

Ontario Police Department Military Equipment Inventory

I. PURPOSE

This Department procedure establishes guidelines for the use, training, approval, and procurement of existing military equipment and future military equipment acquisitions in accordance with California Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), codified in California Government Code sections 7070-7075. Additionally, this procedure outlines the fiscal impact and specific descriptions of existing military equipment within the Department's inventory.

II. SCOPE

This procedure applies to all members of the Department.

III. DEFINITIONS

Pursuant to AB 481, the following definitions are applicable **only** to the Department's current military equipment inventory and potential future military equipment acquisitions for operational needs. (For a more detailed list refer to Government Code Section 7070, for "military equipment" as defined within the assembly bill.)

A. "Governing body" means the City Council and Mayor.

B. "Military equipment" means the following:

1. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
2. Armored personnel carriers and/or armored vehicles with breaching apparatus.
3. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks.
4. Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
5. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
6. Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
7. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature.
8. Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this definition.
9. Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this definition.
10. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to sworn members.
11. Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

12. 'Flashbang' grenades and explosive breaching tools, 'tear gas' and 'pepperballs' excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
 13. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).
 14. The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.
- C. "Military equipment use policy" refers to this Department Procedure and means a publicly released, written document governing the use of military equipment by the Department that addresses, at a minimum, all of the following:
1. A description of each type of military equipment, the quantity sought, its capabilities, expected lifespan, and product descriptions from the manufacturer of the military equipment.
 2. The purposes and authorized uses for which the Department proposes to use each type of military equipment.
 3. The fiscal impact of each type of military equipment, including the initial costs of obtaining the equipment and estimated annual costs of maintaining the equipment.
 4. The legal and procedural rules that govern each authorized use.
 5. The training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, that must be completed before any sworn member is allowed to use each specific type of military equipment to ensure the full protection of the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties and full adherence to the military equipment use policy.
 6. The mechanisms to ensure compliance with the military equipment use policy, including which independent persons or entities have oversight authority, and, if applicable, what legally enforceable sanctions are put in place for violations of the policy.
 7. The procedures by which members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of military equipment, and how the Department will ensure that each complaint, concern, or question receives a response in a timely manner.
- D. "Law enforcement agency" means any of the following:
1. A police department, including the police department of a transit agency, school district, or any campus of the University of California, the California State University, or California Community Colleges.
 2. A sheriff's department.
 3. A district attorney's office.
 4. A county probation department.

IV. MILITARY EQUIPMENT TYPES AND USAGE GUIDELINES

The Police 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. While this procedure is wide-ranging, it is not all inclusive. There may be instances wherein unpredictable critical incidents demand the need for incident commanders to authorize military equipment to be used in a manner not outlined within this procedure. 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 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.

The following are the various types, descriptions, and guidelines for usage of military equipment currently employed by the Police Department.

A. Unmanned remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles

1. **Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS):** An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether pre-programmed or remotely controlled, and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Capability: sUAS can support first responders in any hazardous incident which would benefit from an aerial perspective. These uses could include search and rescue, barricaded suspects or high-risk tactical operations, disaster response, and video and photographic documentation of crime scenes.

Usage: sUAS are to be used by trained pilots during high-risk operations, tactical operations, disaster response, and video and photographic documentation. These pilots receive regular training and flight hours and when applicable adhere to FAA regulations.

Training Requirements: Drone operators attended continual yearly training.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately five (5) years.

The Department currently possesses the following types of sUAS:

- a. **Parrot Anafi Thermal** (Quantity: 2)
Manufacturer: Parrot
Description: To balance the resolutions of the thermal image and visible image, and therefore benefit from information not visible in thermal, the displayed image is a fusion of the information from the two cameras.
 - b. **LOKI 1** (Quantity: 6)
Manufacturer: Sky-Hero
Description: A handheld drone designed for interior searches. The drone is controlled by a handheld remote control.
 - c. **Evo II** (Quantity: 1)
Manufacturer: Autel Robotics
Description: A handheld drone designed for exterior searches. The drone is controlled by a handheld remote control. It has the ability to record video for use with evidence collection.
2. **Small Unmanned Tracked Robots:** An unmanned tracked robot of any type that is capable of being remotely controlled as well as all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Capability: Small Unmanned Tracked Robots can support first responders in any hazardous incident which would benefit from a ground level perspective. These uses could include barricaded suspects or high-risk tactical operations, disaster response, and use in crawl spaces or confined isolated areas to assist in searches for suspects or evidence.

Usage: Small Unmanned Tracked Robots are to be used exclusively by the SWAT unit during high-risk operations, disaster response, and in crawl spaces or confined isolated areas to assist in searches for suspects or evidence.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers regularly train on safe robot deployment in a variety of operational settings.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Dragon Runner – Lifespan varies with operational usage and wear.

The Department currently possesses the following types of Small Unmanned Tracked Robot:

- a. **Dragon Runner** (Quantity: 1)
Manufacturer: QinetiQm

Description: Lightweight, expandable, and one-man portable robot that offers protection and support to officers. Designed to provide situational awareness by ‘scouting out’ while the officers remain at a safe distance.

Designed for rapid tactical missions, the robot is simple to operate and quick to deploy for searching rooms, hallways, stairwells, and confined spaces. With rubber tracks, the Dragon Runner effortlessly climbs stairs. It also includes an extendible rotating claw arm that simplifies opening door handles.

B. Armored Personnel Carriers

1. **BearCat:** An armored rescue vehicle capable of providing high ballistic protection, cover, limited breaching capability, and transport of officers and/or civilians at critical incidents and high-risk tactical operations.

Capability: BearCats can support first responders in any hazardous, high risk, or critical incident which would benefit from having a vehicle that provides a high level of ballistic protection.

Usage: These uses could include active shooters, armed barricaded suspects, hostage situations, high-risk tactical operations, disaster response, officer/citizen rescues, and CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive) attacks and detection.

Training Requirements: Officers authorized to operate the BearCat are required to successfully complete in house training on its capabilities and must complete a driving assessment during the training period.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately 20 years depending on operational usage and wear.

The Department currently possesses the following types of BearCats:

- a. **BearCat G2** – 2 Door Model (Quantity: 1)

Manufacturer: Lenco

Description: The Lenco BearCat G2 is the standard armored rescue vehicle for special operations units within the US Law Enforcement community. The G2 has excellent on-road driving characteristics and maneuverability in tight urban settings. The large floor plan seats 10–12 fully equipped officers or citizens.

- b. **BearCat G3** – 4 Door Model (Quantity: 1)

Manufacturer: Lenco

Description: The BearCat G3 provides Lenco’s proven armor system in a ruggedized off-road platform. The G3 utilizes the same body design, interior

features, and tactical options as the G2, but it comes standard with a heavier duty upgraded suspension and off-road tires, rims & run flats to provide enhanced off-road performance. The increased ground clearance and robust suspension allows for emergency response in rural regions and natural disaster scenarios where standard armored rescue vehicles would experience challenges.

c. **BearCat G3 w/ P3E MARS Ramp System** – 3 Door Model (Quantity: 1)

Manufacturer: Lenco

Description: The BearCat G3 provides Lenco’s proven armor system in a ruggedized off-road platform. The G3 utilizes the same body design, interior features, and tactical options as the G2, but it comes standard with a heavier duty upgraded suspension and off-road tires, rims & run flats to provide enhanced off-road performance. The increased ground clearance and robust suspension allows for emergency response in rural regions and natural disaster scenarios where standard armored rescue vehicles would experience challenges. This armored rescue vehicle is outfitted with the P3E MARS ramp system which allows officers to safely make entry into or rescue citizens from elevated structures.

d. **Rook** – (Quantity: 1)

Manufacturer: Ring Power

Description: The Rook is a tracked armored vehicle capable of deploying officers into a critical incident or rescue citizens during a critical incident. It features several attachments capable of moving objects, or vehicles to aide in the peace resolution of a critical incident. The attachments and vehicle also can be used in various natural disaster incidents.

C. Command and Control Vehicles

1. **Mobile Command Vehicles:** Completely self-contained command posts designed to provide the Incident Commander with a mobile base of operation.

Capability: As a mobile base of operation, these vehicles contain specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with this mission.

Usage: Mobile Command Vehicles are to be utilized as an Incident Command Post for planned or unplanned events. Vehicles are also equipped with specialized equipment to assist with numerous types of incidents.

Training Requirements: Officers are frequently train in the operations of Command vehicles.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: No lifespan indicated by manufacturer. Dependent on operational usage and wear.

The Department currently possesses the following types of Mobile Command Vehicles:

a. **SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle** – (Quantity: 1)

The SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle is a non-armored vehicle used by SWAT personnel to transport special weapons and equipment to the scene of critical incidents. Once at an incident, it is also used as a SWAT and Tactical Operations Center (TOC).

Manufacturer: Custom Built International Chassis

Description: This vehicle is a custom build. It is capable of transporting various SWAT equipment to a critical incident. It is also outfitted with various radio and computers to aid the Incident Commander.

b. **CP131 – Command Post Vehicle** - (Quantity: 1)

Manufacturer: Custom Built Freightliner Chassis

Description: This vehicle is a custom-built truck which allows officers to aide in communicating with subjects during critical incidents or can be utilized as a command post during any type of situation.

D. Explosive Breaching Equipment

1. **Explosive Breaching Equipment:** During crisis situations, it may become necessary for a SWAT team to facilitate an entry into a target location. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission. In some instances, an explosive breach may be required to provide an added degree of safety and tactical advantage in order to accomplish a mission.

A variety of specialized breaching equipment consisting of explosive materials are possessed by the Department. Explosive Breaching Equipment can only be used exclusively by the SWAT team's dedicated breaching personnel.

Capability / Usage: Explosive breaching, the use of explosive materials to affect a breach, can be an effective option in SWAT team tactics. An effective breach is a design where the least amount of explosive material is used and still accomplishes its goal. An effective Explosive Breach can defeat fortified doors and walls. Effective breaching techniques allow tactical officers immediate entry with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects. An Explosive Breach should only be utilized after taking into consideration the overall mission, officer and citizen safety, the overall construction of the structure, the presence of unstable chemicals, explosives, or incendiary materials, and whether other means of

mechanical breaching would be effective and safe to use. The option to use an explosive breach shall be at the discretion of the SWAT Commander.

Training Requirements: Only SWAT Officers that are certified Explosive Breachers are authorized to utilize explosive breaches. SWAT Explosive Breachers must successfully complete a certified Explosive Breaching Course. Additionally, SWAT Explosive Breachers must maintain proficiency with the use and handling of explosives and explosive breaching techniques.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately five (5) years.

The Department currently possesses the following types of Explosive Breaching Equipment:

a. **Explosive Breaching Equipment Kit** – (Quantity: Various)

Explosive Breaching Equipment consists of:

1. 50 grain Detonation Cord
2. 20 grain Boosters
3. C2 sheets
4. Shock-tube Blasting Cap

Manufacturer: Southwest Explosives

Description: Explosive breaching, the use of explosive materials to affect a breach, can be an effective option in SWAT team tactics. An effective breach is a design where the least amount of explosive material is used and still accomplishes its goal.

2. **Breaching Shotguns and Breaching Ammunition:** During crisis situations, it may become necessary for a SWAT team to facilitate an entry into a target location. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission. In some instances, a breach initiated by a breaching shotgun loaded with specialized breaching rounds may be required to provide an added degree of safety and tactical advantage in order to accomplish a mission.

Specialized Breaching Rounds, also referred to as TKO round, are frangible and are designed to break into a powder form upon impact with a solid object (i.e., dead bolt lock, door frame, etc.)

The Department possesses a limited inventory of Breaching Shotguns and Breaching Shotgun Ammunition. Breaching Shotguns are to be used exclusively by trained members of the SWAT team.

Capability / Usage: Shotgun breaching, the use of a breaching shotgun to affect a breach, can be an effective option in SWAT team tactics. An effective breach is a

design where the least amount of breaching shotgun rounds is used and still accomplishes its goal. An effective shotgun breach can defeat fortified doors and locks. Effective breaching techniques allow tactical officers immediate entry with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects.

Training Requirements: SWAT team members regularly train on the use of shotgun breaching.

Fiscal Impact: See Annual Military Report

Lifespan: Remington 870 Police Magnum – Limited lifetime warranty.
Lifespan varies on operational usage and wear

Breaching Shotgun Ammunition – Five (5) year limited warranty.
Five (5) year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of breaching shotguns and breaching shotgun ammunition:

a. **Remington 870 Police Magnum** – (Quantity: 5)

Manufacturer: Remington

Description: The Remington 870 Police Magnum pump-action shotgun is a rugged 12-gauge with a short barrel backed by a stout 3” chamber. The all-matte black gun is parkerized for generalized durability and rust-resistance. Both the pump action fore-end and stock are robust and tough synthetic.

b. **TKO 12-Gauge Breaching Shotgun Rounds** – (Quantity: 60)

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Description: The 12-Gauge TKO Breaching Round is a 12-Gauge shell loaded with a compressed zinc slug, utilizing smokeless powder as a propellant. This is a widely used method to breach door locks or hinges for entry during tactical operations. When properly deployed, the TKO is capable of defeating door lock mechanisms, doorknobs, hinges, dead bolts, safety chains, and pad locks on both wooden or hollow core doors. Upon impact with the target, the zinc slug disintegrates into a fine powder eliminating fragmentation.

E. Firearms of .50 Caliber or greater

1. **.50 Caliber Rifles:** A heavy-duty, bolt-action rifle rated for .50 caliber ammunition that is capable for delivering precision rifle fire at great distances with effective results.

Due to the ever-increasing number of deadly incidents involving vehicle borne attacks and fortified structures both in Southern California and around the country, the SWAT Sniper Team currently employs the use of a .50 caliber rifle to address the unique operational needs presented by these threats.

The requirement and implementation of a .50 caliber rifle are now the standard for many SWAT Teams both in the US and abroad to combat vehicular threats that may arise out of conventional SWAT operations or domestic and international terror attacks.

Capability / Usage: These weapons provide the capability to pierce hard armor, multiple layers of mild steel, or substantial brick, concrete and other materials that may give hard cover to potential suspects. In limited circumstances, these weapons can also be used to disable the engine block of a vehicle posing a clear and present threat to the public (i.e., a vehicle laden with explosives).

Training Requirements: SWAT Snipers receive specific .50 caliber rifle training and must undergo regular training and weapons qualifications to be able to deploy the .50 caliber rifle.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: EDM ARMS – Barrel life rated to approximately 20,000 rounds.

- a. **EDM ARMS Windrunner** - (Quantity: 1)
Manufacturer: Bushmaster Firearms
Description: The Windrunner is built to outshine all previous standards for long-range accuracy.

F. Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater

1. **.50 Caliber Rifle Ammunition:** Rifle ammunition manufactured specifically for .50 caliber Special Application Rifles. This caliber is also referred to as .50 BMG.

Match Ammunition: Designed for when greater distance from a target is encountered and accuracy is needed. Match ammunition rounds excel against heavy barriers and penetrating thick glass.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately 10-year shelf life.

- a. **A-Max Match Ammo - .50 BMG 750 grain** (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Engel Ballistic Research
Description: 50BMG match grade 750 grain. Match ammunition rounds excel against heavy barriers and penetrating thick glass.

G. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons

1. **AR-15 Rifles:** A semi-automatic shoulder-fired long gun that fires a rifle caliber cartridge. The Department-approved AR-15 style weapon system is designed to fire a .223/5.56 caliber projectile.

Capability/Usage: The rifle caliber carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

Training Requirements: All officers attend a POST rifle course and regularly qualify with their rifle. SWAT Officers partake in regular rifle training, and consistent weapons qualifications to maintain proficiency with the AR-15.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Colt M4 Carbine LWRC IC-45 – Barrel life rated to approximately 12,000 rounds.

Colt M4 Carbine – Barrel life rated to approximately 12,000 rounds.

- a. **Colt M4 Carbine LWRC M6IC** (Quantity: 142)
Manufacturer: LWRC International
Description: Colt style M4 rifle chambered in .223 caliber. These rifles are outfitted with a collapsible stock and flashlight.
 - b. **Colt M4 Carbine** (Quantity: 158)
Manufacturer: Colt Manufacturing LLC
Description: Colt M4 rifle chambered in .223 caliber. These rifles are outfitted with a collapsible stock.
2. **.308 Caliber Rifles:** Rifle's chambered in a .308 caliber round. These rifles are set up as a semi-automatic rifle or a bolt action. They can be outfitted with various optics and accessories depending on the mission.

Capability / Usage: The .308 rifle provides SWAT Snipers and Air Support personnel the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 rifle platform are typically deployed with the SWAT Team during high-risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed. These rifles can also be deployed by the Ontario Air Support Unit for similar situations.

Training Requirements: SWAT team members and the Air Support Unit regularly train and qualify with various weapons systems including the .308 rifle to maintain proficiency.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: HK 91 – Barrel life rated to approximately 3,000 to 6,000 rounds.
Tactical Ops Tango 51– Barrel life rated to approximately 5,000 rounds.
Sig Sauer 716 – Barrel life rated to approximately 3,000 to 6,000 rounds.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

- a. **HK 91 Rifle** (Quantity: 1)
Manufacturer: Heckler and Koch
Description: Semi-automatic .308 rifle with optic attached.
 - b. **Tactical Ops Tango 51 .308 Bolt Action Rifle** (Quantity: 6)
Manufacturer: Accuracy International
Description: The bolt action Tango 51 is chambered in .308 caliber and is a bolt action rifle.
 - c. **Sig Sauer 716 Rifle** (Quantity: 2)
Manufacturer: Sig Sauer
Description: Semi-automatic .308 rifle with optic attached.
3. **MP-5 Submachine Guns:** A compact, modular, lightweight, shoulder fired, submachine gun capable of semi-automatic or automatic fire chambered in 9mm.

Capability / Usage: The MP-5 submachine gun provides the ability to deliver precision gun fire with a shoulder fired weapons system that is accurate, reliable, and safe. Its compact design allows for ease of maneuverability when operating in the open or within interior environments. The use of the MP-5 submachine gun is relegated to SWAT officers.

Training Requirements: Officers authorized to carry the MP-5 have completed numerous hours of live fire and movement training. Additionally, officers authorized to use the MP-5 must complete weapons qualifications on a regular basis to maintain proficiency.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Barrel life rated for approximately 50,000+ rounds.

- a. **HK MP5 Submachine Gun** (Quantity: 8)
Manufacturer: Heckler & Koch

Description: Probably the most popular series of submachine guns in the world, it functions according to the proven roller-delayed blowback principle. Tremendously reliable, with maximum safety for the user, easy to handle, modular, extremely accurate and extraordinarily easy to control when firing.

4. **.223 Caliber or 5.56mm Rifle Ammunition:** Rifle ammunition manufactured specifically for rifles chambered in 5.56mm or .223 Remington. Currently there are two types of .223/5.56mm caliber rifle ammunition in use operationally by the Department.

Capability / Usage: .223 caliber or 5.56mm rifle ammunition used in conjunction with an AR-15 type rifle provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Rifle ammunition fired from AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation. For the SWAT Team, the AR-15 is the primary weapons system utilized by the team. SWAT Officers regularly utilize the AR-15 as their primary weapons system on tactical operations.

Training Requirements: Officers receive POST training and regularly qualify with their weapon.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately 10-year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of .223 caliber or 5.56mm rifle ammunition:

- a. **Federal – FMJ .223 55 grain** (Quantity: 100,000)

Manufacturer: Federal

Description: American Eagle rifle ammunition offers consistent, accurate performance at a price that's perfect for high-volume shooting. The loads feature quality bullets, reloadable brass cases and dependable primers.

- b. **Federal – Gold Dot .223 62 grain** (Quantity: 30,000)

Manufacturer: Federal

Description: Gold Dot Duty Rifle brings proven bullet technology to rifle platform. Gold Dot rifle bullets are optimized to ensure expansion out of barrels down to 10" at a wide variety of velocities out to 200 yards.

5. **.308 Caliber Rifle Ammunition:** Rifle ammunition manufactured specifically for rifles chambered in .308 Winchester. Currently there are various types of .308 Winchester caliber rifle ammunition in use by the Department.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately 10-year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of .308 Winchester ammunition:

- a. **Federal.308 Winchester LE308TT2 Ammunition** (Quantity: 2,400)
Manufacturer: Federal
Description: Tactical bonded ammunition is made exclusively for law enforcement. It is designed to defeat barriers with minimal deflection.

H. Flashbangs, Chemical Agents, Chemical Agent Delivery Devices, and Pepper Ball Launchers

- 1. **Noise Flash Diversionary Devices (NFDD)**: Canisters that emit a loud noise and bright light.

Capability / Usage: Diversionary Devices are capable of releasing large amounts of stored energy in the form of heat, light, pressure, and noise. They are intended to temporarily distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. They can also be used as “attention-getting” devices. Diversionary Devices are to be used exclusively by the SWAT team. Noise Flash Diversionary Devices can be used in high-risk tactical operations as an attention getting device. They can also be used during high-risk warrants, and hostage rescue incidents to provide an added degree of officer safety by disorienting subjects.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Defense Technology Multi Port Distraction Device – Five (5) year shelf life.

Liberty Dynamics Distraction Device –Five (5) year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of Diversionary Devices:

- a. **Defense Technology Multi Port Distraction Device** (Quantity: 80)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: These noise flash diversionary devices have a highly reliable functionality and very precise delay times.
- b. **Defense Technology Multi-bang** (Quantity: 3)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Description: This distraction device is capable of multiple consecutive detonations on one device.

c. **Low-roll Distraction Device (Training Device)** (Quantity: 50)

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Description: Training device utilizes the same deployment methods with minimal load for training purposes.

d. **Liberty Dynamics Distraction Device** (Quantity: 175)

Manufacturer: Liberty Dynamics

Description: This diversionary device has the binary energetic material contained within the Enhanced Noise Flash Diversionary device allows for drastically lowered volatility levels, creating a vastly safer and more reliable noise-flash event.

2. **Chemical Agents and Chemical Agent Delivery Devices:** Compounds, devices, and delivery systems utilized by SWAT, Mobile Field Force, and patrol officers. Compounds can include irritants such as Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) or an inflammatory agent such as Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) or Pava (synthetic OC). Chemical agents can be liquid, powder, or gaseous. Delivery systems can be pyrotechnic, blast dispersion, OC Fogger, or aerosol.

Chemical agent delivery devices consist of the following:

Gas Ram: A metal device resembling a handheld pointed battering ram that can be loaded with a chemical agent canister. The gas ram can be used to introduce chemical agents into a location by piercing the wall, door, or roof of a structure.

Burn Safe: A cylindrical metal container designed to contain a pyrotechnic chemical agent canister and reduce fire hazard upon deployment into a structure.

Capability / Usage: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size. Chemical agents are to be used by the SWAT Team, Mobile Field Force, and/or patrol officers. Generally, during high-risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest to disperse violent crowds.

Training Requirements: Officers receive regular training on the deployment and use of chemical agents. Officers are required to pass annual qualifications with the use of chemical agents and chemical agent delivery systems in order to maintain proficiency.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Defense Technology Chemical Agent Canisters and Munitions - Five (5) year shelf life.

Chemical Agent Delivery Devices - No lifespan indicated by manufacturer. Lifespan varies on operational usage and wear.

The Department currently possesses the following types of chemical agents:

- a. **SPEDE-HEAT CS Model** - (Quantity: 62)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The Spede-Heat CS munition is a high volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds. The payload is discharged through four gas ports on top of the canister, three on the side and one on the bottom. This munition holds approximately 2.9 oz. of active agent.
- b. **40mm Liquid Ferret** - (Quantity: 175)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: These launchable munitions are capable of being deployed into a structure, through barriers, to deploy chemical agent into a structure at a safe distance.
- c. **Chemical Agent CS Pocket Tactical – Model 1016** (Quantity: 4)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The Pocket Tactical CS munition is small, and lightweight. 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.
- d. **Maximum HC Smoke Model 1073** - (Quantity: 29)
Manufacturer: Defense Technologies
Description: Pyrotechnic smoke grenade used for concealment or as a signaling device.
- e. **37mm Multiple Foam Baton – Model 6299** (Quantity: 379)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The 37mm foam baton round contains three foam projectiles.
- f. **40mm Skat Shell – Model 6172** (Quantity: 62)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Description: The 40mm Skat shell is designed to deliver multiple CS canisters from a 40mm launcher. It has a maximum effective range of 80-100 yards.

- g. Instantaneous Blast CS – Model 1042** (Quantity: 52)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The instantaneous blast CS munition is designed for indoor or outdoor use; this munitions powder is expelled upon initiation of a small internal detonator that has sufficient force to split the canister at six machined grooves on the outside surface.
- h. Pocket Tactical Saf-Smoke – Model 1017** (Quantity: 38)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: This munition is small and lightweight. It will burn approximately 20-40 seconds.
- i. CS Flameless Tri-Chamber – Model 1032** (Quantity: 43)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The flameless tri-chamber allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire.
- j. CS Triple-Chaser Canister – Model 1026** (Quantity: 52)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The triple-chaser CS consists of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each. When deployed, the canisters separate and land approximately 20 feet apart allowing increased area coverage.
- k. 40mm Muzzle Blast – Model 6042** (Quantity: 79)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The 40mm muzzle blast CS round is widely used as a crowd management tool for the immediate and close deployment.
- l. Gas Ram – Chemical Agent Delivery Device** (Quantity: 3)
Manufacturer: Custom build
Manufacturer Description: The gas ram is a double walled container constructed of steel designed to contain the flames of a pyrotechnic chemical agent canister. There is a large metal probe attached to one end designed to penetrate walls to deploy the chemical agent inside a structure from outside.
- m. Burn Safe – Chemical Agent Delivery Device** (Quantity: 2)
Manufacturer: Burn Safe
Manufacturer Description: The Burn Safe is a double walled container constructed of aluminum. It is designed to contain the flames inside the inner chamber thereby reducing the probability of starting a fire. The Burn Safe allows the introduction of significant amounts of pyrotechnic non-lethal

chemical agent into the target, which increases the probability of a successful resolution.

3. **Pepper Ball Launchers and Pepper Ball Munitions:** A non-lethal munitions system that employs paint ball launchers to fire “pepper balls” that contain powdered synthetic OC in place of the paint. The pepper ball delivery system combines chemical agent exposure with kinetic energy impact to aid in its effectiveness in addressing armed and/or violent individuals or crowds. Pepper ball munitions also include glass breaking rounds.

Capability / Usage: Pepper ball launchers give officers the ability to address an armed and/or violent suspect(s) with a non-lethal munition that delivers both chemical agent and kinetic energy impact. This combination can be extremely effective in gaining compliance or reducing threat potential with an armed and/or violent suspect(s). Due to its design, pepper balls can be delivered from a larger standoff distance allowing for an added degree of officer safety. Pepper ball launchers and pepper ball munitions can be used to address armed and/or violent individuals or crowds, limited instances of violent civil unrest, suicidal individuals, and individuals believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. Pepper ball munitions can be effective in driving suspects from confined spaces or vehicles.

Training Requirements: Officers undergo regular live fire proficiency training. Additionally, Officers are required to qualify with pepper ball launchers on a consistent basis to maintain proficiency.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Pepper Ball Launcher – No manufacturer life span indicated by manufacturer.

Pepper Ball Munitions – Approximately three (3) year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of pepper ball launchers and pepper ball munitions:

- a. **Tippman FTC Pepper Ball Launcher** (Quantity: 12)
Manufacturer: Tippman
Manufacturer Description: The Tippmann FTC paintball marker is a compact marker launcher.
- b. **PepperBall Live** – (Quantity: 4,000)
Manufacturer: PepperBall
Description: A potent and powerful concentration of PAVA pepper powder. One round of LIVE-X contains 2% PAVA.

- c. **PepperBall Glass Breaker** – (Quantity:80)
Manufacturer: PepperBall
Description: Used to break side glass of vehicles and residential glass windows.
- d. **PepperBall Inert** – (Quantity: 3,000)
Manufacturer: PepperBall
Description: Containing a harmless, scented powder, this projectile is best suited for training, qualifications, and direct impact when chemical exposure is not desired.

I. Extended Range Impact Weapons, Projectile Launcher Platforms, Munitions, and Specialty Impact Munitions (SIM)

- 1. **40mm Launchers (Projectile Launch Platforms):** A single shot or multi-shot Extended Range Impact Weapon launcher capable for firing a variety of 40mm rounds. The Department also has a limited inventory of 37mm launchers that share the same characteristics as 40mm launchers but are chambered for 37mm munitions.

Capability / Usage: 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, and sponge baton rounds. The 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds are designed to impact armed and/or violent suspects so officers can gain compliance, overcome resistance, or prevent serious injury or death to bystanders, officers, and the suspect. 40mm single launchers combined with less lethal 40mm sponge baton rounds are authorized to be used by any officer that has been trained in its use and maintains current qualifications.

Training Requirements: Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher undergo thorough training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher must pass annual qualifications to maintain proficiency.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan:

Defense Technology 40mm Launchers – Two (2) year limited warranty. No lifespan indicated by manufacturer. Dependent on operational usage and wear.

Defense Technology 37mm Launchers – No lifespan indicated by manufacturer. Lifespan varies on operational usage and wear.

The Department currently possesses the following types of 40mm launchers:

- a. **Def Tech – Model 1425** (Quantity: 11)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The 40mm will fire standard 40mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length.
 - b. **LMT – 40mm Launcher** (Quantity: 20)
Manufacturer: Lewis Machine & Tool
Description: The 40mm will fire standard 40mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length.
 - c. **Def-Tec – Model 1415** (Quantity: 4)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Manufacturer Description: The 37mm will fire standard 37mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 8 inches in cartridge length.
 - d. **Def-Tec 40mm 6-Shot Launcher** (Quantity: 2)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: Designed for riot and tactical situations, the 40mm 6-Shot Launcher is low-profile and lightweight, providing multi-shot capability in an easy to carry launcher.
2. **40mm Ammunition:** The 40MM round is a sponge baton cartridge. The sponge round has a blue-colored nose with a black base. The casing is stainless.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Five (5) year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of 40mm direct impact ammunition:

- a. **eXact iMpatc 40mm Sponge Round – Model 6325** (Quantity: 900)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Description: The eXact iMpatc 40 mm Sponge Round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consisting of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40 mm launcher's rifled barrel. Used for Crowd Control, Patrol, and Tactical Applications.

J. Night Vision Equipment and Infrared Sighting Systems

1. **Night Vision Optical Devices:** A night-vision device (NVD), also known as night optical/observation device (NOD) or night-vision goggles (NVG) is an

optoelectronic device that allows images to be produced in low levels of light approaching total darkness.

Capability / Usage: Night Vision Optical Devices provide the user the ability to see an enhanced image during darkness. The use of this equipment allows a tactical advantage for officers especially when operating in low light or dark environments. The majority of SWAT tactical operations occur at night or are conducted in low light environments. Having NVD's allows for SWAT Officers to have a tactical advantage and an added degree of officer safety when operating in those conditions. The use of NVD's is extremely advantageous during high-risk operations, hostage rescue, active shooter, and tactical operations in a wide range of environments.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers maintain proficiency by continual training and annual weapons qualifications with NVD's.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately 10,000 hours.

The Department currently possesses the following types of Night Vision Optical Devices:

- a. **Pinnacle Gen3 Night Vision** – (Quantity: 30)
Manufacturer: Night Vision Depot
Description: Pinnacle Gen3 Night Vision Device is a compact, lightweight, high-performance white phosphor dual-tube goggle.
 - b. **L3 Warrior** – (Quantity: 3)
Manufacturer: L3
Description: The L3 Warrior Night vision scope can be attached quickly to the rifle to allow for enhanced vision during nighttime operations. It works in conjunction with the rifle's optics for improved vision.
2. **Infrared Sighting Systems:** A device attached to a firearm to aid in target acquisition. Unlike optical and iron sights where the user looks through the device to aim at the target, laser sights project a beam onto the target that provides a visual reference point. This device is used in conjunction with NVD's to aid in rapid and accurate target acquisition.

Capability / Usage: This equipment, when combined with NVD's, provide the user the ability to see an enhanced image during low light conditions or darkness. The use of this equipment allows for a tactical advantage for officers. It allows officers to obtain accurate and rapid target acquisition especially when operating in a multitude of low light or dark environments. Most SWAT operations occur at night or are conducted in low light environments. Having NVD's in conjunction

with infrared sighting systems allows for SWAT Officers to have a tactical advantage and an added degree of officer safety when operating in those conditions. The use of NVD's combined with infrared sighting systems are extremely advantageous during high-risk operations, hostage rescue, active shooter, and tactical operations in a wide range of environments. Infrared sighting systems are to be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit. Night Vision optical enhancement devices combined with infrared sighting systems may be utilized during tactical missions with approval from the SWAT Commanding Officer or SWAT Executive Officer.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers maintain proficiency by continual training and annual weapons qualifications with NVD's and infrared sighting systems.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: Approximately 10,000 hours.

The Department currently possesses the following types of infrared sighting systems:

- a. **MAWL IR Designator** (Quantity: 30)
Manufacturer: B.E. Meyers
Description: The MAWL has an IR light and IR laser which work in conjunctions with night vision devices to illuminate and aide in aiming a weapon system.

V. **USAGE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT WHEN COLLABORATING WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

On occasion, the Department may be required to assist 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 sworn Department members to utilize military equipment in order to fulfill an assigned mission (i.e., civil unrest, SWAT requests, barricaded suspects in a vehicle, etc.). When sworn Department members utilize military equipment in instances of mutual aid or law enforcement collaboration, the following shall apply:

- A. Department members are required to adhere to the Department's Military Equipment Procedure and **all** policies and procedures outlined within the Ontario Police Department's Policy and Procedures Manual, regardless of operational jurisdiction.

- B. Should the Police Department request mutual aid from another law enforcement agency within the City and military equipment is required during the course of the response, the following shall apply:
1. The Ontario Police Department will remain in charge of the overall incident command.
 2. The Incident Commander or designee will brief the supervisor from the assisting agency and inform them of the mission, enforcement posture, and any pertinent information related to the incident.
 3. The assisting agency will 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 utilization of military equipment by an assisting agency inconsistent with the guidelines set forth in this procedure, the Incident Commander may elect to cancel the request for mutual aid or re-assign the assisting agency to a different support mission.

VI. APPROVAL OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT BY GOVERNING BODY

- A. Pursuant to AB-481 all military equipment acquired and/or in use by the Department shall be approved by the governing body by adopting a military use policy. This approval by the governing body must be granted prior to any of the following:
1. Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to Section 2576a of Title of the United States Code. This section is also commonly referred to as the Defense Logistics Agency 1033 Program. The Police Department does not participate in the 1033 Program.
 2. 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.
 3. Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.
 4. Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the territorial jurisdiction of the governing body.
 5. Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.
 6. 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.
 7. Acquiring military equipment through any other means.
- B. In seeking approval of the government body for any specified military equipment, the Department shall submit a proposed military equipment use policy to the governing

body and make those documents available on the Department's internet website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue.

1. The proposed or final military equipment use policy shall be made publicly available on the Department's internet website for as long as the military equipment is available for use.

VII. ANNUAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT REPORT

- A. Pursuant to AB-481, the Department shall submit to the City Council an annual military equipment report for each type of military equipment approved by the governing body within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The Department shall also make each annual military equipment report required by this section publicly available on its internet website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The Commanding Officer or their designee shall be responsible for the preparation and submission of the annual military equipment report. The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediate previous calendar year for each type of military equipment:
1. A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 2. A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 3. The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response, consistent with state law employee privacy restrictions.
 4. 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.
 5. The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 6. If the Department intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
- B. Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual military equipment report, the Department shall hold at least one community engagement meeting, at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual military equipment report and the Department's funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.
- C. The City Council will determine, based on the annual military equipment report, whether each type of military equipment identified in the report has complied with the standards for approval as set forth by AB 481. If the City Council determines that a type of military equipment identified in the annual military equipment report has

not complied with the standards as set forth by AB 481, it may either disapprove a renewal of the authorization for that type of military equipment or require modifications to this military equipment use procedure in a manner that will resolve lack of compliance.

VIII. MILITARY EQUIPMENT USAGE ACCOUNTABILITY

- A. The use of military equipment is subject to individual Department Policies and Procedures, is restricted for use only in certain instances and, in some cases, only by certain units. It is incumbent upon incident commanders, supervisors, and individual officers to recognize the specific 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.
- B. Department members are bound to adhere to Department Policies and Procedures, in addition to state and local laws and ordinances when employing the use of the military equipment at any time. Violations of the law or Department Policies or Procedures may result in criminal or administrative investigations and/or actions.
- C. Administrative Investigations concerning complaints related to military equipment will be conducted in accordance with department policy. These investigations may be subject to review by the Office of the Chief of Police to ensure that compliance with this military equipment procedure is maintained.
- D. Any corrective action or discipline imposed as a result of a violation of this Department Procedure will be administered in accordance with the department policy, relevant employee organization memorandum of understanding (MOU), Civil Service Rules, and state law.

IX. MILITARY EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND INVENTORY

All military equipment shall be maintained and inventoried in accordance with department policy.

X. MILITARY EQUIPMENT COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES

In some instances, the application and use of military equipment can cause questions and/or concerns for members of the community. It is of vital importance that community members' questions regarding the application and use of military equipment are addressed.

The Police Department is committed to full and fair investigation of citizen complaints. As such, the Department has sound internal procedures for thorough and impartial investigations of citizen complaints. Resolving complaints in a fair, impartial, and

expeditious manner will ensure the consistent high level of integrity and efficiency maintained by the Department.

- A. Complaints directly related to the application or use of military equipment shall be handled in accordance with department policy.
- B. The Police Department values open communication and transparency. Community questions and/or concerns regarding the application and use of specified military equipment should be addressed in the following manner:
 - 1. Via the Department internet website where the public can email specific military equipment related questions to the Department.
 - 2. At pre-determined Community Engagement Meetings related to military equipment.
 - 3. At City-Council Meetings related to military equipment.
 - 4. In all other circumstances, the public should be directed to the Department Military Equipment Procedure and Annual Military Equipment Report available on the Department's internet website.

MILITARY PROCEDURE APPENDIX – A
FISCAL IMPACT – Fiscal Year 2022 (May 2022 – May 2023)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Loki I	\$13,600	Varies on Usage
Anafi Thermal	\$7,439	Varies on Usage
Evo II	\$1,825	Varies on Usage

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Dragon Runner	\$46,000	Varies on Usage

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Bearcat G2 (2 Door)	\$205,568	Varies on Usage
Bearcat G3 (4 Door)	\$315,835	Varies on Usage
Bearcat G3 (Ramp)	\$302,609	Varies on Usage
Rook	\$570,000	Varies on Usage

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Unit Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
SWAT Equipment Vehicle	\$271,715	Varies on Usage
CP131	\$124,708	Varies on Usage

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Explosive Breaching Kit	\$3,850	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun	\$800 Each	\$150,000 (total ammo budget)
TKO 12 Gauge Breaching Shotgun Rounds	\$8.15 Per Box (6)	\$150,000 (total ammo budget)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Windrunner .50 cal	\$7,144	Varies on Usage
Match Ammunition - .50 BMG .510” 750 grain	\$59 Per Box (10)	\$150,000 (total ammo budget)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
AR-15 Colt LWRC	\$1,949 Each	Varies on Usage
.308 Semi-auto HK91	\$3,899 Each	Varies on Usage
.308 Tango 51	\$7,999 Each	Varies on Usage
HK MP5	\$3,275 Each	Varies on Usage
.380 Sig Sauer 716	\$1,350 Each	Varies on Usage
Federal FMJ 55 grain	\$179 Per Case	\$150,000 (total ammo budget)
Gold Dot .223 62 grain	\$287 Per Case	\$150,000 (total ammo budget)
HSM 750g A-Max .308	\$49 Per Box	\$150,000 (total ammo budget)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Def Tec Flashbang	\$38.60 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Def Tec Multi-bang	\$70.00 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Training Flash Bang	\$58.50 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Liberty Dynamics Flash Bang	\$18,694 Total	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
SPEDE Heat	\$33.05 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
40mm CS Ferret	\$26.15 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Pocket Tactical CS	\$28.00 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Maximum HC Smoke	\$32.60 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
37mm Foam Baton	\$24.50 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
40mm Skat Shell	\$40.65 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Instantaneous Blast CS	\$54.60 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Pocket Tactical Smoke	\$32.60 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
CS Flameless Tri Chamber	\$46.25 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
CS Triple Chaser	\$46.25 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
40mm Muzzle Blast CS	\$26.75 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Gas Ram	\$3,250 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Burn Safe	\$155.40 Each	\$202,010 (total SWAT equipment budget)
Tippman FTC	\$499 Each	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
PepperBall Live	\$899 Box	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
PepperBall Glass Breaker	\$3.00 Per Round	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
PepperBall Inert	\$300 Per Case	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Def-Tec 40mm Launcher	\$985 Each	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
LMT 40mm Launcher	\$985 Each	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
Def-Tec 37mm Launcher	\$884.50 Each	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
Def-Tec 40mm multi-Launcher	\$2,369 Each	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)
eXact iMPact 40mm Sponge Round	\$30 Each	\$13,850 (Department equipment budget)

Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Initial Cost	Ongoing Annual Cost FY22 (approximate)
Pinnacle Gen3 NODs	\$6,995 Each	Varies on Usage
L3 Warrior Optic	\$7,999 Each	Varies on Usage
MAWL Designator	\$2,999 Each	Varies on Usage