

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

October 22, 2026

1.14

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481 ANNUAL EQUIPMENT REPORT
(AD NO. 26-001)

RECOMMENDED ACTION

- I. That the Board of Police Commissioners REVIEW and APPROVE the attached California Assembly Bill 481 Annual Equipment Report (Report).
- II. That the Board of Police Commissioners TRANSMIT the Report to the City Council.
- III. That the Board of Police Commissioners REQUEST that the City Council receive and file the Report and RENEW Ordinance No. 187603 pursuant to Government Code Section 7071(e).

On September 30, 2021, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill (AB) 481 into law, which established protocols for law enforcement agencies regarding the funding, acquisition, use, and reporting of specified law enforcement equipment items. The bill added Government Code Section 7070, et seq., and designated numerous vehicles, weapon systems, and munitions – used throughout the Department – as “military equipment.” The bill further required that each law enforcement agency in the State establish a policy governing the use of equipment items identified in the statute, as well as an annual report on the agency’s inventory of those items.

On June 21, 2022, the Board of Police Commissioners, approved and transmitted to City Council the new policy and first equipment report. After being enacted by City Council Ordinance No. 187603, Special Order No. 13, dated October 10, 2022, established Department Manual Section 1/140.25, Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481. This report is the fifth annual equipment report as required by Government Code Section 7072(a).

We continue to shape and refine our AB 481 reporting process to promote greater transparency and accountability to the community. In alignment with the recommendations of the Office of the Controller for the City of Los Angeles, the Department has recently created a dedicated AB481 Military Equipment related webpage on its public facing website. And this is the second year that Audit Division conducted a routine equipment spot inspection. This year is at the Los Angeles Police Department’s Emergency Services Division and Custody Services Division.

Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

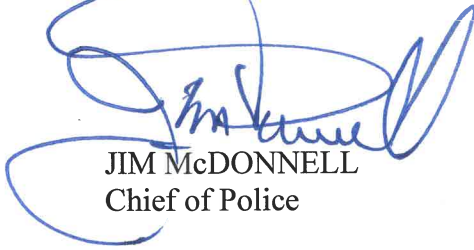
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This report is in conformance with AB 481 as reviewed by Police General Counsel of the City Attorney's Office. This report must be later presented to the Los Angeles City Council, prior to the renewal of Ordinance No. 187603, as further required by AB 481.

If additional information regarding this report is required, please contact Police Administrator Sharon Sargent, Audit Division, at (213) 486-8480.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jim McDonnell", is written over the printed name and title.

JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

Attachments

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481
ANNUAL EQUIPMENT REPORT



Conducted by
AUDIT DIVISION

Jim McDonnell
Chief of Police

October 2026

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CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481
ANNUAL EQUIPMENT REPORT
Compiled by Audit Division
2025

OVERVIEW

In accordance with California Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), Audit Division (AD) of the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) compiled the annual inventory report of items defined by AB 481 as “military equipment.” Government Code Section 7072(a) requires law enforcement agencies to submit an annual report to the governing body, and to post that report publicly, for each type of equipment. This includes a summary of how the military equipment was used¹ and its purpose, a summary of any complaints or concerns received, the results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the policy and the actions taken in response, the total annual cost and the source of funding for the following calendar year, the quantity of equipment possessed, and the quantity of any equipment the Department intends to acquire in the next year.

The 2025 Annual Equipment Report includes the following:

- **Background**
- **Categories and Inventory of Equipment**
 - A. Vehicles (includes purpose and usage, authorized use, training, and laws governing use)
 - (1) Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS)
 - (2) Ground Robots
 - (3) Armored Vehicles
 - (4) Mobile Command Post Vehicles
 - B. Firearms and Ammunition (includes purpose and usage, authorized use, training, laws governing use, and additional items approved for private purchase)
 - C. Less-Lethal and Ammunition (includes purpose and usage, authorized use, training, and laws governing use)
 - D. Breaching Equipment (includes purpose and usage, authorized use, training, and laws governing use)
- **Oversight**
 - A. Mechanisms to Ensure Compliance
 - B. Complaint Procedures
 - C. Discipline for Misuse

¹ Department Manual 1/140.25 defines “use instance” as the “operation, launch, discharge, detonation, activation, ignition, or impact of a covered equipment item with a person or object in response to an incident requiring investigative or enforcement action shall be a reportable ‘use’ of the item. For vehicles – including small unmanned, aerial systems (sUAS) and robots – a use instance occurs when the item performs a function to assist in the mission of the investigative or enforcement action. In this report, “use” may be used interchangeably with “use instance” for readability.

- D. Complaints and Misuse Summary
- E. Addressing Concerns and Questions in a Timely Manner
- F. Audits of Equipment
- G. Inspections
- **Requested Equipment** (Addendum V)

BACKGROUND

California Assembly Bill 481 took effect on January 1, 2022, and established protocols for law enforcement agencies regarding the funding, acquisition, and use of “military equipment.” The bill added Chapter 12.8 (Sections 7070 through 7075) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code and encompassed many standard law enforcement equipment items (e.g., various weapon systems, munitions, and vehicles) in its definition of military equipment.² Assembly Bill 2546, effective January 1, 2025, amended Government Code Section 7070(c)(13) to replace the brand-specific references to the “Taser Shockwave” and the “Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)” with the generic categories of area denial electroshock devices, long-range acoustic devices, acoustic hailing devices, and sound cannons.

Equipment inventory, procurement, and usage data were self-reported utilizing the Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment Form, 15.62.00 (09/24).

Although certain equipment is reportable under AB 481, its possession does not necessarily require its use. Such equipment is deployed only when operationally necessary, with an emphasis on de-escalation and the safe resolution of incidents.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 7071(d)(1), the Use of Equipment Covered by AB 481 Policy was approved by the Department’s governing body, the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC), on August 16, 2022,³ and adopted by the Los Angeles City Council by Ordinance No. 187603, which was passed on August 30, 2022, and became effective on October 10, 2022.⁴ Subsequently, the Department was required to complete an annual report for the BOPC’s review and approval. Because only the City Council may adopt an ordinance, the BOPC transmits the report to the City Council, which has voted each year to renew Ordinance No. 187603 pursuant

² See California Government Code, Title 1, *General*, Division 7, *Miscellaneous*, Chapter 12.8, *Funding Acquisition, and Use of Military Equipment*, Sections 7070-7075.

³ See Department Manual Section 1/140.25, Quarter 1, 2025, *Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481*.

⁴ See Ordinance No. 187603, *An ordinance adopting the Los Angeles Police Department’s policy for Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481*.

to Government Code Section 7071(e). Government Code Section 7072(a) requires law enforcement agencies to annually report the following:

- 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; and,
- If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment

Unless otherwise noted, no storage or transportation costs were associated with the equipment listed. Personnel costs, routine training costs, and equipment usage costs were excluded due to variability in incident-related expenses. When applicable, training costs associated with newly acquired equipment were reported in the addenda.

CATEGORIES AND INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT

A. Vehicles

The vehicle category, as outlined in the Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment, Form 15.62.00, includes Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) (commonly referred to as drones) and unmanned ground vehicles (commonly referred to as robots) in addition to specific vehicles (armored vehicles and command post vehicles) that are driven on the roadway.

1. Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems

a. Purpose and Usage

As part of the Department's continued efforts to enhance response capabilities through technology, the Los Angeles Police Department's Drone as First Responder (DFR) Unit deploys drones to calls for service to provide responding officers with real-time situational awareness before they arrive on scene. The DFR Unit is designed to enhance response capabilities by improving situational awareness, reducing

response times, supporting officer and public safety, assisting with incident documentation, and promoting the efficient use of Department resources.

During calendar year 2025, five Skydio X10 drones were provided to the Department on loan beginning in June 2025 for evaluation purposes. The Department incurred no acquisition costs or direct equipment-use fees during the loan period.

As an operational tool, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems enhance public and officer safety by providing real-time situational awareness, supporting de-escalation efforts, assisting investigations, identifying suspect locations, and documenting or reconstructing crime scenes and traffic collisions. They also allow personnel to assess potentially hazardous or inaccessible locations from a safe vantage point, reducing the need to immediately deploy officers or K-9s and helping to mitigate the risk of injury to officers, suspects, and members of the public.⁵

b. Permissible Uses

The authorized usage of sUAS devices is outlined in the Department Manual Section 1/420.56, Quarter 1, 2025, Small Unmanned Aircraft System Deployment Guidelines and Procedures, which states:

“Only authorized sUAS Operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate sUAS. Only Department-owned and approved sUAS and equipment shall be used. An sUAS Operator may deploy an sUAS only for official Department purposes and in a manner that respects the reasonable expectation of privacy, pursuant to all applicable laws and regulations.”

Emergency Services Division (ESD) utilizes sUAS to support operational objectives, public safety, and investigative functions.

The Multi-Disciplinary Collision Investigation Team (MCIT) utilizes sUAS for scene documentation and reconstruction associated with traffic collision investigations.⁶

The policy establishes the following restrictions:

“Prohibited Uses. Department sUAS shall not:

⁵ See Department Manual Section 1/420.56, Quarter 1, 2025, *Small Unmanned Aircraft System Deployment Guidelines and Procedures*.

⁶ See Department Manual Section 1/420.56, Quarter 1, 2025, *Permissible Uses*.

- Be deployed or used in violation of the City of Los Angeles municipal laws, California State laws, the United States Constitution, any FAA regulations, or published flight restrictions (absent waiver);
- Be used to unlawfully harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group;
- Be used to target a person based solely on actual or perceived characteristics, such as race, color, religion or creed, age, national origin, ethnicity, immigration status, gender (including gender identity or expression), sexual orientation, disability, or military status;
- Be used to record or photograph First Amendment assemblies for the purpose of identifying participants who are not engaged in unlawful conduct;
- Be equipped with any weapon system or facial recognition software;
- Be used as a weapon;
- Be deployed when weather conditions or other hazards prevent the safe operation of the aircraft or in a manner exceeding the manufacturer's recommendations;
- Be used for personal business of any kind; and,
- Be used in a manner that is contrary to any additional restrictions imposed by the sUAS Program Manager or an sUAS Coordinator.”

c. Certification and Training

Eligibility for the Department's sUAS Program requires the following training and certifications to ensure sUAS Operators can demonstrate their understanding of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, operating requirements, and procedures for safely flying sUAS for the Department:

- I. Possess a valid Remote Pilot Certificate (Part 107) from the FAA prior to attending any Department sUAS training; and,
- II. Complete a Department-approved sUAS training and any subsequent required training updates.

Operators of all sUAS devices must first obtain a Remote Pilot in Command Certificate from the FAA. According to the FAA, certificate holders must complete online recurrent training every 24 calendar months to maintain aeronautical knowledge recency and retain their certificates.⁷

⁷ See https://www.faa.gov/uas/commercial_operators/become_a_drone_pilot/.

The Department's Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit members operating an sUAS must also attend the SWAT Basic Course. Addendum VI lists specific training requirements.

d. Laws Governing Use

The use of a sUAS is regulated by the FAA as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations.⁸

2. Ground Robots

a. Purpose and Usage

In general, robots enhance officer safety by allowing the operator to be a safe distance from a threat (e.g., armed suspect, suspicious package) while obtaining video surveillance that can aid in resolving an incident. The Department has various robots that are used by a limited number of personnel and have unique purposes.

The robots are used to locate suspects and/or collect information in real time for officers. They are also deployed when their use eliminates the need for officers to enter potentially dangerous areas.

b. Authorized Use

Robots are deployed when their use enhances operational effectiveness and public safety. Deployment and use are guided by established operational procedures.

Emergency Services Division resources, including robotic platforms, are deployed in response to requests from the division of occurrence. Upon notification, ESD personnel assess the incident and determine the appropriate personnel, equipment, and resources necessary to support operational objectives and public safety.

Robotic platforms utilized by ESD, including those assigned to the Bomb Squad and Hazardous Materials Unit, serve as remote operational support tools for calls for service. Operators utilize these systems consistent with established operational procedures.

⁸ See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, *Aeronautics and Space*, Chapter I, *Federal Aviation Administration*, *Department of Transportation*, Subchapter F, *Air Traffic and General Operating Rules*, Part 107, *Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems*.

Deployment of the Quadruped Unmanned Ground Vehicle (QUGV) requires approval from the on-scene Incident Commander and concurrence of the Commanding Officer, Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau (CTSOB), or designee. Metropolitan Division (METRO) SWAT uses the QUGV during approved high-risk incidents to improve situational awareness, reduce risk to personnel, and support tactical operations.⁹

c. Training

Robot operators must complete specialized training unique to each item. Members of the Department's SWAT Team who operate robots are required to attend the SWAT Basic Course, which includes instruction on the use of Department-issued robotic equipment. Members of the Bomb Squad and Hazardous Materials Unit are required to complete Hazardous Devices School and Certified Bomb Technician Training. Operation of the Bomb Assessment Tactical Counter Assault Tool also requires a Forklift Operator License. Specific training requirements are listed in Addendum VI.

d. Laws Governing Use

Use of robots shall be consistent with the laws regulating general police operations.

3. Armored Vehicles

a. Purpose and Usage

Armored vehicles are deployed during critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety and are exclusively used by METRO. As rescue vehicles, they provide protective armor to officers at high-risk incidents (e.g., barricaded suspect callouts, service of high-risk warrants, active shooter scenarios, rescue of injured people, etc.).

b. Authorized Use

Armored vehicles are deployed when they will enhance safety during an operation. Use of armored vehicles must adhere to all existing Department policies. The Department's use of armored vehicles is guided by the principle of reverence for human life in all investigative, enforcement, and other contacts between officers and members of the public.

⁹ See Addendum XIV – Office of the Chief of Police – Administrative Order No. 6, *Quadruped Unmanned Ground Vehicle Program Deployment Guidelines and Procedures*, dated May 30, 2023.

Armored vehicles are deployed in accordance with METRO's established operational procedures as an added measure to enhance safety and reduce risk to officers, suspects, and members of the community during critical incidents.

c. Training

All Department personnel are required to maintain a valid California driver's license. Sworn personnel authorized to operate a Class C emergency vehicle must successfully complete the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certified Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) as part of their academy training. Operation of specialized vehicles requires additional training and qualifications.

Operating several vehicles in the Department's inventory requires a Commercial Driver's License (CDL). Personnel assigned to operate these vehicles must complete all applicable training and certification requirements necessary to obtain and maintain the appropriate CDL classification (Class A or Class B). Specific training requirements are listed in Addendum VI.

d. Laws Governing Use

The use of vehicles on public roadways shall comply with the California Vehicle Code and all laws governing law enforcement operations.

4. Mobile Command Post Vehicles

a. Purpose and Usage

Mobile Command Post vehicles provide a field operations center for crime scenes, tactical operations, task forces, and community events. These vehicles support command and control functions, facilitate communications, and provide equipment storage and logistical support for field operations. Certain Mobile Command Post vehicles are equipped with specialized communication systems that assist with information dissemination and de-escalation efforts.

b. Authorized Use

Mobile Command Post vehicles are deployed in response to requests from the division of occurrence when operational needs warrant their use. Upon notification, Mobile Command Response Unit personnel evaluate the incident and determine the appropriate personnel, equipment, and resources necessary to support operational objectives, incident management, and public safety.

c. Training

All Department personnel operating Department vehicles are required to maintain a valid California driver's license. Additionally, sworn personnel complete California POST-certified Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) training. Personnel who operate certain specialized vehicles must complete additional training and, where applicable, obtain a Commercial Driver's License (Class A or B). Specific training requirements are listed in Addendum VI.

d. Laws Governing Use

The use of vehicles on public roadways shall comply with the California Vehicle Code and all laws governing law enforcement operations.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

1. Purpose and Usage

In general, firearms and their corresponding ammunition are used to defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury or to apprehend a violent fleeing felon (see "Authorized Use" below for additional details). However, some of the firearms identified in this report possess specialized capabilities and are subject to more restrictive deployment and use requirements. In addition, certain firearms, such as the Tire Deflation Shotgun, are assigned to a limited number of Department personnel and are designed to discharge specialized ammunition for specific operational purposes.

Firearms and their corresponding ammunition were available to Department personnel assigned those weapons while performing field duties; however, the firearms were not always deployed or used for every incident.

In 2025, AB 481 firearms and their corresponding ammunition were discharged during 10 separate Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) incidents to defend against serious bodily injury or death.

Table No. 1 summarizes the 10 Categorical Use of Force incidents resulting in firearm usage.

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Table No. 1 – Summary of AB 481 Firearm Use 2025

Firearm Description	Number of Times Used	Total Number of Rounds Fired	Summary
Geissele, Super Duty, 5.56 mm Carbine (SWAT)	2	6 Rounds	Deployed on separate incidents, involving barricaded armed suspects with a firearm.
Smith & Wesson, 5.56 mm Carbine (Patrol)	1	2 Rounds	Deployed during an incident where armed suspect pointed a firearm at officers.
Colt, 5.56 mm Carbine (Patrol)	5	15 Rounds	Deployed during incidents where armed suspects pointed a firearm at officers.
Benelli 12-gauge Shotgun	2	4 Rounds	Deployed during incidents where armed suspects pointed a firearm at officers.

2. Authorized Use

Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Quarter 1, 2025, Policy on the Use of Force, states:

“Use of Force – Deadly. It is the policy of this Department that officers shall use deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

- To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person; or,
- To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation considering the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible. Before discharging a firearm, officers shall consider their surroundings and potential risks to bystanders to the extent reasonable under the circumstances.

Note: Because the application of deadly force is limited to the above scenarios, an officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.”

Equipment Requiring Due Authorization. As outlined in Metropolitan Divisional Orders, some of the items require approval from the Commanding Officer, Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau (CTSOB), or designee prior to deployment. The Commanding Officer, METRO, may authorize deployment of these items during extraordinary, spontaneous incidents but shall notify the Commanding Officer, CTSOB, as soon as practical. These items include the M82 Barrett Rifle, U.S. Ordnance M60, Robar Rifle, and M107A1 Barrett Rifle.

Equipment Carried by Specialized Personnel. All items that are capable of sustained modes of fire are carried in safe mode. Transitioning to a sustained mode of fire requires approval (when feasible) by the Commanding Officer, METRO, or the existence of certain factors that must be articulated by the operator.

All firearms used for Aerial Platform Shooting require concurrence from both the Commanding Officer, Air Support Division, and the Commanding Officer, METRO.

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3. Training

The Department's POST-certified (Basic Certificate) Academy course includes instruction on the policy for the use of deadly force and how to operate firearms. Every two years, sworn Department personnel receive additional training in firearms and on the Use of Force Policy in general. Regular qualification with each firearm is also required. All the firearms listed in this inventory also require additional training on the use of each specific firearm and associated ammunition. Additional training for the use of the various firearms is listed below:

- Firearms/Tactical Rifle - Advanced Course;
- Heckler & Koch MP7 Course;
- Sniper Course;
- SWAT Basic Course;
- Tactical Shotgun Course;
- Semi-Automatic Shotgun Transition Course; and,
- Patrol Rifle Operator Course.

Addendum VI lists specific training requirements for each item.

4. Laws Governing Use

California Penal Code, Part 2, Of Criminal Procedure, Title 3, Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure, Chapter 5, Arrest, by Whom and How Made, Section 835a(c), states:

“(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may

be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.”

5. Additional Items Approved for Private Purchase

The Department allows officers to privately purchase various firearms and ammunition for on-duty use. These items must be approved and authorized for use by the Uniform and Equipment Committee. Each privately purchased firearm must be presented to the Department Armory for inspection and the officer must complete the required training for that firearm prior to deploying it. The cost of purchase and maintenance is the responsibility of the officer for these items. The inventory of privately purchased semi-automatic shotguns and rifles is listed in Addendum II¹⁰.

The ammunition approved for the shotgun is the standard-issue ammunition, which is specifically excluded from AB 481 under Government Code Section 7070(c)(9). The only ammunition approved for the rifle cadre is Black Hills 5.56mm Optimized TSX. Actual acquisition numbers for rifles and semi-automatic shotguns are dependent upon participation in the private purchase program and availability of the required training.

C. Less-Lethal and Ammunition

1. Purpose and Usage

The Less-Lethal category as outlined in the Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment, Form 15.62.00, includes standard police less-lethal devices and other more specialized items such as distraction devices and chemical agents.

The standard devices are:

- 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (40mm LLL);
- Bean Bag Shotgun;
- 37mm Less-Lethal Launcher (37mm LLL); and,
- FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher (FN303 LLL or FN303)

¹⁰ In January 2025, 179 of the 180 rifles were returned to the federal government. The remaining rifle is currently being held in the custody of Edward M. Davis Training Facility (DTF) pending the resolution of litigation (see Addendum II-Firearm #11).

- Sage Penn Arms 37mm Multi-Launcher¹¹.

The specialized items are:

- Distraction Devices; and,
- Chemical Agents.

Less-lethal devices and associated munitions possess varying capabilities and are deployed based on operational needs. For example, the 40mm LLL provides a greater effective range than the Bean Bag Shotgun. Other less-lethal systems serve specialized purposes and are utilized by trained personnel assigned to METRO, Custody Services Division (CSD), and Training Division.

Chemical agents and distraction devices are utilized as de-escalation tools to enhance officer and public safety. Chemical agents may be used to encourage compliance during barricaded suspect incidents and, when authorized by an officer of the rank of Commander or higher and consistent with Penal Code Section 13652, in crowd-control situations. Distraction devices may be used when operationally necessary to momentarily distract or disorient subject.

During the June 2025 protests and the November 2, 2025, World Series celebrations, LAPD deployed chemical agents and kinetic energy projectiles, including CS gas, 37mm foam rubber baton rounds, 40mm sponge rounds, and FN303 projectiles. Department reports document their use in response to assaults on officers and dangerous crowd activity following dispersal orders. The November 2 Central Area report identifies the Incident Commander, a Commander, as the authorizing official. Incident-specific details are available in the Penal Code § 13652.1 postings, with additional operational context regarding the June protests provided in the 2025 Federal ICE Protest After-Action Report.

In 2025, less-lethal items and their corresponding ammunition were used multiple times during Categorical Uses of Force (CUOF) and Non-Categorical Use of Force (NCUOF). Table No. 2 summarizes the 15 CUOF and 324 NCUOF incidents resulting in less-lethal item usage.

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¹¹ See Addendum XV - Metropolitan Divisional Order #08-01, SAGE LESS-LETHAL MUNITIONS SYSTEM, dated April 20, 2008.

Table No. 2 – Summary of AB 481 Less-Lethal Equipment Use 2025

Less-Lethal Equipment	Categorical Uses of Force Number of Times Used (Use Instances)	Non-Categorical Uses of Force Number of Times Used
Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun	3 use instances (12 rounds)	33 use instances (77 rounds)
Lewis Machine and Tool 40mm, Single Launcher 1425	13 use instances (25 rounds)	289 use instances (2922 rounds)
Fabrique Nationale Herstal 303 Less-Lethal Launcher	1 use instance (4 rounds)	80 use instances (715 rounds)
Sage SL-6 Multi-Role Projectile LLL	1 use instance (2 rounds)	1 use instance (1 round)
Defense Technology 37mm, Less-Lethal Launcher	0 use instances	74 use instances (1579 rounds)

***Note:** The data was last queried on October 29, 2026.

The uses listed in Addendum III of this report may overlap and contain uses that did not result in a CUOF or NCUOF (e.g., a round fired but missed the target or a round fired at a window). The totals reflected represent individual uses of the identified force options or tools and do not correspond directly to the number of CUOFs or NCUOFs. In some incidents, officers utilized multiple force options or tools in combination, resulting in a single CUOF or NCUOF being represented across multiple categories. Therefore, the category totals should not be added together to determine the total number of CUOFs or NCUOFs.

2. Authorized Use

Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Quarter 1, 2025, Policy on the Use of Force, states:

“It is the policy of this Department that personnel may use only that force which is “objectively reasonable” to:

- Defend themselves;
- Defend others;
- Effect an arrest or detention;
- Prevent escape; or,
- Overcome resistance.

The 40 mm LLL, the FN303 LLL, and Bean Bag Shotgun have similar criteria for use as outlined in their respective Use of Force Directives. The only exception is the Bean Bag shotgun, which shall not be used in a crowd-control situation.^{12, 13} Each directive states that an officer may use the item “as a reasonable force option to control a suspect when the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others.”

Furthermore, each Directive states:

“Intermediate force options should not be used on a suspect or subject who is believed to be unarmed and is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence alone do not justify the use of an intermediate force option.”

Use of Force Directive No. 12, 37MM Less-Lethal Launcher, states:¹⁴

“The 37mm LLL utilizes target-specific non-direct impact munitions. ... The 37mm launchers are classified by the State of California as kinetic energy projectiles. Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be deployed during crowd control situations by a peace officer that has received training in their proper use as designated by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.”

Furthermore, California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48), codified at Penal Code Sections 13652 and 13652.1, imposed additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents [e.g., 37mm, 40mm LLL, and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)]. The Office of the Chief of Police Notice, dated December 14, 2021, outlines the changes made by AB 48 as follows:¹⁵

“Per AB 48, kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents [i.e., 37mm Less-Lethal Launcher, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)] shall not be used solely due to an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or non-compliance with a Department directive. Further, if kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are used during assemblies, protests, or demonstrations, they shall only be used to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace

¹² See Addendum X – Use of Force – Directive No. 3.1, February 2025, *40mm Less-Lethal Launcher*.

¹³ See Addendum XI – Use of Force – Directive No. 4, September 2023, *Beanbag Shotgun*.

¹⁴ See Addendum XII – Use of Force – Directive No. 12, November 2024, *37mm Less-Lethal Launcher*.

¹⁵ See Office of the Chief of Police Notice, *Assembly Bill 48 – Use of Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents* dated December 14, 2021; and Senate Bill 98 – *Media Access to Closed Areas – Assemblies, Protests and Demonstrations*.

officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and, in accordance with the following requirements:

- De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted when objectively reasonable, and have failed;
- Repeated audible announcements have been made stating the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents, when objectively reasonable to do so (in multiple languages and from various locations, if appropriate);
- Persons have been given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene;
- An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not;
- Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used indiscriminately on a crowd or group of persons, and shall instead be targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts;
- Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be used as objectively reasonable, and only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat;
- Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets;
- An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress;
- Medical assistance is promptly requested and, if properly trained personnel are present, to provide such assistance to injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so; and,
- Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or other vital organs.”

The need to deploy the 12-gauge Starburst Noise Flash Diversion Device round is declared during a tactical briefing with the Commanding Officer, METRO, and CTSOB. The ALS Technologies Magnum Flash Noise Flash Diversion Device requires CTSOB approval for use during pre-planned events (such as high-risk warrant operations) or Incident Commander approval during spontaneous incidents meeting SWAT use criteria. A fire safety plan is also incorporated into the tactical planning and subsequent briefings for both items. A fire safety plan is required before certain chemical agents are used.

Department Manual Section 1/572, Quarter 1, 2025, Use of Chemical Agents, states:

“Use of Chemical Agents. To minimize injury to suspects, officers, and others or to avoid property damage, the use of a chemical agent, such as tear gas, may be necessary in circumstances where a serious danger to life and property exists and other methods of control or apprehension would be ineffective or more dangerous. The field commander at a police situation has the responsibility for determining the need for the use of a chemical agent and the authority to direct its use. In no event, however, can authorization for the use of a chemical agent be given by an officer below the rank of Sergeant or Detective.

The use of a chemical agent for crowd or riot control must be authorized by an officer of the rank of Commander or higher.”

3. Training

The Department’s POST-certified (Basic Certificate) Academy course includes instruction on the policy for the use of force and how to operate the standard-issue less-lethal devices. Every two years, sworn Department personnel receive additional training on the Use of Force Policy in general.

Personnel using the remaining less-lethal devices listed in the inventory must complete additional training:

- Arrest and Control/Defensive Tactics Course;
- Specialized Equipment Course;
- Tactical Less-Lethal Course;
- Less-Lethal Munitions; and,
- FN 303 Operator Course.¹⁶

Addendum VI lists specific training requirements for each item.

4. Laws Governing Use

California Penal Code, Part 2, Of Criminal Procedure, Title 3, Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure, Chapter 5, Arrest, by Whom and How Made, Section 835a(b), states:

¹⁶ See Addendum XIII – Use of Force Directive No. 5.1, February 2025, *FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher*.

“Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.”

In addition, Penal Code Section 13652 restricts the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents to disperse an assembly, protest, or demonstration, and Penal Code Section 13652.1 requires the Department to publish on its website a summary of each instance in which those tools are used for crowd control.

D. Breaching Equipment

1. Purpose and Usage

Breaching equipment in general is used to enter secured locations. Certain distraction devices are included in this section because they may be deployed in conjunction with breaching operations when operationally necessary. Distraction devices are used to momentarily distract, disorient, or gain compliance from a subject when the approach by officers could create an adverse reaction from the subject.

Breaching tools were used to enter secured locations in accordance with the Department's policy and operating procedures.

2. Authorized Use

Breaching equipment may be used only during search warrant service or under exigent circumstances and must adhere to all existing Department policies. Explosive breaching equipment is only used by a limited number of personnel who are properly trained in its use.

Unless exigent circumstances exist, supervisory approval is required prior to use of breaching equipment. Search warrants require a pre-approved Tactical Operation Plan, Form 12.25.01, and the presence of a supervisor during service. The watch commander of the involved Area is also notified regarding the service of a warrant.

3. Training

The basic breaching equipment training provided to personnel is a class titled Tactical Entry Tools for Patrol. Operators of more specialized breaching equipment receive additional training in the use of each particular tool. This training is provided through the following courses:

- Arrest and Control/Defensive Tactics;
- Specialized Equipment;
- Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capabilities Breaching Course; and,
- Noise Flash Distraction/Diversion Device Training Course.

Explosive breaching equipment requires a Blaster License issued by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA).

The Department's SWAT personnel designated to use explosives have completed 80 hours of training with 22 successful practical applications, testing, and a background investigation. Addendum VI lists specific training requirements for each item.

4. Laws Governing Use

California Penal Code, Part 2, Of Criminal Procedure, Title 12, Of Special Proceedings of a Criminal Nature, Chapter 3, Of Search Warrants, states:

“1531. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

1532. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.”

Case law allows for exceptions to the warrant requirement for forced entry into a secured location in cases of exigent circumstances, including the need to render emergency aid. Exigent circumstances are specific emergencies “such as the need to render emergency assistance, imminent harm to others, a threat to the officer, destruction of evidence, or the suspect’s escape from the home.”¹⁷ However, with the intent of averting violent encounters between law enforcement personnel and surprised occupants during the execution of search and/or probable cause arrest warrants, Department policy requires officers to, absent reasonable suspicion of exigent circumstances, provide knock-notice prior to entry. Forcible entry may be made only if, after notice and a reasonable amount of time has been given, clear and articulable facts are present that the suspect(s)/ occupant(s) has failed to comply or does not intend to comply with lawful commands.¹⁸

¹⁷ See Legal Bulletin, July 7, 2021, *U.S. Supreme Court Clarifies Legal Rules Regarding Warrantless Entry into the Home of a Fleeing Misdemeanant*.

¹⁸ See Department Manual Section 4/742, Quarter 1, 2025, *Search Warrants*.

The United States Supreme Court has recognized limited community caretaking and emergency functions that are “totally divorced from the detection, investigation, or acquisition of evidence relating to the violation of a criminal statute.”¹⁹

Noise Flash Distraction Devices (NFDDs) are considered destructive devices by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). The National Firearms Act requires registration of destructive devices with the ATF.

The ATF approves transfers of NFDDs and compiles information regarding the use of NFDDs by law enforcement agencies. The ATF also requests notification regarding the operational use of such devices in order to maintain registration records.²⁰

OVERSIGHT

In general, the BOPC provides oversight of Department operations. Every CUOF incident is reviewed by the BOPC and the Office of the Inspector General to ensure compliance with Department policies. During its review of a CUOF incident, the BOPC may identify conduct warranting referral for a personnel complaint; however, the Department formally initiates and investigates the complaint, and the Chief of Police determines the appropriate remedial action. In addition, OIS incidents resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian are independently investigated and reviewed by the California Department of Justice pursuant to Government Code Section 12525.3..²¹ Lower-level NCUOF incidents are reviewed by the involved employee’s chain of command to ensure adherence to Department policies.

All NCUOF incidents shall be initially classified by the investigating supervisor as a Level I, Level II, or Level III incident.²² Use of specialized equipment that does not result in a CUOF or NCUOF investigation is overseen by the involved units’ direct supervisors and chain of command.

A. Mechanisms to Ensure Compliance

Training on the use of force policy and the proper use of all the items covered by AB 481 is the first step in ensuring compliance. Officers receive the initial training in the Academy on

¹⁹ See *Cady v. Dombrowski* (1973) 413 US 433, 441.

²⁰ See ATF Explosives Industry Newsletter, December 2003, page 3, *Requirements for Distraction Devices*.

²¹ See California Department of Justice Information Bulletin, No. 2021-DLE-03, *Assembly Bill (AB) 1506 Definitions and Law Enforcement Agency’s Notification Responsibility*, dated June 24, 2021.

²² See Department Manual Section 4/245.11, Quarter 1, 2025, *Non-Categorical Use of Force Reporting Levels*.

standard-issue items and further training from their field training officer. Continued training throughout officers' careers is required as well. Use of specialized equipment requires additional training for use and supervisory oversight in some cases.

The use of specialized equipment is reviewed by the involved employee's chain of command. Minor mistakes or errors in the use of the equipment may result in remedial training, an Employee Comment Sheet, or a Notice to Correct Deficiencies. Misuse that constitutes misconduct or a violation of the law could result in disciplinary action outlined later in this report.

B. Complaint Procedures

Department Manual Section 3/810.05, Quarter 1, 2025, Complaints – Conditions of Acceptance, states:

“Complaints shall be accepted from any source: written, verbal, in person or telephonic (or TTY), mail, facsimile transmission, or electronic means, or anonymously; at the Police Administration Building; any bureau, Area station or substation; at the Office of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Office of the Inspector General; or any other police facility accessible to the public.”

Members of the public may file a complaint using any of these methods. Complaints are investigated by Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or the employee's assigned command, as determined by IAD. An agency must generally complete its investigation and notify the officer of any proposed disciplinary action within one year.²³

C. Discipline for Misuse

Misuse of equipment may be identified through investigations, personnel complaints, supervisory review, audits, inspections, or other administrative processes. Sustained findings may result in disciplinary action consistent with Department policy and the Sworn Penalty Guide, including:²⁴

- Sustained – No Penalty;
- Admonishment;

²³ See California Government Code, Title 1, *General*, Division 4, *Public Officers and Employees*, Chapter 9.7, *Public Safety Officers*, Section 3304(d)(1).

²⁴ See Professional Standards Bureau Notice, September 15, 2020, *Department Sworn Penalty Guide for Personnel Complaints – Amended*.

- Official Reprimand;
- Suspension of 1 to 22 days;
- Demotion;
- Suspension and Demotion; or,
- Board of Rights – Recommendation for Removal.

Department personnel are required to report misconduct and cooperate with administrative investigations. Allegations involving the misuse of equipment are reviewed to determine whether Department policies, procedures, or training requirements were followed. Investigative findings are documented and adjudicated in accordance with established Department procedures.

D. Complaints and Misuse Summary

In 2025, Professional Standards Bureau received 75 complaints related to equipment covered by AB 481. See Table No. 3 – AB 481 Complaint Summary 2025.

Complaints involving equipment covered by AB 481 are reviewed and investigated in accordance with established Department procedures. Depending on the nature of the allegation, complaints may be investigated by Internal Affairs Division or the employee's assigned command. State law generally requires investigations involving alleged misconduct to be completed within one year of the Department's discovery of the alleged misconduct, subject to applicable exceptions.

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Table No. 3 summarizes the complaints by equipment type and disposition classification.²⁵

Table No. 3 – AB 481 Complaint Summary 2025

Equipment Type	Number of Complaints	Disposition
Less-Lethal Projectiles, Tear Gas, 40mm Launchers, Flashbang Devices, Battering Rams	9	Pending Adjudication
Less-Lethal Projectiles, Tear Gas, 40mm Launchers, Flashbang Devices	33	Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate
40mm Launchers, Bean Bag Shotguns, Tear Gas, Flashbang Devices, Rifles	21	Unfounded
Less-Lethal Projectiles, Tear Gas, 40mm Launchers	4	No Misconduct
Less-Lethal Projectiles, Tear Gas	6	Demonstrably False
Less-Lethal Projectiles, Tear Gas	1	Policy/Procedure ²⁶
Less-Lethal Projectile 40mm	1	Sustained, officer directed to Board of Rights
Total	75	

²⁵ See Department Manual Section 3/820.25, Quarter 1, 2025, *Classification of A Disciplinary Complaint*. All complaint entries in Table No. 3 are current as of October 5, 2026.

²⁶ The complaint challenged Department policy regarding the authorized use of less-lethal munitions and chemical agents for crowd management and did not allege misconduct by a specific employee. Accordingly, the matter was classified as a Policy/Procedure complaint.

E. Addressing Concerns and Questions in a Timely Manner

For standard-issued equipment, questions and concerns that do not rise to the level of a complaint may be addressed immediately by contacting any police station. For specialized equipment, inquiries may be directed to the Department entity responsible for its use during business hours. The Department's AB 481 policy, annual reports, and related materials are available on the Department's AB 481 webpage at www.lapdonline.org/assembly-bill-481/.

F. Audits of Equipment

Assembly Bill 481, under Government Code Section 7072(a)(3), requires the Department to annually report the results of any internal audits, any information regarding violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response. In 2025, the Department did not conduct any formal audits related to the AB 481 Military Equipment Use Policy. Audit Division compiled the inventory data submitted by Department entities and incorporated it into the annual report and accompanying addenda.

G. Inspections

As recommended by the City Controller, AD conducted administrative inspections of selected equipment inventories maintained by ESD and CSD to assess accountability, storage, and security controls.²⁷

Emergency Services Division

On April 23, 2026, AD conducted an administrative inspection of ESD. The purpose of the inspection was to verify the accuracy, security, and accountability of the division's equipment inventory. The inspection focused on security protocols and a random sampling of stored inventory, specifically:

- **Ammunition Item 2:** .308 caliber frangible ammunition for operational use
- **Vehicles Items 27, 28, and 29:** Various vehicles designated for specific mission use

²⁷ The inspection dates fell outside the 2025 reporting period and were not included in the data comparison.

Inspection Results

- **Firearms:** ESD has previously decommissioned its .22 caliber bolt-action rifles and transitioned to high-powered air rifle platforms to support operational requirements and mission objectives.
- **Ammunition:** Inventory was properly secured, organized, and accounted for, with no discrepancies identified during the inspection.
- **Vehicles:** All vehicles were secured in restricted-access areas accessible only to authorized personnel.
- **Security Protocols:** Access restrictions and organizational practices were observed to be effective.

Inventory Controls & Management

Emergency Services Division conducts monthly internal inspections to ensure inventory accuracy and procedural compliance. Inventory is managed through the LAPD Kit Room Inventory Tracking System (K.I.T.S.) and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, providing a layered and transparent method for tracking equipment, ammunition, and related assets.

Custody Services Division

On May 26, 2026, AD conducted an administrative inspection at CSD – Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) to verify the accuracy, security, and accountability of the division's less-lethal equipment inventory. The initial equipment inspection revealed CSD loaned nine Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launchers for operational purposes to METRO due to ongoing civil unrest incidents throughout the City.²⁸

Two FN303 launchers remained at CSD. The following items were inspected at MDC:

- **Item 1:** Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher
- **Item 2:** Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal rounds
- **Item 3:** Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotguns²⁹

²⁸ Of the 11 FN303 less-lethal launchers assigned to CSD, two are inoperable and secured in a locked weapons locker. The remaining nine are on loan to Metropolitan Division.

²⁹ Custody Services Division has six Remington 870 bean bag shotguns assigned. Four are located at CSD, one is assigned to Valley Jail, and one is assigned to 77th Division.

On May 27, 2026, AD continued the administrative inspection at METRO regarding the loaned equipment. Metropolitan Division maintained custody of nine loaned FN303 Less-Lethal Launchers.³⁰

The inspection focused on the inventory with respect to less-lethal equipment:

- **Item 1:** Fabrique Nationale d’Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher
- **Item 2:** Fabrique Nationale d’Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal rounds

Inspection Results

All selected inventory items were found to be properly stored and secured.

Inventory Controls & Management

Custody Services Division personnel are trained in the use, deployment, and storage of less-lethal equipment and associated munitions. Inventory accountability is maintained through the Field Data Report/Incident Tracking System, which supports equipment security, tracking, and accountability.

Conclusion

The administrative inspections conducted by Audit Division identified no significant discrepancies or substantiated concerns regarding the storage, security, or accountability of the sampled equipment inventories at ESD, CSD, and METRO.

REQUESTED EQUIPMENT

Addendum V identifies 13 types of equipment the Department seeks to acquire, at a total estimated annual cost of \$3,145,944.46 (acquisition and operational costs combined). The request consists of two LRAD 100X acoustic devices; three Lenco armored vehicles (a BombCat, a BearCat Elevated Tactics vehicle, and a MedCat); six types of firearms (25 Heckler & Koch MP-7 submachine guns, 30 Geissele MRGG 7.62mm rifles, 80 Brugger & Thomet submachine guns, 20 Geissele MRGG 6.5 Creedmoor rifles, 80 Staccato HD4 pistols, and 80 Sig Sauer MPX firearms); and three types of rifle ammunition (10,000 rounds of Black Hills 5.56mm, 100,000 rounds of Winchester 5.56mm, and 5,000 rounds of Federal Premium .308 Winchester).

³⁰ Metropolitan Division maintained custody of nine FN303 less-lethal launchers. Six were available for field deployment by certified personnel, while the remaining three were inoperable and out of service. All nine launchers were accounted for and secured in the Metropolitan Division armory vault.

The Los Angeles Police Foundation is the identified funding source for the acoustic devices, the armored vehicles, and four of the firearm types. The City of Los Angeles General Fund is the identified funding source for the remaining firearms and the ammunition.

APPENDIX II - Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
40mm LLL	40mm Less Lethal Launcher
AAR	After-Action Report
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
BMG	Browning Machine Gun
BOPC	Board of Police Commissioners
CIRD	Critical Incident Review Division
CS	Chlorobenzylidene Malononitrile. A kind of tear gas.
CN	Chloroacetophenone. A kind of tear gas.
CSD	Custody Services Division
CTS	Combined Tactical Systems
CTSOB	Counter Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau
DB	Decibel
DT	Defense Technology
ESD	Emergency Services Division
EVOC	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FN	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal
FPS	Feet Per Second
GND	Gang and Narcotics Division
HDMS	High Definition Management System
HP	High Performance
ICS	Incident Command System
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LLL	Less-Lethal Launcher
M&P	Military and Police
MCIT	Multi-Disciplinary Collision Investigation Team/Transit Services Bureau
METRO	Metropolitan Division
MTD	Motor Transport Division
NFDD	Noise Flash Distraction Device
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum spray
OS	Oleoresin Spray
OCB	Operations-Central Bureau
OSB	Operations-South Bureau
OVB	Operations-Valley Bureau
OWB	Operations-West Bureau
PAVA	Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide
PETN	Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate
POST	California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
RHD	Robbery-Homicide Division
sUAS	Small Unmanned Aircraft System
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
TD	Training Division
TRB	Training Bureau
TSB	Transit Services Bureau
TTY	Teletypewriter
UTM	Ultimate Training Munition

Addendum I - Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
1	2001 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20002	OCB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	55	\$0.00	\$1,128.50	\$1,128.50
2	2001 GMC CP31442, Shop No. 21288	OCB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$4,689.83	\$4,689.83
3	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20011	OCB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	3	\$0.00	\$3,066.82	\$3,066.82
4	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80084	OCB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	7	\$0.00	\$1,289.61	\$1,289.61
5	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80087	OCB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	5	\$0.00	\$5,246.99	\$5,246.99
6	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80088	OCB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	4	\$0.00	\$899.42	\$899.42
7	1997 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 02061	OSB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	3	\$0.00	\$2,556.08	\$2,556.08
8	2000 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20001	OSB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$1,235.88	\$1,235.88

Addendum I – Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
9	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20008	OSB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$4,302.02	\$4,302.02
10	2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80193	OSB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	3	\$0.00	\$1,133.80	\$1,133.80
11	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20003	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$992.60	\$992.60
12	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20005	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$1,455.14	\$1,455.14
13	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20007	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$562.94	\$562.94
14	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20012	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$3,875.72	\$3,875.72
15	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20013	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$2,085.89	\$2,085.89
16	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20014	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$3,355.53	\$3,355.53
17	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80085	OVB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$3,750.11	\$3,750.11

Addendum I - Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
18	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20004	OWB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	6	\$0.00	\$992.60	\$992.60
19	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20009	OWB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	5	\$0.00	\$729.67	\$729.67
20	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20010	OWB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	16	\$0.00	\$1,759.92	\$1,759.92
21	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80086	OWB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	5	\$0.00	\$2,052.58	\$2,052.58
22	2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80194	OWB	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$773.42	\$773.42
23	Parrot, Anafi USA, sUAS	MCIT	2	No Acquisition Cost	An aerial system with a maximum transmission range of 4 kilometers	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise sUAS	MCIT	2	Los Angeles Police Foundation	The DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise sUAS can fly up to 43 minutes at a time. The DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise sUAS has eight wide-angle vision sensors to work seamlessly with a high-performance vision computing engine to precisely sense obstacles in all directions and plan a safe flight route to avoid them. The DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise sUAS will replace the older Parrot Anafi sUAS.	5 years	1	\$8,825.22	\$0.00	\$8,825.22

Addendum I - Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
25	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop No. 50830	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	32-foot-long trailer for storage and transportation	20 years	165	\$0.00	\$5,364.29	\$5,364.29
26	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop No. 50832	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	32-foot-long trailer for storage and transportation	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$2,915.94	\$2,915.94
27	2002 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 1, Shop No. 20006	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control	20 years	47	\$0.00	\$6,736.97	\$6,736.97
28	2003 Mathews Mobile Command, Shop No. 20066	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events	20 years	24	\$0.00	\$799.51	\$799.51
29	2006 Pierce High Dynamic Range (HDR) Walk-In, Bomb Assessment Truck, Shop No. 21150	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Response Support vehicle modified to facilitate operational use by High Definition Management System (HDMS) units with additional tools, materials, and remote capabilities	15+ years	7	\$0.00	\$368.46	\$368.46
30	2007 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 9, Shop No. 80065	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units. This vehicle has additional communications equipment to coordinate incidents and events.	20 years	27	\$0.00	\$1,460.30	\$1,460.30
31	2009 Freightliner M2106, Pegasus, Shop No. 80151	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$4,149.99	\$4,149.99
32	2009 Caterpillar TL1255 BATCAT, Bomb Assessment Tactical Counter Assault Tool, Shop No. 80942	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Heavy-duty robotic platform used in support of Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit and SWAT	15+ years	2	\$0.00	\$368.46	\$368.46
33	2010 Oshkosh, Mobile 3, Shop No. 80163	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control	20 years	159	\$0.00	\$3,542.26	\$3,542.26

Addendum I - Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
34	2011 Peterbilt 587, Tractor for Mobile 3, Shop No. 80217	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control	20 years	159	\$0.00	\$8,210.44	\$8,210.44
35	Andros F6 Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	3	No Acquisition Cost	Ground robotic platforms used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT	15+ years	24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
36	Andros Titus Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	2	No Acquisition Cost	Ground robotic platforms used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT	15+ years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
37	DJI Matrice, 300 RTK, sUAS	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Aerial system used to support Bomb Squad, Hazmat, SWAT, and MCIT at calls for service	5+ years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
38	DJI M30T, sUAS	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Aerial system used to support Bomb Squad, Hazmat, SWAT, and MCIT at calls for service	5+ years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
39	Parrot, Anafi USA, sUAS	ESD	1	No Acquisition Cost	Aerial system used to support Bomb Squad, Hazmat, SWAT, and MCIT at calls for service	5+ years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
40	Transcend Mini Vantage Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	2	Urban Areas Security Initiative	Ground robotic platforms used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT	15+ years	0	\$37,400.00	\$0.00	\$37,400.00
41	Transcend Vantage Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	1	Urban Areas Security Initiative	Ground robotic platforms used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT	15+ years	0	\$58,500.00	\$0.00	\$58,500.00
42	DJI Air 3S, sUAS	ESD	2	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Aerial system used to support Bomb Squad, Hazmat, SWAT, and MCIT at calls for service	5+ years	9	\$1,931.00	\$0.00	\$1,931.00
43	2002 Ford Excursion (Armored), Shop No. 04045	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Metro armored rescue vehicle with ballistic armor and glass	20 years	20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum I - Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
44	2003 Ford Excursion (Armored), Shop No. 04208	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Metro armored rescue vehicle with ballistic armor and glass	20 years	20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
45	2003 Lenco Rescue 1 Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle (B.E.A.R.), Shop No. 39648	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5-to 1.5-inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass, and detachable gas boom	20 years	118	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
46	2005 Lenco Rescue 2 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 39739	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5- to 1.5-inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass, and Manual operation second-story Ramp/Platform System	20 years	118	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
47	2006 Pierce HDR Walk-In, Shop No. 21474	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Transports specialized equipment, tools, and communications equipment. 38-foot-long SWAT truck	20 years	118	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
48	2008 Lenco Rescue 4, B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80115	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5- to 1.5-inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass, and equipped with Emergency Medical Equipment	20 years	118	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
49	2017 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80988	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5-to 1.5- inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass	20 years	118	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
50	2019 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80941	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Ballistic Armor, Ballistic Glass	20 years	118	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
51	Tactical Fabrication Tac-Cat 259D Compact Track Loader, Shop No. 80066	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Delivers extended reach and lift height for quick and easy truck loading, provides superior traction, flotation, stability and speed, and “Intelligent Leveling” system	20 years	10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum I – Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
52	Lenco BearCat Tactical Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV), Shop No. 80946	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	NIJ Type IV + Armor, 5-to 1.5-inch steel plate, designed for low-profile tactical missions, seats 8 fully equipped operators with an open floor plan, tactical features such as gun ports, police Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting and siren	20 years	100	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
53	Lenco BearCat Tactical SUV, Shop No. 80947 (Armored Lenco VIP)	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	NIJ Type IV + Armor, 5- to 1.5-inch steel plate, designed for low-profile tactical missions, seats 8 fully equipped operators with an open floor plan, tactical features such as gun ports, police LED lighting and siren	20 years	100	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
54	Robotics Throwbot XT Recon Robotics	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	A personal sensor system that can be thrown up to 120 feet and is equipped with an infrared optical system that activates automatically enabling the operator to see in complete darkness	10 years	16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
55	Robotics Caliber T5 ICOR Technology	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Unmanned ground vehicle with ground clearance of 2.75 inches, drag capacity of 250 lbs, and stair-climbing abilities	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
56	ICOR Technology Robotics Mini Caliber	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Mission time: 2-4+ hours, Ground clearance: 1.5 inches, Drag capacity: 15 lbs., Climbs 8 inch stairs at 45° with suitable traction, Environmentally sealed, Chemical Biological washdown capability	10 years	36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
57	Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Maintains set distance from stationary obstacles, average runtime 90 minutes, 360-degree field of view	10 years	4	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum I – Vehicles and Robots 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
58	DJI M30T, sUAS	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Aerial system used to support SWAT at calls for service	5 years	8	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
59	Roboteam Micro Tactical Ground Robot (MTGR)	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Equipped with a 1/1.7-inch sensor with 18 minutes of hover time. Interior Flight Drone, used for reconnaissance	5 years	23	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
60	DJI Avata II	METRO	4	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Lightweight tactical robot with 360 degree video coverage. Multiple terrain capable used for access and reconnaissance	10 years	17	\$3,732.66	\$100.00	\$3,832.66
61	DJI Mavic 3T Enterprise	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Picture and video capable with 23 minutes of fly time. Interior Flight Drone with video capabilities, used for reconnaissance	5 years	5	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
62	DJI Avata	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Lightweight tactical robot with 360 degree video coverage. Multiple terrain capable used for access and reconnaissance	10 years	5	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
63	Skydio X10 ¹	OO	5	No Acquisition Cost	Provide overhead situational awareness in response to radio calls to improve response times, public safety, and investigative outcomes	5	2550	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

¹ All five Skydio X10 units were provided by Skydio, Inc. under a no-cost lease for testing and evaluation in 2025. They were purchased in February 2026 through the Los Angeles Police Foundation as part of the Drones as First Responder (DFR) Program.

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

Firearms Possessed in 2025*

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
1	Remington 870 Pump Action Shotgun Equipped 14" Barrel	GND	89	No Acquisition Cost	Disperses Multiple Projectiles	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Benelli Super 90 Semi-automatic Shotgun	GND	48	No Acquisition Cost	Disperses Multiple Projectiles	20-50 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Benelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotgun	GND	69	No Acquisition Cost	Disperses Multiple Projectiles	10 years or 5,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Colt Assault Rifle (AR)-15A3 Semi-automatic Rifle	GND	10	No Acquisition Cost	Delivers a single projectile	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Colt M4 Semi-automatic Rifle	GND	2	No Acquisition Cost	Delivers a single projectile	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	Heckler & Koch (HK) Mod: 416 Semi-automatic Rifle ¹	GND	38	No Acquisition Cost	Delivers a single projectile	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	Benelli Super 90 Semi-automatic Shotgun	OSB	5	No Acquisition Cost	Disperses Multiple Projectiles	20-50 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	Remington 870 With Mossberg Barrel and Royal Arms Standoff Device	RHD	5	No Acquisition Cost	Close range tire deflation shotgun	Indefinite	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	RHD	23	No Acquisition Cost	Special Investigation Section Primary Shoulder Weapon System	10 years	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
10	Bolt Action Rifle/.308	ESD	4	No Acquisition Cost	Frangible Round Extended Distance Disruption (FREDD) system	20+ years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

* Refer to Table 1, "Summary of AB 481 Firearm Use 2025," in the report for the number of times firearms were used in 2025.

¹ 20 rifles transferred from Metropolitan Division into GND.

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
11	Colt M16, M16 A1 5.56mm Magazine Fed Rifle ²	TID	1	No Acquisition Cost	5.56mm magazine-fed rifle with 100 yards accuracy	30 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E2S Rifle	Private Purchase	24	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$5,953.00	\$5,953.00
13	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E2S Rifle	Private Purchase	18	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$4,464.00	\$4,464.00
14	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16 Rifle	Private Purchase	1	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$248.00	\$248.00
15	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16D Rifle	Private Purchase	1	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$248.00	\$248.00
16	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16M4 Rifle	Private Purchase	6	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$1,488.00	\$1,488.00

² 179 rifles were returned to the federal government. And one remained due to a civil litigation.

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
17	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16DM4 Rifle	Private Purchase	1	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$248.00	\$248.00
18	Heckler and Koch MR556 Rifle	Private Purchase	41	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$10,169.00	\$10,169.00
19	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Rifle	Private Purchase	422	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$104,661.00	\$104,661.00
20	Colt Manufacturing LE6940 Rifle	Private Purchase	441	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$109,374.00	\$109,374.00
21	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Special Operation Command (SOCOM) Rifle	Private Purchase	17	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$4,216.00	\$4,216.00
22	Colt Manufacturing LE6721 Rifle	Private Purchase	27	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$6,696.00	\$6,696.00

Addendum II – Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
23	Colt Manufacturing AR15A3 Rifle	Private Purchase	2	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$496.00	\$496.00
24	Colt Manufacturing LT6720 Rifle	Private Purchase	12	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$2,976.00	\$2,976.00
25	Colt Manufacturing LT6920R Rifle	Private Purchase	8	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$1,984.00	\$1,984.00
26	Colt Manufacturing SP6920 Rifle	Private Purchase	9	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$2,232.00	\$2,232.00
27	Colt Manufacturing SP6940 Rifle	Private Purchase	53	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$13,145.00	\$13,145.00
28	Colt Manufacturing SPORTER Rifle	Private Purchase	5	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$1,240.00	\$1,240.00

Addendum II – Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
29	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Enhanced Patrol Rifle (EPR)	Private Purchase	429	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$106,398.00	\$106,398.00
30	Smith and Wesson Military and Police (M&P) 15 Rifle	Private Purchase	29	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$7,192.00	\$7,192.00
31	Smith and Wesson M&P 15T Rifle	Private Purchase	273	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$67,708.00	\$67,708.00
32	Smith and Wesson M&P 15TS Rifle	Private Purchase	118	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$29,266.00	\$29,266.00
33	Smith and Wesson M&P 15X Rifle	Private Purchase	40	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$9,921.00	\$9,921.00
34	Smith and Wesson M&P 15A Rifle	Private Purchase	18	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 x 45 mm, Upper Receiver: Flattop (A3 style), Color: Black, Minimum Trigger pull weight, at break – 5.5 pounds	30 years	\$0.00	\$4,464.00	\$4,464.00

Addendum II – Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
35	Benelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotgun	Private Purchase	554	Private Purchase	Black oxide finish, 18.5-inch barrel with ghost ring sights, Modified choke, screw-in choke system, Stock constructed of synthetic material, black in color	30 years	\$0.00	\$137,399.00	\$137,399.00
36	Armalite AR-10 Semi-automatic Rifle	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Distance and/or barrier penetration, Caliber: .308 (7.62 x 51 mm), Magazine Capacity: 10 or 20 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
37	Colt M16A1 Magazine-Fed Rifle	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 5.56mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
38	Colt M4 Enhanced Patrol Rifle Magazine-Fed Rifle	METRO	162	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 5.56mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$53,100.00	\$16,200.00	\$69,300.00
39	Heckler & Koch 416D Magazine-Fed Rifle	METRO	458	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 5.56mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	10 years or 25,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$45,800.00	\$45,800.00
40	CAR 9mm Rifle	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 9mm, Magazine Capacity: 30 rounds	10 years or 25,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
41	M700 Remington Rifle	METRO	30	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: .308 (7.62 x 51 mm), Magazine Capacity: 4 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
42	Heckler & Koch MP5 Submachine Gun	METRO	102	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 9mm, Magazine Capacity: 30 rounds	10 years or 25,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$10,200.00	\$10,200.00
43	Benelli M1/S90 Shotgun	METRO	22	No Acquisition Cost	Semi-Automatic, Caliber: 12 gauge, Magazine Capacity: 5 rounds	10 years or 5,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00
44	Benelli M4 Shotgun	METRO	434	No Acquisition Cost	Semi-automatic, Caliber: 12 gauge, Magazine Capacity: 5 rounds	10 years or 5,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$43,400.00	\$43,400.00

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
45	Heckler & Koch G3 Rifle	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
46	Barrett M82 Rifle	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Semi-automatic, Caliber: .50 Browning Machine Gun (BMG), Magazine Capacity: 10 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
47	United States Ordinance M60 Machine Gun	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Light machine-gun that requires more than one operator, Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity:	50 years	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
48	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Special Forces Combat Assault Rifle (SCAR) 17 Rifle	METRO	17	No Acquisition Cost	Semi or sustained modes of fire, Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00
49	Springfield Armory M1A Rifle	METRO	15	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: 10 or 20 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
50	Heckler & Koch G33 Rifle	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 5.56mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
51	Heckler & Koch MP-7 Submachine Gun	METRO	37	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 4.6mm X 30, Gas-operated, Semi-automatic and full-automatic modes of fire	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$3,700.00	\$3,700.00
52	50 caliber ROBAR Rifle	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: .50 BMG	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
53	McMillan CS5 Rifle	METRO	19	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: .308 Winchester, Threaded with Muzzle Brake System Magazine Detachable Box, 10 Round	10 years or 8,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
54	LaRue Tactical Optimized Battle Rifle	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber .308, Action Semi-Auto, Magazine Capacity 10 or 20 Rounds	10 years or 10,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
55	McMillan G30 Rifle	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber .308 Winchester, Magazine 5 Round Detachable Box	10 years or 8,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
56	Barrett M107A1 Rifle	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	.50 Caliber semi-automatic rifle, Magazine capacity 10, Magnified optical sight	10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
57	Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	METRO	81	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber 5.56mm semi-automatic rifle. The Department newly approved this rifle for private purchase.	20 years	\$0.00	\$8,100.00	\$8,100.00
58	Colt M5 Magazine-Fed Rifle 5.56mm	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Metropolitan/SWAT testing and evaluation for rifle replacement	10 years or 10,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
59	Geissele Rifle 5.56mm Super Duty series, Model MRGG	METRO	40	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber 5.56mm semi-automatic rifle standard issue primary shoulder weapon system for SWAT personnel, Defense of Human Life	20 years	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

Ammunition Possessed in 2025*

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
1	22 Caliber Ammunition	ESD	0	No Acquisition Cost	Short LVEDD system remote capabilities for explosive device: (chemical or "dry ice")	10+ years	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
2	308 Frangible Ammunition	ESD	400	No Acquisition Cost	FREDD system: remote capabilities for explosive devices	10+ years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Black Hills 5.56 Rifle Ammunition	GND	8140	Supplemental Police Account	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70 grain	5 years	\$16,461.79	\$0.00	\$16,461.79
4	Federal 1-Ounce Slug	GND	3650	Supplemental Police Account	Maximum effective range is 17-25 yards	5 years	\$2,054.40	\$0.00	\$2,054.40
5	Black Hills 50-Grain Triple-Shock X, 5.56 x 45 mm	TD	750960	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Velocity: 3,275 feet per second (fps), Energy: 1,191 foot-pounds (ft-lbs.).	Indefinite	\$196,429.00	\$0.00	\$196,429.00
6	Winchester 5.56 x 45 mm 55 Grain Full Metal Jacket Q3131	TD	1685200	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Velocity: 3,270 fps, Energy: 1,306 ft-lbs.	Indefinite	\$214,967.00	\$0.00	\$214,967.00

* Refer to Table 1, "Summary of AB 481 Firearm Use 2025," in the report for the number of times ammunition was used in 2025.

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
7	5.56 Black Hills Rifle Ammunition	METRO	34,245	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70 grain	5 years	\$16,461.00	\$0.00	\$16,461.00
8	5.56 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	METRO	366,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Full metal jacket and 55 grains, 3,270 fps muzzle velocity, 1,305 ft-lbs. muzzle energy	5 years	\$42,016.00	\$0.00	\$42,016.00
9	Federal Premium 308 Winchester Gold Medal Match Rifle Ammunition	METRO	17,890	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 7.62 X 51 mm North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 68 grain, Velocity: 2,650 fps	5 years	\$9,570.00	\$75.00	\$9,645.00
10	308 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	METRO	5,000	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 308	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	Federal Premium 45 Caliber Pistol Ammunition	METRO	6,000	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: .45, 230 grain tactical bonded (+P) hollow point	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	Submachine Gun Ammunition 9mm Speer	METRO	17,500	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber: 9mm. 124 grain (+P) hollow-point	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	Ultimate Training Munitions (UTM) Rifle Training Ammunition	METRO	1,950	No Acquisition Cost	5.56mm marking rounds, non-lethal, to be used in conjunction with UTM 5.56 rifle bolt	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum II - Firearms and Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
14	Submachine Gun Ammunition	METRO	7,500	No Acquisition Cost	MP-7 Submachine gun ammunition, Caliber: 4.6mm X 30	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Federal Premium Rifle Ammunition 308 Winchester	METRO	1,000	No Acquisition Cost	165-grain Tactical Bonded soft point Caliber: 7.62 X 51 mm NATO, Velocity: 2,600 fps	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	Rifle Training Ammunition Gen 2 FX Simulation	METRO	3,500	No Acquisition Cost	5.56 marking rounds. Non-Lethal.	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	Royal Arms High Performance (HP) CUTTER Shotgun Ammunition	METRO	95	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber 12 Gauge, Grain 450, Velocity 1400 fps	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18	Hornady .50 BMG Caliber A-MAX Match Ammunition	METRO	340	City of LA General Fund	Grain 750, Velocity 2,820 fps	5 years	\$4,259.00	\$75.00	\$4,334.00

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
1	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	CSD	11	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for .68 caliber direct impact, less-lethal projectiles, Magazine capacity: 15 projectiles	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Rounds	CSD	14,850	No Acquisition Cost	.68 caliber direct impact, less-lethal projectiles.	3 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun	TD	601	No Acquisition Cost	Direct impact/target specific, Caliber: 12 gauge, 5' to 110' deployment range	30 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	12-Gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	TD	44,096	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Non-penetrating and upon striking the target distributes energy over a broad surface	5 years	0	\$75,069	\$0.00	\$75,069.00
5	LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	TD	893	No Acquisition Cost	40mm, single projectile launcher, expandable stock, 5' to 110' deployment range	30 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	TD	25,238	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Foam Baton Round most widely used in crowd control situations, Velocity approximately 325 fps, range 10-35 feet, skipped 5-10 feet	5 years	0	\$317,226	\$0.00	\$317,226.00
7	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	TD	119	No Acquisition Cost	5' or greater skip round deployment	30 years	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	TD	6,200	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Fired at the ground (skip-fired), Effective Range 40 feet, Velocity 300-350 fps	5 years	0	\$182,171	\$0.00	\$182,171.00
9	Federal Laboratories Federal Hand Grenade Model 519	TD	1,045	No Acquisition Cost	Outdoor use grenade that holds approximately 1.6 oz. of active agent	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

* The number of uses listed in this addendum may overlap with those reported in Table No. 2, "Summary of AB 481 Less-Lethal Equipment Use 2025," and may include incidents that did not result in a CUOF or NCUOF incident.

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
10	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Canister Model F517CS	TD	300	No Acquisition Cost	Delivers approximately .70 ounce of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	Remington 870 Less-Lethal Shotgun	METRO	112	No Acquisition Cost	Used to deploy the 12-gauge Starburst aerial non-firework device round, magazine capacity: 4 to 6 rounds	Approx. 20 years	0	\$0.00	\$11,200.00	\$11,200.00
12	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade ALSG101	METRO	23	No Acquisition Cost	Non-reusable rubber filled grenade filled with approx. (70) 0.45 caliber rubber balls. Expulsion of the rubber projectiles in a 360 degree radius.	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	TASER Shockwave	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Electronic control device that uses neuromuscular incapacitation technology. Fires numerous XP Taser cartridges from a safe distance. 100-Meter standoff and 25-foot reach.	Approx. 8-10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (CS) /ALSG101CS	METRO	10	No Acquisition Cost	Non-reusable rubber filled grenade filled with approx. eighty .45 caliber rubber balls, surrounding an explosive charge, rubber projectiles dispersed 360 degrees	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (OC) /ALSG101OC	METRO	18	No Acquisition Cost	Non-reusable rubber filled grenade filled with approx. eighty .45 caliber rubber balls, surrounding an explosive charge, rubber projectiles dispersed 360 degrees	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	ALS Technologies Magnum Flash ALST470	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Noise-flash diversion device, 185 dB and 10 Pounds Per Square Inch at 5 feet	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iImpact Round XM1006	METRO	2,040	No Acquisition Cost	Point of aim, point of impact, direct fired round with velocity of 325 fps	5 years	1000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher PGL65-40	METRO	8	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for 40mm direct impact less-lethal projectiles, Pump action 6 projectile launcher.	15 years	150	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
19	Defense Technology Spede-Heat Continuous Discharge (F555CS)	METRO	32	No Acquisition Cost	Less-Lethal irritant, Active Agent: CN/CS 2.9 ounce, Discharge Time: 30-40 seconds	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
20	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS (517CS)	METRO	17	No Acquisition Cost	Less-Lethal irritant, Active Agent: CN/CS 0.70 ounce, Discharge Time: 30-40 seconds	5 years	23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
21	Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion OC (T-160OC)	METRO	21	No Acquisition Cost	Less-Lethal irritant in handheld canister, Active Agent: CN/CS 0.16 ounce and OC 0.02 ounce, Discharge Time: 3 seconds. The OC Flameless Expulsion Grenade is a compact, non-pyrotechnic, chemical agent device. This grenade delivers approximately .02 oz. of active agent.	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	Defense Technology Less-Lethal Pocket Tactical Grenade CS (T509CS)	METRO	139	No Acquisition Cost	Less-Lethal irritant, Active Agent: CN/CS 3.2 ounce, Discharge Time: CS/Smoke 20 - 30 seconds	5 years	3	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Sage Penn Arms 37mm Multi-Launcher	METRO	8	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for 37mm direct impact plastic baton rounds, Cylinder Capacity: 6 rounds	15 years	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	12-Gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	METRO	645	No Acquisition Cost	Non-penetrating and upon striking the target distributes energy over a broad surface	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
25	LAPD-Metro Armory Gas Spike (reloadable canisters)	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for Pocket Tactical Grenade, driven through a barrier and the gas is expelled through openings in the pointed end	Approx. 20 years	3	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
26	Covina-Thomas Gas Tomahawk (reloadable canisters)	METRO	8	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for Pocket Tactical Grenade, dropped or thrown into a structure and the gas is expelled through openings in the side	Approx. 20 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
27	Penn Arms 37mm Gas Multiple Launcher	METRO	4	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for the Ferret 37mm Barricade penetrators (OC & CS). Cylinder Capacity: 6 Rounds	15 years	150	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
28	Starburst 2596 Area Denial Device Combined Tactical Systems, Incorporated.	METRO	100	No Acquisition Cost	A metallic-based area denial device, the cartridge is fired from a 12-gauge Remington shotgun and produces incendiary flash with low flammability	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
29	Sage Control Ordnance, Incorporated. Sage KO1 Impact Baton	METRO	29	No Acquisition Cost	37mm plastic baton round, Velocity: 240 fps, Maximum Effective Range: 108.9 yards	5 years	3	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
30	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator CS 1262	METRO	156	No Acquisition Cost	Effective Range: 50 – 200 yards, Velocity: 450 fps, Active Agent: CS 0.28 ounce, instantaneous discharge. 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.	5 years	195	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
31	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator OC	METRO	186	No Acquisition Cost	Effective Range: 50-200 yards, Velocity: 450 fps , Active Agent: OC 0.16 ounce, instantaneous discharge	5 years	294	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
32	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	METRO	1,400	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Fired at the ground (skip-fired), Effective Range 40 feet, Velocity 300-350 fps	5 years	150	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
33	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	METRO	32	No Acquisition Cost	5' or greater skip round deployment	30 years	50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
34	Defense Technology 40mm Single Launcher	METRO	112	No Acquisition Cost	Launcher for 40mm exact impact sponge baton round ammunition	30 years	50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
35	ALS Technologies Multi-Blast Diversion Munition ALDS450	METRO	16	No Acquisition Cost	Single use multiple blast stun munition that produces approximately 170 decibels (dB) at 5 feet, and emits 2-4 million candela. Each of the seven submunitions has altered delay times.	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
36	Defense Technology Noise Flash Distraction Device 12 Gram Reload With Low Roll Body	METRO	356	No Acquisition Cost	Low roll distraction device body (for above item No. 35)	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
37	Defense Technology Training Noise Flash Distraction Device With Low Roll Body	METRO	50	No Acquisition Cost	A replica used for training, the body is powder coated military training blue to be distinguished from operational devices	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
38	Lantern Covina-Thomas Burnsafte Gas	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Steel-Delivery system for Spede-Heat (F555), the Lantern reduces the risk of fire from the Hot Gas canister	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
39	Covina-Thomas Mini Burnsafte Gas	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Aluminum tear gas delivery system	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
40	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher With 517CS Adapter	METRO	30	No Acquisition Cost	37mm launcher equipped with barrel adapter that enables it to fire a single flameless tri-chamber (517CS) canister	15 years	100	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
41	Gas System/ Barrier Penetrator	METRO	1	No Acquisition Cost	Optional accessory for BEAR armor vehicle to penetrate structure and deploy gas	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
42	Defense Technology Riot Control Continuous Discharge Gas (1082)	METRO	7	No Acquisition Cost	Active Agent OC 0.88 ounce and CN/CS 2.70 ounce, Discharge Time 20-40 seconds	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
43	Defense Technology MK46 Aerosol Gas Projector	METRO	4	No Acquisition Cost	46 ounce MK-46 canister delivering 26 short bursts of OC at an effective range of 25-30 ft	5 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
44	Combined Tactical Systems Baffled Canister Grenade CS Gas 5230 B	METRO	185	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Fuze: Model 201, Discharge Time: 20-40 seconds	5 years	59	\$6,736.00	\$0.00	\$6,736.00
45	ALS Blast Dispersion OC Powder (ALS2362)	METRO	33	No Acquisition Cost	Fuze: M201A1 Mil-Spec, OC, Discharge Time: instantaneous, effective when there may be a fire hazard	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
46	Defense Technology Tactical Pocket Grenade (T509OC)	METRO	141	No Acquisition Cost	Fuze: M201A1, Active Agent: OC, Discharge Time: OC/Smoke 20 - 30 seconds	5 years	3	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
47	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber OC	METRO	72	No Acquisition Cost	Fuze: M201A1, Active Agent: OC, Discharge Time: OC/Smoke 30 - 40 seconds	5 years	29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
48	LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	METRO	150	No Acquisition Cost	40mm, single projectile launcher, expandable stock, 5' to 110' deployment range	30 years	30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
49	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher L540-3	METRO	19	No Acquisition Cost	40mm 6 projectile launcher, higher impact per pound, which means you need to present fewer rounds	15 years	30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
50	LRAD 100X, LRAD Corporation Audio Speaker System	METRO	2	No Acquisition Cost	Portable hailing system with maximum range of 250 meters over 88 decibels of background noise	Approx. 10 years	100	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
51	Defense Technology OC Aerosol Grenade Fogger, Def Tec Part No. 56854	METRO	30	No Acquisition Cost	Non-pyrotechnic instantaneously initiated aerosol grenade with 1.3% major capsaicinoids that works in areas of up to 25,000 cubic feet	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
52	Defense Technology OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade, Def Tec Part No. 1056	METRO	70	No Acquisition Cost	Active Agent OC .7% major capsaicinoids, Discharge Time: 1-5 Seconds, delivers a high concentration of Oleoresin Capsicum in a powerful mist	5 years	140	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
53	Defense Technology Instantaneous Blast Grenade, Def Tec Part No. OC 1040, CN 1041, CS 1042, P 1043	METRO	31	No Acquisition Cost	Active Agent OC 0.33 ounce and CN/CS 1.5 ounce. Powder is expelled that splits the canister at six (6) machined grooves on the outside surface.	5 years	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
54	Defense Technology MK9 Aerosol Projector Part 178.33a	METRO	35	No Acquisition Cost	Portable, hand-held, lightweight gas delivery system	5 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
55	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	METRO	11	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for .68 caliber direct impact, less-lethal projectiles, magazine capacity: 15 projectiles	Approx. 10 years	150	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
56	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide (PAVA)/OC FN303 Projectile	METRO	240	No Acquisition Cost	Caliber .68, Fin-stabilized polystyrene body, 50 meters effective range, 100 meters maximum range, active ingredient is 0.5% PAVA/OC in a powder form	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
57	Combined Tactical Systems Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade 5440 Baffled Canister Grenade CS	METRO	201	No Acquisition Cost	Gas canister deployed in armored vehicle barrier penetrator, Fuze: Model 201, Discharge Time: 20-40 seconds	5 years	133	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
58	Defense Technology 40mm Ferret CS Liquid 2262	METRO	25	No Acquisition Cost	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.	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
59	Combined Systems Launching Cartridge 2600	METRO	175	No Acquisition Cost	Launching Cartridge for Chemical agent to encourage barricaded suspects to surrender	5 years	25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum III - Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
60	Combined Tactical Systems 5230 CS	METRO	147	City of Los Angeles General Fund	5230 – Large diameter burning grenade that discharges a high volume of smoke and chemical agent through multiple emission ports. Specifically for outdoor use and should not be deployed on rooftops, in crawl spaces or indoors due to potential fire hazard. It can be hand thrown or launched. Discharge duration can reach up to 40 seconds.	5 years	53	\$5,524.00	\$0.00	\$5,524.00

Addendum IV - Breaching Equipment 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
1	TWO-Metal breaching device, Rip Ram (2) Piece	OSB	3	No Acquisition Cost	Capable of forcing entry into fortified locations; two people are required for use	25+ years	60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Cognitive Training System 201FB Noise Flash Distraction Device Training Fuze Used With CTS 7290MT Training system	RHD	128	No Acquisition Cost	Training Aid/audible output 147 dB at 5 feet	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Noise Flash Distraction/Diversion Device (NFDD), Model CTS 7290M	RHD	67	No Acquisition Cost	Audible output 175 dB with 6-8 million candela of light	5 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Royal Arms Flash Bang, Model FB82-S	RHD	68	No Acquisition Cost	Soft 12-gauge shotgun diversionary and breaching ammunition	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun	METRO	77	No Acquisition Cost	Deployed to disrupt door hinges and barriers	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	ALS Technologies Sudden Penetration/Distraction Entries Areas Rooms	METRO	3	No Acquisition Cost	Delivery system for Bore Thunder cartridge mounted on shotgun. Directs signature upwards to minimize risk. Capable of rake and break, banging, and breaking through walls.	50 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	ALS Technologies Bore Thunder Cartridge ALS1208	METRO	81	No Acquisition Cost	A gelatin-based area denial device. 12-gauge cartridge produces concussion of 182 db. Lower flammability than star burst round. Loadable with gas. Used to breach a structure.	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	ALS Technologies Tactical Blast Strip ALS T460	METRO	22	No Acquisition Cost	Noise-flash diversion device that does not require a breach or physical entry before deployment. 175 dB and 5 psi at 7 feet. Electrically detonated by command only and can be pre-staged.	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	12-Gauge Breaching Royal Arms Shotgun Ammunition	METRO	1,280	No Acquisition Cost	Frangible Copper/s70 steel door round (750 grain) and Frangible Copper/s40 solid wood door round (420 grain)	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addendum IV - Breaching Equipment 2025

2025 Item#	Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2025	Source of Acquisition Funding in 2025	Capabilities/Purpose	Expected Lifespan (Approx.)	# of Times Used in 2025	Actual 2025 Yearly Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Annual Cost
10	Ogura Hydraulic Rescue System	METRO	4	No Acquisition Cost	Interchangeable head units (shears, cutters, and spreaders) can be quickly exchanged using the coupling system. The equipment is used in crowd-control situations to separate protesters who are using restraints.	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	78-inch Rigid, 1-4 strand Sun Products Blasting Carbon Monoxide (CO)	METRO	4	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, composed of the chemical compound Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate (PETN), stable explosive material.	5 years	0	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
12	Detonating-cord roll, 1-4 strand Sun Products Blasting CO	METRO	1,500 inches	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive material.	5 years	0	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
13	Detonating-cord roll, 1-strand Sun Products Blasting CO	METRO	1,980 inches	Los Angeles Police Foundation	40 feet of loose 50-grain detonating cord (2,000 grain total) utilized as an energetic breaching method, composed of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive material	2 years	0	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
14	FE101 Center Punch Initiator, Fett USA	METRO	15	No Acquisition Cost	Black anodized handle with dual head adaptor, single head adaptor, spring-loaded center punch and lanyard end cap	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Blasting Cap, NONEL MS series 1.1B, Sun Products Blasting CO	METRO	60	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Nonelectric delay detonator with a high-strength detonator attached to one end and the other end sealed. A J-hook provides a means of connection to detonating cord.	5 years	0	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00

Addendum V - Requested Equipment for 2026

Item#	2026 Requested Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description	Type of Equipment (Vehicles & Robots, Firearms & Ammos, Less-lethal & Ammos, or Breaching Equip)	Requested by	Requested Quantity	Source of Acquisition Funding	Capabilities/Purpose	Estimated Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (transportation, maintenance, upgrade, and training)	Total Estimated Annual Cost
1	LRAD 100X	LRAD 100X	Less-lethal & Ammos	EMS/ESD	2	LA Police Foundation	Speaker focused on directional broadcasts for targeted communications.	20 yrs	\$28,461.46	\$0.00	\$28,461.46
2	Heckler & Koch MP-7 Submachine Gun.	https://hk-usa.com/hk-models/mp7/	Firearm	METRO	25	City of Los Angeles General Fund	SWAT/ K-9/ Security Details	10 years	\$70,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$71,000.00
3	2025 Lenco BombCat	https://www.lencoarmor.com/vehicle/bombcat/	Vehicle	METRO	1	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	15 years	\$590,474.00	\$1,000.00	\$591,474.00
4	2025 Lenco Elevated Tactics Vehicle with Patriot3 OSR	https://www.lencoarmor.com/vehicle/bearcat-elevated-tactics/	Vehicle	METRO	1	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	15 years	\$667,438.00	\$1,000.00	\$668,438.00
5	2025 Lenco MedCat	https://www.lencoarmor.com/vehicle/medcat/	Vehicle	METRO	1	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	15 years	\$491,615.00	\$1,000.00	\$492,615.00
6	Geissele MRGG rifle system, 7.62 mm	https://geissele.com/geissele-mr-gg-mk1-rifle16-308-black.html	Firearm	METRO	30	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Geissele VSASS MRGG MK1 Rifle, 16-inch, .308 Winchester, Black	15 years	\$150,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$152,000.00
7	Brugger & Thomet Submachine Gun	https://bt-usa.com/product-category/apc-smg/	Firearm	METRO	80	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	15 years	\$188,000.00	\$100.00	\$188,100.00
8	Geissele MRGG 6.5 Creedmoor	https://geissele.com/mr-gg-s-rifle-20-barrel-6-5-creedmoor-ddc.html	Firearm	METRO	20	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	20 years	\$130,000.00	\$100.00	\$130,100.00
9	Staccato HD4 Pistol 4.5	https://staccato2011.com/hd	Firearm	METRO	80	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	15 years	\$160,000.00	\$100.00	\$160,100.00
10	Sig Sauer MPX	https://www.sigsauer.com/firearms/rifles-pistols/sigmpx.html	Firearm	METRO	80	LA Police Foundation	SWAT	15 years	\$160,000.00	\$100.00	\$160,100.00
11	5.56 Black Hills Rifle Ammunition	https://www.blackhills.com/shop/new-rifle-ammo/5-56mm/	Ammunition	METRO	10,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	SWAT	5 years	\$27,435.00	\$0.00	\$27,435.00
12	5.56 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	https://winchester.com/Product/s/Ammunition/Rifle/USA	Ammunition	METRO	100,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	METRO RIFLE OPERATORS	5 years	\$460,171.00	\$0.00	\$460,171.00
13	Federal Premium .308 Winchester Gold Medal Match Rifle Ammunition	https://www.federalpremium.com/rifle/gold-medal/gold-medal-sierra-matchking/11-GM308M2.html	Ammunition	METRO	5,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	SNIPER CADRE	5 years	\$15,950.00	\$0.00	\$15,950.00

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
<i>Vehicles and Robotics</i>		
1	2001 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20002	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
2	2001 GMC CP31442, Shop No. 21288	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
3	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20011	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
4	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80084	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
5	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80087	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
6	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80088	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
7	1997 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 02061	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
8	2000 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20001	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
9	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20008	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
10	2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80193	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
11	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20003	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
12	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20005	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
13	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20007	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
14	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20012	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
15	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20013	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
16	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20014	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
17	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80085	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
18	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20004	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
19	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20009	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
20	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20010	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
21	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80086	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
22	2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80194	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
23	Parrot, Anafi USA, sUAS	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC) Part 107
24	DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise sUAS	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC) Part 107
25	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop No. 50830	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
26	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop No. 50832	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
27	2002 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 1, Shop No. 20006	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
28	2003 Mathews Mobile Command, Shop No. 20066	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
29	2006 Pierce High Dynamic Range (HDR) Walk-In, Bomb Assessment Truck, Shop No. 21150	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
30	2007 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 9, Shop No. 80065	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
31	2009 Freightliner M2106, Pegasus, Shop No. 80151	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
32	2009 Caterpillar TL1255 BATCAT, Bomb Assessment Tactical Counter Assault Tool, Shop No. 80942	Class VII, Forklift Operator License
33	2010 Oshkosh, Mobile 3, Shop No. 80163	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
34	2011 Peterbilt 587, Tractor for Mobile 3, Shop No. 80217	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
35	Andros F6 Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Hazardous Devices School (HDS) Training and additional Certified Bomb Technician Training
36	Andros Titus Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Hazardous Devices School (HDS) Training and additional Certified Bomb Technician Training
37	DJI Matrice, 300 RTK, sUAS	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC)
38	DJI M30T, sUAS	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC)
39	Parrot, Anafi USA, sUAS	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC)
40	Transcend Mini Vantage Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Basic robot operation and controls
41	Transcend Vantage Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Basic robot operation and controls
42	DJI Air 3S, sUAS	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC)
43	2002 Ford Excursion (Armored), Shop No. 04045	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
44	2003 Ford Excursion (Armored), Shop No. 04208	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
45	2003 Lenco Rescue 1 Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle (B.E.A.R.), Shop No. 30648	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
46	2005 Lenco Rescue 2 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 39739	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
47	2006 Pierce HDR Walk-In, Shop No. 21474	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
48	2008 Lenco Rescue 4, B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80115	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
49	2017 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80988	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
50	2019 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80941	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
51	Tactical Fabrication Tac-Cat 259D Compact Track Loader, Shop No. 80066	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
52	Lenco BearCat Tactical Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV), Shop No. 80946	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License and Commercial Driver's License (Class A and Class B)
53	Lenco BearCat Tactical SUV, Shop No. 80947 (Armored Lenco VIP)	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License and Commercial Driver's License (Class A and Class B)
54	Robotics Throwbot XT Recon Robotics	SWAT Basic Course
55	Robotics Caliber T5 ICOR Technology	SWAT Basic Course
56	ICOR Technology Robotics Mini Caliber	SWAT Basic Course
57	Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot	SWAT Basic Course
58	DJI M30T, sUAS	SWAT Basic Course, Remote Pilot Federal Aviation Administration
59	Roboteam Micro Tactical Ground Robot (MTGR)	SWAT Basic Course
60	DJI Avata II	SWAT Basic Course, Remote Pilot Federal Aviation Administration
61	DJI Mavic 3T Enterprise	SWAT Basic Course, Remote Pilot Federal Aviation Administration
62	DJI Avata	SWAT Basic Course, Remote Pilot Federal Aviation Administration
63	Skydio X10	SWAT Basic Course, Remote Pilot Federal Aviation Administration
Firearms		
1	Remington 870 Pump Action Shotgun Equipped 14" Barrel	POST Certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
2	Benelli Super 90 Semi-automatic Shotgun	Benelli Semi-automatic Shotgun School

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
3	Benelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotgun	Benelli Semi-automatic Shotgun School
4	Colt Assault Rifle (AR)-15A3 Semi-automatic Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
5	Colt M4 Semi-automatic Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course and SWAT Basic Course
6	Heckler & Koch (HK) Mod: 416 Semi-automatic Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course and SWAT Basic Course
7	Benelli Super 90 Semi-automatic Shotgun	Benelli Semi-automatic Shotgun School
8	Remington 870 With Mossberg Barrel and Royal Arms Stand Off device	POST Certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
9	Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
10	Bolt Action Rifle/.308	Certified bomb technicians receive specific training as delineated in the Bomb Squad Standard Operating Guidelines
11	Colt M16, M16 A1 5.56mm Magazine Fed Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
12	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E2S Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
13	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E25 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
14	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
15	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16D Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
16	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16M4 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
17	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16DM4 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
18	Heckler and Koch MR556 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
19	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
20	Colt Manufacturing LE6940 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
21	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Special Operation Command (SOCOM) Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
22	Colt Manufacturing LE6721 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
23	Colt Manufacturing AR15A3 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
24	Colt Manufacturing LT6720 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
25	Colt Manufacturing LT6920R Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
26	Colt Manufacturing SP6920 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
27	Colt Manufacturing SP6940 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
28	Colt Manufacturing SPORTER Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
29	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Enhanced Patrol Rifle (EPR)	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
30	Smith and Wesson Military and Police (M&P) 15 Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
31	Smith and Wesson M&P 15T Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
32	Smith and Wesson M&P 15TS Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
33	Smith and Wesson M&P 15X Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
34	Smith and Wesson M&P 15A Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
35	Benelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotgun	Shotgun Course and Tactical Shotgun Course or SWAT Basic Course
36	Armalite AR-10 Semi-automatic Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course and SWAT Basic Course
37	Colt M16A1 Magazine Federal Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
38	Colt M4 Enhanced Patrol Rifle Magazine fed Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
39	Heckler & Koch 416D Magazine Federal Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course and SWAT Basic Course
40	CAR 9mm Rifle	Patrol Rifle Operator Course
41	M700 Remington Rifle	Sniper Course
42	Heckler & Koch MP5 Submachine Gun	SWAT Basic Course
43	Benelli M1/S90 Shotgun	Shotgun Course and Tactical Shotgun Course
44	Benelli M4 Shotgun	Shotgun Course and Tactical Shotgun Course or SWAT Basic Course
45	Heckler & Koch G3 Rifle	Sniper Course
46	Barrett M82 Rifle	LAPD SWAT Sniper School and quarterly verification of zero out to 600 yards
47	United States Ordinance M60 Machine Gun	Sniper Course

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
48	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Special Forces Combat Assault Rifle (SCAR) 17 Rifle	Sniper Course
49	Springfield Armory M1A Rifle	Sniper Course
50	Heckler & Koch G33 Rifle	Sniper Course
51	Heckler & Koch MP-7 Submachine Gun	MP-7 Operators Course
52	50 caliber ROBAR Rifle	Sniper Course
53	McMillian CS5 Rifle	Sniper Course
54	LaRue Tactical Optimized Battle Rifle	Sniper Course
55	McMillian G30 Rifle	Sniper Course
56	Barrett M107A1 Rifle	LAPD SWAT Sniper School and quarterly verification of zero out to 600 yards
57	Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
58	Colt M5 Magazine Fed Rifle 5.56mm	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
59	Geissele Rifle 5.56mm Super Duty series, Model MRGG	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
<i>Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition</i>		
1	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	Less-lethal Munitions Course
2	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Rounds	Less-lethal Munitions Course
3	Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun	Less-lethal Munitions Course
4	12 Gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	Less-lethal Munitions Course
5	LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	Less-lethal Munitions Course
6	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	Less-lethal Munitions Course
7	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	Less-lethal Munitions Course

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
8	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	Less-lethal Munitions Course
9	Federal Laboratories Federal Han-ball Grenade Model 519	POST Certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
10	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Canister Model F517CS	POST Certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
11	Remington 870 Less-Lethal Shotgun	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
12	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade ALSG101	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
13	TASER Shockwave	TASER Course and/or Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
14	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (CS) ALSG101CS	TASER Course and/or Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
15	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (OC) ALSG101OC	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
16	ALS Technologies Magnum Flash ALST470	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
17	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	Tactical Less-lethal Course
18	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher PGL65-40	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
19	Defense Technology Spede-Heat Continuous Discharge (F555CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
20	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber C/S (517CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
21	Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion O/C (T-160OC)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
22	Defense Technology Less-Lethal Gas Pocket Tactical Grenade CS (T509CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
23	Sage Penn Arms 37mm Multi-launcher	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
24	12 Gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	Tactical Less-lethal Course
25	LAPD-Metro Armory Gas Spike (reloadable canisters)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
26	Covina-Thomas Gas Tomahawk (reloadable canisters)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
27	Penn Arms 37mm Gas Multiple Launcher	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
28	Starburst 2596 Area Denial Device Combined-Tactical Systems, Incorporated.	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
29	Sage Control Ordnance, Incorporated. Sage KO1 Impact Baton	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
30	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator C/S 1262	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
31	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator OC	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
32	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	Tactical Less-lethal Course
33	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	Tactical Less-lethal Course
34	Defense Technology 40mm Single Launcher	Tactical Less-lethal Course
35	ALS Technologies Multi-Blast Diversion Munition ALDS450	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
36	Defense Technology Noise Flash Distraction Device 12 Gram Reload With Low Roll Body	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
37	Defense Technology Training Noise Flash Distraction Device With Low Roll Body	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
38	Lantern Covina-Thomas Burnsafe Gas	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
39	Covina-Thomas Mini Burnsafe Gas	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
40	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher With 517CS Adapter	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
41	Gas System/ Barrier Penetrator	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
42	Defense Technology Riot Control Continuous Discharge Gas (1082)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
43	Defense Technology MK46 Aerosol Gas Projector	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
44	Combined Tactical Systems Baffled Canister Grenade CS Gas 5230 B	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
45	ALS Blast Dispersion OC Powder (ALS2362)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
46	Defense Technology Tactical Pocket Grenade (T509OC)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
47	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber OC	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
48	LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	Tactical Less-lethal Course
49	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher L540-3	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
50	LRAD 100X, LRAD Corporation Audio Speaker System	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
51	Defense Technology OC Aerosol Grenade Fogger, Def Tec Part No. 56854	Use of Force Training; Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) training
52	Defense Technology OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade, Def Tec Part No. 1056	Use of Force Training; Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) training
53	Defense Technology Instantaneous Blast Grenade, Def Tec Part No. OC 1040, CN 1041, CS 1042, P 1043	Use of Force Training; Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) training
54	Defense Technology MK9 Aerosol Projector Part 178.33a	Use of Force Training; Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) training
55	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	Standards and Training for Corrections, FN 303 Operator Course
56	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide (PAVA) /OC FN303 Projectile	Tactical Less-lethal Course
57	Combined Tactical Systems Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade 5440 Baffled Canister Grenade CS	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
58	Defense Technology 40mm Ferret CS Liquid 2262	SWAT Basic Course, recurrent training every 6 calendar months
59	Combined Systems Launching Cartridge 2600	SWAT Basic Course, recurrent training every 6 calendar months
60	Combined Tactical Systems 5230 CS	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
Breaching Equipment		
1	TWO-Metal breaching device, Rip Ram (2) Piece	POST Certified (Basic Certificate) Academy and MACTAC Breaching Course
2	Cognitive Training System 201FB Noise Flash Distraction Device Training Fuze Used With CTS 7290MT Training system	Training course in the proper use and deployment of NFDDs and continued training every 18 months
3	Noise Flash Distraction/Diversion Device (NFDD), Model CTS 7290M	Training course in the proper use and deployment of NFDDs and continued training every 18 months
4	Royal Arms Flash Bang, Model FB82-S	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course

Addendum VI - Training Requirements

Item#	Equipment Description	Required Training
5	Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
6	ALS Technologies Sudden Penetration/Distracted Entries Areas Rooms	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
7	ALS Technologies Bore Thunder Cartridge ALS1208	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
8	ALS Technologies Tactical Blast Strip ALS T460	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
9	12 Gauge Breaching Royal Arms Shotgun Ammunition	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
10	Hydraulic Rescue System Ogura	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics Course and/or Specialized Equipment Course
11	78-inch Rigid, 1-4 strand Sun Products Blasting Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Blaster Licenses through Cal OSHA. SWAT personnel using explosives complete 80 hours of training, 22 successful practical applications, testing, and background investigation.
12	Detonating cord roll, 1-4 strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Blaster Licenses through Cal OSHA. SWAT personnel using explosives complete 80 hours of training, 22 successful practical applications, testing, and background investigation.
13	Detonating cord roll, 1 strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Blaster Licenses through Cal OSHA. SWAT personnel using explosives complete 80 hours of training, 22 successful practical applications, testing, and background investigation.
14	FE101 Center Punch Initiator, Fett USA	Blaster Licenses through Cal OSHA. SWAT personnel using explosives complete 80 hours of training, 22 successful practical applications, testing, and background investigation.
15	Blasting Cap, NONEL MS series 1.1B, Sun Products Blasting CO	Blaster Licenses through Cal OSHA. SWAT personnel using explosives complete 80 hours of training, 22 successful practical applications, testing, and background investigation.

* The training requirements for the equipment being requested for 2026 are consistent with the standards established for the equipment listed in this addendum.

Addendum VII - Manufacturer's Descriptions

Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
<i>Vehicles and Robotics</i>	
2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80084	https://www.hughesfire.com/partner/frontline-communications/
2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80087	https://www.hughesfire.com/partner/frontline-communications/
2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80088	https://www.hughesfire.com/partner/frontline-communications/
1997 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 02061	https://www.gmc.com
2000 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20001	https://www.gmc.com
2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20008	https://www.gmc.com
2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80193	https://www.gmc.com
Parrot, Anafi USA, sUAS	Parrot ANAFI Compact and resistant drone with a 4K HDR camera
DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise sUAS	DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise Series - Industrial grade mapping inspection drones - DJI Enterprise
Andros F6 Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Andros F6
Andros Titus Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Andros Titus
DJI Matrice, 300 RTK, sUAS	Matrice 300 RTK
DJI M30T, sUAS	Matrice 30 Series
Parrot, Anafi USA, sUAS	Parrot ANAFI sUAS
Transcend Mini Vantage Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Vantage Robot
Transcend Vantage Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	Vantage Robot
DJI Air 3S, sUAS	DJI Air 3S
2003 Lenco Rescue 1 Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle (B.E.A.R.), Shop No. 39648	https://www.lencoarmor.com/lenco-latest/swat-team-receives-14-tons-of-protection/
2005 Lenco Rescue 2 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 39739	https://www.lencoarmor.com/lenco-latest/better-off-with-a-bearcat-2/
2008 Lenco Rescue 4, B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80115	Special Operations Report.pdf
2017 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80988	https://www.lencoarmor.com/
2019 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R., Shop No. 80941	https://www.lencoarmor.com/
Tactical Fabrication Tac-Cat 259D Compact Track Loader, Shop No. 80066	https://tac-fab.com/tac-cat
Lenco BearCat Tactical Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV), Shop No. 80946	https://www.lencoarmor.com/
Lenco BearCat Tactical SUV, Shop No. 80947 (Armored Lenco VIP)	https://www.lencoarmor.com/
Robotics Throwbot XT Recon Robotics	https://reconrobotics.com/products/legacy-products/

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
Robotics Caliber T5 ICOR Technology	https://icortechnology.com/robots/caliber-t5/
ICOR Technology Robotics Mini Caliber	https://icortechnology.com/robots/mini-caliber/
Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot	https://bostondynamics.com/products/spot/
DJI M30T, sUAS	https://enterprise.dji.com/matrice-30
Roboteam Micro Tactical Ground Robot (MTGR)	https://robo-team.com/products/mtgr/
DJI Avata II	https://www.dji.com/avata-2
DJI Mavic 3T Enterprise	https://enterprise.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise
DJI Avata	https://www.dji.com/support/product/avata
SkydioX10	https://www.skydio.com/x10
Firearms	
Remington 870 Pump Action Shotgun Equipped 14" Barrel	https://www.remarms.com/shotguns/tactical/model-870-tactical-choate-pistol-grip
Benelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotgun	https://www.benelliusa.com/shotguns/m4-tactical-shotguns
Colt Assault Rifle (AR)-15A3 Semi-automatic Rifle	https://www.colt.com/detail-page/msr/
Colt M4 Semi-automatic Rifle	https://www.colt.com/detail-page/msr/?attribute_pa_variant=colt-m4-trooper-5-56mm-16
Heckler & Koch (HK) Mod: 416 Semi-automatic Rifle	https://hk-usa.com/hk-models/hk416-16-5/
Benelli Super 90 Semi-automatic Shotgun	https://www.benelliusa.com
Remington 870 With Mossberg Barrel and Royal Arms Stand Off Device	https://www.remarms.com
Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	https://geissele.com
Bolt Action Rifle/.308	Model 700 Remington
Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E2S Rifle	https://www.bushmaster.com/search.php?search_query=Bushmaster%20XM15-E2S%20Rifle&section=product
Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E25 Rifle	https://www.bushmaster.com/search.php?search_query=Bushmaster%20XM15-E25%20Rifle&section=product
Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16 Rifle	https://www.bushmaster.com/search.php?search_query=Bushmaster%20BCWA3F-16%20Rifle&section=product
Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16D Rifle	https://www.bushmaster.com/search.php?search_query=Bushmaster%20BCWA3F-16D%20Rifle&section=product
Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16M4 Rifle	https://www.bushmaster.com/search.php?search_query=Bushmaster%20BCWA3F-16M4%20Rifle&section=product
Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16DM4 Rifle	https://www.bushmaster.com/search.php?search_query=Bushmaster%20BCWA3F-16DM4%20Rifle&section=product
Heckler and Koch MR556 Rifle	https://hk-usa.com/?s=Heckler+and+Koch+MR556+

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Rifle	https://www.colt.com/product-category/rifles/msr-family/
Colt Manufacturing LE6940 Rifle	https://totalfirearmsgunshop.com/shooting-sports/rifles/semi-automatic/le6940/detail/89c6da94-c5e7-4f9c-b66f-05421adf30d8/42766835-a369-4255-86e0-b3288b5c36c7
Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Special Operation Command (SOCOM) Rifle	https://nhgunshop.com/colt-le6920-socom-rifle-5-56mm/
Colt Manufacturing LE6721 Rifle	https://www.cheaperthandirt.com/colt-ar-15-le6721-semi-auto-rifle-5.56-nato-16-heavy-barrel-20-round-matte-black-4-position-collapsible-a3-black/FC-2-CTLE6721.html
Colt Manufacturing AR15A3 Rifle	https://www.guns.com/news/review/gun-review-colt-canadas-ar-15a3-is-sweeter-than-maple-syrup
Colt Manufacturing LT6720 Rifle	https://thecoltar15resource.com/2021/10/14/colt-lt6720-r/
Colt Manufacturing LT6920R Rifle	https://www.colt.com/?s=+LT6920R
Colt Manufacturing SP6920 Rifle	https://thecoltar15resource.com/sp6920-series/
Colt Manufacturing SP6940 Rifle	https://www.colt.com/product-category/rifles/
Colt Manufacturing SPORTER Rifle	https://www.colt.com/product-category/rifles/
Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Enhanced Patrol Rifle (EPR)	https://bluebookofgunvalues.com/products/colt-le6920-eprcr6920-epr-enhanced-patrol-rifle
Smith and Wesson Military and Police (M&P) 15 Rifle	https://www.smith-wesson.com/products/defense/m-p-15
Smith and Wesson M&P 15T Rifle	https://www.smith-wesson.com/product/mp-15t-sbr
Smith and Wesson M&P 15TS Rifle	https://www.smith-wesson.com/product/mp-15t-sbr
Smith and Wesson M&P 15X Rifle	https://www.atlantictactical.com/smith-wesson-m-p15x-16-rifle-w-quadrail/?srsltid=AfmBOorFBZbilEnktAdTNoFliPdkRCXEhxtgVSnhKt_iRq2fL3McAPSO
Smith and Wesson M&P 15A Rifle	https://www.smith-wesson.com/products/defense/m-p-15
Benelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotgun	https://www.benelliusa.com/shotguns/m4-tactical-shotguns
Armalite AR-10 Semi-automatic Rifle	https://armalite.com/
Colt M16A1 Magazine-Fed Rifle	https://www.colt.com/
Colt M4 Enhanced Patrol Rifle Magazine-Fed Rifle	https://www.colt.com/
Heckler & Koch 416D Magazine-Fed Rifle	https://hk-usa.com/
CAR 9mm Rifle	https://www.colt.com/
M700 Remington Rifle	https://www.remington.com/

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
Heckler & Koch MP5 Submachine Gun	https://hk-usa.com/
Benelli M1/S90 Shotgun	https://www.benelliusa.com/
Benelli M4 Shotgun	https://www.benelliusa.com/
Heckler & Koch G3 Rifle	https://hk-usa.com/
Barrett M82 Rifle	https://barrett.net/
United States Ordinance M60 Machine Gun	https://www.usord.com/weapons/m60e6
Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Special Forces Combat Assault Rifle (SCAR) 17 Rifle	https://fnamerica.com/products/discontinued-rifles/fn-scar-17s/
Springfield Armory M1A Rifle	https://www.springfield-armory.com/m1a-series-rifles/
Heckler & Koch G33 Rifle	https://www.heckler-koch.com/en/Products/Military%20and%20Law%20Enforcement/Assault%20rifles/HK433
Heckler & Koch MP-7 Submachine Gun	https://hk-usa.com/hk-models/mp7/
50 caliber ROBAR Rifle	https://www.facebook.com/RobarGuns/
McMillan CS5 Rifle	https://www.mcmillanfirearms.com/
LaRue Tactical Optimized Battle Rifle	https://www.larue.com/page/larue-obr-predatar-762/
McMillan G30 Rifle	https://www.mcmillanfirearms.com/
Barrett M107A1 Rifle	https://barrett.net/
Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	https://geissele.com/rifles/rifles.html
Colt M5 Magazine-Fed Rifle 5.56mm	https://www.colt.com/
Geissele Rifle 5.56mm Super Duty series, Model MRGG	https://geissele.com/rifles/rifles.html
<i>Firearm Ammunition</i>	
22 Caliber Ammunition	22 Short CCI Ammunition
Black Hills 5.56 Rifle Ammunition	https://www.black-hills.com/shop/new-rifle-ammo/5-56mm/
Federal 1-Ounce Slug	https://www.Federalpremium.com/shotshell/power-shok/power-shok-rifled-slug/11-F127+RS.html
Black Hills 50-Grain Triple-Shock X, 5.56 x 45 mm	https://www.brownells.com/ammunition/rifle-ammunition/5.56x45mm-nato-50gr-tsx-optimised-ammo/
Winchester 5.56 x 45 mm 55 Grain Full Metal Jacket Q3131	https://firearmsdepot.com/win-usa-5-56-55gr-fmj-20-1000/?srsltid=AfmBOoqtn3FP3ejLSpGJ4dpO8-AXfu9qClnzkVgQuPINXuy7Kup9O1k
5.56 Black Hills Rifle Ammunition	https://www.black-hills.com/shop/new-rifle-ammo/5-56mm/

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
5.56 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	https://winchester.com/Products/Ammunition/Rifle/USA
Federal Premium 308 Winchester Gold Medal Match Rifle Ammunition	https://www.Federalpremium.com/rifle/gold-medal/gold-medal-sierra-matchking/11-GM308M2.html
308 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	https://winchester.com/Products/Ammunition/Rifle
Federal Premium 45 Caliber Pistol Ammunition	https://www.Federalpremium.com/handgun/shop-by-caliber/45-auto/
Submachine Gun Ammunition 9mm Speer	https://www.speer.com/ammunition/shop-by-caliber/9mm-luger/
Ultimate Training Munitions (UTM) Rifle Training Ammunition	https://utmworldwide.com/
Submachine Gun Ammunition	https://www.sellierbellot.us/
Federal Premium Rifle Ammunition 308 Winchester	https://www.Federalpremium.com/rifle/shop-by-caliber/308-win/
Rifle Training Ammunition Gen 2 FX Simunition	https://simunition.com/fx-training-system/
Royal Arms High Performance (HP) CUTTER Shotgun Ammunition	https://royalarms.com/shop/12-ga-hollow-point-rebar-cutter-round/
Hornady .50 BMG Caliber A-MAX Match Ammunition	https://www.hornady.com/ammunition/rifle/50-bmg-750-gr-a-max-match#!/
<i>Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition</i>	
Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	https://fnamerica.com/products/discontinued-products/fn-303-launcher/
Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Rounds	https://fnamerica.com/products/discontinued-products/fn-303-launcher/
Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun	https://www.hogueinc.com/more/military-law-enforcement/less-lethal/remington-870
12-Gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/2581-12ga-super-sock-bean-bag-priced-individually-per-cartridge-must-order-in-quantities-of-5/
LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/40mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/
Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/exact-impact-40-mm-standard-range-sponge-round/
Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/37mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/
37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/37-mm-multiple-foam-baton-round/
Federal Laboratories Federal Han-ball Grenade Model 519	https://ordnance.info/?product=federal-519-cs
Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Canister Model F517CS	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-cs-grenade/
Remington 870 Less-Lethal Shotgun	https://www.remarms.com/shotguns/pump-action/model-870/

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
ALS Technologies Sting Grenade ALSG101	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/hand-deployed/alsg101oc-detail
TASER Shockwave	https://www.police1.com/police-products/less-lethal/videos/taser-shockwave-qTIToqBW02IRmd7J/
ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (CS) ALSG101CS	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/hand-deployed/alsg101cs-detail
ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (OC) ALSG101OC	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/hand-deployed/alsg101oc-detail
ALS Technologies Magnum Flash ALST470	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/hand-deployed/alst470-detail
Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/exact-impact-40-mm-standard-range-sponge-round/
Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher PGL65-40	https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/p540-1-pump-multi-launcher-5-cyl-fixed-stock-w-combo-rail-pgl-65-40/
Defense Technology Spede-Heat Continuous Discharge (F555CS)	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/spede-heat-continuous-discharge-chemical-grenade-cs/
Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber C/S (517CS)	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-cs-grenade/
Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion O/C (T-160OC)	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-expulsion-oc-grenade/
Defense Technology Less-lethal Gas Pocket Tactical Grenade CS (T509CS)	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/pocket-tactical-grenade-cs/
Sage Penn Arms 37mm Multi-launcher	https://www.combinedsystems.com/penn-arms-launchers-37-38mm-launchers/
12-Gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/2581-12ga-super-sock-bean-bag-priced-individually-per-cartridge-must-order-in-quantities-of-5/
Covina Thomas Gas Tomahawk (reloadable canisters)	https://www.tomahawkburnsafe.com/products
Penn Arms 37mm Gas Multiple Launcher	https://www.combinedsystems.com/penn-arms-launchers-37-38mm-launchers/
Starburst 2596 Area Denial Device Combined-Tactical Systems, Incorporated.	https://www.combinedsystems.com/
Sage Control Ordnance, Incorporated. Sage KO1 Impact Baton	http://www.sageinternationaltd.com/SCOI/ko1.html
Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator OC	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/ferret-40mm-liquid-barricade-penetrator-round-oc/
37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	https://www.marklsupply.com/CTS-37mm-Multi-5-Baton-Projectile_p_423.html
Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/37mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/
ALS Technologies Multi-Blast Diversion Munition ALDS450	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/hand-deployed/alsd450-detail
Defense Technology Noise Flash Distraction Device 12 Gram Reload With Low Roll Body	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/distraction-device-12-gram-reload-with-safety-clip/
Defense Technology Training Noise Flash Distraction Device With Low Roll Body	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/low-roll-distraction-device-reloadable-training-body/

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
Lantern Covina-Thomas Gas Burnsafe Gas	https://www.tomahawkburnsafe.com/products
Covina Thomas Mini Burnsafe Gas	https://www.tomahawkburnsafe.com/product-page/mini-burnsafe
Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher With 517CS Adapter	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/37mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/
Defense Technology Riot Control Continuous Discharge Gas (1082)	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/riot-control-continuous-discharge-grenade-cs/
Defense Technology MK46 Aerosol Gas Projector	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/first-defense-1-3-mk-46h-stream-oc-aerosol/
Combined Tactical Systems Baffled Canister Grenade C/S Gas 5230 B	https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/5230b-cs-baffled-canister-grenade-pyro-low-flame-potential-2/
ALS Blast Dispersion OC Powder (ALS2362)	https://www.lesslethal.com/product-specifications
Defense Technology Pocket Tactical Grenade OC (T509OC)	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/pocket-tactical-grenade-oc/
Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber OC	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-oc-grenade/
LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/40mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/
Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher L540-3	https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/l540-1-40mm-spring-wound-5-cylinder/
LRAD 100X, LRAD Corporation Audio Speaker System	https://danimex.com/products?ProductID=PROD1666
Defense Technology OC Aerosol Grenade Fogger, Def Tec Part No. 56854	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/oc-aerosol-grenade-1-3-fogger-6-ounce/
Defense Technology OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade, Def Tec Part No. 1056	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/oc-vapor-aerosol-grenade/
Defense Technology Instantaneous Blast Grenade, Def Tec Part No. OC 1040, CN 1041, CS 1042, P 1043	https://www.defense-technology.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Instantaneous-Blast-Grenade.pdf
Defense Technology MK9 Aerosol Projector Part 178.33a	https://www.defense-technology.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MK-9-Aerosol-Projector-w_Hose-and-Wand.pdf
Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	https://fnamerica.com/products/discontinued-products/fn-303-launcher/
Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide (PAVA) /OC FN303 Projectile	https://fnherstal.com/en/security/portable-weapons/less-lethal-systems/systems-fn-303-projectiles/
Combined Tactical Systems Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade 5440 Baffled Canister Grenade CS	https://www.combinedsystems.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/5400-5420-5430-5440-CTS-Rev-G.pdf
Defense Technology 40mm Ferret CS Liquid 2262	https://www.defense-technology.com/product/ferret-40-mm-liquid-barricade-penetrator-round-cs/
Combined Systems Launching Cartridge 2600	https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/2600-12ga-launching-cartridge/
Combined Tactical Systems 5230 CS	https://combinedsystems.com/product/5230-cs-canister-grenade/

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Equipment Description	Website Hyperlink for Manufacturer's Equipment Description
Breaching Equipment	
TWO-Metal breaching device, Rip Ram (2) Piece	https://surplus.botach.com
Cognitive Training System 201FB Noise Flash Distraction Device Training Fuze Used With CTS 7290MT Training system	https://www.combinedsystems.com
Noise Flash Distraction/Diversion Device (NFDD), Model CTS 7290M	https://www.combinedsystems.com
Royal Arms Flash Bang, Model FB82-S	https://www.royalarms.com
Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun	https://www.remarms.com/shotguns/tactical/
ALS Technologies Sudden Penetration/Distracton Entries Areas Rooms	https://www.lesslethal.com/
ALS Technologies Bore Thunder Cartridge ALS1208	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/12-gauge/als1208-detail
ALS Technologies Tactical Blast Strip ALS T460	https://www.lesslethal.com/products/remote-initiated/alst460-detail
12-Gauge Breaching Royal Arms Shotgun Ammunition	https://royalarms.com/shop/black-cap-425-gr-copper-frangible-12ga/
Ogura Hydraulic Rescue System	https://ogurarescuetools.com/hrs_series.html
78-inch Rigid, 1-4 Strand Sun Products Blasting Carbon Monoxide (CO)	https://www.dynonobel.com/products-services/products/initiation-systems/blasting-caps/
Detonating cord Roll, 1-4 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	https://www.dynonobel.com/products-services/products/initiation-systems/blasting-caps/
Detonating-cord roll, 1-strand Sun Products Blasting CO	https://www.dynonobel.com/products-services/products/initiation-systems/blasting-caps/
FE101 Center Punch Initiator, Fett USA	https://www.globalassetsintegrated.com/shop/explosive-breaching/shock-tube-initiators/initiators-and-related-parts/fe101-s-single-center-punch-shock-tube-initiator-cpi-kit/
Blazing Cap, NONEL MS series 1.1B, Sun Products Blasting CO	https://www.dynonobel.com/products-services/products/initiation-systems/blasting-caps/



BARRICADED SUSPECTS/SUBJECTS

PURPOSE

Incidents involving a barricaded suspect/subject present significant safety concerns to first responders, the barricaded individual, and the community. To ensure the safety of all involved, these volatile situations often require police to utilize not only special equipment and tactical training, but specific expertise in crisis negotiation. The Department's Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team, with the Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) component, is equipped and trained to resolve incidents that involve a barricaded suspect/subject.

The purpose of this Tactical Concept is to provide officers and the on-scene field supervisor or incident commander (IC) with the information necessary to manage an incident that involves a barricaded suspect/subject.

PROTOCOL

What is a Barricaded Suspect/Subject?

A barricaded suspect/subject incident prompting a SWAT response may include, but is not limited to the following criteria:

1. The suspect is reasonably believed to be armed; **and**
2. Probable cause exists to believe that the suspect has been involved in a criminal act **or** is a threat to the lives and safety of the community and/or police; **and**
3. Is in a position of advantage, affording cover and/or concealment; **or** is contained in an open area and the presence or approach of police officers could precipitate an adverse reaction by the suspect; **and**,
4. The suspect refuses to submit to a lawful arrest.

Note: Not all suspects who refuse to surrender are considered barricaded suspects that necessitate a SWAT response.

In addition to established protocols for a SWAT response, either of the following criteria may also activate a CNT-only response for a barricaded subject depending on the incident's nature and imminent possibility of carrying out a suicidal threat:

- Armed person(s) threatening to end one's own life; or,
- Suicidal person(s) on an elevated platform or other unique location that poses a significant safety risk to first responders or others.

It is important to understand that not all suicidal subjects are considered barricaded or require a SWAT/CNT response or immediate police action. There is a distinction between an armed and barricaded suspect wanted for a crime, and a barricaded subject who has not committed a crime but has expressed the desire to die by suicide. Officers are reminded that in the State of California it is not a criminal act to express suicidal ideations, attempt to end one's own life, or self-mutilate. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

Requesting SWAT

Once the on-scene field supervisor or incident commander (IC) reasonably believes the incident meets the criteria for a barricaded suspect, they shall immediately contact the Metropolitan Division Desk to request advice from the SWAT on-call supervisor. The on-scene field supervisor or IC should be prepared to answer questions needed to determine if SWAT's response is warranted: who, what, why, when, where, and how. Information known or reasonably available about the suspect(s) should be gathered and communicated to the IC:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Number of suspects | • Criminal history |
| • Number of hostages | • Mental state |
| • Physical descriptors | • Floor plan of location |
| • Clothing | • Additional pertinent facts |
| • Ages | • Prior MEU Contacts |
| • Drug/Alcohol use | |

Special Weapons and Tactics Team

Handling barricaded suspects is one of the SWAT team's specified duties. The SWAT team has a dual role at the scene of a barricaded suspect. They gather information to provide tactical recommendations and/or solutions to the IC, who maintains overall responsibility of the incident. The SWAT team will also develop and recommend a tactical plan to capture the barricaded suspect at the IC's request. Once SWAT has been assigned its mission, all tactically deployed personnel or first responders near the crisis site shall be guided by the direction of SWAT supervisors.

Crisis Negotiations Team

The SWAT team includes a Crisis Negotiations Team. The CNT component is comprised of SWAT officers and police psychologists from Behavioral Science Services (BSS) who are specially trained in crisis negotiations. Together, the team integrates tactical, verbal, and psychological knowledge and skills in order to negotiate the safe surrender of the barricaded suspect(s) and any victims who may be held against their will. Generally, the CNT component will be deployed with any SWAT response.

Mental Evaluation Unit

When appropriate and upon scene stabilization, any officer in charge of an attempted suicide and/or barricaded suspect scene shall contact the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU), Detective Support and Vice Division, for advice. The MEU can assist in determining if any identified subjects have had previous contact with Department personnel. The Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Team (SMART) may be dispatched and able to assist in debriefing family members, witnesses, or other persons concerning issues related to the mental health of the involved person. Personnel from MEU should not be used for tactical operations or other duties beyond establishing rapport with the subject, family members, or other persons who may provide crucial information that would help in resolving the situation peacefully.

Note: Any MEU personnel either responding or at scene may be relieved with IC approval.

After resolution of an incident involving a barricaded suspect/subject that was believed to be experiencing a mental health crisis, the primary unit will note the MEU report number in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Summary or Daily Field Activities Report (DFAR).

Tactical Disengagement

Disengagement is the tactical decision to leave, delay contact, delay custody, or plan to make contact at a different time and under different circumstances. This tactic should be considered when an officer reasonably believes continued contact may result in an unreasonable risk to the subject in crisis, the public, and/or Department members.

The primary unit can propose disengagement; however, it requires consultation with the field supervisor at scene, consultation with the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) watch commander (if the subject is reasonably believed to be experiencing a mental health crisis), and Area watch commander approval.

The actions of first responders will be weighed against the information reasonably known at the time, and the totality of the circumstances. This can include knowledge of the seriousness and gravity of the situation, the subject's actions, and, when practical, efforts to de-escalate the situation. Officers should continually assess the situation as

circumstances change and new information is received. Tactical Disengagement is one of the tactics that may be considered when continued contact may result in an undue safety risk to the suspect/subject, the public, and/or officers.

Elevated Platforms

When a person has expressed the desire to harm themselves, avoid underestimating the danger or threat posed by the person's location. A person on an elevated platform may still be capable of causing serious injury or death to themselves or others, including first responders. First-responder actions should include evacuating the area, establishing perimeter containment, establishing communication, coordinating the response of an air-bag with the LAFD, and de-escalating the situation as much as possible given the objectively reasonable use of currently available resources.

Note: Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) personnel will most likely respond to these types of scenarios; however, it is important to understand that it remains a police-driven incident, and a unified command should be established to declare roles and responsibilities with LAFD personnel as soon as practicable.

Role of The Initial Communicator

Establishing communication with either the suspect/subject is essential. It is recommended that at least two officers be part of this crucial process. One officer establishes communication with the suspect/subject and the second officer relays information to the IC regarding progress of the incident. For optimum command and control of the situation, supervisors should generally avoid becoming involved in the role of negotiator. Consideration should be given to de-escalating the scene without compromising safety. The following points are suggested for the initial communicator:

- Find out who, what, when, where, and why before contacting the suspect/subject to determine their state of mind,
- Do not jeopardize officer safety to approach or converse with the suspect/subject (i.e., give up cover, remove protective equipment, disarm or stand in a precarious position),
- Attempt to provide calm initial communication,
- Attempt to stabilize/de-escalate the situation through dialogue, and,
- Be prepared to remain as the primary communicator until relieved by the CNT.

The initial conversation with the suspect/subject is extremely important. As an initial communicator, it is critical that verbiage is introduced that will temper and calm the situation. The following guidelines will assist the initial communicator in establishing productive dialogue:

- Introduce yourself by first name and as a representative of the Department; avoid use of rank or title.
- Maintain a calm demeanor.

- If the suspect/subject does not give their name or refuses to respond, continue to communicate.
- Allow the suspect/subject to vent.
- Do not interrogate – listen to the suspect/subject.
- Avoid a critical, uncaring tone or negative non-verbal communication (e.g., body language).
- Avoid rushing to problem-solve.
- Build rapport and establish trust by using LEAPS – Listen, Empathize, Ask, Paraphrase, Summarize.

General Negotiation Guidelines

The use of negotiations is another resource to control and manage the crisis situation. It is a process of combining verbal and physical tactics to affect the safe release of hostages or surrender of suspects/subjects. However, there are general guidelines that should be followed during the negotiation process:

- Avoid face-to-face negotiations when possible.
- Avoid third-party negotiators until properly vetted.
- Do not offer transportation or hostage exchange.
- Demands for weapons, drugs or alcohol cannot be met.
- Generally, suspects and hostages should not be allowed to go mobile.
- Communicate in English whenever possible.
- Discourage the use of cell phones by on-scene personnel, family members or friends whenever feasible.
- Do not have the suspect/subject surrender until officers at the scene are prepared to receive them.
- Avoid making promises that may/may not be practical and/or feasible.

Face-to-face negotiations are sometimes unavoidable; such as a “jumper” situation or situations occurring in an open area. However, it is imperative that the communicator stay a safe distance from the suspect/subject during negotiations (Distance + Cover = Time). Grabbing/grappling with a suspect/subject on an elevated platform puts the contact officer at great risk, as well as nearby officers who may react instinctively.

Third-party negotiators are essentially individuals other than law enforcement personnel, typically family members, clergy, or friends. However, they need to be properly vetted before introduction to increase their ability to contribute to a peaceful outcome. Until the CNT relieves the initial communicator, it is recommended that a third-party negotiator not be introduced into the negotiation process unless it is unavoidable.

CONCLUSION

In incidents involving a barricaded suspect, the primary concerns are the preservation of human life, as well as the safety of the barricaded individual, first responders, and the community. To attempt to maximize the safety for all involved, officers should consider tactics and techniques that may persuade the suspect to voluntarily comply or may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely.

Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force Policy.

This Tactical Concepts – Tactics Training Overview replaces Training Bulletin Volume XLVIII, Issue 9, Barricaded Suspects, dated December 2019.

Field Training Services Unit
Police Training and Education Group

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Addendum IX - Tactical Concept No. 7- Tactical De-Escalation

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

TACTICAL CONCEPTS

Tactics Training Overview

Tactical Concept No. 7

May 2024

TACTICAL DE-ESCALATION

PURPOSE

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is guided by the principle of reverence for human life in all investigative, enforcement, and other contacts between officers and members of the public. Officers are often called upon to detain or arrest suspects who are uncooperative, actively resisting, may attempt to flee, pose a danger to others, or pose a danger to themselves. When these situations occur, officers should consider tactics, techniques, and tools that may persuade a suspect to voluntarily comply or may mitigate the need to use a higher level of force to resolve the situation safely.

The purpose of this document is to define tactical de-escalation and provide guidance on techniques and tools that can be used to reduce the intensity of encounters in the field.

Note: This Tactical Concept is meant as a reference for field officers but does not address all techniques or tools that may be used to reduce the intensity of an incident.

Tactical de-escalation is defined as the use of techniques and tools to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect and enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance or mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation.

Note: Tactical de-escalation does not require that officers compromise their safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public.

While enforcing the law and protecting the public, officers are often forced to make split-second decisions in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, rapidly changing, and dangerous. In rapidly developing circumstances, especially when a suspect poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, officers may not have sufficient time or reasonable options available to resolve the situation without the need to use objectively reasonable force.

In other circumstances, however, de-escalation techniques may enable officers to gain additional time and tactical options to potentially reduce the necessity of using force to take a suspect into custody, prevent escape, or address a threat while also maintaining control of the situation. Additionally, the use of intermediate force options may be considered a de-escalation technique.

PROCEDURE

The Department developed the PATROL acronym to assist with de-escalation during field situations. Each component of PATROL is explained below: Planning, Assessment, Time, Redeployment and/or Containment, Other Resources, and Lines of Communication.

Planning

Officers should attempt to arrive at scene with a coordinated approach based upon initial information and any pre-existing knowledge of the suspect(s) or the involved parties. The dynamic nature of most incidents will require tactical plans to be flexible, and officers need to adapt their plan(s) as additional information or factors become known to the officer(s).

Tactical De-Escalation Techniques

- Planning
- Assessment
- Time
- Redeployment and/or Containment
- Other Resources
- Lines of Communication

Assessment

Officers should continually assess the situation as circumstances change and new information is received. If a suspect is failing to comply with orders, officers should attempt to determine whether a suspect's lack of compliance is a deliberate attempt to resist or escape, or an inability to comprehend the situation due to environmental, physical, cognitive, or other conditions. If the suspect is unable to comprehend the situation, other tactical options may be more effective in resolving the situation safely.

Time

Distance + Cover = Time. Time is an essential element of de-escalation as it allows officers the opportunity to communicate with the suspect, refine tactical plans, and, if necessary, call for additional resources. If a suspect is contained and does not pose an imminent threat to officers, the public, or himself/herself, time can provide an opportunity for the suspect to reconsider his/her actions and decisions.

Redeployment and/or Containment

Redeployment and/or containment can afford officers the added benefit of time and distance while continuing to maintain control of the situation. The addition of time and distance may give officers an opportunity to re-assess, communicate, request additional resources, or deploy other tactics to reduce the likelihood of injury to both the public and officers while also mitigating any potential ongoing threats. Redeployment, however, should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, arm himself/herself, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers.

Other Resources

In the case of a tense or potentially dangerous encounter, requesting additional resources can provide officers with specialized expertise, personnel and tools to help control and contain an incident.

Lines of Communication

Maintaining open lines of communication between officers and communicating effectively with a suspect are critically important when managing a tense or potentially dangerous encounter. Communication between officers can improve decision-making under tense circumstances and increase the effectiveness of coordinated actions. In addition, when a suspect observes that officers are prepared, well organized, professional, and working as a team, he or she may be deterred from attempting to flee, fight, or actively resist.

Because every situation is fluid and unique, ongoing communication and coordination between officers is critically important to respond effectively in a tense and uncertain encounter. Communicating with a suspect may slow down the incident, creating time to plan. All or some of the following tactics may be used in the same incident as time or circumstances allow:

- Verbal warnings
- Persuasion
- Defusing
- Empathy
- Redirecting
- Advisements
- Building rapport
- Asking open ended questions
- Giving clear and direct orders

Intermediate Force

Officers may consider intermediate force options as a form of de-escalation. Use of an Electronic Control Device (e.g., TASER), Impact Device (e.g., Baton), Kinetic Energy Projectile (e.g., Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, FN 303 Less-Lethal Launcher), or certain Chemical Agents (e.g., Oleoresin Capsicum) is an appropriate force option when an officer reasonably believes either of the following:

- There is an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or,
- If the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force.

Intermediate force options should not be used on a suspect or subject who is believed to be unarmed, and, is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence alone do not justify the use of an intermediate force option.

Other Considerations

When assessing the proportionality and reasonableness of intermediate force, it is critical for officers to consider whether the suspect or subject poses an immediate threat to the officers or others. Additionally, officers should consider the information known at the time and their evaluation of the situation (i.e., totality of the circumstances). There must be an articulable risk that the incident might escalate to the point where deadly force becomes necessary if the threat is not promptly addressed. While intermediate force options can serve as a means of de-escalation, it is essential that their use aligns with the concepts outlined in *Graham v. Connor*: objective reasonableness, totality of the circumstances, governmental interest/balance, and “20/20 hindsight” versus information reasonably known to officers at the time of the incident.

Techniques

Verbal Communication: Verbal communication involves the use of calm, respectful, and empathetic language when interacting with individuals in distress or crisis. The aim is to establish rapport and build trust through effective communication.

Active Listening: Active listening means attempting to understand the concerns and perspectives of the people officers encounter. This includes paying close attention to verbal/non-verbal cues, and acknowledging the emotions expressed by the person.

Time and Distance: Time and distance refers to the creation of physical distance between officers and the individual in order to reduce tension and allow for more time to assess the situation and formulate an appropriate response.

Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)/Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU): These teams/units are composed of specially trained officers who are equipped with skills to de-escalate situations involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.

Cover and Concealment: Officers should use cover and concealment effectively to protect themselves and others while attempting to de-escalate a situation. This involves positioning themselves strategically to reduce the risk of harm.

Offering Options and Alternatives: Officers may offer individuals in crisis alternative options or solutions to help resolve the situation peacefully. This could involve suggesting resources, support services, or alternative courses of action.

Building Rapport and Trust: Officers can prioritize building rapport and trust with the community through positive interactions and engagement outside of crisis situations. This can help foster mutual respect and cooperation during potentially tense encounters.

Tools

De-escalation tools include but are not limited to: Electronic Control Devices (e.g., TASER), Impact Devices (e.g., Baton), Kinetic Energy Projectiles (e.g., Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, FN 303 Less-Lethal Launcher), certain Chemical Agents (e.g., Oleoresin Capsicum), Restraint Devices (e.g., Handcuffs, Hobble Restraint Device), and Department-approved firearms (e.g., Handgun, Shotgun, Patrol Rifle).

CONCLUSION

The overall objective of any tactical encounter is to gain control and safely resolve the situation. Tactical situations vary and there is no single solution to resolving every incident. In addition, some situations require an immediate response and de-escalation techniques are neither viable nor effective options. Nevertheless, employing tactical de-escalation techniques under the appropriate circumstances can improve officer safety, mitigate threats, reduce injuries, build public trust, and preserve life.

Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force policy.

This Tactical Concepts – Tactics Training Overview cancels and supersedes Use of Force – Tactics Directive No. 16, Tactical De-escalation Techniques, October 2016.

Field Training Services Unit
Police Training and Education

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USE OF FORCE DIRECTIVE

UOF Directive No. 3.1

February 2025

40MM LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Directive is to familiarize officers with the use, nomenclature, and operational procedures of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (40mm LLL). The **40mm LLL** is a tactical single-shot launcher configured with a green stock, pistol grip, a rifled barrel, picatinny rail mounting system, and Department- approved optics. The color green is used to signify that the 40mm LLL is to be used only with Department-specified less-lethal munitions. The only current Department-approved munition is the 40mm eXact iMpact round.



PROTOCOL

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance and cover, communication, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation whenever it is safe, feasible, and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.

Use of an intermediate force option, including the 40mm LLL, is an appropriate force option when an officer reasonably believes either of the following:

- There is an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or,
- If the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force.

Intermediate force options should not be used on a suspect or subject who is believed to be unarmed, and, is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence alone do not justify the use of an intermediate force option.

The Department uses the objectively reasonable standard and the totality of the circumstances when evaluating the reasonableness of the force used, which includes the number of times a particular force option was utilized. If the force option being utilized appears to be ineffective, Department personnel should consider transitioning to another, potentially more effective force option or tactic.

Officers who encounter an armed self-mutilating or suicidal individual shall not use a 40mm LLL against that person, unless the officer reasonably believes either there is an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or, if the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force. If officers choose to use a 40mm in these situations, they should utilize distance and cover, when feasible, to avoid placing themselves in a vulnerable position. Officers are reminded that it is not a criminal act to express suicidal ideations or commit/attempt to commit suicide or self-mutilation in the State of California.

The 40mm LLL shall not be used to target the head (e.g., face/eyes), neck, groin, spine, or kidneys unless lethal force is authorized.

Crowd Control

The 40mm LLL is considered a kinetic energy projectile per the State of California. During crowd control situations, the 40mm LLL has different usage requirements. Refer to Department policy and procedures regarding Crowd Control with Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents.

Pre-Deployment

Prior to deployment, officers shall inspect the ammunition and the holder to ensure only 40mm eXact iMPact ammunition is utilized. The **40mm eXact iMPact round** is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact, direct fire round consisting of a plastic body and a sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher's rifled barrel. It can be identified by its silver metal case and blue sponge nose. These rounds are designed to be non-penetrating, and upon striking a target, distribute energy over a broad surface area. The sponge round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant and has velocities that are extremely consistent.



PROCEDURES

The approved deployment range for the 40mm LLL is five (5) to 75 feet. Officers should always consider weapon retention principles when deploying the 40mm LLL to prevent a suspect or subject from gaining control of the launcher. When officers identify the need for a 40mm LLL, they should broadcast, "Code Sam-40." **Code Sam-40** is the radio code used to broadcast a request for a 40mm LLL.

If tactically and environmentally feasible, the designated 40mm LLL officer should deploy the launcher from a position of cover with a designated cover officer. The 40mm LLL officer alerts other officers when the designated officer is ready to fire by shouting or broadcasting, "40, 40!" This alerts the officers at the scene that the firing of the 40mm LLL is about to occur.

When firing the 40mm LLL, officers should assess the effectiveness of each round fired. The effectiveness of the 40mm eXact iMPact round is based on the energy at impact. Therefore, the round may have little or no effect on a suspect or subject who:

- Has a large body mass;
- Is wearing heavy clothing/body armor;
- Is under the influence of drugs; or,
- Is in an altered state and cannot feel the impact of the sponge round.

If shots to the navel area or beltline do not appear to be effective, then a leg, arm, or hand may be a viable alternative target. The primary **target area** is the navel area or beltline, but officers may target the suspect's arms, hands, or legs when practicable. If the hand is the selected target, consider its location and what it is holding. Officers shall not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized.

If control is not achieved and/or it appears that the 40mm eXact iMPact round is not effective, even after changing target areas, the officers must assess the viability of an alternate force option. Additionally, officers should continue to assess the suspect's actions and the effectiveness of each force option used.

Generally, officers should not deploy the 40mm LLL at a fleeing suspect. Officers should pursue and attempt to contain the suspect, while continually assessing the situation and considering the most appropriate tactical plan. Additionally, officers should avoid deploying the 40mm LLL on individuals who:

- Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in a significant impact injury;
- Are operating or riding any mode of transportation where the risk of injury would be substantially increased by use of the 40mm; or,
- Are known to be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly, or visibly frail.

Tactical Considerations

- Size of suspect versus size of officer
- Clothing
- Altered mental state (may not be effective)
- Any known history of mental illness
- Age and/or physical condition of the suspect
- Suspect's access to weapons
- Suspect's ability to retreat or escape
- Bystander involvement
- Availability of back-up officers (Can suspect be distracted until other units arrive?)
- Background/Foreground (What is behind/in front of the suspect?)
- Officers should maintain distance from the suspect

The 40mm LLL is not a substitute for deadly force. When conducting a building search for a suspect who may be armed, standard firearms must be deployed. Having a 40mm LLL along with other force options during the search will provide officers with different options should the situation change.

Face Shield Considerations

It is recommended that operators are aware of their stock position prior to any deployment or crowd control operation and familiarize themselves with operating the launcher system while using a face shield. The face shield should not be in the down position when the launcher stock is in the completely collapsed or mid-length position. The shield in the down position could affect proper manipulation or sight alignment and cause the system to move off target and ultimately compromise the operator's accuracy.

Use of Force Warning

An officer shall, when feasible, give a verbal warning prior to using the 40mm LLL to control an individual. A warning is not required when an officer is attacked and must respond to the suspect's actions. Additionally, if a tactical plan requires the element of surprise to stabilize the situation, a warning is not required. An example would be a hostage situation. However, officers are reminded that the surprise/tactical element must still be necessary at the actual time the 40mm LLL is fired.

The verbal warning should include a command and a warning of the potential consequences of the use of force. The command should be similar to "drop the weapon" or "stop what you are doing" followed by a warning similar to "or we may use the 40mm, and that may cause you injury."

The use or non-use of the warning shall be documented. The Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 01.67.05, Use of Force Summary heading shall include:

- The name of the officer giving the warning; and,
- An explanation and appropriate justification for not using the warning.

Statements that the "element of surprise was needed" or "for officer safety reasons" will not justify non-use of the warning. The explanation for non-use must:

- Clearly articulate why the element of surprise was needed;
- Explain in detail any officer safety considerations; and,
- List all pertinent reasons that justify why the warning was not provided.

The use of the warning, or the reasons for non-use, will be factors considered in the determination whether the use of force was objectively reasonable.

Tactical Discharges

A tactical discharge is defined as any projectile from a less-lethal control device launched with the intent to gain a tactical advantage by creating a distraction, removing obstacles, or altering the environment, and not directed at an individual (e.g., use of a baton or beanbag shotgun to break a window, or deployment of a chemical agent during a barricaded suspect incident).

Tactical discharges are allowed, but are not recommended, as they may cause secondary, unintended impacts. Before a tactical discharge is used to break a window, officers should consider that another officer or individual may be behind the window and subject to impact by the 40mm round. In the event the 40mm LLL is used for a tactical discharge, it should be communicated to all officers at scene prior to its use, for their situational awareness.

Tactical discharges **may** be an effective option in **limited** circumstances. Officers must assess the situation after each tactical discharge, and if the launcher is not producing the desired effect, discontinue its use. Officers must be prepared to give the rationale behind their decision to fire the 40mm LLL as a tactical discharge. Tactical discharges shall be reported on an Employee's Report, Form 15.07.00, and submitted to the employee's commanding officer for review and appropriate action.

Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed

An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.

Note: For the purposes of this section, "intercede" includes, but is not limited to, physically stopping the excessive force (when safe and reasonable to do so) and recording the excessive force, if equipped with a body worn video (BWV) camera. Officers shall attempt to document on BWV the efforts to intervene, efforts to de-escalate the excessive use of force, and confronting the offending officer about the excessive force during the use of force. If the offending officer continues to use excessive force, the witnessing officer shall immediately report the excessive force to a superior officer.

Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force

An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the present and observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer, shall immediately report such force to a superior officer.

Medical Treatment

Any person struck with a 40mm eXact iMPact round shall be transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress. If a medical emergency situation exists, officers shall render medical aid as required and request a rescue ambulance to respond to their location.

Reporting

All discharges of a projectile weapon (e.g., 40mm LLL), excluding tactical discharges, are reportable uses of force and shall be reported in accordance with Department policy whether or not the projectiles/munitions or device make contact with the suspect or subject, including their clothing.

Points to Remember

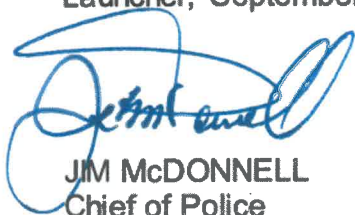
- 5 feet is the minimum deployment range
- Deployment range is from 5 to 75 feet
- Assessment between rounds is critical
- **Do not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys, unless lethal force is authorized**
- Have a backup plan in the event the 40mm round is ineffective
- 40mm LLL should not be deployed unless lethal force is available for cover
- All discharges of the 40mm LLL, excluding tactical discharges, are a reportable UOF

Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force Policy.

AMENDMENTS

This Use of Force Directive replaces Use of Force Directive No. 3, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, September 2023.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jim McDonnell", is written over the printed name and title.

JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

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Attachment

HANDLING AND STORAGE OF THE 40mm LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

All Department personnel are reminded of the proper care, handling, and storage of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher. In order to maintain the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher's proper function and accuracy, officers shall treat the equipment with care and refrain from dropping the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher on the ground.

Pre-Inspection

As part of officers' start of watch inspection and prior to going into the field, officers shall ensure that the following 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher procedures are conducted:

- Physically inspect all components of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher to ensure they are in good working order;
- Ensure the sight optic is functional and secured to the launcher;
- Ensure the elevation and windage adjustments of the sight optic are aligned with the markings and have not been manipulated or moved; and,
- Ensure the sling is attached securely.

Securing During Transportation

Department personnel shall secure the unloaded 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher in their vehicle's 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher mount. If the Department vehicle is not equipped with a 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher mount, Department personnel shall keep the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher in the Department-issued case and place it in a secured position inside the trunk of the vehicle. Care should be taken to ensure the weapon system does not shift during transportation.

Damage

Any movement or damage to the sight optic may cause it to no longer be zeroed. If movement or damage to the sight optic does occur or any components of the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher malfunction, officers shall immediately return it to their Area/division kit room and notify the Area/division Training Coordinator of the damage. The damaged 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher shall be removed from the inventory immediately and deemed non-operable and non-deployable. The concerned Area/division Training Coordinator shall, without delay, notify the Department Armorer of the damage. The Area/division shall also be responsible for transporting the damaged 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher to the Department Armorer for immediate repair.

Lastly, if the 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher is **deployed and fired**, the concerned Area/division Training Coordinator shall, as soon as possible, cause it to be transported to the Department Armorer where it shall be cleaned and inspected prior to redeployment.

Should you have any questions, please contact Firearms Training Section, Training Division, at (818) 832-3740 or (323) 612-4404.



Addendum XI - UOF Directive No. 4 - Beanbag Shotgun

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

USE OF FORCE DIRECTIVE

UOF Directive No. 4

September 2023

BEANBAG SHOTGUN

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Directive is to familiarize officers with the use, nomenclature, and operational procedures of the Beanbag Shotgun. The **Beanbag Shotgun** is configured with a green stock and grip. The color green is used to signify that the Beanbag Shotgun is to be used only with Department-specified less-lethal munitions, currently the Department Beanbag sock round munitions.



PROTOCOL

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance and cover, communication, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation whenever it is safe, feasible, and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.

Use of an intermediate force option, including the Beanbag Shotgun, is an appropriate force option when an officer reasonably believes either of the following:

- There is an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or,
- If the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force.

Intermediate force options should not be used on a suspect or subject who is believed to be unarmed, and, is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence alone do not justify the use of an intermediate force option.

The Department uses the objectively reasonable standard and the totality of the circumstances when evaluating the reasonableness of the force used, which includes the number of times a particular force option was utilized. If the force option being utilized

appears to be ineffective, Department personnel should consider transitioning to another, potentially more effective force option or tactic.

Officers who encounter an armed self-mutilating or suicidal individual shall not use a Beanbag Shotgun against that person, unless the officer reasonably believes either there is an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or, if the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force. If officers choose to use a Beanbag Shotgun in these situations, they should utilize distance and cover, when feasible, to avoid placing themselves in a vulnerable position. Officers are reminded that it is not a criminal act to express suicidal ideations or commit/attempt to commit suicide or self-mutilation in the State of California.

The Beanbag Shotgun shall not be used to target the head (e.g., face/eyes), neck, groin, spine, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized. **The Beanbag Shotgun shall not be used in crowd control situations.**

Only sock round ammunition is to be used in the Beanbag Shotgun. Buckshot and shotgun slugs shall not be used. Prior to deployment, officers shall inspect the ammunition and the holder to ensure only sock round ammunition is utilized.



PROCEDURES

For tactical and weapon retention purposes, the approved deployment range for the Beanbag Shotgun is five (5) to 30 feet. When officers identify the need for a Beanbag Shotgun, they should request one by broadcasting a “Code Sam.”

If tactically and environmentally feasible, the Beanbag Shotgun should be deployed from a position of cover with a designated cover officer. Officers need to be mindful of the distance to the suspect so that the suspect is not in a position to grab the barrel of the shotgun.

The Beanbag Shotgun officer alerts other officers when the Beanbag Shotgun officer is ready to fire by shouting or broadcasting, “Beanbag, Beanbag!” This alerts the officers at the scene that the firing of the Beanbag Shotgun is about to occur.

When firing the Beanbag Shotgun, the officer should assess the effectiveness of every round. The effectiveness of the sock round is based on the energy at impact. Therefore, the round may have little or no effect on a suspect or subject who:

- Has a large body mass;
- Is wearing heavy clothing or body armor;
- Is under the influence of drugs; or,
- Is in an altered state and cannot feel the impact of the sock round.

The primary **target area** is the navel area or beltline, but officers may target the suspect's arms, hands, or legs when practicable. If shots to the navel area or beltline do not appear to be effective, then a leg, arm, or hand may be a viable alternative target. If the hand is the selected target, consider its location and what it is holding. Officers shall not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized. **If control is not achieved and/or it appears that the sock round is not effective, even after changing target areas, the officers must assess the viability of an alternate force option.** Additionally, officers should continue to assess the suspect's actions and the effectiveness of each force option used.

Tactical Considerations

- Size of suspect versus size of officer
- Clothing
- Altered mental state
- Any known history of mental illness
- Age and/or physical condition of the suspect
- Suspect's access to weapons
- Suspect's ability to retreat or escape
- Bystanders involvement
- Availability of back-up officers (Can suspect be distracted until other units arrive?)
- Background (What is behind the suspect?)
- Officers should maintain distance from the suspect

Generally, officers should not shoot the Beanbag Shotgun at a fleeing suspect. Officers should pursue and attempt to contain the suspect, while continually assessing the situation and considering the most appropriate tactical plan. Additionally, officers should avoid deploying the Beanbag Shotgun on individuals who:

- Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in a significant impact injury;
- Are operating or riding any mode of transportation where the risk of injury would be substantially increased by use of the Beanbag Shotgun; or,
- Are known to be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly, or visibly frail.

The Beanbag Shotgun is not a substitute for deadly force. When conducting a building search for a suspect who may be armed, standard firearms must be deployed. Having a Beanbag Shotgun available with the search team will allow additional force options if the situation changes.

Use of Force Warning

An officer shall, when feasible, give a verbal warning prior to using the Beanbag Shotgun to control an individual. A warning is not required when an officer is attacked and must respond to the suspect's actions. Additionally, if a tactical plan requires the element of surprise to stabilize the situation, a warning is not required. An example of this would be a hostage situation. However, officers are reminded that the surprise/tactical element must still be necessary at the actual time the Beanbag Shotgun is fired.

The verbal warning should include a command and a warning of potential consequences of the use of force. The command should be similar to “drop the weapon” or “stop what you are doing” followed by a warning similar to “or we may use the Beanbag Shotgun, and that may cause you injury.”

The use or non-use of the warning shall be documented. The Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 01.67.05, Use of Force Summary heading shall include:

- The name of the officer giving the warning; and,
- An explanation and appropriate justification for not using the warning.

Statements that the “element of surprise was needed” or “for officer safety reasons” will not justify non-use of the warning. The explanation for non-use must:

- Clearly articulate why the element of surprise was needed;
- Explain in detail any officer safety considerations; and,
- List all pertinent reasons that justify why the warning was not provided.

The use of the warning, or the reasons for non-use will be factors considered in the determination whether the use of force was objectively reasonable.

Tactical Discharges

A tactical discharge is defined as any projectile from a less-lethal control device launched with the intent to gain a tactical advantage by creating a distraction, removing obstacles, or altering the environment, and not directed at an individual (e.g., use of a baton or Beanbag Shotgun to break a window, or deployment of a chemical agent during a barricaded suspect incident).

Tactical discharges are allowed, but are not recommended, as they may cause secondary, unintended impacts. Before a tactical discharge is used to break a window, officers should consider that another officer or individual may be behind the window and subject to impact by the sock round. In the event the Beanbag Shotgun is used for a tactical discharge, it should be communicated to all officers at scene prior to its use, for their situational awareness.

Tactical discharges **may** be an effective option in **limited** circumstances. The Beanbag Shotgun is generally not effective against tinted car windows or streetlights. Officers must assess the situation after each tactical discharge, and if the Beanbag Shotgun is not producing the desired effect, discontinue its use. Officers must be prepared to give the rationale behind their decision to fire the Beanbag Shotgun as a tactical discharge. Tactical discharges shall be reported on an Employee's Report, Form 15.07.00, and submitted to the employees commanding officer for review and appropriate action.

Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed

An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.

Note: For the purposes of this section, “intercede” includes, but is not limited to, physically stopping the excessive force (when safe and reasonable to do so) and recording the excessive force, if equipped with a body worn video (BWV) camera. Officers shall attempt to document on BWV the efforts to intervene, efforts to de-escalate the excessive use of force, and confronting the offending officer about the excessive force during the use of force. If the offending officer continues to use excessive force, the witnessing officer shall immediately report the excessive force to a superior officer.

Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force

An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer, shall immediately report such force to a superior officer.

Medical Treatment

Any person struck with a sock round shall be transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress. If a medical emergency situation exists, officers shall render medical aid as required and request a rescue ambulance to respond to their location.

Reporting

All discharges of a projectile weapon (e.g., Beanbag Shotgun, 40mm), excluding tactical discharges, are reportable uses of force and shall be reported in accordance with Department policy - whether or not the projectiles/munitions or device make contact with the suspect or subject, including their clothing.

DEFINITIONS

Beanbag Shotgun: A Remington 870 shotgun which has been configured with a green slide handle and stock, rifled barrel, and side saddle ammunition holder. The color green is used to signify that the shotgun is for the sock round only, not lethal munitions.

Code Sam: When officers realize the need for a Beanbag Shotgun, they should request one by broadcasting a "Code Sam." They should also request a supervisor to respond. Officers should consider carrying the Beanbag Shotgun with them on calls where it may be needed to eliminate the delay of having to return to their vehicle or waiting for another unit to respond.

Super-Sock Round (sock round): The Super-Sock round is a 12-gauge cartridge containing a shot-filled fabric bag. It can be identified by its clear plastic case containing a yellow fabric bag. These rounds are designed to be non-penetrating, and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area.

Points to Remember

- Approved deployment is from 5 feet to 30 feet
- Assessment between rounds is critical
- Generally, a warning prior to deployment is required
- Do not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized
- All discharges of the BB Shotgun, excluding tactical discharges, are a reportable UOF
- Have a back-up plan in the event the sock round is ineffective
- The Beanbag Shotgun should not be deployed unless lethal force is available for cover

Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force Policy.

AMENDMENTS

This Use of Force Directive cancels and supersedes Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 6.4, Beanbag Shotgun, September 2020.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'MICHEL R. MOORE', with a stylized flourish at the end.

MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"



USE OF FORCE DIRECTIVE

UOF Directive No. 12

November 2024

37MM LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Directive is to familiarize officers with the use, nomenclature, and operational procedures for the 37mm Less-Lethal Launcher (37mm LLL) crowd control device. **The 37mm LLL utilizes target-specific non-direct impact munitions and may only be used during crowd control situations.**



PROTOCOL

The usage protocols for the 37mm LLL during crowd control situations are different than that of normal Department intermediate force options. The specific protocols for deployment of the 37mm LLL are guided by the California Penal Code.

The 37mm launchers are classified by the State of California as kinetic energy projectiles (KEPs). Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be deployed during crowd control situations by a peace officer that has received training in their proper use as designated by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Additionally, they shall not be used solely to due to an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or non-compliance with a Department directive. Only Department-certified officers may deploy a 37mm Launcher.

The 37mm LLL may only be deployed during crowd control situations, with the incident commander's approval, under the following circumstances:

- To defend against a reasonably perceived threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer; or,
- To bring a reasonably perceived dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control; and, only in accordance with the following requirements:
 - 1) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted when objectively reasonable, and have failed;

- 2) Repeated audible announcements have been made stating the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles, when objectively reasonable to do so (in multiple languages and from various locations, if appropriate);
- 3) Persons have been given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene;
- 4) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts as opposed to those who are not. Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used indiscriminately on a crowd or group of persons, and shall instead be targeted toward those individuals reasonably believed to have engaged in violent acts;
- 5) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be used when objectively reasonable, and only with the frequency, intensity and in a manner that is proportional to the threat;
- 6) Officers shall attempt to minimize the possible incidental use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets;
- 7) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress;
- 8) Medical assistance is promptly requested and, if properly trained personnel are present, to provide such assistance to injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so; and,
- 9) Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or other vital organs.

PROCEDURES

The 37mm target-specific non-direct impact munitions are utilized by designated **less-lethal operators** using Department crowd control tactics.

The non-direct impact multi-foam baton rounds are skip fired. For tactical and weapon retention purposes, the approved deployment range for the 37mm launchers is 10 to 50 feet from the front of the targeted individual(s). The point of aim is five (5) to 10 feet on the ground in front of the targeted individual(s).

Ideally, when deployed in front of the skirmish line, 37mm launchers should be positioned on the left and right sides of the skirmish line. While splitting areas of responsibility (center-left, center-right), operators should be supported by a target-specific direct-impact KEP operator (e.g., 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, FN303) to provide protection for the 37mm operator(s).

Tactical Considerations

- Optimally two (2) 37mm LLL per skirmish line
- Optimally two (2) target-specific launchers adjacent to each 37mm LLL
- Assess effectiveness between every round fired (can be done during reload)
- 10-50 feet recommended deployment range
- Skip-fired 5-10 feet on the ground in front of the targeted individuals
- Officers should maintain distance from the crowd (at least 10 feet) to allow for proper dispersal of rounds

Reporting

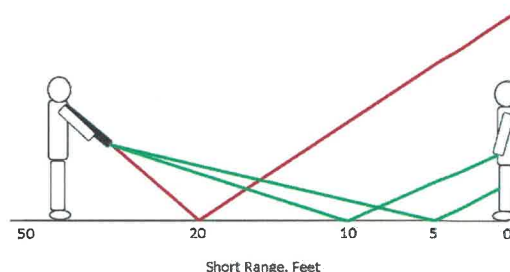
All discharges of a projectile weapon are reportable uses of force and shall be reported in accordance with Department policy whether or not the projectiles/munitions or device make contact with the suspect or subject, including their clothing.

Medical Aid

Any person known to have been struck by a non-direct impact munition shall be transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking, unless the person who was struck is not taken into custody, or refuses medical treatment. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress. If a medical emergency exists, officers shall render medical aid as required and request a rescue ambulance to respond to their location.

Deployment

The command to deploy the 37mm launchers is “**Less lethal up**,” at which time ALL less lethal operators will move in front of the skirmish line. No secondary command to fire is given.



Following the command to deploy (“Less lethal up”), each 37mm launcher operator is responsible for determining whether deployment is consistent with the guidelines set forth in this Directive. If the officer does not deploy the launcher, the officer should remain in front of the skirmish line at the low ready conducting an ongoing assessment of the crowd.

All operators will continue assessing the crowd, whether the operators are on the move or static. Upon assessment of the crowd, a supervisor may deem it prudent to halt the deployment of the 37mm LLL. The supervisor will give the command of, “**Less lethal recover**.” Upon this command, less-lethal operators will stop and assess from a standing position and await the movement of the skirmish line to envelope them. If deployed from a static skirmish line, on the command of, “**Less lethal recover**,” the less-lethal operator will immediately recover on their own behind the skirmish line. Once behind the skirmish line, launchers should be carried at the indoor low-ready position to prevent pointing them at skirmish line personnel.

Equipment

All officers deployed to crowd control incidents are expected to wear their Department-issued helmet with face shield. Less-lethal operators shall deploy with face shields in the up position and are recommended to utilize secondary eye protection (clear glasses are preferred). **Firing the 37mm launcher with the face shield down may result in an improper sight picture.**

Officers are responsible to account for every round they are issued (fired, dropped, etc.) with a pre- and post-deployment munition count. The 37mm launcher must be equipped with the Department-issued sling.



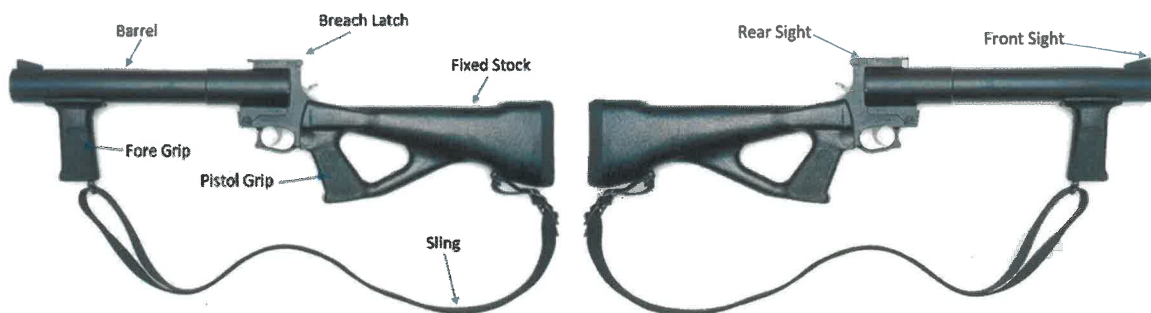
Definitions

37mm LLL: The 37mm LLL is made by Defense Technology (DEF-TEC). It has a 14-inch barrel capable of dispensing single-shot cartridges containing baton rounds, stinger balls, gas, smoke, etc., single shot, breach loaded with fixed front and rear sights. Only the multi-foam baton munitions are approved for patrol personnel.

37mm LLL Munitions: The 37mm LLL Multi-Foam Baton incorporates an 8.0-inch aluminum cartridge that contains (5) foam projectiles, which utilize black powder as a propellant. Only approved 37mm LLL munitions are to be used in the 37mm LLL. Officers shall inspect the munition and the holder to ensure that the approved desired munition is selected. Only the multi-foam baton munitions are approved for use by the Department.

Target Areas: The target area is five (5) feet to 10 feet, skip-fired, in front of the targeted individual(s).

Nomenclature:



Loading/Unloading

Prior to loading or unloading, the launcher should be tucked high underneath the armpit of the primary arm. This allows the officer controlled access to the barrel while keeping focus downrange to assess the crowd and terrain.

When deployed in front of a skirmish line, all manipulations should be conducted with the officer's support hand. Open the barrel by lifting the breach latch, ensuring the barrel opens completely to a 90-degree angle. Place a new cartridge into the barrel. Close the barrel by gripping the foregrip with support hand and pushing the barrel upwards, ensuring the breach latch locks back into place.

Points to Remember

- Requires incident commander approval.
- Sighted, shoulder fired weapon system
- **Ten feet** minimum deployment range, to allow dispersal of projectiles
- **Skip-fired** five feet to ten feet in front of the targeted individuals
- Fired in double action only
- Minimum of (2) per skirmish line
- **Should wear eye protection, with face-shield in the up position**

Care and Cleaning

It is extremely important to clean and oil the 37mm Launcher after every deployment event. The black powder propellant can cause issues with the firing pin and barrel if allowed to accumulate and clog the areas. As soon as possible after use:

- Clean barrel with hot soapy water, brush and rag,
- Wipe dry and lightly oil, and,
- Apply a few drops of oil to the action.

Troubleshooting

In the event a munition fails to fire after the trigger is pressed, officers should press the trigger again and attempt to fire one more time. If the round fails to fire after the second attempt, unload the cartridge and insert a new one.



DOMINIC H. CHOI
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force Policy.



USE OF FORCE DIRECTIVE

UOF Directive No. 5.1

February 2025

FN303 LESS-LETHAL LAUNCHER

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Directive is to familiarize officers with the use, nomenclature, and operational procedures of the FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher (FN303 LLL or FN303).



PROTOCOL

The Department's guiding principle when using force shall be reverence for human life. Officers shall attempt to control an incident by using time, distance, cover, communication, and available resources in an effort to de-escalate the situation whenever it is safe, feasible, and reasonable to do so. When warranted, Department personnel may use objectively reasonable force to carry out their duties. Officers may only use a level of force that they reasonably believe is proportional to the seriousness of the suspected offense or the reasonably perceived level of actual or threatened resistance.

Use of an intermediate force option, including the FN303 LLL, is an appropriate force option when an officer reasonably believes either of the following:

- There is an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or,
- If the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force.

Intermediate force options should not be used on a suspect or subject who is believed to be unarmed, and, is passively resisting or merely failing to comply with commands. Verbal threats of violence alone do not justify the use of an intermediate force option.

The Department uses the objectively reasonable standard and the totality of the circumstances when evaluating the reasonableness of the force used, which includes the number of times a particular force option was utilized. If the force option being utilized appears to be ineffective, Department personnel should consider transitioning to another, potentially more effective force option or tactic.

Officers who encounter an armed self-mutilating or suicidal individual shall not use an FN303 LLL against that person, unless the officer reasonably believes either there is an

immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others; or, if the threat is not immediately addressed, there is an articulable risk the incident could escalate to the use of deadly force. If officers choose to use a FN303 in these situations, they should utilize distance and cover, when feasible, to avoid placing themselves in a vulnerable position. Officers are reminded that it is not a criminal act to express suicidal ideations or commit/attempt to commit suicide or self-mutilation in the State of California.

The FN303 shall not be used to target the head (e.g., face/eyes), neck, groin, spine, or kidneys unless lethal force is authorized.

Only specifically trained personnel from authorized entities within the following divisions may use the FN303 LLL: Custody Services Division and Metropolitan Division.

Crowd Control

The FN303 LLL is considered a kinetic energy projectile per the State of California. During crowd control situations, the FN303 LLL has different usage requirements. Refer to Department policy and procedures regarding Crowd Control with Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents.

Pre-Deployment

Only Department-approved FN303 munitions are to be used in the FN303 LLL. Prior to deployment, officers shall inspect the munition and the holder to ensure that the approved desired munition is selected.

Note: The loading sequence shall be consistent to avoid interchanging the various rounds.

PROCEDURES

The approved deployment range for the FN303 LLL is five (5) to 75 feet. Officers should always consider weapon retention principles when deploying the FN303 LLL to prevent a subject/suspect from gaining control of the launcher. When officers identify the need for a FN303 LLL, they should request one by broadcasting "Code Frank."

If tactically and environmentally feasible, the designated officer should deploy the FN303 LLL from a position of cover with a designated cover officer when appropriate. In order to communicate the deployment of the FN303 LLL, the FN303 LLL officer should alert other officers by stating "303, 303!" This alerts the officers at the scene that the firing of the FN303 LLL is about to occur.

When firing the FN303 LLL, the officer should assess the effectiveness of each munition fired. The effectiveness of the FN303 munition is based on the energy at impact. Therefore, the munition may have little or no effect on a subject/suspect who:

- Has a large body mass;
- Is wearing heavy clothing/body armor;
- Is under the influence of drugs; or,
- Is in an altered state of mind and cannot feel the impact of the munition.

From five to 12 feet, the primary **target area** is below the waist. Beyond 12 feet, the primary target area is the navel area or belt line. If shots to the navel area or beltline do not appear to be effective, then a leg, arm, or hand may be a viable alternative target. If the hand is the selected target, consider its location and what it is holding. Officers shall not target the head (e.g., face/eyes), neck, spine, groin, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized.

Tactical Considerations

- Size of suspect vs. size of officer
- Wearing heavy clothing/body armor
- Altered mental state (May not be effective)
- Any known history of mental illness
- Age and/or physical condition of the suspect
- Suspect's access to weapons
- Suspect's ability to retreat or escape
- Bystander involvement
- Availability of back-up officers (Can suspect be distracted until other units arrive?)
- Background/Foreground (What is behind/in front of the suspect?)
- Officers should maintain distance from the suspect

If control is not achieved and/or it appears that the FN303 munition is not effective, even after changing target areas, the officers must assess the viability of an alternate force option. Additionally, officers should continue to assess the suspect's actions and the effectiveness of each force option used.

Generally, officers should not shoot the FN303 LLL at a fleeing suspect. Officers should pursue and attempt to contain the suspect, while continually assessing the situation and considering the most appropriate tactical plan. Additionally, officers should avoid deploying the FN303 LLL on individuals who:

- Are on an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in a significant impact injury;
- Are operating or riding any mode of transportation where the risk of injury would be substantially increased by use of the FN303; or,
- Are known to be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly, or visibly frail.

The FN303 LLL is not a substitute for deadly force. When conducting a building search for a suspect who may be armed, standard firearms must be deployed. Having an FN303 LLL along with other force options during the search will provide officers with different options.

Use of Force Warning

An officer shall, when feasible, give a verbal warning prior to using the FN303 LLL to control an individual. The warning is not required when an officer is attacked and must immediately respond to the suspect's actions. Additionally, if a tactical plan requires the element of surprise to stabilize the situation, a warning is not required. An example of this would be a hostage situation. However, officers are reminded that the surprise/tactical element must still be necessary at the actual time the FN303 LLL is fired. The verbal warning should include a command and a warning of potential consequences of the use of force. The command should be similar to "drop the weapon" or "stop what you are doing" followed by a warning similar to "or we may use the FN303 launcher, and that may cause you injury."

The use or non-use of the warning shall be documented. The Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 01.67.05, Use of Force Summary heading shall include:

- The name of the officer giving the warning; or,
- An explanation and appropriate justification for not using the warning.

Statements that the "element of surprise was needed" or "for officer safety reasons" will not justify non-use of the warning. The explanation for non-use must:

- Clearly articulate why the element of surprise was needed;
- Explain in detail any officer safety considerations; and,
- List all pertinent reasons that justify why the warning was not provided.

The use of the warning, or the reasons for non-use will be factors considered in the determination whether the use of force was objectively reasonable.

Tactical Discharges

A tactical discharge is defined as any projectile from a less-lethal control device launched with the intent to gain a tactical advantage by creating a distraction, removing obstacles, or altering the environment, and not directed at an individual (e.g., use of a baton or Beanbag Shotgun to break a window, or deployment of a chemical agent during a barricaded suspect incident).

Tactical discharges are allowed, but are not recommended, as they may cause secondary, unintended impacts. Before a tactical discharge is used to break a window, officers should consider that another officer or individual may be behind the window and subject to impact by the FN303 LLL round. In the event the FN303 LLL is used for a tactical discharge, it should be communicated to all officers at scene prior to its use, for their situational awareness.

Tactical discharges **may** be an effective option in **limited** circumstances. The FN303 LLL is generally not effective against tinted car windows or streetlights. Officers must assess the situation after each tactical discharge, and if the FN303 LLL is not producing the

desired effect, discontinue its use. Officers must be prepared to give the rationale behind their decision to fire the FN303 LLL as a tactical discharge. Tactical discharges shall be reported on an Employee's Report, Form 15.07.00, and submitted to the employees commanding officer for review and appropriate action.

Requirement to Intercede When Excessive Force is Observed

An officer shall intercede when present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject.

Note: For the purposes of this section, "intercede" includes, but is not limited to, physically stopping the excessive force (when safe and reasonable to do so) and recording the excessive force, if equipped with a body worn video (BWV) camera. Officers shall attempt to document on BWV the efforts to intervene, efforts to de-escalate the excessive use of force, and confronting the offending officer about the excessive force during the use of force. If the offending officer continues to use excessive force, the witnessing officer shall immediately report the excessive force to a superior officer.

Requirement to Report Potential Excessive Force

An officer who is present and observes another officer using force that the observing officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer, shall report such force to a superior officer.

Medical Treatment

Any person struck with a FN303 munition shall be transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking. The person should be carefully monitored for signs of distress. If a medical emergency exists, officers shall render medical aid as required and request a rescue ambulance to respond to their location.

Reporting

All discharges or activations of a projectile weapon (e.g., FN303 LLL), excluding tactical discharges, are reportable uses of force and shall be reported in accordance with Department policy - whether or not the projectiles/munitions or device make contact with the subject/suspect or their clothing.

DEFINITIONS

FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher. A kinetic energy impact device powered by compressed air. The FN303 LLL has been marked with a green color identifier. The color green is used to signify that the FN303 LLL is for approved FN303 munitions only.

FN303 Munitions. The FN303 LLL deploys a .68 caliber fin stabilized munition. The munitions are hard plastic utilizing weight in the forward portion of the projectile. The rearward portion carries specified payloads for secondary affects. The FN303 munitions are color coded to indicate specific payloads. These rounds are designed to be nonpenetrating, and upon striking a target distribute energy over a broad surface area. Only the *Impact with Inert Powder* and *Impact with Chemical Irritant* (Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide, or PAVA) munitions are approved for use by the Los Angeles Police Department.



Only specifically trained personnel from authorized entities within the following divisions may use the FN303 LLL PAVA munitions: Custody Services Division and Metropolitan Division. Additional guidance for the availability and use of the chemical irritant munition in custody settings is located in the Jail Operations Manual.

Target Areas. From five to 12 feet, the primary target area is below the waist. Beyond 12 feet, the primary target area is the navel area or belt line, but officers may target the suspect's arms, hands, or legs when practicable. If the hand is the selected target, consider its location and what it is holding. Officers shall not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized.

Points to Remember

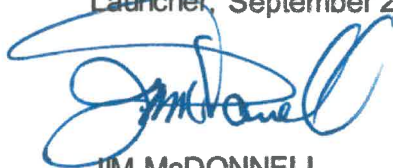
- 5-75 feet is the approved deployment range;
- Primary target areas, from 5-12 feet is below the waistline, beyond 12 feet is the navel area or beltline;
- Assessment between rounds is critical;
- Do not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys, unless; lethal force is authorized;
- Have a back-up plan in the event the FN303 munition is ineffective;
- All discharges of the FN303, excluding tactical discharges, are a reportable UOF.

Important Reminder

Deviation from these basic concepts sometimes occurs due to the fluid and rapidly evolving nature of law enforcement encounters and the environment in which they occur. Deviations may range from minor, typically procedural or technical, to substantial deviations from Department tactical training. Any deviations are to be explained by the involved officer(s), and justification for substantial deviation from Department tactical training shall be articulated and must meet the objectively reasonable standard of the Department's Use of Force Policy.

AMENDMENTS

This Use of Force Directive replaces Use of Force Directive No. 5, FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher, September 2023.



JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Police

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 6

May 30, 2023

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON November 8, 2022

**SUBJECT: QUADRUPEL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE PROGRAM
DEPLOYMENT GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES**

PURPOSE: This Order establishes deployment guidelines and procedures specific to the Quadruped Unmanned Ground Vehicle (QUGV). As part of the Department's commitment to the Preservation of Life, the QUGV will greatly increase officer safety and minimize risks associated with life-threatening calls for service that meet the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) deployment criteria.

PROCEDURE:

- I. Definition.** The QUGV refers to a ground vehicle operated on four legs without an onboard human presence.
- II. Responsibilities.** The QUGV will be assigned exclusively to Metropolitan Division's SWAT team and shall be reserved for use in high-risk incidents that meet SWAT deployment criteria. Special Weapons and Tactics personnel will be responsible for the safe operation of the QUGV during approved deployments and for documenting its use during deployment of the vehicle. Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau (CTSOB) will be responsible for the oversight and evaluation of the QUGV Program.
- III. Documentation and Inspection Procedures.** The request, approval, and/or disapproval of a QUGV deployment shall be documented on the SWAT After Action Report completed post deployment for review, transparency, and tracking. Metropolitan Division will be required to provide a quarterly report to CTSOB documenting QUGV field deployments. In addition, information regarding all QUGV deployments will be included in Innovation Management Division's annual Comprehensive Technology Report to the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners and comply with California Assembly Bill No. 481.
- IV. Approval for Deployment.** Any deployment of a QUGV shall be approved by the on-scene Incident Commander in concurrence with the Commanding Officer or Designee of CTSOB. If deployment is approved by CTSOB, a notification shall be made to the Director, Office of Special Operations, and the Chief of Police. If an incident is such that it requires the response of personnel assigned to Emergency Services Division (i.e., Hazardous Devices and Materials Section), the Commanding Officer, Emergency Services Division or appropriate representative shall also respond to the scene.
- V. Permissible Uses.** The QUGV may be deployed to provide enhanced situational awareness solely during the following circumstances or types of incidents:
 1. Active shooter incidents;
 2. Assessment of explosive devices and explosions;
 3. Hostage situations;
 4. Natural disasters;
 5. Hazardous materials incidents;

6. Search and rescue operations; and
7. Barricaded suspect incidents.

Note: A SWAT response for a barricaded suspect requires:

- The suspect is probably armed; and,
- Probable cause exists to believe that the suspect has been involved in a criminal act or is a threat to the lives and safety of the community and/or police; and,
- Is in a position of advantage, affording cover and/or concealment; or is contained in an open area and the presence of approach of police officers could precipitate an adverse reaction by the suspect; and,
- The suspect refuses to submit to a lawful arrest.

VI. Prohibited Uses. The QUGV shall not be deployed or used in violation of the City of Los Angeles Municipal laws, California State laws, or the United States Constitution. When required under the Fourth Amendment or other provisions of the law, Department personnel shall obtain a search warrant or valid consent, unless another lawful exception applies.

The QUGV shall not be equipped with any weapon systems including any non-lethal or less-lethal weapon technology, shall not be equipped with or use any facial recognition software or analysis capabilities, and the QUGV shall not be used for routine patrol duties or covert surveillance operations.

Note: The QUGV shall not be deployed in a manner exceeding the manufacturer's recommendations.

VII. Protection of Privacy. Department Manual Section 1/140.15, Acquisition and Annual Reporting of Certain Information Systems and Technologies, ensures that Department personnel follow practices consistent with the protection of privacy and civil liberties.

The QUGV technology uses secured radio frequencies and/or Wi-Fi to directly transmit images, audio and video from the onboard QUGV camera to the handheld monitor(s). It does not transmit to third parties and is encrypted to prevent interception by unauthorized entities such as news outlets or public groups. Department policy ensures personnel with access to such data follow practices that are consistent with the protection of privacy and civil liberties. Digital evidence (photographs, video, or audio) captured by the QUGV's cameras during deployment shall be safeguarded in accordance with current Department policy.

VIII. Training. Personnel approved to utilize or manipulate the QUGV shall be trained in operations of the unit in accordance with the Manufacturer Guidelines. In addition to QUGV functionality, unit operators, and those overseeing unit operations, shall be trained in the policy and legal limitations governing the use of the unit and in strict compliance with privacy laws.

MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY: The Commanding Officer, CTSOB, shall have monitoring responsibility for this directive.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY: The Commanding Officer, Audit Division, shall review this directive and determine whether an audit or inspection shall be conducted in accordance with Department Manual Section 0/080.30.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'MR Moore', written in a cursive style.

MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

Attachments

DISTRIBUTION "D"

Addendum XV_2008_Metro Order_No. 08-01_Sage
Less-Lethal Munitions System

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

DIVISIONAL ORDER #08-01

April 20, 2008

TO: Metropolitan Division Personnel

FROM: Commanding Officer, Metropolitan Division

SUBJECT: SAGE LESS-LETHAL MUNITIONS SYSTEM

The Sage SL-6 Multi-Role Projectile Less-Lethal Launcher has been a part of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) less-lethal inventory for over a decade. The Sage fires the Sage KO1 37mm Baton Impact Munitions. The SL-6 is a .37mm, rifled barreled weapon, with a six round capacity and a maximum range of 165 feet. The impact rounds are plastic and incased in a .37mm cartridge. The round travels at a rate of 240 feet per second weighing 2.7 ounces. The Sage has been deployed in an array of tactical situations and has afforded SWAT personnel with an effective alternative in gaining control of violent suspects. The use of the Sage has assured a level of consistency and reliability during SWAT missions that has preserved the life of suspects and SWAT personnel.

The Sage had been used countless times to subdue aggressive/combative suspects in situations where the use of other defensive weapons or tactics would place officers at risk of being within contact range of the suspect. The Sage is used to prevent situations from escalating and to affect an arrest with minimum injury to suspects. This order codifies SWAT protocols for Sage deployment and use of force reporting.

The Sage falls under the "Aggressive Combative" category of the Department's Situational Use of Force Options Chart. Deployment protocols for the Sage are similar to the Department's Super Sock Round (Bean Bag Shotgun) Less-Lethal Weapon System, including the required Garner/ Delore warnings to suspects. The Sage can also be deployed as a distraction or diversionary tactic during SWAT operations, as well as an impact tool for inanimate objects, such as lights, windows, or glass partitions. Use of the Sage in this manner is done to make an illumination system inoperable and/or cause a diversion during a tactical operation. The use of the Sage during SWAT operations will be evaluated by the SWAT Officer-in-Charge (OIC) for its tactical value prior to each use.

The minimum deployment distance for the Sage is 5 feet with a maximum effective range of 165 feet.

Supervisors and element members must

nt when deploying the Sage and
is practical and appropriate.

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Prior to SWAT deploying the Sage as a less-lethal option, the following factors *must be present*:

- Lethal force does not appear to be justifiable and/or necessary; and,
- Attempts to subdue the suspect by other conventional tactics have been, or will likely be, ineffective in a situation; or,
- There is a reasonable expectation that it will be unsafe for SWAT personnel to approach within contact range of the suspect.

TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

Sage training is taught to all new SWAT personnel during Basic SWAT School. Only officers who have completed approved Sage training may use the weapon system. To maintain certification and Sage munitions weapon proficiency, a semi-annual qualification is administered to each member of SWAT (See attached for Sage Training and Qualification Course). The semi-annual qualification takes place during SWAT weapon qualification training days. Along with semi-annual Sage training, SWAT personnel continue to deploy and use the Sage during SWAT training days. In addition, training sessions occur at least once per quarter. The training includes deployment protocols as well as a review of the applicable Use of Force Policy.

The Sage is maintained by the Metropolitan Divisional Armory and inspected on a quarterly basis to ensure proper function and sighting. Armory personnel also inspect Sage ammunition to ensure it is not damaged and conduct appropriate safety checks prior to deployment. When necessary, the Metro Armory sends the weapon to Sage Inc. for refurbishment and routinely monitors changes in manufacturer specifications and system modifications. The Metro Armory also inspects all Sage launchers fired during tactical operations. A Sage shall be stored in the SWAT truck, in the SWAT OIC or Assistant OIC's vehicles.

USE OF FORCE AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Discharge of a Sage round during a use of force incident will be documented in accordance with established Department use of force policies and reporting procedures. Following the contact of a Sage round on a suspect, the OIC will notify the Incident Commander (IC), inform them of the deployment and carefully monitor the suspect for signs of distress. If a medical emergency situation exists, on scene personnel shall request a rescue ambulance to the location. For a non-emergency, the on scene supervisor shall ensure the suspect is transported to a Department-approved facility for medical treatment prior to booking and obtain photographs of all visible as well as complained injuries, even when visible evidence of injury is not present.

When the Sage is deployed and fired as an impact device or diversionary device, the appropriate documentation shall be completed by the involved supervisor on the SWAT After Action Report.

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When a Sage is fired and the round misses, fired accidentally, or deployed on an animal, no use of force report is necessary; however, an Employee's Report, Form 15.7, shall be completed documenting the occurrence.

CONCLUSION

The Sage has an established history of success during SWAT operations. The system continues to be an effective tool in controlling aggressive and combative suspects when lethal force is not justified and other conventional attempts to gain control have been or would be ineffective.



JEFFREY L. GREER, Captain
Commanding Officer
Metropolitan Division

Attachment