

## STAFF REPORT

**DATE:** April 19, 2022  
**TO:** City Council  
**FROM:** Darren Pytel, Police Chief  
**SUBJECT:** Davis Police Department Equipment

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### **Recommendation**

1. Adopt findings pursuant to California Assembly Bill 481 (Government Code §§ 7070 et seq.) and introduce for first reading for an ordinance adopting a “Military Equipment” policy authorizing the Davis Police Department’s continued use of “military equipment”, as defined by Government Code §§ 7070 et seq., obtained prior to January 1, 2022, and going forward.
2. Request that the Police Accountability Commission (PAC) provide an annual review of equipment labeled as military equipment, starting in 2023, and provide advisory input to the City Council each year.

### **Fiscal Impact**

There is no fiscal impact to this report. If Council provides direction, future actions could have fiscal impacts.

### **Council Goal(s)**

This item is consistent with City Council's goal 1, to Ensure a Safe, Healthy, Equitable Community. It is not tied to a specific task.

### **Commission Involvement**

This item is new and requires the City Council to establish the initial policy. As such, the PAC has not received the item for review. The Commission is aware of AB 481 and this report, and has appointed a commission subcommittee to review the report and provide input to the City Council on this item if requested prior to the second reading.

Staff proposes that the PAC complete an advisory review of use of military equipment for the City Council each year once the Ordinance is adopted.

### **Background and Analysis**

California Assembly Bill 481 was signed by Governor Newsom on September 30, 2021, and requires that law enforcement agencies obtain approval from the agency’s governing body (the City Council) prior to: purchasing, raising funds for, or acquiring “military equipment”; using “military equipment”; and collaborating with other law enforcement agencies in the deployment or use of “military equipment” within the governing body’s territorial jurisdiction (Government Code § 7071).

The term “military equipment” does not necessarily indicate equipment that has been used by the military, obtained from the military, or is even considered military grade. Items now deemed to be “military equipment” are widely and regularly used by law enforcement agencies all over the country for a variety of law enforcement related critical incidents and include, but are not limited to, unmanned aerial or ground vehicles (i.e. drones or bomb disposal robots), armored vehicles, command post vehicles, battering rams, pepper balls, impact munitions, tear gas, and commonly used long rifles (Government Code §7070).

The stated intent of the new law is to increase transparency, accountability and oversight surrounding the acquisition and use of the designated “military equipment” by state and local law enforcement.

Council approval must take the form of an ordinance (Attachment A) adopting a publicly released, written military equipment use policy (Attachment B), which must address a number of specific topics. These topics include the type, quantity, capabilities, purposes, and authorized uses of each type of “military equipment”, the fiscal impact of their acquisition and use, the legal and procedural rules that govern their use, the training required by any officer allowed to use the equipment, the mechanisms in place to ensure policy compliance, and the procedures by which the public may submit complaints. The City Council is required to consider the proposed military equipment policy in open session and may approve the policy only if it makes the following findings:

- The military equipment is necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.
- The proposed military equipment use policy will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.
- If purchasing the equipment, the equipment is reasonably cost effective compared to available alternatives that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.
- Prior military equipment use complied with the military equipment use policy that was in effect at the time, or if prior uses did not comply with the accompanying military equipment use policy, corrective action has been taken to remedy nonconforming uses and ensure future compliance.

For law enforcement agencies that already have existing “military equipment” (equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022), AB 481 requires agencies to seek City Council approval by ordinance for the continued use of such equipment no later than May 1, 2022. Importantly, if the ordinance is not introduced by May 1, 2022, the Police Department will no longer be able to use items that are deemed military equipment nor will the Police Department be able to respond for mutual aid that requires military equipment or seek mutual aid assistance that involves the use of military equipment by another law enforcement agency in Davis. AB481 provides up to 180 days to finalize the Ordinance.

AB 481 also requires law enforcement agencies that receive approval for the use of “military equipment” to submit annual reports to the City Council regarding the use of the equipment, any complaints received, any internal audits or other information about violations of the military equipment use policy, the cost and quantity of each type of military equipment, and the quantity of military equipment if the agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year. The City Council is required to review any ordinance it has adopted at least annually and vote on whether to renew the ordinance at a regular public meeting.

#### Davis Police Department’s “Military Equipment” Policy

The Davis Police Department has prepared a proposed “Military Equipment” policy (Attachment B - Policy & Procedure 3.22-A, Military Equipment) that complies with AB 481 and is based on a model policy used by many other law enforcement agencies in California. A copy of the proposed policy is attached to this staff report. Additionally, pursuant to AB 481, the proposed “Military Equipment” policy has also been published on the Davis Police Department’s website as required by State law. The proposed “Military Equipment” Policy provides a list of the “military equipment” used by the Davis Police Department, much of which is used by the regional Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team, which inherently uses specialized equipment with heavy training.

The Davis Police Department Use of Force Policy, which is referenced in the Military Equipment Policy, can also be found online<sup>1</sup>. Importantly, the Use of Force policy places restrictions on the use of equipment now also governed by the Military Equipment Policy. For example, while the Department has chemical agents and kinetic energy projectiles, there are significant limitations/restrictions for how those tools are used<sup>i</sup> (see also Penal Code § 13652 generally prohibiting chemical agents or kinetic energy projectiles for crowd control and demonstrations absent specific danger to life). Their application now is mostly for hostage/barricade person situations where they are an extremely valuable tool and alternative to higher levels for force including deadly force (less-lethal force).

In addition, items now viewed as military equipment are also regulated by the City because they surveillance technology (see Davis Municipal Code article 26.07). For example, the bomb robot used by the joint County team has been approved by Council as surveillance technology under Police Department Policy & Procedure 6.03, EOD Robot<sup>2</sup>).

Lastly, AB 481 requires the City Council approve not only the current equipment in use, but also any future acquisition or use. In other words, if the Police Department seeks to expand the use of anything covered under the proposed use policy or to acquire new equipment not previously approved, further City Council action is required which includes adoption of a new ordinance and approval of a new use policy.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cityofdavis.org/home/showpublisheddocument/16804/637769067418270000>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cityofdavis.org/home/showpublisheddocument/13511/636951604342130000>

## **Attachments**

1. Ordinance
2. Davis Police Department Policy & Procedure 3.21-A, Military Equipment

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<sup>i</sup> Kinetic Energy Projectiles & Chemical Agents – Assembly, Protest, or Demonstration (Penal Code § 13652)

Except as provided for in this section, kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration (Penal Code § 13652 (a). See PP 2.59-A, First Amendment Assemblies for further guidance).

1. Authorized Use (Penal Code § 13652 (b))

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be deployed by a peace officer that has received training on their proper use by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with all of the following requirements:

- a. Deescalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
- b. Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- c. Persons are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.
- d. An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of persons.
- e. Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.
- f. Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
- g. An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
- h. Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.
- i. Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
- j. Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency solely due to any of the following:

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1. A violation of an imposed curfew.
  2. A verbal threat.
  3. Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.
- k. If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only a commanding officer at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize the use of tear gas.

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAVIS ADOPTING A MILITARY EQUIPMENT USE POLICY AND APPROVING THE USE, ACQUISITION, AND SEEKING OF FUNDING FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT**

**WHEREAS**, California Government Code § 7071 (a)(1) requires a law enforcement agency to obtain approval of the applicable governing body, by adoption of a Military Equipment Use Policy, as specified, by ordinance at a regular meeting held pursuant to specified open meeting laws, prior to taking certain actions relating to the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment, as defined; and

**WHEREAS**, No later than May 1, 2022, a law enforcement agency seeking to continue the use of any military equipment that was acquired prior to January 1, 2022, shall commence a governing body approval process in accordance with the Government Code; and

**WHEREAS**, If the governing body does not approve the continued use of military equipment, including adoption of a Military Equipment Use Policy the law enforcement agency shall cease its use of the military equipment until it receives the approval of the governing body; and

**WHEREAS**, California Government Code § 7072 (a) requires the governing body to annually review the ordinance and to either disapprove a renewal of the authorization for a type, as defined, of military equipment or amend the Military Equipment Use Policy if it determines, based on an annual military equipment report prepared by the law enforcement agency, as provided, that the military equipment does not comply with described standards for approval; and

**WHEREAS**, The Davis Police Department uses military equipment, as now defined by State law; and

**WHEREAS**, The Davis Police Department desires to continue using military equipment and/or or collaborate with other law enforcement agencies in using military equipment, as now defined by State law.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the City Council of the City of Davis does hereby ordain as follows:

**SECTION 1. Findings.**

On April 19, 2022, the City Council considered the adoption of this Ordinance at a public meeting, and on the basis of the record thereof finds the following facts to be true:

- A. Assembly Bill 481, codified at California Government Code sections 7070 through 7075, requires law enforcement agencies to obtain approval of the applicable governing body, by an ordinance adopting a “military equipment” use policy, at a regular meeting held pursuant to open meeting laws, prior to taking certain actions

relating to the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment. The term “military equipment” is defined in California Government Code section 7070(c).

- B. Assembly Bill 481 allows the governing body of a city to approve the funding, acquisition, and/or use of military equipment within its jurisdiction only if it makes specified findings.
- C. The proposed Davis Police Department military equipment use policy is titled Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” and is within the Davis Police Department Policy Manual.
- D. Davis Police Department Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment”, along with a list of current “military equipment,” was provided to the Davis City Council and was published on the Davis Police Department’s internet website in accordance with State law.
- E. Davis Police Department Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” meets the requirements of California Government Code section 7070(d).

**SECTION 2. Determinations.**

Based on the findings above, in addition to information provided to the City Council at the public meeting on April 19, 2022, the City Council determines as follows:

- A. The “military equipment” (as defined by California Government Code section 7070(c)) identified in Davis Police Department Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” is necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety;
- B. The Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” will safeguard the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties;
- C. The current “military equipment” identified in Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” and the purchasing of any future “military equipment” on the list of approved “military equipment” (as defined by California Government Code section 7070(c)) is reasonably cost effective compared to available alternatives that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety;
- D. Prior “military equipment” use complied with the use policy that was in effect at the time;
- E. Davis Police Department Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” is approved and adopted and the City Council authorizes the use, acquisition, and seeking of funds for all “military equipment” as defined by California Government Code section 7070(c) and Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment”.

F. Future acquisition of “military equipment” and/or modifications to the Davis Police Department Policy & Procedure 3.22-A “Military Equipment” will require further City Council authorization.

**SECTION 3. Certification.**

The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause the same or a summary thereof to be published as required by law.

**SECTION 4. Severability.**

If any sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid.

**SECTION 5. Effective Date.**

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

**INTRODUCED** on the 19th day of April, 2022, and **PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Davis on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2022, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

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Gloria Partida, Mayor of the City of Davis

ATTEST:

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Zoe S. Mirabile, CMC,  
City Clerk of the City of Davis

# **DAVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT**

## **Military Equipment Policy and Procedure 3.22-A**

### **DEPARTMENT MANUAL**

#### **Index as:**

Military Equipment

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## **I. POLICY**

This policy provides guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code §§ 7070 et seq.).

Members are required to comply with the provisions of this policy and law with respect to military equipment.

## **II. PROCEDURE**

### A. Definitions Related to this Policy

“**City**” means the City of Davis.

“**City Council**” means the governing body that is the Davis City Council.

“**Exigent Circumstances**” means a law enforcement agency's good faith belief that an emergency involving the danger of, or imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to any person is occurring, has occurred, or is about to occur.

“**Military Equipment**” includes all of the following (CA Gov. Code §7070):

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. Police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. Unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are excluded.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue/approved handguns.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).
- Kinetic energy weapons and impact munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by the City Council to require additional oversight.
- Notwithstanding the above list, “military equipment” does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the federal Defense Logistics Agency.

#### B. Department Coordinator

The Professional Standards Lieutenant will act as the Military Equipment Coordinator. The responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Identifying military equipment that requires City Council approval.
- Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.
- Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the City of Davis (Government Code § 7071).
- Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
  - Publicizing the details of the meeting.
  - Preparing for public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.
  - Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Police Chief and ensuring that the report is made available on the Department’s website (Government Code § 7072).

#### C. City Council Approval

The Police Chief shall obtain City Council approval by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Police Chief shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the Department’s website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment policy must be approved by the City Council prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

- Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.
- Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.

- Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.
- Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within Davis.
- Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the City Council.
- Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.
- Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

#### D. Agency Collaboration

Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy. On occasion, the Department may be required to assist or be assisted by other law enforcement agencies in a formal Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Request (LEMA) or support with day to day operational collaboration (i.e. pursuits, investigative unit assistance, joint law enforcement operations, etc.). In certain mutual aid or operational collaboration circumstances, it may be necessary for Department members to use military equipment in order to fulfill an assigned mission (i.e. civil unrest, SWAT requests, barricaded suspects in a vehicle, etc.). When Department members use military equipment in instances of mutual aid or law enforcement collaboration, the following shall apply:

Department members are required to adhere to the Department's Military Equipment Policy and all other policies and procedures outlined within the Davis Police Department's Policy manual, regardless of operational jurisdiction.

Should the Davis Police Department request mutual aid from another law enforcement agency within the City of Davis and military equipment is required during the course of the response, the following shall apply:

1. The Davis Police Department shall remain in charge of the overall incident command.
2. The Incident Commander or their designee shall brief the supervisor from the assisting agency, as time allows, and inform them of the mission, enforcement posture, and any pertinent information related to the incident.
3. The assisting agency will be expected to adhere to their respective policies and procedures, particularly those governing the use of military equipment.
4. If the Incident Commander or their designee is informed of or witnesses the use of military equipment by an assisting agency inconsistent with the guidelines set forth in this policy, the Incident Commander may elect to cancel the request for mutual aid or re-assign the assisting agency to a different support mission.

#### E. Cataloging of Equipment

All military equipment kept and maintained by the Department shall be cataloged in a way that addresses each of the following requirements:

- The manufacturer's description of the equipment.
- The capabilities of the equipment.

- The purposes and authorized uses for which the Department proposes to use the equipment.
- The expected lifespan of the equipment.
- The fiscal impact of the equipment, both initially and for on-going maintenance.
- The quantity of the equipment, whether maintained or sought.

#### F. Compliance

Military equipment shall only be used by a Department employee after applicable training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, has been completed, unless exigent circumstances arise.

The Department recognizes that critical incidents are unpredictable and can be very dynamic in nature. A variety of military equipment options can greatly assist Incident Commanders, Officers, and specific units in bringing those incidents to a swift resolution in a safe manner. The use of military equipment is restricted for use only in certain instances and in some cases only by certain units/teams. While this procedure is wide-ranging, it is not all-inclusive. There may be instances wherein exigent circumstances demand the need for Incident Commanders to authorize military equipment to be used in a manner not outlined within this policy. In scrutinizing those particular instances, the judgment of the Incident Commander influenced by the totality of the circumstances, public safety, officer safety, civil rights, and information available at the time will be used.

It is incumbent upon Incident Commanders, Supervisors, individual Officers, and specific units/teams to recognize the particular circumstances wherein military equipment should be employed to enhance the safety of the public and officers, and to bring a critical incident to a safe resolution.

Department members are bound to adhere to Department Policy, in addition to State and local laws and ordinances when employing the use of military equipment at any time.

Professional Standards will ensure that Department members comply with this policy. The Office of the Police Chief will be notified of any policy violations and, if needed, the violation(s) will be referred for formal investigation and handled in accordance with Policy and Procedure 1.07-A, Internal Investigations. All instances of non-compliance will be reported to City Council via the annual military equipment report.

Any member of the public can register a question or concern regarding military use equipment by contacting the Department at [policeadmin@cityofdavis.org](mailto:policeadmin@cityofdavis.org). A response to the question or concern shall be completed by the Department in a timely manner.

#### G. Annual Reporting

The Department shall submit an annual military equipment report to City Council that addresses each type of military equipment possessed by the Department. The Department shall also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on its internet website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment:

- A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
- A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
- The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.

- The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
- The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
- If the Department intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
- Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual military equipment report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual military equipment report, funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

#### H. Supply levels

When stocks of already approved military equipment have reached significantly low levels or have been exhausted, the Department may order up to 10% of stock in a calendar year without city council approval to maintain essential availability for the Department's needs. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed here from other law enforcement agencies of CalOES in the event of an emergency when approved by the Police Chief.

#### I. Authorized Military Equipment for the Davis Police Department

**Police Department – Armored Rescue Vehicle** - Commercially produced wheeled armored personnel vehicle utilized for law enforcement purposes.

##### Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost

Ford Transit Van 350HD EcoBoost V6: \$137,750 quantity: 1. The armored vehicle seats 10-12 personnel with open floor plan that allows for rescue of down personnel. The Armored Rescue Vehicle (ARV) is a commercial Van converted by International Armored Group to be a ballistic Armored Rescue Vehicle that provides protection to those inside from most ballistic threats.

##### Purpose

To be used in response to a critical incidents in order to enhance officer and community safety, and improve scene containment and stabilization. The ARV provides the ability to move or re-position officers and extract or evacuate civilians when faced with the risk of firearms. The ARV also provides officers a protected observation platform from which negotiations and other de-escalation attempts can be made.

##### Authorized Use

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a watch commander or SWAT commander, based on the specific circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training.

##### Lifespan

20 years.

##### Fiscal Impact

Annual maintenance cost of approximately \$10,000.

##### Training

All driver/operators shall attend formalized instruction and be trained in vehicle operations and practical driving instruction.

Legal and Procedural Rules

Use is established under PP 2.63, ARV. It is the policy of the Department to use armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and federal law.

**Police Department – Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters:** Canisters that contain chemical agents that are released when deployed.

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE, CS, #1082, cost: \$27, quantity: 5. The device is designed specifically for outdoor use with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This device can be used to conceal tactical movement or when the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with the provisions of Penal Code§ 13652. This launchable device is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE, OC #1080, cost: \$27, quantity 5. The device is designed specifically for outdoor use with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This device can be used to conceal tactical movement or when the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with the provisions of Penal Code§ 13652. This launchable device is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 0.88 oz. of active agent.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, FLAMELESS TRI-CHAMBER CS, #1032, cost \$45, quantity: 8. The design allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. It is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. It will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time and be used in tactical deployment situations by Law Enforcement but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. This device can also be used to conceal tactical movement or when the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with the provisions of Penal Code§ 13652. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, FLAMELESS TRI-CHAMBER OC, #1030, cost \$45, quantity: 8. The design allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. It is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. It will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time and can be used in tactical deployment situations but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. This device can also be used to conceal tactical movement or when the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with the provisions of Penal Code§ 13652. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY FLAMELESS TRI-CHAMBER SAF-SMOKE, #1033, cost: \$45, quantity: 8. The design allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. It designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. It will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time. It can be used in tactical deployment situations, but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. This device can also be used to conceal tactical movement or when the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with the provisions of Penal Code§ 13652. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY MAXIMUM HC SMOKE LARGE STYLE CANISTER, #1073, cost: \$40, quantity: 10. It is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 1.5 – 2 minutes through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This device can be used to conceal tactical movement or when the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with the provisions of Penal Code§ 13652. This launchable device is 6.0 in. by 2.6 in. and holds approximately 2.9 oz. of active agent.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY POCKET TACTICAL, SAF-SMOKE, #1017, cost: \$35, quantity: 12. It is small, lightweight and will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. At 4.75 in. by 1.4 inches in size, it easily fits in most tactical pouches. It is a small, lightweight, easily carried device that provides a medium volume of smoke for certain such as distraction, concealment, rescue, or signaling.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY POCKET TACTICAL, OC, #1019, cost: \$35, quantity: 6. This is a quick burning, reduced volume, continuous discharge device. It is a small, lightweight, easily carried device that provides a medium volume of chemical agent or smoke for certain such as distraction, concealment, rescue, or signaling.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, POCKET TACTICAL, CS, #1016, cost: \$35, quantity: 6. The device is small, lightweight and the 0.9 oz. of active agent will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. At 4.75 in. by 1.4 inches in size, it easily fits in most tactical pouches. It is normally used as a signaling or covering device.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY POCKET TACTICAL RED SMOKE, #1017R cost: \$35, quantity: 6. This is a small, lightweight device that produces a red smoke cloud. It will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. It is normally used as a signaling or covering device.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY FLAMELESS EXPULSION CN, #2041, cost: \$50, quantity: 10. This is a compact, non-pyrotechnic, chemical agent device that provides safe expulsion without risk of fire. It is safe to use inside of a residence. Unlike pyrotechnical devices, this expels upon actuation of a CO2 cartridge that will affect a confined area of approximately 1500 square feet. It is 7.5 in. by 1.65 in. and delivers approximately .16 oz. of active agent during its 3-second discharge time.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY FLAMELESS EXPULSION OC, #2040, cost: \$50, quantity: 10. This is a compact, non-pyrotechnic, chemical agent device that provides safe expulsion without

risk of fire. It is safe to use inside of a residence. Unlike pyrotechnical devices, this device's contents are expelled upon actuation of a CO2 cartridge that will affect a confined area of approximately 1500 square feet. It is 7.5 in. by 1.65 in. and delivers approximately .02 oz. of active agent during its 3-second discharge time.

#### Purpose

To limit the escalation of conflict where employment of lethal force is prohibited or undesirable. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Self-destructive, dangerous and/or combative individuals.
- Riot and/or to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with Penal Code § 13652.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

#### Authorized Use

Only officers who have received training in the use chemical agents are authorized to use chemical agents.

#### Training

Sworn members using chemical agent canisters are certified by trained less lethal and chemical agents instructors.

#### Lifespan

5 years from manufacturing date.

#### Fiscal Impact

No annual maintenance.

#### Legal and Procedural Rules

Use is established under the DPD Policy and Procedure 3.05-A (Use of Force). It is the policy of the DPD to use chemical agents only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force.

**Police Department – Kinetic Energy and Impact Munitions** - 40MM Launchers are used by members as a less lethal tool to launch impact rounds.

#### Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, 40MM SINGLE SHOT LAUNCHER, #1425, cost: \$1000, quantity: 8. The 40MM Single Launcher is a single shot launcher that features an expandable stock and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG) with light rail. It will fire standard 40mm less lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. It will launch a 40MM less lethal round up to 131 feet.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, 40MM SINGLE SHOT LAUNCHER, #1325, cost: \$1000, quantity 9. The 40MM Single Launcher is a single shot launcher that features thumb hole stock and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG). It will fire standard 40mm less lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. It will launch a 40MM less lethal round up to 131 feet. The Model #1325 has been discontinued.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, 40MM EXACT IMPACT SPONGE, #6325, cost: \$18, quantity: 135. A less lethal 40mm lightweight plastic and foam projectile fired from a single or multi-round purpose built 40mm grenade launcher with a rifled barrel at 325 FPS. The 30-gram foam projectile delivers 120 ft/lbs. of energy on impact. The 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round provides accurate and effective performance when fired from the approved distance of not less than five (5) feet and as far as 131 feet from the target.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, FERRET 40MM LIQUID BARRICADE PENETRATOR ROUND, CS, #2262, cost: \$25, quantity: 12. A less lethal 40MM round used to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, FERRET 40MM POWDER BARRICADE PENETRATOR ROUND, CS, #2292, cost: \$23, quantity: 12. A less lethal 40MM round used to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, FERRET 40MM POWDER BARRICADE PENETRATOR ROUND, OC, #2290, cost: \$23, quantity: 12. The Ferret 40 mm Barricade Penetrating Round is filled with an OC powder chemical agent. It is a frangible projectile that is spin stabilized utilizing barrel rifling. It is non-burning and designed to penetrate barriers. Primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects, it can also be used for area denial. Primarily used by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impact the front ruptures and instantaneously delivers the agent payload inside a structure or vehicle.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY FERRET 40MM LIQUID BARRICADE PENETRATOR ROUND, OC, #2260, cost: \$25. The Ferret 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY, 40MM WARNING/SIGNALING MUNITION, INERT MUNITION, #6029IM, 100 Meter, cost: \$41, quantity: 35. The 40mm Aerial Warning/Signaling Munition, 100 meters, is intended for use in situations where stand-off distance is desired, giving the operator the ability to engage crowds, vehicles, or vessels. Launched from a 40mm platform, the munitions deflagrate at a set distance of 100 meters to deliver 170 dB of sound and 5 million candelas of light, noticeable in day or night conditions. A tactile feature on the nose of the cone indicates the designated distance.

#### Purpose

To limit the escalation of conflict where employment of lethal force is prohibited or undesirable.

#### Authorized Use

Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Self-destructive, dangerous and/or combative individuals.
- Riot and/or or to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with Penal Code § 13652.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

#### Training

Sworn members using 40MM less lethal chemical agents or impact rounds are trained in use by certified less lethal and chemical agents instructors.

#### Lifespan

Defense Technology #1425- 25 years.

Defense Technology #1325- 25 years.

Model 6325 Exact Impact Sponge- 5 years.

Model 2262 Liquid Barricade Penetrator round, CS- 5 years.

Model 2292 Powder Barricade Penetrator round, CS- 5 years.

Model 2290 Powder Barricade Penetrator Round, OC- 5 Years.

Model 2260 Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round, OC- 5 Years.

Model 6029IM 40 mm warning/signaling munition, Inert, 100 meter- 5 years.

Model 6029WS 40mm warning/signaling munition, 100 meter- 5 years

#### Fiscal Impact

Annual maintenance is approximately \$50 for each launcher.

#### Legal and Procedural Rules

Use is established under Davis Police Department Policy and Procedure 3.05-A (Use of Force). It is the policy of the DPD to use the 40mm and munitions only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force.

**Police Department - Rifles:** Guns that are fired from shoulder level, having a long spirally grooved barrel intended to make bullets spin and thereby have greater accuracy over a longer distance than a pistol.

#### Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost

COLT M4 CARBINE, Model CR6920, Cost: \$1000, quantity: 41. The Colt CR6920 is an AR-15 style rifle with a 16.1” barrel. The firearm is chambered in 5.56 NATO. The standard issued magazines hold 30 rounds of ammunition and the rifle has a collapsible stock. The rifle is primarily used as a patrol rifle by trained officers and provides greater accuracy and range than a handgun.

COLT M4 CARBINE, Model LE6945CQB, Cost: \$1400, quantity: 3. The Colt LE6945CQB is a short-barreled AR-15 style rifle with a 10.3” barrel. The firearm is chambered in 5.56 NATO. The standard issued magazines hold 30 rounds of ammunition and the rifle has a collapsible stock. The rifle fires an intermediate-power cartridge (.223 Rem or 5.56 NATO) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle. It is a short-barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside of structures with greater accuracy than a handgun.

COLT M4 CARBINE, Model LE6946CQB, Cost \$1400, quantity: 7. The Colt LE6946CQB is a short-barreled AR-15 style rifle with a 10.3” barrel. The firearm is chambered in 5.56 NATO. The standard issued magazines hold 30 rounds of ammunition and the rifle has a collapsible stock.

The rifle fires an intermediate-power cartridge (.223 Rem or 5.56 NATO) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle. It is a short-barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside of structures with greater accuracy than a handgun.

COLT M.A.R.C. 901.308 WIN CALIBER RIFLE, MODEL LE901-16SE, Cost: \$1800, quantity: 5. The Colt LE901-16SE is an AR-10 style rifle with a full floated 16.1" barrel. The firearm is chambered in .308 Winchester but can be converted to 5.56 NATO with the purchase and installation of a conversion kit and upper receiver. The magazine holds 20 rounds of ammunition and the rifle has a collapsible stock. The rifle is primarily used for scenarios where shots have to be made over long distances or there are intermediate barriers that need to be defeated and a patrol rifle would be inadequate to address the threat. The Colt M.A.R.C. LE901-16SE is no longer being produced.

GA PRECISION GAP-10 .308 WIN CALIBER RIFLE, MODEL: GAP-10, Cost: \$3450, quantity: 1. The GA Precision GAP-10 is highly accurate AR-10 style rifle with an 18" barrel. The firearm is chambered in .308 Winchester. The firearm uses magazines that hold 10, 20 or 30 rounds. This rifle is used in sniper/observer role for SWAT operations due to greater range, accuracy and effectiveness when over-coming intermediate barriers.

REMINGTON 700 RIFLE .308 WIN CALIBER RIFLE, MODEL: Remington 700 Police LTR (Light Tactical Rifle), Cost: \$900, quantity: 1. The Remington 700 Police LTR is a bolt-action rifle, magazine fed rifle with a 20" free floated barrel. The firearm is chambered in .308 Winchester. This firearm uses magazines that hold 10, 20 or 30 rounds. This rifle is used in sniper/observer role for SWAT operations due to greater range, accuracy and effectiveness when over-coming intermediate barriers.

HORNADY TAP BARRIER 5.56 NATO CALIBER 62 GRAIN RIFLE ROUND, cost: \$300 per case of 500, quantity: 12 cases. Hornady Tap ammunition features a match grade brass composite case. The design of the 5.56 62 gr. TAP Barrier bullet allows the projectile to maintain its structural integrity while punching through barriers, yet initiated expansion in soft tissue.

HORNADY ELD MATCH TAP PRECISION 308 WIN CALIBER 168 GRAIN RIFLE ROUND, cost: \$30 per case of 20, quantity: 500 rounds. The 168 gr. ELD® Match bullet with Heat Shield® tip delivers the excellent terminal performance TAP Precision® is known for, but features a resilient, heat resistant polymer tip that improves the ballistic coefficient, resulting in higher impact velocities, less drop, less wind drift, and more energy on target.

HORNADY ELD MATCH TAP AR 308 WIN CALIBER 168 GRAIN RIFLE ROUND, cost: \$30 per case of 20, quantity: 0 rounds. Designed specifically for the 308 AR-10 platform and its variants, the resilient tip of the ELD Match bullet aids in reliable feed and function, and the propellant is specifically tailored to efficiently operate in the AR-10. The 168 gr. ELD® Match bullet with Heat Shield® tip delivers the excellent terminal performance TAP Precision® is known for, but features a resilient, heat resistant polymer tip that improves the ballistic coefficient, resulting in higher impact velocities, less drop, less wind drift, and more energy on target.

HORNADY TAP GMX 308 CALIBER 165 GRAIN RIFLE ROUND, cost: \$42 per case of 20, quantity: 38 cases. The 165 gr. GMX® TAP® Heavy Barrier™ is constructed of a monolithic copper alloy. It shoots cleaner than pure copper, fouls less and delivers devastating terminal performance. The GMX® bullet penetrates heavy barriers such as 1" laminated glass with exceptional weight retention while still delivering superior terminal performance.

## PRACTICE AMMUNITION

55-62 GRAIN FMJ or FMJ BT .223 REM/ 5.56 NATO RIFLE ROUND, cost: ~\$600 per case of 1000, quantity: 38 cases. 55-62 grain FMJ or FMJ BT rounds to be used for training. Manufacturer and specifications to vary based on market rate and availability from suppliers.

145-165 GRAIN FMJ or FMJ BT .308 Win/ 7.62 NATO RIFLE ROUND, cost ~\$1000 -\$1250 per case of 100, quantity: 10 cases. 145-165 grain FMJ or FMJ BT rounds to be used for training. Manufacturer and specifications to vary based on market rate and availability from suppliers.

### Purpose

To be used as precision weapons to address a threat with more precision and/or greater distances than a handgun, if present and feasible.

### Authorized Use

Members may deploy a rifle in circumstances where the member can articulate a reasonable expectation that the firearm may be needed. General guidelines for deploying a rifle include, but are not limited to:

- Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- When a member is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.
- Situations where a member reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed an armed person's firepower.
- When a member reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.
- When a member reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- When authorized or requested by a supervisor.
- When needed to euthanize an animal.

### Lifespan

Colt M4 6920 rifle- 20 years  
Colt M4 6945 rifle- 15 years  
Colt M4 6946 rifle- 15 years  
Colt 901 .308 rifle- 20 years  
GA Precision GAP-10 .308 Rifle- 10 years  
Remington 700 .308 Rifle- 15 years  
Hornady duty ammunition- No expiration  
Practice ammunition- No expiration

### Fiscal Impact

Annual maintenance is approximately \$50 for each rifle.

### Training

Prior to using a rifle, officers must be certified by POST instructors in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate any rifle are required to pass a range qualification two times a year.

### Legal and Procedural Rules

Use is established under PP 3.05-A, Use of Force. Equipment is established under PP 3.06-A, Firearms and Ammunition. It is the policy of the Department to use rifles only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and federal law regarding the use of force.

**Breaching Tools:** Tools that are used to conduct an explosive breach.

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost

DETONATING CORD, cost: \$1 per foot, quantity: 750 feet. The detonating cord is a thin, flexible plastic tube usually filled with pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN, pentrite). With the PETN exploding at a rate of approximately 6400 m/s, any common length of detonation cord appears to explode instantaneously. It is a high-speed fuse which explodes, rather than burns, and is suitable for detonating high explosives.

BLASTING CAP, cost: \$12, quantity: 50. A blasting cap is a small sensitive primary explosive device generally used to detonate a larger, more powerful and less sensitive secondary explosive such as TNT, dynamite, or plastic explosive. Blasting caps come in a variety of types, including non-electric caps, electric caps, and fuse caps.

REMINGTON 870 BREACHING SHOTGUN, cost: \$500, quantity: 2. This pump-action shotgun allows for breachers to safely utilize shotgun breaching rounds in order to defeat deadbolts, locks and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the gun into the correct position and vents gases to prevent overpressure. This weapon can also defeat windows and sliding glass doors with a flash bang round.

REMINGTON 870P POLICE BREACHER, cost: \$1,200, quantity: 0. This pump-action shotgun allows for breachers to safely utilize shotgun breaching rounds in order to defeat deadbolts, locks and hinges. The stand-off that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the gun into the correct position and vents gases to prevent overpressure. This weapon can also defeat windows and sliding glass doors with a flash bang round. The overall length of this shotgun is reduced shorter than a standard 870 to aid in maneuvering in confined spaces. This system is to replace aging breaching shotguns.

ROYAL ARMS TESAR-2 BACK CAP 425 GRAIN COPPER FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, cost: \$5 per round, quantity: 75. The round is fired from a breaching shotgun and is used to defeat deadbolts, locks and hinges.

ROYAL ARMS TESAR-3 GREEN CAP 375 GRAIN CLAYVON FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, cost: \$5 per round, quantity: 10. The round is fired from a breaching shotgun and is used to defeat deadbolts, locks and hinges.

ROYAL ARMS TESAR-4 YELLOW CAP 750 GRAIN COPPER FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, cost: \$5 per round, quantity: 0. The round is fired from a breaching shotgun and is used to defeat deadbolts, locks, and hinges.

ROYAL ARMS HP CUTTER 12 GAUGE HOLLOW POINT REBAR CUTTER BREACHING ROUND, cost: \$6 per round, quantity: 12. The round is fired from a breaching shotgun and is used to cut rebar, penetrate security glass, car doors, and can penetrate engine blocks.

ROYAL ARMS FB-82H 12-GAUGE 82 GRAIN FLASH BANG HARD BREACHING ROUND, cost: \$5 per round, quantity: 36. The rounds are fired from a breaching shotgun and is used as a diversionary round and can be used to break glass.

ROYAL ARMS MB-70S 12 GAUGE MUZZLE BLAST FLASH BANG SOFT BREACHING ROUND, cost: \$6 per round, quantity: 12. The round is fired from a breaching shotgun and is used as a diversionary round and can be used to break glass.

Purpose

To safely gain entry into a structure.

Authorized Use

Explosive breaching may only occur after authorization by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander in the field, and during training exercises.

Lifespan

Breaching Shotgun- 25 years

Blasting Caps- 10 years

Detonating cord- 10 years

Royal Arms Tesar-2 black cap 425 grain copper breaching round- 5 years

Royal Arms Tesar-3 green cap 375 grain clayvon frangible breaching round- 5 years

Royal Arms Tesar-4 yellow cap 750 grain copper frangible breaching round- 5 years

Royal Arms HP cutter 12-gauge hollow point rebar cutter breaching round- 5 years

Royal Arms FB-82H 12-gauge 82 grain flash bang hard core breaching round- 5 years

Royal Arms MB-70S 12-gauge muzzle blast flash bang soft breaching round- 5 years

Fiscal Impact

Annual maintenance is approximately \$500.

Training

All officers who use explosive breaching tools shall attend 40 hours of explosive breaching instruction and must additionally receive quarterly training for explosive operations. Officers who use shotgun breaching shall attend a shotgun breaching training course.

**Darren Pytel**  
**Police Chief**  
3/22