



Richmond Police Department

MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Background

Assembly Bill 481 was adopted by the California Legislature and approved by Governor Gavin Newsom in September 2021. It went into effect on January 1, 2022. AB 481 is designed to increase community awareness and oversight over the possession and use by local police departments of certain types of equipment that AB 481 labels as “military” equipment. It requires the City Council to provide both authorization and oversight of the equipment used.

The law, codified in California Government Code sections 7070 through 7075, requires law enforcement agencies to produce a military equipment use policy that identifies and describes: each type of military equipment; its authorized use; fiscal impact; rules/laws that govern use of such equipment; training required; and mechanisms to ensure compliance with the policy. (*See* Gov. Code section 7070(d)). The City Council is required to approve the policy for the Department to continue using this equipment. Additionally, the law requires an annual report and annual review by the governing body for continued use of the equipment. AB 481 requires every local law enforcement agency in California to post its proposed military equipment use policy no later than May 1, 2022. The law also requires at least a 30-day period for public comment on the proposed policy before the governing body discusses the proposed policy in a public meeting.

Police agencies across the state have developed similar policies to comply with this new law. The Department’s proposed policy describes the equipment that has already been in the Department’s possession. The Department does not possess any equipment that is atypical for the region. The City of Richmond possesses fewer types of this equipment than many other Bay Area agencies.

Definitions

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

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

"Military equipment" means the following:

1. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles. This definition applies to the Department's inventory of small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) and SWAT robots.
2. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
3. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), 2 ½, ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have breaching or entry apparatus attached. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
4. Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
5. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units. (Mobile Command Vehicle)
6. Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
7. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram. (Breaching Shotguns)

8. Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
9. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code 30510 and Penal Code 30515, with exception of standard-issue firearms.
10. Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
11. Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
12. Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
13. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long range acoustic devices also known as LRADs. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**
14. Kinetic energy weapons and munitions to include 40mm launcher, beanbag shotgun, foam-tipped projectiles.
15. Any other equipment as determined by a governing body (Richmond City Council) or a state agency to require additional oversight. **(Not applicable to the Richmond Police Department)**

Military Equipment Use Policy

Military equipment use policy means a publicly released, written document governing the use of military equipment by the Department that addresses, at a minimum, all of the following:

1. A description of each type of military equipment, the quantity sought its capabilities, expected lifespan, and product descriptions from the manufacturer of the military equipment.
2. The purposes and authorized uses for which the Department proposes to use each type of military equipment.
3. The fiscal impact of each type of military equipment, including the initial costs of obtaining the equipment and estimated annual costs of maintaining the equipment.
4. The legal and procedural rules that govern each authorized use.
5. The training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, that must be completed before any sworn member is allowed to use each specific type of military equipment to ensure the full protection of the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties and full adherence to the military equipment use policy.
6. The mechanisms to ensure compliance with the military equipment use policy, including which independent persons or entities have oversight authority, and, if applicable, what legally enforceable sanctions are put in place for violations of the policy.
7. The procedures by which members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of military equipment, and how the Department will ensure that each complaint, concern, or question receives a response in a timely manner.

Military Equipment Inventory

The inventory of military equipment, particularly consumable material (ammunition, diversionary devices, extended range impact munitions, etc.) fluctuates regularly. This is based on a variety of factors including but not limited to operational usage, operational deterioration, training, maintenance, expirations, and replenishment guidelines.

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

TACTICAL ROBOT

Equipment Type: Small unmanned tracked robot of any type that is capable of being remotely controlled as well as all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Quantity Owned: One (1)

Lifespan: Approximately 5-7 Years

Equipment Capabilities: Can support first responders in any hazardous incident, which would benefit from a ground level perspective. These uses could include barricaded suspects or high-risk tactical operations, disasters response, and use in crawl spaces or confined isolated areas to assist in searches for suspects or evidence.

Manufacturer Product Description: Small throwable reconnaissance robot designed and manufactured by Recon Robotics, is for use in law enforcement and military applications. The robot can be used by Law Enforcement First Responders, dismounted patrols, special weapons and tactics (SWAT) and other special operations teams.

Purpose: Used to remotely gain visual and audio data, open doors, and clear buildings.

Uses: This equipment is a battery powered, remote operated device equipped with cameras and communication capabilities. This equipment is for (potential) use during high-risk incidents and use is authorized for all members of the department who have been trained in its use. Incidents that may qualify for its use include, but are not limited to, high-risk warrant services, barricaded subjects, and hostage negotiation/rescue operations. Before entering a structure, particularly in a tactically compromised and dangerous situation, knowledge of a subject's location is very important, and the robot can provide that without placing anyone at risk. Cameras can also help determine if a subject is armed and if there are other subjects inside that need assistance. Only assigned S.W.A.T. operators who have been trained shall be permitted to operate the small-unmanned tracked robot. Use is established by the S.W.A.T team commander, and or Incident Commander. Robots shall not be used as a Use of Force on a person.

Fiscal Impact: Initial Cost \$7,500

Annual Maintenance Cost: \$0

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to utilize the robot only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner, that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal law.

Training Required: S.W.A.T. officers authorized to operate tracked robots are required to successfully complete SWAT Basic school and are subject to practical application training in the use of the robot. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe robot deployment in a variety of operational settings.

Other Notes: Recon Robotics Recon Scout

UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (UAS)

Equipment Type: An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether pre-programmed or remotely controlled, and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Quantity Owned: Eight (8)

Lifespan: Approximately 3-5 Years

Manufacturer Product Description:

DJI INSPIRE – Small Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) is an unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether pre-programmed or remotely controlled, and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

QUANTITY – 1 (One)

INITIAL COST – \$11,000

DJI Matrice 210 – Equipped with both an aerial zoom and thermal camera, first responders can now quickly locate missing people in remote areas and plan the safest approach path.

QUANTITY – 1 (One)

INITIAL COST – \$16,000

DJI Mavic Pro M1P – The Mavic is smaller, lighter, and easier to carry with you thanks to its foldable design. Its new OcuSync transmission system has a longer transmission range and 1080p resolution. Due to its larger size, the Phantom 4 has a higher maximum speed and can withstand stronger winds.

QUANTITY – 1 (One)

INITIAL COST – Donated

DJI Mini 2 – The Mini 2 can resist 29-38kph winds and take off at a max altitude of 4,000 meters, so your footage is stable even when flying along a windy coastline or high above an alpine forest. With a max battery life of 31 minutes, DJI Mini 2 grants more than enough time to compose the perfect shot.

QUANTITY – 2 (Two)

INITIAL COST – \$550 x 2

DJI Mavic Enterprise DUAL – Integrated Radiometric FLIR Thermal Sensor with adjustable parameters for emissivity and reflective surfaces.

QUANTITY – 2 (Two)

INITIAL COST – \$3,338 x 2

DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise ADVANCED – A highly versatile yet compact tool that packs a whole lot of performance upgrades. With high-resolution thermal and visual cameras, the M2EA supports up to 32 times digital zoom and is capable of centimeter-level positioning accuracy with the RTK module.

QUANTITY – 1 (One)

INITIAL COST – \$7,300

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

Uses: Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS.

1. All flights will be approved in advance by a lieutenant and in the absence of management personnel; the sergeant will have the authority to approve missions.
2. All flights will be documented on the mission dispatch form designed for the purpose and all flight time shall be accounted for on the form. The reason for the flight and type of mission as specified and the name of the police manager or supervisor approving the mission will also be documented.
3. The manager or supervisor approving any flight missions, UAS operators and observers will consider the protection of individual civil rights and the reasonable expectation of privacy as a key component of any decision made to deploy the UAS. Each UAS operator and observer will ensure that the operation of the UAS is consistent with local, state, and federal laws.
4. The use of the UAS will be limited to the authorized missions described herein. The authorized missions for the RPD UAS are:
 - Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation
 - Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) missions
 - Response to hazardous materials spills
 - Search and Rescue (SAR) missions defined in California Government Code Section 26614 Public safety and life preservation missions to include barricaded suspects, hostage situations, civil unrest incidents, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous and/or violent fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants
 - Disaster response and recovery to include natural or human caused disasters including a full overview of a disaster area for post-incident analysis and documentation
 - Training missions
 - In response to specific requests from local, state, or federal fire authorities for fire response and prevention
 - When there is probable cause to believe that (1) the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition, or event; and (2) that those images would be relevant to proving that a certain felony had occurred or is occurring, or that a particular person committed or is committing a certain felony and the use of the UAS does not infringe upon the reasonable expectation of privacy
 - Pursuant to a search warrant

MOBILE COMMAND CENTER

Equipment Type: Completely self-contained command posts designed to provide the Incident Commander with a mobile base of operation. Some major incidents engender special management challenges and require an on-site incident command structure to assist senior personnel in addressing the circumstance presented by the incident.

Quantity Owned: 1 (One)

Lifespan: The EVI Spartan Mobile Command Center was purchased in 2013 and has a 20-year lifespan on chassis and vehicle structure. Upgrades will be needed in time to maintain IT systems.

Equipment Capabilities: This vehicle is designed to be a stand-alone mobile command post for large-scale high risk or natural disasters.

Manufacturer Product Description: 2012 EVI Spartan is a 40-foot non-armored vehicle used as an Incident Command Post for preplanned events or unplanned high - risk incidents. As a mobile base of operation, these vehicles contain specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with various missions.

Purpose: The Mobile Command Center is a vital component to the police mission when major emergencies, natural and man-made disasters or special events in the community trigger the mobilization and coordination of significant resources in the field. Its primary use is to facilitate the management and coordination of personnel, communications, and equipment resources at complex incidents.

Uses: Instances that require the mobilization and coordination of significant resources in the field. Its primary use is to facilitate the management and coordination of personnel, communications, and equipment resources at complex incidents. It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to have the Mobile Command Center ready and available for use at any emergency, special operation, special event, or other function requiring the use of an on scene incident command post.

Fiscal Impact: Initial Cost \$402,152.52

Annual Maintenance Cost: \$3,000

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to use the mobile command vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes, and in accordance with California State law regarding the operation of motor vehicles.

Training Required: The driver/operator shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle on a closed training course. Once the operator has shown competence in vehicle handling, the driver/operator will drive the vehicle throughout the city. Authorized drivers will possess a valid Class B California Driver license with an airbrake endorsement and complete requisite training on the operation of the MCC and its systems.

BREACHING SHOTGUN & PROJECTILES

Equipment Type: Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun and TESAR Breaching Rounds	
Quantity Owned: Shotguns - 2 (Two)	Lifespan: 25 years or dependent on operational usage
Breaching Rounds - 300	Approximately 5 Years
Equipment Capabilities: This weapon allows breachers to safely utilize shotgun-breaching rounds in order to destroy deadbolts, locks, and hinges. The standoff that is attached to the end of the barrel allows for positive placement of the gun into the correct position and vents gases to prevent overpressure. This weapon can also defeat windows and sliding glass doors with a flash bang round.	
Manufacturer Product Description: Remington 870 Police Magnum – Pump-action shotgun is a rugged 12gauge with a short, tactical 14” barrel backed by a stout 3” chamber. TESAR 2 Breaching Rounds – Black Cap 2-3/4” 425 Grain Compressed Copper Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug. TESAR 1 Breaching Rounds – Orange Cap 2-3/4” 275 Grain Compressed Copper Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug.	
Purpose: Shotgun breaching, the use of a breaching shotgun to affect a breach, can be an effective option in SWAT Unit tactics. An effective breach is a design where the least amount of breaching shotgun rounds are used and still accomplishes its goal. An effective shotgun breach can defeat fortified doors and locks.	
Uses: Breaching shotguns shall only be used on a door, gate, or other entry in the following circumstances: 1. Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations. 2. High-risk warrant services 3. When the SRT Commander or SWAT Commander deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident.	
Fiscal Impact: Breaching Shotguns - Initial Cost \$550 (Each)	Annual Maintenance Cost: \$100 \$500
Breaching Rounds – Initial Cost \$2,000	
Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to utilize breaching tools only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law.	
Training Required: SWAT Officers that are trained in the use of breaching shotguns must successfully complete a SWAT Breaching course or in-house training from a breaching instructor. Furthermore, SWAT Officers must undergo live fire proficiency training in its application.	

PATROL RIFLES & AMMUNITION

Equipment Type: A semi-automatic shoulder-fired long gun that fires a rifle caliber cartridge. The Department-approved AR-15 style (Colt M4) weapon system is designed to fire a .223/5.56 caliber projectile.

Quantity Owned:	Lifespan:
Rifles - 98 (Ninety-eight) total	15+ Years
.223 Ammunition – 10,000 Rounds	Varies
.308 Ammunition – 2,000 Rounds	Varies

Equipment Capabilities:

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

.223 Ammunition - Operational Range from 0-500 yards

.308 Ammunition - Operational Range from 0-1000 yards

Manufacturer Product Description:

COLT M4 Carbine / Patrol Rifle– This carbine provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Colt’s reliability, performance and accuracy provide officers the confidence required to accomplish any mission.
 QUANTITY: 50
 INITIAL COST: \$895 each

COLT M4 / M16 A2E / (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) – The SWAT M4 rifle provides officers the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.
 QUANTITY: 13
 INITIAL COST: \$1,025 each

COLT Commando / (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) – The Colt Commando is a very short variant of the M16A1 assault rifle. The dimensions and shorter effective range make more akin to a sub machine gun than an assault rifle.
 QUANTITY: 2
 INITIAL COST: \$1,199 each

DPMS M-160 / (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) – The DMPS is a very short variant of the M16A1 assault rifle. The dimensions and shorter effective range make more akin to a sub machine gun than an assault rifle.
 QUANTITY: 5
 INITIAL COST: \$1,199 each

COLT M16 A2 / (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) – The Colt M16 A2 is a very short variant of the M16A1 assault rifle. The dimensions and shorter effective range make more akin to a sub machine gun than an assault rifle.

QUANTITY: 2

INITIAL COST: \$1,199 each

COLT AR-15 Match Target Competition Rifle – This rifle is a Colt Match Target (flattop) with 16" heavy barrel with 1 in 9 twist. It has a removable handle so that a scope or optical site can be easily mounted. It comes with match rear sights and regular front site.

QUANTITY: 8

INITIAL COST: \$1,199 each

H&K MP5 (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) – Tremendously reliable, with maximum safety for the user, easy to handle, modular, extremely accurate and extraordinarily easy to control when firing.

QUANTITY: 17

INITIAL COST: \$965 each

H&R Arms M14 – Weapon is decommissioned

QUANTITY: 1

INITIAL COST: N/A

Gold Dot Soft Point 55 or 62 grain .223 & Federal / Winchester 55 grain FJM .223 - Only ammunition that meet RPD specifications, approved by the Chief of Police, and issued by the Department may be used by officers in their law enforcement responsibilities.

INITIAL COST: \$358 per 1,000 rounds

ANNUAL COST: \$8,000

Federal Tactical Tru 168 grain .308 & Federal Tactical Bonded Tip 168 grain .308 (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) - Federal Cartridge .308 Win Tactical Bonded Tip 168 Grain Duty Ammunition is made exclusively for law enforcement and achieves accuracy and terminal performance unmatched by any other ammunition. Designed to defeat the toughest barriers with minimal deflection, Tactical Bonded Tip ammo has quickly become the choice for some of the most intense conditions.

INITIAL COST: \$450 per 500 rounds

ANNUAL COST: \$2,000

Purpose: In order to more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by criminal suspects, the Richmond Police Department (RPD) will make patrol rifles available to qualified patrol officers as an additional and more immediate tactical resource.

Uses: Officers may use rifles in the following situations:

- a) When there is an objectively reasonable anticipation of an armed encounter.
- b) When an officer is faced with a situation that may require the delivery of accurate and effective fire at long range.
- c) Situations where an officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.

- d) When an officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to deliver fire on a barricaded suspect or a suspect with a hostage.
- e) When an officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- f) When authorized or requested by a supervisor
- g) When needed to euthanize an animal

Fiscal Impact: Listed above	Annual Maintenance Cost: \$250
Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to utilize rifles only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.	
Training Required: Officers shall not carry or use the patrol rifle unless they have successfully completed departmental training. This training shall consist of an initial 40-hour patrol rifle user's course and qualification score with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be required to successfully complete quarterly training and qualification conducted by certified patrol rifle instructors.	

DIVERSION DEVICES

Equipment Type: Canisters that emit a loud noise and bright light	
Quantity Owned: 150 (One hundred-fifty)	Lifespan: 5 Years
Equipment Capabilities: Diversionary Devices are capable of releasing large amounts of stored energy in the form of heat, light, pressure, and noise. They are intended to temporarily distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. They can also be used as “attention-getting” devices. Light Level 6 – 8 million Candelas Light Duration 10 milliseconds.	
Manufacturer Product Description: This compact version of the 8933 Low Roll body is the newest version of the original reusable non-bursting canister that limits movement and rolling once deployed. The compact Distraction Device unit packs all the power of the full size 12-Gram Distraction Device unit.	
Purpose: A distraction device is ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations. To produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause short-term physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage.	
Uses: Generally, flash/sound diversionary devices may be considered whenever the use of a less lethal diversion would help facilitate entry, enabling arrest and potentially reducing the risk of injury by disorientation of potentially dangerous suspects and/or animals. Diversion devices shall only be used for distraction purposes.	
Circumstances for the use of flash/sound diversionary devices include:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations. 2. High-risk warrant services. 3. Disperse potentially violent animals. 4. When the SRT Commander or SWAT Commander deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident. 	
Fiscal Impact: Initial Cost \$6,800 per 120 devices	Annual Maintenance Cost: \$0
Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department’s policy to utilize diversion devices only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.	
Training Required: Diversionary Device Trainers must successfully complete a Diversionary Device Course that has been approved by the SWAT Commander. Diversionary Device Trainers are responsible for maintaining and updating the SWAT Team's training and qualification as they pertain to the deployment of diversionary devices. Diversionary Device Trainers will attend at least one course related to diversionary devices every three years for updating training and maintenance of their training skills.	

CHEMICAL AGENTS

Equipment Type: Canisters or projectile rounds containing chemical agents that are released when deployed	
Quantity Owned: 675	Lifespan: 5 Years
Equipment Capabilities: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.	
Manufacturer Product Description: Examples of chemical agents include CN, CS and OC. Delivery methods include Ferret rounds, blast dispersion rounds/canisters, burning canisters and barricade penetrating rounds.	
Defense Tech SPEDE-HEAT – Pyro Burning CS gas Canister	Quantity: 10
Defense Tech HAN-BALL – Pyro Burning CS gas	Quantity: 20
Defense Tech Flameless Tri-Chamber – Pyro Internal Burn CS gas	Quantity: 10
CTS Indoor 5230B – Pyro Indoor Safe CS gas with dense cardboard to prevent heat/outside flame	Quantity: 25
Defense Tech Aerosol Vapor – Non-Pyro OC gas	Quantity: 25
Defense Tech Maximum Smoke – Pyro high volume white smoke	Quantity: 10
CTS 40mm Liquid Ferret Rounds – Non-Pyro CS gas Launchable Munition with instantons delivery once ruptured	Quantity: 100
Defense Tech 40mm Direct Impact OC – Direct impact OC gas	Quantity: 100
Pepperball – Pepper ball live projectiles .2% PAVA	Quantity: 375
<p>Purpose: Chemical agenda are to be used exclusively by SRT team members. Generally, during high-risk tactical incidents, chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police and the suspect. Chemical agents can be also used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers.</p>	
<p>Uses: Chemical agents may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects in certain circumstances. Only the Patrol Sergeant, Incident Commander or Crisis Response Unit Commander may authorize the delivery and use of</p>	

tear gas, and only after evaluating all conditions known at the time and determining that such force reasonably appears justified and necessary. When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control and in accordance with the following requirements of Penal Code § 13652:

- (a) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
- (b) Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- (c) Individuals are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.
- (d) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify individuals engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of individuals.
- (e) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.
- (f) Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
- (g) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
- (h) Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.
- (i) Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
- (j) Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents **shall not** be used solely due to any of the following:
 - 1. A violation of an imposed curfew.
 - 2. A verbal threat.
 - 3. Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.
- (k) If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only an Incident Commander at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize its use.

Fiscal Impact: Initial Cost \$5,000

Annual Maintenance Cost: \$3,000

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to utilize chemical agents only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force.

Training Required: Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control. Proficiency training must be conducted and documented by a Department approved instructor.

LESS LETHAL IMPACT DEVICES & KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES

Equipment Type: Less than lethal tool to launch impact rounds

Quantity Owned:	Lifespan:
Less lethal impact devices: (35) Thirty-five	10 Years and dependent on operational usage
Kinetic energy projectiles: 700	5 Years

Manufacturer Product Description, Capabilities, Quantity, Cost:

Remington 870 Bean Bag Shotgun – Beanbag shotguns are capable of firing a 12-gauge beanbag round with a maximum effective range of sixty feet.

QUANTITY: 17

INITIAL COSTS: \$550

Remington 870 Chemical Shotgun (Exclusive to trained SWAT operators) – Beanbag shotguns are capable of firing a 12-gauge beanbag round with a maximum effective range of sixty feet.

QUANTITY: 2

INITIAL COSTS: \$550

Penn Arms 40mm, 6-cylinder Pump Multi-Launcher – Capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of 120 feet. The launchers can deliver munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined

QUANTITY: 3

INITIAL COSTS: \$1,531 each

Penn Arms 40mm, single-shot launcher – Capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of 120 feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined

QUANTITY: 7

INITIAL COSTS: \$1,302 each

FN 303 Launcher – The lightweight polymer magazine holds 15 projectiles and offers a clear rear cover to allow the operator to instantly verify both the payload type and the number of projectiles remaining

QUANTITY: 4

INITIAL COSTS: \$1,299 each

Federal Laboratories 37mm – The long range projectile has a 150 yard range (Decommissioned)

QUANTITY: 2

INITIAL COSTS: \$299 each

Defense Tech 40mm Exact Impact Round -

6325 – Safe Range 5 ft – 131 ft; 325 fps

6325-A (Marking) – Safe Range Open 5 Ft – 131 Ft 315 fps

Closed 131 Ft – 230 Ft; 425 fps

QUANTITY: 150

INITIAL COST: \$3,000

Defense Tech 12 gauge Bean Bag – Drag Stabilized round / Safe Range 20 ft – 75 ft, 270 fps, tear shaped bag filled with #9 shot

QUANTITY: 250

INITIAL COST: \$1,000

CTS 12 gauge Bean Bag – Super-sock round / Effective Range up to 75 ft, 270-290 fps, shot filled ballistic fiber

QUANTITY: 300

INITIAL COST: \$1,200

Purpose: This department is committed to reducing the potential for violent confrontations. Kinetic energy projectiles, when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Only department-approved kinetic energy munitions shall be carried and deployed. Approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. Officers are not required or compelled to use approved munitions in lieu of other reasonable tactics if the involved officer determines that deployment of these munitions cannot be done safely.

Uses: The safety of hostages, innocent persons and officers takes priority over the safety of subjects engaged in criminal or suicidal behavior. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include:

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control and in accordance with the following requirements of Penal Code § 13652.

- (a) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
- (b) Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- (c) Individuals are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.
- (d) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify individuals engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of individuals.
- (e) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.

- (f) Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
- (g) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
- (h) Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.
- (i) Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
- (j) Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents **shall not** be used solely due to any of the following:
 1. A violation of an imposed curfew.
 2. A verbal threat.
 3. Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.
- (k) If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only an Incident Commander at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize its use.

Less lethal impact devices and kinetic energy projectiles shall not be used in the following circumstances:

- On a person who is under restraint
- Targeted at a person’s head, neck or vital organs
- Within 20 feet or a distance that could cause death or serious bodily injury
- On a person only engaged in non-compliance or passive resistance
- On a person who has made credible threats to harm themselves but is not imminently carrying out this threat

Fiscal Impact: Initial cost Listed above	Annual Maintenance Cost: \$0
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Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: It is the policy of the Richmond Police Department to utilize the less lethal impact devices only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force.

Training Required: Only personnel trained and having shown proficiency in the use of any control device are authorized to carry the device. Proficiency training must be conducted and documented by a Department approved instructor.