



STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

2026 AB 481 ANNUAL REPORT

**Military Equipment Used by Law
Enforcement**

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History

On September 30, 2021, California Governor Gavin Newsom approved Assembly Bill 481 requiring California law enforcement agencies to obtain approval of a Military Equipment Use Policy by their applicable governing body (City Council) prior to taking certain actions related to the funding, acquisition, or use of “military equipment.”

Assembly Bill 481 allows the governing body to approve the funding, acquisition, and use of military equipment within its jurisdiction if the equipment meets specified standards. The Military Equipment Use Policy and an Annual Military Equipment Use Report is subject to annual review to affirm the criteria outlined in Assembly Bill 481 have been met.

The format of this report was crafted in a manner that conforms to the statutorily required annual report pursuant to California Government Code section 7072(a) to include the following information:

- 1.) A summary of the “military equipment” uses and the purpose;
- 2.) A summary of any complaints or concerns regarding the “military equipment”;
- 3.) The results of any internal audits, information on any violations, and actions taken in response;
- 4.) The total annual cost for each type of equipment;
- 5.) The quantity possessed of each type of equipment;
- 6.) The intent to acquire additional equipment and quantity sought.

The Stockton Police Department recognizes the public’s ongoing interest in how military equipment is used to protect our community and is committed to maintaining our community’s trust in providing professional and responsive police services. As such, the Stockton Police Department has authored the following comprehensive Annual Military Equipment Use Report to remain transparent with our community and in accordance with annual reporting requirements set forth by applicable California Law.

Introduction

The Stockton Police Department is committed to the protection of lives and property by working with our community and providing professional and responsive police services. To accomplish our mission effectively and safely, the Stockton Police Department possesses and utilizes certain specialized equipment (“military equipment”) to safeguard the citizens of Stockton and protect our first responders. While our inventory of “military equipment” varies, the mere possession of this equipment does not guarantee its use. The merits and a totality of the circumstances of each unique incident are considered before “military equipment” is utilized in compliance with department policy and law.

The term “military equipment,” as used in Assembly Bill 481, does not necessarily indicate the equipment is, or has been used, by the military. Many items defined as “military equipment” by the bill are more often used by law enforcement to preserve life and enhance public and officer safety while remaining prepared to handle the various lethal and non-lethal challenges facing our communities. The Stockton Police Department’s use of “military equipment” is consistent with overall best practices employed by police departments throughout the country.

Items used by the Stockton Police Department that are considered “military equipment” under Assembly Bill 481 include, but are not limited to, emergency response equipment such as command vehicles and armored rescue vehicles, less-lethal shotguns, less-lethal 40mm projectile launchers, precision weapons such as rifles, unmanned aircraft systems, and other select items. The continued access to, and use of, this equipment is vital in ensuring our officers have the appropriate tools necessary to de-escalate situations, preserve life, ensure safety for all people, and protect civil liberties. The City of Stockton approved our current Military Equipment Use Policy and Report in 2024.

This Annual Military Equipment Use Report outlines a summary of the equipment usage guidelines, inventory, fiscal impact, complaints, and reported community concerns for calendar year 2025 (January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025). Unless stated otherwise, planned acquisition, replacement, and maintenance funding are derived from the department’s operating budget.

Military Equipment Categories

Assembly Bill 481 created Government Code 7070 which designated 15 categories of items defined as “military equipment”:

Category 1	Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
Category 2	Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
Category 3	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.
Category 4	Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
Category 5	Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
Category 6	Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
Category 7	Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. Bolt cutters and handheld rams designed to be operated by one person are excluded.
Category 8	Firearms of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns.
Category 9	Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard issue shotgun ammunition.
Category 10	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, except for standard-issue handguns.
Category 11	Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
Category 12	“Flashbang,” diversionary devices, explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls,” excluding handheld pepper spray.
Category 13	TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices.
Category 14	The following projectile launch platforms and their munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullets and specialty impact munitions weapons.
Category 15	Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency requiring additional oversight.

Category 1 – Unmanned Aerial or Ground Vehicles

Assembly Bill 481 Category 1 reporting requirements: unmanned, remotely piloted, and powered aerial or ground vehicles.

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)**Description and Purpose:**

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) are battery powered, remote operated, unmanned aerial devices and includes the equipment used to control it. Remote controls allow operators to control the UAS and view live feed from UAS-mounted cameras. The UASs are used in search and rescue, preoperational surveillance, and other tactical situations where aerial views enhance the safety and efficiency of law enforcement and fire personnel.

Inventory:**1. DJI Matrice 300**

Acquisition Cost: \$30,000 each

Quantity: 2

2. DJI Air 2S

Acquisition Cost: \$1,400 each

Quantity: 3

3. DJI Mini 2

Acquisition Cost: \$1,000 each

Quantity: 4

4. DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise

Acquisition Cost: \$4,500

Quantity: 1

5. DJI Mavic 3

Acquisition Cost: \$9,000

Quantity: 3

6. DJI M30t

Acquisition Cost: \$20,000 each

Quantity: 3

7. DJI Avata 2

Acquisition Cost: \$1,200 each

Quantity: 5 (2 acquired in 2024)

8. DJI Matrice 4TD

Acquisition Cost: \$14,280

Quantity: 9 (3 Purchased December 2025, delivered January 2026)

Hazardous Duty Unmanned Ground Vehicles

Description and Purpose:

Hazardous duty unmanned ground vehicles are remotely operated hazardous duty robotic platforms providing Bomb Technicians with the ability to remotely access, investigate, and render safe suspected hazardous devices and items.

The hazardous duty unmanned ground vehicles are multi-mission platforms which also provide Bomb Technicians with the ability to gain access to and observe the interior/ exterior of a structure or other location. This capability increases the safety of community members, public safety personnel, and suspects by providing the robot operator with the ability to observe and locate subjects and hazardous items without the risk of unnecessary face-to-face confrontation or exposure to those hazards.

The remote, two-way, communication capability allows personnel to de-escalate situations by negotiating the surrender of barricaded subjects. The robot can deliver throw phones or other items during negotiations.

These robots may be controlled wirelessly with two-way radio frequency transceivers or a spooled fiber optic line.

Inventory:

1. Remotec Andros F6A

Acquisition Cost: \$250,000

Quantity: 1

2. Remotec Andros HD-SEL

Acquisition Cost: \$290,000

Quantity: 1

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 1 Equipment in 2025: 1,236

Authorized Usages Included:

- Deployments during incidents involving barricaded suspects.
- Deployments to search for fleeing/concealed suspects.
- Deployments in preparation for and during warrant services.
- Deployments in support of SWAT operations.
- Deployments for search and rescue operations.
- Deployments to search for missing persons.
- Deployments during illegal sideshow activity.
- Deployments to investigate suspicious devices.
- Training deployments.

Fiscal Impact:

In 2025, Category 1 new equipment acquisitions totaled \$42,846.

In 2025, Category 1 equipment training departmentwide consisted of 1,500 hours totaling \$84,282.

It is estimated that \$38,500 is utilized for the maintenance and software licensing of all Category 1 equipment.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

No discrepancies noted.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 1 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring nine (9) DJI Matrice 4T UAS and battery charging stations. Three of these will be utilized to augment the current drone program and six will be utilized for the Drone First Responder Program (DFR). The DJI Matrice 4T UAS weighs approximately 2.6 pounds, features a radiometric thermal camera with an infrared super-resolution mode, a 48-megapixel camera with up to 200x digital zoom, a wide-angle camera, and a laser rangefinder which can give the precise coordinates of objects up to 1,800 meters away. This UAS has a flight time of approximately 42 minutes and can operate in harsh weather conditions. The estimated purchase cost is \$15,000 each.

Category 2 – Armored Personnel Carriers

Assembly Bill 481 Category 2 reporting requirements: mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles or armored personnel carriers.

Armored Personnel Carrier

1. Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected (M-RAP)

Description and Purpose:

An M-RAP (Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected) vehicle, while primarily designed for high-risk military operations, can be repurposed for specialized law enforcement needs. It could serve as a mobile command post or protective transport during natural disasters, such as floods or wildfires, where its durability allows it to traverse challenging terrain.

Additionally, it could be used for critical incidents requiring officer safety, such as active shooter responses or high-risk warrant services, and as a tool for community engagement, showcasing the department's preparedness for large-scale emergencies. Its capabilities also make it ideal for mutual aid requests in regional disasters or major public safety events.

Acquisition Cost: Free

Quantity: 1

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 2 Equipment in 2025: 1

Annual Costs:

It is estimated that the annual maintenance for the M-RAP will be \$5,000.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

No discrepancies noted.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 2 Acquisition Anticipated for 2026:

The Stockton Police Department does not intend to acquire another Armored Personnel Carrier in 2026.

Category 3 - High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) or Vehicles That Have a Breaching or Entry Apparatus Attached

Assembly Bill 481 Category 3 reporting requirements: 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.

Vehicle With Breaching Apparatus

1. Lenco Bearcat Tactical Armored Vehicle

Description and Purpose:

The Lenco Bearcat Tactical Armored Vehicle is designed to provide ballistic protection during tactical events and is equipped with armored sides, bullet resistant glass, overhead lights, and sirens.

This tactical vehicle may be used to facilitate rescue operations, conduct evacuations, provide emergency medical aid in dangerous environments, during rapidly evolving critical incidents having a potential of injury or death, for high-risk pre-planned events, and other approved law enforcement purposes as needed. The vehicle's ballistic protection provides an environment and opportunity for our officers to de-escalate incidents with potentially armed suspects while minimizing risk to all involved.

This tactical vehicle has an attachable breaching apparatus that can be used to gain entry into structures or other fortified locations where other breaching methods are impractical or would otherwise be ineffective.

Acquisition Cost: \$292,294

Quantity: 1

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 3 Equipment in 2025: 127

Authorized Usages Included:

- Deployments during incidents involving barricaded suspects.
- Deployments during calls for service involving armed suspects.
- Deployments during the service of search warrants.

Annual Costs:

It is estimated that \$8,200 is utilized for the maintenance of all Category 3 equipment.

In 2025, Category 3 equipment training departmentwide consisted of 47 hours totaling \$2,643.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

No discrepancies noted.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 3 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring a new Lenco Bearcat Tactical Armored Vehicle. This vehicle is designed to provide ballistic protection during tactical events and is equipped with armored sides, bullet resistant glass, overhead lights, and sirens. The estimated purchase cost of this vehicle would be \$530,000 and the annual fiscal impact would be estimated at \$10,000 for maintenance.

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring a Humvee (HMMWV) for supply delivery/logistics during emergency and extended duration incidents, and for use during community engagement events. The estimated purchase cost of this vehicle would be free through the Law Enforcement Support Program (LESP) and the fiscal impact would be estimated at \$5,000 for annual maintenance.

Category 4 – Tracked Armored Vehicles

Assembly Bill 481 Category 4 reporting requirements: tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.

The Stockton Police Department did not possess, acquire, or use tracked armored vehicles in 2025.

Category 4 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring an Armored Critical Incident Vehicle, also known as a Rook. This vehicle is designed to provide ballistic protection during tactical events and is equipped with armored sides, bullet resistant glass, mechanical platform, and breaching capabilities. Acquisition of this vehicle will be dependent on the availability of adequate grant funding. The estimated purchase cost of this vehicle would be \$478,640.00 and the fiscal impact would be estimated at \$16,292 for yearly maintenance.

This vehicle was approved in 2025; however, it has not been acquired.

Category 5 – Command and Control Vehicles

Assembly Bill 481 Category 5 reporting requirements: command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

Command and Control Vehicles

1. Mobile Command Post (MCP1)

Description and Purpose:

MCP1 is a tractor-trailer combination vehicle requiring a Class A license to operate. This vehicle is used on prolonged investigations or operations requiring command staff or outside agency assistance. The vehicle is broken up into several compartments.

The tractor houses a Negotiations Operation Center (NOC) where Crisis Negotiators may conduct negotiations. This is connected to the trailer via phone and data lines. There is also a port for the throw phone to connect into the NOC to minimize interruptions to ongoing negotiations.

The trailer has a Command Room with a table and chairs. This area is designated for command staff, city department heads, or outside agencies to meet. There is a PD workstation in the Command Room.

There are three workstations in the main body of the trailer and four Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) stations. The CAD stations are set up with foot pedals and headsets to allow multiple dispatchers to operate at the same time.

This vehicle is capable of being run on shore power or the installed generator.

MCP1 is additionally equipped with the following for long-term deployments:

- Cell coverage for internet and phone
- Satellite coverage for internet and phone
- Camera with recording capabilities mounted on a boom
- Bathroom
- Microwave/coffeepot

Acquisition Cost: \$509,783

Quantity: 1

2. Mobile Command Post (MCP2)

Description and Purpose:

MCP2 is a quick response vehicle utilized on smaller callouts and shorter operations. It was built on a Ford E-450 Cutaway chassis, the vehicle features a 7.3L gasoline engine with electronic 6-speed automatic transmission. Bright LED tripod light poles are included for after-hours operations.

Inside, the vehicle features two workstations each with a 32-inch high-resolution display monitor. A magnetic closure pocket door segregates the rear NOC/interview room from the front work room. A small electronics rack houses the vehicle's equipment. A multi-function printer/copier is also included.

The rear room is utilized for crisis negotiation operations and is available for witness interviews during investigations. There are dual fixed bench seats and a center worktable with access to the CNT equipment. A vandal-resistant dome network camera with audio can be accessed through the network and is installed in this room to record interviews.

This vehicle is capable of being run on shore power or the installed generator.

Acquisition Cost: \$219,245
Quantity: 1

3. SWAT Quick Response Vehicle (SWAT1)

Description and Purpose:

SWAT1 is designed as a rapid response vehicle equipped with lockers to hold SWAT operators' call-out gear (e.g., ballistic vests, helmets, duty belts, etc.), rifles, shotguns, less lethal munitions, and other SWAT equipment.

SWAT1's purpose is to respond to a critical incident with all required gear and equipment needed for SWAT operators to safely de-escalate or manage rapidly evolving incidents. This enables SWAT operators to respond directly to the scene of a critical incident without having to stop elsewhere to acquire their individual equipment. SWAT1 also acts as a forward tactical command post to aid with command and control over SWAT operations.

Acquisition Cost: \$425,897
Quantity: 1

4. Bomb Squad Truck and Trailer:

Description and Purpose:

The Bomb Squad truck and trailer allow Bomb Technicians to store and transport the necessary equipment to calls for service involving suspicious packages or hazardous devices. The vehicle enables Bomb Squad personnel to maintain command and control over Bomb Squad operations.

Acquisition Cost: \$150,000
Quantity: 1

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 5 Equipment in 2025: 102

Authorized Usages Included:

- Deployments to incidents requiring crisis negotiations.
- Deployments during SWAT operations to facilitate logistical support.
- Deployments to facilitate interviews during homicide investigations.
- A deployment to exercise command and control over an officer involved shooting scene.
- Deployments to investigate suspicious devices.
- Deployments for training environments.

Fiscal Impact:

In 2025, Category 5 equipment training departmentwide consisted of 1,864 hours totaling \$103,483.

Annually, it is estimated that \$24,000 is utilized for the maintenance of all Category 5 Equipment.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

No discrepancies noted.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 5 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring a command-and-control vehicle to replace Item #1, the MCP1, to improve our ability to effectively respond to multiple negotiations and/or complex investigations simultaneously. The current MCP1 is past its life expectancy and is experiencing high maintenance costs. Acquisition of this vehicle will be dependent on the availability of adequate funding. The anticipated acquisition cost is expected to be approximately \$2,000,000 with \$50,000 in annual maintenance.

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring a command-and-control vehicle to replace Item #4, the Bomb Squad Truck. The replacement vehicle will either be a Sprinter van or delivery truck outfitted to house the Bomb Squad's tools and equipment. The anticipated acquisition cost is expected to be approximately \$300,000 with annual maintenance expected to be less than the \$20,500 used for the current Bomb Squad Truck.

Category 6 – Weaponized Aircraft, Vessels, or Vehicles of Any Kind

Assembly Bill 481 Category 6 reporting requirements: weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.

The Stockton Police Department did not possess, acquire, or use weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles in 2025.

Category 7 – Battering Rams, Slugs, and Breaching Apparatuses Explosive in Nature

Assembly Bill 481 Category 7 reporting requirements: battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. Bolt cutters and handheld rams designed to be operated by one person are excluded.

Breaching Slugs

Description and Purpose:

Ballistic breaching rounds are specially designed rounds made to defeat locking mechanisms, hinges, and other fortifications used to delay or prevent entry into a structure or vehicle. Ballistic breaching rounds are fired using a 12-gauge shotgun.

SWAT utilizes ballistic breaching rounds to breach fortified entry points during high-risk situations where any delay poses a great risk to the victims, suspects, or public safety personnel. Ballistic breaching is used for, but not limited to hostage rescue, active shooter incidents, natural disasters, and high-risk warrant service.

Inventory:

1. Royal Arms TESAR 1 Breaching Rounds

Acquisition Cost: \$7.95 each

Quantity: 25

2. Royal Arms TESAR 2 Breaching Rounds

Acquisition Cost: \$8.96 each

Quantity: 200

Battering Rams

1. Aardvark KBT Breaching Tool

Description and Purpose:

The Kinetic Breaching Tool (KBT) is a powder-actuated kinetic energy forced entry tool. The KBT operates using a crimped blank explosive charge that drives a captive steel impact plate. The impact plate extends forward and strikes the targeted door hardware to defeat it. The impact plate automatically retracts and is reset in less than a second. Semiautomatic cycling allows repeated strikes on hardened or multiple targets.

The KBT is used when forced entry into a location is necessary, but other entry tools have failed, are unlikely to facilitate entry, or would otherwise jeopardize the safety of officers or the public and the use of the KBT could mitigate that risk.

Acquisition Cost: \$12,500

Quantity: 3

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 7 Equipment in 2025: 2

Authorized Usages Included:

- Deployments during search warrant services.
- Emergency response to critical incidents.
- Probation and parole searches.

Fiscal Impact:

In 2025, Category 7 new equipment acquisitions totaled \$0.

In 2025, Category 7 equipment training departmentwide consisted of 614 hours totaling \$34,077.

Annually, it is estimated that \$8,395 is utilized for replacement and maintenance of Category 7 equipment.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

No discrepancies noted.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 8 – Firearms of .50 Caliber or Greater

Assembly Bill 481 Category 8 reporting requirements: firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns.

Category 8 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring a sniper rifle chambered in .50 caliber. The purpose of this weapon system is specific and only to be utilized in the most high-risk situations where failure is not an option. The ability to stop moving vehicles in hostage-type situations is crucial. The Stockton Police Department experienced this failure during the 2014 Bank of The West incident. Additionally, in a scenario with a well-trained armored suspect, the .50 caliber rifle can provide the advantages necessary to save lives. The anticipated cost of a .50 caliber rifle is \$15,000.

Category 9 – Ammunition of .50 Caliber or Greater

Assembly Bill 481 Category 9 reporting requirements: ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

Category 9 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department anticipates acquiring a sniper rifle chambered in .50 caliber. The purpose of this weapon system is specific and only to be utilized in the most high-risk situations where failure is not an option. The ability to stop moving vehicles in hostage type situations is crucial. The Stockton Police Department experienced this failure during the 2014 Bank of The West incident. Additionally, in a scenario with a well-trained armored suspect, the .50 caliber rifle can provide the advantages necessary to save lives. If the .50 caliber rifle is authorized, the ammunition is necessary for training and deployment. The anticipated cost of training ammunition and duty ammunition is \$2,000.

Category 10 – Specialized Firearms and Ammunition of Less Than .50 Caliber

Assembly Bill 481 Category 10 reporting requirements: 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 handguns.

Carbine Rifles**Description and Purpose:**

Carbine rifles are firearms capable of accurately stopping an armed subject at various distances, including those that exceed the capabilities of a service pistol. The carbine rifle is a lightweight, air-cooled, gas operated, magazine fed, shoulder fired weapon.

The .223/5.56 cartridge is used as a lethal option designed to stop a violent encounter. The projectile is capable of penetrating soft body armor being worn by armed subjects.

Inventory:

- 1. Axelson Tactical AXE-18**
Acquisition Cost: \$2,056 each
Quantity: 60
- 2. Colt LE6933**
Acquisition Cost: \$2,167 each
Quantity: 67
- 3. Colt LE6945CQB**
Acquisition Cost: \$2,200 each
Quantity: 28
- 4. Colt M-4 Carbine**
Acquisition Cost: \$1,900 each
Quantity: 14
- 5. Colt M-4 Commando**
Acquisition Cost: \$1,900 each
Quantity: 16
- 6. Daniel Defense MK18**
Acquisition Cost: \$1,577 each
Quantity: 2
- 7. Heckler & Koch MP5SD**
Acquisition Cost: \$0 each
Quantity: 2

8. Daniel Defense DDM4V7S

Acquisition Cost: \$1,306 each (2024)

Quantity: 20

9. Cobalt Kinetics CK-Pro

Acquisition Cost: \$2,275 each (2024)

Quantity: 26

10. Colt LE933-EPR

Acquisition Cost: \$2,050 each

Quantity: 4 (purchased in 2025)

11. Springfield M1 Garand

Acquisition Cost: \$0

Quantity: 15 (Military donation program for Honor Guard)

12. Noveske N4

Acquisition Cost: \$2,945

Quantity: 4 (acquired in 2025)

Sniper Rifles**Description and Purpose:**

The sniper element of the Stockton Police Department SWAT team deploys bolt action and semiautomatic precision rifles, which enables the stopping of an armed subject at a safe distance. These weapons fire a .308 caliber cartridge that can penetrate soft body armor being worn by armed subjects and is designed to stop violent encounters.

1. GA Precision MCM A5

Acquisition Cost: \$8,140

Quantity: 2

2. Remington 700

Acquisition Cost: \$2,200

Quantity: 5

3. LaRue Tactical LT762

Acquisition Cost: \$6,000

Quantity: 2

4. JP Enterprises LRP-07

Acquisition Cost: \$6,107 each

Quantity: 5 (2 acquired in 2024)

Ammunition

Description and Purpose:

The department utilizes .223/5.56 rounds in the carbine rifles which provide good accuracy within intermediate ranges and yield relatively low recoil. The department utilizes .308 rounds in the sniper rifle which offer longer range and provide greater barrier penetration than the .223/5.56 rounds.

1. .223/5.56

Acquisition Cost: \$0.43/round (\$185,545)

Quantity: 431,500 (Training)

2. .223/5.56

Acquisition Cost: \$0.63/round (\$11,983.23)

Quantity: 19,021 (Duty ammunition)

3. .308

Acquisition Cost: \$2.05/round (\$15,211)

Quantity: 7,420

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 10 Equipment in 2025: 0

Authorized Usages Included:

- Defense of the threat of loss of life or great bodily injury.

Fiscal Impact:

In 2025, weapons replacement for Category 10 equipment was \$19,980.

In 2025, ammunition replacement for Category 10 equipment was \$212,739.23.

In 2025, Category 10 equipment training departmentwide consisted of approximately 3,599 hours totaling \$200,000. This does not include semiannual rifle qualifications for trained personnel.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

Remington 700 Sniper Rifles: An audit revealed we were carrying six (6) of these rifles. Records indicate we have only owned five (5) and a serial number was transposed leading to a miscount. We have confirmed possession of the five (5) rifles.

M1 Garand: We currently possess 15 of these rifles. They are not deployed for any enforcement actions and not maintained by Range staff. These rifles are for Honor Guard functions only; therefore, they were not previously on the audit.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 10 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

Category 10 ammunition will need replacement/restocking as it is used throughout the year for training, qualifications, and assigned as duty ammunition.

Category 10 ammunition is a part of the overall annual ammunition budget estimated to be \$250,000.

We anticipate the purchase of no less than ten (10) Category 10 Specialty rifles in 2026. The rifles issued to Patrol personnel are coming to the end of their life expectancy. Allowing continued usage of rifles after their life expectancy can result in catastrophic failures leading to loss of life and increased liability to the City of Stockton. The anticipated cost to replace a minimum of 10 rifles is \$12,000.

Additionally, the Stockton SWAT team anticipates the purchase of one sniper rifle to replace a rifle that has reached its life expectancy. The anticipated cost for one sniper rifle is \$10,000.

Category 11 – Firearm Designed to Launch Explosive Projectiles

Assembly Bill 481 Category 11 reporting requirements – Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

The Stockton Police Department did not possess, acquire, or use any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

Category 12 – Flashbangs, Explosive Breaching, Tear Gas, Pepper Balls

Assembly Bill 481 Category 12 reporting requirements: “flashbangs,” diversionary devices, explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls,” excluding handheld pepper spray.

Flashbang Diversionary Devices

Description and Purpose:

Noise Flash Diversionary Devices (NFDD), commonly referred to as “flashbangs,” are a non-fragmenting device that create a bright flash and loud sound to temporarily divert the attention of subjects in the immediate area. NFDDs are used to distract and temporarily incapacitate suspects by overwhelming their senses of vision and hearing. The distraction allows officers to seize a moment of opportunity and take control of high-risk situations.

Inventory:

1. NFDD Defense Technology (DT8901) Single bang

Acquisition Cost: \$50 each

Quantity: 64

2. NFDD Defense Technology (CTS-7290-9) 9-bang

Acquisition Cost: \$153 each

Quantity: 4

3. NFDD Defense Technology (CTS-7290-3) 3-bang

Acquisition Cost: \$145 each

Quantity: 24

Explosive Breaching Apparatuses

Description and Purpose:

Explosive breaching apparatuses are explosives designed for specific breaching goals. SWAT currently utilizes C-1 Flex Sheet, 25GR/FT Det cord, 50GR/FT Det cord, and NONEL 40FT blasting caps for charge construction. Explosives are purpose built for the specific fortification/barrier needing defeat.

SWAT utilizes explosive breaching to defeat fortified entry points during high-risk situations, where delay poses a great risk to the victims, suspects, or public safety personnel. Explosive breaching is used for, but not limited to hostage rescue, active shooter situations, natural disasters, and high-risk warrant service.

Inventory:

1. Aesflex Sheet C-1

Acquisition Cost: \$326/lb

Quantity: 6lbs

2. **Primacord 5 (25GR/FT)**
Acquisition Cost: \$0.64/ft
Quantity: 3000ft
3. **Primacord 10 (50GR/FT)**
Acquisition Cost: \$0.66/ft
Quantity: 1000ft
4. **Nonel MS 0 Blasting Caps**
Acquisition Cost: \$18 each
Quantity: 120

Tear Gas

Description and Purpose:

Chemical agent munitions, which are commonly referred to as “tear gas,” are used by the Stockton Police Department as a less-lethal tool to disperse rioting suspects and on barricaded suspects. The Stockton Police Department uses chemical agents commonly utilized by law enforcement across the United States including OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) and CS (2-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile). CS is an irritating agent that irritates the eyes and causes tears to flow. CS has been medically tested in the UK and by the U.S. Army. There are no known allergic reactions to CS. OC was de-regulated in California in 1996, is endorsed by the FBI, and is available to members of the public to legally possess (2.5oz or less). OC is an inflammatory agent which causes involuntary closure of eyes and respiratory inflammation.

The Stockton Police Department uses a variety of munitions that disperse chemical agents including grenades, 40mm rounds, and liquid dispersal.

Inventory:

1. **Defense Technology Flameless Tri Chamber OS**
Acquisition Cost: \$36 each
Quantity: 8
2. **Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion OC grenade**
Acquisition Cost: \$36 each
Quantity: 4
3. **Defense Technology 40mm Barricade Penetrator Ferret Rounds CS Powder**
Acquisition Cost: \$25 each
Quantity: 80
4. **Defense Technology 40mm Barricade Penetrator Ferret Rounds OS Powder**
Acquisition Cost: \$25 each
Quantity: 91

- 5. Defense Technology 40mm Barricade Penetrator Muzzle Blast Rounds CS**
Acquisition Cost: \$22 each
Quantity: 12
- 6. Defense Technology 40mm Barricade Penetrator Muzzle Blast Rounds OS**
Acquisition Cost: \$22 each
Quantity: 125
- 7. Defense Technology HC Smoke Grenade**
Acquisition Cost: \$44 each
Quantity: 25
- 8. Defense Technology Instantaneous Blast OC grenade**
Acquisition Cost: \$56 each
Quantity: 12
- 9. Defense Technology Spede-Heat 40 mm CS**
Acquisition Cost: \$34 each
Quantity: 28
- 10. Defense Technology Skat Shell 37mm multiple projectile CS round**
Acquisition Cost: \$46 each
Quantity: 69
- 11. Defense Technology Triple Chaser Separating Canister CS**
Acquisition Cost: \$60 each
Quantity: 31
- 12. Defense Technology Riot Control Continuous Discharge Grenade CS**
Acquisition Cost: \$33 each
Quantity: 20
- 13. Defense Technology Pocket Tactical Grenade CS**
Acquisition Cost: \$32 each
Quantity: 2
- 14. Defense Technology 46oz MK46 CS Riot Extinguisher**
Acquisition Cost: \$642 each
Quantity: 2
- 15. Defense Technology 46oz MK46 CS Mace Liquid**
Acquisition Cost: \$109 each
Quantity: 6

16. Defense Technology Spede-Heat CS Grenade

Acquisition Cost: \$33 each

Quantity: 12

17. Defense Technology Stinger Rubber Ball CS Grenade

Acquisition Cost: \$51 each

Quantity: 12

18. Defense Technology 40mm OC Direct Impact Foam Round

Acquisition Cost: \$35 each

Quantity: 37

19. Defense Technology Large Style Maximum HC Yellow Smoke Grenade

Acquisition Cost: \$62 each

Quantity: 22

20. Defense Technology Large Style Maximum HC Red Smoke Grenade

Acquisition Cost: \$51 each

Quantity: 5

21. Defense Technology Muzzle

Blast OC 40 mm

Acquisition Cost: \$25.55

Quantity: 51

22. Defense Technology Penetrator round OC 40 mm

Acquisition Cost: \$25.55

Quantity: 49

23. Defense Technology Penetrator round CS 40 mm

Acquisition Cost: \$25.55

Quantity: 30

24. Defense Technology Muzzle Blast CS 40 mm

Acquisition Cost: \$25.55

Quantity: 9

25. CTS 5230B Baffled Riot Canisters CS Smoke

Acquisition Cost: \$50.85

Quantity: 14

26. CTS 5430B Expulsion Canisters CS

Acquisition Cost: \$53.96

Quantity: 1

27. Defense Technology Flameless TRI CHAMBER CS

Acquisition Cost: \$53.96

Quantity: 5

28. Defense Technology Blue Smoke Grenade

Acquisition Cost: \$44.37

Quantity: 6

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 12 Equipment in 2025: 80

Authorized Usages Included:

- Deployments of flashbangs during search warrant services.

Fiscal Impact:

In 2025, replacement/restocking cost for Category 12 equipment was approximately \$26,200.

In 2025, Category 12 equipment training departmentwide consisted of 580 hours totaling \$32,190.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

16 rounds of Spede-Heat CS Grenades were in inventory that were not previously noted in the 2025 report.

An inventory of gas munitions revealed the updated list. Several items were located during the audit.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 12 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

Category 12 munitions will need replacement/restocking as they are used throughout the year in training, authorized deployments, and as expired munitions are replaced. The anticipated cost of annual replacement/restocking is \$40,000.

The Stockton Police Department plans to acquire a gas injector system as an attachment to the Category 3 Lenco Bearcat Tactical Armored Vehicle that was requested for acquisition. The gas injector unit is a device that is mounted to the tactical armored vehicle's ram and enables the safe delivery of a CS or OS canister into a structure, vehicle, or other location where an approach on foot or with another delivery system is too dangerous or impractical. The gas injector system attachment is expected to cost \$14,552 with no anticipated annual maintenance costs.

The Stockton Police Department plans to acquire approximately 25 Pepper Ball TAC-SA Hopper Fed Launchers with optics. The launchers are capable of deploying less lethal irritants from a distance, allowing for de-escalation and increased public safety. The initial cost of 25 fully outfitted systems is \$77,109.00 with no anticipated annual maintenance cost within the first year.

Category 13 – TASER Shockwave, Microwave Weapons, Water Cannons, and Long-Range Acoustic Devices

Assembly Bill 481 Category 13 reporting requirements: TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices.

The Stockton Police Department did not possess, acquire, or use any TASER® Shockwaves, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices in 2025.

Category 13 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

The Stockton Police Department plans to acquire a Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) as an attachment to the Category 3 Lenco Bearcat Tactical Armored Vehicle requested acquisition. The LRAD is a specialized loudspeaker used for communicating at a distance, such as when negotiating with armed suspects, barricaded suspects, suicidal persons who are in a location that is unsafe to access, and for providing mass notifications during emergencies or natural disasters. The LRAD attachment is expected to cost \$41,213 with no anticipated annual maintenance costs. We received grant funding for this device and are in the process of purchasing this item.

Category 14 – Kinetic Energy Weapons and Munitions

Assembly Bill 481 Category 14 reporting requirements: the following projectile launch platforms and their munitions - 40mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullets and specialty impact munitions weapons.

40mm Projectile Launchers

1. Defense Technology 40mm Tactical Launcher

Description and Purpose:

The Stockton Police Department possesses single shot 40mm projectile launchers that expel less-lethal munitions. These launchers can deliver both kinetic and chemical munitions. The single shot nature of these launchers requires the officer to assess after every spent munition.

These launchers are used in crowd control situations such as unlawful assemblies and riots as well as with physically resistant suspects where other force options would be inappropriate, less effective, or otherwise unavailable.

Acquisition Cost: \$1,047 each

Quantity: 4

40mm Kinetic Rounds

Description and Purpose:

40mm kinetic rounds are less-lethal rounds that are deployed from a 40mm projectile launcher. These rounds deliver energy on impact to a target, typically for crowd control/riot situations and actively resistant suspects. These munitions may be point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct fire rounds or skip fire rounds. The kinetic projectiles used by the department are sponge, foam, or rubber.

Inventory:

1. Defense Technology Exact Impact 40mm Standard Range Sponge Round

Acquisition Cost: \$33 each

Quantity: 134

2. Defense Technology Stinger 40mm 32-Caliber Rubber Balls Round

Acquisition Cost: \$64 each

Quantity: 10

3. Defense Technology Direct Impact 40mm Marking Crushable Foam Round

Acquisition Cost: \$24 each

Quantity: 15

4. Defense Technology Foam Baton 40mm Round

Acquisition Cost: \$29 each

Quantity: 10

5. Defense Technology Stinger 37mm 32-Caliber Rubber Balls Round

Acquisition Cost: \$23 each

Quantity: 11

Bean Bag Shotguns**Description and Purpose:**

Bean bag shotguns are specialized shotguns designated specifically to only be loaded with less-lethal rounds. These shotguns are clearly marked and identified with bright orange buttstocks and foregrips. These shotguns are used to dispense less-lethal rounds at suspects who are armed and/or physically resisting officers attempts to take them into custody.

Inventory:**1. Remington 870**

Acquisition Cost: \$700 each

Quantity: 58

Kinetic Shotgun Rounds**Description and Purpose:**

Kinetic shotgun rounds are less-lethal rounds that are fired from a 12-gauge shotgun. These include both bean bag and rubber ball rounds. Bean bag rounds are 40-gram tear shaped bags made from a cotton and ballistic material blend, filled with #9 shot, and loaded into a 12-gauge shell. Rubber ball rounds are 12-gauge shells loaded with approximately eighteen 32-caliber rubber balls. These rounds deliver a kinetic impact and pain to suspects with the goal of gaining the subject's compliance and the cessation of their hostile behavior.

Inventory:**1. 12-gauge Bean Bag Rounds**

Acquisition Cost: \$6.58 each (\$6,869.52)

Quantity: 1,044

2. Defense Technology Stinger 12-gauge 32-Caliber Rubber Balls Round

Acquisition Cost: \$7.10

Quantity: 10

Number of Authorized Usages of Category 14 Equipment in 2025: 4

Authorized Usages Included:

- Deployments to apprehend armed suspects.
- Deployments during the service of search warrants.
- De-escalation device.

Fiscal Impact:

In 2025, ammunition replacement for Category 14 equipment was \$9,800.

Category 14 equipment training departmentwide consisted of 758 hours totaling \$12,069. This does not include semi-annual bean bag shotgun qualifications for trained personnel.

2025 Summary of Complaints or Concerns:

No complaints or concerns received.

2025 Internal Audits:

No discrepancies noted.

2025 Policy Violations:

No violations.

Category 14 Intended Equipment Acquisition in 2026:

Category 14 ammunition will need replacement/restocking as they are used throughout the year in training and authorized deployments. The anticipated cost of annual replacement/restocking is \$15,000.

Category 15 - Any Other Equipment as Determined to Require Additional Oversight

Assembly Bill 481 Category 15 reporting requirements: any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

The Stockton Police Department did not possess, acquire, or use any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight in 2025.

Externally Hosted Training Costs

The personnel cost of training is absorbed into the Department's operating budget. Except where noted here, training was completed internally by the Department. The cost for staff to attend externally hosted training for military equipment usage in 2025 was approximately \$102,998.47.

Training for Military Equipment Usage in 2025			
COURSE	COURSE COST	PERSONNEL HOURS	PERSONNEL COST (\$55.50 per hour)
Firearm Courses	\$22,044.79	628	\$34,854
Tactical based courses	\$79,105.68	1050	\$58,275
Chemical Agents Courses	\$0	0	\$0
Less Lethal Courses	\$0	0	\$0
Explosives Courses	\$1,848.00	80	\$4,440
TOTAL	\$102,998.47	1,758	\$97,569

Conclusion

The equipment, resources, and training outlined in this report allow the Stockton Police Department to protect our community by enhancing both public and officer safety. The use of “military equipment” aids us in resolving critical incidents safely and effectively by providing us with sufficient engagement options to minimize the risk of serious injury or death that may be sustained by community members, officers, and suspects.

Although “military equipment” is utilized infrequently, it is crucial that the equipment be readily available to deploy in rapidly evolving and dynamic situations where such equipment can be used to effectively respond to threats to public safety.

When deciding what “military equipment” is funded, acquired, or used, the Stockton Police Department seriously considers the public’s welfare, safety, concerns, and civil liberties. This annual “military equipment” report was designed to reinforce the department’s commitment to inform and provide transparency to our community and elected officials in addition to ensuring compliance with the law.

The department welcomes meaningful public input regarding the possession and use of “military equipment” within our community. Inquiries, complaints, or concerns can be submitted via email to the Stockton Police Department’s Military Equipment Coordinator, Lieutenant Esteban Arrieta, at spdresearchanddevelopment@stocktonca.gov.

Military Equipment

Effective Date:	April 11, 2024
Revised Date:	July 30, 2025
Issuing Authority: Chief Stanley McFadden	

706.1 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).

706.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Military equipment – Includes but is not limited to the following:

- 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.
- Area denial electroshock devices, microwave weapons, water cannons, long-range acoustic devices, acoustic hailing devices, and sound cannons.

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- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by the City Council or a state agency to require additional oversight.

706.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Stockton Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

706.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should designate the Research and Development Manager as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

- (a) 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 City Council.
- (b) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.
- (c) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Stockton Police Department (Government Code § 7071).
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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).
- (f) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

706.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT REPORTING

The Chief of Police should designate the Training Section Manager as the liaison to the City Council.

- (a) Acting as liaison to the City Council for matters related to the requirements of this policy.
 1. A list of each request and authorized budget item will be maintained within Research and Development.

706.5 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The [attached annual report](#) includes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department.

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706.6 APPROVAL

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the City Council by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. 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 City Council 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). The military equipment policy must be approved by the City Council prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

- (a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 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 City Council.
- (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.

706.7 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

706.8 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 City Council for 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 by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

706.9 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

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the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

706.10 ACQUISITION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

706.10.1 PROGRAM MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

Program Managers who utilize or wish to acquire military equipment shall:

- (a) Confirm the item requested is authorized via the department's current Assembly Bill 481 Annual Report prior to acquisition.
- (b) Complete the Military Equipment Acquisition Request Form and submit it to Research and Development via email. The form can be found in the Police SharePoint folder.
- (c) Update Research and Development on any budget changes, which may prevent the acquisition of an authorized item.
- (d) Annually provide the Military Equipment Coordinator with a list of planned acquisitions and the related budgets for the following year.
- (e) Ensure the use of authorized equipment is tracked including:
 1. Number of deployments of each category of military equipment.
 2. General nature of those deployments.
 3. Hours of in-house training on each category of military equipment.
 4. Names of outside schools that train the use or administration of military equipment, tuition costs, and number of hours.
 5. The maintenance costs associated with possessed military equipment.

706.10.2 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Military Equipment Coordinator or designee will review the applicable Program Manager's request and respond within 10 working days.

706.10.3 DEPARTMENTAL SCREENERS

Screeners are responsible for tracking the availability of and acquiring authorized military equipment from the Law Enforcement Support Program (LESO). In order to requisition equipment, screeners shall:

- (a) Obtain authorization from the Military Equipment Coordinator or designee before submitting a request via Reutilization, Transfer, and Donation (RTD) for the following items:
 1. Vehicles
 2. Vessels
 3. Aircraft
 4. Weapons
 5. Weaponized equipment

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- (b) Be familiar with requests and specifications of each item, ensuring the item for requisition meets the specifications submitted by the requesting Program Manager.
- (c) Verify the budget for each item provided by the requesting Program Manager.
- (d) Obtain the fiscal impact for the acquisition of each item which may include transportation, delivery, or repairs.
- (e) Contact the Military Equipment Coordinator or designee if the fiscal impact for the item supersedes the budgeted amount.
 - 1. The Military Equipment Coordinator or designee will contact the affected Program Manager to verify if a budget increase is authorized.
- (f) Send an email message to the Military Equipment Coordinator within 24 hours of submitting the requisition via RTD or at a Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO).

The Military Equipment Coordinator or designee will monitor the acquisition and ensure that all requirements are met.

706.11 AUDIT OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

In addition to the annual audit performed by the Military Equipment Coordinator, Division Commanders will ensure that the use of military equipment by their assigned personnel is audited to ensure compliance.

Any misuse of equipment discovered in this process shall be addressed by the responsible Division Commander or designee.