

Section 1.0 – Use-of-Force	Page 1 of 6
Sub Section 1.1 – Firearms	Effective: January 1, 2017
Subject 1.1.2 – Firearms Training and Qualification	Revised: n/a

Definitions

"Ammunition" – a projectile intended for use with a firearm.

"Firearm" – a barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other projectile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person, and includes any frame or receiver of such a barrelled weapon, and anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm (as per section 2 of the *Criminal Code Canada*). A conducted energy weapon is not considered a firearm for the purposes of BCPPS 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

"Officer" – a constable appointed under the *Police Act* or an enforcement officer appointed under s. 18.1 of the *Police Act*.

"Pistol" – a handgun; a firearm designed to be held in one hand.

Standards

The chief constable, chief officer, or commissioner must:

Initial training and qualification

- (1) Ensure that an officer successfully completes a training course, approved by the Chief Constable, Chief Officer or Commissioner, for each type of firearm issued to that officer, and is qualified, before the officer is authorized to carry and use a firearm or ammunition under Standard (1),(2), or (3) of *BCPPS 1.1.1 Firearms and Ammunition*.

Qualification tests

- (2) Ensure that any officer authorized to carry and use a pistol is qualified on the use of the pistol each year, in accordance with the protocols described in the *BC Pistol Qualification* attached to this Standard as Appendix "A".
- (3) Ensure that any officer authorized to carry and use a firearm or ammunition other than a pistol is qualified on the use of the firearm each year, in accordance with qualifications approved by the the Chief Constable, Chief Officer or Commissioner.

Additional requirements

- (4) Ensure that any officer authorized to carry and use a firearm is required, every three years at minimum, to articulate to the satisfaction of a use-of-force instructor as to when lethal force is justified.
- (5) Ensure that any officer authorized to carry and use a firearm is in compliance with *BCPPS 3.2.2 Crisis Intervention and De-escalation Training*.

Practice training

- (6) Ensure that any officer authorized to carry and use a firearm is required, every three years at a minimum, to:
 - (a) complete practice training, as determined by the police force, regarding firearms tactics and use-of-force decision making; and
 - (b) complete practice training, as determined by the police force, regarding shooting at distances of 25 metres and greater.

Record keeping

- (7) Ensure that written records are maintained of the firearms qualification test completed by each officer in the police force including:
 - (a) The date;
 - (b) The identity of the officer;
 - (c) The testing conducted and the testing results; and
 - (d) The name of the qualifying instructor.
- (8) Ensure that written records are maintained of the firearms training completed by each officer in the police force including:
 - (a) The date;
 - (b) The identity of the officer;
 - (c) The type of training conducted, including the purpose and learning objectives for the session; and
 - (d) The name of the instructor.

Policies and procedures

- (9) Ensure policies and procedures are consistent with these *BC Provincial Policing Standards*.

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Sub Section 1.1 – Firearms	Effective: January 1, 2017
Subject 1.1.2 – Training and Qualification – Appendix ‘A’	Revised: n/a

Appendix “A” for BCPPS 1.1.2 – Training and Qualification

BC Pistol Qualification

Version 1.0

Effective: January 1, 2017

BC Pistol Qualification

Overview

The *BC Pistol Qualification* consists of three parts:

Part 1: Course of fire test consisting of six stages

Part 2: Additional pistol handling skills tests; and

Part 3: Practice firing.

Parts 1, 2 and 3, as well as the stages or skills within each part, can be administered in any order. The three parts do not have to be conducted on the same day.

An officer must successfully complete/pass all aspects of the *BC Pistol Qualification* in order to be qualified to carry and use a pistol.

Records must be kept in accordance with *BCPPS 1.1.2 (8)*.

Failing a stage or skill

An officer will have three attempts to pass each stage of Part 1 and each skill of Part 2 of the *BC Pistol Qualification*. If an officer does not pass on any stage or skill, the officer will receive remediation/coaching prior to the third attempt. Once a stage or skill is passed, it does not need to be repeated.

If an officer does not pass a stage after three attempts, the officer is not qualified to carry and use a pistol and must return on a subsequent day and re-test on all the stages.

Part 1 – Course of fire test

In order to pass:

- (1) Every round fired must be within the prescribed scoring area (i.e., 100% accuracy).
- (2) Every round must be delivered within the time limit; and
- (3) There must be no violation of universal safe handling procedures.

Targets and scoring areas:

- (1) The target must be a human silhouette with a maximum of 30 inches (76 cm) long and 17 inches (43 cm) wide. Within the silhouette, the head should be a maximum of 10 inches (25 cm) long and 7 inches (18 cm) wide.
- (2) For head shots the shots must be within the neck and head of the target. The neck is defined as above the line of where body armour ends.
- (3) For all other stages a shot striking anywhere on the silhouette target and fully enclosed on the silhouette are considered successful hits.

Note: If the shooter encounters an unintentional stoppage during a stage and it is cleared appropriately, the shooter can be allowed to finish that stage.

Stage	BC Pistol Course of Fire	Objective	Skills tested
1	Distance – minimum 15 metres. Maximum time allowed is 30 seconds (no substantial time restraint). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From holster 5 rounds. Barricade, kneeling, or prone optional. 	Without time constraint, the shooter must accurately hit a target a minimum of 15 metres away with all five shots.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance – sight alignment Distance – trigger control Marksmanship-aimed fire Performance without time constraint pressure
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intermediate Distance – 9 metres. From holster 1 round in maximum 3 seconds From a ready position, 1 round in maximum 2 seconds 	With a moderate time constraint, the shooter must accurately hit a target a minimum of 9 metres away with one shot from the holster and one from the low ready position.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intermediate distance – sight alignment Quick sight acquirement and shoot Intermediate distance – trigger control Strong hand draw Firing from combat tuck position Performance with only moderate time constraint pressure
3	Close Distance, strong hand only – 3 metres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From holster 3 rounds in a maximum time of 3 seconds 	With a moderate time constraint, the shooter must accurately hit a target a minimum of 3 metres away.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One hand shooting Point shooting Short distance – trigger control Strong hand draw
4	Support Hand – 3 metres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support hand only 3 rounds from a ready position. Maximum of 5 seconds 	The shooter must shoot accurately with the support hand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to shoot in an emergency when unable to use strong hand
5	Fail to stop – 5 metres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From holster, 1 to the body and 1 to the head (maximum 4 seconds) From holster, 2 to the body and 1 to the head (maximum 5 seconds) From a ready position, 2 to the body and 2 to the head position (maximum 5 seconds) 	The shooter must accurately transition from the primary target area to a secondary target area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target transition Performance under time constraint
6	Speed – 7 metres. Draw and present (two-handed shooting). Maximum 3 seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 round x 2 (conducted twice) 	Under significant time constraint, the shooter must accurately draw, present, and fire one round.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash sighting Strong hand draw Performance under significant time constraint

	Challenge must be called at least once during the course of fire.	The officer must issue a verbal police challenge in a clear, confident manner, and the trigger finger must be indexed on the frame of the pistol.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police challenge
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Part 2 – Additional pistol handling skill testing

These skills can be tested separately from the Course of fire. Alternatively some of these skills can be incorporated into the Course of fire (e.g., Phase 1 stoppage and emergency reload).

These skills must be performed to the satisfaction of a police force firearms instructor.

Note: If the phase 1 stoppage and emergency reload is tested as part of the Course of fire, 2 additional seconds are added to the particular stage in which it is included.

The skill tests below can be conducted in any order.

- (1) Pistol inspection and function test;
- (2) Administrative loading/unloading;
- (3) Speed reloading;
- (4) Phase 1 stoppage;
- (5) Phase 2 stoppage;
- (6) Emergency reloading; and
- (7) Support hand draw.

Part 3 – Practice firing

Each year every officer must complete practice firing of their pistol for a minimum of 100 rounds, including the rounds fired during the annual course of fire test.