



TRANSIT POLICE

FIREARMS

Effective Date: March 28, 2005

Revised Date: May 9, 2005; September 12, 2005; May 7, 2007; December 3, 2007; June 29, 2011; November 24, 2011; February 2, 2012; February 22, 2013; September 30, 2016; September 5, 2018; June 19, 2020; February 18, 2022

Reviewed Date:

Review Frequency: 2 Years (or earlier as required)

Office of Primary Responsibility: Inspector Administrative Support

POLICY

[Refer also to Transit Police policy chapters: [OH020 – Use of Force](#), [OH070 – Independent Investigations Office](#), [AC100 – Relinquishment of Issue Equipment](#)]

Definitions

Ammunition – Includes the projectile, casing, propellant and primer used with a firearm. (BCPPS defines as, “A projectile intended for use with a firearm.”)

BCPPS – The British Columbia Provincial Policing Standards issued pursuant to the *Police Act*.

Bodily Harm – As defined in s. 2 of the *Criminal Code*, “any hurt or injury to a person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and that is more than merely transient or trifling in nature.”

Chief Officer – The Transit Police Chief Officer or delegate.

Criminal Code – Criminal Code of Canada [RSC 1985, c. C-46], as amended from time to time.

Critical Incident – Pursuant to the *Police Act* and the Memorandum of Understanding respecting IIO Investigations, whenever on-duty officers attend:

- a. any incident where there is a reasonable belief that the presence, action, inaction or decision of an on-duty officer
 - i. may have been a contributing factor in the death of any person, including all in-custody deaths;
 - ii. may have been a contributing factor in a life-threatening injury to any person;
 - iii. may cause disfigurement (permanent change in appearance), if there were no medical intervention;
 - iv. may cause permanent loss or impairment of any function or mobility of the body, if there were no medical intervention;
- b. any discharge of a firearm by an on-duty officer where there is a reasonable belief that any person (including a police officer) may have been injured;

- c. any incident where there is a reasonable belief that the action of an off-duty officer
- i. may have been a contributing factor in the death of any person;
 - ii. may have been a contributing factor in a life-threatening injury to any person;
 - iii. may cause disfigurement (permanent change in appearance), if there were no medical intervention;
 - iv. may cause permanent loss or impairment of any function or mobility of the body, if there were no medical intervention.

NOTE 1: The IIO has asked that police agencies do not notify the IIO of on-duty incidents that concern pre-existing mental or physical illnesses or injuries that are not reasonably believed to have “resulted from the presence, action or decision of an on-duty officer.”

NOTE 2: Pursuant to the IIO MOU with Jurisdictional Police (August 2020), Designated Constables and Designated Law Enforcement Officers are not captured by the ‘off-duty’ officer reporting requirements in sub-section “c” above.

Designated Constables – The Transit Police police officers appointed by the Police Board.

Director – Police Services – The director of police services, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General.

Display – The act of pointing, aiming or showing an intermediate weapon or a firearm at or to a person without discharging it, for the purpose of generating compliance from a person.

Draw – The act of un-holstering or removing an intermediate weapon or a firearm from the holster without discharging it, as a preparatory step so that it is ready for use should it become necessary (i.e., not used to generate compliance). *[Note: A Member removing their rifle from the police vehicle and carrying on a sling while on duty is not considered a ‘draw’ and is not reportable, unless so directed by their Supervisor.]*

Firearm – A barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other projectile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily harm or death to a person, and includes any frame or receiver of such a barreled weapon, and anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm [as per s. 2 of the *Criminal Code*]. *Note: A Conducted Energy Weapon is not considered a firearm for the purposes of BCPPS 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.*

IIO – The Independent Investigations Office of British Columbia established pursuant to s. 38.02 of the *Police Act*.

Lethal Force – This use of force option involves the use of any weapons or techniques that are intended to, or are reasonably likely to cause grievous bodily harm or death. [In accordance with the *Criminal Code* and standards found in appropriate case law.]

Member – Designated Constable (all ranks), the Chief Officer or a Deputy Chief Officer of the Transit Police.

Metro Vancouver Transit Police (“Transit Police”) – The operating name for the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service.

OCC – Operations Communication Centre at the Transit Police.

OPCC – Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner established pursuant to s. 47 of the *Police Act*.

Physical Control – Physical techniques used to control a person that do not involve the use of a weapon.

Physical Control – Soft: Soft techniques are control oriented and have a lower probability of causing injury. They may include restraining techniques, joint locks and non-resistant handcuffing.

Physical Control – Hard: Hard techniques are intended to impede a subject’s behaviour or to allow application of a control technique and have a higher probability of causing injury. They may include empty hand strikes such as punches or kicks.

Police Armourer – A person certified in the inspection or repair of Transit Police weapons.

Reasonable Grounds – Includes both subjective and an objective component and means that the officer must personally believe that the decision or action is necessary, and in addition, the decision or action must be able to stand the test of whether an objective third person, who is acting reasonably – and is informed of the officer’s training, experience and the factual circumstances at the time – would also reach the same conclusion.

Reportable Injury – As defined in the *Police Act*, any of the following: “an injury caused by discharge of a firearm; an injury requiring emergency care by a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner and, transfer to a hospital; or any injury described by s. 184(2)(c) of the *Police Act*.”

Restraint or Restraint System – Any mechanical device or system of mechanical devices that when used in their ordinary and intended manner restricts the normal physical activity or range of motion of an individual in part or in whole.

Serious Harm – As defined in the *Police Act*, “injury that may result in death, may cause serious disfigurement, or, may cause substantial loss or impairment of mobility of the body as a whole or of the function of any limb or organ”.

Unintentional Firearm Discharge – The event of a firearm discharging at a time not intended by the user; an unintended discharge may be produced by an incompatibility between firearm design and usage, such as a mechanical malfunction, user induced due to training issues or negligence, or a simple accident.

Use of Force Report – The information that must be provided, in a provincially approved format, when an officer applies force against a person. (Also known as a SBORR – Subject Behaviour Officer Response Report.)

Authority

1. As Police Officers, Members are authorized by law to use force in the lawful execution of their duties and to carry and use firearms. Members will be governed by s. 25 of the *Criminal Code*, case law and the *Police Act*.
2. Members must comply with the BCPPS and policies and procedures within this policy chapter. In the event of, and to the extent there is any conflict between the provisions of this policy chapter and the law, the law will supersede the policy.

General

3. Members will endeavour to use a reasonable level of force, in consideration of all the circumstances they are presented with.
4. Pursuant to the BCPPS, only weapons approved by the Director – Police Services or the Chief Officer may be authorized for use within the Transit Police.

Force Options

5. The Transit Police will follow the National Use of Force Framework (NUFF) for use of force training of Members. The following force options are set out in NUFF: officer presence, communication (supplemented by crisis intervention and de-escalation techniques), physical control (hard and soft), intermediate weapons and lethal force. The Transit Police accepts that the RCMP Incident Management Intervention Model is consistent with NUFF. [BCPPS 1.9.1(1)]
6. Only firearms, ammunition and other weapons authorized by the Chief Officer will be issued to and carried by Members. [See Transit Police policy chapters OH020 – Use of Force, OH030 – Conducted Energy Weapons, OH040 – Physical Control, OH050 – Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol, OH060 – Impact Weapons and appendices.]
7. Only Members trained, currently qualified by Transit Police and demonstrating proficiency in the approved weapons may be allowed to carry and use such weapons. (No persons other than Members are permitted to use a Transit Police weapon, unless authorized by the Chief Officer or delegate.)
 - (1) The Transit Police will establish a qualification standard and selection process for use of rifles by Transit Police Members, as approved by the Chief Officer and amended from time to time.
8. In absence of a specific Transit Police qualifying standard, those endorsed by, in priority, the Director – Police Services or the Justice Institute of British Columbia Police Academy will be the benchmark.

Off Duty

9. [Redacted]

10. [Redacted]

(1) [Redacted]
(2) [Redacted]
(3) [Redacted]

(4) [Redacted]

(5) [Redacted]

[Redacted]

11. [Redacted]

12. [Redacted]

Police Sanctioned Firearms Events

13. A Member wishing to participate in a police sanctioned firearm event will submit a request, using the prescribed form, through the chain of command to the Chief Officer. The request will include the following information:

- (1) Event name;
- (2) Event date, time and location;
- (3) Event contact name and phone number;
- (4) Make, model and serial number of the Member's issued duty firearm;
- (5) Scope/nature of event and benefit to the Transit Police; and
- (6) If travel time is required, the Member should also include the travel dates required.

14. When using a Transit Police firearm at the police sanctioned firearm event, the Member will ensure that all ammunition used is Transit Police issue ammunition (no reloads allowed) and it meets the ammunition standards set by the BCPPS or the Chief Officer (as applicable to the firearm type).

15. The Member will provide feedback (using the prescribed form) through the chain of command to the Chief Officer, no later than two weeks after completion of the event.

Authorized Firearms

16. Only firearms and ammunition authorized by the Chief Officer and as permitted by the BCPPS 1.1.1 will be used by Members in the performance of their duties. [Refer to Transit Police policy chapter [OH020 – Use of Force/Appendix “A”](#).]

Inspections and Maintenance

17. The designated Firearms Officer must maintain an up-to-date inventory of all Transit Police firearms. [BCPPS 1.1.1(6.1)]
18. All Transit Police firearms will be maintained in good working order and a maintenance log retained for each firearm by the designated Firearms Officer.
19. The Member will be responsible to ensure that firearm function checks, and care and cleaning are conducted on a regular basis.
20. All firearms will be inspected annually. Issue firearms may be inspected during annual qualification, pre-scheduled routine maintenance, at random, or on request of the Member.
21. All firearms will be subject to a full service every five years or after 3000 rounds of live fire, whichever occurs first.

Authorized Repairs

22. Any approved repair, adjustment, or alteration to an issue firearm will be made only by an authorized person. The designated Firearms Officer must retain a record of all firearm repairs, adjustments or alterations, and issuance of a substitute firearm.
23. A defective firearm must be brought to the immediate attention of the Member's Supervisor.
24. The Member will be issued with a substitute firearm while the original issue firearm is repaired. Spare firearms will be held by the Watch Commander for such purpose.
25. Duty ammunition will be replaced every year and as otherwise determined by the Inspector Administrative Support.
26. Members will be issued with firearm practice ammunition at the range and upon request to the Training Section.

No Alterations

27. A Member must not in any way alter or carry any firearm or ammunition that has been altered from the original design by the manufacturer, and/or which may not be

safe or in need of repair, unless approved by the Chief Officer and inspected by a designated armourer. (Only Transit Police authorized accessories may be added to a Transit Police firearm.) A written record of approved alteration(s) will be maintained by the designated Firearms Officer.

Duty Uniform

28. Members working in uniform will carry a service pistol and a [REDACTED] and have ready access to their other force options and a restraint device. [REDACTED]

(1) [REDACTED]

Plain Clothes

29. A Member on duty and in civilian clothes will take reasonable [REDACTED]

30. Members attending court are on duty and will be armed with a firearm and [REDACTED]

(1) A Member will need to obtain written approval from their Supervisor for exemption from this requirement.

31. Members assigned to plain clothes duties will have a police identification badge and police identification card on their person, and other issue equipment as so required in accordance with SOP76 – Patrol Plain Clothes Deployment.

[Refer also to Transit Police policy chapters: [SOP76 – Patrol Plain Clothes Deployment](#) and policy chapter [OD010 – Covert Operations](#)]

Rifles

Personal Issue

32. For authorized Members provided with personal issue of a rifle, the following procedures apply:

(1) Transit Police issue rifles will be RFID labelled to allow for issuance and tracking;

(2) A Member may only use a rifle that they have first fired at the range (e.g., when qualifying and upon issuance of a replacement rifle);

(3) Prior to operational duty carry, the Member will 'zero' their assigned rifle and when the Member believes that the 'zeroing' may have changed, they will

attend to the range to reset and/or consult with the Force Options Coordinator as appropriate;

- (4) When doing shift sign-on, the Member will inform the OCC that they will be carrying a rifle on their shift (or upon such timing as otherwise directed by the Member’s Supervisor); and
- (5) No later than the end of shift, the Member will properly secure and store their issue rifle in their assigned locker, consistent with ss. 74 to 76 of this policy.

Use of Pool Rifles

33. Members will refer to Appendix “A” of this policy for the protocol regarding use of a pool rifle. Appendix “A” may be amended from time to time by the Chief Officer (or designate).

Care and Control

34. After obtaining the assigned rifle, the authorized Member will be required to:

- (1) Conduct a safety check on the rifle;
- (2) [Redacted]
- a. [Redacted]
- (3) [Redacted]
- (4) [Redacted]

35. [Redacted]

Deployment

- 36. Members are not to deploy a rifle without authorization of a Supervisor, unless exigent circumstances make it impractical or unreasonable to obtain authorization.
- 37. Members will follow the Transit Police rifle training curriculum (as approved by the Chief Officer) and the associated standard operating procedures regarding tactics, techniques and procedures for deployment (e.g., covering the carrying of a rifle in public and in a transit environment, limitations to performing regular duties, and response to calls for service).

Drawing, Displaying and Discharge of Firearms

38. Members will only draw, display and/or discharge their firearms based on an event

specific risk assessment considering the totality of the event.

39. Members involved in a displaying or discharge of a firearm (including an unintentional firearm discharge) will provide an accounting of the event to allow for continued management of the risk to public safety and officer safety, and determining the initial steps of the investigation at the scene.
40. Warning shots are not permitted.
41. Members will not discharge their firearm from a moving vehicle, unless exigent circumstances exist.
42. Written reports will be submitted in a reasonable time after the event, allowing time for the Members involved to address health and initial recovery related matters.

Discharge of Firearms at Vehicles

43. Members will not discharge a firearm at a vehicle, stationary or moving, with the intent to disable it.

NOTE: Firearms, in particular handguns, are not effective at stopping vehicles. Discharge of a firearm at a vehicle generally presents significant risk to the public and peace officers.

44. Considering the above, Members may be justified in using an appropriate level of force, including lethal force, against the driver or other occupant(s) of a vehicle, where consistent with s. 25 of the *Criminal Code*.

Other Circumstances

45. A Member may also discharge a firearm under the following circumstances:
 - (1) During range practice or competitive sporting events; or
 - (2) In accordance with the [Wildlife Act](#) and [Livestock Act](#), to destroy an animal that represents a threat to public safety or livestock; or
 - (3) In accordance with the *Wildlife Act* and *Regulations*, to destroy an animal, as a humanitarian measure, where an animal is seriously injured.

Reporting of Display or Discharge of Firearm

46. Reporting of a Member displaying or discharging a firearm will be in accordance with the *Police Act*, BCPPS, provincial directives/policing standards, and Transit Police policy and procedures.
 - (1) For the purpose of BCPPS, a discharge does not include discharge of the firearm in accordance with rules of the Transit Police during training, target practice, testing, assessment, or ordinary firearm maintenance.

47. Pursuant to BCPPS 1.7.2, a Member who displays or discharges a firearm while on duty must notify their immediate Supervisor of the display or discharge and the circumstances surrounding the display or discharge, as soon as practicable. This same reporting requirement applies to unintentional firearm discharges. The Supervisor will inform the Watch Commander.
48. The Watch Commander will inform all Inspectors (Patrol Services, Administrative Support, Operations Support and Professional Standards) of a firearm discharge (or display, as appropriate).
49. A Supervisor will attend the scene of a firearm discharge (and firearm display, as appropriate) and take such actions as outlined in this policy and Transit Police policy chapter OH020 – Use of Force.

No Injury

50. In cases where no injury has resulted from discharge of the firearm, the Chief Officer will:
 - (1) Via the Inspector Professional Standards, immediately report to the OPCC in accordance with requirements of s. 89 of the *Police Act* so that any investigation can be monitored, and take all appropriate measures to support any investigation of the matter; and
 - (2) Assign the personnel who will be responsible for the investigation and its supervision, and forwarding of a complete report, with recommendations, to the appropriate Deputy Chief Officer for review and submission to the Chief Officer.

Critical Incident (Death, Serious Harm or Injury)

51. When a Member's discharge of a firearm or application of use of force is within the parameters of a Critical Incident, the Member must immediately contact their Supervisor (or soon as is feasible given the dynamics of the event). The Supervisor will inform the Watch Commander.
 - (1) In a circumstance where the Member is not capable of promptly making the required Supervisor notification, the Member's partner or another delegate of the Member may perform this notification.
52. A Supervisor must attend the scene for all Critical Incidents.
53. In event of a Critical Incident, the Watch Commander will promptly notify all Inspectors (Patrol Services, Administrative Support, Operations Support and Professional Standards) and the Deputy Chief Officer Operations. The Deputy Chief Officer Operations will then promptly inform the Chief Officer and other Deputy Chief Officer.
 - (1) The Watch Commander or designate will ensure that the duty officer for the Jurisdictional Police is also informed, as soon as is practicable.

54. In the event that the Member's discharge of a firearm has resulted in death, serious harm or injury (a Critical Incident), the Member must immediately surrender the firearm for investigative purposes in accordance with the IIO requirements for maintaining scene security and preserving evidence [refer to s. 68(1) of this policy under "Duty of Supervisor"].
- (1) The Member may be required to surrender other items, subject to requirements of the IIO Investigator [refer to Transit Police policy chapter [OH070 – Independent Investigations Office](#)].
 - (2) The surrender of a Member's firearm will be handled with due regard for the Member's safety, dignity and privacy.
55. In the event that the discharge of a firearm or use of force has caused death, serious harm or injury of a person (including a police officer) or otherwise considered a reportable injury under s. 184(2)(c) of the *Police Act*, the Chief Officer (or designate by policy) will:
- (1) Immediately report to the IIO in accordance with requirements of the *Police Act* so that an investigation can be initiated, and take all appropriate measures to support any investigation of the matter [refer to Transit Police policy chapter [OH070 – Independent Investigations Office](#)];
 - (2) Immediately report to the OPCC in accordance with requirements of s. 89 of the *Police Act* so that an investigation can be initiated, and take all appropriate measures to support any investigation of the matter [refer to Transit Police policy chapter [AC140 – Complaints](#)]; and
 - (3) Notify the Police Board (via Chair), as soon as is practicable.
56. The Police Board may, on receiving a notification under s. 55 of this policy, make any further inquiries into the incident that the Police Board considers necessary.
57. Members will be required to comply with IIO requirements, including but not limited to scene integrity and preservation of evidence and officer submission of notes, reports or data requested by the IIO investigator [refer to Transit Police policy chapters OH020- Use of Force and OH070 – Independent Investigations Office for additional information].
58. The IIO reporting requirements do not replace or change the Transit Police current obligations for reporting injuries to subjects or use of force reporting.
59. Reporting of a discharge of a firearm or use of an intermediate weapon by the Chief Officer will be as set forth in Transit Police policy chapter OH020 – Use of Force.

Member Support and Critical Incident Stress Management

60. When a Member's discharge of a firearm has resulted in death, serious harm or injury (a Critical Incident), or if the Member has been traumatized by the drawing of

their firearm, the Watch Commander will seek support for the Member(s) involved as is appropriate to the circumstances, including activation of the Transit Police Critical Incident Stress Management Team [refer to Transit Police policy chapter [AB220 – Critical Incident Stress Management](#)].

Internal Use of Force Reporting

61. Members will complete a Use of Force Report for all of the following uses of force on a person [BCPPS 1.7.2(1)]:

- (1) Use of Physical Control – Soft, if an injury occurred to either the person or the officer from the application of that force;
- (2) Use of Physical Control – Hard;
- (3) Vascular Neck Restraint;
- (4) Intermediate weapon display or discharge/application;
- (5) Firearm display or discharge;
- (6) Police dog bites (intentional and unintentional);
- (7) Use of speciality munition; and
- (8) Use of weapons of opportunity.

NOTE: Refer to “Definitions” on meaning of “display”.

62. The Transit Police may request/direct that a Use of Force Report be submitted by the Member.

63. When dealing with multiple subjects in one event where the Use of Force Report threshold has been met and where the response of the subjects is uniform, only one Use of Force Report needs to be prepared by the Member(s), listing the particulars for each subject directly involved in the event. Where there is not uniform response, the Member will complete a Use of Force Report for each person where an individual threshold for Use of Force Report preparation has been met.

64. Multiple Members involved in one event will each need to submit a Use of Force Report if their actions impacted subject behaviour.

65. An observing Member will not be required to complete a Use of Force Report

66. A Member injured or involved in a high stress event may not be required to complete a Use of Force Report. A Supervisor or Member of the investigative team may complete the initial report.

67. A Use of Force Report will be completed within 48 hours of the incident, unless there are exceptional circumstances that warrant an extension. (In exceptional circumstances such as an in-custody death incident, a longer timeframe may be appropriate.) Extensions are to be approved by the Inspector Patrol Section (designated by the Chief Officer) or higher rank. [BCPPS 1.7.2(3) and annotation]

Duty of Supervisor

68. After a firearm discharge (including an unintentional firearm discharge), the Supervisor will be responsible for:
- (1) Confirming that the firearm and related equipment is surrendered for investigative purposes;
 - a. Following the direction of the Watch Commander (or other Member so delegated by the Inspector Patrol Services with responsibility for scene security) to ensure that any weapons at the scene of an IIO reportable incident are not moved, and firearms not unloaded, unless required to mitigate legitimate safety concerns. In such a case, all movements and actions taken will be fully and accurately documented, and video recorded where possible [refer to [Transit Police policy chapter OH070 – Independent Investigations Office](#)].
 - (2) Ensuring that notes and required reports (e.g., complete operations file, Use of Force Report) are submitted by the Member concerning the discharge and event, including those reports requested by the person and/or agency investigating the firearm use [refer to Transit Police policy chapter OH020];
 - (3) Ensuring that the firearm is not returned to service until authorized and repaired/tested if required;
 - (4) Ensuring that the Member completes re-qualification and/or remedial requirements and that the Member is not re-issued a firearm until authorized; and
 - (5) Reporting completion of the above actions through the chain of command to the Chief Officer, as appropriate to the event.

Cell Blocks

69. Members will be familiar and comply with the Jurisdictional Police Department (JPD) and institution specific policies when entering a facility. [REDACTED]

Training and Proficiency

70. Only Members trained and completing the Transit Police testing process and demonstrating a current proficiency in the use of Transit Police authorized firearms (meeting the Transit Police qualifying standards) will be allowed to carry each of those issued firearms.
71. Members will be required to attend Transit Police testing sessions and each year qualify on each firearm that the Member is authorized to use, as set out in Transit Police policy chapter OH020 – Use of Force.

- (1) Pursuant to BCPPS 1.1.2(2), any Member authorized to carry and use a firearm, as described under BCPPS s. 1.1.1(1), is required to be qualified on the use of the firearm in accordance with the protocols described in the "BC Pistol Qualification" as set forth in BCPPS 1.1.2 Appendix "A", or as otherwise endorsed by the Director – Police Services.
- (2) Pursuant to BCPPS 1.1.2(3), any Member authorized to carry and use a firearm or ammunition other than a firearm or ammunition described under BCPPS s.1.1.1(1) and (2), is required to be qualified on the use of the firearm each year (e.g., rifles), in accordance with qualifications approved by the Chief Officer.

72. When attending firearms training/testing sessions at the range, Members will, where practicable, [REDACTED]

- (1) [REDACTED]
- (2) Member will be held strictly accountable for the condition of Transit Police issue firearms, and must be thoroughly familiar with the use of:
 - a. Gun belt and holster;
 - b. Ammunition and ammunition pouch; and
 - c. [REDACTED] if the Member is authorized to carry a rifle.

Shots Fired or Heard – Operations Communications Center

73. If an operator in the OCC hears shots fired over the police radio, the operator(s) will, until such time the event is confirmed as accidental, handle the event as 'Officer Needs Assistance' and take the following action:

- (1) [REDACTED]
- (2) [REDACTED]
- (3) [REDACTED]
- (4) Immediately notify the Watch Commander and Patrol Supervisor;
- (5) [REDACTED]
- (6) If Member advises that the shots fired were heard accidentally [REDACTED] phone the Member on their mobile phone to reconfirm the accidental incident in order to conclude the event;
- (7) [REDACTED]



- (8) Create file on CAD and record all actions taken; and
- (9) Notify the JPD and stakeholders as applicable to the event and as directed by the Watch Commander or delegate.

Storage of Firearm

[See also Transit Police policy chapter [AC100 – Relinquishment of Equipment](#)]

- 74. All Members will comply with the *Public Agents Firearms Regulations*, federal *Storage, Display, Transportation and Handling of Firearms by Individuals Regulations* and *BC Provincial Firearm Act*, as applicable.
- 75. When off-duty, a Member's firearm(s) will be stored, unloaded, and placed inside a locked receptacle, or as set out in the *Public Agents Firearms Regulations* respecting firearms stored on a public agency work site.
- 76. When a Member is authorized to store their firearm(s) away from the duty location, the Member's firearm(s) will be stored according to the federal *Storage, Display, Transportation and Handling of Firearms by Individuals Regulations* and the *BC Provincial Firearm Act*, as applicable.

Carrying Firearms Aboard Canadian Registered Aircraft

- 77. In the event of an operational requirement (i.e., special project) for a Member to carry a firearm aboard a commercial aircraft, the Member will:
 - (1) Seek appropriate approval from the chain of command; and
 - (2) Contact the air carrier in advance and complete all processes requested by the air carrier and/or ground agent.

NOTE: The airline ground agent has the first right of refusal to authorize carrying of a firearm on the aircraft. The Captain is in control of the aircraft and has the right to decline carrying of firearm(s) on the aircraft.

Records

78. The Inspector Administrative Support will be responsible for ensuring that written records are maintained of the firearm qualification test(s) completed by each Member, including: the training date, the identity of officer, the testing conducted, the testing results and, the name of the qualifying instructor. [BCPPS 1.1.2(7)]
79. The Inspector Administrative Support will be responsible for ensuring that written records are maintained of the firearms training completed by each Member, including: the training date, the identity of officer, the type of training conducted (including the purpose and learning objectives for the session) and, the name of the instructor. [BCPPS 1.1.2(8)]
80. The Force Options Coordinator (or designated Firearms Officer if different) will maintain the Firearms records in a secure location as identified to the Inspector Administrative Support. Upon being relieved of duties as the Force Options Coordinator, the Member must turn over all records to the Inspector Administrative Support or as otherwise directed by the Deputy Chief Officer Administrative Services.

Key References

BC Firearm Act, [RSBC 1996], c. 145
BC Livestock Act, [RSBC 1996], c. 270
BC Ministry of Justice SBOR Provincial Reporting Requirements – FAQs [January 1, 2014]
BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General E-mail on Firearms Requalification Period [March 27, 2012]
BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General Letter on Use of Force reporting and SBOR Evaluation Report [July 7, 2011]
BC Police Act [RSBC 1996], c. 367
BC Provincial Policing Standards
BC Wildlife Act, [RSBC 1996], c. 488
Criminal Code of Canada [RSC 1985, c. C-46]
Firearms Act [SC 1995, c.39]
Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Investigations between Independent Investigation Office of BC (IIO) and Jurisdictional Police [August 2020]
National Use of Force Framework and Crisis-Intervention and De-escalation Techniques Model
Police Executive Forum (PERF) – Critical Issues in Policing Series – Use of Force: Taking Policing to a Higher Standard [January 29, 2016]
Public Agents Firearms Regulations [SOR/98-203]
Transit Police/Jurisdictional Police Memorandum of Understanding [June 2011]
Transit Police Training Syllabus for Firearms
Storage, Display, Transportation and Handling of Firearms by Individuals Regulations [SOR/98-209]
Subject Behaviour Office Response Reporting Lesson Plan – Justice Institute of British Columbia [May 2009]

APPENDIX “A” FOLLOWS ON THE NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX “A”

TRANSIT POLICE PROTOCOL FOR USE OF POOL RIFLES

[No pool use yet established]