

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 8

November 21, 2024

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON October 15, 2024

SUBJECT: USE OF EQUIPMENT COVERED BY CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481 – REVISED

BACKGROUND: On September 22, 2024, Governor Newsom signed California Assembly Bill (AB) 2546, amending Government Code Section 7070 established by AB 481 in 2021. The amendment in Government Section Code 7070 changed the definition of “military equipment.” After several years of reporting pursuant to AB 481, the Department determined a need to update the AB 481 policy and form.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Order is to revise Department Manual Section 1/140.25 to ensure the Department’s compliance with the new definitions in California Assembly Bill 2546 and establish procedures for new item requests between annual reporting periods.

PROCEDURE:

I. USE OF EQUIPMENT COVERED BY CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481 – REVISED. Department Manual Section 1/140.25, *Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481*, has been revised and is attached with the revisions in italics.

II. INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT – REVISED. Department Form, *Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment*, Form 15.62.00, has been revised.

A. Use of Form. This form includes the required reporting per Government Code 7070, et sq. All involved Department entities shall complete the form and forward it to their respective commands.

B. Completion of Form. This form shall be completed as follows:

Employee. The designated Department employee assigned is responsible for thoroughly and accurately completing the form. Upon completion, the form shall be submitted to the appropriate supervisor or commanding officer (CO) for review and approval.

Supervisor. Any designated supervisor shall review an *Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment*, Form 15.62.00, for accuracy and completeness. When approving, the supervisor shall affix their name, serial number, and signature to the form and forward it to their CO for final review and approval.

Commanding Officer. Prior to submitting a completed *Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment*, Form 15.62.00, to their bureau or equivalent, the

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CO (or their designee) shall review and approve the form and affix their name, serial number, and signature within the signature block.

C. Distribution.

1 - Original (digital version – portable document format [PDF] with signatures affixed), scanned and emailed to the bureau or equivalent, and Audit Division at AB481Report@lapd.online.

1 - Original (E-Forms fillable version – without signatures), emailed to Audit Division.

1 - Original (with signatures) forwarded to Audit Division for filing.

3 – TOTAL

FORM AVAILABILITY: Department Form, *Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment*, Form 15.62.00, is available in E-Forms on the Department's Local Area Network (LAN). A copy of the form is attached for immediate use and duplication. All other versions of the form are obsolete and shall be discarded.

AMENDMENT: This Order amends Sections 1/140.25 of the Department Manual.

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.



DOMINIC H. CHOI
Chief of Police

Attachments

DISTRIBUTION "D"

DEPARTMENT MANUAL VOLUME I
Revised by Special Order No. 8, 2024

140.25 USE OF EQUIPMENT COVERED BY CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481.

To assist officers in their duties, the Department maintains an inventory of – and continually procures – law enforcement equipment items identified as “military equipment,” by California Assembly Bill (AB) 481, 2021-22. The Department recognizes that the deployment of these items is a matter of public interest.

To ensure compliance with AB 481, it is the policy of this Department that:

1. Department employees and supervisors who deploy, stage, use or misuse, or witness the deployment, staging, use or misuse, of covered equipment items comply with the training, reporting, and documentation requirements in this policy.
2. The Department report annually on the inventory, procurement, use, and misuse of covered equipment items to the Board of Police Commissioners. The report shall, at a minimum, contain the required content outlined in Government Code Section 7072(a).

Note: Pursuant to this policy, only “use instances” of covered equipment items require reporting. The definition of “use instance,” is listed under the **Definitions** section of this policy.

Employee’s Responsibilities. Department employees shall adhere to the following when deploying, staging, or using any covered equipment item identified or defined below:

- Ensure that they have been properly trained on the item according to the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training’s (P.O.S.T.) requirements, if applicable, as well as all Department training mandated by the Chief of Police (e.g., Office of the Chief of Police Notice, Special Order or Administrative Order), Training Bureau (e.g., Training Bureau Notice), Detective Bureau (e.g., Chief of Detectives Notice), or Training Division (e.g., Training Bulletin);
- Ensure that the facts and circumstances presented are consistent with the item-specific deployment criteria outlined by the Department;
- Ensure that any use or misuse is immediately reported to a Department supervisor;

Note: Personnel are reminded of the duty to intercede and duty to report excessive force, per Section 1/556.10 of the Department Manual.

- Ensure that any injured individual or person complaining of injury as a result of the use of covered equipment is evaluated and/or transported by a Rescue Ambulance (RA) as soon as practicable; and,

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- Document any use of an equipment item covered by this policy according to the item-specific and incident-specific documenting protocols, including (but not limited to):
 - An Employee's Report, Form 15.07.00;
 - The Use of Force section within an Investigative Report, Form 03.01.00; or,
 - The Use of Force section within an Arrest Report, Form 05.02.00.

Supervisor's Responsibilities. Any Department supervisor who witnesses, authorizes, or is informed of the use or misuse of any equipment item covered by this policy, shall:

- Make the appropriate Department notification(s) (e.g., watch commander, Department Operations Center, Force Investigation Division, Professional Standards Bureau);
- Ensure that any use or misuse is appropriately documented according to the item-specific and incident-specific documenting protocols, such as a:
 - Non-Categorical Use of Force Report, Form 01.67.05;
 - Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) After Action Report;
 - Incident Command System (ICS), Form 214; or,
 - Personnel Complaint, Form 01.28.00.
- Ensure that any injured individual or person complaining of injury is evaluated and/or transported by an RA as soon as practicable.

Commanding Officer's Responsibilities. Every commanding officer (CO) whose command maintains military equipment, or has personnel who utilize or participate in the procurement or evaluation of such equipment, shall ensure:

- All personnel under their command comply with this policy;
- An Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment, Form 15.62.00, is thoroughly and accurately completed *annually* for *each item within* their command;
- *The completed Form 15.62.00s are annually submitted to their respective bureau or equivalent and forwarded to Audit Division no later than February 28 of each year, or upon request; and,*
- *Costs and use instances are tracked for the items under their control.*

Bureau Commanding Officer's Responsibilities. The CO of each bureau, or equivalent, which maintains equipment covered by this policy or has personnel who utilize or participate in the procurement or evaluation of such equipment, shall ensure that a Form 15.62.00 is completed *for each item* annually. Bureau COs shall also ensure that a completed Form 15.62.00 for their

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command, as well as each subordinate entity, is forwarded to Audit Division, *no later than February 28 of each year*, or upon request.

Exemption for Standard Issue Equipment. Standard issue equipment, as defined below, is exempt from this policy; its procurement, use and misuse shall continue to be reported and documented under current policies and procedures.

Exemption for Items Procured for Evaluation. The Department occasionally evaluates new equipment items to determine if they would assist in providing police services. This policy shall not preclude the Department from, at any time, acquiring equipment items covered by AB 481 and this policy for testing and evaluation purposes only. Should the Department wish to move beyond the testing and evaluation phase and begin deployment of any new covered equipment item in the community, it shall comply with the existing requirements set forth by this policy. As such, any new equipment item covered by AB 481 which is determined to be viable for field or specialized use, shall not be placed into service (e.g., a pilot program) until it is approved by the Board of Police Commissioners and in accordance with AB 481.

Requesting New AB 481 Items for Use in the Field. Any Department entity requesting a new AB 481 item shall complete Form 15.62.00 and submit the completed form to Audit Division. The item will then be included in the annual report for approval by the Board of Police Commissioners. If the entity is requesting that an item be approved that was not included in the annual report, then they shall present the item to the Board of Police Commissioners separately for approval **prior to** use of the item in the field and ensure that Audit Division is notified of the approval via Intradepartmental Correspondence, Form 15.02.00.

Definitions

Standard Issue. Any equipment item (**excluding** Department-issued and privately purchased assault rifles and Benelli M4 semi-automatic shotguns for on-duty use) which is authorized and approved by the Department's Uniform and Equipment Committee (UEC), is consistent with the Department's functions, and, for which, the employee has received the requisite training (e.g., P.O.S.T., Police Training and Education, Training Division), shall be considered "standard issue."

Staging. The deployment of any covered equipment item at the scene of an incident or command post configuration without being materially incorporated into the investigative or enforcement mission of the incident, shall be considered a "staging" of the item.

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Deployment. The public display of any covered equipment item by Department personnel in response to an incident requiring investigative or enforcement action shall be considered a “deployment” of the item. Deployment alone is not reportable under this Policy.

Use Instance. The intentional or unintentional 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.

The equipment items covered by this policy and defined as “military equipment” by Government Code Section 7070(c), et seq., are as follows:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles;
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers, excluding police versions of standard consumer vehicles (e.g., black and whites);
- High mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached; excluding unarmored, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes;
- Tracked, armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion;
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units (including Area command vehicles);
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind;
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature;

Note: Items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, do not fall under the definition of military equipment for the purposes of this section. In addition, the inclusion of slugs in this section means slug ammunition specifically designed and manufactured for breaching purposes.

- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard issue shotguns (e.g., authorized and approved Remington “Police” Model 870);
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard issue shotgun ammunition (e.g., approved and authorized 12 gauge “00” buck and Slug Shotgun Ammunition);

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- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the California Penal Code, excluding standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency, including, but not limited to, approved and authorized handguns, and associated ammunition;
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles;
- “Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls,” excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray;
- *Area denial electroshock devices, microwave weapons, water cannons, long-range acoustic devices (LRAD), and sound cannons;*
- The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions, specifically 37mm and 40mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons (e.g., Fabrique Nationale d’Herstal, FN 303, .68 caliber direct impact, less lethal projectile); and,

Note: Specialty impact munition weapon systems are typically extended range, kinetic energy, less lethal devices, designed to incapacitate only. They often discharge a pneumatically propelled, non-metallic projectile via compressed gas – rather than combustion (i.e., gunpowder).

- Any other equipment as determined by the Board of Police Commissioners, and in accordance with AB 481, to require additional oversight.

Per the Department’s existing mutual aid guidance, in any incident in the City of Los Angeles requiring mutual aid from an outside agency, the Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police Department shall remain in charge of the incident, including the direction of any personnel and equipment provided as part of mutual aid. All such resources shall be used in a manner consistent with the policies of the City of Los Angeles.

INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

INSTRUCTIONS

Each bureau commanding officer whose command has primary oversight and inventory responsibility for “military equipment,” as defined by Government Code Section 7070(c), shall ensure that this form is completed by each entity within their command and that both a fillable PDF copy and a scanned signed copy are emailed to *AB481Report@lapd.online*.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT LIST

Vehicles (excluding police versions of standard consumer vehicles):

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles (e.g., BearCat).
- Armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (Humvees).
- 2 ½ and 5-ton trucks.
- Wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- Command and control vehicles built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.

Firearms:

- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater (excludes standard issue shotguns).
- Specialized firearms of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons (excludes standard issue service weapons).
- Any firearm or firearm accessory designed to launch explosive projectiles.

Ammunition:

- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater (excludes standard issue shotgun ammunition).
- Specialized ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapon ammunition (excludes standard issue ammunition).
- 40mm rounds (e.g., 40mm eXact iMPact ammunition).
- “Bean bags” (e.g., sock round ammunition).
- Specialty impact munition (e.g., 37mm baton rounds, rubber balls; FN-303 projectiles).

Less Lethal (excluding standard service-issued handheld pepper spray):

- “Flashbang” grenades.
- Tear gas.
- Pepper balls (e.g., Pepper Ball Variable Kinetic System Launcher).
- Area denial electroshock devices.
- Microwave weapons.
- Water cannons and sound cannons.
- Long range acoustic device (LRAD).
- 40mm projectile launchers.
- “Bean bag” projectile launch platforms (beanbag shotgun).
- Specialty impact munition weapons (e.g., 37mm projectile launcher; FN-303 Less-Lethal Launcher).

Breaching Equipment:

- Battering rams (excludes a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person).
- Slugs.
- Breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature.
- Explosive breaching equipment.

NOTE: The use of any of equipment item listed above shall be reported according to existing Department protocol (i.e., Use of Force Report, SWAT After Action Report, ICS 214, 15.07).

INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Reporting Unit/Division/Bureau/Office and Reporting Year

Enter the proper entity that is submitting this report and the year for which this report is submitted.

Example: For existing items, in 2024 reporting entities are asked to report on expenses and uses for 2023. Therefore, the “reporting year” should be the year 2023. For new items, reporting entities should put the actual year in which the report is completed.

New Item Request

Check this box if the item has never appeared on an annual AB 481 Equipment Report. Fill out the sections required for a new item request (A-B and D-O).

Existing Item Report

Check this box if the item has previously appeared on an annual AB 481 Equipment Report. Identify the category and item number from the previous report (e.g., Firearm Item 27). Fill out the sections required for an existing item (A-D, J-K, and P) and any other sections requiring an update from prior year report.

A. Category of Equipment

Check the box for the item based on the categories described on the first page of these instructions.

B. Description of the Type of Equipment (e.g., Firearm of .50 caliber or greater)

General description of item.

C. Quantity Possessed

Be as accurate as possible. Ammunition and other one-time use items can be estimated.

D. Quantity Requested

Quantify the items requested for the following calendar year and, if known, the source for funding the item. Supply uses this number to approve purchases. Be as accurate as possible.

E. Capabilities

Include specifics, such as range, speed, specific uses, etc.

F. Expected Lifespan

Indicate the expected lifespan of each item.

G. Manufacturer’s Description of Equipment

Use the manufacturer’s exact wording for the description of the item.

H. Purposes

What is this item used for? Cite prior use instances or Department publications, if available.

INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

I. Authorized Uses

List all authorized uses and include citations to Department publications, such as *Tactics Directives*.

J. Fiscal Impact

Fill out the column for either *New Items* or *Existing Items*. Estimate the initial costs, modification costs, and average annual maintenance costs for all equipment.

K. Source of Funding for Above Costs

Which fund will cover the costs (e.g., *General Fund, Grant, etc.*)?

L. Legal and Procedural Rules that Govern Each Authorized Use

List all Department policies and procedures, as well any statutes which govern *the* use of *each* item.

M. Required Training (include any POST required courses)

List any training (POST or otherwise) that is required before Department personnel are allowed to deploy or operate the equipment.

N. Mechanisms to Ensure Compliance with Authorized Uses

Include the following:

- Which independent person(s) or entities have oversight authority;
- How use of the item is reported to supervision;
- If approval is needed prior to use;
- Who is responsible for ensuring the item is used properly; and,
- What penalties are imposed if misuse is discovered, including any legally enforceable sanctions.

O. Mechanisms to Track the Annual Usage, Inventory and Costs

List how equipment usage, inventory, and costs will be tracked.

P. Summary of How Equipment was Used during Prior Year

Include a description of the types of events where the item was used (e.g., *the breaching tool was used to gain entry into secured locations at barricaded suspect calls and during the service of search warrants*). Also include the number of times the equipment was used in the reporting year.

Note: If additional space is needed for any section herein, use a *Continuation Sheet*.

INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Reporting Unit/Division/Bureau/Office: _____ Reporting Year _____

New Item Request (Complete Sections A-B and D-O)

Existing Item Report – Prior Year AB 481 Report Item Category and No. _____

A. **Category of Military Equipment (check one):**

- Vehicles Firearms Ammunition Less Lethal Equipment Breaching Equipment

B. **Description of the Type of Equipment:** [Government Code 7070(d)(1)]

C. **Quantity Possessed:** [Government Code §7072(a)(5)]

D. **Quantity Requested:** [Government Code §7070(d)(1)]

E. **Capabilities:** [Government Code §7070(d)(1)]

F. **Expected Lifespan:** [Government Code §7070(d)(1)]

G. **Manufacturer's Description of Equipment:** [Government Code §7070(d)(1)]

H. **Purposes:** [Government Code §7070(d)(2)]

INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

I. Authorized Uses (include citations to Department publications, such as Tactics Directives):
[Government Code §7070(d)(2)]

J. Fiscal Impact: [Government Code §7070(d)(3)]

For New Items:

For Existing Items:

Initial Cost for Quantity Requested: *Cost for Additional Quantity Requested:*

Anticipated Personnel Cost: *Actual Prior Year Personnel Cost:*

Anticipated Training Cost: *Actual Prior Year Training Cost:*

Anticipated Transportation Cost: *Actual Prior Year Transportation Cost:*

Anticipated Storage Cost: *Actual Prior Year Storage Cost:*

Anticipated Upgrade Cost: *Actual Prior Year Upgrade Cost:*

Anticipated Other Ongoing Cost: *Actual Prior Year Other Ongoing Cost:*

Anticipated Annual Maintenance Cost: *Actual Prior Year Annual Maintenance Cost:*

K. Source of Funding for Above Costs

L. Legal and Procedural Rules that Govern Each Authorized Use: [Government Code §7070(d)(4)]

M. Required Training (include any POST required courses): [Government Code §7070(d)(5)]

INVENTORY, PROCUREMENT, AND USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

N. **Mechanisms to Ensure Compliance with Authorized Uses:** [Government Code §7070(d)(6)]

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O. **Mechanisms to Track the Annual Usage, Inventory and Costs:** [Government Code §7072(a)(1),(4),(5)]

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P. **Summary of How Equipment was Used During Prior Year:**

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<u>Reporting Year</u>
<u>Number of Uses</u>

Completed by (Name and Serial No.):	Contact Number:
Supervisor Reviewing (Name and Serial No.):	Supervisor's Signature:
Commanding Officer Approving (Name and Serial No.):	Commanding Officer's Signature:

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481
ANNUAL EQUIPMENT REPORT



Conducted by
AUDIT DIVISION

Dominic H. Choi
Chief of Police

September 2024

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California Assembly Bill 481 Annual Equipment Report

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CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 481
ANNUAL EQUIPMENT REPORT
Compiled by Audit Division
2023

OVERVIEW

In accordance with California Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), Audit Division (AD) of the Los Angeles Police Department (Department) compiled its annual report on the inventory of items defined by AB 481 as “military equipment.” *Government Code* section 7072 requires law enforcement agencies to annually report on each type of equipment, which includes a summary of how the military equipment was used and its purpose, summary of complaints, results of audits, annual costs, inventory of equipment, and intended acquisition of new equipment.

In 2023, equipment that was acquired and/or replenished, including chemical agents and ammunition are listed in italics in the Addenda. Some of the highlights of the newly acquired equipment contained in this report include the following:

1. Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot (Addenda I – Vehicles and Robots, Item No. 53)
2. DJI M30T, Small Unmanned Aerial System (Addenda I – Vehicles and Robots, Item No. 54)
3. DJI Avata (Addenda VI – Vehicles and Robots, Item No. 7)
4. Geisselle Carbine 5.56 MM (Addenda II – Current Firearms and Ammunition, Item 8 & 33)

Equipment no longer used and deemed as decommissioned since the last reporting period (2022) are listed below. Equipment is decommissioned for many factors, including mechanical issues or because the equipment reached the end of its life span. Included in this category were 706 rifles that were returned to the federal government as they were no longer needed due to the Department’s private purchase program.¹

1. DJI Matrice 210, Unmanned Aerial System (1)
2. DJI Mavic 2, Unmanned Aerial System (1)
3. DJI Mavic Air 2, Unmanned Aerial System (1)
4. Lemar II, Unmanned Aerial System (1)
5. Colt M16 A1 5.56mm Magazine Fed Rifle (706)

The 2023 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 Aerial Systems (sUAS)
- (2) Ground Robots

¹ The Department allows officers to privately purchase various firearms and ammunition for on-duty use.

- (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
 - D. Complaints Summary
 - E. Addressing Concerns and Questions with a Timely Response
 - F. Audits of Equipment
- Requisition for equipment (Addenda VI).

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 augmented the *Government Code*² and encompassed many standard law enforcement equipment items (i.e., various weapon systems, munitions, and vehicles) in its definition of military equipment.

Individual offices, bureaus, and sections self-reported this information on the Inventory, Procurement, and Use of Military Equipment, Form 15.62.00 (02/22).³ Most of the items in this report are standard police equipment that did not come from the military. Although the Department has various pieces of reportable AB 481 equipment in its inventory, the mere possession of such equipment does not necessitate its use. The use of this essential equipment is predicated on situational necessity with the preferred outcome being to effectively de-escalate volatile situations and reach peaceful resolutions.

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

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 Each entity that supplied data for the equipment to AD is responsible for the accuracy of the data submitted.

(BOPC), on August 16, 2022,⁴ and adopted by the Los Angeles City Council as ordinance on August 30, 2022.⁵ Subsequently, the Department was required to complete an annual report for the BOPC's review and approval. Government Code section 7072(a) requires law enforcement agencies to annually report on the usage of the equipment, purpose of its use, summary of complaints received, results of internal audits, total cost for the year, and equipment inventory.

For purposes of this report, there were no storage or transportation costs associated with the listed equipment unless otherwise specified. Costs related to personnel and routine training after being certified to use the equipment were excluded. Also excluded were personnel cost for equipment usage due to several factors involved in estimating cost. These factors include the type and duration of incidents, time equipment was being used, personnel involved, and hourly salaries of various payroll classifications. When applicable, training costs associated with newly acquired equipment introduced to the Department, such as the Boston Dynamics SPOT robot, were reported on the Addenda.

CATEGORIES 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 Aerial 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 Aerial Systems

a. Purpose and Usage

The purpose of sUAS is outlined in the Department Manual Section 1/420.56, *Small Unmanned Aerial System Program Deployment Guidelines and Procedures*, dated Quarter 1, 2024, which states:

“The deployment of an sUAS will enhance the Department’s ability to protect and serve the public. It can be effective as a de-escalation tool in preservation of life situations, to identify suspect locations that otherwise would be inaccessible without the introduction of an armed officer or K9, and to locate victims in active shooter or mass casualty incidents thus increasing the ability to render assistance more quickly - all of which represent strategic operational goals consistent with the Department’s guiding principle of reverence for human life.”

⁴ See Department Manual Section 1/140.25, *Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481*, dated Quarter 2, 2024.

⁵ Ordinance No. 187603.

The sUAS was deployed to remotely gain visual data and locate hidden suspect(s) without requiring an officer to deploy into that area. The deployment of the sUAS mitigated the risk toward the suspect and officers. The Multi-Disciplinary Collision Investigation Team deployed the sUAS to capture images of traffic crashes.

b. Authorized Use

The authorized usage of sUAS devices is outlined in the Department Manual Section 1/420.56, *Small Unmanned Aerial System Program Deployment Guidelines and Procedures*, dated Quarter 1, 2024, which states.

“Any deployment of an sUAS shall be approved by the Bureau Commanding Officer of the entity deploying the sUAS, or in his or her absence, the Acting Commanding Officer of that Bureau. In addition, after deployment is approved by the responsible Bureau Commanding Officer, notification shall be made to the Director (i.e., Assistant Chief), Office of Special Operations, the Chief of Police, and the Office of Special Operations Commission Liaisons.

If an incident is such that it requires the response of personnel assigned to the Bomb Squad and/or the Hazardous Materials Unit, the Commanding Officer, Emergency Services Division, shall also respond to the scene.

If an incident is such that it requires the response of personnel assigned to the MCIT⁶, the Commanding Officer of the concerned Traffic Division shall also respond to the scene.

Permissible Uses. A sUAS may be deployed to provide enhanced situational awareness solely during the following circumstances or types of incidents:

- Barricaded suspects;
- Active shooter incidents;
- Assessments of explosive devices and explosions;
- Hostage situations;
- Natural disasters;
- Hazardous materials incidents;
- Search and rescue operations;
- Warrant services;
- Perimeter searches of armed suspects with superior firepower, an extraordinary tactical advantage, or who are wanted for assault with a firearm against a police officer; and,

⁶ Multi-Disciplinary Collision Investigation Team (MCIT).

- Traffic crashes that involve City of Los Angeles property, which result in serious bodily injury or death and will likely result in significant liability for the City of Los Angeles and requires the response of MCIT.”

c. Training

Operators of all sUAS devices must obtain a Remote Pilot in Command Certificate from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). According to the FAA, to obtain and retain this certificate:⁷

Certificate holders must complete an online recurrent training every 24 calendar months to maintain aeronautical knowledge recency.

The Department’s Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit members operating a sUAS must also attend the SWAT Basic Course. Addenda V 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 (i.e., 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 were used to locate suspects and/or collect information in real-time for officers. They were also used when their view would relieve officers of the need to enter an area.

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

⁸ See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, *Aeronautics and Space*, Chapter 1, *Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation*, Subchapter F, *Air Traffic and General Operating Rules*, Part 107, *Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems*.

b. Authorized Use

Robots are deployed when they will enhance safety during an operation. Use of robots must adhere to all existing Department policies. The Department's SWAT unit uses the *Training Bulletin* on Barricaded Suspects/Subjects as a guide.⁹

“In incidents involving a barricaded suspect, the primary concerns are the preservation of human life, and the safety of the barricaded individual, first responders and the community. To ensure the safety of 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.”

Regarding the use of robots by the Department's Explosives Unit (Bomb Squad) and Hazardous Materials Unit, these items are remote operational support platforms used at calls for service. Operators follow the Standard Operating Guidelines for Bomb Squad and the Hazardous Materials Unit in the use of these items.

In all instances where a robot is deployed, the Watch Commander for the involved Area and the Department Operations Center are notified prior to use.

c. Training

Robot operators must undergo specialized training unique to each item. The Department's SWAT unit members operating a robot must attend the SWAT Basic Course where they are trained in the use of Department robots. Bomb Squad and Hazardous Materials Unit members attend Hazardous Devices School and Certified Bomb Technician Training. The Bomb Assessment Tactical Counter Assault Tool also requires a Forklift Operator License. Addenda V lists specific training requirements.

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 used during critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety. They are exclusively used by the Department's Metropolitan

⁹ See Addenda VII- Training Bulletin, Volume XLVIII, Issue 9, *Barricaded Suspects/Subjects*, December 2019

Division. As rescue vehicles, they provide protective armor to officers at high-risk incidents (i.e., barricaded suspect call-outs, service of high-risk warrants, active shooter scenarios, rescue of injured people, etc.).

The armored vehicles were used to transport personnel to high risk areas. They were used as cover for SWAT personnel to continue crisis negotiations from a safe location.

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. Metropolitan Division uses the *Training Bulletin* on Barricaded Suspects/Subjects as a guide.⁹

In all instances where an armored vehicle is deployed, the Watch Commander for the involved Area and the Department Operations Center are notified prior to use.

c. Training

All Department personnel are required to maintain a valid California driver's license. All sworn personnel must successfully complete the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certified Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) in the Academy to operate a Class C emergency vehicle. Specialized vehicles require additional training. Several of the vehicles listed in the inventory require a Commercial Driver's License to operate. Therefore, operators of those vehicles must complete all associated training to obtain their Commercial Driver's License (Class A and Class B). Addenda V lists specific training requirements.

d. Laws Governing Use

The use of vehicles driven on the roadway is regulated by the *California Vehicle Code* and shall be consistent with the laws regulating general police operations.

4. Mobile Command Post Vehicles

a. Purpose and Usage

Mobile Command Post vehicles provide a field operations center at crime scenes, perimeters, task forces, and community events. They also can store and transport equipment for use in field operations. Some of the Mobile Command Post vehicles also have specialized communication equipment that aids in relaying information to

personnel and facilitates de-escalation (e.g., communicating a message to a crowd to leave an area).

The Mobile Command Post vehicles were used to stage personnel and resources away from the area of operation and served as command and control centers.

b. Authorized Use

Mobile Command Post vehicles are deployed when they will enhance operations at various events including crime scenes, tactical operations, community events, and task forces. Use of Mobile Command Post Vehicles must adhere to all existing Department policies. In all instances where a Mobile Command Post Vehicle is deployed, the Watch Commander for the involved Area is notified prior to use.

c. Training

All Department personnel are required to maintain a valid California driver's license. All sworn personnel must successfully complete the California POST certified EVOC in the Academy to operate a Class C emergency vehicle. Specialized vehicles require additional training. Several of the vehicles listed in the inventory require a Commercial Driver's License to operate. Therefore, operators of those vehicles must complete all associated training to obtain their Commercial Driver's License (Class A and Class B). Addenda V lists specific training requirements.

d. Laws Governing Use

The use of vehicles driven on the roadway is regulated by the *California Vehicle Code* and shall be consistent with the laws regulating general police operations.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

a. 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 more detail). However, some of the firearms listed in this report have other capabilities and are more specialized. These items, therefore, have greater restrictions on their deployment and use. Also, there are specialized firearms used by a limited number of Department personnel (such as the Tire Deflation Shotgun) which fire ammunition for alternative purposes. The firearms and their corresponding ammunition were available for the Department employee assigned the firearm whenever in the field, however, the firearms were not always deployed or used for every incident.

In 2023, AB 481 firearms and their corresponding munitions were used during three separate and unrelated incidents related to Officer Involved Shootings to defend against serious bodily injury. Table No. 1 summarizes the three incidents of firearm usage during Categorical Use of Force (CUOF) incidents.

Table No. 1 – Summary of AB 481 Firearm Use

Firearm	Number of Uses
Colt M4, 5.56mm	1
SW M&P-15T, 5.56mm	1
Colt 6920, 5.56mm	1

b. Authorized Use

Department Manual Section 1/556.10, *Policy on the Use of Force*, dated Quarter 1, 2024, 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, Metropolitan Division, may authorize deployment of these items during extraordinary, spontaneous incidents but shall notify the Commanding Officer, CTSOB, as soon as practicable. These items include the M82 Barrett Rifle, US Ordinance M60, Robar Rifle, and M107A1 Barrett Rifle.

Equipment Carried by Specialized Personnel. The Heckler and Koch MP5 submachine gun is a standard issue 9mm for SWAT as well as the Chief of Police, Mayoral, and City Attorney protection details. The Colt M4 and Heckler and Koch 416D rifles are 5.56mm rifles for SWAT as well as the Chief of Police and City Attorney protection details. All three items are capable of semi-automatic and sustained modes of fire; however, they are carried in safe mode. Transitioning to a sustained mode of fire requires approval (when feasible) by the Commanding Officer, Metropolitan Division, or the existence of certain factors that must be articulated by the operator.

The SCAR17 Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal is a SWAT Sniper Rifle used for Aerial Platform Shooting. Deployment of this item requires concurrence from both the Commanding Officer, Air Support Division, and the Commanding Officer, Metropolitan Division. The Heckler and Koch MP7 is deployed by the Canine (K-9) Unit, the Municipal Executives Protection Detail, SWAT, and Metropolitan Division Armory personnel.

c. 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 the specific firearm and associated ammunition. For example, certified Bomb Squad technicians receive training outlined in the Bomb Squad Standard Operating Guidelines Manual and ongoing monthly training on the use of the bolt action rifles used for extended range disruption of explosive devices. The 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.

Addenda V lists specific training requirements for each item.

d. 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.”

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 Addenda II.

In 2023, the Department added 224 private purchase rifles to the rifle cadre, and 160 officers underwent mandated training. There were 10 patrol rifle schools held in 2023 for a total cost of \$663,405. Total training cost included employee cost, range fees, maintenance cost, care and cleaning, and ammunition. There are approximately 1,200 patrol rifle cadre members. The total cost to maintain the rifle cadre (exclusive to the 10 patrol rifles schools), which includes re-

certification and qualification blocks of instruction was \$1,085,471. The private purchase program allows the Department to reach its goal of returning all rifles back to the federal government. In 2023, the Department returned 706 rifles to the federal government and still maintains 180 in inventory.

The ammunition approved for the shotgun is the standard issue ammunition [which is specifically excluded from AB 481 under *Government Code* section 7070(b)(9)]. The only ammunition approved for the rifles is Black Hills 5.56mm Optimized TSX.¹⁰ The number of rifles is dispersed among the approved rifle models. 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

a. 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:

- Beanbag Shotgun;
- 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher (40mm LLL); and,
- 37mm projectile launcher.

The specialized items are:

- Distraction Devices; and,
- Chemical Agents.

Each less-lethal device and its associated ammunition have distinct capabilities. For instance, the 40mm LLL has a greater deployment range than the Beanbag Shotgun and would therefore be better suited in situations involving a greater distance. The remainder of the less-lethal items are specialized equipment that have unique purposes and are used by a limited number of personnel at Metropolitan Division, Custody Services Division, and Training Division. Chemical agents are used as a tactical de-escalation method to encourage subjects to surrender without needing to resort to a higher level of force.¹¹

¹⁰ See Reminder for all Personnel: Department Approved Duty Ammunition (not dated).

¹¹ See Addenda VIII- Use of Force – Tactical Concepts No. 7, *Tactical De-Escalation*, May 2024, which defines tactical de-escalation as: “The use of techniques and tools to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a suspect

Distraction devices are used to momentarily distract, disorient, or gain compliance from a subject when an approach by officers could create an adverse reaction from the subject.

The standard devices were used to defend against immediate threats to the safety of officers or others. Distraction devices were used to momentarily distract a subject as an approach by officers could create adverse reaction from the subject. Chemical agents were used to change the environment of the atmosphere when suspects barricaded themselves.

In 2023, less-lethal items and their corresponding munitions were used multiple times during CUOF and Non-Categorical Uses of Force (NCUOF) incidents to defend against immediate threats to the safety of officers or others. The uses of these items that resulted in CUOFs or NCUOFs are reported in Table No. 2:

Table No. 2 – Summary of AB 481 Equipment Use

Less Lethal Equipment	CUOF No. of Times Used	NCUOF No. of Times Used
Remington 870 Beanbag Shotgun	5	17
12-gauge Super Sock Beanbag Round CTS2581	20	35
LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	11	74
Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMpact Round XM1006	19	133

The uses listed in Addenda III of this report may contain overlap and also contain uses that did not result in a CUOF or NCUOF.

b. Authorized Uses

Department Manual Section 1/556.10, Policy on the Use of Force, dated Quarter 1, 2024, states:

“Use of Force – Non-Deadly. It is the policy of this Department that personnel may use only that force which is “objectively reasonable” to:

- Defend themselves;

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.”

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

Both the 40mm LLL and the Beanbag Shotgun have nearly the same criteria for use as outlined in the *Use of Force Directive* for each item, except the beanbag shotgun shall not be used in a crowd control situation. Both directives state 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.”¹² 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.”

The *Use of Force Tactics Directive on Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control* describes the authorized use for the 37mm:¹³

“The 37mm foam rubber baton round is a non-target specific round used for crowd control. With the approval of the Incident Commander, the 37mm foam rubber baton may be used as a crowd control tool when a dispersal order has been issued and/or immediate action is necessary, to stop violence, to ensure public safety, and restore order. Its use should be constantly assessed as to its effectiveness and its effect on the crowd.”

Furthermore, California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposed additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents [i.e., 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:¹⁴

“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-

¹² See Addenda IX- Use of Force – Directive No. 3, *40mm Less-Lethal Launcher*, dated September 2023; and Addenda X- Use of Force – Directive No. 4, *Beanbag Shotgun*, dated September 2023.

¹³ See Addenda XI -Use of Force – Tactics Directive: Directive No. 11.2, *Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control*, dated April 2021. The Directive is currently being revised, however, the portion quoted above remains unchanged.

¹⁴ 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*.

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 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.”

For specialized items, Metropolitan Division uses the *Training Bulletin on Barricaded Suspects/Subjects* as a guide.¹⁵

The need to deploy the 12-gauge Starburst Noise Flash Diversion Device round is declared during a tactical briefing with the Commanding Officer, Metropolitan Division, 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

¹⁵ See Addenda VII - *Training Bulletin*, Volume XLVIII, Issue 9, “Barricaded Suspects/Subjects,” December 2019.

SWAT deployment criteria. A fire safety plan is also incorporated into the tactical planning and subsequent briefings for both items.

The use of some chemical agents requires a fire safety plan prior to use. The use of all chemical agents is regulated by the *Department Manual*.

Department Manual Section 1/572, *Use of Chemical Agents*, dated Quarter 1, 2024, 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 deployment. 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.”

c. 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. The remainder of the less-lethal devices listed in this inventory also require additional training:

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

Addenda V lists specific training requirements for each item.

¹⁶ See Addenda XII- Use of Force Directive No. 5, *FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher*, dated September 2023.

d. 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:

“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.”

D. Breaching Equipment

a. Purpose and Usage

Breaching equipment in general is used to enter secured locations. Some distraction devices are also included in this section because they are used when breaching into a location. 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 regulations.

b. Authorized Use

Breaching equipment can only be used 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 that 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 12.25.00, and presence of a supervisor during service. The watch commander of the involved Area is also notified regarding the service of a warrant.

c. 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 in 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. 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. Addenda V lists specific training requirements for each item.

d. 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 or when there is a community caretaking need. 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 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 on complying with lawful commands.¹⁸ Forced entry as a community caretaking function requires that the purpose of the entry be “totally divorced from the detection, investigation, or acquisition of evidence relating to the violation of a criminal statute.”¹⁹

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, *Search Warrants*, dated Quarter 2, 2024.

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

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 on the use for all law enforcement agencies.²⁰

OVERSIGHT

In general, the BOPC provides oversight to the operations of the Department. Every CUOF, including every Officer Involved Shooting, is reviewed by the BOPC to ensure that Department policies were followed. The BOPC may initiate a personnel complaint investigation during the CUOF review process. In addition, the Office of the Inspector General conducts an independent review of all CUOF incidents.²¹ For lower level NCUOF incidents, the review is conducted by the involved employee's Chain of Command to ensure Department policies were followed.

Prior to February 7, 2023, NCUOF incidents were reported on Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214, under certain circumstances during crowd control incidents (See Addenda XI). In these instances, an After- Action Report (AAR) was generated to document the incident and would include details of any NCUOFs. On February 7, 2023, the BOPC approved new procedures for reporting uses of force (UOFs) and now all NCUOFs are reported in the same manner.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 standard issue items and further training by their field training officer. Continued training throughout officers' careers is required as well. Use of specialized equipment requires additional training for use and additional supervisory oversight in some cases.

Use of all the 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

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*, June 24, 2021.

²² See Department Manual Section 4/245.11, *Non-Categorical Use of Force Reporting Levels*, dated Quarter 2, 2024.

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, *Complaints- Conditions of Acceptance*, dated Quarter 2, 2024, 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 can file a complaint using any of those methods.²³ Once a complaint is received, it will be investigated by either Internal Affairs Division (IAD) or the employee’s command (as determined by IAD).²⁴ Any disciplinary action arising out of the complaint must be conducted within one year.²⁵

C. Discipline for Misuse

Misuse can be discovered in two ways: During an investigation into the use of the item, or after being reported as a complaint by either an employee or the public. A sustained complaint of misuse may result in disciplinary action in the following formats:²⁶

- Sustained-No Penalty;
- Admonishment;
- Official Reprimand;
- Suspension of 1 to 22 days;
- Demotion;
- Suspension and Demotion; or,
- Board of Rights – Recommendation for Removal.

In addition to Departmental discipline, employees who misuse equipment may also face criminal charges.

²³ For more information on how to file a complaint, visit <https://www.lapdonline.org/information-on-how-to-file-a-complaint/> or call Internal Affairs Group at 1-800-339-6868.

²⁴ See Department Manual Section 3/816.05, *Internal Affairs Division’s Responsibility*, dated Quarter 2, 2024.

²⁵ See California Government Code, Title 1, *General*, Division 4, *Public Officers and Employees*, Chapter 9.7, *Public Safety Officers*, Section 3304(d)(1).

²⁶ See Professional Standards Bureau Notice, September 15, 2020, *Department Sworn Penalty Guide for Personnel Complaints – Amended*.

D. Complaints and Misuse Summary

In 2023, Professional Standards Bureau received a total of 37 complaints that the Department has verified relate to the use of equipment covered by AB 481. Of these 37 complaints reported, four were initiated as duplicate complaints on allegations already investigated and adjudicated prior to calendar year 2023.²⁷ From the 33 complaints, one was adjudicated as sustained for improper tactics and listed separately (See Table No. 4 - Summary of Equipment Misuse). The Department accepts all public complaints regardless of merit. Table No. 3 summarizes the remaining 32 public complaints.

Table No. 3 – Summary of Complaints Regarding AB 481

No.	Type of Equipment	Summary of Complaint	Adjudication
1	Rifle, Shockwave TASER, Robots, 40mm LLL, Gas, LRAD	Claim for damages/ Public complainant alleged excessive force.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded. The officers were justified in the force used during an officer involved shooting and their actions were in alignment with the Department’s Use of Force Policy.
2	Chemical agents; Bearcat; Beanbag Shotgun; 40mm LLL	Claim for damages/ Public complainant alleged that supervisors directed the use of chemical agents and equipment that caused property damage.	The complaint was adjudicated as Exonerated, which means the employees actions occurred but were justified, lawful, and proper.
3	Beanbag Shotgun	Claim for damages/ Public complainant alleged excessive force.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
4	40mm LLL	Public complaint alleged less lethal weapon was pointed at complainant and others during a protest/demonstration.	Allegations related to the military equipment were investigated and determined to be unfounded.

²⁷ Duplicate complaints were not included in this annual report as they were previously listed on the 2022 California Assembly Bill 481 Annual Equipment Report. Duplicate complaints may result from claim for damages on matters previously investigated.

5	Less-Lethal Munition	Public complaint alleged accused officer carried a “green shotgun” that could potentially traumatize youth in the incident area.	Complainant agreed to and participated in Alternate Complaint Resolution (ACR). ²⁸
6	Less-Lethal Munition	Public complaint alleged complainant was shot in the head with a less lethal round.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
7	Directed Energy Weapon	Public complaint alleged retired accused employee improperly discussed the Department’s possible use of “directed energy weapons.”	The complaint was adjudicated as No Misconduct.
8	40mm LLL	Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2021 and amended claim was submitted in 2023. Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
9	40mm LLL, Beanbag Shotgun, 37mm	Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023. Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.	The complaint related to the military equipment were adjudicated as Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate.
10	40mm LLL	Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023. Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.

²⁸ The ACR is a method of facilitating disputes between Department employees and members of the public. All participants in the ACR process participate voluntarily.

11	37mm	<p>Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023.</p> <p>Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.</p>	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
12	40mm LLL, 37mm	<p>Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023.</p> <p>Public complaint alleged inappropriate approval by Department supervisor to use less lethal weapons.</p>	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
13	40mm LLL	Public complaint alleged less lethal round was used to disable a surveillance camera which ricocheted and struck a third-party individual.	The complainant participated in the ACR.
14	40mm LLL, Beanbag Shotgun, 37mm	<p>Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023.</p> <p>Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.</p>	The complaint was adjudicated as Exonerated.
15	40mm LLL, Beanbag Shotgun, 37mm	<p>Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023.</p> <p>Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.</p>	The complaint was adjudicated as Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate.

16	40mm LLL, Beanbag Shotgun, 37mm	<p>Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023.</p> <p>Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.</p>	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
17	Beanbag Shotgun	Claim for Damages/ Public complaint alleged employees displayed firearms (one employee equipped with less lethal launcher) causing fear and apprehension.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
18	Less-Lethal	Public complaint alleged “less lethal weapon” was pointed at complainant and a third-party individual.	Allegation related to the military equipment was adjudicated as Exonerated.
19	40mm LLL, Beanbag Shotgun	<p>Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023.</p> <p>Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.</p>	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
20	40mm LLL, Tear Gas, Drones	Public complaint alleged multiple employees pointed less lethal weapons at complainant. Complaint also alleges that unknown employees flew drones over complainant’s property and fired tear gas cannisters into their residence.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
21	Rifle	Public complaint alleged employee pointed rifle at minors during enforcement activity.	The complaint related to military equipment was adjudicated as Demonstrably False.

22	40mm LLL	Claim for Damages/ Public complaint alleged excessive force.	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
23	Machine Gun	Public complaint alleged "officers came in with Rambo machine guns."	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
24	40mm LLL	Claim for Damage/ Public complaint alleged excessive force during dispersal of protest.	The complaint was adjudicated as Insufficient Evidence to Adjudicate.
25	Rifle Ammunition	Department complaint alleged employee crossed a country border with loaded rifle magazines.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
26	Beanbag	Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
27	Rifles	Claim for Damages/ Public complaint alleged employee(s) pointed rifle(s) at a minor during enforcement activity.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
28	Less Lethal Munitions	Public complaint alleged complainant was struck with less lethal round.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
29	Drones	Public complaint alleged unknown employees monitored complainant with "weaponized surveillance drones."	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.
30	40mm LLL, Beanbag Shotgun	Amended Claims for Damages/ Incident occurred in 2020 and amended claim was submitted in 2023. Public complaint alleged supervisors authorized the use of less lethal weapons to disperse a peaceful protest/demonstration.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.

31	Tear Gas	Public complaint alleged property damage due to use of tear gas in extracting individual from residence.	The complaint is still pending adjudication.
32	Directional Sound	Public complaint alleged complainant is being harassed by sworn employee impersonators using "directional sound technology."	The complaint was investigated and determined to be unfounded.

In 2023, the Department had one out of policy incident involving AB 481 equipment.²⁹ Table No. 4 summarizes the one incident of AB 481 equipment misuse.

Table No. 4 – Summary of AB 481 Equipment Misuse

No.	Type of Equipment	Summary of Misuse	Actions Taken
1	40mm LLL	Claims for Damages/ Public complaint alleged excessive force. After investigation, Department alleged Unauthorized Tactics in use of 40mm LLL.	The complaint was adjudicated as Sustained. The employee placed their finger on the trigger for far too long without firing the 40mm LL, violating Department's firearms safety rules. The officer was provided with General Training update and received an Official Reprimand.

E. Addressing Concerns and Questions with a Timely Response

For standard issue equipment, questions and concerns that do not rise to the level of a complaint can be addressed immediately by calling any police station. For specialized equipment, the Department entity using the equipment can address concerns and questions during regular business hours.

²⁹ For more information regarding uses of force for 2023, visit <https://https://lapdonlinestrgeacc.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/lapdonlinemedia/2023-YER-UOF-Complete-1.pdf>

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 about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response. The Department did not conduct any audits related to the AB 481 military equipment use policy in 2023.


California Assembly Bill 481 Annual Equipment Report

APPENDIX

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HECTOR SANCHEZ
Project Manager, Audit Division



WENDY GAMBLE
Officer in Charge, Audit Division



SHARON SARGENT
Commanding Officer, Audit Division

APPENDIX II - Glossy of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
40mm LLL	40mm Less Lethal Launcher
AB 481	California Assembly Bill 481
AAR	After-Action Report
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
BOPC	Board of Police Commissioners
CIRD	Critical Incident Review Division
CSD	Custody Services Division
CTSOB	Counter Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau
CUOF	Categorical Use of Force
ESD	Emergency Services Division
EVOC	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
GND	Gang and Narcotics Division
IAD	Internal Affairs Division
ICS	Incident Command System
MCIT	Muli-Disciplinary Collision Investigation Team
METRO	Metropolitan Division
MTD	Motor Transport Division
NCUOF	Non-Categorical Uses of Force
NFDD	Noise Flash Distraction Devices
OC SPRAY	Oleoresin Capsicum
OCB	Operations-Central Bureau
OSB	Operations-South Bureau
OVB	Operations-Valley Bureau
OWB	Operations-West Bureau
POST	California Peace Officer Standards and Training
RHD	Robbery-Homicide Division
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
TD	Training Division
TRB	Training Bureau

Addenda I - Vehicles and Robotics

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	2001 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20002	OCB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	12	\$0.00	\$1,187.35	\$1,187.35
2	2001 GMC CP31442, Shop No. 21288	OCB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	12	\$0.00	\$1,317.73	\$1,317.73
3	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20011	OCB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$2,738.26	\$2,738.26
4	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80084	OCB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	75	\$0.00	\$1,612.55	\$1,612.55
5	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80087	OCB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	12	\$0.00	\$338.12	\$338.12
6	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80088	OCB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	8	\$0.00	\$2,831.59	\$2,831.59
7	1997 GMC Mini/Tram, Shop No. 022061	OSB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$1,877.98	\$1,877.98
8	2000 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20001	OSB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	6	\$0.00	\$8,647.19	\$8,647.19
9	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20008	OSB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	16	\$0.00	\$1,926.44	\$1,926.44
10	2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80193	OSB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	19	\$0.00	\$2,743.51	\$2,743.51
11	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20003	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$1,126.73	\$1,126.73
12	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20005	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$1,335.00	\$1,335.00
13	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20007	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	10	\$0.00	\$5,907.36	\$5,907.36
14	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20012	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	1	\$0.00	\$913.58	\$913.58

Addenda 1 - Vehicles and Robotics

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
15	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20013	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	1	\$0.00	\$2,610.83	\$2,610.83
16	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20014	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$1,200.31	\$1,200.31
17	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80085	OVB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$1,820.34	\$1,820.34
18	2002 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20004	OWB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	5	\$0.00	\$745.48	\$745.48
19	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20009	OWB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	12	\$0.00	\$2,549.95	\$2,549.95
20	2004 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 20010	OWB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	20	\$0.00	\$3,795.51	\$3,795.51
21	2008 Pierce Commander, Shop No. 80086	OWB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	24	\$0.00	\$1,278.51	\$1,278.51
22	2009 GMC Mattman, Shop No. 80194	OWB	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	3	\$0.00	\$1,539.78	\$1,539.78
23	Parrot, Anafi, Small Unmanned Aerial System, Anafi UAS Model	MCIT	1	No Anticipated Cost	Aerial system with maximum transmission range of 4 kilometers.	5 years for sUAS 1 year for battery	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Parrot, Anafi, Small Unmanned Aerial System, Anafi Extended Model	MCIT	1	No Anticipated Cost	Aerial system with maximum transmission range of 4 kilometers.	5 years for sUAS 1 year for battery	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
25	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop 50830	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	32 foot long trailer for storage and transportation.	20 years	16	\$0.00	\$245.64	\$245.64
26	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop 50832	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	32 foot long trailer for storage and transportation.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$368.47	\$368.47
27	2002 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 1, Shop 20006	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control.	20 years	46	\$0.00	\$7,778.34	\$7,778.34
28	2003 Mathews Mobile Command, Shop No. 20066	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	The Command Post Vehicle facilitates the operational control during active field incidents and community events.	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$2,035.90	\$2,035.90

Addenda I – Vehicles and Robotics

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
29	2006 Pierce HDR Walkin, Bomb Assessment Truck, Shop No. 21150	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Response Support vehicle modified to facilitate operational use by HDMS units with additional tools, materials, and remote capabilities.	20 years	17	\$0.00	\$5,842.29	\$5,842.29
30	2007 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 9, Shop 80065	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	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	1	\$0.00	\$4,102.15	\$4,102.15
31	2009 Freightliner M2106, Pegasus, Shop 80151	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$2,937.69	\$2,937.69
32	2009 Caterpillar TL1255 BATICAT, Bomb Assessment Tactical Counter Assault Tool, Shop 80942	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Heavy duty robotic platform used in support of Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit and SWAT.	20 years	1	\$0.00	\$5,306.17	\$5,306.17
33	2010 Oshkosh, Mobile 3, Shop 80163	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control.	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$354.77	\$354.77
34	2011 Peterbuilt 587, Tractor for Mobile 3, Shop 80217	ESD	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Modified with additional communications equipment to facilitate operational control.	20 years	2	\$0.00	\$1,299.13	\$1,299.13
35	Andros F6B Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	3	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Ground robotic platforms used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT.	15+ years	6	\$0.00	\$360,350.00	\$360,350.00
36	Andros Titus Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	2	No Anticipated Cost	Ground robotic platforms used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT.	15+ years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
37	Qinetiq Talon Remote Robotic Ground Vehicle	ESD	1	No Anticipated Cost	Ground robotic platform used to support Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials Unit, and SWAT.	15+ years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
38	DJI, Matrice, 300 RTK, Small Unmanned Aerial System	ESD	1	No Anticipated 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
39	2002 Ford Excursion (Armored) Shop No. 04045	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Metro armored rescue vehicle with ballistic armor and glass.	20 years	6	\$0.00	\$2,112.60	\$2,112.60
40	2003 Ford Excursion (Armored) Shop No. 04208	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Metro armored rescue vehicle with ballistic armor and glass.	20 years	6	\$0.00	\$2,507.04	\$2,507.04
41	2003 Lenco Rescue 1 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle) Shop No. 39648	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5 - 1.5 inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass, and detachable gas boom.	20 years	82	\$0.00	\$980.42	\$980.42

Addenda I - Vehicles and Robotics

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
42	2005 Lenco Rescue 2 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle) Shop No. 39739	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5 - 1.5 inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass, and Manual operation 2nd Story Ramp/Platform System.	20 years	82	\$0.00	\$4,419.37	\$4,419.37
43	2006 Pierce HDR Walkin Shop No. 21474	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Transports specialized equipment, tools, and communications equipment. 38 foot length SWAT truck.	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$2,532.04	\$2,532.04
44	2008 Lenco Rescue 4 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle) Shop No. 80115	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5 - 1.5 inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass, and equipped with Emergency Medical Equipment.	20 years	82	\$0.00	\$8,710.23	\$8,710.23
45	2008 Pierce HDR Walkin, Dive Truck, Shop No. 80076	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Specialized equipment and tools for Maritime Operations Team members. Specialized communications equipment.	20 years	130	\$0.00	\$4,955.34	\$4,955.34
46	2017 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle) Shop No. 80988	Metro	1	City of Los Angeles General Fund	NIJ Type IV + Ballistic Armor, 0.5 - 1.5 inch steel plate, Ballistic Glass.	20 years	82	\$0.00	\$4,853.42	\$4,853.42
47	2019 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle), Shop No. 80941	Metro	1	Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Federal Grant	Ballistic Armor, Ballistic Glass.	20 years	117	\$0.00	\$2,538.15	\$2,538.15
48	Tactical Fabrication TacCat 259D Compact Track Loader, Shop 80066	Metro	1	Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Federal Grant	Delivers extended reach and lift height for quick and easy truck loading. provides superior traction, flotation, stability and speed, and "Intelligent Leveling" system.	Approx. 20 years	1	\$0.00	\$3,603.05	\$3,603.05
49	Lenco BearCat Tactical SUV, Shop 80946	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	NIJ Type IV + Armor, .5 - 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	82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
50	Robotics Throthot XT Recon Robotics	Metro	11	No Anticipated Cost	A personal sensor system that can be thrown up to 120 feet, is equipped with an infrared optical system that activates automatically enabling the operator to see in complete darkness.	Approx. 10 years	39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
51	Robotics Caliber T5 ICOR Technology	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Unmanned ground vehicle with ground clearance of 2.75 inches, drag capacity of 250 lbs., and stair-climbing abilities.	Approx. 10 years	25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda I - Vehicles and Robotics

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
52	ICOR Technology Robotics Mini Caliber	Metro	4	No Anticipated 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, Chem-Bio washdown capability.	Approx. 10 years	25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
53	Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot	Metro	1	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Maintains set distance from stationary obstacles, average runtime 90 minutes, 360 degree field of view.	Approx. 10 years	3	\$99,200	\$170,929	\$270,129.00
54	DJI M30T, Small Unmanned Aerial System	Metro	1	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Aerial system used to support SWAT at calls for service.	10 years	12	\$14,438.65	\$0.00	\$14,438.65
55	Lemur II, Unmanned Aerial System, Brink ^R	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Aerial system used to support SWAT at calls for service.	10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
56	Robotics Pointman Applied Research Associates ^R	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Unmanned ground vehicle that allows operator to hear what is occurring using radio communications with a range of up to 600 feet. Can move over level terrain, right itself, or climb obstacles.	Approx. 10 years	37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
57	Robotics iRobot / FirstLook Endeavor Robotics ^R	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Four day and night camera with zoom and illumination. Two-way audio and can reach speed of 3.4 MPH. Can climb obstacles and self-right.	Approx. 10 years	30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
58	DJI Matrice 210, Unmanned Aerial System ^R	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Aircraft Model M200 with video capabilities.	Approx. 10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
59	DJI Mavric 2, Unmanned Aerial System ^R	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Aircraft with video capabilities.	Approx. 10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
60	DJI Mavric Air 2, Unmanned Aerial System ^R	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Aircraft with video capabilities.	Approx. 10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

^R Items 55-60 were decommissioned in 2023.

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Firearms

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Remington 870 Pump Action Shotguns Equipped 14" Barrel	GND	89	No Anticipated Cost	Delivers multiple projectiles disbursement	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Berelli Super 90 Semi-automatic Shotguns	GND / OSB	49 / 4	No Anticipated Cost	Delivers multiple projectiles disbursement	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Berelli M4 Semi-automatic Shotguns ¹	GND	69	No Anticipated Cost	Delivers multiple projectiles disbursement	Approx. 10 years or 5,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Colt AR-15A3 Semi-automatic Rifle ¹	GND	10	No Anticipated Cost	Delivers a single projectile	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Colt M4 Semi-automatic Rifles ¹	GND	2	No Anticipated Cost	Delivers a single projectile	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	Heckler & Koch (HK) Mod. 416 Semi-automatic Rifles ¹	GND	18	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Delivers a single projectile	Varies based on usage	\$0.00	\$25,678.63	\$25,678.63
7	Remington 870 With Mossberg Barrel and Royal Arms Stand Off device ¹	RHD	5	No Anticipated Cost	Close range tire deflation shotgun	Indefinite	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	Geissele Carbine 5.56 mm	RHD	23	City of Los Angeles General Fund	SIS Primary Shoulder Weapon System	10 years	\$42,550.00	\$104,984.96	\$147,534.96
9	Bolt Action Rifle/22 IR	ESD	2	No Anticipated Cost	Low Velocity Extended Distance Disruption (LVEDD) system	20+ years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	Bolt Action Rifle/.308	ESD	4	No Anticipated Cost	Frangible Round Extended Distance Disruption (FREDD) system	20+ years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	Armalite AR-10 Semi-automatic Rifle	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Distance and/or barrier penetration, Caliber: .308 (7.62 x 51 mm), Magazine Capacity: 10 or 20 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	Colt M16A1 Magazine Fed Rifle	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 5.56 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	Colt M4 Magazine Fed Rifle	Metro	112	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 5.56 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$11,200	\$11,200

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
14	Heckler & Koch 416D Magazine Fed Rifle	Metro	458	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 5.56 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 25,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$45,800	\$45,800
15	CAR 9mm Rifle	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 9 mm, Magazine Capacity: 30 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 25,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	M700 Remington Rifle	Metro	30	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: .308 (7.62 x 51 mm), Magazine Capacity: 4 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	Heckler & Koch MP5 Submachine Gun	Metro	102	Metropolitan Divisional Fund	Caliber: 9 mm, Magazine Capacity: 30 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 25,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$10,200.00	\$10,200.00
18	Benelli M1/S90 Shotgun	Metro	22	No Anticipated Cost	Semi-Automatic, Caliber: 12 gauge, Magazine Capacity: 5 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 5,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
19	Benelli M4 Shotgun	Metro	434	Metropolitan Divisional Fund	Semi-Automatic, Caliber: 12 gauge, Magazine Capacity: 5 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 5,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$43,400.00	\$43,400.00
20	Heckler & Koch G3 Rifle	Metro	3	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
21	Barrett M82 Rifle	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Semi-automatic, Caliber: .50 BMG, Magazine Capacity: 10 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	US Ordnance M60 Machine Gun	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Light machine-gun that requires more than one operator, Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: Link-fed	50 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal SCAR17 Rifle	Metro	17	No Anticipated Cost	Semi or sustained modes of fire, Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	Springfield Armory M1A Rifle	Metro	15	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 7.62 x 51 mm, Magazine Capacity: 10 or 20 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
25	Heckler & Koch G33 Rifle	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 5.56 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
26	Heckler & Koch MP-7 Submachine Gun	Metro	37	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 4.6mm X 30, Gas-operated, Semi-automatic and full-automatic modes of fire	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
27	50 caliber ROBAR Rifle	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: .50 BMG	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
28	McMillian CS5 Rifle	Metro	19	Metropolitan Divisional Fund	Caliber: .308 Winchester, Threaded with Muzzle Brake System Magazine Detachable Box, 10 Round	Approx. 10 years or 8,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00
29	LaRue Tactical OBR (Optimized Battle Rifle)	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber 308, Action Semi-Auto, Magazine Capacity 10 or 20 Rounds	Approx. 10 years or 10,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
30	McMillian G30 Rifle	Metro	3	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber .308 Winchester, Magazine 5 Round Detachable Box	Approx. 10 years or 8,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
31	Barrett M107A1 Rifle	Metro	3	No Anticipated Cost	.50 Caliber semi-automatic rifle, Magazine capacity 10, Magnified optical sight	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
32	Geissle Carbine 5.56mm	Metro	81	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 5.56mm semi-automatic rifle	20 years	\$162,060.00	\$0.00	\$162,060.00
33	Colt M5 Magazine Fed Rifle	Metro	3	No Anticipated Cost	Metropolitan/SWAT testing and evaluation for rifle replacement	Approx. 10 years or 10,000 rounds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
34	Colt M16, M16 A1 5.56mm Magazine Fed Rifle ²	TD	180	No Anticipated Cost	5.56mm magazine fed rifle with 100 yards accuracy	30 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
35	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	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
36	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E25 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	\$0.00	\$0.00
37	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
38	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
39	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16M4 Rifle	Private Purchase	7	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
40	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
41	Heckler and Koch MRS56 Rifle	Private Purchase	35	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	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
42	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Rifle	Private Purchase	418	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
43	Colt Manufacturing LE6940 Rifle	Private Purchase	438	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
44	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 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	\$0.00	\$0.00
45	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
46	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
47	Colt Manufacturing LT6720 Rifle	Private Purchase	11	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	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
48	Colt Manufacturing LT6920R 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	\$0.00	\$0.00
49	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
50	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
51	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
52	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 EPR Rifle	Private Purchase	159	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
53	Smith and Wesson 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	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
54	Smith and Wesson M&P 15T Rifle	Private Purchase	274	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
55	Smith and Wesson M&P 15TS Rifle	Private Purchase	119	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
56	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
57	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	\$0.00	\$0.00
58	Benelli M4 Semi-Automatic Shotgun	Private Purchase	504	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	\$0.00	\$0.00

* See Page 9 for additional on use of items in Addenda II.

¹ Items involved equipment transferred from Metro to GND or RHD.

² Items involved 706 rifles being returned to the Federal Government.

Addenda II – Firearms and Ammunition

Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	.22 Caliber Ammunition	ESD	250	No Anticipated Cost	Short LVEDD system remote capabilities for explosive device: (chemical or "dry ice")	10+ years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	.308 Frangible Ammunition	ESD	600	No Anticipated Cost	FREDD system: remote capabilities for explosive devices	10+ years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Black Hills 5.56 Rifle Ammunition	GND	2,000	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70-grain	5 years	No Cost - Transfer from Metro	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Federal 1oz Slug	GND	3,750	No Anticipated Cost	Maximum effective range is 17-25 yards	5 years	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	Black Hills 50 grain TSX 5.56x45mm	TD	607,700	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Velocity: 3275 FPS, Energy: 1191 Ft. Lbs.	Indefinite	\$158,604.00	\$0.00	\$158,604.00
6	Winchester 5.56x45mm 55gr FMJ Q3131	TD	1,687,600	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Velocity: 3270 FPS, Energy: 1306 Ft. Lbs.	Indefinite	\$42,022.00	\$0.00	\$42,022.00
7	5.56 Black Hills Rifle Ammunition	Metro	36,250	City of LA General Fund	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70-Grain	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$15,987.00	\$0.00	\$15,987.00
8	5.56 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	Metro	197,490	No Anticipated Cost	Full metal jacket and 55 grains, 3,270 fps muzzle velocity, 1,305 ft.-lb. muzzle energy	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	Federal Premium 308 Winchester Gold Medal Match Rifle Ammunition	Metro	10,180	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 7.62 X 51 mm NATO, 68 grain, Velocity: 2,650 fps	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$9,642.00	\$0.00	\$9,642.00
10	308 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	Metro	5,000	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 308	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda II - Firearms and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
11	Federal Premium 45 Caliber Pistol Ammunition	Metro	7,000	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 45, 230-grain tactical bonded (+P) hollow point	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	Submachine Gun Ammunition 9mm Speer	Metro	18,000	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber: 9mm. 124-grain (+P) hollow-point	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	UTM Rifle (Training) Ammunition	Metro	2,000	No Anticipated Cost	5.56mm marking rounds, non-lethal, to be used in conjunction with UTM 5.56 rifle bolt	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14	Submachine Gun Ammunition	Metro	7,500	No Anticipated Cost	MP-7 Submachine gun ammunition, Caliber: 4.6mm X 30	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Federal Premium Rifle Ammunition 308 Winchester	Metro	1,100	City of Los Angeles General Fund	165-grain Tactical Bonded soft point Caliber: 7.62 X 51 mm NATO, Velocity: 2600 fps	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$2,710.63	\$0.00	\$2,710.63
16	Rifle Training Ammunition Gen 2 FX Simunition	Metro	3,000	No Anticipated Cost	5.56 marking rounds. Non-Lethal.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	Royal Arms H.P. CUTTER shotgun Ammunition	Metro	95	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber 12 Gauge, Grain 450, Velocity 1400 fps	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18	Hornady .50 BMG Caliber A-MAX Match Ammunition	Metro	160	No Anticipated Cost	Grain 750, Velocity 2820 fps	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$2,102.40	\$0.00	\$2,102.40

Addenda III - Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, trainings, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	CSD	11	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for .68 caliber direct impact, less-lethal projectiles, Magazine capacity: 15 projectiles	Approx. 10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	Remington 870 Bena Bag Shotgun	TD	617	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Direct impact/target specific, Caliber: 12 Gauge, Five to 30 foot deployment range	30 years	See Page 13	\$0.00	\$15,025.00	\$15,025.00
3	12-gauge Super Sock Beam Bag Round CTS2381	TD	57,200	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Non-penetrating and upon striking the target distributes energy over a broad surface	5 years	See Page 13	\$198,469.00	\$0.00	\$198,469.00
4	LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1475 Lewis Machine & Tool	TD	893	City of Los Angeles General Fund	40mm, single projectile launcher, expandable stock, 5' to 110' deployment range	30 years	See Page 13	\$0.00	\$22,325.00	\$22,325.00
5	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact Impact Round XM1606	TD	57,600	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	See Page 13	\$626,888.00	\$0.00	\$626,888.00
6	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	TD	119	City of Los Angeles General Fund	5' or greater skip round deployment	30 years	0	\$0.00	\$3,325.00	\$3,325.00
7	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	TD	10,859	No Anticipated Cost	Fired at the ground (skip fired). Effective Range 40 feet. Velocity 300-350 fps	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	Federal Laboratories Federal Hand-ball Grenade Model 519	TD	1,052	No Anticipated Cost	Outdoor use grenade that holds approximately 1.6 oz. of active agent	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	Defense Technology Flamethrower Tri-Chamber CS Canister Model F517CS	TD	352	No Anticipated Cost	Delivers approximately .70 ounce of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	Remington 870 Less-Lethal Shotgun	Metro	112	No Anticipated Cost	Used to deploy the 12 gauge-Starburst aerial NFD round, Magazine Capacity: 4 to 6 rounds	Approx. 20 years	See Page 13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda III - Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrades, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
11	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade ALSG101	Metro	19	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Non-reusable rubber filled grenade filled with approx. eighty .45 caliber rubber balls. Explosion of the rubber projectiles in a 360 degree radius	5 years	0	\$814.68	\$0.00	\$814.68
12	TASER Shockwave	Metro	3	No Anticipated 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
13	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (CS) ALSG101CS	Metro	12	No Anticipated 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	\$746.79	\$0.00	\$746.79
14	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (OC) ALSG101OC	Metro	18	No Anticipated 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	\$746.79	\$0.00	\$746.79
15	ALS Technologies Magnum Flash ALST470	Metro	32	No Anticipated Cost	Noise-flash diversion device, 185 DB and 10 Fsi at 5 feet	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact Impact Round XM1006	Metro	600	No Anticipated Cost	Point of aim, point of impact, direct fired round with velocity of 325 fps	5 years	See Page 13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher PGL65-40	Metro	8	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for 40mm direct impact less-lethal projectiles. Pump action 6 projectile launcher	15 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18	Defense Technology SpideHeat Continuous Discharge (F555CS)	Metro	19	No Anticipated 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
19	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS (517CS)	Metro	72	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Less-Lethal Irritant, Active Agent: CN / CS 0.70 ounce Discharge Time: 30 - 40 seconds	5 years	3	\$2,043.53	\$0.00	\$2,043.53

Addenda III - Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
20	Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion O/C (T-160C)	Metro	25	No Anticipated Cost	Less-lethal irritant in handheld canister, Active Agent: CN/CS 0.16 ounce and OC 0.02 ounce Discharge Time: 3 seconds	5 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
21	Defense Technology Less-lethal gas Tactical Pocket Grenade (TSB/C/S)	Metro	142	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Less-lethal irritant, Active Agent: CN / CS 3.2 ounce, Discharge Time: CS/Smoke 20 - 30 seconds	5 years	0	\$1,407.56	\$0.00	\$1,407.56
22	Penn Arms 37mm Sage Multi-launcher	Metro	8	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for 37mm direct impact plastic baton rounds, Cylinder Capacity: 6 rounds	15 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	12-gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	Metro	750	No Anticipated Cost	Non-penetrating and upon striking the target distributes energy over a broad surface	5 years	See Page 13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
24	LAPD-Metro Armory Gas Spike (reloadable canisters)	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for Tactical Pocket 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
25	Thomas-Covina Gas Tomahawk (reloadable canisters)	Metro	8	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for Tactical Pocket Grenade. Dropped or thrown into a structure and the gas is expelled through openings in the side	Approx. 20 years	2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
26	Penn Arms 37 mm Gas Multi-Launcher	Metro	4	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for the Ferret 37mm Barricade penetrators (OC & CS), Cylinder Capacity: 6 Rounds	15 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
27	Starburst 2596 Area Denial Device Combined-Tactical Systems, Inc.	Metro	100	No Anticipated 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
28	Sage Control Ordnance, Inc. Sage KOI Impact Baton	Metro	80	No Anticipated Cost	37mm plastic baton round, Velocity: 240 fps, Maximum Effective Range: 108.9 yards	5 years	5	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
29	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator C/S	Metro	515	No Anticipated Cost	Effective Range: 50 - 200 yards Velocity: 450 fps, Active Agent: CS 0.28 ounce, Instantaneous discharge	5 years	55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda III - Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
30	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator O/C	Metro	536	No Anticipated Cost	Effective Range: 50-200 yards. Velocity: 450 fps , Active Agent: OC 0.16 ounce, Instantaneous discharge	5 years	55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
31	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	Metro	600	No Anticipated Cost	Fired at the ground (skip fired), Effective Range 40 feet, Velocity 300-350 fps	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
32	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	Metro	32	No Anticipated Cost	5' or greater skip round deployment	30 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
33	Defense Technology 40mm Single Launcher Single-Launcher	Metro	112	No Anticipated Cost	Launcher for 40mm exact impact sponge baton round ammunition	30 years	20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
34	ALS Technologies Multi-Blast Diversion Munition ALDS450	Metro	22	No Anticipated Cost	Single use multi-blast stun munition that produces approx. 170 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
35	Defense Technology Noise Flash Distraction Device 12-gram Reload With Low Roll Body	Metro	1,632	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Low Roll Distraction Device Body (for above item No. 35)	5 years	0	\$61,132.50	\$0.00	\$61,132.50
36	Defense Technology Training Noise Flash Distraction Device With Low Roll Body	Metro	140	City of Los Angeles General Fund	A replica used for training. The body is powder coated military training blue to be distinguished from operational devices	5 years	0	\$12,045.00	\$0.00	\$12,045.00
37	Defense Technology SpedeHeat Continuous Discharge Gas (F555CS)	Metro	18	No Anticipated Cost	Less Lethal Irritant, Active Agent: CS 2.9 ounce, Discharge Time: 30 - 40 seconds	5 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
38	Lantern Thomas-Covinia Gas Burnsafe	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Steel Delivery system for SpedeHeat (F555). The Lantern reduces the risk of fire from the Hot Gas canister	20 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
39	Thomas-Covinia Mini Burnsafe	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Aluminum tear gas delivery system	10 years	1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda III - Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
40	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher With 317CS Adapter	Metro	30	No Anticipated Cost	37mm launcher equipped with barrel adapter that enables it to fire a single flameless tri-chamber (317CS) canister	15 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
41	Gas System/ Barrier Penetrator	Metro	1	No Anticipated 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 Anticipated 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 Anticipated Cost	46 ounce MK-46 canister delivering 26 short bursts of OC at an effective range of 25-30 ft	5 years	4	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
44	Combined Tactical Systems Baffled Canister Grenade C/S Gas	Metro	369	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Fuze: Model 201, Discharge Time: 20-40seconds	5 years	37	\$8,057.53	\$0.00	\$8,057.53
45	ALS Blast Dispersion OC Powder (ALS2H62)	Metro	33	No Anticipated Cost	Fuze M201A1 Mil-Spec, OC Discharge Time Instantaneous, effective when there may be a fire hazard	5 years	0	\$364.00	\$0.00	\$364.00
46	Defense Technology Tactical Pocket Grenade (T509OC)	Metro	154	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Fuze: M201A1 Type, Active Agent: OC, Discharge Time: OC/Smoke 20 - 30 seconds	5 years	0	\$1,644.08	\$0.00	\$1,644.08
47	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber OC	Metro	118	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Fuze: M201A1 Type, Active Agent: OC, Discharge Time: OC/Smoke 30 - 40 seconds	5 years	0	\$2,442.99	\$0.00	\$2,442.99
48	LMT 40mm Single Launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	Metro	150	No Anticipated Cost	40mm, single projectile launcher, expandable stock, 5' to 110' deployment range	30 years	See Page 13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
49	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher LS40-3	Metro	19	No Anticipated Cost	40mm 6 projectile launcher, Higher impact per pound, which means you need to present less rounds	15 years	.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda III - Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
50	LRAD 100X, LRAD Corporation Audio Speaker System	Metro	2	No Anticipated Cost	Portable Hailing System with maximum range of 250 meters over 88 dB of background noise	Approx. 10 years	6	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
51	DT OC Aerosol Grenade Fogger, Def Tec Part No. 56854	Metro	30	No Anticipated Cost	Non-pyrotechnic instantaneous 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	DT OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade, Def Tec Part No. 1056	Metro	233	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Active Agent OC .7% Major Capsaicinoids, Discharge Time 1-5 Seconds, Delivers a high concentration of Oleoresin Capsicum in a powerful mist	5 years	11	\$2,509.74	\$0.00	\$2,509.74
53	DT Instantaneous Blast Grenade, Def Tec Part No. OC 1040, CIN 1041, CS 1042, P 1043	Metro	33	No Anticipated Cost	Active Agent OC 0.33 ounce and CNCS 1.5 ounce, Powder is expelled that splits the canister at six (6) machined grooves on the outside surface	5 years	0	\$192.84	\$0.00	\$192.84
54	Defense Technology DT MK9 Aerosol Projector Part 178.33a	Metro	9	No Anticipated Cost	Portable, hand-held, lightweight gas delivery system	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
55	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	Metro	1	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for .68 caliber direct impact, less-lethal projectiles, Magazine capacity: 15 projectiles	Approx. 10 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
56	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal PAVAOC FN303 Projectile	Metro	60	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber .68, Fin-stabilized polystyrene body, 30 meters effective range, 100 meters maximum range, active ingredient is 0.5% PAVAOC in a powder form	5 years	0	\$250.20	\$0.00	\$250.20
57	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Inert Powder FN303 Projectile	Metro	120	No Anticipated Cost	Caliber .68, Fin-stabilized polystyrene body, 50 meters effective range, 100 meters maximum range, contains a simulated irritant powder	5 years	0	\$500.40	\$0.00	\$500.40
58	Combined Tactical Systems Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade 5440 Baffled Canister Grenade C/S	Metro	28	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Gas canister deployed in armored vehicle barrier penetrator, Fuze: Model 201, Discharge Time: 20-40 seconds	5 years	2	\$1,456.00	\$0.00	\$1,456.00

Appendix IV - Breaching Equipment

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2025	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrades, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Metal breaching device, Rip Ram (2) Piece	OSB	3	No Anticipated Cost	Capable of forcing entry into fortified locations, requires two people for use	25+ years	6	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2	CTS 201FB Noise Flash Distraction Device Training Fuzze Used With CTS 7290MT Training system	RHD	141	No Anticipated Cost	Training Aid/audible output 147db at 5 feet	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Noise Flash Distraction/Diversion Device (NFDD), Model CTS 7290M	RHD	66	No Anticipated Cost	Audible output 180db with 6-8 million candela of light	5 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
4	Royal Arms Flash Bang, Model FB92-S	RHD	68	No Anticipated 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 Anticipated Cost	Deployed to disrupt door hinges and barriers	20 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	ALS Technologies SPEAR (Sudden Penetration/Distraction Entries Areas Rooms)	Metro	3	No Anticipated Cost	Delivery system for Bore Thunder cartridge mounted on shotgun. Directs signature upwards to minimize risk. Capable of rattle and break, banging, and breaking through walls	Approx. 50 years	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	ALS Technologies Bore Thunder Cartridge ALS1268	Metro	20	City of Los Angeles General Fund	A gelatin-based area denial device. 12 gauge cartridge produces concussion of 182 DB. Lower flammability than star burst round. Loadable with gas	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	30	\$4,337.50	\$65.00	\$4,602.50
8	ALS Technologies Tactical Blast Strip ALS T460	Metro	22	No Anticipated 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	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
9	12 Gauge Breaching Royal Arms Shotgun Ammunition	Metro	1,440	No Anticipated Cost	Frangible Copper/70 steel door round (750 grain) and Frangible Copper/540 solid wood door round (420 grain)	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	Hydraulic Rescue System HRS Ogura	Metro	4	No Anticipated Cost	Interchangeable tools (Head-units, shear, cutter, spreader, and others) are attached and quickly exchanged at the unique coupling system. Used in crowd control situations, allows to separate protesters that use restraints.	Approx. 10 years	10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	78-inch Rigid, 1-4 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	4	No Anticipated Cost	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive materia.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	Det Card Roll, 1-4 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	4	No Anticipated Cost	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive materia.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Addenda IV - Breaching Equipment

Item#	Type of Equipment/Description	Controlled by	Quantity Possessed in 2023	Source of Funding	Capabilities/Purpose/Use	Expected Lifespan	# of Times Used in 2023	New Item Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
13	12-inch Strip, 2 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	4	No Anticipated Cost	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive materia.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
14	23-inch Rubber Push Charge, 2 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	3	No Anticipated Cost	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive materia.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	Slider Strip Charge, 2 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	4	No Anticipated Cost	Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive materia.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	Det Cord Roll, 1 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	1,500	City of Los Angeles General Fund	40-feet of loose 50 gr Det cord (2000 gr total) Utilized as an energetic breaching method, comprised of the chemical compound PETN, stable explosive materia.	Approx. 2 years	Used in Training Only	\$1,022.58	\$0.00	\$1,022.58
17	FE101 Center Punch Initiator, Felt USA	Metro	25	No Anticipated Cost	Black Anodized Handle with Dual Head Adaptor, Single Head Adaptor, Spring Loaded Center Punch and Lanyard End Cap	Approx. 5 years	56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18	Blasting Cap, NONEL MS 1.1B, Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	55	No Anticipated Cost	Nonelectric delay detonator with a High Strength detonator attached to one end and the other end sealed. A J-hook provides means of connection to detonating cord	Approx. 5 years	112	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

* Item 14 was decommissioned in 2023.

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
Vehicles and Robotics		
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
23	Parrot, Anafi, small Unmanned Aerial System, Anafi UAS model	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC) Part 107
24	Parrot, Anafi, small Unmanned Aerial System, Anafi Extended model	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC) Part 107

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
25	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop 50830	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
26	1999 Mighty 36 Mighty Mover Trailer, Shop 50832	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
27	2002 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 1, Shop 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 HDR Walkin, Bomb Assessment Truck, Shop No. 21150	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
30	2007 Freightliner M Line, Mobile 9, Shop 80065	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
31	2009 Freightliner M2106, Pegasus, Shop 80151	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
32	2009 Caterpillar TL1255 BATCAT, Bomb Assessment Tactical Counter Assault Tool, Shop 80942	Class VII, Forklift Operator License
33	2010 Oshkosh, Mobile 3, Shop 80163	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
34	2011 Peterbuilt 587, Tractor for Mobile 3, Shop 80217	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
35	Andros F6B 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	Qinetiq Talon remote robotic ground vehicle	Hazardous Devices School (HDS) Training and additional Certified Bomb Technician Training
38	DJI, Matrice, 300 RTK, Small Unmanned Aerial System	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Remote Pilot In Command (RPIC)
39	2002 Ford Excursion (Armored) Shop No. 04045	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
40	2003 Ford Excursion (Armored) Shop No. 04208	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
41	2003 Lenco Rescue 1 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle)	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
42	2005 Lenco Rescue 2 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle)	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
43	2006 Pierce HDR Walkin Shop No. 21474	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
44	2008 Lenco Rescue 4 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle)	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
45	2008 Pierce HDR Walkin, Dive Truck, Shop No. 80076	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Commercial Driver's License
46	2017 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle)	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
47	2019 Lenco Rescue 3 B.E.A.R. (Ballistically Engineered Armored Rescue Vehicle), Slip No. 30941	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
48	Tactical Fabrication TacCat 259D Compact Track Loader	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
49	Lenco BearCat Tactical SUV	Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC), Basic California Driver's License
50	Robotics Throwbot XT Recon Robotics	SWAT Basic Course
51	Robotics Caliber T5 ICOR Technology	SWAT Basic Course
52	ICOR Technology Robotics Mini Caliber	SWAT Basic Course
53	Boston Dynamics SPOT Robot	SWAT Basic Course
54	DJI M30T, Small Unmanned Aerial System	Monthly SWAT training with Unmanned Aircraft Systems Cadre
Firearms		
1	Remington 870 pump action shotguns equipped 14" barrel	POST certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
2	Benelli Super 90 semi-automatic shotguns	Benelli semi-automatic shotgun school
3	Benelli M4 semi-automatic shotguns	Benelli semi-automatic shotgun school
3	Colt AR-15A3 semi-automatic rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
4	Colt M4 magazine fed rifle	Patrol rifle operator course and SWAT Basic Course
5	Heckler & Koch 416D magazine fed rifle	Patrol rifle operator course and SWAT Basic Course
6	Heckler & Koch (HK) Mod: 416 Semi-automatic Rifles ¹	Patrol rifle operator course and SWAT Basic Course
7	Remington 870 With Mossberg Barrel and Royal Arms Stand Off device	POST certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
8	Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
9	Bolt Action Rifle/.22 LR	Certified bomb technicians receive specific training as delineated in the Bomb Squad Standard Operating Guidelines.
10	Bolt Action Rifle/.308	Certified bomb technicians receive specific training as delineated in the Bomb Squad Standard Operating Guidelines
12	Colt M16A1 magazine fed rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
13	Colt M4 magazine fed rifle	Patrol rifle operator course and SWAT Basic Course
14	Heckler & Koch 416D magazine fed rifle	Patrol rifle operator course and SWAT Basic Course

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
15	CAR 9mm rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
16	M700 Remington rifle	Sniper course
17	Heckler & Koch MP5 Submachine gun	SWAT Basic Course
18	Benelli M1/S90 Shotgun	Shotgun course and Tactical Shotgun Course
19	Benelli M4 Shotgun	Shotgun course and Tactical Shotgun Course or SWAT Basic Course
20	Heckler & Koch G3 Rifle	Sniper course
21	Barrett M82 Rifle	LAPD SWAT Sniper School and quarterly verification of zero out to 600 yards
22	US Ordinance M60 machine gun	Sniper course
23	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal SCAR17 Rifle	Sniper course
24	Springfield Armory M1A Rifle	Sniper course
25	Heckler & Koch G33 Rifle	Sniper course
26	Heckler & Koch MP-7 Submachine Gun	MP-7 Operators Course
27	50 caliber ROBAR rifle	Sniper course
28	McMillian CS5 Rifle	Sniper course
29	LaRue Tactical OBR (Optimized Battle Rifle)	Sniper course
30	McMillian G30 Rifle	Sniper course
31	Barrett M107A1 Rifle	LAPD SWAT Sniper School and quarterly verification of zero out to 600 yards
32	Geissele Carbine 5.56mm	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
33	Geissele Rifle 7.62mm	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
34	Colt M5 Magazine Fed Rifle	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, firearms training
35	Colt M16, M16 A1 5.56mm magazine fed rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
36	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E2S Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
37	Bushmaster Firearms XM15-E25 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
38	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
39	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16D Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
40	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16M4 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
41	Bushmaster Firearms BCWA3F-16DM4 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
43	Heckler and Koch MR556 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
44	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
44	Colt Manufacturing LE6940 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
45	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 SOCOM Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
46	Colt Manufacturing LE6721 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
47	Colt Manufacturing AR15A3 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
48	Colt Manufacturing LT6720 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
49	Colt Manufacturing LT6920R Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
50	Colt Manufacturing SP6920 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
51	Colt Manufacturing SP6940 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
52	Colt Manufacturing SPORTER Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
53	Colt Manufacturing LE6920 EPR Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
54	Smith and Wesson M&P 15 Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
55	Smith and Wesson M&P 15T Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
56	Smith and Wesson M&P 15TS Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
57	Smith and Wesson M&P 15X Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
58	Smith and Wesson M&P 15A Rifle	Patrol rifle operator course
59	Benelli M4 Semi-Automatic Shotgun	Shotgun course and Tactical Shotgun Course or SWAT Basic Course
<i>Less-Lethal and Corresponding Ammunition</i>		
1	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher	Less Lethal Munitions course
2	Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun	Less Lethal Munitions course
3	12-gauge Super Sock Bean Bag Round CTS2581	Less Lethal Munitions course
4	LMT 40mm single launcher 1425 Lewis Machine & Tool	Less Lethal Munitions course
5	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	Less Lethal Munitions course
6	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	Less Lethal Munitions course

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
7	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	Less Lethal Munitions course
8	Federal Laboratories Federal Han-ball Grenade Model 519	POST certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
9	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Canister Model F517CS	POST certified (Basic Certificate) Academy
10	Remington 870 Less-Lethal Shotgun	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
11	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade ALSG101	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
12	TASER Shockwave	TASER course and/or Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment
13	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (CS) ALSG101CS	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
14	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (OC)ALSG101OC	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
15	ALS Technologies Magnum Flash ALST470	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
16	Defense Technology 40mm Sponge Baton eXact iMPact Round XM1006	Tactical Less-lethal Course
17	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher PGL65-40	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
18	Defense Technology SpedeHeat Continuous Discharge (F555CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
19	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber C/S (517CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
20	Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion O/C (T-160C)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
21	Defense Technology Less-lethal gas Tactical Pocket Grenade (T509CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
22	Penn Arms 37mm Sage Multi-launcher	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
23	12-gauge Super Sock Bean Bag round CTS2581	Tactical Less-lethal Course
24	LAPD-Metro Armory Gas Spike (reloadable canisters)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
25	Thomas-Covina Gas Tomahawk (reloadable canisters)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
26	Penn Arms 37 mm Gas Multi-Launcher	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
27	Starburst 2596 Area Denial Device Combined-Tactical Systems, Inc.	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
28	Sage Control Ordnance, Inc. Sage KO1 Impact Baton	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
29	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator C/S	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
30	Defense Technology Liquid Ferret Gas 40mm Barricade Penetrator O/C	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
31	37mm Multi-5 Foam Baton Round 3555 CTS	Tactical Less-lethal Course
32	Defense Technology 37mm Single Launcher	Tactical Less-lethal Course
33	Defense Technology 40mm Single Launcher Single-Launcher	Tactical Less-lethal Course
34	ALS Technologies Multi-Blast Diversion Munition ALDS450	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
35	Defense Technology Noise Flash Distraction Device 12-gram reload with Low Roll body	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
36	Defense Technology Training Noise Flash Distraction Device with Low Roll body	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
37	Defense Technology SpedeHeat Continuous Discharge Gas (F555CS)	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
38	Lantern Thomas-Covina Gas Burnsafe	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
39	Thomas-Covina Mini Burnsafe	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 C/S Gas	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
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	DT OC Aerosol Grenade Fogger, Def Tec Part No. 56854	Use of Force Training; Oleoresin capsicum (OC) training

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
52	DT OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade, Def Tec Part No. 1056	Use of Force Training; Oleoresin capsicum (OC) training
53	DT 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 DT 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 PAVA/OC FN303 Projectile	Tactical Less-lethal Course
57	Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal Inert Powder FN303 Projectile	Tactical Less-lethal Course
58	Combined Tactical Systems Flameless Expulsion Canister Grenade 5440 Baffled Canister Grenade C/S	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
New Item Request *	ALS 1209 12 Gauge Aerial Bang	Basic Metro School, SWAT School, Crowd Control-Mobile Field Force, monthly training.
Breaching Equipment		
1	Metal breaching device, Rip Ram (2) Piece	POST certified (Basic Certificate) Academy and MACTAC Breaching Course
2	CTS 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
5	Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
6	ALS Technologies SPEAR (Sudden Penetration/ distraction 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 HRS Ogura	Arrest & Control / Defensive Tactics course and/or Specialized Equipment course
11	78-inch Rigid, 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.

Addenda V - Training Requirements

Item#	Description	Required Training
12	Det 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	12-inch strip, 2 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	28-inch rubber push charge, 2 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.
15	Slider Strip Charge, 2 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.
16	Det 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.
17	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.
18	Blazing Cap, NONEL MS 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.

* Training requirements for equipment being requested (Addenda VI) does not deviate from the standards of equipment listed in Addenda V.

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Vehicles and Robotics

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/Descriptions/ Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	DJI Mavic 3 sUAS	TSB	2	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Eight wide-angle sensors with 43 minutes of fly time. Outdoor Flight Drone used for access and reconnaissance. Used to support personnel at calls for service.	5 years	\$7,256.00	\$0.00	\$7,256.00
2	DJI Matrice 30 T, sUAS	ESD	1	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Integrated zoom and thermal cameras. Outdoor Flight Drone with speakers and lights, used for reconnaissance. Used to support personnel at calls for service.	5 years	\$10,587.00	\$5,195.82	\$15,782.82
3	Parrot, Anafi USA	ESD	1	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Three camera system with 32 minutes of fly time. Aerial system used to support Bomb Squad at calls for service.	5 years	\$7,350.00	\$3,065.75	\$10,415.75
4	SWAT Truck	Metro	1	Urban Area Security Initiative (UAS) Federal Grant	Command-style vehicle with communication abilities, used for transportation of equipment and personnel.	20 years	\$1,000,000	\$5,000	\$1,005,000.00
5	Lenco BearCat	Metro	3	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Ballistic protected vehicle, NIJ Type IV + Armor used to transport SWAT members into high risk incidents, gun ports with police LED lighting and siren.	20 years	\$1,000,000	\$5,000	\$1,005,000.00
6	Armored Tactical SUV Suburbans	Metro	4	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Low profile, ballistic armor, ballistic glass, used to resport personnel.	20 years	\$600,000	\$2,000	\$602,000.00
7	Cleo Robotics, Dronut Pro Thermal	Metro	2	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Interior Flight Drone, with high maneuverability used for reconnaissance.	5 years	\$32,000.00	\$100	\$32,100.00
8	DJI Avata	Metro	2	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Equipped with a 1/1.7-inch sensor with 18 minutes of hover time. Interior Flight Drone, used for reconnaissance.	5 years	\$2,856.00	\$1,330	\$4,186.00
9	DJI M30T with Speaker and Light	Metro	2	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Integrated Camers with 41 minutes of fly time. Outdoor Flight Drone with speakers and lights, used for reconnaissance.	5 Years	\$34,000.00	\$100	\$34,100.00

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/Descriptions/ Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	(personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade,	Total Annual Cost
10	Roboteam MTCR	Metro	2	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Lightweight tactical robot with 360 degree video coverage. Multi terrain capable used for access and reconnaissance.	10 years	\$200,000.00	\$1,500	\$201,500.00
11	Transcend Robotics	Metro	2	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Vantage Door Breacher, 9,000 lbs. of spreading and 2,000 lbs. of pushing force. Used remotely for breaching.	10 years	\$130,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$131,500.00
12	DJI Avata II	Metro	2	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Picture and video capable with 23 minutes of fly time. Interior Flight Drone with video capabilities, used for reconnaissance.	5 years	\$3,000.00	\$200.00	\$3,200.00
13	DJI Mavic Enterprise 3T	Metro	1	Los Angeles Police Foundation	Thermal cameras with 45 minutes of fly time. Streamlined and compact, can be carried in one hand and deployed at a moment's notice. Outdoor Flight drone, used for reconnaissance.	10 years	\$8,065.77	\$0.00	\$8,065.77

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Firearms and Ammunition

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/Descriptions/ Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Black Hills 5.56 Rifle Ammunition	Gang and Narcotics Division	2,000	Supplemental Police Account	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70-grain, Velocity: 2800 FPS Defense of Human Life	5 Years from date of MFG	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,200.00
2	Federal 1oz Slug	GND	3,750	Supplemental Police Account	Velocity: 3275 FPS, Energy: 1191 Ft. Lbs. Defense of Human Life	Indefinite	\$2,550.00	\$0.00	\$2,550.00
3	Black Hills 5.56 Rifle Ammunition	Metro	10,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70-grain, Velocity: 2800 FPS Defense of Human Life	5 Years from date of MFG	\$15,987.00	\$0.00	\$15,987.00
4	Geissele Rifle 7.62mm, Model MRGG	Metro	20	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 7.62mm semi-automatic rifle, sniper rifle Defense of Human Life	20 years	\$40,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$42,000.00
5	Geissele Rifle 5.56mm, Model MRGG	Metro	20	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 5.56mm semi-automatic rifle standard issue primary shoulder weapon system for Swat personnel. Defense of Human Life	20 years	\$40,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$42,000.00
6	Colt M4-EPR Rifle 5.56mm	Metro	300	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 5.56mm semi-automatic rifle, standard issue primary shoulder weapon system for Metro/Swat personnel. Defense of Human Life	15 years	\$360,000.00	\$0.00	\$360,000.00
7	Colt M5 Rifle 5.56mm	Metro	15	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 5.56mm semi-automatic rifle, shoulder weapon system for Metro/Swat personnel. Defense of Human Life	15 years	\$22,500.00	\$0.00	\$22,500.00
8	.50 BMG Caliber Browning Ball Ammunition	Metro	100	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 12.7 X 99 mm NATO, Grain 707, Velocity 2810 fps Defense of Human Life	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$825.00	\$0.00	\$825.00
9	.50 BMG Caliber Browning Armor Piercing Ammunition	Metro	100	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Caliber 12.7 X 99 mm NATO, Grain 706, Velocity 2810 fps Defense of Human Life	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$825.00	\$0.00	\$825.00
10	.50 BMG Caliber Nordic Ammunition (Group Mx 211 Raufoss Ammunition	Metro	100	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Multipurpose anti-material high-explosive incendiary/armor-piercing ammunition, Grain 671, Velocity 2650 fps, Caliber 12.7 X 99 mm NATO. Defense of Human Life	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$825.00	\$0.00	\$825.00

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/Descriptions/ Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
11	5.56 Winchester Rifle Ammunition	Metro	250,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Full metal jacket and 55 grains, 3,270 fps muzzle velocity, 1,305 ft.-lb. muzzle energy. Defense of Human Life	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$93,000.00	\$0.00	\$93,000.00
12	Submachine Gun Ammunition	Metro	2,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	MP-7 Submachine gun ammunition, Caliber: 4.6mm X 30 Defense of Human Life	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00
13	Colt M4, Model 6921Rifle	Training Division	340 or less	Private Purchase	Caliber: 5.56 mm, Magazine Capacity: 20 or 30 rounds Defense of Human Life	Approx. 10 years or 20,000 rounds	Cost incurred by operator	See Page 11.	See Page 11.
14	Federal Rifled Slug, 1 oz.	Gang and Narcotics Division	3,750	Supplemental Police Account	Maximum effective range: 17 - 25 yards, velocity 1610 FPS. Provides greater range abilities. Defense of Human Life	5 years from date of MFG	\$2,550.00	\$0.00	\$2,550.00
15	Black Hills 5.56 Rifle Ammunition	Gang and Narcotics Division	2,000	Supplemental Police Account	Caliber: 5.56mm, 70-grain, Velocity: 2800 FPS Defense of Human Life	5 years from date of MFG	\$2,200.00	\$0.00	\$2,200.00

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Less-Lethal and Ammunition

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/ Descriptions/Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Combined Systems OC/CS Vapor Munition	Metro	150	City of Los Angeles General Fund	OC/CS vapor to encourage barricaded suspects to surrender	5 years	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	\$7,500.00
2	Combined Systems OC Ferret Barrier Penetrator	Metro	500	City of Los Angeles General Fund	4340 OC Liquid 40 MM round to encourage barricaded suspects to surrender	5 years	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,500.00
3	Combined Systems CS Ferret Barrier Penetrator	Metro	500	City of Los Angeles General Fund	4330 CS Liquid 40 MM round to encourage barricaded suspects to surrender	5 years	\$12,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,500.00
4	Combined Systems Launching Cartridge 2600	Metro	200	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Launching Cartridge for Chemical agent to encourage barricaded suspects to surrender	5 years	\$1,650.00	\$0.00	\$1,650.00
5	Defense Technology Noise Flash Distraction Device 12-gram Reload With Low Roll Body	Metro	1,500	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Produces 175 dB of sound output at 5 feet and 6-8 million candleas for 10 milliseconds. Reloadable with hex design that limits movement. Used to distract and/or disorient barricaded suspects.	5 years	\$60,855.00	\$0.00	\$60,855.00
6	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (CS) ALSG101CS	Metro	12	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Non-reusable rubber filled grenade filled with approx. eighty .45 caliber rubber balls, surrounding an explosive charge, rubber projectiles dispersed 360 degrees. Used to distract and/or disorient barricaded suspects.	5 years	\$814.68	\$0.00	\$814.68

Atienda VI - Requested Equipment

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/ Descriptors/Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
7	ALS Technologies Sting Grenade (OC)ALSG1010C	Metro	12	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Non-reusable rubber filled grenade filled with approx. eighty .45 caliber rubber balls, surrounding an explosive charge, rubber projectiles dispersed 360 degrees. Used to distract and/or disorient barricaded suspects.	5 years	\$814.68	\$0.00	\$814.68
8	ALS 1209 12 Gauge Aerial Bang	Metro	1,000	City of Los Angeles General Fund	12 gauge diversionary device, effective range 75-100 feet. Used to distract and/or disorient barricaded suspects.	5 years	\$7,650.00	\$0.00	\$7,650.00
9	Fabrique Nationale d'Hersial PAVA/OC FN303 Projectile	Metro	10	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Delivery system for .68 caliber direct impact, less-lethal projectiles. Magazine capacity: 15 projectiles. Used to extract persons from inaccessible areas.	10 years	\$18,181.90	\$0.00	\$18,181.90
10	Penn Arms 40mm Multi-Launcher L540-3	Metro	4	City of Los Angeles General Fund	40mm 6 projectile launcher, Higher impact per pound. Response to immediate threat to the safety of officers or others.	15 years	\$15,782.80	\$0.00	\$15,782.80
11.	Defense Technology 40mm Multiple Foam Baton Round less-lethal munition	TRB	3,000	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. Response to immediate threat to the safety of officers or others.	5 Years	\$66,600.00	\$0.00	\$66,600.00

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Breaching Equipment

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2024	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2024	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/Descriptions/Purpose	Expected Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Det Cord Roll, 1 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	1,500 Feet	City of Los Angeles General Fund	1000-foot per reel of loose 50 gr Det cord (2000 gr total) used to breach a structure.	Approx. 2 years	\$1,035.00	\$0.00	\$1,035.00
2	FE101 Center Punch Initiator, Felt USA	Metro	25	Metropolitan Armory Fund	Black Anodized Handle with Dual Head Adaptor, Single Head Adaptor, Spring Loaded Center Punch and Lanyard End Cap used to breach a structure.	Approx. 5 years	\$5,175.00	\$0.00	\$5,175.00
3	Blasting Cap, NONEL MS 1.1B, Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	150	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Nonelectric delay detonator with a High Strength detonator attached to one end and the other end sealed. A J-hook provides means of connection to detonating cord used to breach a structure.	Approx. 5 years	\$1,080.00	\$0.00	\$1,080.00
4	ALS Technologies Bore Thunder Cartridge ALS1208	Metro	500	City of Los Angeles General Fund	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.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$4,537.50	\$65.00	\$4,602.50
5	Defense Technology High Humidity NFDD	Metro	560	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Noise Flash Diversionary device, 12-Gram Reload, M201A1 T-type fuse, and produces 175 DB of sound output at 5 feet, and 6-8 million candles for 10 milliseconds. Used to breach a structure.	5 years	\$25,994.03	\$0.00	\$25,994.03
6	Hydraulic Rescue System HRS Ogura	Metro	4	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Interchangeable tools (Head-units, shear, cutter, spreader, and others) are attached and quickly exchanged at the unique coupling system. Used in crowd control situations, allows to separate protesters that use restraints.	Approx. 10 years	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$5,500.00

Addenda VI - Requested Equipment

Req #	Requested Equipment for 2025	Requested by	Quantity Requested for 2025	Source of Funding for Quantity Requested	Capabilities/Descriptions/ Purpose	Estimated Lifespan	Estimated Acquisition Cost	Operational Cost (personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, upgrade, etc.)	Total Annual Cost
1	Det Cord Roll, 1 Strand Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	1,500	City of Los Angeles General Fund	1000-feet per reel of loose 50 gr Det cord (2000 gr total). Used to breach a structure.	Approx. 2 years	\$1,035.00	\$0.00	\$1,035.00
2	FEI101 Center Punch Initiator, Fett USA	Metro	25	Metropolitan Armory Fund	Black Anodized Handle with Dual Head Adaptor, Single Head Adaptor, Spring Loaded Center Punch and lanyard End Cap. Used to breach a structure.	Approx. 5 years	\$5,175.00	\$0.00	\$5,175.00
3	Blasting Cap, NONEL MS 1.1B, Sun Products Blasting CO	Metro	150	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Nonelectric delay detonator with a High Strength detonator attached to one end and the other end sealed. A J-hook provides means of connection to detonating cord. Used to breach a structure.	Approx. 5 years	\$1,080.00	\$0.00	\$1,080.00
4	ALS Technologies Bore Thunder Cartridge ALS1208	Metro	50	City of Los Angeles General Fund	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.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$4,537.50	\$65.00	\$4,602.50
5	ALS Technologies Tactical Blast Strip ALS T460	Metro	22	No Anticipated 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. Used to breach a structure.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$4,537.50	\$65.00	\$4,602.50
6	12 Gauge Breaching Royal Arms Shotgun Ammunition	Metro	1,500	No Anticipated Cost	Frangible Coppertis70 steel door round (750 grain) and Frangible Copper/s40 solid wood door round (420 grain). Used to breach a structure.	Approx. 5 years when stored properly	\$25,994.03	\$0.00	\$25,994.03
7	Hydraulic Rescue System HRS Ogura	Metro	4	City of Los Angeles General Fund	Interchangeable tools (Head-units, shear, cutter, spreader, and others) are attached and quickly exchanged at the unique coupling system. Used in crowd control situations, allows to separate protesters that use restraints.	Approx. 10 years	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$5,500.00



TRAINING BULLETIN

Los Angeles Police Department

Michel R. Moore, Chief of Police

Volume XLVIII, Issue 9

December 2019

BARRICADED SUSPECTS/SUBJECTS

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 along with its Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) component is equipped and trained to resolve incidents that involve a barricaded suspect/subject.

The purpose of this Bulletin is to provide the incident commander (IC) and/or first responders with the information necessary to manage an incident that involves a barricaded suspect/subject.

What is a Barricaded Suspect?

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

1. The suspect is probably 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 necessitating a SWAT response.

What is a Barricaded Subject?

In addition to established protocols for a SWAT response, any 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 persons threatening to commit suicide; or
- Suicidal person on an elevated platform or other unique venue that poses a significant safety risk to first responders

Barricaded Suspects Page 2

It is extremely 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 barricaded suspect wanted for a crime, and a barricaded subject who has not committed a crime, but has expressed the desire to commit suicide. It is not a criminal act to express the desire or even attempt to commit suicide, and suicidal subjects or persons suffering from a possible mental illness are afforded the same level of legal protection as everyone else.

Requesting SWAT

Once the IC believes the incident meets the criteria for a barricaded suspect, the IC shall immediately contact Metropolitan Division's Watch Commander (WC) to request SWAT. The IC should be prepared to answer questions needed to determine if SWAT's response is warranted: who, what, why, when, where, and how.

Information about the suspect(s) should be gathered and communicated to the IC:

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

Special Weapons and Tactics Team

Handling barricaded suspects is one of the SWAT team's specific assignments. 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. In all instances, the CNT component will be deployed with any SWAT response.

Mental Evaluation Unit

When feasible and upon scene stabilization, any IC or officer who is in charge of an attempted suicide and/or barricaded suspect scene shall notify the Mental Evaluation

Unit (MEU), Detective Support and Vice Division, for advice. The MEU can help determine 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. The MEU personnel 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. The MEU personnel may be relieved with IC approval.

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 unreasonable risk to the person in crisis, the public and/or Department members. Disengagement can be proposed by the primary unit, but requires consultation with the field supervisor at scene, the MEU Watch Commander (if the subject is experiencing a mental health crisis) and with Area watch commander approval.

The actions of first responders will be weighed against the information known and reasonably believed, governmental interest, subject's actions, and 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 be limited to evacuating the area, establishing communication, and de-escalating the situation as much as possible.

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

Barricaded Suspects

Page 4

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 making contact with 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)
- Calm down before initiating communication. Attempt to stabilize and de-escalate the situation through dialogue
- 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
- If the suspect/subject does not give their name or refuses to respond, continue to communicate
- Allow the suspect/subject to vent
- Don't rush or interrogate— listen to the suspect/subject; remain calm
- Avoid a critical, uncaring tone or negative non-verbal communication (i.e. 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 feasible

Face-to-face negotiations are sometimes unavoidable; such as a “jumper” situation or 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 ensure that they will 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, and the safety of the barricaded individual, first responders and the community. To ensure the safety of 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.

This Bulletin cancels and supersedes Volume XLV, Issue 4, Barricaded Suspects, dated December 2016.

Field Training Services Unit
Police Training and Education

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Addenda VIII - Tactical Concepts - 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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Addenda IX - Tactics Directive - 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
**USE OF FORCE
DIRECTIVE**

UOF Directive No. 3

September 2023

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. The 40mm LLL may be used in crowd control situations against a single suspect or subject as a target-specific intermediate force option.

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.

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.

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

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 cancels and supersedes Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 17.1, 40mm Less-Lethal Launcher, October 2021.



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

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.



USE OF FORCE DIRECTIVE

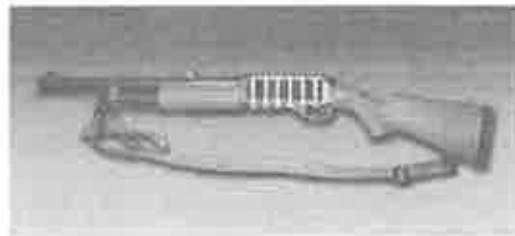
UOF Directive No. 4

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

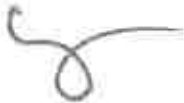
- Approved deployment is from 5 feet to 30 feet
- Assessment between rounds is critical
- Generally, a warning prior to deployment is required
- Do not target the head, neck, spine, groin, or kidneys – unless lethal force is authorized
- All discharges of the BB Shotgun, excluding tactical discharges, 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.



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
**USE OF FORCE-TACTICS
DIRECTIVE**

Directive No. 11.2

April 2021

CROWD MANAGEMENT, INTERVENTION, AND CONTROL

PURPOSE

“Respect for People” and “Service to our Communities” are fundamental core values of the Los Angeles Police Department. In a society where free speech and assembly is guaranteed by the Federal and State Constitutions, it is the mission of police officers to protect the constitutional rights of all members of the public. These constitutional rights apply to individuals participating in lawful activities such as public speeches, marches, demonstrations, picketing, rallies and celebratory events.

This Directive was developed to provide guidelines to assist officers and supervisors in identifying lawful versus unlawful assemblies. Additionally, it will provide insight into how the response and actions of law enforcement may affect the demeanor and response of a crowd. The thoughtful application of crowd management and intervention strategies will generally assist in efforts to facilitate legal First Amendment activity with reverence for life, fairness, respect and dignity for every individual, while at the same time removing those individuals whose illegal behavior jeopardize the purpose and safety of protected activity. Additionally, the Department’s Use of Force Policy relating to crowd control techniques is reviewed in this Directive.

PROTOCOL

In determining whether First Amendment activities are lawful, police officers must not consider their personal views of either the political affiliation or the message of those persons exercising their right to assemble and engage in expressive activities. The responsibility of police officers is to objectively determine at what juncture a demonstration or assembly leaves the realm of legal protest.

It is important for supervisors and officers to understand the definition of an unlawful assembly to determine the appropriate police response. Penal Code Section 407 defines an unlawful assembly as: “Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.” *“Boisterous or tumultuous manner”* has been interpreted by the courts to mean conduct which *poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence.*

Penal Code Section 407 identifies two different circumstances when an assembly may be declared unlawful:

The first circumstance is when people assemble to participate in an unlawful act. The unlawful act must be an act made criminal by law, or by the commission of an overt act that leads to a violation of the law. In the absence of any unlawful conduct, an assembly may be declared unlawful only if there is reasonable cause to believe, based on articulable facts, that the assembly's purpose is unlawful. If people are assembled to commit an unlawful act, then they are an unlawful assembly (e.g. unlawfully blocking entrances to public buildings, highways, sidewalks or schools, or engaging in other unlawful or riotous activity).

The second circumstance is when people assemble to do a lawful act in a "violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner." In order to be considered violent, boisterous or tumultuous, the manner in which the people are acting must be violent, or pose a clear and present danger of imminent violence. For example, a demonstration that disturbs the peaceful enjoyment of property through noisy singing and chanting is not an unlawful assembly unless it also poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence. It is important to note that one must differentiate between First Amendment activity and other activity. A loud party at a private residence would not have to be violent, boisterous or tumultuous to be considered unlawful.

PROCEDURES

Any public assembly of individuals or groups, lawful or unlawful, may require support and/or intervention by law enforcement. Depending upon the situation, the response of law enforcement can range from observation and crowd management strategies, to crowd intervention and control strategies. The police response to each assembly or protest is different and will require law enforcement's flexibility, creativity, discipline and patience.

Crowd Management

First Amendment activity such as a march, demonstration, protest, rally or celebratory event is most often successfully facilitated by initially using the least amount of visible law enforcement presence necessary. An ongoing assessment of crowd behavior is critical in order for supervisors and officers to appropriately respond to the actions of a crowd or protest group. Experience has shown that the appearance of an organized, disciplined contingent of police officers will often cause a disorderly group to abandon their disruptive activities. However, if used inappropriately, the mere presence of officers and/or horses in protective gear may be perceived as aggressive and is sufficient to change the behavior of the crowd.

Crowd Management Primary Objectives

- Establish contact with crowd
- Obtain voluntary compliance
- Minimize enforcement action

This can cause the focus of the protest to shift from the group's original cause to the presence and actions of officers. Therefore, supervisors should consider this potential impact on crowd behavior and be thoughtful about the strategic deployment of police officers and horses in protective gear.

Instead of thinking about the best form of police action to control the crowd, it is important for supervisors to focus on how to act in order to encourage the crowd to manage itself. One way of achieving this is to place a major emphasis on urging crowd members to express their views in a lawful manner, even under conditions where one is aware of the presence of small isolated groups with illegal goals and even at points where these small isolated groups start to act in illegal and violent ways.

Intervention

Police officers and supervisors must understand the importance of differentiating between violent members of the crowd and peaceful protestors. When possible, officers should interact with crowd members in an effort to communicate law enforcement support of lawful First Amendment activity and rights of free speech and expression.

Crowd Intervention Primary Objectives

- Isolate unlawful behavior
- Arrest law violators
- Protect First Amendment activity
- Facilitate lawful protests

Unlawful behavior by individuals, or unlawful conduct observed in an isolated incident, should not automatically form the basis for declaring an otherwise lawful assembly to be unlawful. When it appears practical, officers should attempt to give warning to the leaders or spokesperson of the activity, the other participants, and/or the individuals about any observed unlawful or potentially unlawful

conduct. When appropriate, officers should instruct them on what they must do to comply with the laws, so as to allow an opportunity to correct the conduct in question. Every effort should be made to protect and facilitate the actions of lawful demonstrators while using intervention strategies to stop illegal activity and remove law violators. However, when group behavior appears to be unlawful, aggressive, or otherwise uncontrollable, it is reasonable for the assembly to be declared unlawful.

Crowd Control and Dispersal

In the event a group or portion of a group becomes involved in violent or riotous behavior, the mission of the Department is to protect lives and property, and restore conditions to normal as rapidly and efficiently as possible. The rapid deployment of forces to contain and arrest those responsible for violent, riotous, or unlawful behavior and the dispersal of unlawful groups will help accomplish the Department's crowd control primary objectives.

Crowd Control Primary Objectives

- Protect life
- Restore and maintain order
- Arrest violators
- Protect vital facilities
- Protect property

When circumstances require crowd dispersal, the dispersal should generally not occur until control forces are in place to assist in managing the dispersed crowd, as unlawful conduct is extremely dynamic and mobile. Crowd dispersal strategies should only be used when immediate action is necessary to stop violence and/or property damage and/or sufficient resources are not present to ensure public safety.

Dispersal Orders

Methods to Deliver and Document Dispersal Orders

- Amplified sound
- Multiple languages when appropriate
- Confirm audibility from various locations
- Display signage indicating unlawful assembly and dispersal when possible
- Document with video/audio recording

The intent of a dispersal order is to permanently disperse a crowd, not to merely relocate the problem to another location. Supervisors should make a reasonable assessment to determine if the members of a crowd are attempting to comply with the dispersal order or relocate the unlawful behavior. It should be made clear that the crowd is expected to immediately leave the area and include a warning that force may be

used which could result in serious injury. The dispersal order must be given in a manner reasonably believed to be heard and understood by the intended audience. Based upon the circumstances, multiple announcements from various locations may be required. Dispersal orders should be delivered in English and in other languages that are appropriate for the audience. Regardless of the delivery method, the name of the individual giving the dispersal order and the date and time each order was given should be documented. Dispersal orders should not be given until control forces are in position to support crowd movement.

THE MEDIA

It is the Department's goal to provide the media as much access as legitimately possible to assist them in their duties. However, when an event is declared unlawful, all persons present, including members of the media, may be ordered to disperse. With the exception of spontaneously occurring events, whenever the Department develops an Incident Action Plan for an event that involves a public assembly, the Department will, when practicable, designate an area outside of the anticipated impacted area, but within viewing distance and audible range of the event, for members of the media to assemble.

USE OF FORCE

There are no exceptions to the Department's Use of Force Policy for crowd control situations. Officers may use only that force which is objectively reasonable. Verbalization should be used throughout the operation in an attempt to gain compliance. In determining the appropriate amount of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including, but not limited to the seriousness

of the crime(s), the level of threat or resistance presented by the individual(s) and the danger to the community.

During crowd control situations, police officers may be required to physically engage individuals who exhibit conduct ranging from uncooperative to violent behavior. In these situations, officers may have to utilize force to move crowd members who do not respond to verbal directions, control violent individuals, or to effect an arrest. When the use of force is appropriate in a crowd control situation, only that force reasonable to make an arrest or disperse a crowd should be used.

Baton

The baton may be used to push individuals who do not respond to verbal commands and encroach upon officers on a skirmish line or, after a lawful dispersal order has been issued, on individuals who intentionally delay departure while officers attempt to disperse the crowd. The push technique utilizes the baton as an extension of your hand on passive/ aggressive demonstrators failing to comply with officer's orders. During this technique the tip of the baton is placed on the center of the chest, officers then push the demonstrator. The push technique is not a strike and is not a reportable Use of Force while utilized in a crowd control situation.

Note: The use of a baton as an impact device against an individual must be in response to the threatening or violent behavior of that individual and in a crowd control situation must be reported to a supervisor and appropriately documented.

Chemical Agents

The use of any Department approved chemical agent during a crowd control incident requires the approval of a commander or above. Chemical agents include CS gas, CN gas, OC, and all tear gas canisters. Before using any chemical agent, tactical consideration should be given to wind direction, safety equipment for officers, and the potential non-effectiveness of the chemical agent.

Less-Lethal Munitions

Less-lethal munitions are either **target specific** or **non-target specific**. Target specific munitions may be used on a hostile individual which may or may not be in a crowd that poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm, (e.g., throwing projectiles). Beanbag shotgun Super-Sock rounds and 40mm sponge rounds are target specific munitions. Less-lethal munitions can be deployed by trained personnel.

The 37mm foam rubber baton round is a non-target specific round used for crowd control. With the approval of the Incident Commander, the 37mm foam rubber baton may be used as a crowd control tool when a dispersal order has been issued and/or **immediate** action is necessary, to stop violence, to ensure public safety, and restore order. Its use should be constantly assessed as to its effectiveness and its effect on the crowd.

The 37mm minimum recommended range is 5 – 10 feet in front of the crowd (skip fired) with a maximum effective range of 50 feet.

The use of less-lethal munitions, the circumstances, and the number of rounds expended should be documented on Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214.

Reporting a Non-Categorical Use of Force in Crowd Control Situations

In a crowd control situation, a Use of Force Report is not required when officer(s) become involved in an incident where force is used to push or move individuals who exhibit unlawful or hostile behavior and who do not respond to verbal directions by the police. This applies only to officers working in organized squad and platoon sized units directly involved in a crowd control mission. Additionally, should force be utilized under these circumstances, officers shall notify their immediate supervisor of the use of force once the tactical situation has been resolved. The supervisor shall report the actions on ICS Form 214, or as directed by the incident commander.

A Use of Force Report is required when an officer(s) becomes involved in an isolated incident with an individual during a crowd control situation, which goes beyond the mission of the skirmish line.

Note: When a suspect has been taken into custody, the booking number or DR number of the related report shall be cross-referenced on ICS Form 214.

Medical Treatment

Any suspect taken into custody that has been injured or complains of injury shall receive medical treatment in accordance with established procedures.

CONCLUSION

The police response to each assembly or protest is different and will require flexibility, creativity, discipline, and patience. A non-violent, "sit-down" demonstration requires a much different police response than a violent group who has become destructive. The tactics used to manage or control a crowd should make every attempt to facilitate and protect First Amendment activity while isolating and arresting those engaged in unlawful behavior.

Points to Remember

- First Amendment Rights vs. unlawful behavior
- Keep the peace
- Protect property and vital facilities
- Maintain situational awareness
- Economy of force
- Stop unlawful behavior
- Obtain voluntary compliance
- Remain flexible

Use of Force - Tactics Directive No. 11.2
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AMENDMENTS

This version replaces Use of Force-Tactics Directive No. 11, Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control, October 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. Moore', written over a horizontal line.

MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

Attachments: Dispersal Order. Concepts and Strategies, Terms and Definitions

**Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control
Example Dispersal Orders**

DISPERSAL ORDER

"I am (rank and officer's name), a police officer for the City of Los Angeles. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and, in the name of the people of the State of California, command all those assembled at (give specific location for example, the area bounded by Main Street on the east, Spring Street on the west, City Hall steps on the north, and the south sidewalk of 1st Street on the south) to immediately disperse, which means to break up this assembly. If you do not do so, you may be arrested or subject to other police action. Other police action may include the use of less lethal munitions, which could cause significant risk of serious injury to those who remain. Section 409 of the Penal Code prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly. If you remain in the area which was just described, regardless of your purpose in remaining, you will be in violation of Section 409. The following routes of dispersal are available (give the most convenient route(s) of dispersal). You have _____ minutes (give a reasonable amount of time— take into consideration the number of participants, location of the event, and number of exit routes) to disperse."

**DISPERSAL ORDER
(Spanish)**

"Soy (officer's name and rank) oficial de policia de la Ciudad de Los Angeles. Por la presente declaro que esta reunion es ilegal y en nombre del pueblo del Estado de California ordeno que todas las personas reunidas en (give specific location, for example, the area bounded by Main Street on the east, Spring Street on the west, City Hall steps on the north, and the south sidewalk of 1st Street on the south) se dispersen inmediatamente. De lo contrario serán arrestadas o estarán sujetos a otras acciones policiacas. Otras acciones policiacas pueden incluir el uso de municiones de menos lethal, el cual puede causar riesgo significacion de heridas serias a los que permanecen. La Sección 409 del Código Penal prohíbe permanecer en una reunión ilegal. Si usted/ustedes permanecen en las áreas mencionadas, sin importar el propósito de su permanencia, usted/ustedes estarán violando la sección 409 del Codigo Penal de California. Las rutas que se pueden usar para dispersarse son las siguientes: (give the most convenient route(s) of dispersal). Uds tienen _____ minutos (give a reasonable amount of time— take into consideration the number or participants, location of the event and number of exit routes) para dispersarse."

Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control Concepts and Strategies

Lawful Assembly	Isolated Unlawful Behavior	Unlawful Assembly	Riot
<p>Free Speech and assembly are protected First Amendment activity. The following are examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speeches • Marches • Demonstrations • Rallies • Picketing • Public assemblies • Protests • Celebratory events 	<p>Isolated unlawful activity by individuals or small groups within a crowd should not automatically form the basis for declaring an assembly unlawful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated destruction of property • Isolated acts of violence • Isolated rock or bottle throwers • Individual sit down demonstrators 	<p>407 PC Two or more persons assemble</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To do an unlawful act or • To do a lawful act in a boisterous or tumultuous manner <p>Assemblies may be dispersed when they are: Violent, or pose a clear and present danger of violence, or the group is breaking some other law in the process. If a crime is occurring action may be taken to stop it prior to a Dispersal Order being given.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Disobedience • Sit down demonstration 	<p>404 PC Riot, (a) Any use of force or violence, disturbing the public peace, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two or more persons acting together, and without authority of law, is a riot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group violent behavior • Group acts of property damage
Police Action			
<p>Use Crowd Management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with event organizers and stakeholders • Determine the history and risk of the group • Create a planning team • Check permit limitations • Develop Incident Action Plan and objectives • Identify and assign resources: Video unit, fixed posts, MFF, Bicycle Units, Air Support, TSE, Shadow Teams, Mounted Unit • Monitor and assess crowd behavior • Separate opposing factions • Maintain video log • Provide direction and expectations at roll call • Engender facilitation not confrontation • Ensure the appropriate uniform for the event • Interact with organizers and gain cooperation 	<p>Use Crowd Intervention strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use organizers and monitors to gain voluntary compliance • Isolate, arrest and remove law violators as quickly as possible • Video action of officers and law violators • Use amplified sound (sound trucks or CIUVs) to communicate intent or to gain compliance • Use low profile tactics when possible. Don't become the focus of the demonstration. • Use Passive Arrest Teams, Tangle Teams, Shadow Teams, Cross Bows, Arrest Circles • When it is not possible to make an immediate arrest, identify and track suspects using cameras, observation posts, an air unit or shadow teams • Continue to assess; escalate and de-escalate as behavior changes • Don't increase crowd tension or change crowd focus to law enforcement by unnecessary aggressive appearance or behavior 	<p>Use Crowd Control strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain voluntary compliance • Video action of officers and law violators • Act quickly • Request resources (MFF) • Put control forces in place • Identify dispersal routes • Put a traffic plan in place • Move media to protected area. Use amplified sound (sound trucks or CIUVs) to communicate intent to declare an unlawful assembly • Disperse unlawful crowd • Track and contain groups involved in illegal behavior using cameras, observation posts, Shadow Teams or Air Unit • Arrest individuals who fail to disperse or who are involved in illegal activity • Use Arrest Links to move arrestees • With appropriate approval, deploy the crowd that poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm • Ensure only reasonable force munitions • Restore traffic flow 	<p>Use Crowd Control strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video action of officers and law violators • Immediately stop the behavior • Request resources (MFF) • Put control forces in place • Stop the illegal activity • Put a traffic plan in place • Track and contain groups involved in illegal behavior using cameras, observation posts, Shadow Teams or Air Unit. • Arrest law violators • Use Arrest Links to move arrestees • With appropriate approval, deploy the appropriate less-lethal munitions to defend officers or to stop violent behavior • Ensure only reasonable force munitions • Report use of force and expended munitions • Restore and maintain order • Restore traffic flow • Discourage groups from forming • Protect lives, property, and vital facilities • Establish and patrol divisions • Remain present • Reassess the situation • Return to normalcy • Act quickly

Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control Terms and Definitions

Active Resistance: To intentionally and unlawfully oppose the lawful order of a peace officer in a physical manner.

Arrest Links: A method of linking multiple arrestees together for control purposes.

Arrest Protocol: The formal process of placing subjects under arrest, taking into custody, and associating the arresting peace officer(s) with the specific individual arrested.

Arrest Teams: Personnel assigned to arrest duties during civil disobedience/civil disorder operations.

Booking Teams: Personnel assigned to custodial and processing duties during civil disobedience/civil disorder operations.

Civil Disobedience: An unlawful event involving a planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group of people.

Civil Disorder: An unlawful event involving significant disruption of the public order.

Collective Behavior: The unlawful behavior of a group of persons involved in situations where normal cultural structure and controls are not observed, such as unruly crowds, civil disobedience, and riots.

Command: The authority a person lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of his/her rank and assignment or position.

Compliance Techniques: Reasonable, lawful use of force methods intended to encourage suspect cooperation.

Control Devices: Devices intended to assist peace officers in gaining control of subjects who refuse to submit to lawful authority (e.g., batons, TASER, restraints, chemical agents, etc.).

Cordoning: Surrounding or enclosing a particular problem area; also referred to as perimeter control.

Critical Facilities: Any location essential to the well-being and safety of the community requiring law enforcement protection during a critical incident.

Crowd: A number of persons collected into a close body.

Crowd Control: Law enforcement response to a pre-planned or spontaneous event, activity or occurrence where there is a potential for unlawful activity or the threat of violence.

Crowd Dynamics: Factors which influence crowd behavior.

Crowd Intervention: Strategies and tactics employed by law enforcement during lawful assemblies to address unlawful activity, civil disorder, and to arrest violators.

Crowd Management: Strategies and tactics employed by law enforcement to manage lawful assemblies in an effort to prevent the escalation of events into an unlawful assembly or riot.

Decontamination: Procedures taken to reduce the effects of any non-lethal chemical agent.

Discipline: Pattern of behavior consistent with demonstrating self-control, teamwork, moderation, and restraint.

Dispersal Order: Lawful orders communicated by law enforcement personnel commanding individuals assembled unlawfully to disperse.

Flashpoint: Specific location(s) which can be anticipated to attract criminal elements and become the origin or focal point of civil disorder.

Force Options: Reasonable force applications utilized by law enforcement to effect arrest, overcome resistance, and prevent escape.

Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control Terms and Definitions

Formations: Coordinated unit tactics utilized by law enforcement to control crowds, stop unlawful activity, and disperse and/or arrest violators.

Incident Command System (ICS): The statewide model for field level management of emergencies mandated by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). ICS is specifically designed to allow its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity of demands of single and multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Less-Lethal Impact Munitions: Projectiles launched or otherwise deployed for purposes of overcoming resistance, preventing escape, effecting arrest, reducing serious injury and are without significant likelihood of causing death.

Management: The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, budgeting, and controlling resources.

Mobile Arrest and Booking Teams: Mobile teams designated to assist field personnel with mass arrest and booking.

Mobile Field Force: An organized, mobile law enforcement tactical force equipped and trained to respond to unusual occurrences. The Mobile Field Force configuration is currently the statewide standard known as "Mutual Aid Response Mobile Field Force."

Mobile Tactics: specialized techniques that give Mobile Field Force (MFF) personnel the ability to respond rapidly and complete high-risk missions beyond the capabilities of other personnel. The vehicles may also be utilized for crowd control and containment.

Mob: A disorderly group of people engaged in unlawful activity.

Mounted Tactics: Tactics while mounted on horses.

Non-Compliant Behavior: Behavior which does not yield to a lawful order.

Non-Lethal Chemical Agents: Devices utilized by law enforcement agencies which may include CS, CN or OC.

Non-Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions: Less-lethal munitions fired at a crowd for the purpose of crowd control (37mm, 20F Multiple Foam Rubber Projectiles).

Pain Compliance: The stimulation of nerves or the manipulation of joints to elicit a sense of unease or distress in a subject, causing that subject to comply. Examples include control holds, impact weapons, non-lethal chemical agents, TASER, etc.

Passive Arrest Teams (PAT): Organized teams of peace officers assigned to take "passive arrestees" into custody.

Passive Resistance: A commonly used term referring to non-violent opposition to the lawful directions of law enforcement during arrest situations.

Photographic Teams: Law enforcement photographers assigned to document designated activity involving civil disobedience.

Platoon: A tactical component consisting of two or more supervised squads.

Policy: Statements of principles and values which guide the performance of a specific Department activity. Policy establishes limits of action and reflects a statement of guiding principles that should be followed in order to achieve an agency's objective.

Procedure: A method of performing an operation, or a manner of proceeding on a course of action, within limits of policy.

Public Disruption: The interruption or disturbance of public order.

Crowd Management, Intervention, and Control Terms and Definitions

Shadow Team: A squad sized plain clothes unit made up of two, five-officer elements, each having a supervisor that is responsible for working within crowds to identify individuals involved in illegal behavior, and when possible monitor their behavior, and/or arrest and remove them from the crowd as quietly as possible.

Uniformed Shadow Support Team: A squad of 10 uniformed officers and two supervisors that are responsible for coordinating with, and supporting, Shadow Teams.

Stakeholder: Entities having a legal, professional, economic or community interest/responsibility in the event.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by the California Government Code for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region and State.

Target Specific Less-Lethal Impact Munitions: Less-lethal munitions fired at a specific/identifiable target for purpose of selectively and temporarily incapacitating an individual or to cause the individual(s) to stop their actions: 12 gauge Super-Sock Projectiles; and 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Munitions

- The suspect or subject is violently resisting arrest or poses an immediate threat of violence or physical harm
- Unlawful behavior must include violent actions/movements

Unlawful Assembly: Penal Code Section 407 defines an "unlawful assembly" as: "Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly." "Boisterous or tumultuous manner" has been interpreted by the courts to mean conduct which poses a clear and present danger of imminent violence.

Violent, Boisterous or Tumultuous manner: A manner in which the people are acting must be violent or pose a clear and present danger of imminent violence.



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
USE OF FORCE
DIRECTIVE

UOF Directive No. 5

September 2023

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 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 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.

Only personnel that are currently assigned to the following entities are authorized to utilize the FN303 LLL; Metropolitan Division K9, Metropolitan Division Special Weapons and Tactics, and Custody Services Division.

The FN303 shall not be used to target the head (e.g., face/eyes), neck, groin, spine, or kidneys unless lethal force is authorized. The FN303 LLL may be used in crowd control situations against a single subject/suspect as a target-specific, less-lethal option.

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.

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

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.

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 (PAVA) munitions are approved for use by the Los Angeles Police Department.



Only personnel assigned to Custody Services Division are authorized to deploy the impact with chemical irritant (PAVA) munitions. Additional guidance for the availability and use of the chemical irritant (PAVA) munition is located in the Jail Operations Manual. The impact with chemical irritant (PAVA) munitions shall not be used outside of custodial operations to include crowd control settings or other encounters.

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.



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

DISTRIBUTION "A"

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

PETTY F. SANTOS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

City of Los Angeles
CALIFORNIA



KAREN BASS
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PATRICE Y. LATTIMORE
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OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

Council File No.: 22-0766-S2
Council Meeting Date: November 19, 2024
Agenda Item No.: 27
Agenda Description: PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT relative to the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) policy on the Use of Equipment, pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 481; and the LAPD's 2023 AB 481 Equipment Report, and revised inventory, procurement, and use of Military equipment.
Council Action: PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT - ADOPTED FORTHWITH

Council Vote:

YES	Blumenfield	ABSENT	de León	YES	Harris-Dawson
NO	Hernandez	YES	Hutt	YES	Krekorian
ABSENT	Lee	YES	McOsker	YES	Padilla
ABSENT	Park	YES	Price Jr.	YES	Raman
YES	Rodriguez	NO	Soto-Martínez	YES	Yaroslavsky

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

Adopted Report(s) Title
Report from Public Safety Committee 10-22-24

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE REPORT relative to the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) policy on the Use of Equipment, pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 481; and the LAPD's 2023 California AB 481 Equipment Report, and revised inventory, procurement, and use of Military equipment.

Recommendations for Council action:

1. NOTE and FILE the Board of Police Commissioners (BOPC) Report dated October 15, 2024, attached to the Council file, relative to the LAPD's policy on the Use of Equipment, pursuant to AB 481; and the LAPD's 2023 California AB 481 Equipment Report, and revised inventory, procurement, and use of Military equipment.
2. RENEW Ordinance No. 187603 pursuant to Government Code Section 7071(e).

Fiscal Impact Statement: None submitted by the Board of Police Commissioners. Neither the City Administrative Officer nor the Chief Legislative Analyst has completed a financial analysis of this report.

Community Impact Statement: None submitted

SUMMARY

At the meeting held on October 22, 2024, your Public Safety Committee considered a BOPC Report dated October 15, 2024, attached to the Council file, relative to the LAPD's policy on the Use of Equipment, pursuant to California AB 481; and the LAPD's 2023 California AB 481 Equipment Report, and revised inventory, procurement, and use of Military equipment.

After an opportunity for public comment was held, the Committee recommended to note and file the BPC report and renew Ordinance No. 187603, pursuant to Government Code Section 7071(e). This matter is now submitted to the Council for consideration.

Respectfully Submitted,

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
RODRIGUEZ:	YES
LEE:	YES
PARK:	YES
PRICE:	YES
SOTO-MARTINEZ:	YES

HR 10-22-24

-NOT OFFICIAL UNTIL COUNCIL ACTS-