

Exhibit C



Virginia Department of Corrections

Facility Security and Control

Operating Procedure 420.1

Use of Force

Authority:

Directive 420, *Incarcerated Offender Control and Use of Force*

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REVIEW

The Content Owner will review this operating procedure annually and re-write it no later than three years after the effective date.

The content owner reviewed this operating procedure in March 2024 and determined that no changes are needed.

The content owner reviewed this operating procedure in February 2025 and determined that no changes are needed.

COMPLIANCE

This operating procedure applies to all units operated by the Virginia Department of Corrections (DOC). Practices and procedures must comply with applicable State and Federal laws and regulations, American Correctional Association (ACA) standards, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards, and DOC directives and operating procedures.

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DEFINITIONS

Audible Warning - A blown whistle, shout, or firing of a warning shot to afford the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee an opportunity to comply before force is used.

Body Worn Camera (BWC) - A DOC issued device affixed to a Corrections Officer's uniform with the capability of capturing, recording, and storing audio and video information. (added 6/16/25)

Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) - A system of residential facilities operated by the Department of Corrections to provide evidence-based programming as a diversionary alternative to incarceration in accordance with COV §53.1-67.9, *Establishment of community corrections alternative program; supervision upon completion.*

Controlled Energy Weapon (CEW) - A less-lethal device that uses electrical current, with the goal of achieving behavior compliance by neuromuscular incapacitation, by the disruption of voluntary control of the muscles. (added 6/16/25)

Cool Down Space - A safe and secure room in general population for inmates to reflect on their behavior choices, manage their emotions, reduce stress, and practice self-directed behavior. (added 5/1/23)

Corrections Crisis Intervention Team (CCIT) Member - A DOC employee who has received specialized training in recognizing symptoms of mental illness, identifying persons who are in crisis, and using communication skills to assist in de-escalating potentially dangerous situations.

Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) - The agency with statutory authority to establish compulsory minimum entry-level, in-service, and advanced training standards for Corrections Officers, and time limits for completion of such training, qualifications for certification of criminal justice instructors, and standards for criminal justice training centers.

Distraction Device - A device that uses an explosive charge to create an intense amount of light and noise in order to disorient those affected (Flashbang grenade).

Electronic Immobilization Devices - Electronic Devices such as belts and shields that use an electric current to disable a subject temporarily.

Excessive Force - That amount of force that is beyond what is reasonably required to prevent harm or to control a particular situation or that is not justified by the circumstances.

Facility - Any institution or Community Corrections Alternative Program.

Impact Munitions - Any DOC authorized ammunition designed to create an impact with the body, rather than penetrate.

Impact Weapons - Any DOC authorized weapon such as batons designed to create an impact with the body, rather than to penetrate.

Inmate - A person who is incarcerated in a Virginia Department of Corrections facility or who is Virginia Department of Corrections responsible to serve a state sentence.

Institution - A prison facility operated by the Department of Corrections; includes major institutions, field units, and work centers.

Legally Justified - An action or behavior that is considered acceptable under the law that excuses an individual from liability because their actions were justified by the circumstances. (added 6/16/25)

Less Lethal Force - Any use of a firearm or other device/technique which when used according to the manufacturer's design and recommendations and in accord with the employee's training, is likely to produce no injury or "less than serious injuries".

Lethal Force - Any use of force that is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death.

Neuro Muscular Incapacitation (NMI) - Behavior change that occurs when a Controlled Energy Weapon (CEW) causes involuntary stimulation of both the sensory nerves and the motor nerves. It is not dependent on pain and can be effective on subjects with a high level of pain tolerance. (added 6/16/25)

Objectively Reasonable - Standard used to determine if a Corrections Officer's actions are reasonable under the



circumstances, considered from the perspective of what a reasonable Corrections Officer would have done under the circumstances, without considering personal beliefs or with the benefit of hindsight. (added 6/16/25)

Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLES) - DOC sworn law enforcement employees conducting criminal and administrative investigations. (added 4/17/25)

Operations and Logistics Unit (OLU) Operations Center - The portion of the Special Operations Unit that is staffed at all times to serve as the main repository and clearing house for all DOC incident notifications and intelligence.

Probationer/Parolee - A person who is on community supervision as the result of the commission of a criminal offense and released to the community under the jurisdiction of Courts, paroling authorities, the Virginia Department of Corrections, or other release authority; this includes post release supervision and Community Corrections Alternative Programs.

Remote Immobilization Device - A handheld device that deploys a tether that wraps around the subject, temporarily immobilizing them until the subject can be safely restrained without direct physical contact and minimizing the risk of injury. (added 8/1/24)

Sensitive Areas - Areas of the body such as the head, eyes, throat, chest/breast, groin, or known pre-existing injury areas. (added 6/16/25)

Sharps - Needles, scalpels, knives, syringes with attached needles, Pasteur pipettes, and similar items having a point or sharp edge, or that are likely to break during transportation and result in a point or sharp edge. (added 6/16/25)

~~**Special Investigations Unit (SIU)** - The statewide DOC unit staffed and directed by persons qualified and competent to conduct lawful criminal and administrative investigations; its Special Agents have the same power as a law enforcement officer and are authorized to conduct investigations into criminal activity, procedural and administrative violations, and employee misconduct affecting the operations of the DOC. (deleted 4/17/25)~~

Support Side Carry - The wearing of the CEW holster on the duty belt on the side opposite the Corrections Officer's dominant hand. Dominant hand is used to cross-draw the weapon from the opposite side of the body. (added 6/16/25)

Under Control - In most cases, an inmate is normally considered under control when they have leg irons and hand cuffs applied consistent with any medical conditions that must be taken into consideration. (added 5/1/23)

Warning Alert - A feature of the CEW that results in emission of a loud sound and activates a strobing flashlight, providing a deterrent without the need to deploy the weapon. (added 6/16/25)

Warning Shot - The discharge of an DOC authorized firearm to provide an audible warning to an inmate or probationer/parolee escaping, attacking an individual, in a riotous situation, or in any other situation that threatens the security of the facility; the warning shot is to be discharged in a safe manner so as to not risk injury to the inmate or probationer/parolee involved, to anyone else, or to property. (added 1/1/24)

PURPOSE

This operating procedure provides guidance in the use of force by Department of Corrections (DOC) facility staff in the performance of their duties.

PROCEDURE

I. Use of Force and Security Equipment

A. Staff have a responsibility, consistent with DOC training and their self-protection, to protect others threatened by the actions of an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee. Facility staff are also responsible to prevent an inmate from escaping and a CCAP probationer/parolee from absconding, to maintain or regain order and control within the facility, and to protect state property. (5-ACI-3A-35; 1-CTA-3A-20)

1. Staff may use less lethal and lethal force, when necessary and suitable, to perform these duties.
2. Staff may use force to control any individual on DOC property as authorized in this operating



- procedure.
- a. When an individual, e.g., protestor, approaches and attempts to breach the security perimeter, the Corrections Officer observing the act must notify their supervisor or other designated staff in a position to respond.
 - b. Corrections Officers will give the protestor an audible warning, followed by a pause to afford the protestors an opportunity to comply, but will not fire their weapon unless the individual attempts to fire a weapon or otherwise uses or attempts to use lethal force of any kind.
 - c. If the protestor fires or attempts to fire a weapon or uses or attempts to use lethal force of any kind, certified Corrections Officers are authorized to fire for the protection of self and others.
3. Staff must never use force for vindictive or retaliatory purposes. The use of force is never justifiable as punishment. (5-ACI-3A-35; 1-CTA-3A-20)
 4. When a Corrections Officer must give an audible warning, followed by a pause to afford the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee an opportunity to comply, prior to the use of force, the Corrections Officer must also communicate the warning by means that inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees with communication disabilities can observe and understand; see Operating Procedure 801.3, *Managing Inmates and Probationers/Parolees with Disabilities*.
 5. **Planned Use of Force Incidents** (added 5/1/23)
 - a. When possible and appropriate, CCIT trained staff or other approved de-escalation interventions such as assignment to the cool down space should be included in all planned use of force incidents and the incident documented on an incident report with such interventions noted in a corresponding *Incident Report*.
 - b. In all planned use of force incidents Corrections Officers must wear DOC issued protective gear, when specified, and adhere to all sanitation procedures to prevent injury and the transmission of disease.
 - c. Security Supervisors should always remove Corrections Officers emotionally involved or have a history with the inmate from the situation.
- B. Incidental contact such as guiding an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee in an intended direction by placing a hand on elbow or shoulder that a reasonable individual would not predict to present a risk of injury is not a use of force.
- C. In addition to the use of force by an individual staff member, as provided in this operating procedure, specially trained and equipped teams are available to respond to critical incidents in the DOC.
- a. Special Response and Negotiation Teams; see Operating Procedure 075.3, *Emergency Services Unit*.
 - b. Corrections Crisis Intervention Team; see Operating Procedure 420.4, *Corrections Crisis Intervention Team*.
 - c. Canine Team; see Operating Procedure 435.3, *Canines*.
 - d. Cell Extraction Team
- D. Corrections Officers may use physical force to apply restraints to a disruptive or assaultive inmate ~~after the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee is compliant or under control~~; see Operating Procedure 420.2, *Use of Restraints and Management of Inmate Behavior*. (changed 5/1/23)
1. Corrections Officers should use only the minimum amount of physical force necessary to get the disruptive or assaultive inmate under control. (added 5/1/23)
 2. Corrections Officers, while applying handcuffs and leg irons to a disruptive or assaultive inmate, must stay alert and watch for any sign the inmate is in medical distress such as shortness of breath, wheezing, discoloration, etc. (added 5/1/23)
 3. When an inmate shows signs of medical distress, the Corrections Officers must roll the inmate on their

side, place the inmate against the wall, or place the inmate in a sitting position provided there is no threat to staff life, health or safety and contact medical staff, immediately. (added 5/1/23)

4. In planned use of force incidents that will require the use of physical force to apply handcuffs and leg irons to a disruptive or assaultive inmate, the Shift Commander or other security supervisor must contact medical staff to respond in proximity to the area. (added 5/1/23)

E. Non-security staff do not receive specific training in management and control of disruptive inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees, and they will not use physical force in the normal course of their duties.

1. All staff have a responsibility, consistent with DOC training and their self-protection, to come to the aid of another staff member, inmate, and probationer/parolee who is in danger.
2. The best way a non-security staff member can assist is as follows:
 - a. Call for assistance immediately using a body alarm, radio, telephone, or any other available means
 - b. Command the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee to cease and disperse
 - c. Identify individuals involved
 - d. Provide physical assistance to the extent possible, consistent with personal safety, when death or serious injury is imminent

F. All staff, inmates, and CCAP probationers/parolees involved in a use of force incident must receive immediate medical examination and appropriate treatment, as determined by medical staff. All such examinations, findings, and treatment must be documented properly. (5-ACI-3A-32; 4-ACRS-2B-01, 4-ACRS-2B-02)

G. ~~The Director of Security and Correctional Enforcement~~ Security Operations and Emergency Preparedness Administrator must approve the purchase of all security equipment as authorized in this operating procedure; see Operating Procedure 260.1, *Procurement of Goods and Services*. (changed 4/17/25)

1. All security equipment authorized for purchase are listed on the following attachments:
 - a. Attachment 1, *Chemical Agents/Delivery Systems*
 - b. Attachment 2, ~~Electronic Immobilization Devices~~ (changed 8/1/24)
 - c. Attachment 3, *Distraction Devices*
 - d. Attachment 4, *Impact Weapons*
 - e. Attachment 5, *Impact Munitions*
 - f. Attachment 6, *Firearms, Ammunition and Accessories*
2. The Director may authorize the purchase of an alternate handgun for the Director, Chief Deputy Director, Senior Deputy Director, Deputy Director for Institutions, Deputy Director for Community Corrections, or law enforcement officers assigned to the Office of Law Enforcement Services. ~~has the authority to authorize appropriate staff to purchase an alternate handgun to be used by the Director, Chief of Corrections Operations, and Deputy Director.~~ (added 1/1/24, changed 4/17/25)
3. Designated staff must inventory and account for all security equipment; see Operating Procedure 430.1, *Armory Operation and Maintenance*.
4. Staff must report all inventory discrepancies immediately to the Chief of Security and other authorities; see Operating Procedure 038.1, *Reporting Serious or Unusual Incidents*.

II. Video Recording

A. When there is a reasonable opportunity to develop a strategy before dealing with disruptive or violent inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees, the entire incident ~~should~~ will be recorded using audio-visual recording equipment; audio-capable recording equipment such as a handheld recorder or body worn camera is preferred, if available. (changed 5/1/23)

1. The recording should include staff efforts to defuse the situation without the use of force.



2. The staff member must record the entire incident. (added 5/1/23)
 3. If the audio was off during the recording for any reason, then the staff member recording the incident must document the reason on an *Incident Report*.
 4. All use of force recordings must be preserved to include recordings that confirm the inmate's and probationer's/parolee's allegations are unsubstantiated.
- B. The camera recording and any rapid eye clips related to a use of force incident must be stored in the facility's shared security folder; see Operating Procedure 030.1, *Evidence Collection and Preservation*, and Operating Procedure 435.6, *Electronic Security Operations Unit*.
- C. Staff use of body worn camera equipment to record an incident will be in accordance with Operating Procedure 430.6, *Body Worn Camera Equipment*.

III. Use of Force Incident Reporting and Documentation

- A. Any staff member who uses force, observes the use of force, or receives an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee allegation that force was used must report the incident to the Facility Unit Head or designee immediately for appropriate review and investigation.
- B. Any staff member who uses force or observes the use of force must submit an *Incident Report* in VACORIS; see Operating Procedure 038.1, *Reporting Serious or Unusual Incidents*. Any staff member who fails to report any use of force incident accurately and completely may be subject to disciplinary action.
- C. A written *Incident Report* must be prepared following any use of physical force or any use of force involving ~~electronic~~ immobilization devices (electronic and remote), chemical agents (aerosol or grenade), impact weapons, impact munitions, firearms, or canines. (changed 8/1/24) (5-ACI-3A-31, 5-ACI-3A-35; 4-ACRS-2B-01; 1-CTA-3A-20)
- D. The Facility Unit Head or designee must notify the OLU Operations Center following an incident or commencement of an incident:
1. Immediately following:
 - a. Intentional discharge of a lethal firearm, other than blank rounds, "stinger rounds", or in training.
 - b. Accidental discharge of a firearm that results in death or injury to a person.
 2. As soon as practicable, but no later than four hours following:
 - a. Accidental discharge of a lethal firearm not resulting in death or injury.
 - b. Discharge of a less lethal weapon.
 - c. Use of force; including physical force, ~~electronic~~ immobilization devices, impact weapons, impact munitions, chemical agents, and canines (changed 8/1/24)
- E. Staff designated by the Facility Unit Head must review any discharge of a firearm, or other use of force that resulted in serious injury or death and will submit their report to the Regional Office for review; see Operating Procedure 038.1, *Reporting Serious or Unusual Incidents*.
1. The ~~Regional Operations Chief or~~ Regional Administrator will submit their findings to the ~~Special Investigations Unit (SIU)~~ Office of Law Enforcement Services. (4-ACRS-2B-03) (changed 4/17/25)
 2. At the discretion of the ~~Regional Operations Chief or~~ Regional Administrator, the ~~SIU~~ OLES will investigate and prepare a report on all incidents of use of lethal force. (4-ACRS-2B-03) (changed 4/17/25)
 3. Designated staff will investigate any discharge of impact munitions and will forward a copy of their investigative report to the SIU, when warranted. (4-ACRS-2B-03)
 4. The Facility Unit Head or designee will not place a staff member who discharges a firearm using a round other than authorized impact munitions that strikes a person on an assignment requiring the use of DOC authorized firearms or direct inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee contact until the relevant



Deputy Director and the Security Operations and Emergency Preparedness Administrator has reviewed the Incident Report, the Office of Law Enforcement Services report, and other related information. (added 1/1/24, changed 4/17/25)

- a. ~~The staff member is not to be placed on an assignment with DOC authorized firearms or direct contact until the Chief of Corrections Operations and/or Director of Security and Correctional Enforcement has reviewed the Incident Report, the SIU report, and any other related information.~~ (added 1/1/24, deleted 4/17/25)
 - b. The ~~Chief of Corrections Operations~~ relevant Deputy Director and/or ~~Director of Security and Correctional Enforcement~~ Security Operations and Emergency Preparedness Administrator will transmit the findings in writing to the appropriate ~~Regional Operations Chief or~~ Regional Administrator. (changed 4/17/25)
 - c. When an investigation of the incident determines that the Corrections Officer's discharge of the firearm was not in accordance with this operating procedure, the Facility Unit Head or designee will not permit the Corrections Officer to carry or use a firearm until the Corrections Officer has successfully completed an approved DOC Weapons Recertification Training course.
5. The Facility Unit Head or designee will remove any DOC authorized firearm discharged other than for training or testing purposes, using rounds other than impact munitions, from service and will treat the firearm as evidence along with any recovered shell casings. (added 1/1/24)
- a. For all use of force incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, staff designated by the Facility Unit Head and certified in the use of the DOC authorized firearm will transport the firearm to the Office of the ~~Director of Security and Correctional Enforcement~~ Security Operations and Emergency Preparedness Administrator unless the incident is investigated by the OLES in which case they will manage the evidence. (added 1/1/24, changed 4/17/25)
 - b. The Facility Unit Head or designee will not return the DOC authorized firearm to service, when the firearm is needed as evidence, in civil or criminal litigation until the litigation has concluded. (added 1/1/24)
 - c. The facility armorer will clean, inspect, and return the DOC authorized firearm to service once the investigator concludes their investigation, and the ~~Director of Security and Correctional Enforcement~~ Security Operations and Emergency Preparedness Administrator determines the firearm is not needed as evidence and grants permission for the armorer to return the firearm to service. (added 1/1/24, changed 4/17/25)
- F. Any staff member who willfully or wantonly fires, or otherwise discharges a firearm or uses a weapon carelessly or at random may be prosecuted in accordance with Virginia law.

IV. Amount of Force

- A. All Corrections Officers are trained in the approved methods of control and the use of force as a last resort to control inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees. (5-ACI-1D-19, 5-ACI-3A-35; 1-CTA-3A-20)
- B. Staff will use force as a method of control, only, and as authorized in this operating procedure. (1-CTA-3A-20)
 1. Staff should use social and verbal methods of control whenever possible.
 2. When social and verbal control methods fail or are not appropriate, staff should use the appropriate type and minimum amount of force such as the kind of weapon used, the area of the body struck, etc. that is necessary based on the circumstances of the particular incident.
 3. The appropriate type and amount of force used by staff depends on the following controlling factors:
 - a. The potential consequences if the staff member does nothing.
 - b. Any alternatives available to control the situation without the use of force.
 - c. The degree of force threatened or used by the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee, including whether the inmate, probationer, or parolee possesses a weapon that could cause physical injury.



- d. The staff member's reasonable perception of the danger of death or serious physical injury.
4. Staff will use as much force as they reasonably perceive necessary to perform their duties and to protect themselves and others from harm.
 - a. Staff are authorized to use only the amount of force reasonably necessary to overcome resistance, mitigate an incident, or gain control under the circumstances.
 - b. The use of excessive or unreasonable force by a staff member may lead to criminal prosecution, a civil suit, or disciplinary action.

C. Less lethal force may be used in the following situations:

1. In self-defense or defense of others
2. In prevention of suicide
3. To prevent the taking of hostages
4. To prevent an escape
5. To quell a rebellion/riot
6. To prevent property damage
7. To compel an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee or group of inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees to comply with direct orders when no quick or immediate alternative method of persuasion is effective and other types of force are deemed inappropriate.
8. To prevent a crime by the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolees where commission of the crime is either imminent or ongoing.

D. Staff may use lethal force in an institution as a last resort only when there are no safe and reasonable alternatives to accomplish the objective. Lethal force may be used in the following situations:

1. To prevent death or serious physical injury to self, other staff, inmates or other individuals being assaulted or physically threatened.
2. To prevent the taking of hostages.
3. To prevent an escape.
4. Against a vehicle or aircraft only when an occupant of the vehicle or aircraft fires a weapon, attempts to fire a weapon, or otherwise uses or attempts to use lethal force.
5. To quell a rebellion/riot.
6. To prevent the major destruction of a state building if the staff reasonably believes that such property destruction will result in escape, death or serious physical injury to self or others, or loss of institutional control over all or part of an institution.

E. CCAP facility staff may only use lethal force for self-protection and the protection of others from a lethal threat.

V. Less Lethal Force

A. Social and Verbal Control

1. The presence of a staff member, particularly someone with authority or influence over the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee, may be adequate to control non-threatening situations.
2. Staff may use verbal controls such as persuasion, advice, or warning to resolve a situation.

B. Control and Self-Defense Techniques

1. All security staff and many non-security staff were trained in effective control and self-defense techniques to be used in order to gain and maintain control of a situation in accordance with their



training.

2. Control and self-defense techniques are useful for controlling individual inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees when necessary security equipment is not readily available.

C. Chemical Agents

1. CS (irritant), OC (pepper spray), and S (Smoke, Non-Hexachloroethane) are the only chemical agents approved for use; see Attachment 1, *Chemical Agents/Delivery Systems*.
2. All certified Corrections Officers and designated non-security employees at security level 4 and above institutions receive thorough training in the use and treatment of individuals exposed to chemical agents. (changed 6/1/25) (5-ACI-1D-21).
 - a. The Facility Unit Head must maintain a list of all non-security employees trained in the use of chemical agents. (added 6/1/25)
 - b. The Facility Unit Head or designee must post the list in all chemical agent storage areas. (added 6/1/25)
3. The Facility Unit Head will maintain a list of all designated individuals authorized to approve the use of chemical agents at the facility. Once the Facility Unit Head and Regional Administrator approve and sign the list, staff will post the list in the chemical agent storage areas with copies given to the designated individuals. (5-ACI-3A-28)
4. The Facility Unit Head or a designated individual may authorize the issuance of chemical agents to trained Corrections Officers and non-security employees at security level 4 and above institutions as emergency security equipment to help control a specific incident. (changed 6/1/25) (5-ACI-3A-28)
5. The Facility Unit Head, at their discretion, may authorize Corrections Officers on certain posts and non-security employees at security level 4 and above institutions in certain work areas to carry the approved aerosol dispensed chemical agent while on duty for use at that Corrections Officer's discretion in accordance with their training and this operating procedure. (changed 6/1/25) (5-ACI-3A-28)
 - a. A Corrections Officer's use of a Chemical agents must be authorized prior to use, except when:
 - i. An inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee or a group of inmates or CCAP probationers/parolees poses an immediate danger of physical violence toward other individuals. (changed 6/1/25)
 - ii. An inmate or CCAP probationer /parolee is attempting to escape or abscond.
 - b. Prior to use of chemical agents the individual authorizing the use of chemical agents will check with the medical department, when possible, to determine if any inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee involved has medical restrictions prohibiting the use of chemical agents. In a riot or group disturbance, this may not be feasible.
6. Conditions of Use (5-ACI-3A-28)
 - a. Corrections Officers and authorized non-security employees must use their discretion and judgment in determining when to administer chemical agents. Chemical agents may be used to control the following situations: (changed 6/1/25)
 - i. In self-defense or in the defense of others.
 - ii. When there is an immediate threat to the security of any part of the facility.
 - iii. To quell a disturbance that is likely to develop into a serious disorder or riot when no alternative method is effective or feasible.
 - iv. To prevent an escape.
 - v. To control violent or unmanageable inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees in situations where there is substantial danger for inmates and CCAP probationers/parolees to injure themselves or other individuals.
 - vi. In a contained area to compel an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee to comply with direct orders when no alternative method of persuasion is effective and other types of force are deemed inappropriate.



- vii. For cell extraction in institutions only in accordance with this operating procedure.
- b. Corrections Officers and authorized non-security employees will use chemical agents as a control mechanism in accordance with their training and the manufacturer's recommendations, and must never use chemical agents as punishment. (changed 6/1/25)
 - i. Corrections Officers and authorized non-security employees must not use a chemical agent repeatedly within a short time period to control an inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee. (changed 6/1/25)
 - ii. The Corrections Officer and authorized non-security employee must pause between each application to allow the chemical agent to take effect and to determine if the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee is compliant. (changed 6/1/25)
- 7. In Cell Use of Chemical Agents Institutions (5-ACI-3A-28)
 - a. When a Corrections Officer uses a chemical agent to control an inmate inside a cell, the Corrections Officer must use a liquid aerosol projector delivery system.
 - b. The Corrections Officer should give the inmate a warning prior to using the chemical agents.
 - c. The Corrections Officer will use ~~the~~ one of the following liquid aerosol projector delivery systems in accordance with the manufacture recommendation: (deleted 9/1/25)

[REDACTED]

- 8. After the Corrections Officer or authorized non-security employee uses a chemical agent to control an inmate: (changed 6/1/25)
 - a. Appropriate medical staff must be summoned or the inmate taken to a medical facility for examination or treatment.



- b. The inmate must be allowed to shower and change clothes as soon as possible.
 - i. Staff will not decontaminate an inmate against their will.
 - ii. Staff will document the inmate's refusal to decontaminate in the *Internal Incident Report*.
 - c. The inmate will not be returned to the site where the chemical agent was used, until it has been fully decontaminated.
 - d. Staff must ventilate and decontaminate the site of chemical agent use as soon as possible per manufacturer's recommendations.
 - e. Staff exposed to a chemical agent during an incident must have same opportunity to decontaminate and received medical care as provided to the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee.
- D. **Electronic Immobilization Devices - Institutions only (5-ACI-3A-28)** (changed 8/1/24)
1. Trained, authorized staff will use **electronic** approved immobilization devices in accordance with their training and the manufacturer's recommendations; see Attachment 2, *Immobilization Devices*.
 2. Prior to use of an **electronic** immobilization device the individual authorizing the use should check with the medical department, when possible, to determine if any of the inmates involved have medical restrictions that would prohibit the use of an **electronic** immobilization device. In a riot or group disturbance, this may not be possible.
 3. **Electronic Immobilization Devices**
 - a. Only the Facility Unit Head, Administrative Duty Officer, or Shift Commander as designated via Post Orders may authorize the use of approved electronic immobilization devices; see Attachment 2, *Electronic Immobilization Devices*.
 - b. Corrections Officers should not use an electronic immobilization device on Security Level W, 1, and 2 inmates unless the Facility Unit Head or Administrative Duty Officer determines that specific behaviors warrant use of the device in the specific circumstance.
 - c. Corrections Officers may use an electronic immobilization device in a contained area to compel an inmate to comply with direct orders when no alternative method of persuasion is effective and other types of force are deemed inappropriate.
 - i. The amount of force used must be reasonable and necessary.
 - ii. A pause between each administration of the device is necessary to allow the inmate time to comply.
 - d. Corrections Officers should not use an electronic immobilization device near, around flammable materials, or in situations involving excessive risk of injury.
 4. **Remote Immobilization Devices** (added 8/1/24)
 - a. Corrections Officers should only use a remote immobilization device during transportation for Security Level 4 and above institutions, Greenville Correctional Center (GCC), and Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women (FCCW).
 - b. Prior to device deployment the Corrections Officer should give a verbal warning unless to do so would endanger the safety of the Corrections Officer or when it is not practical due to current circumstances.
 - c. Once deployed, the Corrections Officer should not remove the tether and anchors until the inmate is compliant and the Corrections Officer is able to apply metal restraints. Once the inmate is restrained, the Corrections Officer will remove the tether and anchors.
 5. When a Corrections Officer uses an **electronic** immobilization device on an inmate, they must seek medical attention for the inmate as soon as possible after the situation is contained.
- E. **Controlled Energy Weapons (CEW)** (added 6/16/25)
1. All Corrections Officers will receive thorough training in the use of the state issued Controlled Energy Weapon (CEW) that is consistent with current training guidelines before the Corrections Officer will

- be authorized to use a CEW; see Attachment 9, *Controlled Energy Weapons*.
2. The Facility Unit Head will maintain a current list of all Corrections Officers authorized to use a CEW in the facility. Once the Facility Unit Head and Regional Administrator approve and sign the list, an employee must post the list in all areas where CEWs are stored.
 3. The Facility Unit Head, at their discretion, may authorize Corrections Officers on certain posts to carry the CEW while on duty for use at that Corrections Officer's discretion in accordance with their training and this operating procedure.
 4. Corrections Officers are responsible for ensuring the CEW is always fully operational by verifying the following:
 - a. The device is using a Live Duty Black Magazine.
 - b. The CEW is fully loaded with cartridges.
 - c. The battery is properly charged.
 - d. There are no errors shown on the device.
 - e. A function test has been successfully completed.
 5. Corrections Officers must carry the state issued CEW device in the approved holster on their support side and are prohibited from displaying the CEW when less lethal force is not otherwise authorized.
 6. The use of a CEW must be authorized prior to use for all planned use of force incidents:
 7. Corrections Officers are authorized to use a CEW in the performance of their official duties and must use their discretion and judgment in determining when to use a CEW.
 - a. A CEW may be used to control the following situations:
 - i. In self-defense or in the defense of others.
 - ii. When there is an immediate threat to the security of any part of the facility.
 - iii. To quell a disturbance that is likely to develop into a serious disturbance or riot in conjunction with other alternative use of force options.
 - iv. To prevent an escape.
 - v. To control violent or unmanageable inmates in situations where there is substantial danger for inmates to injure themselves or other individuals.
 - vi. The warning alert feature of the CEW may be utilized in a contained area to compel an inmate to comply with direct orders when no alternative method of persuasion is effective and other types of force are deemed inappropriate.
 - vii. For cell extraction in institutions only in accordance with this operating procedure.
 - b. Corrections Officers are authorized to use the CEW as a control mechanism in accordance with their training and the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - c. Do not use a CEW:
 - i. As punishment.
 - ii. On a known pregnant inmate.
 - iii. For verbal defiance and gestures.
 - iv. When the resistance is passive.
 - v. For horseplay.
 8. Whenever it is feasible and safe to do so, Corrections Officers must issue a verbal warning and/or activate the CEW warning alert prior to deploying the CEW. Corrections Officers are not required to issue a warning for the following exceptions:
 - a. Providing the warning would compromise the safety of Corrections Officers or others.
 - b. The inmate's actions present an imminent threat, and time does not permit issuance of the warning.
 - c. The Corrections Officer reasonably believes that the delay would result in greater harm.
 9. The warning alert serves to:

- a. Provide the inmate with a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply with the Corrections Officer's instructions.
- b. Provide notice to other employees and inmates that the CEW may be used.
- c. If, after a verbal warning, the inmate fails to voluntarily comply with the Correctional Officer's orders and it appears both reasonable and feasible under the circumstances the Correctional Officer:
 - i. May, but is not required to, activate any warning on the device, which may include an audible warning in a further attempt to gain compliance prior to utilizing the CEW.
 - ii. Must document that a warning was given or the reasons a warning was not given in the associated *Internal Incident Report*.

10. Each use of the CEW is unique, and a Corrections Officer's actions will be dictated by the Corrections Officer training and the circumstances of each situation.

- a. Corrections Officers must justify each use of a CEW deployment on an *Internal Incident Report*; see Operating Procedure 038.1, *Reporting Serious or Unusual Incidents*.
- b. The Corrections Officer's incident report(s) should:
 - i. Describe why less intrusive levels of force were not or would not have been effective; and
 - ii. Describe, in detail, the inmate's behavior that justified the use of the CEW.

11. Deployment

- a. Corrections Officer should only deploy a CEW when they can safely approach the inmate to a distance within the operational range of the CEW.

- b. [REDACTED]
- iii. Must not use a CEW to torment, elicit statements from, or to punish any inmate.
- iv. [REDACTED]

12. Corrections Officers assigned a BWC and who are working in a capacity in which wearing a BWC is required must ensure the BWC is worn and operated in accordance with Operating Procedure 430.6, *Body Worn Camera Equipment*.

13. Targeting Considerations

- a. [REDACTED]
- b. [REDACTED]
- c. Due to the CEW's ability to fire up to ten individually aimed probes, Corrections Officers must carefully consider:
 - i. [REDACTED]
 - ii. [REDACTED]



d. When one or more CEW cartridges strike the head, neck, chest or groin, the Corrections Officer should promptly and continuously monitor the condition of the inmate until the inmate is released to the care of medical employees.

14. Multiple Applications of the Controlled Energy Weapons

- a. After one standard CEW cycle [REDACTED], the Corrections Officer must evaluate the situation to determine if subsequent cycles are objectively reasonable.
- b. If the first completed cycle of the CEW appears to be ineffective, the Corrections Officer should consider the following factors before applying additional cycles:
 - i. [REDACTED]
 - ii. Whether the inmate has the ability, and has been given a reasonable opportunity, to comply with the Corrections Officer's commands.
 - iii. Whether verbal commands, other options or tactics may be more effective.
- c. Corrections Officers must justify each cycle used against an inmate in the *Internal Incident Report for Use of Force*.

15. Post-Deployment Considerations:

- a. After a Corrections Officer uses a CEW, the Corrections Officer will assess the inmate for signs of medical distress and provide or request medical assistance as needed by: (corrected 6/18/25)
 - i. summoning an appropriate medical employee, or
 - ii. taking the inmate to a medical facility.
- b. A qualified medical employee must remove the cartridges, conduct an examination and provide treatment as needed; see Attachment 10, *Guidance for CEW Probe Removal*.
- c. CEW cartridges are considered [REDACTED] and must be disposed of in accordance with Operating Procedure 740.2, *Infectious Waste Management and Disposal*.
- d. Corrections Officers must clearly document CEW cartridge placement in all reports. Photographs should be taken when feasible.

16. Corrections Officers must document the following details for all CEW use cases:

- a. Target zones and justification for probe placement.
- b. Whether a warning was given prior to deployment.
- c. Number of probes deployed and their effectiveness.

F. Distraction Devices

Special Response Teams, only, will use approved distraction devices immediately before an assault on an area held by inmates or CCAP probationers/parolees; Attachment 3, *Distraction Devices*.

G. Impact Weapons - Institutions only (5-ACI-3A-28)

1. The Facility Unit Head may authorize the assignment of approved impact weapons to designated security posts; see Attachment 4, *Impact Weapons*.
2. Corrections Officer are approved to use an impact weapon to compel an inmate to comply with direct orders when no alternative method of persuasion is effective and other types of force are inappropriate.
3. When using an impact weapon, the Corrections Officer will comply with all training.
4. The Shift Commander or above must authorize the use of an impact weapon, unless the inmate poses an immediate threat of physical violence.
5. If impact weapons are used, the Corrections Officer must seek medical attention for the inmate as soon as possible after the situation is contained.

H. Impact Munitions - Institutions only (5-ACI-3A-28)

1. Corrections Officers assigned to a post that is equipped with approved impact munitions must be



currently qualified in their use; see Attachment 5, *Impact Munitions*.

2. Corrections Officers may use impact munitions to compel an inmate to comply with direct orders when no alternative method of persuasion is effective and other types of force are inappropriate.
3. When impact munitions are used, the Corrections Officer will comply with all training.
4. If impact munitions are used, the Corrections Officer must seek medical attention for the inmate as soon as possible after the situation is contained.

VI. Interior Gun Posts - Institutions only

[REDACTED]

C. [REDACTED]

VII. Cell Extractions - Institutions only

- A. Staff should use verbal controls such as persuasion, advice, or warning to resolve the situation, when feasible, prior to using force to remove an inmate from their cell.
- B. When available, a CCIT member should attempt to de-escalate and resolve the situation, prior to using force to remove the inmate from their cell; see Operating Procedure 420.4, *Corrections Crisis Intervention Team*.
- C. When verbal control methods are ineffective, Corrections Officers, with approval of the Shift Commander or above, may use the MK-4, MK-9, MK-46, as appropriate, to support efforts to remove the inmate from their cell.-(5-ACI-3A-28)



D. During planned cell extractions, the use of CEWs is authorized when an inmate demonstrates active resistance or poses an immediate threat to employees or others, and lesser means are ineffective or inappropriate. (added 6/16/25)

1. The Shift Commander or a higher authority must approve the use of the CEW.
2. Trained Corrections Officers, only, are authorized to deploy a CEW.
3. All uses must be video recorded, documented, and a medical evaluation conducted.

E. When it is necessary for Corrections Officers to enter the cell and physically remove the inmate by force, the institution’s specialized cell extraction team will be utilized.

F. Specialized Cell Extraction Teams

1. Each Facility Unit Head at an institution will designate Corrections Officers on all breaks and shifts to participate on specialized cell extraction teams at their institution.
2. The Institutional Training Officer (ITO) utilizing the Academy Staff for Development (ASD) approved training curriculum will train all Corrections Officers assigned to a cell extraction team on the safe and effective removal of an uncooperative inmate from their cell, prior to Corrections Officer assisting in an extraction.
 - a. In addition to the initial training, the ITO must provide all specialized team members with annual refresher training.
 - b. The ITO must document initial and refresher training on a *Class Roster (Field/Non-Dept. Training)* 350_F18 and will forward the roster to the ASD Registrar for entry into the Corrections Officers official training record with a copy maintained in the Corrections Officers institutional training record.

3. Cell Extraction Team Equipment

- a. The Facility Unit Head or designee will provide the institution’s Cell Extraction Teams with sufficient equipment and tools necessary to effect the cell extraction.
 - i. Each Cell Extraction Team will be issued the following:
 - (a) [REDACTED]
 - (b) [REDACTED]
 - (c) [REDACTED]
 - (d) [REDACTED]
 - ii. Each Team Member should be issued the following equipment:
 - (a) [REDACTED]
 - (b) [REDACTED]
 - (c) [REDACTED]
 - (d) [REDACTED]
 - (e) [REDACTED]
 - (f) [REDACTED]
- b. Cell Extraction Team members will store all security equipment in the armory or other secured area designated by the Facility Unit Head and must inventory and inspect their equipment in accordance with Operating Procedure 430.1, *Armory Operations and Maintenance*.

G. Reporting and Documentation

1. Staff must will document all cell extractions to include staff efforts to defuse the situation without the use of force using audio-visual recording equipment. (changed 5/1/23)
 - a. Staff must record the entire cell extraction event to include the following: (added 5/1/23)
 - i. All efforts to defuse the situation without the use of force to include CCIT member involvement.
 - ii. Any use of a chemical agent.
 - iii. The Cell Extraction Team meeting.



iv. The physical extraction of the inmate from the cell

2. The recording must be stored in the institution's shared security folder; see Operating Procedure 030.1, *Evidence Collection and Preservation*.
3. Staff must ~~seek~~ ensure medical attention ~~for~~ is provided to the inmate and Corrections Officers involved in the extraction as soon as possible after the cell extraction is complete, and the situation is contained. (changed 5/1/23)
4. Staff must report the incident to the OLU Operations Center and complete an *Incident Report* in VACORIS; see Operating Procedure 038.1, *Reporting Serious or Unusual Incidents*.

VIII. Lethal Force

A. Institutions

1. Staff will avoid the use of lethal force whenever possible and may only use lethal force as a last resort when: (5-ACI-3A-33)
 - a. There are no safe and reasonable alternatives to accomplish the objective.
 - b. Other actions have been tried and found ineffective, unless the staff member believes that an individual's life or serious bodily injury is immediately threatened.
2. Properly trained and authorized staff may exercise their authority to use lethal force in the following situations:
 - a. To prevent death or serious physical injury to self, or other individuals being assaulted or physically threatened.
 - i. Staff may use control self-defense techniques to stop the aggression when physical contact occurs or is imminent.
 - ii. Staff may use a DOC authorized firearm, when necessary, to stop the aggression when physical contact was made or is imminent. If time permits, the staff member should give an audible warning or warning shot, only when safe to do so i.e. into sand pit at the base of a tower, and pause to afford the inmate or CCAP probationer/parolee an opportunity to comply, before firing upon the inmate. (added 1/1/24)
 - b. To prevent the taking of hostages
 - c. To prevent escape
 - i. If time permits, Corrections Officers should give an audible warning or warning shot only when safe to do so, such as into sand pit at the base of a tower, and pause to afford the inmate an opportunity to comply, before the inmate touches the inner fence or begins to pass over, through or under the inner fence in institution that have a double fence.
 - ii. [REDACTED]
 - iii. [REDACTED]
 - iv. When an inmate outside the security perimeter, on a work crew, transportation run, or medical trip, etc., attempts to run from custody, the Corrections Officer should give the inmate an audible warning followed by a pause to afford the inmate an opportunity to comply. When the Corrections Officer perceives that an escape cannot be prevented other than by firing at the inmate, the Corrections Officer may do so [REDACTED]
 - d. To quell a rebellion, riot or organized uprising



- i. Rebellions, riots and organized uprisings compromise the safety and security of the institution and of the public. They also present a high risk of serious assault, hostage taking, escape, and significant property damage and may require immediate action.
 - ii. Each facility will develop and maintain a *Riot/Disturbance Critical Incident Initial Response Checklist* in accordance with Operating Procedure 075.1, *Emergency Operations Plan*.
 - iii. A Corrections Officer may use lethal force to prevent inmates from unlocking cells of other inmates, if the Corrections Officer perceives that the act may result in death or serious physical injury to others.
 - (a) The Corrections Officers perception can be due to the inmates' words or actions, the security level of the institution, or any other factors deemed relevant by the Corrections Officer.
 - (b) If time permits, the Shift Commander or a higher authority must authorize the use of lethal force.
 - e. To prevent the major destruction of a state building if the employee reasonably believes that such property destruction will result in escape, death, or serious physical injury to self or others, or loss of staff control over all or part of an institution.
3. When a vehicle approaches and attempts to crash through the security perimeter, or an aircraft enters the space directly above and close to the security perimeter, the Corrections Officer observing the act must notify their supervisor or other designated staff in a position to respond, if time allows.
- a. If an inmate attempts to approach the vehicle or aircraft, the Corrections Officer will give the inmate an audible warning or will fire a warning shot only when safe to do so such as into sand pit at the base of a tower and pause to afford the inmate an opportunity to comply.
 - b. If the inmate continues to approach the vehicle or aircraft and the Corrections Officer is reasonably convinced the inmate is attempting to escape, the Corrections Officer will fire on the inmate until the inmate surrenders, is disabled, or enters the vehicle or aircraft.
 - c. [REDACTED]
 - d. [REDACTED]
4. Lethal force will not be used:
- a. [REDACTED]
 - b. Until the Corrections Officer perceives an escape is occurring or has occurred and the individual is an escapee.
 - c. Until the Corrections Officer is sure of the target and what lies beyond.
 - d. [REDACTED]
 - e. To shoot at or otherwise interfere with a drone in flight. The Federal Aviation Administration classifies drones as Unmanned Aircraft Systems, which makes them subject to the Aircraft Sabotage Law. This law prevents staff from shooting at or otherwise interfering with the drone.
- B. Properly trained and authorized staff in a CCAP facility may exercise their authority to use lethal force only in response to a lethal threat for self-protection and protection of others.

IX. Firearms Authorization and Training

- A. Executive Order 50 (2015), *Executive Action to Prevent Gun Violence* prohibits the “open carry” of firearms in all buildings and workplace facilities owned, leased or controlled by executive branch agencies to include the DOC. This prohibition applies to all staff and visitors, except for:
 - 1. DOC staff authorized to carry a firearm in accordance with their official duties.
 - 2. Other government officials that have the lawful authority to carry a firearm while in the performance



of their official duties.

- B. Other than on-duty law enforcement officers, no individual on facility grounds may possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon unless DOC issued for an official duty purpose.
- C. Any individual convicted of a domestic violence offense, misdemeanor or felony, is not eligible for employment in a position requiring the possible use or possession of DOC authorized firearms. If charges are filed against a staff member, employed in a position authorized to carry DOC authorized firearms, the staff member must report the alleged offense to their supervisor. (added 1/1/24)
- D. Unauthorized possession or use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon is an offense for which a staff member is subject to disciplinary action under the *Standards of Conduct*; see Operating Procedure 135.1, *Standards of Conduct*.
- E. DOC staff authorized to carry, use, or have access to DOC authorized firearms in the performance of their duties include: (added 1/1/24)
 - 1. Certified Corrections Officers
 - 2. DOC Law Enforcement Officers pursuant to COV §53.1-10(11), *Powers and duties of Director (Special Investigations Unit)* (changed 4/17/25)
 - 3. ASD Approved Firearms Instructors
 - 4. Uncertified Corrections Officers, under the direct observation and supervision of a Field Training Officer, who successfully completed Basic Corrections Officer Training including firearms training may carry and use the DOC authorized firearms for which they trained and qualified. (added 1/1/24)
 - 5. Approved Probation and Parole Officers with current weapons certification; see Operating Procedure 910.2, *Probation and Parole Use of Force*.
 - 6. Non-custodial staff in positions designated by the Director; see Attachment 7, *Authorized Non-Custodial Firearms Positions*.
 - a. Non-custodial staff in a designated position may, but are not required to carry, use, or otherwise have access to DOC authorized firearms in the performance of their duties. (added 1/1/24)
 - b. Individuals in a designated position who completed the required training and firearms qualification will receive a firearms carrier card; see Operating Procedure 350.3, *Firearms, Chemical Agents and Less Lethal Training*.
 - c. If a non-custodial staff member in a designated position does not have a valid firearms carrier card, the staff member must not carry a firearm.
 - d. When non-custodial staff, while on duty, carry a DOC authorized firearm the staff member must make the firearms carrier card available for inspection by appropriate authorities. (added 1/1/24)
 - e. Misuse of the power to carry a DOC authorized firearm will be cause for withdrawing the designation to carry firearms. (added 1/1/24)
- F. DOC authorized and trained staff will use only DOC approved authorized firearms, ammunition, and accessories; see Attachment 6, *Firearms, Ammunition and Accessories*. (added 1/1/24)
- G. ASD firearms instructors will train all Corrections Officers to safely handle and shoot DOC authorized firearms and each Corrections Officer must successfully complete this training prior to their assignment to a post that involves the possible use of a firearm. (5-ACI-1D-20).
 - 1. Initial firearms training is part of Basic Corrections Officer Training and covers the use, safety, and care of the DOC authorized handgun, rifle, shotgun and the constraints on their use. (5-ACI-1D-20) (added 1/1/24)
 - 2. Corrections Officers are required to qualify with the DOC authorized handgun, rifle, and shotgun in Basic Corrections Officer Training and must re-qualify within 365 days. (5-ACI-1D-20). (added 1/1/24)
 - a. The training and retesting requirements for Corrections Officers who fail firearms qualification are



in Operating Procedure 350.3, *Firearms, Chemical Agents, and Less Lethal Training*.

- b. Corrections Officer who fail to qualify must not carry, use, or have access to a DOC authorized firearm until properly certified. (added 1/1/24)
 - c. A person failing to pass the third firearms qualification attempt is not eligible for employment in a position requiring the possible use or possession of a DOC authorized firearm. (added 1/1/24)
3. Corrections Officers currently qualified to carry, use, or have access to a DOC authorized firearm are issued a *Weapons Card* indicating their current firearm certifications; see Attachment 8, *Weapons Card – Sample*. (added 1/1/24)
 4. Corrections Officers must have a working knowledge of the *Firearm Care and Safe Handling* instructions.
 - a. The Chief of Security or designee must attach a copy of the *Firearm Care and Safe Handling* instructions to the post order specific to each DOC authorized firearm authorized approved for use at that post; see Operating Procedure 430.1, *Armory Operation and Maintenance*, Attachments 2 through 6). (added 1/1/24)
 5. Corrections Officers must use all DOC authorized firearms, ammunition, and accessories in accordance with the post orders and applicable operating procedures. (added 1/1/24)
- H. All staff authorized to carry, use, or have access to the a DOC authorized handgun must qualify with the handgun and re-qualify within 365 days from their last approved firearms training course, in accordance with mandatory in-service training standards as specified by the Department of Criminal Justice Services. (5-ACI-1D-20) (added 1/1/24)

X. Restricted Use of Firearms and Ammunition

A. [REDACTED] Corrections Officers can use approved DOC authorized handguns on other approved posts requiring firearms. (added 1/1/24)

B. [REDACTED]

(5-ACI-3A-33; 4-ACRS-2A-10) (changed 4/17/25)

1. The Regional Operations Chief Administrator has the authority to approve institutions in the region to store DOC authorized firearms and ammunition on other designated stationary posts inside the security perimeter; see Operating Procedure 430.1, *Armory Operation and Maintenance*. (changed 4/17/25)
2. When on a post, all DOC authorized firearms must be in service condition; see the corresponding *Firearm Care and Safe Handling* attachment to Operating Procedure 430.1, *Armory Operation and Maintenance*, for service condition requirements. (added 1/1/24)

REFERENCES

COV §53.1-10(11), *Powers and duties of Director* (added 4/17/25)

[COV §53.1-67.9, *Establishment of community corrections alternative program: supervision upon completion*](#)

[Executive Order 50 \(2015\), *Executive Action to Prevent Gun Violence*](#)

[Operating Procedure 030.1, *Evidence Collection and Preservation*](#)

[Operating Procedure 038.1, *Reporting Serious or Unusual Incidents*](#)

[Operating Procedure 075.1, *Emergency Operations Plan*](#)

[Operating Procedure 075.3, *Emergency Services Unit*](#)

[Operating Procedure 135.1, *Standards of Conduct*](#)



[Operating Procedure 260.1, *Procurement of Goods and Services*](#)

[Operating Procedure 350.3, *Firearms, Chemical Agents, and Less Lethal Training*](#)

[Operating Procedure 420.2, *Use of Restraints and Management of Inmate Behavior*](#)

[Operating Procedure 420.4, *Corrections Crisis Intervention Team*](#)

[Operating Procedure 430.1, *Armory Operation and Maintenance*](#)

[Operating Procedure 430.6, *Body Worn Camera Equipment*](#)

[Operating Procedure 435.3, *Canines*](#)

[Operating Procedure 435.6, *Electronic Security Operations Unit*](#)

[Operating Procedure 740.2, *Infectious Waste Management and Disposal*](#), (added 6/16/25)

[Operating Procedure 801.3, *Managing Inmates and Probationers/Parolees with Disabilities*](#)

[Operating Procedure 910.2, *Probation and Parole Use of Force*](#)

ATTACHMENTS

[Attachment 1, *Chemical Agents/Delivery Systems*](#)

[Attachment 2, *Electronic Immobilization Devices*](#) (changed 8/1/24)

[Attachment 3, *Distraction Devices*](#)

[Attachment 4, *Impact Weapons*](#)

[Attachment 5, *Impact Munitions*](#)

[Attachment 6, *Firearms, Ammunition and Accessories*](#)

[Attachment 7, *Authorized Non-Custodial Firearms Positions*](#)

[Attachment 8, *Weapons Card - Sample*](#)

[Attachment 9, *Controlled Energy Weapons*](#), (added 6/16/25)

[Attachment 10, *Guidance for CEW Probe Removal*](#), (added 6/16/25)

FORM CITATIONS

[*Class Roster \(Field/Non-Dept. Training\) 350_F18*](#)