

Annual Firearms Qualification Manual



North Carolina Justice Academy

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Revised April 2026

Note: This revision was made necessary due to changes in the North Carolina Administrative Code, specifically in 12 NCAC 10B .2104 and related codes. The information regarding Retired/Seperated Officers has been updated in this revision also. The North Carolina Justice Academy will make every effort to keep the content of this manual up to date as significant changes occur.

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ABOUT THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE ACADEMY

The North Carolina Justice Academy is a division of the North Carolina Department of Justice. Created in 1973, the Academy offers training programs to criminal justice personnel, provides technical assistance to criminal justice agencies upon request, and develops and distributes educational and training materials.

The Academy's Training Division has a team of experienced, dedicated instructors organized into five centers: Legal, Law Enforcement Leadership, Commission/In-Service, Tactical/Traffic, and Investigations. Working with the Training Division is a Support Division that operates a 20,000-volume library, a video production unit, a full-service print shop, a graphic arts department, an institutional research team, and housekeeping and maintenance services. It also manages the Academy's online registration and course delivery system, Acadis (<https://ncja-portal.acadisonline.com>).

The Academy has two campuses. The original campus in Salemburg has a long educational history. Established in 1875 as Salem Academy, the campus later became Pineland School for Girls, Pineland Junior College, Edwards Military Institute, and finally Southwood College. There are eighteen classrooms, a 200,000-square-foot driving track, three outdoor firing ranges, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, three residence halls, the aforementioned library, and other practical exercise areas.

In September 1998, the Academy's second campus opened in Edneyville, on the site of the former Edneyville High School. It was named the Larry T. Justus Western Justice Academy in 2004 in honor of Representative Larry T. Justus. The campus has nine classrooms, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, a residence hall, and a state-of-the-art indoor firing range.

In 2017, the Western Regional Crime Laboratory in Asheville moved into a new \$15 million facility at the Edneyville campus. The crime lab performs blood-alcohol and toxicology tests, firearm analysis, DNA tests, and other services for western North Carolina law enforcement agencies.



Statement of the North Carolina Justice Academy's Policy on Academic Integrity

The very nature of the Criminal Justice profession requires its members to possess and demonstrate accepted standards of integrity, including the area of academics. Therefore, the North Carolina Justice Academy has adopted a policy of academic integrity.

I. Definition

Violation of this policy is defined to include, but not limited to, the following activities:

- A. Cheating;
- B. Plagiarism;
- C. Falsification and/or fabrication;
- D. Abuse of academic materials;
- E. Complicity in academic dishonesty, and
- F. Personal misrepresentation.

II. Punishment

Violation of this policy shall result in corrective action up to and including dismissal from the course in which the student is currently enrolled, denial of enrollment in future courses, and notification of the student's employing agency.

When in doubt about what would constitute a potential violation, students should always discuss the matter with your instructor or course coordinator.

This document is produced through the cooperation of the following
Divisions of the North Carolina Department of Justice:

North Carolina Criminal Justice Standards Division

North Carolina Sheriffs' Standards Division

North Carolina Justice Academy

*North Carolina Department of Justice, Special Prosecution / Law
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Introduction

The Annual Firearms Qualification Manual aims to enhance the expertise of Specialized Firearms Instructors in delivering the annual firearms qualification requirements established by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. This manual provides the qualification requirements of both Commissions, rules for annual firearms qualification, examples of various types of targets agencies may choose to use, and examples of some acceptable courses of fire under current Commission rules. The examples provided are not all-inclusive.

Commission rules have been updated and no longer mandate courses of fire. Instead, they reference the Annual Qualification objectives outlined in this manual. Examples of courses of fire meeting these new standards—including (day and low-light) handgun courses, AR-style pistol courses, shotgun courses, rifle/carbine courses, submachine gun courses, revolver courses, and sniper courses—are provided. All firearms carried or issued to officers must have day and low-light qualifications.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE: Due to the change in North Carolina Administrative Code 12 NCAC 09E .0106, Annual Firearms Qualification Specifications on Page 13 of this manual, and 12 NCAC 10B .2104 on Page 19, it is imperative that you properly evaluate your agency's Qualification Course of Fire and Decision-Making Course of Fire for compliance with the new requirements

This manual offers several courses of fire for agencies to use, with the option to design their own courses if desired. Agencies must maintain copies of all courses of fire in their training files. For guidance on different courses, contact the appropriate Commission.

Specialized Firearms Instructors ensure training compliance with these guidelines. They conduct the required training, administer courses of fire on the range, remain present during the qualification process, grade or score all targets, and complete necessary documentation.

Instructors are trained to assist and teach before and after qualification courses, but qualification is a test. During qualification attempts, assistance is not allowed, including preparing magazines, loading firearms, coaching, or physically assisting officers. These tasks are required of the individual officer for successful annual firearms qualification.

Once qualification begins, the officer must qualify successfully once in three consecutive attempts on the same day. No practice may occur between qualification attempts. Day qualification and low-light qualification may occur on different days or may occur on the same day.

FIREARMS TRAINING vs FIREARMS QUALIFICATION

For the purposes of this manual:

Firearms training is defined as a class where skills and tactics are taught, learned, and reinforced through repetition and practice.

Firearms qualification is defined as a test of individual skills, knowledge, and ability.

As you develop Firearms Training for your agency, consider what is important for your officers to accomplish the mission of your agency. Certain agencies require unique training according to their mission. For example, marine patrol training will differ from traffic enforcement, woodland operations, or domestic call response training. You must be proactive in developing training that is relevant to the task or mission.

Firearms training must evolve with the ever-changing environment of technology, criminal activity, physical environment, weaponry, tactics, and other factors. Firearms instructors must design training that develops good tactics and good habits in their officers. Often in revolver training, officers were allowed to catch the empty brass in their hand when reloading and place it in their pocket. This eliminated picking the brass up from the range at the end of training. Unfortunately, following a life-or-death gunfight, officers who lost their lives in the encounter were found with empty brass in their pockets and an empty revolver lying on the ground. In a gunfight, they caught the brass and put it in a pocket because that is all they had ever done. Historically, training and qualification courses were built around six-shot revolvers to match revolver ammunition limitations. With the adoption of semi-automatic duty handguns, most courses of fire did not change, and magazines were loaded with six rounds instead of full duty loads or alternate loads. In a recent NCJA training class, a veteran officer who had always trained loading six-round magazines at his agency dropped a full magazine after firing only six rounds because that is all he had ever done.

Firearms instructors must build training to eliminate bad habits and reinforce good tactics and lifesaving skills in agency officers. Three elements (among the many) of firearms training to consider are mindset, accuracy, and speed, and probably in that order.

Mindset- First, an officer must have the mindset that confronting violence is a reality of the law enforcement profession. Each must make the honest personal decision that they can (or cannot) use deadly force when faced with a split-second deadly force encounter. Without the proper mindset, the best ammunition, weapons, tactics, and equipment are of little value.

Accuracy- Instructors must work with each officer to build accuracy with each weapon platform. This is best accomplished with slow, deliberate training until accuracy is mastered.

Speed- Once the desired level of accuracy is accomplished, drills to build accuracy with speed should follow. Drills to build accuracy at the speed of a gunfight should be the focus of most marksmanship training after accuracy is developed.

A landmark case for agency firearms training is *Popow v Margate*, a 1979 New Jersey Federal District Court decision. Some of the findings from *Popow* are:

- The officer had not received adequate firearms training in 10 years.
- No instruction on shooting at moving targets.
- No instruction on night firing.
- No instruction on shooting in residential areas.
- The officer was not familiar with the New Jersey statute on Deadly Force.
- Firearms training (qualification every six months) was inadequate.
- QUALIFICATION IS A TEST AND IS NOT TRAINING.

The North Carolina Specialized Firearms Instructor Training “Civil Liability” block suggests the following as “minimum requirements” for firearms training:

- Classroom instruction on the safe handling of the weapon.
- Classroom instruction on legal limitations.
- Classroom instruction on department regulations (policy).
- Range instruction. (Training)
- Proficiency tests. (Qualification)
- Testing on the law governing deadly force (NCGS 15A-401 (d) (2), and department policy).

The “Civil Liability” block also presents this for consideration:

“You have been accused of negligent training. Can you answer these questions?”

- What pre-service instruction did the officer receive?
- What pre-service proficiency was required?
- What regulations were issued on lawful use of force and safe handling of the weapon?
- What were the qualifications of the instructors?
- What records do you have documenting training and proficiency?
- What department training has been given?
- What department proficiency is required?
- Who is responsible for firearms training and qualification?

Some suggestions to consider for range instruction may include, but are not limited to:

- Firing while moving to cover.
- Firing at one or more types of moving targets.
- Firing with objects in the background requiring the officer to move to a safe angle before firing.

- Decision-making drills. For example, a target with a badge on the belt or neck chain (to train to recognize off duty officers). Experience has shown that 50% or more of officers will shoot the target with the badge when first introduced to this concept in training.
- Drills firing at multiple targets (threats)
- Drills that focus on slow-fire accuracy for skill building.
- Drills that focus on combat speed to improve accuracy at the speed of a gunfight.
- Mission-specific training based on agency or unit needs.

Some drills and a TRAINING course of fire are included for examples of what can be used to improve accuracy with speed on pages 44 and 45 of this manual. We cannot train simply for slow fire accuracy at stationary paper targets, and we should not be satisfied with providing “the minimum” required training for our officers.

North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission Title 12 NCAC Subchapter 9E - In-Service Training Program

12 NCAC 09E .0101 PURPOSE

To ensure a minimum level of proficiency in specific topical areas for law enforcement officers serving the governmental agencies within the state, the Commission establishes the law enforcement officers' annual in-service training program. *History Note: Authority G.S. 17C-6; 17C-10; Eff. July 1, 1989; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019.*

12 NCAC 09E .0103 DEPARTMENT HEAD RESPONSIBILITIES: ANNUAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The state or local law enforcement agency head shall ensure that the annual in-service training is conducted according to specifications as outlined in Rules 09E .0105 and 09E .0106. In addition, the state or local law enforcement agency head or designated representative:

- (1) shall review departmental policies regarding the use of force during the agency's annual in-service training program; and
- (2) shall report to the Criminal Justice Standards Division once each calendar year a roster of all law enforcement officers who fail to successfully complete the annual in-service training and firearms qualification, pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0106, and shall certify that all law enforcement officers in the agency not listed did successfully complete the training. This roster shall reflect the annual in-service training and firearms qualification status of all law enforcement officers employed by the agency as of December 31 of each calendar year and shall be received by the Criminal Justice Standards Division no later than the following January 15th. Officers having completed Basic Law Enforcement Training and passed the comprehensive state final examination in this same calendar year must complete the annual in-service training for the year if they were sworn in

between January 1st and June 30th of that year. Officers sworn in between July 1st and December 31st must complete the annual in-service training by June 30th of the following year, and

- (3) shall maintain in each officer's file documentation that the officer has completed the annual in-service training requirement; and
- (4) shall, where the officer fails to successfully qualify with any of the weapons specified in Rule 09E .0106 (n) f, prohibit access to such weapon(s) until such time as the officer obtains qualification; and
- (5) shall, where the officer fails to successfully qualify with any of the weapons specified in Rule 09E .0106 (n) f, prohibit the possession of such weapon(s) while on duty or when acting in the discharge of that agency's official duties, and shall deny the officer authorization to carry such weapon(s) concealed when off-duty, except when the officer is on his own premises; and
- (6) shall, where an officer has access to any specialized or tactical weapon(s) not specifically covered in Rule .0106(a) and (b) of this Section, prohibit the officer's use of the weapon(s) while engaged in the officer's official capacity unless the agency head determines the officer is competent to use the weapon in a lawful and prudent manner based upon the officer's experience, training, education, and disciplinary record.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17C-6; 17C-10; Eff. July 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 2005; January 1, 1995; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019; Amended Eff. March 1, 2024.

12 NCAC 09E .0104 INSTRUCTORS: ANNUAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The following requirements and responsibilities are hereby established for instructors who conduct the law enforcement officers' annual in-service training program:

- (1) The instructor shall hold Instructor Certification issued by the Commission as outlined in 12 NCAC 09B .0302, 09B .0304, and 09B .0306, except for instructors:
 - (A) delivering CPR certifications that include cognitive and skills testing.
 - (B) delivering use of equipment training conducted by a manufacturer, manufacturer's representative or a service provider and documented through a certificate of completion; or
 - (C) delivering Incident Command System training for NIMS (National Incident Management System) compliance who are certified through FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) as Incident Command Instructors.

In addition, each instructor certified by the Commission to teach in a Commission-accredited basic training, Speed Measuring Instrument Operator or Instructor training, Instructor or Specialized Instructor training, or Commission-recognized in-service training course shall remain competent in his or her specific or specialty areas. Such competence includes remaining current in the instructor's area

of expertise, which may be demonstrated by completing all instructor updates issued by the Commission.

- (1) Instructors who teach a required in-service training topic, other than a topic taught pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Rule, or a Firearms Training and Qualification course pursuant to Rule .0105(a)(1) of this Section, shall achieve a passing grade on a topic specific test developed by the North Carolina Justice Academy or by the agency delivering the training. Instructors who teach a required in-service training topic online shall also complete the in-service training for the topic he or she will be teaching. Instructors who teach an in-service training topic in a traditional classroom format will receive credit toward their own in-service training requirements, provided that they pass all required tests and have their instruction documented by the Department Head or In-Service Training Coordinator once completed.
- (2) Instructors who, no more than 60 days prior to the upcoming calendar year, complete mandated in-service topics in their entirety pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0105 as presented by the North Carolina Justice Academy as part of the Instructor Training Update program shall have satisfied the requirements of 12 NCAC 09E .0105 for the upcoming calendar year.
- (3) The instructor shall deliver the training consistent with the specifications established in Rules 09E .0105 and .0106.
- (4) The instructor shall report the successful or unsuccessful completion of training for each officer to the Department Head.
- (5) When the officer fails to qualify with a weapon, the instructor shall inform the officer that the officer did not qualify, and the instructor shall deliver a Commission form F-9A (Firearms Qualification and Record) to the officer that shall be signed by the officer. This form shall instruct the officer not to use the weapon and shall require the officer to notify the Department Head or designated representative within 24 hours of the failure to qualify. The instructor shall personally deliver this form or send the form by certified mail to the Department head or designated representative within 72 hours of the failure to qualify.

All Commission forms are available for download on the Criminal Justice Standards Division website: <https://ncdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training/criminal-justice/forms-and-publications/>. *History Note:*

Authority G.S. 17C-6; 17C-10; Eff. July 1, 1989; Amended Eff. July 1, 2016; May 1, 2014; February 1, 2013; April 1, 2008; January 1, 2006; January 1, 2005; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019; Amended Eff. July 1, 2020.

12 NCAC 09E .0106 ANNUAL FIREARMS QUALIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS

- (a) All certified law enforcement officers shall qualify for both day and low-light use with each department-approved service handgun prior to carrying the handgun in the performance of law enforcement duties, pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0103(5) and (6), and at least once each calendar year thereafter. For the purpose of this specification, service handgun shall include any semi-automatic pistol or revolver.
- (b) The Accuracy Qualification course of fire shall meet the following minimum requirements for Day Accuracy Qualification:
 - (1) No fewer than thirty (30) rounds
 - (2) Firing from the three (3), five (5), seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15), and twenty-five (25) yard lines shall consist of no more than the following percentage of shots at each yard line:
 - (A) 3 yard line: 10%
 - (B) 5 yard line: 12%
 - (C) 7 yard line: 30%
 - (D) 10 yard line: 20%
 - (E) 15 yard line: 25%
 - (F) 25 yard line: 20%
 - (3) Firing at least two rounds from each of the following positions:
 - (A) Standing
 - (B) Kneeling,
 - (C) Barricade
 - (4) Firing at least two rounds dominant hand only
 - (5) Firing at least two rounds support hand only
 - (6) Fire after drawing from the holster
 - (7) At least one stage that includes a mandatory magazine change
- (c) The Accuracy Qualification course of fire shall meet the following minimum requirements for Low-Light Accuracy Qualification:
 - (1) No fewer than thirty (30) rounds
 - (2) Firing from the three (3), five (5), seven (7), ten (10), and fifteen (15) yard lines shall consist of no more than the following percentage of shots at each yard line:
 - (A) 3 yard line: 13%
 - (B) 5 yard line: 26%
 - (C) 7 yard line: 24%
 - (D) 10 yard line: 24%
 - (E) 15 yard line: 24%.
 - (3) Firing at least two rounds from the following positions:
 - (A) Standing
 - (B) Kneeling
 - (4) Firing at least two rounds dominant hand only
 - (5) Firing at least two rounds support hand only
 - (6) Firing after drawing from the holster
 - (7) At least one stage that includes a mandatory magazine change
 - (8) At least one stage that includes the required use of a flashlight or weapon-mounted light
 - (9) At least one stage that includes the use of blue lights
 - (10) At least one stage that includes the use of low-beam headlights and blue lights.

- (11) At least one stage that includes the use of headlights, blue lights, and all available lighting.
- (d) All certified law enforcement officers shall successfully complete a Decision Making Qualification course for both day and low-light at least once each calendar year.
- (e) The Decision Making Qualification course shall meet the following minimum requirements:
 - (1) Day Decision Making Qualification:
 - (A) No fewer than three decision points within the course
 - (B) Required target discrimination decision (shoot/no-shoot)
 - (C) Required articulation by the officer of a minimum of two decisions made during the course
 - (D) Shall contain a detailed diagram of the decision-making course, with a written explanation of the course, and a scoring matrix outlining what constitutes passing and failing performance, which shall be maintained in an Annual Qualification file by the agency and made available for audit.
 - (2) Low-Light Decision Making Qualification:
 - (A) No fewer than three decision points within the course
 - (B) Required target discrimination decision (shoot/no-shoot)
 - (C) Required use of a flashlight, weapon mounted light, or other shooter-controlled light source
 - (D) Required articulation by the officer of a minimum of two decisions made during the course
 - (E) Shall contain a detailed diagram of the decision-making course, with a written explanation of the course, and a scoring matrix outlining what constitutes passing and failing performance, which shall be maintained in an Annual Qualification file by the agency, and made available for audit,
- (f) If an officer's service handgun is replaced with another service handgun of the same make and model, the officer shall complete the Day Accuracy Qualification with the new service handgun within 15 days of issuance.
- (g) All certified law enforcement officers who are issued or authorized to use a shotgun, rifle, or automatic weapon shall qualify with each weapon respectively for both day and low-light use prior to carrying the weapon in the performance of law enforcement duties, pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0103(5) and (6), and at least once each calendar year thereafter.
- (h) The accuracy qualification courses required by Paragraphs (a) through (c) of this Rule shall be completed with duty equipment and duty ammunition or ballistic-equivalent ammunition, including lead-free ammunition that meets the same point of aim, point of impact, and felt recoil of the duty ammunition for all weapons.
- (i) All certified law enforcement officers who are issued or authorized to use a less-lethal weapon, that may also be classified as a firearm, shall qualify with each weapon respectively, in compliance with the manufacturers specifications or certification requirements prior to carrying the weapon in the performance of law enforcement duties, pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0103(7), and as required by the manufacturer thereafter.
- (j) For the purposes of this Rule, low light for an outdoor range is defined as beginning 30 minutes after sunset, based on the time provided by the U.S. Naval Observatory chart (located here: https://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/RS_OneYear) for the date of qualification, specific to the location of the outdoor range. For an indoor range, transition to a low-light environment occurs by cutting off the lighting and is not defined by a specific time.

- (k) Pursuant to NCGS 14-269 and HR 218 (located here: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/house-bill/218>), all certified law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry an off-duty or secondary handgun shall qualify with each such handgun consistent with the specifications outlined in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this rule.
- (l) To satisfy the requirements for all firearms accuracy qualifications, an officer shall attain at least 80 percent accuracy with each weapon.
- (m) To satisfy the requirements for all decision making qualification courses, an officer shall attain a passing score as outlined by the specific courses scoring matrix.
- (n) Each Day Accuracy Qualification course and Low-Light Accuracy Qualification course:
 - (1) Shall be completed successfully on a single day, once out of three attempts.
 - (2) Failure to qualify within three attempts on a single day is deemed a failure.
 - (3) Once qualification has begun, if an officer is unsuccessful at any qualification attempt and fails to complete three attempts in a single day, the officer is deemed to have failed to qualify.
 - (4) No practice is allowed once qualification begins. Practice is not allowed until after the officer qualifies successfully or the third qualification attempt is completed.
 - (5) Shall be completed with each weapon for which qualification is required
 - (6) Each Qualification course may take place on different days; however, all three attempts to qualify for that course shall occur on that day.
 - (7) Once an officer has failed to qualify in three attempts or failed to complete three attempts to qualify in a single day on any Qualification course, Access to the weapon shall be restricted until such time the officer successfully qualifies with the weapon. The restriction is pursuant to Rule .0103 (4) and (5) of this Section.
- (o) Each Day Decision Making Qualification course and Low-Light Decision Making Qualification course:
 - (1) Shall be completed successfully on a single day, once out of three attempts.
 - (2) Failure to qualify within three attempts on a single day is deemed a failure.
 - (3) Once qualification has begun, if an officer is unsuccessful at any qualification attempt and fails to complete three attempts in a single day, the officer is deemed to have failed to qualify.
 - (4) No practice is allowed once qualification begins. Practice is not allowed until after the officer qualifies successfully or the third qualification attempt is completed.
 - (5) Each qualification course may take place on different days; however, all three attempts to qualify for that course shall occur on that day.
 - (6) Once an officer has failed to qualify in three attempts or failed to complete three attempts to qualify in a single day on any qualification course, Access to the weapon shall be restricted until such time the officer successfully qualifies with the weapon. The restriction is pursuant to Rule .0103 (4) and (5) of this Section.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17C-6; 17C-10; Eff. July 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 2019; April 1, 2018; January 1, 2006; January 1, 2005; November 1, 1998; March 1, 1992; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019. Amended Eff. January 1, 2026

NCAC 09E .0107 FAILURE TO QUALIFY: ANNUAL IN-SERVICE FIREARMS TRAINING

- (a) Where an officer is employed with an agency that establishes a higher standard for annual in-service firearms training than those specified in this Subchapter and the officer has failed to meet the requirements of the employing agency as of December 31 of each calendar year, such officer shall meet the requirements of this Rule for continued certification. Prior to transfer to another agency, the officer shall meet the requirements of this Rule.
- (b) Upon notification to the Division via Form F-9B 'Report of Non-Compliance of Mandatory In-Service Training' that an officer has failed to meet the requirements for in-service firearms training and qualification as specified in 12 NCAC 09E .0106(a) of this Subchapter, the law enforcement officer's certification shall be suspended. Form F-9B is located on the Commission's website: <https://ncdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training/criminal-justice/forms-and-publications/#91-112-wpfd-in-service-p2>.
- (c) The Division shall rescind the suspension indicated in Paragraph (b) of this Rule upon receipt from an agency representative of Form F-9C 'Return to Duty Request', indicating the suspended officer has completed the in-service firearms training and qualification pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0106(a) and (b). Form F-9C is located on the Commission's website: <https://ncdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training/criminal-justice/forms-and-publications/#91-112-wpfd-in-service-p2>.
- (d) The suspended officer shall be granted limited enrollment in a presentation of the "Basic Law Enforcement Training" course to complete the training pursuant to 12 NCAC 09B .0205(b)(5)(B). Such enrollment and successful completion must occur within the calendar year of the suspension of law enforcement officer certification.
- (e) Failure to enroll and successfully complete the training pursuant to 12 NCAC 09B .0205(b)(5)(B) within the calendar year of the suspension of certification shall subject the officer to training evaluation as specified in 12 NCAC 09B .0403.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17C-6; 17C-10; Eff. July 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 2005; August 1, 2000; March 1, 1992; March 1, 1990; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019; Amended Eff. July 1, 2023.

North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission Title 12 NCAC Subchapter 10B - In-Service Training for Justice Officers

SECTION .2100 - DEPUTY SHERIFF' AND DETENTION OFFICERS' FIREARMS IN-SERVICE TRAINING REQUALIFICATION PROGRAM

12 NCAC 10B .2101 SHERIFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The sheriff shall ensure that the deputy sheriffs' and detention officers' In-Service Firearms Training and Requalification Program is conducted according to minimum specifications as outlined in 12 NCAC 10B .2103 and .2104. In addition, the sheriff:

- (1) shall maintain copies of each course of fire adopted for use by his department and shall make those courses available for review by the Commission's representative upon request; and
- (2) shall maintain in each officer's personnel file a copy of a commission-approved Firearms Requalification Record Form which verifies that the officer did, or did not, successfully complete the minimum annual in-service firearms training requirement; and
- (3) may, where the officer fails to qualify with any of the weapons specified in 12 NCAC 10B .2104 prohibit access or possession of such weapon while on duty or when acting in the discharge of that agency's official duties and may deny the officer authorization to carry such weapons concealed when off-duty, except when the officer is on his/her own premises; and
- (4) shall report to the Division once each calendar year a roster of all deputy sheriffs and detention officers who fail to successfully complete the annual in-service firearms training and qualification and shall certify that all deputy sheriffs and detention officers required to qualify pursuant to 12 NCAC 10B .2104 who are not listed did successfully complete the training. This roster shall reflect the annual in-service firearms training and qualification status of all deputy sheriffs and detention officers employed by the agency as of December 31st of each calendar year and shall be received by the Division no later than the following January 15th; and
- (5) shall report to the Division not later than January 15th of each calendar year a list of those deputy sheriffs and detention officers employed by the agency who are not authorized by the sheriff to carry a weapon; and
- (6) may ensure that once each year all officers receive a review of departmental policies regarding the use of force. It is recommended by the Commission that all officers be tested on departmental policies.

History Note Authority G.S. 17E-4; 17E-7; Eff. January 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 1995; January 1, 1993; Temporary Amendment Eff. March 1, 1998; Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 6, 2018.

12 NCAC 10B .2102 INSTRUCTORS

The following requirements and responsibilities are hereby established for instructors who conduct the Deputy Sheriffs' and Detention Officers' In-Service Firearms Training and Requalification Program:

- (1) The instructor who performs the range qualification shall hold "Specific Instructor Certification-Firearms" issued by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission;

- (2) The instructor who teaches the classroom instruction regarding use of force may either hold a Professional Lecturer Certification as set out in 12 NCAC 09B .0306(a)(1); 12 NCAC 10B .0906, or .0916 or hold a “Specific Certification-Firearms” issued by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission;(3)
- (3) The instructor shall deliver the training consistent with the minimum specifications as established by 12 NCAC 10B .2103 and .2104; and shall be present at all times during which said training is being conducted to personally provide all supervision, classroom training, range training, and scoring for certification purposes;
- (4) The instructor shall document the successful or unsuccessful completion of training for each officer on a commission Firearms Requalification Record Form and forward such form to each officer’s sheriff; and
- (5) The instructor shall submit to the sheriff copies of all courses of fire used for qualification of deputy sheriffs and detention officers in compliance with 12 NCAC 10B .2101(1).

History Note: Authority G.S. 17E-4; 17E-7; Eff. January 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 1995; January 1, 1993; January 1, 1991; Temporary Amendment Eff. March 1, 1998; Amended Eff. January 1, 2013; August 1, 1998; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 6, 2018; Amended Eff. February 1, 2023.

12 NCAC 10B .2103 MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

In addition to conducting Annual Firearms Qualification, as prescribed in 12 NCAC 10B .2104, Specialized Firearms Instructors shall provide instruction on the following specified topics:

- (1) Use of Force: the authority to use deadly force including relevant case law and materials.
- (2) Safety:
 - (a) Range rules and regulations;
 - (b) Handling of a firearm; and
 - (c) Malfunctions
- (3) Review of Basic Marksmanship Fundamentals:
 - (a) Grip, stance, breath control, trigger press, and trigger reset;
 - (b) Sight alignment and sight picture; and
 - (c) Nomenclature
- (4) Operation and Maintenance of all agency-authorized weapons.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17E-4; 17E-7; Eff. January 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 2013; January 1, 1993; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 6, 2018; Amended Eff. March 1, 2026.

12 NCAC 10B .2104 ANNUAL FIREARMS QUALIFICATION SPECIFICATIONS

(a) All deputy sheriffs and detention officers who are authorized by the sheriff to carry a handgun shall qualify a minimum of once each calendar year with each department-approved service handgun by completing the Qualification courses set forth in Paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of this Rule. For the purpose of this Rule, service handgun shall include any semi-automatic pistol or revolver.

(b) The Accuracy Qualification course of fire shall meet the following minimum requirements for Day Accuracy

Qualification:

- (1) No fewer than thirty (30) rounds;
- (2) Firing from the three (3), five (5), seven (7), ten (10), fifteen (15), and twenty-five (25) yard lines shall consist of no more than the following percentage of shots at each yard line:
 - (A) 3-yard line: 10%
 - (B) 5-yard line: 12%
 - (C) 7-yard line: 30%
 - (D) 10-yard line: 20%
 - (E) 15-yard line: 25%
 - (F) 25-yard line: 20%
- (3) Firing at least two rounds from each of the following positions:
 - (A) Standing;
 - (B) Kneeling;
 - (C) Barricade; and
- (4) Firing at least two rounds dominant hand only;
- (5) Firing at least two rounds support hand only;
- (6) Fire after drawing from the holster; and
- (7) At least one stage that includes a mandatory magazine change.

(c) The Accuracy Qualification course of fire shall meet the following minimum requirements for Low-Light Accuracy Qualification:

- (1) No fewer than thirty (30) rounds;
- (2) Firing from the three (3), five (5), seven (7), ten (10), and fifteen (15) yard lines shall consist of no more than the following percentage of shots at each yard line:
 - (A) 3-yard line: 13%
 - (B) 5-yard line: 26%

- (C) 7-yard line: 24%
- (D) 10-yard line: 24%
- (E) 15-yard line: 24%.

(3) Firing at least two rounds from the following positions:

- (A) Standing; and
- (B) Kneeling.
- (4) Firing at least two rounds dominant hand only;
- (5) Firing at least two rounds support hand only;
- (6) Firing after drawing from the holster;
- (7) At least one stage that includes a mandatory magazine change;
- (8) At least one stage that includes the use of a flashlight or weapon-mounted light;
- (9) At least one stage that includes the use of blue lights;
- (10) At least one stage that includes the use of low-beam headlights and blue lights; and
- (11) At least one stage that includes the use of headlights, blue lights, and all available lighting.

(d) All deputy sheriffs and detention officers shall successfully complete a Decision Making Qualification course for both day and low-light at least once each calendar year.

(e) The Decision Making Qualification course shall meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Day Decision Making Qualification:

- (A) No fewer than three decision points within the course;
- (B) Required target discrimination decision (shoot/no-shoot);
- (C) Required articulation by the officer of a minimum of two decisions made during the course; and
- (D) Shall contain a detailed diagram of the decision making course, with a written explanation of the course, and a scoring matrix outlining what constitutes passing and failing performance, which shall be maintained in an Annual Qualification file by the agency and made available for audit.

(2) Low-Light Decision Making Qualification:

- (A) No fewer than three decision points within the course;
- (B) Required target discrimination decision (shoot/no-shoot);

(C) Required use of a flashlight, weapon-mounted light, or other shooter-controlled light source;

(D) Required articulation by the officer of a minimum of two decisions made during the course; and

(E) Shall contain a detailed diagram of the decision making course, with a written explanation of the course, and a scoring matrix outlining what constitutes passing and failing performance, which shall be maintained in an Annual Qualification file by the agency and made available for audit.

(f) If a deputy sheriff's or detention officer's handgun is replaced with another service handgun of the same make and model, they shall successfully complete the Day Accuracy Qualification with the new service handgun within 15 days of issuance.

(g) All deputy sheriffs and detention officers who are issued or otherwise authorized by the sheriff to use a shotgun, rifle, or automatic weapon shall qualify with each weapon respectively, for both day and low-light use at least once each calendar year.

(h) The accuracy qualification courses required by Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this Rule shall be completed with duty equipment and duty ammunition or ballistic-equivalent ammunition including lead-free ammunition that meets the same point of aim, point of impact, and felt recoil of the duty ammunition, for all weapons.

(i) All deputy sheriffs and detention officers who are issued or authorized to use a less-lethal weapon, that may also be classified as a firearm, shall qualify with each weapon, respectively, in compliance with the manufacturer's specifications or certification requirements.

(j) The accuracy qualification and decision making qualification courses required by Paragraphs (a) through (g) and (k) of this Rule shall define low-light for an outdoor range as beginning 30 minutes after sunset, based on the time provided by the U.S. Naval Observatory chart for the date of qualification, specific to the location of the outdoor range. For an indoor range, transition to low-light environment occurs by cutting off the lighting and is not defined by a specific time.

(k) All deputy sheriffs and detention officers who are authorized by the sheriff to carry off-duty handguns shall qualify with their off-duty handgun a minimum of once each calendar year pursuant to Paragraphs (a) through (e) of this Rule with each handgun the officer carries off-duty using ammunition approved by the sheriff.

(l) All deputy sheriffs and detention officers who are issued or have access to any weapons not stated in this Rule must qualify with these weapons once each calendar year using ammunition approved by the sheriff.

(m) To satisfy the requirements for all firearms accuracy qualifications, a deputy sheriff or detention officer shall attain a minimum qualification score of 80 percent accuracy with each weapon at least once in three attempts with no more than three attempts on each course of fire per day.

(n) To satisfy the requirements for all decision making qualification courses, a deputy sheriff or detention officer shall attain a passing score as outlined by the specific course scoring matrix.

(o) In cases where reduced-sized targets are used to simulate actual distances, a modified course of fire may be used.

(p) The following shall apply to each Day Accuracy Qualification course and Low-Light Accuracy Qualification course:

- (1) Each course shall be completed successfully on a single day, once out of three attempts.
- (2) Failure to qualify within three attempts on a single day shall be deemed a failure.
- (3) Once qualification has begun, if a deputy sheriff or detention officer is unsuccessful at any qualification attempt and fails to complete three attempts in a single day, the officer shall be deemed to have failed to qualify.
- (4) No practice shall be allowed once qualification begins. Practice shall not be allowed until after the officer qualifies successfully or the third qualification attempt is completed.
- (5) Each course shall be completed with each weapon for which qualification is required.
- (6) Each Qualification course may take place on different days; however, all three attempts to qualify for that course shall occur on the same day.
- (7) Once a deputy sheriff or detention officer has failed to qualify in three attempts or failed to complete three attempts to qualify in a single day on any Qualification course, access to the weapon shall be restricted until such time the deputy sheriff or detention officer successfully qualifies with the weapon.

(q) The following shall apply to each Day Decision Making Qualification course and Low-Light Decision-Making Qualification course:

- (1) Each course shall be completed successfully on a single day, once out of three attempts.
- (2) Failure to qualify within three attempts on a single day shall be deemed a failure.
- (3) Once qualification has begun, if a deputy sheriff or detention officer is unsuccessful at any qualification attempt and fails to complete three attempts in a single day, the officer shall be deemed to have failed to qualify.
- (4) No practice shall be allowed once qualification begins. Practice shall not be allowed until after the deputy sheriff or detention officer qualifies successfully or the third qualification attempt is completed.
- (5) Each qualification course may take place on different days; however, all three attempts to qualify for that course shall occur on the same day.
- (6) Once a deputy sheriff or detention officer has failed to qualify in three attempts or failed to complete three attempts to qualify in a single day on any qualification course, access to the weapon shall be restricted until such time the officer successfully qualifies with the weapon.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17E-4; 17E-7; Eff. January 1, 1989; Amended Eff. January 1, 1994; January 1, 1993; January 1, 1992; January 1, 1991; Temporary Amendment Eff. March 1, 1998;

*Amended Eff. January 1, 2011; January 1, 2006; August 1, 2002; August 1, 1998; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 6, 2018; Amended Eff. **March 1, 2026.***

12 NCAC 10B .2105 FAILURE TO QUALIFY

(a) Deputy sheriffs and detention officers who fail to qualify pursuant to Rule .2104 of this Section shall surrender their weapons to the sheriff or his or her authorized designee upon failure and shall have 30 days in which to obtain the qualification score required in 12 NCAC 10B .2104.

(b) Failure to qualify within the time period allowed in Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall result in the summary suspension of the deputy sheriff's or detention officer's certification by the Commission.

(c) No deputy sheriff or detention officer summarily suspended under Paragraph (b) of this Rule and in compliance with 12 NCAC 10B .0206(a)(3) may work as a certified justice officer until:

(1) the sheriff forwards to the Commission documentary evidence verifying that the officer has complied with the requirements of 12 NCAC 10B .2103 and .2104 and

(2) the deputy sheriff or detention officer and the sheriff receive from the Commission documentation that the Commission has terminated the suspension and reinstated the certification to the deputy sheriff or detention officer.

(d) Any deputy sheriff or detention officer not previously authorized by the sheriff to carry a weapon but whose status changed to "authorized to carry a weapon," shall comply with the provisions set out in 12 NCAC 10B .2103 and .2104 and may not carry a firearm until:

(1) the sheriff forwards to the Commission documentary evidence verifying that the officer has complied with the requirements of 12 NCAC 10B .2103 and .2104; and

(2) the deputy sheriff or detention officer and the sheriff receive from the Commission documentation that the Commission has amended the officer's status to "authorized to carry a weapon" and all Commission certification files reflect the same.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17E-4; 17E-7; 17E-9; Eff. January 1, 1989; *Amended Eff. March 1, 1995; January 1, 1995; January 1, 1993; January 1, 1990; Temporary Amendment Eff. March 1, 1998; Amended Eff. August 1, 1998; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. March 6, 2018; Amended Eff. **March 1, 2026.***

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Annual Firearms Qualification

Who must attend the annual Firearms Qualification?

All officers who are authorized to carry a weapon.

Does an officer have to qualify both day and low light with each weapon?

YES. Officers must qualify both day and low light with each weapon they carry, including specialty, off-duty, and back-up weapons.

What forms are used to document Annual Firearms Qualification scores?

Both Commissions accept the form F9A to document firearms qualification scores.

Form F9A is used to document qualification scores for ACTIVE officers and for officers who retired from that agency and qualify at that agency.

Form F9R is used to document scores for retired officers who do not qualify at the agency from which they retired. This includes both retired North Carolina officers and retired officers from other states. The form F9R contains instructions for completion and submission.

What ammunition must be used to qualify?

Duty ammunition or Ballistically Equivalent ammunition must be used to qualify.

What is Ballistically Equivalent ammunition?

Ammunition that has the same point of aim, the same point of impact, and the same felt recoil as the duty ammunition. It does not have to be the same brand or the same grain ammunition.

How many attempts does an officer get to qualify?

Officers get three (3) attempts per course of fire per day.

If an officer fails to qualify in their first two attempts, and doesn't use their third attempt, can they continue to carry the weapon?

NO. Once qualification begins, the officer must successfully pass on one attempt that day. If they choose to stop attempting to qualify, they may not have access to the weapon until they have successfully qualified.

If an officer fails day qualification, can they participate in low-light qualification?

YES. If they successfully pass low-light qualification, they can return the next day and attempt to pass the day qualification. Once all required qualifications are complete, they may have access to the weapon again.

If an officer fails to qualify on a course of fire, what is the instructor required to do?

The instructor must record all failing scores on the form F9A to document the attempts made that day.

If the officer fails qualification attempts on four different days, the instructor should document all failing scores on a form F9A for each day. (They should have four F9A forms, one for each of the four days.)

If they fire a passing score, only the passing score needs to be recorded for that course of fire that day.

The instructor must notify the officer that they did not qualify and shall instruct the officer that they are not to use the weapon and instruct the officer to notify the department head or designated representative within 24 hours of the failure to qualify. (If the instructor and officer are with the same department, the instructor will follow department policy for notification and weapon disposition.)

The instructor shall personally deliver, or shall send the form F9A by certified mail, to the department head or designated representative within 72 hours of the failure to qualify.

NOTE: In some cases, the firearms instructor may also be the designated representative.

How many days can an officer attempt to qualify?

There is no limit on how many days an officer may attempt to qualify three times per day. If an officer continuously fails to qualify in three attempts each day, it is up to the agency to evaluate the liability of retention after multiple failures to qualify.

If an officer fails to qualify in their first two attempts, can they practice before the third attempt?

NO. Once qualification begins, no practice may take place until all three attempts are completed.

What is required if an officer's weapon must be replaced? (12 NCAC 09E .0106)

If an officer's service handgun is replaced with another service handgun of the same make and model, the officer shall successfully complete the **day accuracy qualification** with the new service handgun **within 15 days of issuance**.

If the officer's service handgun is temporarily replaced with the same make and model, they DO NOT have to qualify with it if their original service handgun is returned within 14 days.

If the officer's service handgun is replaced with a different make or a different model, both day and low-light qualification must be successfully completed before they are authorized to carry it.

Is there a definition for when low-light qualification can begin on an outdoor range?

YES, 12 NCAC 09E .0106 (i) defines low light as beginning 30 minutes after sunset, based on the time provided by the U.S. Naval Observatory chart for the date of qualification, specific to the location of the outdoor range.

For an **indoor range**, transition to low light is accomplished by simply turning off the lights and is not defined by a specific time.

For Firearms Instructor Certification Renewal, what instruction can be counted toward the 12 hours of instructional time required?

1- Classroom instruction taught by the instructor can be counted toward the 12 hours.

- 2- Range training hours can be counted toward the 12 hours.
- 3- Range qualification time can be counted toward the 12 hours. In range qualification, instructors are actively supervising the safety and performance of shooters, scoring targets, documenting scores and providing feedback to shooters. Qualification is a skills test, and is not the same as handing out a paper test and waiting for students to complete it.

Can a Simulator or Force-on-Force type training systems be used for the agency Decision-Making course requirement?

YES, a simulator or alternate training systems such as Simmunitions or Force-on Force may be used to satisfy the Day and Low-Light decision-making qualification requirements.

Concealed Carry for Law Enforcement

For agencies that allow officers to carry concealed weapons off duty, the following issues will apply.

1. Pursuant to Firearms qualification requirements of the Criminal Justice and Sheriffs Commissions, the officer must qualify with ALL weapons that they carry off duty using the same standards required for a duty weapon. If the officer is carrying concealed pursuant to a NC concealed carry permit (G.S. 14-415.10 et. seq.), that authority of the law does not require the person to qualify with each weapon carried.
2. If a qualified sworn officer elects to obtain a Concealed Carry Permit pursuant to (G.S. 14-415.10, et. seq.) the officer may not be required to complete the training course as required by G.S. 14-415.12(a)(4). This applies to all sworn officers who are:
 - a. Employed by a local, State, or company police agency in North Carolina and are authorized by the agency to carry a handgun in the course of duty.
 - b. The individual is not the subject of disciplinary action by the agency that prevents the carrying of a handgun.
 - c. The individual meets the requirements established by the agency regarding handguns.
3. This exemption from the safety class requirement also applies to "Qualified Former Sworn Law Enforcement Officers," defined as "an individual who retired from service as a law enforcement officer with a local, State or campus police agency in North Carolina, other than for reasons of mental disability, who has been retired as a sworn law enforcement officer two years or less from the date of the permit application, and who satisfied all of the following:
 - a. Immediately before retirement, the individual was a qualified law officer with a local, State, or company police agency in North Carolina.
 - b. The individual has a non-forfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency as a law enforcement officer...
 - c. The individual is not prohibited by State or federal law from receiving a firearm."¹

4. G.S. 14-269(b) allows a sworn law enforcement officer to carry weapons off duty so long as the officer does not consume alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or unlawful controlled substances remain in the officer's body. Written regulations filed by the agency head are no longer required. G.S. 14-269.2 allows officers carrying pursuant to G.S. 14-269(b) to do so on educational property. * G.S. 14-415.22 provides that a person who may lawfully carry a concealed weapon or handgun pursuant to G.S. 14-269(b) shall not be prohibited from carrying the concealed weapon or handgun on property on which notice is posted prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun, unless otherwise prohibited by statute, or by departmental policy.*
5. Agency heads should remember that the requirement to cover use of force may now apply to the officer's right to use deadly force outside of their respective jurisdiction. Consequently, agencies may wish to consider instructing officers in the laws governing the use of deadly force and self-defense by civilians.

Concealed Carry - Handgun Reference Chart

The following chart indicates where citizens, law enforcement officers, and retired law enforcement officers may carry a concealed weapon based on having a concealed carry permit, having a policy regarding concealed carry, or being qualified under 18 USC 926b and 18 USC 926c (H.R. 218 & S. 1132).

Column 1 contains areas where carrying a concealed weapon may be prohibited.

Column 2 indicates if individuals are authorized pursuant to N.C.G.S. 14-269(b).

Column 3 indicates if out-of-state officers qualified under H.R. 218 are allowed to carry a concealed handgun in these areas.

Column 4 indicates if Concealed Carry Handgun Permittees under N.C.G.S. 14-415.10 are authorized to carry a concealed handgun in these areas.

Column 5 indicates if Out of State Reciprocal Concealed Carry Handgun Permittees are authorized to carry a concealed handgun in these areas.

<u>Concealed Handgun Chart - Prohibited Carry Areas</u>				
Prohibited Carry Area	Individuals Authorized Pursuant to GS 14-269(b)	Out-of-State Officer HR 218	Concealed Carry Handgun Permittee GS 14-415.10	Out-of-State Reciprocal Concealed Carry Handgun
Educational Property	YES	YES - If in Vehicle or on the Permittee who remains in the locked vehicle	YES - If Secured in Vehicle or on the Permittee who remains in the locked Vehicle	YES - If Secured in Vehicle or on the Permittee who remains in the locked vehicle
Posted Private Educational Property	YES	NO	NO	NO
Where Alcoholic Beverages are Sold and Consumed	YES	YES - Unless Posted	YES - Unless Posted	YES - Unless Posted
Certain State Property & Courthouses (This does not address Legislative office properties.)	YES	YES - If Secured in Vehicle	YES - If Secured in Vehicle	YES - If Secured in Vehicle
Parades or Funeral Processions	YES	YES - Unless Posted	YES - Unless Posted	YES - Unless Posted
Picket Lines, Private Health Care Facilities	YES	NO	NO	NO
Posted Property	See Note Below	NO	NO	NO
Law Enforcement or Correctional Facility	YES	NO	NO	NO
Federal Property	NO	NO	NO	NO
While Consuming Alcohol, or While Alcohol or Controlled Substance is in the Blood	NO	NO	NO	NO
Assembly Where Admission is Charged	YES	YES - Unless Posted	YES - Unless Posted	YES - Unless Posted
State-Owned Rest Area	YES	YES	YES	YES
Posted Local Government Recreational Facilities	YES	NO	NO	NO

A

"YES" in the block indicates the person in that category can carry in the establishment listed.

A "NO" in the block indicates the person in that category can NOT carry in the establishment listed.

NOTE: While carrying in this area may not be a violation of our concealed carry statutes, it may constitute a trespass violation in certain circumstances.

Effective April 2022

Individuals Authorized Pursuant to N.C.G.S. 14-269(b)

1. Officers and enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States, when in discharge of their official duties as such and acting under orders requiring them to carry arms and weapons.
2. Civil and law enforcement officers of the United States.
3. Officers and soldiers of the militia and the National Guard, when called into actual service.
- 3a. A member of the North Carolina National Guard who has been designated in writing by the Adjutant General, State of North Carolina, who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, and is acting in the discharge of his or her official duties, provided that the member does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the member's body.
4. Officers of the State, or of any county, city, town, or company police agency charged with the execution of the laws of the State, when acting in the discharge of their official duties.
- 4a. Any person who is a district attorney, an assistant district attorney, or an investigator employed by the office of a district attorney and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24; provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while in a courtroom or while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body. The district attorney, assistant district attorney, or investigator shall secure the weapon in a locked compartment when the weapon is not on the person of the district attorney, assistant district attorney, or investigator. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, a district attorney may carry a concealed weapon while in a courtroom.
- 4b. Any person who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer as defined in G.S. 14-415.10 and meets any one of the following conditions:
 - a. Is the holder of a concealed handgun permit in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter.
 - b. Is exempt from obtaining a permit pursuant to G.S. 14-415.25.
 - c. Is certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission pursuant to G.S. 14-415.26.
- 4c. Detention personnel or correctional officers employed by the State or a unit of local government who park a vehicle in a space that is authorized for their use in the course of their duties may transport a firearm to the parking space and store that firearm in the vehicle parked in the parking space, provided that: (i) the firearm is in a closed compartment or container within the locked vehicle, or (ii) the firearm is in a locked container securely affixed to the vehicle.
- 4d. Any person who is a North Carolina district court judge, North Carolina superior court judge, or a North Carolina magistrate and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance

with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24; provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body. The judge or magistrate shall secure the weapon in a locked compartment when the weapon is not on the person of the judge or magistrate.

- 4e. Any person who is serving as a clerk of court or as a register of deeds and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24; provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body. The clerk of court or register of deeds shall secure the weapon in a locked compartment when the weapon is not on the person of the clerk of court or register of deeds. This subdivision does not apply to assistants, deputies, or other employees of the clerk of court or register of deeds.
5. Sworn law-enforcement officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body.
6. State probation or parole certified officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body.
7. A person employed by the Department of Public Safety who has been designated in writing by the Secretary of the Department, who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, and has in the person's possession written proof of the designation by the Secretary of the Department, provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body.
- 7a. A person employed by the Department of Adult Correction who (i) has been designated in writing by the Secretary of the Department, (ii) has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, and (iii) has in the person's possession written proof of the designation by the Secretary of the Department, provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body.
8. Any person who is an administrative law judge described in Article 60 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body.
9. State correctional officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body. If the concealed weapon is a

handgun, the correctional officer must meet the firearms training standards of the Department of Adult Correction.

Federal Law Relating to Concealed Carry by Law Enforcement Officers

On July 22, 2004, H.B. 218 was signed into law, referred to as "The Law Enforcement Officers' Safety Act of 2004." This law, codified as Public Law No. 108-277, amends Title 18 of the United States Code to allow certain qualified current and former law enforcement officers to carry concealed handguns. You may reference 18 USC 926B and 18 USC 926C.

This law provides, "Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any state or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required...may carry a concealed firearm...subject to the restriction that:

- (1) Private persons or entities may prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or
- (2) Any state or local government may prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on its property, installation, building, base, or park."

Several changes reflected in this section were made in October of 2010 with the implementation of S. 1132.

Active Officers

The term **qualified law enforcement officer** means an employee of a governmental agency who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest. The person must be authorized by the agency to carry a firearm and not be the subject of any disciplinary action by the agency. Additionally, the person must meet the standards established by the agency, which require the employee to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm. The officer may not be under the influence of alcohol or another intoxication or hallucinatory drug or substance while carrying the firearm and must not be prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

A qualified law enforcement officer must be an employee of a governmental agency; therefore, private police or campus police for a private institution would not qualify for this allowance. Additionally, the qualified law enforcement officer must have broad powers of arrest for "any violation of the law." Since the definition also requires that the officer be authorized by the agency to carry a firearm, deputy sheriffs in a non-gun carrying status would not fit this definition.

The law requires officers to carry a photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is employed as a law enforcement officer. Additionally, officers would be restricted from carrying pursuant to this authority any machine gun or suppressor, or destructive device as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 921.

Separated Officers

Similar authority is granted to certain qualified separated law enforcement officers. A separated law enforcement officer is defined as an individual who separated in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer, other than for reasons of mental instability. Before such separation, the former officer must have been authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and have had statutory powers of arrest.

Additionally, before separation, the officer must have been regularly employed as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more, or separated from service with the agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service due to a service-connected disability, as determined by the agency. As with current officers, separated officers are similarly restricted from carrying machine guns, suppressors, or destructive devices. The separated officer must not be under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances while carrying concealed and must not be prohibited from federal law from receiving a firearm.

As with current officers, only those separated from governmental units would qualify. In order to carry under this provision, the separated officer must possess retired/separated identification documents from the agency and proof that the officer has qualified with their firearm within the last 12 months. The identification required for retired /separated officers must be a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired, or was separated from, that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual was carrying a concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm.

If the officer's former agency does not perform firearms qualification for their retirees or separated officers, the law has one other avenue for the retired/separated officer to explore. The retired/separated officer, in addition to carrying photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired, could see if the state in which the individual resides could issue a certification to the retired/separated officer that indicates that the individual has, within the last year, been tested and found by the State to meet the standards for firearms qualification.

In North Carolina, 17C gives the authority to conduct this program to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The following pages will answer many of the "Frequently Asked Questions". A copy of the qualification form (F-9R) required for all out-of-state officers who qualify in North Carolina and for all officers from North Carolina who do not qualify with their agency may be accessed at <https://ncdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training/criminal-justice/forms-and-publications/>.

Relevant Administrative Code

SUBCHAPTER 09H - QUALIFIED RETIRED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SECTION .0100 - FIREARMS QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM 12 NCAC 09H .0101 PURPOSE

The commission hereby establishes rules to allow for the firearms qualification certification of qualified retired law enforcement officers, as defined in G.S. 14-415.10, who are authorized by federal

law, Section 926C of Title 18 of the United States Code, to lawfully carry handguns concealed. The rules in this Section establish the method by which a qualified retired officer shall be tested to determine whether the officer meets the standards established by the State for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm. The rules in this Section do not apply to qualified retired law enforcement officers who complete the required training and firearms qualification with the agency from which they retired.

History Note: Authority G.S. 17c-6; 14-415.10; 14-415.25; 14-415.26; Eff. April 1, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019.

12 NCAC 09H .0102 MINIMUM TRAINING SPECIFICATIONS

(a) Firearms Training and Qualification shall consist of a minimum of four hours and include the requirements of Paragraphs (c), and (d) of this Rule.

(b) Pursuant to 12 NCAC 09E .0106(a), each qualified retired law enforcement officer shall qualify with each handgun he or she carries.

(c) Each qualified retired law enforcement officer shall receive a minimum of two hours of instruction on the North Carolina laws of self-defense, the use of force by private citizens, detention of persons by private persons, and assistance to law enforcement officers by private citizens.

(d) Instruction shall include a review of firearms safety and basic marksmanship fundamentals.

(e) The qualification requirements shall be achieved at least once in a single day in no more than three attempts per day for each course of fire and for each weapon for which qualification is required. Officers not qualifying in a single day for each course of fire shall be deemed as a failure and the retired qualified law enforcement officers shall not be allowed to carry that weapon until such time as the qualification requirements have been met.

(f) Qualified retired law enforcement officers shall be certified for a period of 12 months from the date the application is approved by the Commission. Upon application for renewal, the certification shall be renewed by the Commission for 12-month periods provided the qualified retired law enforcement officer meets the rules specified in this Subchapter.

History Note: Authority G.S. 14-415.10; 14-415.25; 14-415.26; 17C-6; Eff. May 1, 2009; Amended Eff. April 1, 2017; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019; Amended Eff. October 1, 2025; July 1, 2020.

12 NCAC 09H .0103 INSTRUCTORS

(a) Only instructors who hold Specialized Instructor Certification in Law Enforcement Firearms issued by the Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission as outlined in Rule 09B 09B .0304(a) shall conduct the firearms qualification training as specified in Rule 09H .0102.

(b) Each instructor specified in Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall record and retain the firearms qualification scores for each qualified retired law enforcement officer trained by the instructor for a period of five years. The scores shall not be transmitted to the Criminal Justice Standards Division unless requested but must be available for inspection by Criminal Justice Standards Division representatives. If the instructor is conducting training on behalf of a North Carolina governmental law enforcement agency, the North Carolina Justice Academy, or a North Carolina Community College, the institution shall maintain the records in lieu of the instructor in order to comply with this Rule. (c) Upon successful qualification, the instructor shall sign and date the Retired Law Enforcement Officers Firearms Qualification Certification Application Form (F-9R) attesting to the successful qualification. The Retired Law Enforcement Officer Firearms Qualification Application (F-9R) shall contain the following:

(1) type of application;

- (2) applicant's name, address, phone number, email address, and date of birth;
- (3) Applicant Attestation regarding qualification for certification;
- (4) date and location of the applicant's successful completion of the firearms qualification;
- (5) instructor's name and Acadis number;
- (6) the make, model, and serial number of the weapon and the day and night score achieved for each weapon qualified with; and
- (7) signature of the applicant.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 17C-6; 14-415.10; 14-415.25; 14-415.26; Eff. April 1, 2009; Amended Eff. December 1, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019. **Amended Eff. October 1, 2025***

12 NCAC 09H .0104 SANCTIONS

(a) The Commission shall deny or revoke an applicant's or the qualified retired law enforcement officer's firearms qualification certification when the Commission finds the applicant or retired officer has willfully and intentionally falsified any application or documentation required for qualification certification. Any applicant or qualified retired law enforcement officer denied or revoked may request an administrative hearing with the Commission subsequent to the summary denial or revocation in accordance with G.S. Chapter 150B, Article 3A. (b) The Commission shall deny or suspend the applicant or retired law enforcement officer's firearms qualification certification when the Commission finds the applicant or retired officer:

- (1) has failed to successfully complete the required training or qualification specified in Rule 09H .0102; or
 - (2) is ineligible to receive and possess firearms under federal or state law.
- (c) Before taking action, the Standards Division shall investigate the alleged violation of Paragraph (b) of this Rule and present a report of its findings to the Probable Cause Committee of the Commission.
- (d) The Probable Cause Committee shall:
- (1) direct the Standards Division to conduct a further investigation of the alleged violation; or
 - (2) determine the appropriate sanctions against the violator pursuant to Paragraphs (f) and (g) of this Rule.
- (e) Denials or revocations in accordance with Paragraph (a) of this Rule are permanent. The retired officer is ineligible to ever receive firearms qualification certification from the Commission.
- (f) Denials or suspensions in accordance with Paragraph (b) of this Rule are in effect until the applicant or retired law enforcement officer:
- (1) has successfully completed the required training or qualification specified in Rule 09H .0102; or
 - (2) is eligible to receive or possess firearms under federal or state law.
- (g) Any applicant or qualified retired law enforcement officer who receives firearms qualification certification under the Rules in this Section who becomes ineligible under any of the standards enumerated in this Rule shall notify the Criminal Justice Standards Division of such disqualification within 5 calendar days of the occurrence of the event.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 17C-6; 14-415.10; 14-415.25; 14-415.26; Eff. April 1, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019. **Amended Eff. October 1, 2025.***

12 NCAC 09H .0105 FILING AND FEES

Each applicant for firearms qualification certification under the Qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officers Firearms Qualification Certification Program shall submit the following to the Commission:

- (1) a Commission application form (Form F-9R) pursuant to 12 NCAC 09H.0102.
- (2) a copy of the qualified retired officer's photographic identification indicating retirement status issued by the law enforcement agency from which the applicant retired; and
- (3) a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial one-year qualification and a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for the annual renewal thereafter. Applications and fees shall be submitted via the Acadis portal utilizing the RLEO Initial and RLEO Renewal Webforms.

History Note: Authority G.S. 14-415.10; 14-415.25; 14-415.26; 17C-6; Eff. April 1, 2009; Amended Eff. April 1, 2017; Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. May 25, 2019. Amended Eff. October 1, 2025

LEOSA Requirements - Retired/Separated Officers in NC

Employment Requirement:	Aggregate of 10 years sworn status, full-time or reserve with a government agency. DOES NOT INCLUDE Non-public law enforcement officers such as some private company police officers. The officers must have separated in "good standing."
Identification:	Picture identification indicating retired or separated, and proof of qualification within the last 12 months.
Qualification Requirements:	Two options – 1. Return to the agency that you retired/separated from and qualify, meeting the agency standards and obtaining proof of qualification. 2. Meet the standards of the state in which you reside. In North Carolina, the mandates are below and must be conducted by a certified "Specialized Firearms Instructor", certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission.
State Qualification Standards:	Qualify with each handgun you carry on both a day and low-light course of fire. Minimum of 30 Rounds Day course includes fire from 3 yds. to 25 yds. and must have a ratio of shots fired from each yard line as specified in NCAC 09E .0106. Must have standing, kneeling, and barricade. All first rounds per stage are from the holster. The Low-light course includes fire from 3 yds. to 15 yds. with light conditions of total darkness to all available light. Must have similar ratio of shots fired from each yard line as specified in NCAC 09E .0106. Must have standing and kneeling positions of fire. All first rounds per stage are from the holster.

The separated officer must complete the current Commission-mandated In-Service Firearms Training & Qualification. Firearms Training and Qualification shall consist of a minimum of four hours and include a minimum of two hours of instruction on the NC laws of self-defense, the use of force by private citizens, detention of persons by private citizens, and assistance to law enforcement by private citizens. Instruction shall include a review of firearms safety and basic marksmanship fundamentals. (12 NCAC 09H .0102) (a)(c)(d)..

Day and Low-Light Decision-Making Courses are required.

Qualification for Retired Law Enforcement officers is for a twelve-month period from the date of qualification, not a calendar year.

Physical Requirements:

Individuals must be able to get in and out of each position unassisted.

Continuation of LEOSA:

The federal law does not contain language regarding continued qualification as a retiree. If the officer qualifies one year and then does not qualify for a couple of years (etc.), they may qualify again, meeting the NC standards to carry via the LEOSA option. During the period that they did not qualify, they are not authorized to carry a concealed weapon under LEOSA. They may, however, carry with a valid concealed carry permit. Retired officers may qualify and carry under LEOSA at any point in their retirement.

RETIRED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FIREARMS QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

In order to comply with federal legislation passed by Congress in 2004, which is known as H.R. 218, and which allows qualified and trained retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed firearms nationwide, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified House Bill 1231 on August 1, 2007. The bill was signed into law on August 27, 2007, and became effective on December 1, 2007. The Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission was tasked with developing and implementing a statewide program to “establish standards and guidelines for the annual firearms certification of qualified retired law enforcement officers.” As a result, the Commission requested a new Sub-Chapter of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 12, Chapter 9, Sub-Chapter 09H. The new Sub-Chapter 09H, Sections .0101-.0105 became effective April 1, 2009.

The Criminal Justice Standards staff has developed the application form and identification card for retired officers who will participate in this program. In preparing to advise individuals who may be interested in this program, the following information is provided:

1. ***What is the federal requirement?***

Qualified retired officers may legally carry concealed firearms if he/she possesses a certification “issued by the State” in which the individual resides that indicates that the retired officer has, within the past year, been tested or otherwise found “by the State” to meet the standards established by the State for training and qualification for active LEOs to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm. (NOTE: NC Administrative Rules specify that the active officer and retired officer must carry the same weapon as they qualified with and must list the serial number of that weapon on the F9A or F9R form).

2. ***Why do the rules not apply to retired officers who complete the required training and qualification from the agency from which they retired?***

Officers in this category would have met the requirements specified in the Federal legislation (H.R. 218) and they would **NOT** have to apply with the Commission for certification of their qualification.

3. ***What does North Carolina HB 1231 specify about annual qualifications?***

Retired officers may qualify with the agency from which they retired and meet the federal standards, or they may meet the State requirements established by the CJ Standards Commission and receive certification from the Commission through this program.

4. ***Who established the standards for the Retired Law Enforcement Officers Firearms program?***

A joint committee, which included representatives of the Criminal Justice Standards Commission and the Sheriffs’ Standards Commission, was established to develop standards. The recommended standards were accepted by the CJ Standards Commission and proposed administrative rules were drafted. The program will be administered by the Commission staff with the CJ Standards Division.

5. ***What training must the retired officer complete?***

The retired officer must complete the current Commission-mandated In-Service Firearms Training & Qualification. Currently, the in-service program requires four (4) hours of annual training on safety, marksmanship fundamentals and use of force, plus qualification on the firing range with duty weapons. Within those four (4) hours of training, the RLEO Applicant must also receive an additional two (2) hours of training on the North Carolina laws of self-defense and use of force by private citizens, detention of persons by private persons, and assistance to law enforcement officers by private persons.

6. ***Why does the law require retired officers to qualify with each handgun he/she will carry rather than the type of weapon the officer will carry?***

H.R. 218 specifies that the individual must meet the State’s standards for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry firearms. 12 NCAC 09E.0106 (Commission’s in-service rule) requires officers to qualify with their individual and

departmental approved handgun(s) at least once each year. The weapon the officer carries, must be the exact same weapon they qualified with.

7. ***Does a Criminal Justice Commission certified Law Enforcement Specialized Firearms instructor have to conduct the training?***

Yes. Only Commission certified Law Enforcement Specialized Firearms Instructors will be authorized to conduct training and qualification.

8. ***Are there any fees to become certified under the Retired Law Enforcement Officers Firearms Certification program?***

Yes. The initial certification fee for retired officers participating in this program is \$50.00 and an annual renewal fee of \$25.00.

9. ***Will the Criminal Justice Commission regulate the amount instructors charge retired officers to complete the training and qualification?***

No, the Criminal Justice Commission has no statutory authority to do so.

10. ***What paperwork must the retired law enforcement officer supply to Criminal Justice Standards when applying?***

Retired officers must submit an application via the Acadis Portal to the Criminal Justice Standards Division which includes an affidavit attesting that the individual has retired/separated in good standing as per specifics of H.R. 218 and that he/she is eligible to receive or possess firearms under Federal and State laws. The applicant must also attest to various other qualifying requirements and provide a copy of the retired officer's photo ID confirming their retired status. A current CJ certified Firearms Instructor must sign the individual's application to attest that the training requirements have been met. The form must be Notarized.

11. ***Who must maintain the records of training and qualification on retired officers applying under this program?***

The Commission's rules require the instructor conducting the training and qualification to maintain records of such for a period of five (5) years. The records will not be sent to CJ Standards unless a specific request is made for same by CJ Standards staff, however, the records must be available for inspection by a CJ Standards representative at reasonable times. In cases where instructors are conducting training on behalf of a NC governmental law enforcement agency, the NC Justice Academy, or a NC Community College, the records shall be maintained by the agency or institution in lieu of the instructor.

12. ***How often must a retired officer qualify with their weapons and renew their certification?***

Retired officers must qualify "during the most recent 12-month period."

13. ***What is the difference between this program and the Concealed Carry Handgun program?***

The Concealed Carry Handgun permit allows an individual to carry concealed within North Carolina in permissible areas as well as those states who have reciprocity agreements with North Carolina. The Retired Law Enforcement Officers qualification certification allows for individuals to carry a concealed handgun nationwide in permissible areas.

***Note:** Please refer to the “Concealed Carry - Handgun Reference Chart” for information on allowances and restrictions for carrying concealed weapons in North Carolina for law enforcement officers, out-of-state law enforcement officers, retired law enforcement officers, holders of concealed carry handgun permits and out-of-state reciprocal concealed carry handgun permit holders.

Exemptions from the required CCH Safety Class

1. Current North Carolina Sworn Law Enforcement Officer.

NOTE: Out-of-state sworn law enforcement officers are not exempt from taking the CCH safety class.

2. Former North Carolina Sworn Law Enforcement Officer who has retired within the last two years.

NOTE: Out-of-state former sworn law enforcement officers are not exempt from taking the CCH safety class

3. A retired NC State correctional officer who has retired within the last two years.

NOTE: A currently employed N.C. Dept of Public Safety DAC Correctional Officer is NOT exempt from taking the CCH Safety Class.

4. A retired N.C. probation or parole certified officer who has retired within the last two years.

NOTE: A currently employed N.C. Dept of Public Safety DAC Parole or Probation Officer is NOT exempt from taking the CCH Safety Class.

5. Any individual who is licensed by the N.C. Private Protective Services Board as an armed security guard who also has a firearms registration permit issued by the Board.

6. Any officer who has retired, and is authorized to carry concealed firearms under LEOSA (in state or out), who has qualified meeting the N.C. standard for active law enforcement within the last twelve months at the N.C. agency they retired from or received the certification from the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Division.

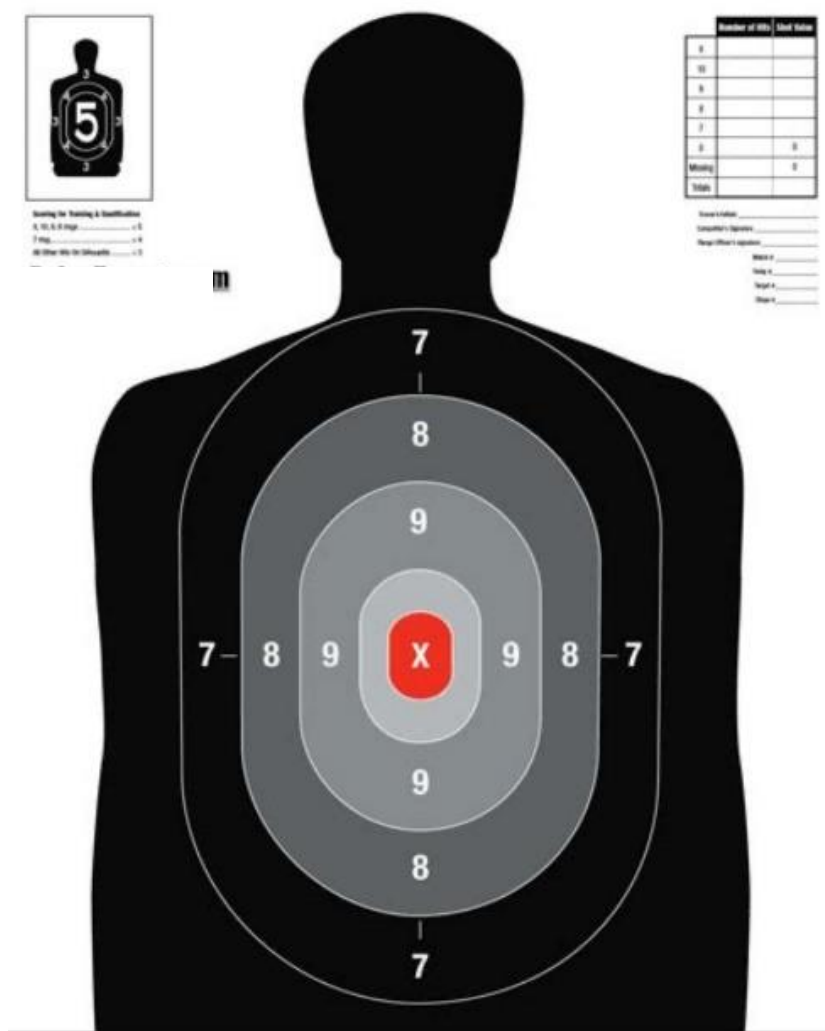
NOTE: The LEOSA certification doesn't allow for the purchase of pistols as the CCH permit does.

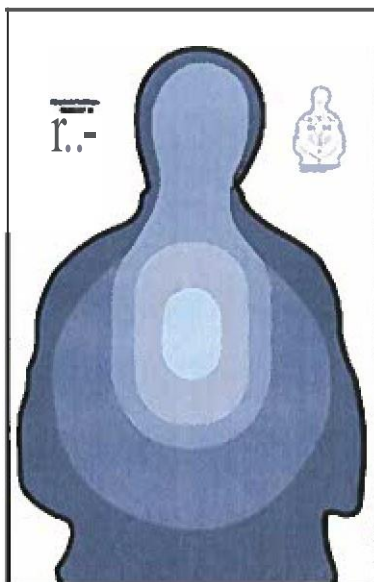
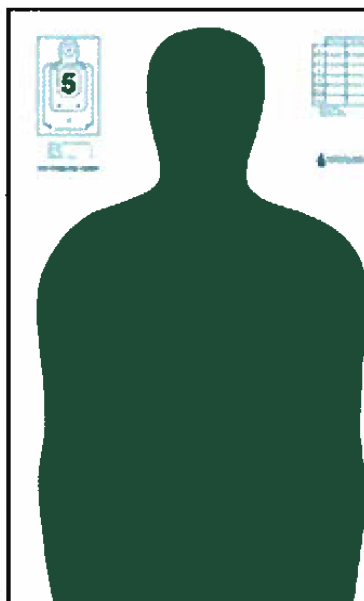
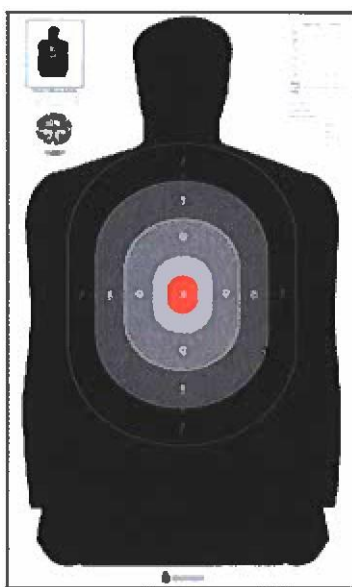
North Carolina Concealed Carry Reciprocity

North Carolina recognizes all concealed carry permits issued by any other state. N.C. law does not define "state" in this context; however, federal law defines a "state" to include the District of Columbia or any U.S. Territory. The validity of permits issued out of state will be determined by the laws of that state. The fact that someone has established residency in North Carolina DOES NOT necessarily invalidate a permit issued outside of North Carolina. The only time an out-of-state permit would be invalid after the permittee moves to N.C. would be if the issuing state requires residency in that state for the permit to remain valid. A North Carolina permit issued to a resident of North Carolina remains valid for five years, regardless of whether the person continues to be a resident of North Carolina.

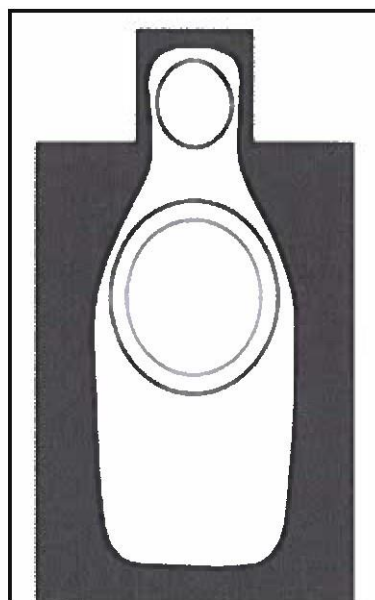
Target Information

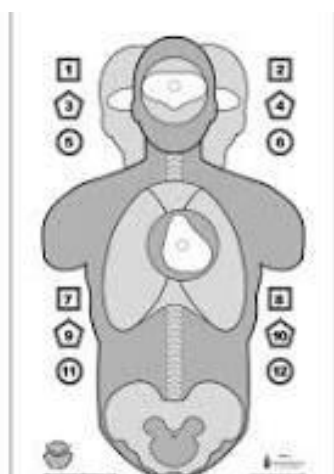
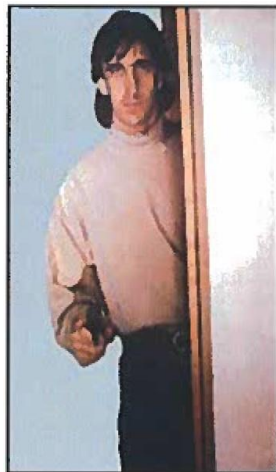
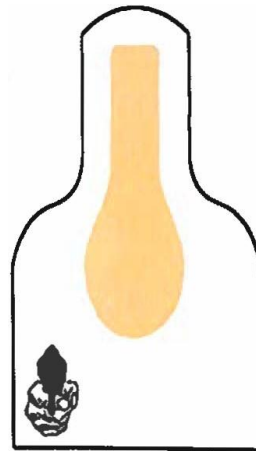
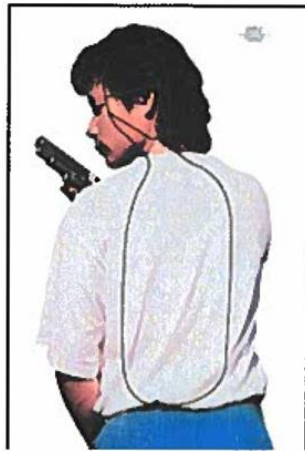
For annual firearms qualification, there is NO restriction on the type of target to be used, as in BLET, where the B-27 target is mandated. The following pages reflect several types of targets that an agency may wish to utilize. Targets are available from most of the law enforcement suppliers in North Carolina.





TQ-19 BLUE





Use of Reduced-Size Targets

Due to the increase in the use of indoor ranges that do not have the length required to shoot the twenty-five (25) yard line, the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission was asked to address this issue. The issue was referred to the Firearms Revision Committee by the Commission's Education and Training Committee.

The following conditions on the use of the reduced-size targets were approved by both the Education & Training committee and the full North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission.

1. Use of the reduced-size target can ONLY be used for Annual Agency Firearms training and NOT for Basic Law Enforcement Training.
2. The range must have a minimum distance of fifteen (15) yards.
3. If the range you are utilizing has a twenty-five (25) yard shooting line, use of the reduced-size targets would not be allowed.
4. The reduced-size target would only be used to simulate firing at the twenty-five (25) yard line while actually firing from the fifteen (15) yard line.
5. Shooters would be required to shoot a full-size target on all stages except the twenty-five (25) yard line stage, thus requiring each shooter to engage a regular target on all stages up to the twenty-five (25) yard line stage, and a reduced target from the fifteen (15) yard line to simulate the twenty-five (25) yard line stage.
6. The reduced-size target would have a reduction range of forty percent (40%) in the maximum height and width of the shooting area of the original target.

EXAMPLE: If the maximum height of the shooting area of your current target is 40" and the maximum width of the shooting area is 20", the new target would have a maximum height of 24" and a width of 12".

To determine the correct dimensions, multiply the current height and width by .6 to determine the new reduced size when shooting from the fifteen (15) yard line.

TRAINING Drills and a sample TRAINING Course of Fire

The following drills and course of fire are examples that can be used to build accuracy with the speed necessary to win a gun fight. Instructors are encouraged to focus on training that is realistic to the rapid firing which occurs in the adrenaline dump experienced in a gun fight.

Speed of Battle Drills

3 Yards

Target- Blank sheet of paper

Magazine load- 1- 11 Rounds

2- 12 Rounds

3- 1 Round

On Command

Draw and fire 12 Rounds in 10 Seconds with a reload before the last round is fired.

Score hits and repeat with the remaining 12 rounds.

5 Yards- (Same as 3 Yards)

7 Yards- Same, Use a B27 Center

10 Yards- Same, Use a full-size target.

Objective: Build combat accuracy at the speed of a gunfight, at the speed of fear, at the speed to WIN.

1997 NYPD Report on OIS Accuracy

Contact to 2 yards: 47% hits

2 to 7 yards: 23% hits

7 to 15 yards: 3% hits

Let's train our officers to WIN!!

Speed of Battle Daytime Training Course

Use as a training course of fire to build accuracy with speed.

Full Magazines
or
Alternate Load Out

Magazine 1- 10 Rounds
Magazine 2- 9 Rounds
Magazine 3- 11 Rounds
Then
Magazine 4- 11 Rounds
Magazine 5- 8 Rounds
Magazine 6- 1 Round

Stage 1 3 Yards 4 Rounds (8%)

Draw and fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds with Dominant Hand, Scan and Holster

Draw and fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds with Dominant Hand, Scan and Holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 6 Rounds (12%)

Draw and fire 3 rounds in 2 seconds, scan and holster

Draw and fire 3 rounds in 2 seconds, scan and holster

Reload with the 9 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 11 Rounds

Stage 3 7 Yards 11 Rounds (22%)

A Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 3 Seconds and keep the target covered

On Command, 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds and keep the target covered

On Command, fire 1 Round in 1 Second, Scan and Holster

B Draw and fire 3 Rounds, Reload and fire 2 rounds with support hand only in 10 Seconds
Recover the empty magazine and load it with 8 Rounds

Stage 4 10 Yards 9 Rounds (18%)

Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Scan, and Holster

Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Scan and Holster

Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Reload, Scan and Holster

Reload is with 11 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 1 Round

Stage 5 15 Yards 12 Rounds (24%)

6 Rounds Standing and 6 Rounds Kneeling in 15 Seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired

Stage 6 25 Yards 8 Rounds (16%)

4 Rounds Standing Barricade and 4 Rounds Kneeling Barricade in 20 Seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last Round is fired

Firearms Qualification Courses of Fire

The following courses of fire are some examples for various weapon systems. Instructors are still welcome to develop their own qualification courses of fire which meet the needs of their agency as well as the requirements of 12 NCAC 09E .0106 for both day and Low-Light

Courses developed by agency instructors DO NOT need to be approved by anyone. See the following compliance note:

PLEASE TAKE NOTE: Due to the change in the North Carolina Administrative Code, it is imperative that you properly evaluate the agency's Qualification Courses of Fire and Decision-Making Courses for compliance with the new 12 NCAC 09E .0106 and 12 NCAC 10B. 2104 requirements.

For any specialty weapons, courses of fire may be determined by the agency, or by industry and manufacturer standards or recommendations. This may include fully auto or burst fire weapons, sniper rifles, gas, and/or less lethal weapons. Day and low-light courses are required for all firearms

BLET Daytime Accuracy Course

Stage 1 3 Yards 4 Rounds (8%)

Draw and fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds with Dominant Hand Only,
Scan and Holster

Draw and fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds with Dominant Hand Only,
Scan and Holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 6 Rounds (12%)

Draw and fire 3 rounds in 4 seconds, scan and holster

Draw and fire 3 rounds in 4 seconds, Reload, scan and holster

Reload with the 9 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 11 Rounds

Stage 3 7 Yards 11 Rounds (22%)

A Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds and keep the target covered

On Command, 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds and keep the target covered

On Command, fire 1 Round in 1 Second, Scan and Holster

B Draw and fire 3 Rounds, Reload and fire 2 rounds with support hand only in 20 Seconds
Recover the empty magazine and load it with 8 Rounds

Stage 4 10 Yards 9 Rounds (18%)

Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Scan, and Holster

Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Scan and Holster

Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Reload, Scan and Holster

Reload with the 11 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 1 Round

Stage 5 15 Yards 12 Rounds (24%)

6 Rounds Standing and 6 Rounds Kneeling in 25 Seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired

Stage 6 25 Yards 8 Rounds (16%)

4 Rounds Standing Barricade and 4 Rounds Kneeling Barricade in 40 Seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired.

**Full Magazines
or
Alternate Load Out**

Magazine 1- 10 Rounds

Magazine 2- 9 Rounds

Magazine 3- 11 Rounds

Then

Magazine 4- 11 Rounds

Magazine 5- 8 Rounds

Magazine 6- 1 Round

BLET Handgun Low Light Course

Effective January 1, 2026

Full Magazines
or
Alternate Loadout

Stage 1 3 Yards 6 Rounds Variable Light

Illuminate the target using the Puckett / Neck Index Technique and keep it illuminated. (Do not use a supported technique at this stage)

Magazine 1- 12 Rounds
Magazine 2- 13 Rounds
Magazine 3- 13 Rounds
Then
Magazine 4- 11 Rounds
Magazine 5- 1 Round

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, dominant hand only, scan and holster,
keep the target illuminated

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, dominant hand only, scan and holster,
turn off the flashlight

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, dominant hand only **in darkness**, scan and holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 8 Rounds

Draw and Fire **(Handheld Flashlight is mandatory for first 6 rounds).**

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

1 Round, reload and fire 2 rounds with support hand **(in darkness)** in 15 seconds.

Reload with the 13 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 11 Rounds

Stage 3 7 Yards 12 Rounds Blue lights only.

Draw and Fire

12 Rounds in 20 seconds, Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired.

Reload with the 13 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 1 Round

Stage 4 10 Yards 12 Rounds Blue lights and Low Beam Headlights.

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

Flashlight is Mandatory for the next 6 Rounds

3 Rounds in 5 seconds, keep the target covered and illuminated.

2 Rounds in 3 seconds, keep the target covered and illuminated.

1 Round in 1 Second, Reload, scan and holster.

Reload with 11 Round Magazine

Stage 5 15 yards 12 Rounds Blue lights, headlights and all available light.

Draw and Fire 6 Rounds standing and 6 rounds kneeling in 30 seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired.

OLD BLET Handgun Low Light

Stage 1 3 Yards 6 Rounds Total Darkness

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant hand only, scan and holster

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant hand only, scan and holster

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant hand only, scan and holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 8 Rounds

Draw and Fire (Flashlight is mandatory for first 6 rounds).

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

1 Round, reload and fire 2 rounds with support hand (no light) in 15 seconds.

Reload with the 13 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load with 11 Rounds

Stage 3 7 Yards 12 Rounds Blue lights only.

Draw and Fire

12 Rounds in 20 seconds, Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired.

Reload with the 13 Round Magazine, Recover the empty magazine and load it with 1 Round

Stage 4 10 Yards 12 Rounds Blue lights and Low Beam Headlights.

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

Flashlight mandatory for the next 6 rounds.

3 Rounds in 5 seconds, keep the target covered and illuminated.

2 Rounds in 3 seconds, keep the target covered and illuminated.

1 Round in 1 Second, Reload, scan and holster.

Reload with 11 Round Magazine

Stage 5 15 yards 12 Rounds Blue lights, headlights and all available light

Draw and Fire Rounds standing and 6 rounds kneeling in 30 seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired.

Full Magazines
or
Alternate Loadout

Magazine 1- 12 Rounds

Magazine 2- 13 Rounds

Magazine 3- 13 Rounds

Then

Magazine 4- 11 Rounds

Magazine 5- 1 Round

30 Round Daytime Accuracy Course

Stage 1 3 Yards 2 Rounds (6%)

Draw and fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds with **Dominant Hand Only**,
Scan and Holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 3 Rounds (10%)

Draw and fire 3 rounds in 4 seconds, scan and holster

Stage 3 7 Yards 9 Rounds (30%)

A Draw and fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds and keep the target covered

On Command, fire 1 Round in 1 Second, Scan and Holster

B Draw and fire 3 Rounds, Reload and **fire 2 rounds with support hand only** in 20 Seconds

Stage 4 10 Yards 4 Rounds (13%)

Draw and fire 2 Rounds in 4 Seconds, Scan and Holster

Draw and fire 2 Rounds in 4 Seconds, Scan and Holster

Stage 5 15 Yards 6 Rounds (20%)

3 Rounds Standing and 3 Rounds Kneeling in 18 Seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired

Stage 6 25 Yards 6 Rounds (20%)

3 Rounds Standing Barricade and 3 Rounds Kneeling Barricade in 30 Seconds

Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired

Full Magazines
or
Magazine 1- 12 Rounds
Magazine 2- 11 Rounds
Magazine 3- 6 Rounds
Then
Magazine 4- 1 Round

30 Round Handgun Low Light

Stage 1 3 Yards 4 Rounds 13% Variable Light

Illuminate the target and keep it illuminated for the first 2 rounds

Use Neck Index Technique / **DO NOT** use a supported technique at this stage

Full Magazines

Or

Magazine 1- 15 Rounds

Magazine 2- 8 Rounds

Magazine 3- 6- Rounds

Then

Magazine 4- 1 Round

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, dominant hand only, scan and holster, **turn off the flashlight**

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, dominant hand only, scan and holster in darkness

Stage 2 5 Yards 6 Rounds 20% Flashlight is mandatory

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

1 Round in 1 Second

Stage 3 7 Yards 7 Rounds 23% Blue lights only.

Draw and Fire

5 Rounds, Reload and fire 2 Rounds **Support hand only** in 20 seconds,

Mandatory reload before the last round is fired.

Stage 4 10 Yards 7 Rounds 23% Blue lights and Low Beam Headlights.

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

2 Rounds kneeling in 5 seconds, scan, stand and scan again, holster.

2 Rounds kneeling, reload and fire 1 round in 10 seconds

Stage 5 15 yards 6 Rounds 20% All available light.

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds standing and 3 rounds kneeling in 20 seconds

Mandatory reload before the last round is fired.

50 Round AR Style Pistol, **DAY** Course

Each stage will begin from the Sling Position or Low Ready Position

Stage 1 3 Yards: 4 Rounds 8%

Fire 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds
Fire 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds

Stage 2 5 Yards: 6 Rounds 12%

Fire 3 Rounds in 4 Seconds
Fire 3 Rounds in 4 Seconds

Stage 3 7 Yards: 11 Rounds 22%

A Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds and keep the target covered
Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds and keep the target covered
Fire 1 Round in 1 Second

B Fire 3 Rounds, Reload and Fire 2 Rounds in 20 Seconds

Stage 4 10 Yards: 9 Rounds 18%

Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds
Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds
Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds

Stage 5 15 Yards: 12 Rounds 24%

Fire 6 Rounds Standing and 6 Rounds Kneeling in 25 Seconds
Mandatory Reload before the last round is fired.

Stage 6 25 Yards: 8 Rounds 16%

Fire 4 Rounds Standing Barricade and 4 Rounds Kneeling Barricade in 25 Seconds

Full Magazines
Or
Magazine 1- 19 Rounds
Magazine 2- 22 Rounds
Then
Magazine 3- 9 Rounds

50 Round AR Style Pistol, Low Light Course

Each stage will begin from the Sling Position or Low Ready Position

Weapon mounted light may be used for each stage of fire.

Stage 1 3 Yards: 6 Rounds 12% Weapon Light

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Full Magazines

Or

Magazine 1- 12 Rounds

Magazine 2- 13 Rounds

Then

Magazine 3- 13 Rounds

Magazine 4- 12 Rounds

Stage 2 5 Yards: 8 Rounds 16% Weapon Light

Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Keep the target covered and illuminated.

Fire 1 Round, Reload and fire 2 Rounds in 15 Seconds

Stage 3 7 Yards: 12 Rounds 24% Weapon Light and Blue Lights

Fire 12 Round in 20 Seconds with magazine change before the last round is fired.

Stage 4 10 Yards 12 Rounds 24% Weapon Light, Blue Lights, Low Beams

A Fire 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, Scan, Stand and Scan again.

Fire 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, Scan, Stand and Scan again.

Fire 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, Scan, Stand and Scan again.

B Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds and keep the target covered and illuminated

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds and keep the target covered and illuminated

Fire 1 Round in 1 Second

Stage 5 15 Yards: 12 Rounds 24% Weapon Light, and all available light

Fire 6 Rounds Standing and 6 Rounds Kneeling in 30 Seconds

30 Round AR Style Pistol, DAY Course.

Each stage will begin from the Sling Position or Low Ready Position

Stage 1 **3 Yards** **2 Rounds** **6%**

Fire 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds

Magazine 1- 13 Rounds

Magazine 2- 17 Rounds

Stage 2 **5 Yards** **3 Rounds** **10%**

Fire 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds

Stage 3 **7 Yards** **9 Rounds** **30%**

Fire 9 Rounds in 18 Seconds with a **Reload** before the last round is fired.

Stage 4 **10 Yards** **6 Rounds** **20%**

Fire 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds

Fire 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds

Fire 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds

Stage 5 **15 Yards** **6 Rounds** **20%**

Fire 3 Rounds Standing and 3 Rounds Kneeling in 16 Seconds

Stage 6 **25 Yards** **4 Rounds** **13%**

Fire 2 Rounds Standing Barricade and 2 Rounds Kneeling Barricade in 15 Seconds

30 Round AR Style Pistol, LOW LIGHT Course

Each stage will begin from the Sling Position or Low Ready Position.

Weapon Mounted light may be used for each stage of fire.

Stage 1 - 3 Yard Line: 4 Rounds 13 Weapon Light

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Magazine 1- 17 Rounds

Magazine 2- 13 Rounds

Stage 2- 5 Yard Line 8 Rounds 26% Weapon Light

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Fire 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds

Fire 4 Rounds in 6 Seconds

Stage 3 7 Yard Line: 6 Rounds 20% Weapon Light and Blue Lights

Fire 6 Rounds in 16 Seconds with a **Reload** before the last round is fired.

Stage 4 10 Yard Line: 6 Rounds 20% Weapon Light, Blue Lights, High Beam

Fire 3 Rounds Standing and 3 Rounds Kneeling in 16 Seconds

Stage 5 15 Yard Line: 6 Rounds 20% Weapon Light and All Available Light

Fire 3 Rounds Standing and 3 Rounds Kneeling in 25 Seconds.

OLD BLET SHOTGUN DAY COURSE

5 SLUG / 5 #00 BUCKSHOT

00 Buckshot

Stage 1 15 Yards, 2 Rounds

Combat load 1 round, load a second Buckshot in the magazine and fire 2 rounds standing in 15 seconds.

Load 3 Buckshot in the magazine, cruiser safe.

Stage 2 15 Yards 3 Rounds

Fire 1 standing and 2 kneeling in 15 seconds

Score Buckshot at this point- 9 Pellet, 1 point for each hit in the silhouette.

12 Pellet, .75 points for each hit in the silhouette

45 TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE FOR BUCKSHOT

RIFLED SLUGS

Stage 3 25 Yards 3 Rounds

Load 3 Slugs in the magazine (Cruiser Safe)

Fire 2 Rounds Standing and 1 Round Kneeling in 20 Seconds

Stage 4 40 Yards 2 Rounds

Combat load 1 Slug, Load a second Slug in the Magazine and fire 1 Standing and 1 Kneeling in 20 Seconds

SCORE RIFLED SLUGS- 11 Points for any hit inside the 7 ring

6 Points for any hit outside the 7 ring

45 POSSIBLE POINTS FOR BUCKSHOT

55 POSSIBLE POINTS FOR SLUGS

100 POINTS TOTAL POSSIBLE SCORE

OLD BLET SHOTGUN LOW LIGHT COURSE

Slugs- 5 Rounds, #00 BUCKSHOT- 5 Rounds

00 BUCKSHOT

Stage 1 15 Yards- Blue lights and weapon mounted light

Combat load 1 round, load a second buckshot in the magazine and
Fire 1 standing and 1 kneeling in 20 seconds.

Load 3 buckshot in the magazine (Cruiser Safe)

Stage 2 15 Yards- Blue lights, Headlights and weapon mounted light.

Fire 2 rounds standing and 1 round kneeling in 20 seconds.

**SCORE BUCKSHOT AT THIS POINT- 9 Pellet, 1 point for each hit in the
silhouette.**

**12 Pellet, .75 points for each hit in the silhouette.
45 TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE FOR BUCKSHOT**

RIFLED SLUGS

Stage 3 25 Yards- Blue Lights, Headlights and Weapon Light

Load 4 slugs in the magazine (Cruiser Safe)

Fire 2 rounds standing and 2 rounds kneeling in 30 seconds.

Stage 4 40 Yards- All Available Light

Fire one slug standing in 15 seconds.

**SCORE RIFLED SLUGS- 11 points for any hit inside the 7 ring.
6 points for any hit outside the 7 ring.**

**45 POSSIBLE POINTS FOR BUCKSHOT
55 POSSIBLE POINTS FOR SLUGS
100 POINTS TOTAL POSSIBLE SCORE**

Shotgun Qualification DAY Course

10 rounds, #00 Buckshot

Stage 1- 15 Yards 2 Rounds

Combat load 1 round, load a second round in
The magazine and fire 2 rounds standing in 15 seconds.

Load 3 rounds in the magazine, cruiser safe.

Stage 2- 15 Yards 3 Rounds

Fire 1 standing and 2 kneeling in 15 seconds.

Stage 3- 18 Yards 3 Rounds

Combat load 1 round, load 2 rounds in the magazine and fire 3
rounds kneeling in 20 seconds.

Stage 4- 18 Yards 1 Round

Combat load and fire 1 round in 5 seconds.

Stage 5- 18 Yards 1 Round

Combat load and fire 1 round in 5 seconds.

Scoring:

9 pellet, 1.1 points per hit

73 hits = 80.3 %

90 hits + 100%

12 pellet, .83 points per hit

97 hits = 80.5%

120 hits = 100%

Shotgun Qualification Low Light Course

10 rounds, #00 Buckshot

Stage 1- 15 Yards 2 Rounds Blue Lights & Weapon Light

On command- combat load 1 round, load a second round in the magazine and fire 2 rounds standing in 15 seconds.

Load 3 rounds in the magazine, cruiser safe.

Stage 2- 15 Yards 3 Rounds Blue lights & Weapon Light

On command, fire 1 standing and 2 kneeling in 15 seconds.

Stage 3- 18 Yards 3 Rounds Blue Lights, Headlights & WML

On command, combat load 1 round, load 2 rounds in the magazine and fire 3 rounds kneeling in 20 seconds.

Stage 4- 18 Yards 1 Round All Available Light

On command, combat load and fire 1 round in 5 seconds.

Stage 5- 18 Yards 1 Round All Available Light

On command, combat load and fire 1 round in 5 seconds.

Scoring:

9 pellet, 1.1 points per hit

73 hits = 80.3 %

90 hits + 100%

12 pellet, .83 points per hit

97 hits = 80.5%

120 hits = 100%

Submachine Gun Qualification Course

30 Rounds

Stage 1: Demonstrate the proper way to load and make ready.

Stage 2: Demonstrate the proper way to unload and make safe.

TEN YARD LINE - (15 Rounds)

Stage 3: On command, fire two rounds in 1 second. (Semiautomatic)

Stage 4: On command, fire two rounds at two targets in 2 seconds. (Semiautomatic)

Stage 5: On command, fire two rounds reload and fire two additional rounds in 7 seconds. (Semiautomatic or fully automatic)

Stage 6: With an empty chamber, dry fire the submachine gun, draw a backup weapon and fire one round in 2 seconds with the backup weapon.

Stage 7: On command, fire a three-round burst in 1.5 seconds. (Fully automatic)

Stage 8: On command, fire three rounds to the body and one round to the head in 2 seconds. (Fully automatic)

FIFTEEN YARD LINE - 10 Rounds)

Stage 9: On command, fire five rounds in 2 seconds. (Fully automatic)
On command, fire five rounds in 2 seconds. (Fully automatic)

TWENTY-FIVE YARD LINE - (5 Rounds)

Stage 10: On command, fire five rounds in 5 seconds. (Semi-automatic)

FBI Submachine Gun SWAT Course

80 Rounds

Stage 1: Sixty (60) Yards - 30 Rounds in Magazine

Ten rounds single fire in 12 seconds from following positions:

Prone - 2 rounds

Kneeling - 4 rounds

Standing - 4 rounds.

Place weapon on safe

Stage 2: Twenty-five (25) Yard Line - Remaining 20 Rounds

From ready position, on command fire 10 rounds single fire from the dominant shoulder, and 10 rounds single fire from the support shoulder in 25 seconds.

Each shooter fires at two targets placed two feet apart, alternating targets after each two shots.

Stage 3: Fifteen (15) Yard Line - 20 Rounds in Magazine

Fire 10 rounds in controlled pairs in 10 seconds - alternate targets.

Place weapon on safe.

Stage 4: Ten (10) Yard Line - Remaining 10 Rounds

From ready position- On command fire 10 rounds full automatic mode in 2 - 3 shot burst alternate targets with each burst. Total time - 8 seconds.

Stage 5: Seven (7) Yard Line - 10 Rounds in Magazine

Fire 10 rounds, full automatic or 2-3 shot burst alternate targets in 6 seconds. Clear weapon and make safe.

Scoring: For each hit, score 5 points.

Total score of 300.

Divide by 3 for percentile score.

Patrol Rifle Qualification Course

30 Rounds

Stage 1: Fifteen (15) Yards (6 Rounds)

1. Fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds - standing.
2. Fire 2 rounds in 2 seconds - standing.
3. Fire 1 round in 4 seconds standing (**head shot** only)
4. Fire 1 round in 4 seconds standing (**head shot** only)

Stage 2: Twenty-five (25) Yards (6 Rounds)

1. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds - standing.
2. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds - standing.
3. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds - standing.

Stage 3: Fifty (50) Yards (6 Rounds)

1. Fire 2 rounds in 10 seconds from the kneeling.
2. Fire 2 rounds in 10 seconds from the kneeling.
3. Fire 2 rounds in 10 seconds from the kneeling.

Stage 4: Seventy-five (75) Yards (6 Rounds)

Fire 6 rounds in 60 seconds in the kneeling.

Stage 5: One hundred (100) Yards (6 Rounds)

Fire 6 rounds - 60 seconds from the prone position.

Scoring: 30 rounds scored according to target used

NC SBI Daytime Rifle Course

50 Rounds

Stage 1 100 Yards 5 Rounds Supported Prone

Start Prone, Fire 5 rounds in 30 seconds, scan and stand

Stage 2 75 Yards 10 Rounds Unsupported Prone

Start Prone, Fire 10 Rounds in 60 seconds, scan and stand

Stage 3 50 Yards 15 Rounds Start from Standing

Start Standing, Fire 5 rounds prone, make a magazine change, 5 Rounds Kneeling and 5 Rounds Standing in 90 Seconds, Scan

Stage 4 From 25 / 10 yards, 10 Rounds

Move from 25 Yards to 10 Yards, fire 5 rounds, transition to handgun and fire 5 rounds in 30 seconds, scan and holster

Stage 5 From 10 / 7 Yards, 10 Rounds

Move from 10 Yards to 7 Yards, fire 5 Rounds, transition to handgun and fire 5 Rounds in 30 Seconds, scan and holster

Magazine Load

Rifle: Two 20 Round Magazines

Handgun: Full Magazines

NC SBI Low-Light Rifle Course

50 Rounds

Stage 1 **50 / 40 Yards** **10 Rounds** **All Available Light**

Move from 50 to 40 yards, Fire 5 rounds standing and 5 rounds kneeling in 60 seconds, scan and stand

Stage 2 **40 / 25 Yards** **10 Rounds** **All Available Light**

Move from 40 to 25 Yards, Fire 5 Rounds **standing** and 5 rounds **kneeling** in 60 seconds **with a magazine change**, scan and stand

Stage 3 **25 / 15 Yards** **10 Rounds** **Blue Lights & Headlights**

Move from 25 to 15 Yards, Fire 5 rounds standing and 5 Rounds **Kneeling** in 45 Seconds, Scan and stand

Stage 4 **10 yards,** **10 Rounds** **Weapon Lights Only**

Move from 25 Yards to 10 Yards, fire 5 rounds, **transition to handgun** and fire 5 rounds in 30 seconds, scan and holster

Stage 5 **5 Yards,** **10 Rounds** **Weapon Lights Only**

Fire 5 Rounds, **transition to handgun** and fire 5 Rounds in 30 Seconds, scan and holster

Magazine Load

Rifle: 1- 15 Round Magazin

1- 25 Round Magazine

Handgun: Full Magazines

NRA Rifle Proficiency Course

60 Rounds

Stage 1 One Hundred (100) Yards (35 Rounds).

1. Fire 3 rounds from a **prone loop sling** position each shot fired on call within 4 seconds.
2. Fire 5 rounds from a **prone loop sling** position in 60 seconds.
3. (Lock back and reload is required) Fire 10 rounds from a **prone loop sling** position in 40 seconds.
4. Fire 5 rounds **sitting loop sling** position in 60 seconds.
5. Fire 5 rounds **kneeling loop** sling position in 90 seconds.
6. Fire 7 rounds **standing** slow fire with **hasty sling** in 5 minutes.

Stage 2 Seventy-five (75) Yards (15 Rounds)

1. Fire 5 rounds **standing** from ready each shot fired on call within 4 seconds. **Hasty sling**.
2. Fire 4 rounds **kneeling** from ready position each shot fired on call within 5 seconds. **Hasty sling**.
3. Fire 6 rounds **sitting**, each shot fired on call 2 shots per 4 seconds.

Stage 3 Fifty (50) Yards (10 Rounds)

1. Fire 5 rounds **standing** from ready, each shot fired on call within 3 seconds. **No sling**.
2. Fire 5 rounds **kneeling** from ready, each shot fired on call within 4 seconds. **No sling**.

Scoring: NRA uses a **TQ19Target** with each hit within the gray counting 5 points

NCJA CARBINE / RIFLE COURSE

30 ROUNDS

Stage 1- 10 Yards 6 Rounds

2 Rounds to the head from low ready in 4 seconds

2 Rounds to the head from low ready in 4 seconds

2 Rounds to the head from low ready in 4 seconds

Stage 2- 15 Yards 10 Rounds

2 rounds standing, reload and fire 3 rounds kneeling in 10 seconds

2 rounds standing, reload and fire 3 rounds kneeling in 10 seconds

Stage 3- 25 Yards 4 Rounds

2 rounds center mass in 5 seconds, right side barricade

2 rounds center mass in 5 seconds, left side barricade

Stage 4- 50 Yards 10 Rounds

5 rounds standing and 5 rounds kneeling in 45 seconds

(Stage 4 starts with the chamber empty (Cruiser Safe), mandatory magazine change before the last round is fired.)

Magazine Load:

Full Magazines

Or

Magazine 1- 8 rounds

2- 5 rounds

3- 16 rounds

4- 1 round

NCJA Rifle/Carbine Course (Low-Light)

30 Rounds

Weapon Mounted Lights may be used for each stage of fire.

Stage One 10 Yards, 6 Rounds

2 Rounds to the head from low ready in 4 seconds

2 Rounds to the head from low ready in 4 seconds

2 Rounds to the head from low ready in 4 seconds

Stage two 15 Yards, 10 Rounds

2 Rounds standing, reload and fire 3 rounds kneeling in 10 seconds

2 Rounds standing, reload and fire 3 rounds kneeling in 10 seconds

Stage Three 25 Yards, 4 Rounds

2 rounds center mass in 5 seconds- right side barricade

2 rounds center mass in 5 seconds- left side barricade

Stage Four 50 Yards, 10 Rounds

5 rounds standing and 5 rounds kneeling in 45 seconds.

(The shooter *must* start with rifle chamber empty and *must* make an additional magazine change during this stage of fire.)

*On stages one, two, and three, the student starts chambered and ready to fire.

Magazine Load:

Full Magazines

Or

Magazine 1- 8 rounds

2- 5 rounds

3- 16 rounds

4- 1 round

6 Shot Revolver Day Course

50 Rounds

Stage 1 3 Yards 6 Rounds 12%

Draw and Fire

- 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant Hand Only, Scan and Holster
- 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant Hand Only, Scan and Holster
- 2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant Hand Only, Reload, Scan and Holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 8 Rounds 16%

- 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Keep the target covered
- 2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Keep the target covered
- 1 Rounds, reload and Fire 2 Rounds with SUPPORT HAND ONLY in 15 Seconds
Scan and Holster

Stage 3 7 Yards 12 Rounds 24%

- 12 Rounds Standing in 35 Seconds, Reload, Scan and Holster

Stage 4 10 yards 6 Rounds 12%

- 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Scan and Holster
- 3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, Reload, Scan and Holster

Stage 5 15 Yards 12 Rounds 24%

- 6 rounds Standing and 6 Rounds Kneeling in 35 Seconds, Reload, Scan and Holster

Stage 6 25 Yards 6 Rounds 12%

- 3 Rounds Standing Barricade and 3 Rounds Kneeling Barricade in 30 Seconds,

6 Shot Revolver Low-Light Course

50 Rounds

Stage 1 3 Yards 6 Rounds 12% Variable Light

Illuminate the target and keep it illuminated

Use the Neck Index Technique / **DO NOT use a supported technique at this stage**

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant Hand Only, Scan and Holster, **Keep the target Illuminated**

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, Dominant Hand Only, Scan and Holster, **Turn off the Flashlight**

2 Rounds in 2 Seconds, in **Darkness** Dominant Hand Only, Reload, **Scan and Holster**

Stage 2 5 Yards, 8 Rounds 16% Flashlight is Mandatory (first 6 rounds only)
Flashlight may NOT be used for last 2 rounds

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, **Keep the target COVERED and ILLUMINATED**

2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, **Keep the target COVERED and ILLUMINATED**

1 Round with Flashlight, **reload and Fire 2 Rounds with SUPPORT HAND ONLY in 20 Seconds**

Stage 3 7 yards 12 Rounds Blue Lights Only

Draw and Fire

12 Rounds in 35 Seconds, **Reload, Scan and Holster**

Stage 4 10 yards 12 Rounds Blue Lights and Low Beam Headlights

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds Standing in 5 Seconds, **Keep The Target Covered**

2 Rounds Standing in 3 Seconds, **Keep The Target Covered**

1 Round Standing in 1 Second, **Reload, Scan and Holster**

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, **Scan, Stand, Scan again and Holster**

2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, **Scan, Stand, Scan again and Holster**

2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, **Reload, Scan, Stand, Scan again and Holster**

Stage 5 15 Yards 12 Rounds All Available Light

Draw and Fire

6 rounds Standing and 6 Rounds Kneeling in 35 Seconds

5 Shot Revolver Day Course

50 Rounds

Stage 1 3 Yards 5 Rounds 10%

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds in 2 seconds, Dominant Hand Only, scan and holster

2 Rounds in 2 seconds, Dominant Hand Only, scan and holster

1 Round in 2 seconds, Dominant Hand Only, reload, scan and holster

Stage 2 5 Yards 5 Rounds 10%

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, keep the target covered.

2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster.

Stage 3 7 Yards 15 Rounds 30%

Draw and Fire

10 Rounds in 25 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster

3 Rounds, Transfer to **Support Hand and Fire 2 Rounds in 12 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster.**

Stage 4 10 Yards 5 Rounds 10%

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, keep the target covered.

2 Rounds in 3 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster

Stage 5 15 Yards 10 Rounds 20%

5 Standing and 5 Kneeling in 35 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster

Stage 6 25 Yards 10 Rounds 20%

From Barricade Cover, Draw and Fire 5 Rounds Standing and 5 Rounds Kneeling in 50 Seconds

5 Shot Revolver Low-Light Course

50 Rounds

Illuminate the target and keep it illuminated

Use the Neck Index Technique / **DO NOT use a supported technique at this stage**

Stage 1 3 Yards 5 Rounds 10% Variable Light

Draw and Fire

2 Rounds in 2 seconds, scan and holster, **Keep the target illuminated**

2 Rounds in 2 seconds, scan and holster, **Turn off the flashlight**

1 Round in 2 seconds **in Darkness**, Reload, **scan and holster**

Stage 2 5 Yards 10 Rounds 20% Flashlight

Draw and Fire

3 Rounds in 5 Seconds, keep the target covered and illuminated

2 Rounds, Reload and Fire 5 Rounds in 25 Seconds,
Reload, scan and holster.

Stage 3 7 Yards 10 Rounds 20% Blue Lights Only

Draw and Fire

8 Rounds Standing in 30 Seconds, **Transfer to Support Hand**, Keep the Target Covered,

2 Rounds **Support Hand Only** in 8 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster.

Stage 4 10 yards 15 Rounds 30% Blue Lights and Headlights

Draw and Fire

A 2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, Stand, scan and holster

2 Rounds Kneeling in 5 Seconds, Stand, scan and holster

1 Round Standing in 3 Seconds, Reload, scan and holster

B 5 Standing and 5 Kneeling in 30 Seconds, Reload, Scan and Holster

Stage 5 15 Yards 10 Rounds 20% All Available Light

Draw and Fire

- 5 Rounds Standing and 5 Rounds Kneeling in 35 Seconds

Sniper Course 10 Rounds

10 Rounds

100 Yards (all shots)

5 Minute preparation time

Cold Bore Shot

Option A- All stages fired from prone position

Option B- Mixed prone and supported non-prone

Option C- All stages fired from supported non-prone

(Sitting, standing, car hood, car trunk, other supported)

Stage 1 1 shot Full Face Target 1 minute

*Failure to adequately fire this shot results in failure of the qualification course.

Precision Shots

(*Full Face target reduced 50% to simulate 200 yd. distance)

Stage 2 Two shots, Reduced Face Target* 2 minutes

Stage 3 Three shots Full Face target 70 Seconds

Four minute run and load

Stage 4 Four shots 2-inch Bull's-eye - 2 minutes

Grading

Full Face Target - all shots within area from 1' below to 1' above eye

Reduced Face Target - 50% reduction of full-face target - shots within 1' band

Score according to agency standards

LOW-LIGHT Sniper Course 10 Rounds

Option A- Same course of fire with Low Beam Headlights and Blue Lights

Option B- Flashlight or other light source is used to illuminate the target

Sniper Course 5 Rounds

100 Yards all shots

5-minute preparation time

Option A- All stages fired from the prone position

Option B- Mixed prone and supported non-prone

Option C- All stages fired from supported non-prone

(Sitting, standing, car hood, car trunk, other supported)

Stage 1 Cold Bore Shot-1shot 1 minute

Stage 2 Two shots 1 minute

Stage 3 Two shots 1 minute

Score according to target utilized.

LOW-LIGHT Sniper Course 5 Rounds

Option A- Same course of fire with Low Beam Headlights and Blue Lights

Option B- Flashlight or other light source is used to illuminate the target

SCORING A B27 TARGET

50 ROUND COURSE (Handgun or Rifle)

8 Ring- 5 points per hit	38 hits x 5 = 190
7 Ring- 4 points per hit	8 hits x 4 = 32
Other- 3 points per hit	4 hits x 3 = 12
Total	234 x .4 = 93.6%



30 ROUND COURSE (Handgun or Rifle)

8 Ring- 5 points per hit	30 hits x 5 = 150
7 Ring- 4 points per hit	0 hits x 4 = 0
Other- 3 points per hit	0 hits x 3 = 0
Total	150 x 2 = 300
	Divided by 3 = 100

SHOTGUN (5 Buckshot and 5 Slug)

Buckshot- 9 pellet- 1 point per hit on the silhouette (Possible 45 total)
 12 pellet - $\frac{3}{4}$ (.75) points per hit ----- (Possible 45 total)

Slug- 11 points per hit inside the 7 ring----- (Possible 55 total)
 6 points per hit outside the 7 ring

Add Buckshot and Slug Points for Final Score - **Total – 100% Possible**

10 Round Buckshot Course

12 pellet- .83 points per hit

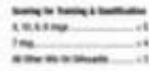
97 hits = 80.5 %
 120 hits = 100 %

9 pellet- 1.1 points per hit

73 hits = 80.3 %
 90 hits = 100 %

NOTES

¹ Concealed Handgun, N.C.G.S. 14-415.10(4).



Source's initials _____
 Correspondent's Signature _____
 Range Officer's signature _____
 Mark 1 _____
 Only 1 _____
 Target 4 _____
 Close 1 _____



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