juvenile (Post-disposition and administrative)**

**Post-disposition and administrative**

**Almost Never or Seldom**





**APPENDIX C. QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS**

<b>Adult Felony: Murder/Manslaughter</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Speak with victim families and witnesses	Speaking with victim families and witnesses throughout the case allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations and prepare witnesses before hearings. Face to face communication between the attorney and victims/witnesses is essential in building trust.	25%	90.00	22.5
Communicating with police/visiting the scene	Communicating with law enforcement to ensure timely collection of time sensitive information (phone information, location data, etc.), prevent the destruction of evidence, find potentially exculpatory evidence, narrow the scope of the investigation (eliminate potential suspects and speed investigation which aids public safety), and protect defendants' 4th and 5th Amendment rights. This also aids in building a relationship and rapport with law enforcement. Being present at the scene also allows the attorney to speak with citizens, family and potential witnesses.	100%	120.00	120
Present for defendant/witness interviews	Being present for defendant interviews upholds the integrity of the investigation by ensuring that the defendant(s)' 5th Amendment rights are protected. It also confirms that valid and effective statements are obtained by law enforcement.	50%	120.00	60
Review electronic communications (cell phones and social media)	In manslaughter cases: additional time is needed for thorough review of evidence and time for redactions to protect victim confidentiality (following Victim Rights Act).	15%	120.00	18
Secondary review of camera footage	In manslaughter cases: additional time is needed for secondary review of camera footage to prepare and create exhibits, refresh recollection and prepare for cross-examination.	10%	60.00	6
Pretrial motions and research for motions	Time for pretrial motion and research would allow attorneys to bring more motions (such as motion to exclude, motion for discovery, motion to compel), clarifies issues for trial, and would reduce the duration of a trial (promotes judicial economy).	10%	60.00	6
Research jurors	Conducting thorough juror research by reviewing social media contacts and staff-compiled lists upholds an ethical obligation for every trial.	40%	60.00	24
Jury Instructions	Providing the jury with case-specific, non-model instructions addresses ethical concerns in complex homicide cases and ensures access to justice.	5%	60.00	3
Jail Calls/communications	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction.	20%	240.00	48

<b>Adult Felony: Sex Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Speak with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses throughout the case allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings. This face-to-face communication between the victims/witnesses with the attorney is important because it builds trust and prevents additional trauma for future unnecessary interviews.	50%	120.00	60
Be present for forensic interviews	Attending forensic interviews provides important information that improves efficiency of the case and reduces trauma by reducing the need to re-interview the victim.	25%	60.00	15
Review electronic communications (cell phones and social media)	Additional time is needed for thorough review of digital evidence and time for redactions to protect victim confidentiality (following Victim Rights Act).	25%	120.00	30
Review electronic communications (for solicitation)	Additional time is needed to review digital evidence, including phone communication, to support case decisions.	10%	60.00	6
Time with experts (medical, forensic nurses, trafficking experts, trauma experts)	Speaking with field experts (doctors, forensic nurses, trafficking experts, trauma experts, etc.) presents a better opportunity for corroboration and jury education.	10%	60.00	6
Pretrial motions and research	Time for pretrial motion and research would allow attorneys to bring more motions (such as motion to exclude, motion for discovery, motion to compel), clarifies issues for trial, upholds victim protection (especially during impressionable years) and would reduce the duration of a trial (promotes judicial economy).	15%	180.00	27
Research jurors	Conducting thorough juror research by reviewing social media contacts and staff compiled lists upholds an ethical obligation for every trial.	2%	60.00	1.2
Legal Research	Additional time to conduct thorough and accurate legal research clarifies evidentiary concerns and upholds ethical obligations towards well-informed decision making.	3%	60.00	1.8
Jail Calls	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction.	20%	240.00	48
Sentencing memo	Filing sentencing memoranda in a larger proportion of cases would clarify the Commonwealth's position on sentencing and more adequately communicate the victim's wishes regarding sentencing pursuant to the Victim's Rights Act.	10%	90.00	9

<b>Adult Felony: Domestic Violence</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Speak with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses throughout the case allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations and prepare witnesses before hearings. Face to face communication between the attorney and victims/witnesses is essential in corroborating evidence and building trust.	15%	60.00	9
Pretrial motions and research	Time for pretrial motion and research would allow attorneys to bring more motions (such as motion to exclude, motion for discovery, motion to compel), clarifies issues for trial, and would reduce the duration of a trial (promotes judicial economy).	3%	60.00	1.8
Review and prep 911 calls and dispatchers	Reviewing 911 phone audio communications ensures the attorney can effectively corroborate evidence and prepare for testimony which results in the reduction of victim trauma.	2%	30.00	0.6
Research jurors	Conducting thorough juror research by reviewing social media contacts and staff-compiled lists upholds an ethical obligation for every trial.	2%	60.00	1.2
Jail Calls	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction.	10%	60.00	6
Sentencing memo	Filing sentencing memoranda in a larger proportion of cases would clarify the Commonwealth's position on sentencing and more adequately communicate the victim's wishes regarding sentencing pursuant to the Victim's Rights Act.	2%	60.00	1.2
Bond Motions	More follow-up with victims while defendant is out on bond would improve victim safety.	10%	60.00	6



<b>Adult Felony: Other Violent Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Speak with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses throughout the case allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings. This face-to-face communication between the victims/witnesses with the attorney is essential in building trust.	50%	90.00	45
Communicating with police	Communicating with law enforcement to ensure timely collection of time sensitive information (phone information, location data, etc.), prevent the destruction of evidence, find potentially exculpatory evidence, narrow the scope of the investigation (eliminate potential suspects and speed investigation which aids public safety). This also aids in building a relationship and rapport with law enforcement.	30%	90.00	27
Review body worn camera (and redaction)	Additional time is needed to thoroughly review body worn camera footage from law enforcement and time for redactions to protect victim confidentiality (following Victim Rights Act).	65%	90.00	58.5
Review electronic communications (cell phones and social media)	Additional time is needed for thorough review of digital evidence and time for redactions to protect victim confidentiality (following Victim Rights Act).	40%	90.00	36
Secondary review of camera footage	Additional time is needed for secondary review of camera footage to prepare and create exhibits, refresh recollection and prepare for cross-examination.	10%	60.00	6
Consult with and prep law enforcement and expert witnesses, crime scene investigators, 911 call takers, medics - in person	Implementing face-to-face communication with law enforcement, expert witnesses, crime scene investigators, 911 dispatchers, and medics aids in thorough case preparation. It also allows review for exculpatory evidence and establishes chain of custody which upholds statutory and discovery requirements.	10%	120.00	12
Pretrial motions and research	Time for pretrial motion and research would allow attorneys to bring more motions (such as motion to exclude, motion for discovery, motion to compel), clarifies issues for trial, upholds victim protection (especially during impressionable years) and would reduce the duration of a trial (promotes judicial economy).	15%	120.00	18
Research jurors	Conducting thorough juror research by reviewing social media contacts and staff-compiled lists upholds an ethical obligation for every trial.	2%	60.00	1.2
Legal Research	Additional time to conduct thorough and accurate legal research clarifies evidentiary concerns and upholds ethical obligations towards well-informed decision making.	3%	60.00	1.8
Jail Calls	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction.	20%	240.00	48
Sentencing memo	Filing sentencing memoranda in a larger proportion of cases would clarify the Commonwealth's position on sentencing and more adequately communicate the victim's wishes regarding sentencing pursuant to the Victim's Rights Act.	5%	60.00	3

<b>Adult Felony: Property Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Speak with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses throughout the case allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings. This face-to-face communication between the victims/witnesses with the attorney is essential in building trust. Victim/witness programs may not work with victims in property crime cases.	10%	30.00	3
Communicating with police	Communicating with law enforcement is essential for subpoena of financial and bank records.	5%	30.00	1.5
Review surveillance video	Additional time is needed to review residential security camera surveillance footage which upholds ethical investigation and discovery requirements.	35%	30.00	10.5
Review financial records	Review of financial records and forensic accounting allows the attorney to view the full scope of the theft, full scope of the victims and confirm additional witnesses.	20%	60.00	12
Review electronic communications (cell phones and social media)	To accurately corroborate evidence, additional time is needed for thorough review of electronic communications (stolen phone, location data, selling of items, etc.).	5%	45.00	2.25
Preparing presentation of evidence	For financial crimes: additional time is needed to prepare PowerPoints that support the precise explanation of evidence to the jury in plain language.	2%	90.00	1.8
Sentencing memo	Filing sentencing memoranda in a larger proportion of arson and burglary cases would clarify the Commonwealth's position on sentencing and more adequately communicate the victim's wishes regarding sentencing pursuant to the Victim's Rights Act.	1%	60.00	0.6

<b>Adult Felony: DUI</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Communicating with police	Communicating with law enforcement is essential in conducting a complete and thorough scope of the investigation.	5%	30.00	1.5
Review camera footage and EDR from vehicles	Reviewing safety data and video footage (GPS, Berla, etc.) is needed to accurately corroborate evidence and fulfill the increasing demand of advancing technology.	5%	90.00	4.5
Review body worn camera and in car camera	Additional time is needed to thoroughly review body worn/ vehicle camera footage from law enforcement and time for redactions to protect victim confidentiality (following Victim Rights Act).	75%	120.00	90
Review electronic communications (cell phones and social media)	To accurately corroborate evidence, additional time is needed for thorough review of electronic communications (cell phones and social media).	5%	60.00	3
Secondary review of camera footage	Additional time is needed for secondary review of camera footage to prepare and create exhibits, refresh recollection and prepare for cross-examination.	20%	45.00	9
Time with toxicologists	Speaking with field experts (toxicologists, DUID experts, etc.) presents a better opportunity for corroboration and jury education.	3%	30.00	0.75
Legal Research	Additional time to conduct thorough and accurate legal research clarifies evidentiary concerns and upholds ethical obligations towards well-informed decision making.	75%	30.00	22.5
Visiting the scene	Visiting the scene to properly investigate (comprehensive understanding of the layout of the road, intersection, etc.) supports case facts and well-informed decision making.	1%	45.00	0.45
Jail Calls	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction.	5%	60.00	3
Sentencing memo	Filing sentencing memoranda in a larger proportion of cases would clarify the Commonwealth's position on sentencing and more adequately communicate the victim's wishes regarding sentencing pursuant to the Victim's Rights Act.	1%	60.00	0.6

<b>Adult Felony: Drug Distribution</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Review body worn camera (and redaction)	Additional time is needed to thoroughly review body worn camera footage from law enforcement and time for redactions supports thorough case investigation and helps to protect sensitive information.	25%	30.00	7.5
Review electronic communications (cell phones and social media)	To accurately corroborate and search for evidence of historical offenses, additional time is needed for thorough review of electronic communications (cell phone photographs, YouTube videos, etc.).	100%	90.00	90
Preparing presentation of evidence	Additional time is needed to prepare	1%	60.00	0.6
Prep law enforcement and expert witnesses	Preparing law enforcement, expert witnesses, toxicologists, gang experts, medical examiners and narcotics detectives to testify supports thorough jury education. It also allows review for exculpatory evidence and establishes chain of custody which upholds statutory and discovery rules.	5%	60.00	3
Jail Calls	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction, detect evidence of ongoing criminal enterprise and prevent destruction of evidence.	25%	60.00	15
Legal Research	Additional time to conduct thorough and accurate legal research clarifies evidentiary concerns and upholds ethical obligations towards well-informed decision making.	10%	60.00	6
Sentencing memo	Filing sentencing memoranda in a larger proportion of cases would clarify the Commonwealth's position on sentencing and provide judges with information relevant to sentencing.	1%	30.00	0.3

<b>Adult Felony: Drug Possession</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Time to review suitability for treatment	To reduce recidivism and provide appropriate care and support to the defendant, additional time is needed to conduct a screening for deferral (251-statutory deferral - probation before judgement) and review suitability treatment.	25%	30.00	7.5
Review body worn camera (and redaction)	Additional time is needed to thoroughly review body worn camera footage from law enforcement and time for redactions to support case decisions and ensure accountability of law enforcement officers.	25%	30.00	7.5

<b>Problem-Solving Courts</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Work with PSC team and defense attorney	Additional time is needed throughout the life of the case to collaborate with the problem solving court team and defense counsel to proactively deal with issues prior to escalation.	25%	60.00	15

<b>Adult Felony: Probation Violation</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Communicating with probation officers	Communicating with probation officers throughout the life of the case allows for thorough preparation and is essential for sex offender violations or when officers are from a different jurisdiction.	5%	30.00	1.5

<b>Juvenile Felony: Murder/Manslaughter</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Cleaned Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Call victim's family after court	Contacting victim's families after court allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations, conduct 30 day follow up to ensure victim is receiving appropriate treatment and fulfills procedural justice.	100%	15.00	15



<b>Juvenile Felony: Sex Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Social media review	Additional time is needed to conduct review of social media to determine any prior evidence of similar offenses.	25%	60.00	15
Review of medical records	Additional time is needed to review victim's medical records to support case decisions and determine level of charge.	25%	60.00	15
Mental health records	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	30%	45.00	13.5
Independent review of charges and officer reports	Independent review of charges and officer reports is essential in determining probable cause and appropriateness of charge.	30%	30.00	9
Forensic interview of the victim	Conducting forensic interviews with victims supports case efficiency and provides appropriate juvenile follow-up.	100%	120.00	120
Gathering information, home dynamic, placement options, CHINS petition, GAL report	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information and potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases.	50%	15.00	7.5
Meeting with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses during investigation allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings.	10%	20.00	2
Second meetings with victims and witnesses, regular check-ins	Pretrial meetings and check-ins with victims and witnesses allows attorneys to continue building trust and implement a trauma informed approach to victims of violent crime in preparation for hearings.	10%	45.00	4.5
Call victims after court	Contacting victims post-disposition allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations, conduct 30 day follow up to ensure victim is receiving appropriate treatment and fuilfills procedural justice.	100%	15.00	15

Juvenile Felony: Other Violent Crimes				
Activity	Rationale	Frequency (% of cases)	Average time (minutes)	Adjustment (minutes)
Gang activity compile list of gang members LEO Response and Coop (Gang related) review of social media in violent felony, gang related	Constructing a list of gang-related activity and members by review of electronic communication (social media) is pertinent to determining possible case outcomes as a preventative measure.	25%	60.00	15
Review of medical records	Additional time is needed to review victim's medical records to support case decisions and determine level of charge.	25%	60.00	15
Mental health records	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	15%	45.00	6.75
Independent review of charges and officer reports	Independent review of charges and officer reports is essential in determining probable cause and appropriateness of charge.	60%	30.00	18
Gathering information, home dynamic, placement options, CHINS petition, GAL report	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information and potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases. This must be completed within 21 day juvenile holding and also requires coordinated communication with the probation division and department of social services to determine a rehabilitative approach for effective placement.	50%	120.00	60
Meeting with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses during investigation allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings.	25%	20.00	5
Second meeting with victims and witnesses, regular check-ins	Pretrial meetings and check-ins with victims and witnesses allows attorneys to continue building trust and implement a trauma informed approach to victims of violent crime in preparation for hearings.	25%	45.00	11.25
Call victims after court	Contacting victims post-disposition allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations, conduct 30 day follow up to ensure victim is receiving appropriate treatment and fulfills procedural justice.	100%	15.00	15
Post-trial monitoring of probation	Implementing post-trial probation monitoring ensures the juvenile is in compliance with post-disposition treatment requirements.	10%	15.00	1.5



<b>Juvenile Felony: Property Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Securing video evidence, door bell, store surveillance, reviewing before charging	Additional time is needed to review public and private security camera surveillance footage prior to charging to support case decisions.	25%	60.00	15
Mental health records	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	5%	45.00	2.25
independent review of charges and officer reports	Independent review of charges and officer reports is essential in determining probable cause and appropriateness of charge.	60%	30.00	18
gathering information, home dynamic, placement options, CHINS petition, GAL report	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information and potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases.	10%	120.00	12
meeting with victims and witnesses, determining property value	Speaking with victims and witnesses during the investigation allows attorneys gather property-related information including property value and explain legal processes.	60%	20.00	12
Call victims after court	Contacting victims post-disposition allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations, conduct 30 day follow up to ensure victim is receiving appropriate treatment and fulfills procedural justice.	25%	15.00	3.75
Find alternatives	Additional time is needed to determine post-disposition treatment alternatives including intervention and community service for first time, non-violent juveniles to prevent the possibility of repeat offenses and restitution issues with certain treatment programs.	50%	30.00	15

<b>Juvenile Felony: DUI, Drug Distribution, Drug Possession, Other Nonviolent Offenses</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Reviewing evidence, making sure drugs are sent to the lab properly	Conducting a thorough review of evidence and following up with toxicology ensures that all proper tests are being completed which supports case decisions.	15%	5.00	0.75
Meeting with law enforcement	Speaking with law enforcement confirms validity of filed charges, addresses school-related drug concerns and chain of custody matters.	25%	10.00	2.5
School and bus videos in drug cases	Collection and review of school and bus videos in drug cases and school search warrants upholds case-specific investigation and discovery requirements.	5%	25.00	1.25
Mental health records in drug cases	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	5%	45.00	2.25
Gathering information, home dynamic, placement options, CHINS petition, GAL report	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information (evidence of runaway, substance abuse issues or residing with drug-involved parents) and determine potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases.	10%	120.00	12
Find alternatives	Additional time is needed to determine post-disposition treatment alternatives including intervention and community service for first time, non-violent juveniles to prevent the possibility of repeat offenses and restitution issues with certain treatment programs.	10%	30.00	3

<b>Adult Misdemeanor: Sex Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Advising law enforcement	Additional time spent advising law enforcement ensures that valid case-specific charges are filed to match the crime.	100%	30.00	30
Interviewing victims (SVU)	Interviewing victims in Special Victims Unit cases is important to explain the legal process and level of charge to the victims. The case screening of Special Victims Unit cases will also help determining charging decisions.	75%	60.00	45
Interviewing and locating witnesses	Additional time is needed to locate and interview witnesses gather case facts and support case decisions.	30%	30.00	9
Bodycam review and redaction	Reviewing body cam footage from law enforcement is required for redaction and removal of personal information and for collection of case facts. Footage is dependent upon case type which can also determine oral disclosure on camera.	100%	10.00	10
Following up with victims post-trial	Post-trial communication with victims ensures the victim is aware of available resources and understands the legal process including sentence.	50%	10.00	5
Mandated committee review meetings (MDT sex crimes, sexual assault)	Additional time is needed to conduct mandated committee review meetings in order to properly prepare, understand what issues need to be addressed and prioritize those based on urgency and impact.	100%	30.00	30

<b>Adult Misdemeanor: Domestic Violence</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Advising law enforcement	Communication with law enforcement is essential in collecting case information pertaining to shared residence, primary custody, level of abuse and relation to other charges.	10%	15.00	1.5
Following up on jurisdiction questions	Following up on jurisdiction questions ensures the case is assigned to the correct court.	5%	10.00	0.5
Bodycam review	Reviewing body cam footage of multiple law enforcement officers for each involved individual in instances of splitting people up (brady material) requires a larger amount of time due to ongoing nature of case.	100%	60.00	60
Responding to complaints	Additional time is needed for ongoing response to complaints and emails, especially in instances of individuals wanting to recant their testimony.	10%	40.00	4
Jail calls	Listening to jail calls/communications can provide corroborating evidence to ensure the correctness of the conviction.	25%	60.00	15
Following up with victims	Following up with victims throughout the life of the case	75%	5.00	3.75
violations of suspended sentence	Additional time is needed to address violations of suspended sentence (e.g. court order violation) to ensure the attorney is following the correct sentencing timeline.	5%	15.00	0.75
Review evidence with victim	Face-to-face communication with victims is needed to review body cam footage with them where they spoke to law enforcement and review the legal process. Additional time is needed for this in order to track down the victim with law enforcement or the attorney may not meet the victim until the first court appearance.	50%	60.00	30
Preparing law enforcement witnesses	Communication with law enforcement is essential in preparation for the hearing to ensure they have reviewed their report.	50%	10.00	5
Obtaining additional evidence, exhibit preparation	Additional time is needed for review of electronic communication evidence (social media, text messages, etc.) to prepare and create exhibits, refresh recollection and prepare for cross-examination.	30%	20.00	6





<b>Adult Misdemeanor: DUI</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Advise law enforcement on scene		60%	20.00	12
Bodycam and Dashcam review	Additional time is needed to thoroughly review body worn/ vehicle camera footage from law enforcement to gather evidence for court and establish elements of the case which upholds ethical obligations of investigation and discovery rules.	95%	120.00	114
Subpoena medical records, EMS records, 911 calls	Additional time is needed to subpoena medical records and EMS records including 911 calls for thorough review of case evidence.	30%	15.00	4.5
Review with expert, medical witness, EMS as witness, DUI-D cases speaking with DCS	Speaking with field experts (toxicologists, DUID experts, etc.) presents a better opportunity for corroboration and jury education.	20%	25.00	5
Prepare law enforcement witnesses	Communication with law enforcement is essential in preparation for the hearing to ensure they have reviewed their report.	15%	30.00	4.5
Case law research	Additional time to conduct thorough and accurate legal research clarifies evidentiary concerns and upholds ethical obligations towards well-informed decision making.	15%	30.00	4.5

<b>Adult Misdemeanor: Other Misdemeanors</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Prescreen citizen complaints	Prescreening time-intensive citizen complaints to determine if a crime has been committed including review of bodycam footage from law enforcement officers.	10%	10.00	1
Dangerous dog cases	Additional time is needed to review dangerous K-9 cases including communication with veterinarians, preparing victims and witnesses, body cam footage from animal control officer and veterinary and medical records.	1%	60.00	0.6
Firearms-related cases	Additional time is needed for firearms related cases to address instances of brandishing a concealed weapon, review of previous offense case-related charges and review of juvenile records in surrounding jurisdictions.	20%	20.00	4
Stalking, protective order violations	Reviewing electronic communications evidence (social media, cell phone records, etc.) is required to screen citizen complaint emails and investigate relationship background of stalking and protective order violations cases.	5%	15.00	0.75
Shoplifting	Additional time is needed to review public business security camera surveillance footage which upholds ethical investigation and discovery requirements.	10%	20.00	2

<b>Adult Misdemeanor: Traffic</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Advise officers on scene in reckless driving cases resulting in death	Additional time is needed for initial communication with law enforcement to conduct proper scene investigation and review surveillance footage.	1%	180.00	1.8
General investigation in reckless driving deaths	Conducting interviews with witnesses, accident reconstruction, review of digital evidence and search warrants is essential in a general investigation of reckless driving death.	1%	120.00	1.2
Meeting with victim's family in reckless driving deaths	Meeting with victims families to explain maximum potential charges and the legal process.	1%	60.00	0.6
Reckless driving accidents	Additional time is needed to conduct a thorough investigation of a general reckless driving accident to reconstruct the accident, review insurance documents and interview witnesses.	15%	60.00	9
Driving on suspended licenses	Review of body cam footage from law enforcement officers and defendant DMV records ensures correct charges are filed.	2%	15.00	0.3

<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor: Sex Crimes</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Social media review	Additional time is needed to conduct review of social media to determine any prior evidence of similar offenses.	25%	60.00	15
Review of medical records	Additional time is needed to review victim's medical records to support case decisions and determine level of charge.	25%	60.00	15
Mental health records	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	30%	45.00	13.5
Independent review of charges and officer reports	Independent review of charges and officer reports is essential in determining probable cause and appropriateness of charge.	30%	30.00	9
Forensic interview of the victim	Conducting forensic interviews with victims supports case efficiency and provides appropriate juvenile follow-up.	100%	120.00	120
Gathering information on home dynamic, placement options, CHINS petitions, GAL reports	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information and potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases.	50%	15.00	7.5
Meeting with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses during investigation allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings.	10%	20.00	2
Second meetings with victims and witnesses	Pretrial meetings and check-ins with victims and witnesses allows attorneys to continue building trust and implement a trauma informed approach to victims of violent crime in preparation for hearings.	10%	45.00	4.5
Call victims after court	Contacting victims post-disposition allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations, conduct 30 day follow up to ensure victim is receiving appropriate treatment and fuifills procedural justice.	100%	15.00	15



<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor: Sex Crimes</b>				
<b>Specific activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Mental health records	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	60%	45.00	27
Gathering information on home dynamic, pl	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information and potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases. This must be completed within 21 day juvenile holding and also requires coordinated communication with the probation division and department of social services to determine a rehabilitative approach for effective placement.	60%	120.00	72
meeting with victims and witnesses	Speaking with victims and witnesses during investigation allows attorneys to explain and clarify the legal process, manage expectations, and prepare witnesses before hearings.	50%	20.00	10
Call victims after court	Contacting victims post-disposition allows attorneys to explain and clarify legal processes, manage expectations, conduct 30 day follow up to ensure victim is receiving appropriate treatment and fuifills procedural justice.	50%	15.00	7.5

<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor: DUI and Traffic</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Review bodyworn camera in accident cases	25%	20.00	5
Talking with witnesses in accident cases and DUI	10%	15.00	1.5

<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor: Other</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Frequency (% of cases)</b>	<b>Average time (minutes)</b>	<b>Adjustment (minutes)</b>
Reviewing evidence, making sure drugs are sent to the lab properly	Conducting a thorough review of evidence and following up with toxicology ensures that all proper tests are being completed which supports case decisions.	15%	5.00	0.75
Meeting with law enforcement	Speaking with law enforcement confirms validity of filed charges, addresses school-related drug concerns and chain of custody matters.	25%	10.00	2.5
School and bus videos in drug cases	Collection and review of school and bus videos in drug cases and school search warrants upholds case-specific investigation and discovery requirements.	5%	25.00	1.25
Mental health records in drug cases	Additional time is needed to review victim's mental health records to support case decisions and determine if charge is related to an existant documented diagnosis.	5%	45.00	2.25
Gathering information on home dynamic, placement options, CHINS petitions, GAL reports	Additional time is needed to gather case-specific information (evidence of runaway, substance abuse issues or residing with drug-involved parents) and determine potential post-disposition options which includes placement options and follow up with Child Protective Services and Guardian ad Litem in custody cases.	10%	120.00	12
Find alternatives	Additional time is needed to determine post-disposition treatment alternatives including intervention and community service for first time, non-violent juveniles to prevent the possibility of repeat offenses and restitution issues with certain treatment programs.	10%	30.00	3



## APPENDIX D. ATTORNEY NEED FOR MANDATORY PROSECUTIONS

Jurisdiction	Current Resources			Attorney Need for Felony Prosecutions (FTE)			
	2023 allocated (FTE)	2023 funded (FTE)	Total attorneys (number)	Elected CA	ACA	Total	Need - funded
Accomack County	3.5	3.5	5	1	3.4	4.4	0.9
Albemarle County	7.0	7.0	10	1	4.9	5.9	-1.1
Alleghany County	4.5	4.5	5	1	3.6	4.6	0.1
Amelia County	2.0	2.0	3	1	0.5	1.5	-0.5
Amherst County	4.0	4.0	5	1	3.3	4.3	0.3
Appomattox County	3.0	3.0	4	1	1.1	2.1	-0.9
Arlington County/City of Falls Church	13.0	13.0	21	1	11.5	12.5	-0.5
Augusta County	8.0	8.0	10	1	7.3	8.3	0.3
Bath County	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.1
Bedford County	6.0	6.0	7	1	4.9	5.9	-0.1
Bland County	1.0	1.0	1	1	-0.3	0.7	-0.3
Botetourt County	4.0	4.0	4	1	2.9	3.9	-0.1
Brunswick County	3.0	3.0	4	1	1.6	2.6	-0.4
Buchanan County	4.5	4.5	5	1	4.2	5.2	0.7
Buckingham County	2.5	2.5	3	1	1.1	2.1	-0.4
Campbell County	5.0	5.0	6	1	5.6	6.6	1.6
Caroline County	4.0	4.0	4	1	2.7	3.7	-0.3
Carroll County/City of Galax	6.0	6.0	6	1	5.3	6.3	0.3
Charles City County	1.0	1.0	2	1	-0.5	0.5	-0.5
Charlotte County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.7	1.7	-0.3
Chesterfield County	21.0	21.0	36	1	33.0	34.0	13.0
Clarke County	1.5	1.5	3	1	-0.2	0.8	-0.7
Craig County	1.0	1.0	1	1	-0.5	0.5	-0.5
Culpeper County	5.0	5.0	8	1	4.8	5.8	0.8
Cumberland County	1.0	1.0	1	1	-0.1	0.9	-0.1
Dickenson County	3.5	3.0	4	1	2.3	3.3	0.3
Dinwiddie County	3.5	3.0	3	1	3.1	4.1	1.1
Essex County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.7	1.7	-0.3
Fairfax County/City of Fairfax	30.0	28.0	49	1	49.1	50.1	22.1
Fauquier County	5.0	5.0	9	1	3.7	4.7	-0.3
Floyd County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.8	1.8	-0.2
Fluvanna County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.9	1.9	-0.1
Franklin County	6.0	5.0	6	1	6.9	7.9	2.9
Frederick County	6.0	6.0	8	1	6.7	7.7	1.7
Giles County	4.0	3.0	3	1	1.3	2.3	-0.7
Gloucester County	4.0	4.0	6	1	2.5	3.5	-0.5
Goochland County	2.0	2.0	3	1	0.6	1.6	-0.4
Grayson County/City of Galax	4.0	4.0	4	1	2.3	3.3	-0.7
Greene County	2.0	2.0	3	1	1.0	2.0	0.0
Greensville County/City of Emporia	4.5	4.0	5	1	3.5	4.5	0.5
Halifax County	5.0	5.0	6	1	4.6	5.6	0.6
Hanover County	9.0	9.0	12	1	10.0	11.0	2.0
Henrico County	24.0	24.0	40	1	32.2	33.2	9.2
Henry County	7.0	6.0	7	1	8.4	9.4	3.4
Highland County	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.2
Isle of Wight County	4.0	3.0	4	1	2.4	3.4	0.4
King and Queen County	1.0	1.0	1	1	0.1	1.1	0.1
King George County	2.5	2.0	3	1	1.4	2.4	0.4
King William County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.5	1.5	-0.5
Lancaster County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.8	1.8	-0.2
Lee County	4.0	4.0	5	1	2.6	3.6	-0.4
Loudoun County	9.0	9.0	33	1	11.2	12.2	3.2
Louisa County	4.0	4.0	6	1	3.3	4.3	0.3
Lunenburg County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.6	1.6	-0.4
Madison County	1.0	1.0	3	1	0.3	1.3	0.3
Mathews County	1.0	1.0	1	1	-0.2	0.8	-0.2
Mecklenburg County	5.0	4.0	7	1	3.9	4.9	0.9
Middlesex County	1.0	1.0	1	1	0.2	1.2	0.2
Montgomery County	7.0	7.0	8	1	7.8	8.8	1.8
Nelson County	3.0	3.0	3	1	1.1	2.1	-0.9
New Kent County	2.0	2.0	3	1	2.0	3.0	1.0

Jurisdiction	Current Resources			Attorney Need for Felony Prosecutions (FTE)			
	2023 allocated (FTE)	2023 funded (FTE)	Total attorneys (number)	Elected CA	ACA	Total	Need - funded
Northampton County	2.0	2.0	3	1	1.7	2.7	0.7
Northumberland County	2.0	2.0	2	1	0.8	1.8	-0.2
Nottoway County	2.0	2.0	3	1	1.6	2.6	0.6
Orange County	3.0	3.0	5	1	3.3	4.3	1.3
Page County	3.5	3.5	4	1	2.9	3.9	0.4
Patrick County	3.0	3.0	4	1	1.4	2.4	-0.6
Pittsylvania County	6.0	6.0	7	1	3.6	4.6	-1.4
Powhatan County	2.5	2.5	3	1	1.1	2.1	-0.4
Prince Edward County	4.5	4.0	4	1	1.5	2.5	-1.5
Prince George County	3.5	3.5	6	1	3.8	4.8	1.3
Prince William County/Cities of Manassas & Manassas Park	21.0	20.0	38	1	27.9	28.9	8.9
Pulaski County	7.0	7.0	8	1	5.0	6.0	-1.0
Rappahannock County	1.0	1.0	1	1	-0.3	0.7	-0.3
Richmond County	1.0	1.0	2	1	0.1	1.1	0.1
Roanoke County	8.0	8.0	8	1	7.5	8.5	0.5
Rockbridge County/City of Lexington	5.0	5.0	5	1	2.9	3.9	-1.1
Rockingham County/City of Harrisonburg	10.0	10.0	13	1	13.5	14.5	4.5
Russell County	3.5	3.5	6	1	2.9	3.9	0.4
Scott County	5.5	5.5	6	1	4.5	5.5	0.0
Shenandoah County	4.0	4.0	5	1	4.2	5.2	1.2
Smyth County	6.0	5.0	5	1	2.5	3.5	-1.5
Southampton County/City of Franklin	4.0	4.0	5	1	3.2	4.2	0.2
Spotsylvania County	11.0	10.0	15	1	12.9	13.9	3.9
Stafford County	12.0	12.0	15	1	14.2	15.2	3.2
Surry County	1.0	1.0	2	1	-0.3	0.7	-0.3
Sussex County	2.0	2.0	3	1	0.6	1.6	-0.4
Tazewell County	10.0	9.0	9	1	7.8	8.8	-0.2
Warren County	5.0	5.0	8	1	7.2	8.2	3.2
Washington County	6.0	6.0	8	1	4.8	5.8	-0.2
Westmoreland County	2.0	2.0	3	1	1.7	2.7	0.7
Wise County/City of Norton	8.0	8.0	9	1	8.3	9.3	1.3
Wythe County	5.0	5.0	5	1	4.2	5.2	0.2
York County/City of Poquoson	5.0	5.0	8	1	4.7	5.7	0.7
City of Alexandria	8.0	8.0	16	1	8.4	9.4	1.4
City of Bristol	5.0	5.0	6	1	3.6	4.6	-0.4
City of Buena Vista	1.0	1.0	1	1	0.3	1.3	0.3
City of Charlottesville	6.0	6.0	7	1	3.3	4.3	-1.7
City of Chesapeake	22.0	22.0	30	1	21.7	22.7	0.7
City of Colonial Heights	5.0	5.0	6	1	4.5	5.5	0.5
City of Danville	10.0	10.0	11	1	9.6	10.6	0.6
City of Fredericksburg	7.0	6.0	8	1	6.0	7.0	1.0
City of Hampton	13.0	12.0	26	1	14.3	15.3	3.3
City of Hopewell	4.0	4.0	5	1	3.9	4.9	0.9
City of Lynchburg	11.0	10.0	11	1	9.3	10.3	0.3
City of Martinsville	5.0	4.0	5	1	2.4	3.4	-0.6
City of Newport News	19.0	19.0	33	1	23.5	24.5	5.5
City of Norfolk	30.0	30.0	40	1	28.3	29.3	-0.7
City of Petersburg	8.0	8.0	9	1	9.0	10.0	2.0
City of Portsmouth	16.0	16.0	17	1	12.9	13.9	-2.1
City of Radford	3.0	3.0	2	1	1.5	2.5	-0.5
City of Richmond	32.0	32.0	43	1	42.9	43.9	11.9
City of Roanoke	13.0	12.0	14	1	13.3	14.3	2.3
City of Salem	3.5	3.0	4	1	2.8	3.8	0.8
City of Staunton	6.0	6.0	6	1	4.3	5.3	-0.7
City of Suffolk	10.0	10.0	17	1	8.9	9.9	-0.1
City of Virginia Beach	29.0	29.0	44	1	32.8	33.8	4.8
City of Waynesboro	5.0	4.0	5	1	2.6	3.6	-0.4
James City County/City of Williamsburg	5.0	5.0	7	1	6.6	7.6	2.6
City of Winchester	8.0	7.0	9	1	4.8	5.8	-1.2
Total	750.0	729.0	1,026	119	722.7	841.7	112.7

**APPENDIX E. ATTORNEY NEED TO PROSECUTE ALL MISDEMEANOR CASES**

Jurisdiction	Current Resources			Attorney Need for Misdemeanor Prosecutions (FTE)					
	2023 allocated (FTE)	2023 funded (FTE)	Total attorneys (number)	Adult sex crimes	Adult DV	Adult DUI	Other adult	Juvenile	Total discretionary
Accomack County	3.5	3.5	5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.7
Albemarle County	7.0	7.0	10	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.1	3.4
Alleghany County	4.5	4.5	5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.6
Amelia County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5
Amherst County	4.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.9
Appomattox County	3.0	3.0	4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7
Arlington County/City of Falls Church	13.0	13.0	21	0.2	1.1	2.1	3.7	0.3	7.3
Augusta County	8.0	8.0	10	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.3	3.1
Bath County	0.5	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Bedford County	6.0	6.0	7	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.2	2.6
Bland County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8
Botetourt County	4.0	4.0	4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.1	2.0
Brunswick County	3.0	3.0	4	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.9
Buchanan County	4.5	4.5	5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.2
Buckingham County	2.5	2.5	3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9
Campbell County	5.0	5.0	6	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.3
Caroline County	4.0	4.0	4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.6
Carroll County/City of Galax	6.0	6.0	6	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.1	2.8
Charles City County	1.0	1.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Charlotte County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9
Chesterfield County	21.0	21.0	36	0.2	3.2	5.5	7.9	1.4	18.1
Clarke County	1.5	1.5	3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6
Craig County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Culpeper County	5.0	5.0	8	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.2	3.2
Cumberland County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Dickenson County	3.5	3.0	4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.0
Dinwiddie County	3.5	3.0	3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.6
Essex County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
Fairfax County/City of Fairfax	30.0	28.0	49	0.5	4.2	7.0	11.1	1.1	23.8
Fauquier County	5.0	5.0	9	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.1	3.3
Floyd County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
Fluvanna County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7
Franklin County	6.0	5.0	6	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.3	3.1
Frederick County	6.0	6.0	8	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.2	3.9
Giles County	4.0	3.0	3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.0
Gloucester County	4.0	4.0	6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.7
Goochland County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.2
Grayson County/City of Galax	4.0	4.0	4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.1
Greene County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6
Greensville County/City of Emporia	4.5	4.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.1	2.8

Jurisdiction	Current Resources			Attorney Need for Misdemeanor Prosecutions (FTE)					
	2023 allocated (FTE)	2023 funded (FTE)	Total attorneys (number)	Adult sex crimes	Adult DV	Adult DUI	Other adult	Juvenile	Total discretionary
Halifax County	5.0	5.0	6	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	2.2
Hanover County	9.0	9.0	12	0.1	0.8	1.3	3.8	0.2	6.1
Henrico County	24.0	24.0	40	0.1	2.3	2.9	7.2	0.7	13.3
Henry County	7.0	6.0	7	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.3
Highland County	0.5	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Isle of Wight County	4.0	3.0	4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.6
King and Queen County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6
King George County	2.5	2.0	3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4
King William County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8
Lancaster County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.9
Lee County	4.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.4
Loudoun County	9.0	9.0	33	0.2	1.9	1.9	3.1	0.5	7.6
Louisa County	4.0	4.0	6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.5
Lunenburg County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Madison County	1.0	1.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Mathews County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5
Mecklenburg County	5.0	4.0	7	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	2.4
Middlesex County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
Montgomery County	7.0	7.0	8	0.2	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.2	5.0
Nelson County	3.0	3.0	3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8
New Kent County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	2.1
Northampton County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.1	2.4
Northumberland County	2.0	2.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6
Nottoway County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9
Orange County	3.0	3.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.7
Page County	3.5	3.5	4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.5
Patrick County	3.0	3.0	4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7
Pittsylvania County	6.0	6.0	7	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.1
Powhatan County	2.5	2.5	3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0
Prince Edward County	4.5	4.0	4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.3
Prince George County	3.5	3.5	6	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.2
Prince William County/Cities of Manassas & Manassas Park	21.0	20.0	38	0.4	4.8	5.8	8.2	0.9	20.1
Pulaski County	7.0	7.0	8	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.5
Rappahannock County	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
Richmond County	1.0	1.0	2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Roanoke County	8.0	8.0	8	0.1	0.9	1.0	2.9	0.4	5.2
Rockbridge County/City of Lexington	5.0	5.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.1
Rockingham County/City of Harrisonburg	10.0	10.0	13	0.2	0.8	1.6	3.5	0.3	6.3
Russell County	3.5	3.5	6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.5
Scott County	5.5	5.5	6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.5

Jurisdiction	Current Resources			Attorney Need for Misdemeanor Prosecutions (FTE)					
	2023 allocated (FTE)	2023 funded (FTE)	Total attorneys (number)	Adult sex crimes	Adult DV	Adult DUI	Other adult	Juvenile	Total discretionary
Shenandoah County	4.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.1	2.3
Smyth County	6.0	5.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	2.2
Southampton County/City of Franklin	4.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	2.0
Spotsylvania County	11.0	10.0	15	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.3	4.8
Stafford County	12.0	12.0	15	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.4	7.1
Surry County	1.0	1.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sussex County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.1
Tazewell County	10.0	9.0	9	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	3.0
Warren County	5.0	5.0	8	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.1	2.8
Washington County	6.0	6.0	8	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	2.6
Westmoreland County	2.0	2.0	3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.8
Wise County/City of Norton	8.0	8.0	9	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	3.8
Wythe County	5.0	5.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.2
York County/City of Poquoson	5.0	5.0	8	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.7
City of Alexandria	8.0	8.0	16	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.3	4.4
City of Bristol	5.0	5.0	6	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.7
City of Buena Vista	1.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
City of Charlottesville	6.0	6.0	7	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	2.9
City of Chesapeake	22.0	22.0	30	0.1	2.6	2.7	4.4	0.3	10.0
City of Colonial Heights	5.0	5.0	6	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.9
City of Danville	10.0	10.0	11	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.3	0.3	4.3
City of Fredericksburg	7.0	6.0	8	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.9
City of Hampton	13.0	12.0	26	0.1	2.8	1.2	3.5	0.5	8.0
City of Hopewell	4.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.4
City of Lynchburg	11.0	10.0	11	0.1	1.1	0.7	2.3	0.4	4.6
City of Martinsville	5.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.4
City of Newport News	19.0	19.0	33	0.2	3.2	2.7	5.9	0.5	12.4
City of Norfolk	30.0	30.0	40	0.1	3.4	1.3	5.7	0.3	10.9
City of Petersburg	8.0	8.0	9	0.0	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.1	3.2
City of Portsmouth	16.0	16.0	17	0.0	2.7	0.7	2.4	0.2	6.0
City of Radford	3.0	3.0	2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.6
City of Richmond	32.0	32.0	43	0.1	3.2	0.9	5.9	0.4	10.6
City of Roanoke	13.0	12.0	14	0.1	2.1	0.9	4.0	0.3	7.4
City of Salem	3.5	3.0	4	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.2
City of Staunton	6.0	6.0	6	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.9
City of Suffolk	10.0	10.0	17	0.0	1.4	1.1	2.8	0.5	5.9
City of Virginia Beach	29.0	29.0	44	0.3	4.8	6.3	9.7	0.9	22.1
City of Waynesboro	5.0	4.0	5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.3
James City County/City of Williamsburg	5.0	5.0	7	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.2	3.7
City of Winchester	8.0	7.0	9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	2.3
Total	750.0	729.0	1,026	6.0	81.5	83.6	200.5	20.2	391.9

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**Administrator**

Amanda M. Howie



May 22, 2023

Ms. Robyn de Socio  
Executive Secretary, Compensation Board  
P.O. Box 710  
Richmond, VA 23218-0710  
robyn.desocio@scb.virginia.gov

RE: New Staffing Standard Formula for Prosecutor Positions

Dear Ms. <sup>Robyn</sup> de Socio:

Thank you for leading VACA through our 2021-2023 Workload Assessment Project with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). As the project concludes, I write to share our position on the findings presented by Cynthia Lee, Principal Court Research Associate with NCSC, during a meeting of VACA's Board of Directors (VACA's Board) on May 3, 2023 in Richmond.

VACA's Board voted to accept the new staffing standard formula for prosecutor positions resulting from the quantitative data collected during the project – and – to recommend the Compensation Board adopt the formula.

Also, given NCSC's presentation noted a few qualitative conclusions, with one conclusion being one attorney offices (elected only) have unique challenges, VACA's Board agreed to ask the Compensation Board to consider a minimum staffing level for those full-time offices as follows:

- 1 Elected/Appointed Commonwealth's Attorney
- 1 Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney I
- 1 Administrative Assistant II

VACA understands the project and its findings will be addressed at the May 25, 2023 meeting of the Compensation Board. I and a few members of VACA's leadership will attend to answer any questions you and your colleagues may have.

Sincerely,

Shannon L. Taylor  
2022-2023 VACA President  
Commonwealth's Attorney for Henrico County

SLT/amh

cc: Cynthia Lee, National Center for State Courts

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