The Regents of the University of California

COMPLIANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE
September 20, 2023

The Compliance and Audit Committee met on the above date at the Luskin Conference Center, Los Angeles campus and by teleconference at 1200 Taraval Street, San Francisco and 106 E. Babcock Street, Bozeman, Montana.

Members Present: Regents Batchlor, Cohen, Ellis, Makarechian, Matosantos, Park, Pérez, Sherman, and Sures; Advisory member Beharry; Chancellors Christ, May, Muñoz, and Yang; Staff Advisor Emiru

In attendance: Regents Drake and Tesfai, Faculty Representative Cheung, Secretary and Chief of Staff Lyall, General Counsel Robinson, Chief Compliance and Audit Officer Bustamante, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Nava, Interim Executive Vice President King, Chancellors Block, Hawgood, and Larive, and Recording Secretary Johns

The meeting convened at 1:55 p.m. with Committee Chair Sures presiding.

1.   **APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the minutes of the meeting of July 19, 2023 were approved, Regents Batchlor, Cohen, Ellis, Makarechian, Pérez, and Sures voting "aye."

2.   **UPDATE ON MANDATORY TRAINING COMPLIANCE**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

Chief Compliance and Audit Officer Bustamante briefly introduced the item. He presented a chart showing completion rates for five mandatory training modules by faculty and staff: the Ethics and Compliance Briefing, the Ethics and Compliance Briefing for Researchers, Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (SVSH) prevention for Staff, SVSH prevention for Supervisors and Faculty, and Cybersecurity Awareness. For the Ethics and Compliance and the Cybersecurity Awareness modules, completion rates were provided for October 2022, March 2023, and June 2023; for the SVSH modules, the chart presented completion rates in July 2022, March 2023, and June 2023. Mr. Bustamante explained that the SVSH course was not available in October 2022. In response to a question by Committee Chair Sures, he confirmed that the completion figures were systemwide aggregates.

Vice President Lloyd reported that the team that managed the systemwide Learning Management System had carried out an audit of notification schedules and training reset options. The team also reviewed user data in the UC Learning Center to ensure that former employees and non-employee affiliate accounts were separated. The impact of data cleanup

on compliance rates was minimal, removing less than one-quarter of one percent of overdue assignments. The team provided recommendations on the frequency of e-mail notifications for reminders and for overdue assignments. This recommendation was issued in late May, with a request for implementation by June 30. Whenever a systemwide course is updated or a new required course is added, notification schedules would be audited to ensure that they align with best practice recommendations. The team provided support for UC locations and worked closely with the locations to offer individual consultation in analyzing compliance data and working to improve compliance rates. The creation of additional compliance training dashboard tools that could be tailored by location for managers and department heads was also under consideration.

UC Berkeley Professor and Special Faculty Advisor to the Chancellor on Campus Welfare Sharon Inkelas recounted that she and her colleagues had been working since January to shift the campus culture, now after the COVID-19 pandemic, and instill the idea that completing mandatory training is a normal, unquestionable part of the job for academic and non-academic employees alike. There were three points of focus: training programs impart valuable knowledge; training is key to being a successful employee; and training compliance is praiseworthy. This positive messaging was effective. In a recent survey of employees who were compliant with all training requirements, the main reason they cited for completing the training was that training is a professional responsibility. Training compliance data has been discussed regularly by UC Berkeley leadership at the Chancellor's cabinet and at the Council of Deans. The Provost, Vice Provost, and the Chancellor shared this data with deans and other division leaders, who in turn encouraged employees in their units to complete their training. Compliance with the five training programs in question increased steadily from January through August, and UC Berkeley had regained and even exceeded its high pre-pandemic levels of training compliance. Ms. Inkelas and her team would continue these efforts to assist the Chancellor in her strong commitment to a culture of professional responsibility.

UCLA Associate Vice Chancellor and Chief Compliance and Audit Officer Mark Krause reported that UCLA had seen substantial increases in training completion percentages over the last year. The current campuswide completion average was approximately 92 percent. This was the product of work over the last two years. Beginning in 2021, Mr. Krause and his team had meetings with campus leadership to identify obstacles and worked with divisions and units that were underperforming to identify and overcome obstacles. Campus leaders established a working group to be able to share best practices for ensuring higher levels of compliance. Mr. Krause briefly presented a chart showing compliance rates for the five mandatory training courses in question. For UCLA, an essential part of this effort was the tone set by leadership, in coordinated messages from the Chancellor, the Provost, Human Resources, and the Vice Chancellor of Academic Personnel resetting training expectations and helping UCLA faculty and staff to understand the importance of training. UCLA deployed awareness campaigns, provided self-help toolkits for unit leaders, targeted remediation to the lowest performing units, and had been able to communicate tangible compensation implications for non-represented employees who have not completed the training.

UC Santa Barbara Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services Garry MacPherson related that his campus had increased compliance with mandatory training through regular oversight and status updates at the Chancellor's weekly cabinet meeting and through direct communication to employees affirming UCSB's expectations of and commitment to training. The campus had made process improvements and removed barriers to training, provided managers with tools to track compliance, and provided each division on campus with three weekly status reports. These reports highlighted those employees who were not in compliance, those employees who were assigned training that was currently in progress, and those employees who would be overdue to complete training within the next 30 days. This positive and supportive approach had enabled the campus to increase compliance. Mr. MacPherson presented a chart with training compliance rates through August 28, 2023. As of the day of this meeting, the completion rate was in the 88th percentile. UCSB continued to make incremental improvements.

Committee Chair Sures asked about the lowest compliance rate for the lowest performing campus, and he asked about repercussions on the three campuses for employees who were not compliant with the training requirement. In response to the second question, Mr. MacPherson stated that training was part of performance reviews at UC Santa Barbara. Weekly updates and reports to leadership of units had also been effective, including the names of noncompliant individuals. Ms. Inkelas stated that UC Berkeley also provided names of employees who were out of compliance; supervisors contacted these employees directly. Training compliance was discussed in performance reviews of non-represented staff. She noted that it would be difficult to find a single measure that could be implemented for all noncompliant faculty and staff. For this reason, UC Berkeley focused on positive campaigning and encouragement, and, in Ms. Inkelas' view, this was more effective than punishments. Mr. Krause added that training compliance was part of annual performance reviews at UCLA, alerts were sent to supervisors of noncompliant employees, and there were concrete compensation implications for noncompliant staff, who would not receive discretionary awards or increases in compensation. Noncompliant faculty would not be eligible for annual increases.

In response to Committee Chair Sures' first question, Mr. Bustamante stated that, based on figures for June 2023, UC Berkeley, UCLA, and UC Santa Barbara had the lowest compliance rates.

Regent Pérez referred to the chart with information on campuswide completion rates at UCLA. The chart showed different completion rates of SVSH training by staff on the one hand and supervisors and faculty on the other. Regent Pérez stated that it would also be of interest to see the different rates for supervisors versus faculty as two separate groups. He expressed concern about the fact that the completion rate for staff was four percent higher than for supervisors and faculty. Given the protections that UC faculty had in the disciplinary process, it seemed that UC had the fewest tools to achieve the quickest remedy for faculty in SVSH matters. He asked if there were any mitigating circumstances that might give comfort about this lower compliance rate by faculty of SVSH training. Mr. Krause responded that the completion rate for supervisors and faculty, shown on the chart as 88.38 percent, had, as of that day, increased to about 91 percent. UCLA had been

following up with noncompliant faculty to ensure that they complete this training. UCLA was still analyzing different completion rates between supervisors and faculty.

Regent Pérez asked if UCLA could provide a similar breakdown for cyber security training completion rates for these two groups of employees. Mr. Krause responded that he did not have these percentages for faculty versus staff but would follow up with this information. He noted that academic units tended to underperform relative to administrative units. Ms. Inkelas added that she had been tracking this issue since 2017. She observed that the completion rates for nonsupervisory staff versus faculty and supervisory staff fluctuated back and forth but were roughly comparable over time. In any given month, the rate for one group tended to be lower than the other. UC Berkeley was considering making training compliance a prerequisite for faculty sabbaticals, appointments as department chair, and other leadership opportunities.

Regent Cohen referred to a chart included as background material comparing completion rates at UC Santa Barbara in 2022 and 2023 for the five mandatory training courses. While the rates had improved for four out of the five over the last year, they were still lower than for the other UC campuses. Mr. MacPherson responded that UCSB noticed trends that occur over the summer. Students and most faculty are gone during this time, and great improvements in compliance rates do not occur.

Regent Pérez stated that he was troubled by this statement regarding faculty in the summer. He asked about the percentage of UCSB faculty receiving compensation during the summer. UC Santa Barbara Executive Vice Chancellor David Marshall responded that he did not know the percentage of faculty who received a summer salary but was not certain that this was a determining factor, although he acknowledged that this was not an excuse for not completing the training. The data on completion rates had been a wake-up call for the campus and had helped to refocus attention on this requirement. In UCSB academic departments in July, there had been 4,400 reports of incomplete training; this number was now just over 1,000. There had been improvement and faculty, staff, and academic departments had been responding to UCSB's efforts, which were similar to those described for UC Berkeley and UCLA. The SVSH prevention training module was the longest and took multiple hours. Before the pandemic, the campus offered alternative in-person SVSH training for two hours and was now considering adding options like this to reach more employees.

Committee Chair Sures observed that the fact that a training program takes a long time to complete was not an excuse for low completion rates. All UC faculty and staff must comply with the training requirements, and the statistics for UCSB compared to other campuses were a matter of concern. Campus leadership must communicate that training was mandatory and that there were repercussions for noncompliance. The University experienced costly lawsuits involving the issues covered in these training programs. An appropriate level of training would help UC avoid some of this cost. Committee Chair Sures stressed that completion rates at UC Santa Barbara must improve and be closer to those for the other campuses. Mr. Marshall expressed his understanding and agreement; the campus would continue to work to improve these completion rates.

Regent-designate Beharry asked about the process used to determine which training programs would be most important to staff and faculty during the year. Ms. Inkelas responded that the mandatory training was in subject areas of great importance to employees. In addition, campuses supplemented that education throughout the year since communication works best if approached from multiple angles. Additional messaging, training, and workshops were provided for employees and for students during the year. The mandatory training should be seen as only one piece of a larger plan to educate the UC community about these issues.

Regent-designate Beharry stated that students were eager to see an extension of training to cover topics such as anti-ableism and restorative justice. He had heard anecdotal evidence of students not receiving fair treatment or not receiving necessary care. He asked if the University would consider adding future training programs on these topics and meeting with students to discuss implementing this for staff and faculty. Ms. Inkelas expressed support for this idea. The Berkeley campus has had discussions with students about training for faculty and staff regarding disability accommodations for students. There was still a great deal of misunderstanding about what students were entitled to and the flexibility allowed to instructors. There was a new training program on this topic available to all instructors; it was not yet a mandatory program.

3. **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COMPLIANCE WITH STATE ASSEMBLY BILL 481**

    The President of the University recommended approval of the military equipment use policy as shown in Attachment 1 and the equipment inventory contained in the 2023 annual report as shown in Attachment 2, in order to comply with California Assembly Bill 481.

    [Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

    Systemwide Director of Community Safety Jody Stiger explained that Assembly Bill (AB) 481 was a law approved by the Governor in September 2021 which required that all California law enforcement agencies, including UC police departments, adopt a policy governing the acquisition and use of military equipment. For purposes of compliance with AB 481, the law defined 15 categories of equipment as military equipment.

    Committee Chair Sures asked which equipment UC police departments were seeking to purchase through approval of this item; this included drones. Mr. Stiger confirmed that UC Davis and UC Santa Cruz were requesting to purchase drones. Other equipment being requested included less lethal munitions used for training and patrol rifles.

    Committee Chair Sures asked about the use of drones by UC police. UC Davis Chief of Police Joseph Farrow confirmed that his campus was requesting the use of drones. Recently, there was an incident of homicide in Davis, the murder of a student. The police believed that, had they had the ability to fly drones at that time, they would have been able to apprehend the suspect earlier. Since then, UC Davis Police had reviewed current policies

and procedures regarding drones. The University currently had a systemwide policy addressing the use of drones. The policy that UC Davis would like to implement would complement this systemwide policy and would go a bit further in terms of how police would be able to use drones. Mr. Farrow underscored that drones would not be used for surveillance and would not be flown over protests. The police would fly drones over large crowds if and only if an issue arose which required the involvement of the police and people were in danger. The police believed that these devices would help them in identifying and apprehending suspects, crime scene analysis, searching for lost or missing persons, and patrolling large areas of the campus that the police currently could not patrol on a regular basis. The police met with UC Merced Professor Brandon Stark, who was the Director of the UC Center of Excellence on Unmanned Aircraft Systems Safety. Professor Stark and his group supported the police proposal. Each use of drones would be fully documented and reported to the Regents next year.

Committee Chair Sures asked if there would be a policy on how long drone film footage would be retained. Mr. Farrow responded that the current draft policy did not have a retention schedule. Committee Chair Sures stressed that this was an important element and must be included in the policy. He expressed support for the use of drones by UC police.

Regent Makarechian asked who would have control and oversight of the drone recordings during the retention period, and about restrictions on use of these police drones, which would be sophisticated devices of military quality. Committee Chair Sures responded that drones were regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), drone operators should be trained and know about the air space they are working in, and that drone operators must comply with rules governing the air space they are working in. He did not believe that this would present difficulties. With respect to the question of the retention period, he supposed that it might be equivalent to retention of police body camera footage. Mr. Farrow concurred. He noted that body camera footage was generally retained for 180 days. If there is an open case, this period can be extended. He did not believe that there would be problems involving police drones flying outside of authorized areas.

Committee Chair Sures commented on regulations for use of drones, which included notifying an airport control tower if a drone intrudes upon or affects a flight path.

Regent Makarechian asked if every drone operator would be certified. Mr. Farrow responded that all drone operators would be certified by the FAA for Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 1, Subchapter F, Part 107 compliance.

Regent Pérez noted that UCLA was requesting an amount of sponge round munitions about four times greater than other campuses. He asked if this ammunition was for deployment in training or for active use. Mr. Farrow responded that campuses were requesting replenishment. There were no discharges during the last reporting year, so the campuses were requesting to replenish ammunition they used for training.

Regent Ellis requested clarification of the proposed action, which in fact was purchase approval of new military-style equipment for UC police departments. Executive Vice

President and Chief Operating Officer Nava explained that AB 481 required that the Regents renew the military equipment use policy each year. This was an action to renew the policy and no changes to policy were being recommended. The item also included a review of the existing inventory and a request to replenish or add new items to the inventory.

Regent Ellis suggested that the Committee vote separately on the policy reaffirmation and the purchase approval.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Committee approved the President's recommendation for approval of (1) the military equipment use policy as shown in Attachment 1 and voted to present it to the Board, Regents Batchlor, Cohen, Ellis, Makarechian, Matosantos, Park, Pérez, Sherman, and Sures voting "aye" and (2) the equipment inventory contained in the 2023 annual report as shown in Attachment 2 and voted to present it to the Board, Regents Batchlor, Cohen, Ellis, Makarechian, Matosantos, Park, Pérez, Sherman, and Sures voting "aye."

4. **IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN**

[Background material was provided to Regents in advance of the meeting, and a copy is on file in the Office of the Secretary and Chief of Staff.]

President Drake introduced the item. The UC Community Safety Plan had now been in place for just over two years. This had been a major endeavor for the University and was a key priority for President Drake. He wished everyone at the University to be and to feel safe and welcome and he was proud of the progress the University had made over the past two years toward achieving that goal with involvement and feedback from all the campuses and UC community. There was still much work to be done. The Community Safety Plan was always meant to be a living document that allows and encourages continuous assessment and improvement.

Systemwide Director of Community Safety Jody Stiger stated that, since he had joined the University over a year ago, his focus had been on building relationships with stakeholders on each campus and working to transform the University's approach and culture regarding community safety, which was largely occurring through implementation of the UC Community Safety Plan. Campuses were fully embracing a guardian mindset and prioritizing community protection engagement and positive relationships. This approach aimed to improve community safety and well-being by focusing on prevention and cooperation. Over the past few months, Mr. Stiger had visited all ten campuses and met with key stakeholders and leadership to learn about the unique nature of each community and to better understand the progress each location had made.

The Community Safety Plan represented a significant shift for the University. It had laid a path that required not only a change in policy and procedures but also a cultural shift in how one thinks about campus safety and works together to achieve it. The Plan had four

guiding principles: community and service-driven safety; a holistic, inclusive, and tiered response model for safety services; transparency and continuous improvement through data; and accountability and independent oversight. Mr. Stiger presented a chart showing progress made by the campuses in the implementation of these guidelines through June 30, 2023. All campuses had made significant progress in implementing the first three guidelines. His office was partnering with the campuses to expedite the implementation of the fourth guideline (accountability and independent oversight). All campuses had begun the accreditation process through the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA), which takes approximately 36 months to complete. UC Berkeley had received this accreditation the prior month, making it the third campus to be accredited so far. Some campuses had found it challenging to fully implement police accountability boards. There were a number of reasons for this, and Mr. Stiger and his office were working to better understand the challenges and possible solutions. Some campuses had offered financial incentives for police accountability board participants. With guidance from Mr. Stiger's office and from UC Davis, he expected every campus to have fully implemented a police accountability board by late fall or early winter of this year.

The Community Safety Plan called for a holistic, inclusive, and tiered response model for safety services. In a tiered response model, the most appropriate responder or combination of responders are matched to a call for service. The overall goal was to have sworn police officers respond to calls less frequently and instead deploy multidisciplinary teams of non-sworn public safety specialists. Each campus had invested significantly in this area. Using the tiered response model, campuses had been able to address the needs of all stakeholders more appropriately. In 2022, over 100,000 calls across the UC system were handled by non-law enforcement personnel.

President Drake referred to the number of approximately 130,000 calls answered by non-law enforcement personnel in 2022, shown on a chart, and asked about the total number of calls in 2022. Mr. Stiger responded that the total number was over 500,000.

Across the U.S., there had been an ongoing conversation regarding the warrior versus guardian mindset in policing. While the warrior mindset urged police officers to be prepared for conflicts and use of force if needed, the guardian mindset emphasized the role of police as community protectors. This approach prioritized active community engagement and awareness to ensure voluntary adherence to the law. By adopting the guardian mindset, law enforcement can build positive relationships with their communities and promote both safety and well-being. UC police departments had fully embraced the guardian mindset. This was made evident by heroic actions taken by UC police officers to save the lives of UC community members. Mr. Stiger presented a list of names of officers who had received medals for these actions since the inception of the Community Safety Plan. While the circumstances of each incident varied, these individuals embodied the values of the University and the Plan.

Regarding ongoing work and improvement of the Community Safety Plan, Mr. Stiger noted that his office was working to refine the current data dashboard, launched last

summer, for greater transparency and ease of use by June 2024. The office was also continuing its work with UC police chiefs and stakeholders to create a new framework for the University-wide police policies and administrative procedures document, more commonly known as the Gold Book, with the hope of having a working draft by fall 2024. The inaugural UC community safety conference would be held in November 2023. This and future efforts would support UC stakeholders with training, sharing of best practices, and resources for campus partners.

Chancellor Larive stated that she was pleased to present the progress UC Santa Cruz had made with respect to the Community Safety Plan. This had been a priority for the campus. Associate Vice Chancellor of Risk and Safety Services Clement Stokes commented that, at UC Santa Cruz, the collaborative process went hand in hand with the UC Community Safety Plan recommendations to include emphasizing the importance of involving a broad spectrum of community members, prioritizing prevention and community safety over traditional policing strategies, establishing a shared responsibility framework for staff, students, and faculty, developing new tiers of community safety service delivery, and implementing a robust process for evaluation of external complaints.

UCSC's tiered response model focused on a holistic, inclusive, and service-driven approach to student success. In the first tier, the Safe Ride program provided late night campus-wide student transportation services; and the newly implemented campus security program, branded as the Campus Safety Ambassador Program, provided "observe and report" and de-escalation services on campus. The residential community service program focused on support within student housing communities. In the second tier, UCSC had a crisis support team, which ensured that students' unique mental health concerns are promptly addressed. This highlighted the shift toward a proactive rather than reactive approach to campus safety and support services. The third tier focused on immediate life safety response on campus and took into account the new Community Safety Plan recommendations and best practices for community policing.

Mr. Stokes stressed UC Santa Cruz's commitment to maintaining a safe, inclusive, and responsive campus environment. A new Chief of Police, Kevin Domby, had been appointed earlier that year, who brought a wealth of experience to the job as a former college instructor and a decorated California Highway Patrol officer. Mr. Stokes thanked UC Davis and UC Davis Chief of Police Joseph Farrow for supporting UCSC IACLEA accreditation. Customer feedback indicated that the current overall average satisfaction with the UCSC Police was over 92 percent. The campus had developed a new emergency response framework which reflected senior leadership priorities and bolstered campus resilience. There would be an active shooter tabletop exercise this fall followed by a functional police exercise in spring 2024, and then ongoing engagements to ensure community involvement, trust, transparency, and awareness.

UCSF Senior Vice Chancellor Erin Gore emphasized UCSF's commitment to making progress on implementation of the Community Safety Plan. UCSF had completed about 87 percent of the implementation and was on track to complete the rest. A key commitment for UCSF was a shift to the guardian mindset and creating tools that help in that process.

One example was UCSF's restorative justice efforts, which had been under way since 2018. This represented a shift in UCSF's approach to conflict resolution and community building toward strategies for non-escalation and non-policing.

UCSF Director of the Office of Restorative Justice Practices Maria Jaochico provided a definition of restorative justice: restorative justice emphasizes bringing everyone together affected by the wrongdoing. It was a proactive relational strategy to create a culture of connectivity where all who are members thrive and feel valued. UCSF had two approaches to restorative justice, a proactive and a responsive approach. The proactive approach used restorative practices to build a sense of community and strengthen relationships in the community. An example of this would be welcoming all incoming graduate students by hosting community building circles in their first month on campus. The responsive approach was to use restorative practices to respond to relational harm, identifying individual and community needs. Ms. Jaochico was often asked what UCSF was restoring. Her answer was that one was restoring respect, dignity, and care to all the individuals involved in the community. Restorative justice services were available to all members of the UCSF community. Ms. Jaochico's office worked with all students, trainees, faculty, and staff to create a culture that fostered mutual respect, empathy, and trust. The services provided by the office include consultations, community circles, restorative conversations, presentations, and workshops. She presented a list of the major reasons for requests for services from her office, and noted with pride that most requests were for proactive approaches for community building, and to strengthen relationships and group dynamics. Requests for responsive approaches had been to address issues of disrespectful treatment, miscommunication, and organizational climate.

Ms. Gore noted that the restorative justice program had initially been focused on students. UCSF soon realized that the program had outgrown this focus and was now serving the entire campus. UCSF provided additional funding for the program because a purely volunteer model was not sustainable and equitable. Restorative justice practices took a significant amount of time. UCSF was exploring how to coordinate restorative justice processes with other campus processes and make them more streamlined and reviewing how restorative justice and other non-punitive processes are related to other UCSF and UC policies. Ms. Gore also noted that restorative justice practices were not covered by the same confidentiality policies as other processes; UCSF was reviewing the implications of this.

Committee Chair Sures commended President Drake, Mr. Stiger, and all involved in this effort. The present moment was a challenging time to implement the Community Safety Plan, and great progress had been made. He asked Mr. Farrow if he and other UC chiefs of police and UC police officers were committed to supporting the Plan in its current form, and if they felt represented in this process. Mr. Farrow responded that the UC chiefs of police were in support of the Plan. When the Plan was first being discussed there was a learning process. Many tasks seemed daunting at the beginning, and establishing police accountability boards at all the campuses was challenging, but the campuses were now on the way to achieving desired outcomes that had been defined two years earlier.

Regent Ellis asked about the status of implementation of police accountability boards at all the campuses. Mr. Stiger anticipated that each campus would have a functioning police accountability board in place by the end of fall 2023.

Regent-designate Beharry asked if police accountability boards would have the authority to review police drone use and drone recordings. Mr. Farrow responded in the affirmative. UC police were required to present the proposed use of drones to the police accountability board in a public hearing. The police received feedback from the public before presenting the proposal to the Regents and posted information on the police website. The police accountability board requests updates on a regular basis regarding projects and uses of equipment.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Attest:

Secretary and Chief of Staff

Military Equipment

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

1.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy are set forth by Government Code § 7070:

Governing body – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

Military equipment – Includes:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial, or ground vehicles.

- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.

- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.

- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.

- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.

- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.

- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue firearms.

- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.

- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.

- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).

- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.

- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

1.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the University of California [campus] Police Department that members of this Department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

1.2.1 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE

The University of California [campus] Police Department will ensure that all Department members comply with this policy and the policies that govern the use of equipment defined as military equipment. The UC [campus] Police Department shall conduct an annual audit. The Chief of Police or their designee will be notified of any policy violation(s). If needed, the violation(s) will be referred to an internal complaint investigation and handled according to UC [campus] Police Department's Personnel Complaint policy. All instances of non-compliance will be reported to the UC Board of Regents as part of the annual military equipment report.

Any member of the public can register a complaint, question, or a concern regarding military equipment use by sending their question via email to [campus email address]. The Chief of Police or their designee will respond in a timely manner.

1.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should designate a member of this Department to function as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

(a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.

(b) Identifying Department equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Department or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.

(c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.

(d) Collaborating with any other law enforcement agencies that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of the University of California [campus] Police Department (Government Code § 7071).

(e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:

1. Publicizing the details of the meeting.

2. Preparing for public questions regarding the Department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.

(f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Chief of Police and ensuring that the report is made available on the Department website (Government Code § 7072).

1.4   MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the UC Police Departments:

See attachment UC Police Military Equipment Inventory.pdf

1.5   APPROVAL

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy (Government Code § 7071(a)(1)).

As part of the approval process, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the Department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071(b)).

The military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071(a)):

(a)   Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 2576a.

(b)   Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting, or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.

(c)   Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.

(d)   Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this Department.

(e)   Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.

(f)   Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.

(g)   Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

(h)   This approval is intended to permit the Department to maintain the quantities of military equipment at the quantities that were last approved by the governing body. Accordingly, the Department can engage in any of the activities listed in 905.6(a)-(g) without seeking additional approval as long as the Department does not exceed the pre-approved quantity.

(i)   MILITARY EQUIPMENT USE CONSIDERATIONS

(a)   The military equipment acquired and authorized by the Department is (Government Code § 7071(d) (1)):

1.   Necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.

2.   The military equipment use policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.

3. Reasonably cost-effective compared to available alternatives, if any, that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.

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

1.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment used by any member of this jurisdiction shall be approved for use and in accordance with this Department policy. Military equipment used by other jurisdictions that are providing mutual aid to this jurisdiction shall comply with their respective military equipment use policies in rendering mutual aid. Situations may arise where the Department may deploy or use military equipment, as defined, owned by other law enforcement agencies. The Department hereby adopts the military equipment use policy as is approved, and may be amended from time to time, under Government Code section 7070 et seq., for jurisdictions that the Department may engage with to provide mutual aid. This section is in no way a limitation to the ability of the Department to deploy or use the military equipment of another jurisdiction.

1.7 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body of each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the Department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in the Department inventory (Government Code § 7072).

The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment:

(a) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.

(b) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning military equipment.

(c) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.

(d) The total annual cost of each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.

(e) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.

(f) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.

1.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual military equipment report and the law enforcement agency's funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment (Government Code § 7072(b)).

Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481)

Prepared by:

UC COUNCIL OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

UC POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2023 OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

University of California Police Department Policy "Military Equipment" requires an annual report to be submitted to the Regents on an annual basis and posted on the police department website for as long as the equipment is in use.

Annual Report

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body of each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the Department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in the Department inventory (Government Code § 7072).

The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment:

(a) *A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.*

(b) *A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning military equipment.*

(c) *The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.*

(d) *The total annual cost of each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.*

(e) *The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.*

(f) *If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.*

A. How Used and Purpose of Use

- UC Berkeley PD (UCB), UC Davis PD (UCD) and UC Los Angeles PD (UCLA) used Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) equipment for crowd management.

- UC Irvine PD (UCI) used (210) 40mm eXact iMpact munitions for annual retraining/certifications of for four (4) police officers who attended POST-approved 40mm instructor courses. The munitions were used to zero the electronic sights of the 40mm launchers.

- UC Los Angeles PD (UCLA) used (64) Def-Tec eXact iMpact 40mm munitions for annual retraining/ certifications of five police officers who attended POST-approved 40mm instructor courses. The munitions were used to zero the electronic sights of the 40mm launchers.

- UC San Diego PD (UCSD) used (89) 40mm eXact iMpact munitions and (45) FN 303 washable paint rounds for four (4) officers/sergeants who attended a POST-approved 40mm instructor course and to zero the electronic sights of the 40mm launchers. Purpose of use is to have a long-range less than lethal option in situations with assaultive individuals posing a threat to officers or others.

- UC San Francisco PD (UCSD) used two (2) Def-Tec 40mm bean bag rounds and one (1) Def-Tec Multi-port Plus II distraction device for a demonstration for university leadership in November 2022.

- UC Merced PD (UCM) used patrol rifles were used by officers qualified in their use during range training and qualification. No other military equipment has been used.

- UC Riverside PD (UCR), UC Santa Barbara PD (UCSB), and UC Santa Cruz PD (UCSC) did not use any military equipment during this timeframe.

B. Complaints or Concerns

UCB, UCD, UCI, UCLA, UCM, UCR, UCSD, UCSF, UCSB, and UCSC Police Departments received no complaints or concerns during the fiscal year regarding the purchase or use of military equipment or the military equipment policy.

C. Internal Audits

UCB, UCD, UCI, UCLA, UCM, UCR, UCSD, UCSF, UCSB, and UCSC conducted audits of their military equipment and there were no violations of the policy found.

D. Total Costs and Funding Source – Fiscal Year 2022-2023

- UCB purchased the following items with total cost of $39,133.76 from campus funds:
    - Penn Arms 40mm launcher L640-3 (Qty. 2)
    - Penn Arms 40mm launcher L140-3 (Qty. 13)
    - CTS 4557 40mm Sponge Round Spin Stabilized Direct IMpact (Qty. 150)
    - CTS 4557-01 Inserts 40mm Sponge Reload (Qty. 700)
- UCI purchased (210) 40mm rounds at a cost of $4,534 from the department's annual budget.
- UCR purchased the following items with a total cost of $10,263.81 from the department's annual budget:
    - Defense Technology 40mm launchers Model 1425 at a cost of $8,943.81 (Qty. 6)
    - Def-Tec eXact iMpact Munitions at a cost of $1,320 (Qty. 60).
    - Note: Due to supply chain issues, six (6) 40mm launchers and 60 munitions have not been received.
- UCSD purchased the following items with a total cost of $23,844.80 from the department's annual budget:
    - Defense Technology 40mm launchers with upgrades and sights included at a cost of $11,424.80 (Qty. 8)
    - Def-Tec eXact iMpact Munitions at a cost of $12,420 (Qty. 400)
    - Note: Due to supply chain issues, seven (7) 40mm launchers and 400 munitions have not been received.
- UCSF purchased (22) Def-Tec 40mm bean bag rounds Model #6025, to replace expiring inventory and the two (2) rounds used in a demonstration for a total cost of $560.04 from the department's annual budget.
- UCSC incurred an annual cost of $24,300 for maintenance and purchase of military equipment. The funds came from the department's annual budget.
- UCD, UCLA, UCM, UCSB did not purchase any new military equipment during this fiscal year.

E. Quantity

The chart below details the current and requested quantities for each campus.

AB 481 Military Equipment Inventory

(Black: Current Inventory - Red: Request for approval for new equipment - Blue: Request to add additional equipment for existing inventory)

Categories and Descriptions	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCM	UCR	UCSD	UCSF	UCSB	UCSC	Total
Category 1 - Unmanned, remote Piloted, Powered Aerial or Ground Vehicles											
Remotec Andros F6A Robot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (drone)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**5**
Category 5 - Command and Control Vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate operational control and direction of public safety units											
Command Post - Vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Category 8 - Firearms and Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard issue shotguns and standard issue shotgun ammunition											
Remington 870 12 Ga. Shotgun (Breaching or Bean Bag Use Only)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**13**
Category 10 - Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency											
Sig-Sauer MCX 5.56 Short Barrel Rifle (SBR) Patrol Rifle			20								**20**
Sig Sauer M400	12								12		**24**
Colt Carbine (LE 6721)								47			**47**
Colt Carbine (LE 6940)									7		**7**
Colt Carbine (LE 6943)								5			**5**
Colt M4 Model (LE6933)	8	20			20						**48**
Colt Carbine (LE 6920)						10		5	5		**20**
Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle EPR (16")				22							**22**
Colt M4 Carbine 5.56 Patrol Rifle						7				23	**30**
Heckler & Koch HK33 Rifle	2										**2**
Heckler & Koch MP5	4										**4**
Windham AR-15 .223, WW-15 (simmunition training only)										2	**2**
Ruger AR 5.56 Patrol Rifle (Model 08500)						50					**50**
Speer LE Centerfire .223 Rem 62 Grain Ammunition							13,020				**13,020**
Speer Gold Dot .223 Ammunition (Duty)									7,700		**7,700**
Federal American Eagle .223 Ammunition (Training)									28,500		**28,500**
Winchester Ammo (Remmington .223) (Duty 64 grain bonded Hollow Point)				5,000				61,000			**66,000**
Winchester Ammo (Remmington .223) (Range 55 grain Full Metal Jacket)								60,000			**60,000**
Winchester.556 Rifle Rounds (Duty 64 grain bonded Hollow Point)			4,000			3,000				4,000	**11,000**
Winchester.556 Rifle Rounds (Range 55 grain Full Metal Jacket)		11,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	12,000				9,000	**77,000**

Categories and Descriptions	UCB	UCD	UCI	UCLA	UCM	UCR	UCSD	UCSF	UCSB	UCSC	Total
Category 11 - Noise-Flash Diversionary Devices and Explosive Breaching Tools											
Def-Tec Multi-port Plus II Distraction Device Model #8922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	**10**
Category 12 - Munitions Containing Tear Gas or OC Excluding Standard Service Issued Hand-Held Pepper Spray											
FN Herstal 303-5 18mm Rounds (PAVA/OC)	480	0	300	0	0	0	135	1500	0	0	**2415**
Def-Tec 40mm Direct Impact Munition Model #6320 (OC)	5	0	5	50	0	0	0	4	0	0	**64**
Def-Tec 40mm Direct Impact Munition Model #6322 (CS)	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	**28**
FTC PAVA Capsaicin Rounds	0	0	0	1550	0	0	1210	0	0	0	**2760**
Def-Tec MK-9 Pepper Spray (OC) Canisters, Model #5099	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	**12**
Sabre MK-9 Pepper Spray (OC) Canister Model 91H2060	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Def-Tec 40mm Direct Impact Munition Model #6320 (OC)	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	**50**
Category 13 - Taser Shockwave, Microwave Weapons, Water Cannons, and Long Range Acoustic Devices											
Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	**11**
Category 14 - Kinetic Energy Weapons and Munitions											
FN Herstal 303 Launcher	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	**20**
FN Herstal 303-3 18mm Rounds (Washable Paint)	450	285	0	0	0	200	150	2400	0	200	**3685**
Def-Tec/LMT 40mm Launcher (Models #1327, #1425, #1426)	5	5	13	18	1	7	1	14	15	11	**90**
Def-Tec 40mm eXact Impact Munition Model #6325	100	141	150	200	7	80	200	281	356	55	**1570**
Def-Tec 40mm Bean Bag Round Model #6025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	**22**
FTC Pepper ball Rifle	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	**6**
Penn Arms 40mm L640-3 Launcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Penn Arms 40mm L140-3 Launcher	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**13**
Defense Technology 12 Ga. Drag-Stabilized Bean Bag Round	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625
Def-Tec 40mm eXact Impact Launcher Model #6324	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
Def-Tec 40mm eXact Impact Munition Model #6324	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	**100**
CTS 4557 40mm Sponge Round Spin Stabilized Direct Impact	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
CTS 4557-01 Inserts 40mm Sponge Reload	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
Def-Tec 40mm eXact Impact Munition Model #6325	0	0	15	80	0	20	0	0	0	0	**115**
Def-Tec/LMT 40mm Launcher (Models #1327, #1425, #1426)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**

F. *Request for New Military Equipment*

Request For Category 1 - *Unmanned, Remotely Piloted, Powered Aerial Or Ground Vehicles—The Use Of Drones By University Of California Police Departments*

UC Davis and UC Santa Cruz, collectively UCPD, requests new military equipment in Category 1.

This executive summary presents a proposal for the implementation of a law enforcement drone program on University of California campuses. The integration of drones into law

enforcement operations presents significant opportunities to enhance public safety, improve operational efficiency, and mitigate risks faced by officers. UCPD will plan to develop policy within the current recommendation and guidance of the [UC Office of the President's Unmanned Aircraft Program](), as it already exists, and provides significant guidance, policy, implementation and procedures for such a program. UCPD also looks forward to partnering with other UCPDs, local agencies, and UC Davis Fire Department in this approach to public safety and first response to emergencies on our campus. Drones have emerged as a transformative technology in various industries, and their integration into law enforcement operations offers numerous benefits. This summary highlights the value of drones in law enforcement and outlines the necessary steps to establish a responsible and effective drone program.

Objectives: The primary objectives of implementing a drone program are as follows:

1. Improve situational awareness and decision-making capabilities through real-time aerial views.
2. Enhance officer safety by reducing risks during high-risk incidents and providing remote assessment capabilities.
3. Strengthen crime scene documentation and evidence collection processes with detailed aerial imagery and videos.
4. Enhance traffic monitoring and accident investigation capabilities for improved traffic management and response times.
5. Improve search and rescue operations by utilizing drones' aerial capabilities and thermal imaging technology.
6. Facilitate public safety and crowd management through proactive monitoring and threat detection.
7. Achieve cost-effectiveness by utilizing drones as a more affordable alternative to manned aircraft.

Implementation Steps:

1. Establish a comprehensive drone policy: Develop a policy framework that outlines the guidelines, procedures, training requirements, privacy considerations, and operational limitations for drone use within the organization. Ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations.
2. Acquire appropriate drone equipment: Select drones with the necessary features and capabilities based on the identified operational needs. Consider factors such as camera quality, flight endurance, payload capacity, and remote-control capabilities.
3. Train and certify personnel: Provide comprehensive training programs for drone operators to ensure proficiency in flight operations, emergency procedures, privacy protocols, and relevant legal regulations. Certify operators upon successful completion of the training.
4. Develop standard operating procedures: Establish detailed procedures for various operational scenarios, including incident response, crime scene documentation, traffic monitoring, search and rescue missions, and public safety operations.

5. Implement data management protocols: Define data retention periods, access controls, and security measures to protect the integrity and privacy of collected drone footage and data.
6. Engage in community outreach: Conduct public awareness campaigns, engage with community stakeholders, and address privacy concerns to foster transparency and build public trust in the responsible use of drones.

Cost and Quantities:

The cost of aerial drones varies widely depending on many factors including size, cargo capacity, flight times, range, optical capability and range in cost from a few hundred dollars to several thousand depending on how they are equipped. The cost will be determined by identifying drone equipment that will be flexible enough to meet a wide variety of foreseeable mission needs. Quotes were received for identified equipment only, and do not include training and certification of drone pilots.

Campus	Cost	Quantity	Use
UCD	$35,000	3	One training, two operational
UCSC	$24,000	2	One training, one operational

Recommendation

The integration of drones into law enforcement operations presents significant opportunities to enhance public safety, improve operational efficiency, and mitigate risks faced by officers. By following the proposed implementation steps, the University of California can establish a robust drone program that adheres to legal and ethical standards while effectively addressing the specific needs of our community. The use of drones will provide our agency with enhanced situational awareness, increased officer safety, improved crime scene documentation, better traffic monitoring capabilities, efficient search and rescue operations, proactive public safety measures, and cost-effective aerial surveillance. We recommend moving forward with the implementation of a drone program to enhance our agency's capabilities and fulfill our commitment to protecting and serving the community.

***Request For Category 10** – Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition*

Under the current law enacted by AB481 (Government Code Section 7070(c)(10)), law enforcement agencies are required to *include "Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency."*

Assembly Bill 1486 (AB1486) is currently moving through the legislative process. One of the proposed changes is to GC 7070(c)(10). The proposed change would require law enforcement agencies to include in their military equipment policies specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.

As used in this paragraph, a "standard issue service weapon" means a firearm, other than an assault weapon defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, that is of the type normally issued to, carried, or transported by a peace officer in the course of routine patrol activities.

This change, if this legislation is approved, would require law enforcement agencies to add their patrol rifles and ammunition to the list of military equipment, even if they are considered a "standard issue service weapon."

Ahead of this legislation, UCPD is identifying to the Regents and including in their military equipment policy its patrol rifles and ammunition.

RIFLES

Type: Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle EPR (16")

Quantity: 22 - UCLA

Cost: Approximately $1,109 each (annual maintenance is estimated to be $0 to $25)

Lifespan: 10 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Manufacturer Description: The Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle (EPR) is a highly reliable and extensively field-tested patrol rifle designed for the demanding use of law enforcement personnel who protect communities daily. It represents the next evolution of the Colt AR-15®, offering an extended handguard that allows for the attachment of modular rail segments. These segments enable the mounting of various professional-grade optics, lighting, and ergonomics-enhancing accessories.

Purpose: Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include but are not limited to:

- Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.
- When a member is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.

- Situations where a member reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower.
- When a member reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage.
- When a member reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.
- When authorized or requested by a supervisor.
- When needed to euthanize an animal.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST-certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code § 33220(b) relating to the possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department…, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of

their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: Officers must complete the POST-certified 16-hour course before they can be assigned a patrol rifle. They must also qualify with the rifle once a year.

Type: Colt model 6721 M4 Carbine Rifle

Quantity: 47 - UCSF

Cost: Approximately $1,500 each (Annual maintenance is estimated to be $100)

Lifespan: Barrel life rated to approximately 15,000 rounds (5-10 years).

Manufacturer Description: The Colt AR-15 Tactical Carbine is an exceptional patrol rifle with tactical accuracy chosen by many federal, state, and local agencies. The 16.1" heavy barrel with a 1:9" rifling twist allows flexibility in ammunition selection from 45 grains all the way up to 69 grains. The telescopic M4 stock adjusts to four positions to enhance mobility and fit to a wider range of operators.

Type: Colt model 6920 Tactical Carbine Rifle

Quantity: 20 – UCSF, UCR, UCSB

Cost: Approximately $1,500 each (Annual maintenance is estimated to be $100)

Lifespan: Barrel life rated to approximately 15,000 rounds (5-10 years).

Manufacturer Description: This specially designed law enforcement weapon system features many of the combat proven advantages of the military Colt M4. With the 4-position buttstock fully retracted, the Colt Law Enforcement Carbine is less than 32in length and weighs only 6.9lbs - ideal for tactical deployment and traditional patrol.

Type: Colt model 6943 Tactical Carbine Rifle

Quantity: 5 - UCSF

Cost: Approximately $1,500 each (Annual maintenance is estimated to $100)

Lifespan: Barrel life rated to approximately 15,000 rounds (5-10 years).

Manufacturer Description: The Colt LE6943CQB short-barreled rifle features Colt's law enforcement fully unitized URG. In addition to an uninterrupted full-length front rail, the upper receiver allows for a free-floated barrel. This LE6943 is a modernized version of Colt' Commando and the military Mk18 rifle. Assembly also features a gas-block mounted front flip-up sight with bayonet lug and a flip-up rear sight. The barrel is Colt's standard 11.5" chrome lined M4 barrel with an A2 flash hider up front.

Type: Colt M4 Carbine short barrel AR-15 style rifle, 10.5" barrel

Quantity: 30 – UCR, UCSC

Cost: Approximately $100 for each rifle for annual maintenance. These rifles were purchased about 8 years ago at approximately $1300 each.

Purpose: The M4 Carbine AR-15 Style .223/5.56- is a lightweight, shoulder-fired, magazine-fed, gas- operated, rifle with a long spirally grooved barrel intended to make a

bullet spin and thereby have greater accuracy over a long distance with greater ballistic capabilities than a pistol. Modular accessories aiding in the operation and use include an Aimpoint Red Dot sights optic and a Streamlight TLR-1 light mounted on each rifle.

Rifle Description: Shoulder-fired firearms, with rifling cut into its barrel, intended to cause projectiles to spin, improving accuracy over a long distance.

Use: The rifle is a precision weapon used to address a threat, while out in the field on patrol, with more accuracy at greater distances than a handgun. These rifles are currently deployed in each of the five patrol vehicles for use in patrol. Two are in the department armory.

Complaints/Concerns: UCRPD did not receive any complaints or concerns in regards to the use of the Colt M4 Carbine AR-15 style rifle.

Training: All UCRPD officers are allowed to deploy the rifle in the field. Prior to deploying a rifle, members must complete a POST certified course in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members are required to pass a quarterly department range qualification course. All officers must qualify with the traditional iron sights and the Aimpoint Red Dot sights optic quarterly.

Type: Colt Carbine (LE6940) Short Barrel Rifle (SBR) Patrol Rifle

Quantity: 7 - UCR

Cost: Approximately $910 each (Annual maintenance is estimated to be $0 to $25.)

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Purpose: These are older rifles that are utilized for training only.

Type: Sig-Sauer M400 Patrol Rifle, 16" barrel

Quantity: 24 – UCB, UCSB

Cost: $745 ea.

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Purpose: Members may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the member can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to:

Situations where the member reasonably anticipates an armed encounter.

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

Training: Officers must complete the POST Certified 16-hour course before they can utilize a patrol rifle. They must also qualify with the rifle at least once a year.

Type: Colt AR (LE6933) Rifle, 11.5" barrel

Quantity: 48 – UCB, UCD, UCM

Cost: $1,661 ea.

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over

longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Purpose: These are NET tactical rifles.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST Certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code section 33220(b) - The possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a short-barreled rifle course (16-hours), NET officers qualify regularly.

Type: Heckler & Koch HK33 Rifle

Quantity: 2 - UCB

Cost: $1,500 ea.

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over

longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Purpose: These are no longer used but remain in inventory.

Type: Heckler & Koch MP5 Submachine gun

Quantity: 4 - UCB

Cost: Approximately $1,063 each

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Purpose: These are no longer used but remain in inventory.

Type: Sig-Sauer MCX 5.56 Short Barrel Rifle (SBR) Patrol Rifle

Quantity: 20 - UCI

Costs: Approximately $1,318 each (annual maintenance is estimated to be $0 to $25.)

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Manufacturer Description: Unlike every other firearm on the market, the SIG MCX was built for optimum performance with the 300BLK cartridge and a suppressor. The outcome is a firearm with superior suppression capability and enhanced reliability with both supersonic and subsonic loads.

A two-position gas block makes the transition from subsonic to supersonic as fast as flipping the lever. Changing between 300BLK and 5.56 NATO is as simple as swapping barrels and magazines in a matter of minutes. Converting to 7.62x39mm simply requires barrel, magazine, as well as an additional bolt change.

Each SIG MCX features an aluminum MLOK or KeyMod handguard, AR-style lower controls and utilizes standard STANAG magazines. A revolutionary recoil system does not require a buffer tube, allowing for side-folding stocks.

A picatinny top rail allows for the mounting of lights or optics. Removable SIG SAUER iron sights come standard. The aluminum forend allows for rail sections to be added where they are needed, permitting the attachment of accessories. The lower receiver offers familiar AR-style controls. Completely ambidextrous controls include the safety, magazine release and charging handle.

Purpose: Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstances where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include but are not limited to:

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

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST-certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code section 33220(b) - the possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: Officers must complete the POST-certified 16-hour course before they can be assigned a patrol rifle. They must also qualify with the rifle twice a year.

Type: Ruger AR 5.56 Patrol Rifle (Model # 08500)

Quantity: 50

Cost: Approximately $1,019 each (annual maintenance is estimated to be $0 to $25).

Lifespan: 20 years

Capability: Rifles outperform handguns providing a higher degree of accuracy over longer distances. The rifle round will also penetrate soft-body armor.

Manufacturer Description: The RUGER® AR-556® rifle is a gas impingement driven box magazine fed, autoloading rifle. The mechanism utilizes the gas from the firing of the round to drive the bolt carrier rearward and rotate a bolt that locks into the barrel. The AR-556® rifle can be field stripped without the use of tools and breaks down into basic subassemblies. The safety, located above the trigger on the left side of the lower receiver, blocks the trigger and permits the bolt carrier to be cycled with the safety in the on or "SAFE" position. A bolt catch mechanism is provided for convenience in holding the bolt open for loading and inspection. The firing pin is retracted mechanically as the bolt starts to unlock and the rifle will fire only when the bolt is locked. The RUGER® AR-556® free- float handguard model has the same basic operational characteristics as the AR-556®. The free-float handguard is designed to accept the Magpul® M-Lok® system.

Purpose: Officers may deploy the patrol rifle in any circumstance where the officer can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed. Examples of some general guidelines for deploying the patrol rifle may include but are not limited to:

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

Legal: California Penal Code 30625 Sections 30600, 30605, and 30610 do not apply to the sale of an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle to, or the purchase, importation, or possession of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle by, the Department of Justice, police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, district attorneys' offices, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Parks and Recreation, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or any federal law enforcement agency for use in the discharge of their official duties.

Training: Officers must complete the POST Certified 16-hour course before they can be assigned a patrol rifle. They must also qualify with the rifle twice a year.

AMMUNITION

Type: 5.56

Quantity: 13,020 - UCSD

Cost: Approximately $600 per 1,000.

Lifespan: 2 years

Capability: Consistent penetration and expansion through common barriers.

Manufacturer Description: Speer Ammunition bullets are built using Speer's exclusive Uni-Cor® method. The jacket is bonded to the core one atom at a time, virtually eliminating core-jacket separation and creating a projectile that's accurate, tough and consistent through all common barriers.

- Self-defense rifle loads optimized for peak FBI protocol performance though barrels shorter than 16 inches
- Consistent penetration and expansion through common barriers
- Extremely uniform jacket maximizes accuracy
- Gold Dot technology virtually eliminates core-jacket separation
- Nickel-plated brass
- Reliable, sensitive CCI® primer

Legal: California Penal Code 30625 Sections 30600, 30605, and 30610 do not apply to the sale of an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle to, or the purchase, importation, or possession of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle by, the Department of Justice, police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, district attorneys' offices, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Parks and Recreation, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or any federal law enforcement agency for use in the discharge of their official duties.

Training: After completing a patrol rifle course (16-hours), officers qualify 2x a year firing approximately 300 rounds total year.

Type: Winchester Ammo (Remington .223)

Quantity: 66,000 – UCLA, UCSF
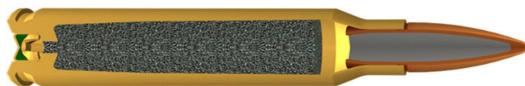
Cost: Approximately $987 per 1,000 rounds

Lifespan: Two years

Capability: Duty ammunition used in the Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle. Can penetrate soft body armor. Provides a stable trajectory over longer distances than a handgun.

Manufacturer Description: Ranger SXT .223. Designed specifically for delivering exceptional penetration, Ranger Bonded proprietary core/jacket bonding process is enhanced with a special hollow cavity that aids in controlled expansion.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST-certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code § 33220(b) relating to the possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department…, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a short-barreled rifle course (16-hours), officers qualify a minimum of once per year firing approximately 50 duty rounds and 300 training rounds per year.

Type: Winchester Ammo (5.56x45mm NATO)

Quantity: 77,000 - Systemwide
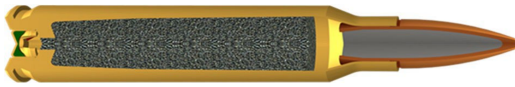
Cost: Approximately $453 per 1,000 rounds

Lifespan: Two years

Capability: Practice (range) ammunition used in the Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle. Used for range training only.

Manufacturer Description: Backed by generations of legendary excellence, Winchester "USA White Box" stands for consistent performance and outstanding value, offering high-quality ammunition to suit a wide range of hunter's and shooter's needs.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST-certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code § 33220(b) relating to the possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department…, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a short-barreled rifle course (16-hours), officers qualify a minimum of once per year firing approximately 50 duty rounds and 300 training rounds per year.

Type: Winchester .556 caliber

Quantity: 11,000 – UCI, UCSD, UCSC

Cost: Approximately $987 per 1,000

Lifespan: 2 years

Capability: Duty ammunition used in the MCX short barrel rifle. Can penetrate soft body armor. Provides a stable trajectory over longer distances than a handgun.

Manufacturer Description: Designed specifically for delivering exceptional penetration, Ranger Bonded proprietary core/jacket bonding process is enhanced with a special hollow cavity that aids in controlled expansion.

Purpose: In general, firearms and their corresponding ammunition are used to defend against an imminent threat of death, serious bodily injury or to apprehend a violent fleeing felon. The Department uses Winchester Ranger ammunition as a duty round which has controlled expansion reducing the chance of overpenetration. For training purposes, the Department uses Winchester White Box USA ammunition, which is a lower-cost ammunition where controlled expansion is not a concern since it is being used as range (training) ammunition.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST-certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code section 33220(b) - the possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have

completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a 16-hour short-barreled rifle course, officers quality twice a year firing approximately 300 rounds total.
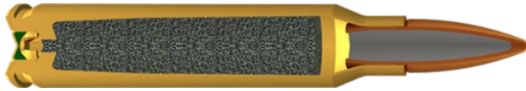
Type: Speer LE Gold Dot Duty (62 Grain) .223 Caliber

Quantity: 7,700

Cost: Approximately $608 per 1000

Capability: Duty ammunition used in the Sig Sauer M400 short-barrel rifle. Can penetrate soft body armor. Provides a more stable trajectory over longer distances than a handgun.

Manufacturer Description: Gold Dot rifle bullets are optimized to ensure expansion out of barrels down to 10" at a wide variety of velocities out to 200 yards. In addition, these new loads boast outstanding feeding in short, very short and standard-length AR platforms.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST Certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code section 33220(b) - The possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a short-barreled rifle course (16-hours), officers qualify regularly, firing approximately 300 rounds total per year, per officer.

Purpose: Large quantity of ammunition was purchased in 2018 due to ammunition shortages and significant delivery delay at vendors during that time.

Type: Federal American Eagle XM (55 Grain) .223 Caliber

Quantity: 28,500

Cost: Approximately $438 per 1000

Capability: Practice (range) ammunition used in the Sig Sauer M400 and Colt Carbine short-barrel rifles. Used for range training only.

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

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST Certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code section 33220(b) - The possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a short-barreled rifle course (16-hours), officers qualify

Type: Winchester Ranger 223 REM Full Metal Jacket, .223 Caliber, 55 grain

Quantity: 60,000 - UCSF

Cost: Approximately $364 per 1,000

Lifespan: 2 years

Capability: Practice (range) ammunition used in the carbine rifles. Used for range training only.

Manufacturer Description: Backed by generations of legendary excellence, Winchester "USA White Box" stands for consistent performance and outstanding value, offering high-quality ammunition to suit a wide range of hunter's and shooter's needs.

Legal: Officers are required to complete a POST Certified 16-hour course that meets the requirements of Penal Code section 33220(b) - The possession of short-barreled rifles and short-barreled shotguns by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties, and the officers have completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Training: After completing a POST approved course, all members who operate a rifle are required to qualify at least annually.
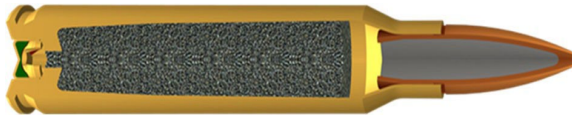
Requests For Category 14 – Kinetic Energy Weapons And Munitions

UCR requests an additional Def-Tec/LMT 40mm Launcher (Model #1425)

Type: Def-Tec/LMT 40mm Launcher (Model #1425)

Quantity: 1 (6 more on order approved for purchase last year)

Cost: Approximately $0 to less than $50 per unit annually. $6300 to purchase the six additional launchers on order.

Purpose: 40mm launchers with less-lethal sponge rounds may be deployed to impact subjects who demonstrate assaultive or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less-lethal sponge rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. The main objectives that officers attempt to achieve in using a 40mm sponge round on a subject exhibiting any of the criteria mentioned above are to effect investigative detention or arrest; control a subject who is in lawful custody; prevent an escape; or protect the officer, the subject, or another person from injury or death.

Manufacturer Description: Manufactured exclusively for Defense Technology, the 40mm LMT is a tactical single-shot launcher that features an expandable ROGERS Super Stock and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG) with light rail. The ambidextrous Lateral Sling Mount (LSM) and QD mounting system allows both a single and two-point sling attachment. The 40mm LMT will fire standard 40mm less-lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. The Picatinny Rail Mounting System will accept a wide array of enhanced optics/sighting systems.

Use: UCRPD's Def-Tec/LMT 40 mm Launcher was not used or deployed in the past year.

Complaints/Concerns: UCRPD did not receive any complaints or concerns in regard to the use of Def-Tec 40mm Launcher.

Training: Four officers who have completed a POST certified grenadier course are authorized to carry and use the Def-Tec 40mm Launcher.

UCR, UCLA & UCI are requesting to increase Def-Tec 40mm eXact iMpact Munition (Model #6325) in the following quantities:

Type: Def-Tec 40mm eXact IMpact Munition Model #6325

Campus	Quantity	Cost	Total
UCI	15	$22.00	$330.00
UCLA	80	$22.00	$1,760.00
UCR	20	$22.00	$440.00
TOTALS	**115**	**$22.00**	**$2,530.00**

Purpose: 40mm ammunition used in conjunction with 40mm launchers may be deployed to impact subjects who demonstrate assaultive or life-threatening behavior. 40mm ammunition used in conjunction with 40mm launchers may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon within the force guidelines of Department policy. The main objectives that officers attempt to achieve in using a 40mm on a subject exhibiting any of the criteria mentioned above are to effect investigative detention or arrest; control a subject who is in lawful custody; prevent an escape; or protect the officer, the subject, or another person from injury or death.

Manufacturer Description: The eXact iMpact 40mm Sponge Round is a point-of-aim, point-of-iMpact direct-fire round. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consisting of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin-stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launchers rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant and, therefore, has velocities that are extremely consistent. Used for crowd control, patrol, and tactical applications.

Use: UCR's Def-Tec/LMT 40 mm Launcher was not used or deployed in the past year.

Complaints/Concerns: UCPD did not receive any complaints or concerns in regard to the use of Def-Tec 40mm Launcher.

Training: Officers who have completed a POST certified grenadier course are authorized to carry and use the Def-Tec 40mm Launcher.

UCM is requesting additional launchers and munitions as indicated below:

To increase the number of 40mm less-lethal launchers available to officers in the field as a less-lethal alternative when dealing with violent individuals that pose a threat to the public and officers.

Quantity: (5) Def-Tec 40mm launchers; (100) Model #6324 eXact iMpact™ 40mm Sponge Round

Cost: Approximate Total Cost: $6,890

Purpose: 40mm launchers with less-lethal sponge rounds may be deployed to impact subjects who demonstrate assaultive or life-threatening behavior. 40mm launchers utilized with less-lethal sponge rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. The main objectives that officers attempt to achieve in using a 40mm sponge round on a subject exhibiting any of the criteria mentioned above are to effect investigative detention or arrest; control a subject who is in lawful custody; prevent an escape; or protect the officer, the subject, or another person from injury or death.

Legal: Use of Force Policy, Crowd and Demonstration Management Policy, and Control Devices and Techniques Policy, First Amendment Assemblies Policy. The department shall only utilize this equipment for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law and applicable department policy. Training: Officers that have been trained in the use of the 40mm single launcher undergo thorough classroom and live-fire training in its use. Additionally, officers trained in using the 40mm single launcher must pass annual qualifications to maintain proficiency.

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