



OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

July 11, 2024 - 5:30 PM

Allen Temple Baptist Church (8501 International Blvd, Oakland)

The purpose of the Oakland Police Commission is to oversee the Oakland Police Department to ensure its policies, practices, and customs conform to national standards of constitutional policing, and to oversee the Office of the Inspector General, led by the civilian Office of the Inspector General for the Department, as well as the Community Police Review Agency (CPRA), led by the Executive Director of the Agency, which investigates police misconduct and recommends discipline.

**Please note that Zoom links will be for observation only.
Public participation via Zoom is not possible currently.**



OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

July 11, 2024 - 5:30 PM

Allen Temple Baptist Church (8501 International Blvd, Oakland)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Oakland Police Commission welcomes public participation. We are currently prohibited from implementing hybrid meetings. Please refer to how you can observe and/or participate below:

OBSERVE:

- To observe, the public may view the televised video conference by viewing KTOP channel 10 on Xfinity (Comcast) or ATT Channel 99 and locating City of Oakland KTOP - Channel 10
- To observe the meeting by video conference, please click on this link <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84891462438> at the noticed meeting time. Instructions on how to join a meeting by video conference are available at: <https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362193>, which is a web page entitled "Joining a Meeting"
- To listen to the meeting by phone, please call the numbers below at the noticed meeting time: Dial (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location):

+1669 900 9128 or +1 669 444 9171 or +1 719 359 4580 or +1 253 215 8782 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1 646 931 3860

Webinar ID: 848 9146 2438

After calling any of these phone numbers, if you are asked for a participant ID or code, press #. Instructions on how to join a meeting by phone are available at: <https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362663>, which is a web page entitled "Joining a Meeting by Phone"

Use of Zoom is limited to observing, public comment will not be taken via Zoom

PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT IN PERSON:

- Public comment on each agenda item will be taken. Members of the public wishing to comment must fill out a speaker card for each item they wish to comment on. Speaker cards will be accepted up until Public Comment for each item. Please submit your cards to the Chief of Staff before being recognized by the presiding officer.
- Comments must be made on a specific agenda item covered in the meeting that the comment was submitted for, and that item must be written on the speaker card, or they will be designated Open Forum comments.
- Comments designated for Open Forum, either intentionally or due to the comments being outside of the scope of the meeting's agenda, and submitted without including a written agenda item, will be limited to one comment per person.

E-COMMENT:

- Please email written comments to opc@oaklandcommission.org. E-comments must be submitted at least **24 hours** before the meeting with the agenda item to which it pertains. Open Forum comments are limited to one per person.

Commissioner Jackson-Castain via Teleconference at LS12 2NX, Leeds, UK



OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

July 11, 2024 - 5:30 PM

Allen Temple Baptist Church (8501 International Blvd, Oakland)

- I. **Call to Order, Welcome, Roll Call, Determination of Quorum, and (Read-Out from Prior Meeting, if any)**
Chair Marsha Peterson
Roll Call: Commissioner Regina Jackson; Commissioner Wilson Riles; Commissioner Ricardo Garcia-Acosta; Commissioner Angela Jackson-Castain; Alternate Commissioner Farmer

- II. **Closed Session (approximately 5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.)**
The Police Commission will take Public Comment on the Closed Session items.

THE OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION WILL ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION AND WILL REPORT ON ANY FINAL DECISIONS DURING THE POLICE COMMISSION'S OPEN SESSION MEETING AGENDA.

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL

EXISTING LITIGATION (Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1))

Delphine Allen et al., v. City of Oakland, et al. N.D. Cal No, 00-cv-4599-WHO

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINE/DISMISSAL/RELEASE

(Government Code Section 54957(b))

Title not disclosed under personnel privacy laws, California's Brown Act, and City's Sunshine Ordinance

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT/EMPLOYMENT (Government Code Section 54957(b)) Title: Inspector General

- III. **Redetermination of Quorum and (Read-Out from Closed Session and/or announcements, if any)**
Chair Marsha Peterson
Roll Call: Commissioner Regina Jackson; Commissioner Wilson Riles; Commissioner Ricardo Garcia-Acosta; Commissioner Angela Jackson-Castain; Alternate Commissioner Farmer

- IV. **Introduction to the Oakland Police Commission**

- V. **Welcome Chief Mitchell – Welcome Reception**

- VI. **Community Roundtable**
The purpose of the community roundtable agenda item shall be to solicit community testimony and other input in discussions regarding community policing, building trust between the community and the Department, and other similar and relevant subjects as determined by the Commission. Panel speakers to provide an overview of NSA/Community Policing (Pursuit Policy) / Racial Profiling / CPRA / OIG.

- a. Discussion
- b. Public Comment
- c. Action, if any



OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

July 11, 2024 - 5:30 PM

Allen Temple Baptist Church (8501 International Blvd, Oakland)

VII. Oakland Police Department Update

Representatives of the Oakland Police Department will provide an update. Topics discussed in the update may include NSA Updates, risk analysis, crime response, a preview of topics that may be placed on a future agenda, responses to community member questions, and specific topics requested by the Commission.

This is a recurring item. (Attachment 1)

- a. Discussion
- b. Public Comment
- c. Action, if any

VIII. Approval of the Community Policing Policy First Reading (Attachment 2)

IX. Annual Report Draft Approval (Supplemental Attachment 3)

X. Open Forum Part 1 (2 minutes per speaker, 15 minutes total)

Members of the public wishing to address the Commission on matters that are not on tonight's agenda but are related to the Commission's work should submit a speaker card before this item. Comments regarding agenda items should be held until the agenda item is called for discussion. Speakers not able to address the Commission during this Open Forum will be given priority to speak during Open Forum Part 2.

This is a recurring item.

- a. Discussion
- b. Public Comment
- c. Action, if any

XI. Election of Oakland Police Commission Vice Chair

The Commission will nominate and vote on the appointment of a Vice Chairperson to serve from July 2024 until the next election in January 2025.

- a. Discussion
- b. Public Comment
- c. Action, if any

XII. Ad Hoc Committee Reports

Representatives from Ad Hoc Committees will provide updates on their work. Opportunities for discussion, public comment, and/or actions, if any, will be provided following the presentation of all Ad Hoc Committee updates. ***This is a recurring item.***

Enabling Ordinance Ad Hoc (Commissioners Peterson (Chair), Garcia-Acosta, Jackson)

The Enabling Ordinance Ad Hoc committee is tasked with reviewing the City Council's revisions to the Enabling Ordinance Chapters 2.45, 2.46, and the addition of Chapter 2.47. The Ad Hoc will align the Commissioner's feedback and make a recommendation to the City Council. Tasks include meeting with all relevant stakeholders.



OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

July 11, 2024 - 5:30 PM

Allen Temple Baptist Church (8501 International Blvd, Oakland)

Staff Searches Ad Hoc: Inspector General (Commissioners Jackson (Chair), Garcia-Acosta, Peterson)

The Staff Searches Ad Hoc Committee is responsible for the recruitment and hiring of staff vacancies, including but not limited to the Inspector General.

- a. Discussion
- b. Public Comment
- c. Action, if any

XIII. Upcoming/Future Agenda Items

The Commission will engage in a working session to discuss and determine agenda items for the upcoming Commission meeting and to agree on a list of agenda items to be discussed on future agendas.

The Commission will work on creating a list of agenda items for future meetings. ***This is a recurring item.***

- a. Discussion
- b. Public Comment
- c. Action, if any

XIV. Open Forum Part 2 (2 minutes perspeaker, 15 minutes total)

Members of the public wishing to address the Commission on matters that were not on tonight's agenda but are related to the Commission's work should submit a speaker card before the start of this item. Persons who spoke during Open Forum Part 1 will not be called upon to speak again without prior approval of the Commission's Chairperson. ***This is a recurring item.***

XV. Re-adjourn to Closed Session (if needed) and Read-Out of Closed Session (if any)

XVI. Adjournment

NOTICE: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Equal Access Ordinance, for those requiring special assistance to access the videoconference meeting, to access written documents being discussed at the Discipline Committee meeting, or to otherwise participate at Commission meetings, please contact the Police Commission's departmental email at OPC@oaklandcommission.org for assistance. Notification at least 72 hours before the meeting will help enable reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to the meeting and to provide the required accommodations, auxiliary aids, or services.

City of Oakland

Oakland Police Department



Annual Military Equipment Report

2023

Contents

Preface.....	4
Executive Summary.....	5
Definitions.....	7
Summary of Military Equipment.....	9
Unmanned Aircraft System	
DJI Mavic Enterprise 2 Advanced.....	9
DJI Mavic Mini.....	10
DJI Matrice 300 RTK.....	10
Unmanned Robots	
ICOR Mini Caliber.....	11
Avatar Tactical Robot.....	11
Andros Mark 5A-1.....	11
ERV (Bearcat)/Armored Suburban.....	12
Mobile Command Vehicles	
OFD/OPD Mobile Command Vehicle.....	13
OPD Community Resource Vehicle.....	14
HNT.....	14
Breaching apparatuses	
Remington Breaching Shotgun.....	15
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar.....	16
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2.....	16
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-3.....	17
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 21.....	17
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 10.....	17
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 5.....	17
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 4y.....	18
Ensign-Bickford / PRIMASHEET.....	18
Dyno Nobel / Nonel MS 1.4B.....	18
Specialized firearms and ammunition	
Colt LE6920 (AR15)	19
Noveske N4.....	19
Bravo Company Manufacturing (BCM CQB MCMR 11)	20
GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle.....	21
Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain	21
Winchester (RA 556B 64 grain).....	21
Federal .223 55 grain.....	22
Federal 308 Win 165 grain.....	22
Hornady 308 Win	22
Light Sound incendiary Device, aka "Flashbang Grenades", and smoke.	
Defense Technology / Riot Control 1082.....	23
Defense Technology / Triple Chaser 1026.....	23
Combined Tactical Systems/ Triple Phaser 5231.....	24
Defense Technology/ CS Han-Ball 1092.....	24
Defense Technology/ CS Blast 1097.....	24
Combined Tactical System/ 9430 Tear Ball CS.....	24
Defense Technology/ Inert Blast 1098.....	25
Defense Technology/ Stinger 1087.....	25
Defense Technology/ 1032.....	25
Defense Technology/ CS 1016.....	25
Combined Tactical Systems/ 5230B.....	26
Defense Technology/ CS 2262.....	26
Combined Tactical System/ CTS 7290M.....	26

CTS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke.....	26
CTS 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade.....	27
CTS 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC.....	27
CTS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz.....	27
CTS 9230 CS Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball, Pyro.....	27
Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs)	
LRAD/ 100X.....	28
LRAD/ 450X.....	28
40mm projectile launchers, “bean bags,” and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	
Defense Technology (40mm single launcher).....	29
Penn Arms (PGL 65-40)	30
Wilson Combat.....	31
Defense Technology/ CS SKAT Shell 6172.....	31
Defense Technology/ CS Muzzle Blast 6042.....	32
Defense Technology/ Foam Baton 6099.....	32
Defense Technology/ Direct Impact Marking 6326.....	32
Combined Tactical System/ Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder.....	32
Combined Tactical System/ 12GA 2581 Super Sock.....	33
CTS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor.....	33
Crowd- control equipment	
Helmet-Non Ballistic.....	34
Military Equipment Usage Summary.....	35
Geographic Reference Map.....	36
Itemized Military Equipment Usage.....	37
Search Warrant Usage Area.....	68
Complaints Summary.....	68
Internal Audits Regarding Military Equipment Usage.....	68
Military Equipment Inventory.....	69
Fiscal Impact by Equipment Type... ..	72
Estimated Projected Cost Fiscal Year 2023.....	77
Conclusion.....	84

Links to laws and policy:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB481

Oakland Municipal Code 9.65: [Chapter 9.65 - REGULATIONS ON CITY'S ACQUISITION AND USE OF MILITARY AND MILITARISTIC EQUIPMENT](#)

Attached Oakland Police Department Policy related to the use of Military Equipment:

1. TB III-G: OPD Crowd Control and Crowd Management Policy
2. TB III-P.04: Armored Vehicles
3. TB V F.02 Chemical Agents
4. TB III-H: Specialty Impact Munitions
5. DGO I-25: Unmanned Aerial Systems
6. DGO K-3: Use of Force
7. DGO K-4: Reporting and Investigating the Use of Force
8. DGO K-5: Tactical Operations Team
9. DGO K-6: Patrol Rifle Program

Preface

The Oakland Police Department is committed to maintaining public safety by providing the highest quality of police services to the communities in the City of Oakland.

The equipment listed in this annual report are essential tools that may be required from time to time to aid in deescalating intense situations or bringing critical incidents to a safe resolution.

The mere possession of this equipment does not warrant its use in every circumstance. However, having this equipment and adequate resources available if needed, makes our department capable of bringing possible hostile critical conflicts to safe and peaceful resolutions.

Being transparent with our communities regarding all equipment used by the Oakland Police Department not only helps with transparency but helps build trust within the communities we serve.

Executive Summary:

On September 30, 2021, Governor Newsom signed **Assembly Bill AB 481** into law, which established protocols for law enforcement agencies regarding the funding, acquisition, use, and reporting of specified law enforcement equipment items. The bill added **Government Code Section 7070** that designated numerous vehicles, weapon systems and munitions used by the Oakland Police Department as “military equipment.”

AB-481, Section 7072 states the following:

(a) A law enforcement agency that receives approval for a military equipment use policy pursuant to Section 7071 shall submit to the governing body an annual military equipment report for each type of military equipment approved by the governing body within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The law enforcement agency shall also make each annual military equipment report required by this section publicly available on its internet website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. 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:

- (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
- (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
- (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
- (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
- (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.

(b) Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual military equipment report pursuant to this section, the law enforcement agency shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the 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.

The Oakland City Council previously passed Oakland **Municipal Code 9.65** Regulations on City’s Acquisition and Use of Military and Militaristic equipment. The code mirrors the Government Code 7070 except for #12: *Crowd-control equipment, such as riot batons, riot helmets, and riot shields, but excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight batons.* The Council directed the Department to go through the Oakland Police Commission for any acquisitions and use of controlled equipment.

9.65.010 States the following:

"Annual Controlled Equipment Report" means a publicly released written document that includes, at a minimum, all of the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year:

1. Production descriptions and specifications for controlled equipment and inventory numbers of each type of controlled equipment in the Police Department's possession. The Police Commission may waive the remaining obligations for annual reporting for a specific type of equipment if the Police Department certifies, in advance of issuing the Annual Controlled Equipment Report, that the equipment was not used or purchased in the immediately preceding calendar year.
2. A summary of how controlled equipment was used.
3. If applicable, a breakdown of where controlled equipment was used geographically by police area. For each police area, the Police Department shall report the number of days-controlled equipment was used and what percentage of those daily reported uses were authorized by warrant and by non-warrant forms of court authorization.
4. A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning controlled equipment.
5. The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of controlled equipment uses policies to the extent permitted by law, and any actions taken in response.
6. The estimated annual cost for each type of controlled equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for controlled equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual report.
7. Impact: An updated assessment specifically identifying any potential impacts that the use of the controlled equipment might have on the welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties of the public, and what specific affirmative measures will be implemented to safeguard the public from potential adverse impacts.
8. Mitigations: Specific, affirmative technical and procedural measures that have been implemented to safeguard the public from such impacts.
9. Alternatives: An updated summary of all alternative method or methods the Police Department considered to accomplish the purposes for which the controlled equipment is proposed to be used, the annual costs of alternative method or methods, and the potential impacts of alternative method or methods on the welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties of the public.

The Oakland Police Department is committed to maintaining public safety by providing the highest quality police services to our communities we serve. We will continue to work with our Police Commission on the mission of transparency and good governance in the realm of law enforcement and public safety. Only with a good partnership can we address challenges facing our community while continuing to provide professional, just, and constitutional policing. In accordance with reporting requirements established in AB-481 and OMC 9.65, the Department has generated the following 2023 Annual Military Equipment Report.

Definitions:

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

"Governing body" means the elected body that oversees a law enforcement agency or, if there is no elected body that directly oversees the law enforcement agency, the appointed body that oversees a law enforcement agency. In the case of a law enforcement agency of a county, including a sheriff's department or a district attorney's office, "governing body" means the board of supervisors of the county. [Government Code § 7070(a)]. As it pertains to the City of Oakland, the Oakland City Council is the Governing body, but OPD must go through the Oakland Police Commission for requests or submitting reports pertaining to military equipment.

"Military equipment" means the following listed in Government Code § 7070(c)(1)-(15) and Oakland Municipal Code 9.65:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles [Government Code § 7070].
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision [Government Code § 7070].
- Wheeled vehicles that are built or modified to provide ballistic protection to their occupants, such as mine-resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. Police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this section [OMC 9.65]
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision [Government Code § 7070].
- Wheeled vehicles that are built to operate both on-road and off-road, such as a high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV), commonly referred to as a Humvee, a two and one-half (2½)-ton truck, or a five (5)-ton truck, or vehicles built or modified to use a breaching or entry apparatus as an attachment. Unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this section [OMC 9.65].
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion [Government Code § 7070].
- Tracked vehicles that are built or modified to provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion [OMC 9.65].
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units [Government Code § 7070].
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind [Government Code § 7070].
- Weapon-bearing aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind, whether manned or unmanned [OMC 9.65].

- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision [Government Code § 7070].
- Breaching apparatus designed to provide rapid entry into a building or through a secured doorway, including equipment that is mechanical, such as a battering ram, equipment that is ballistic, such as a slug, or equipment that is explosive in nature, but excluding handheld battering rams that can be operated by one person [OMC 9.65].
- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision [Government Code § 7070] and [OMC 9.65].
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision [Government Code § 7070] and [OMC 9.65].
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in § 30510 and §30515 of the Penal Code, except for 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 state agency [Government Code § 7070] and [OMC 9.65].
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles [Government Code § 7070].
- Active area denial weapons, such as the taser shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the long-range acoustic device (LRAD). [Government Code § 7070]. [OMC 9.65].
- The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons, and "riot guns" used to disperse chemical agents [OMC 9.65]. [Government Code § 7070].
- Any weapon designed for hand-to-hand combat, including any knife designed to be attached to the muzzle of a rifle, shotgun, or long gun for purposes of hand-to-hand combat, but excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight batons [OMC 9.65].
- Explosives and pyrotechnics, such as "flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, and chemical weapons such as "teargas" and "pepper balls" but excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray [OMC 9.65] [Government Code § 7070].
- Crowd-control equipment, such as riot batons, riot helmets, and riot shields, but excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight batons [OMC 9.65].
- Military surplus equipment [OMC 9.65].
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body (City Council) or a state agency to require additional oversight [Government Code § 7070] and [OMC 9.65].

Military Equipment Summary

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS): Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial system. An unmanned aircraft of any type that can sustain directed flight, whether pre-programmed or remotely controlled, and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Capabilities: Remotely piloted aerial vehicle capable of providing live and recorded video images captured from aerial positions, including images enhanced by Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR), thermal, and optical zoom lenses.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Unmanned aerial systems may be utilized to enhance the department's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. Only an Incident Commander or Lieutenant and above can authorize its use.

Training Requirements: The ESU Unit Supervisor, or other designated OPD personnel, shall ensure that all authorized operators and required observers have completed all required FAA and department-approved training in the operation, applicable laws, policies, and procedures regarding use of the UAS.

Lifespan: No lifespan indicated by Manufacturer

The Oakland Police Department currently possesses the following types of UAS:

DJI Mavic Enterprise 2 Advanced



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description:

The Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced features a 35 mm format camera with a 48 MP visual camera and high resolution 640 x 512 Thermal Resolution. The cameras can capture up to UHD 4K resolution video at 30 fps, or thermal imaging images and temperature data. The Mavic 2 Enterprise can achieve speeds of up to 44.7 mph, and the four-cell LiPo battery provides up to 31 minutes of flight time. Additionally, there are three modular accessories to include a spotlight, speaker, and beacon. The Mavic 2 Enterprise also has omnidirectional obstacle sensing.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.dji.com/search?q=mavic%20enterprise%20%20advanced>

DJI Mavic Mini



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description:

The Mavic Mini from DJI is a compact drone weighing in at under 9 oz. The Mavic Mini has 3-axis gimbal and sophisticated flight modes that can achieve up to 12MP images, 2.7K Quad HD videos, and complex cinematic shots with access to the DJI Fly app. The Mini drone features up to 30 minutes of flight time on a full battery charge.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.dji.com/search?q=mini>

DJI Matrice 300 RTK



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description:

The Matrice 300 RTK is a commercial drone features a 1080p video, which provides a live HD view from the aircraft's camera at distances of up to 9.3 miles (15 km). OcuSync Enterprise features the ability to transmit three channels of 1080p video simultaneously and AES-256 encryption ensures secure data transmission. DJI Matrice 300 RTK offers up to 55 minutes of high-performance flight time with TB60 Batteries combined with unrivaled reliability. The advanced flight control system, 6 Directional Sensing and Positioning system, AI spot-checking, Smart Track, PinPoint, Location Sharing, and an all-new Primary Flight Display.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.dji.com/search?q=matrice%20300%20rtk>

Unmanned Tracked Robots

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

Capabilities: Designed for rapid tactical missions, the robot is simple to operate and quick to deploy for searching rooms, hallways, stairwells, and confined spaces. With rubber tracks and articulating front and rear flippers, the Mini-CALIBER effortlessly climbs stairs. It also includes an extendible rotating claw arm that simplifies opening door handles.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Used to assist the Oakland Police Department Operators with clearing residences and/or businesses during tactical operations, assisting officers and the community by clearing potentially dangerous building during tactical situations. Authorized by a Watch Commander or Lieutenant or above.

Training Requirements: The SOD Commander will ensure that only those team members properly trained and certified in the use of the special equipment will utilize the equipment.

Lifespan: No lifespan indicated by Manufacturer

The Oakland Police Department currently possesses the following Unmanned Tracked Robots:



Mini-CALIBER

Manufacturer: ICOR Technology

Manufacturer Description:

Designed for rapid tactical missions, the robot is simple to operate and quick to deploy for searching rooms, hallways, stairwells, and confined spaces. 5 axis Claw Arm on Rotating Turret, 10X optical zoom Pan-Tilt-Zoom (PTZ) Color Camera, Front and Rear Drive Color IR Camera, Drive System (Speeds up to 2.5 mph, Wireless RF Communications, and 2-Way Audio (talk/listen).

(Description and photo source) <https://icortechology.com/robots/mini-caliber/>



Robotex - Avatar Tactical Robot

Manufacturer: ACORN

Manufacturer Description:

The AVATAR Robots are regarded by tactical teams as a standard operational tool, like a firearm, vehicle, or piece of body armor. It is quick and easily deployable. Navigates various terrain including stairs, sand, clothing, grass, etc. Two-way audio and recording capability.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.acornpd.com/robotex-avatar-tactical-robot>



Remotec Andros Mark 5A-1

Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman

Manufacturer Description:

The Remotec ANDROS Mark V-AI is a highly stable, tough-as-nails partner for hazardous duty operations. First responders world-wide rely on this larger-than-life robot to help assure safe, successful outcome for their most challenging missions. All terrain – climbs stairs. Reliable, affordable, environmentally sealed, Color Surveillance camera with light, 72:1 zoom, pan/tilt, low light switching capability, Gripper with continuous rotate - Many accessories can be added to work with the gripper. Quick disconnect camera mount, 24-inch camera extender, Manipulator arm that can reach up to 8 feet in the air, 2-way audio system with weatherproof speaker and microphone mounted on the robot. Powered by 24VDC - Two 65 amp-hr. 12VDC spiral-cell batteries.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.azorobotics.com/equipment-details.aspx?EquipID=412>

Armored Personnel Carriers/Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles (MRAP)

APCs and MRAPs: Are light tactical vehicles are designed specifically to withstand improvised explosive device attacks and ambushes.

Capabilities: An armored vehicle is a piece of law enforcement equipment that may allow officers to use non-force options to safely resolve incidents involving actual, threatened, or reasonably suspected violence using firearms or explosives. The protective capabilities of an armored vehicle greatly exceed those of a patrol vehicle and proper deployment of armored vehicles may increase the safety of the public, law enforcement officers, and other first responders. Armored vehicles provide improved cover for officers, are stocked with tools that might be needed during a critical incident and increase the options for a safe resolution.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Commanders (Lieutenants and above) shall only authorize the deployment of armored vehicles when the specific capabilities of the ERV or Armored Suburban are necessary to bring an incident to a safe conclusion. Any authorized departure from an armored vehicle's place of storage shall be considered a deployment.

Training Requirements: Armored vehicles shall only be operated by officers certified by the Tactical Operations Team commander. This includes, but is not limited to, all members of the Entry Team and Sniper Team elements. It also includes all Patrol Rifle Officers (PRO's).

Lifespan: Approximately 15 years

The Oakland Police Department currently possesses the following Armored Personnel Carriers:



BearCat G3

Manufacturer: Lenco

Manufacturer Description:

The 2008 **BearCat** is equipped with emergency lights/sirens, rotating roof hatch, electric winches, running boards, protection against chemical agents, back-up camera, battering ram attachment, CS (tear gas) deployment nozzle, Thermographic cameras, and spot/flood lights. The vehicle is armored with a 0.5 – 1.5" thick steel and ballistic windows rated to stop a 0.50 BMG round.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.lencoarmor.com/model/ERV-g3-police-government/>



Armored Suburban – SUV

Manufacturer: The Armored Group

Manufacturer Description:

The 2015 Chevrolet 1500 Armored Suburban #1697 is equipped with emergency lights/sirens, steel front bumper, seating capacity for 9 personnel and backup camera. The vehicle is armored with B6 level armor capable of stopping 7.62X51mm rifle round.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.armoredcars.com/vehicles/armored-chevy-suburban-1500/>

Mobile Command Vehicles

Mobile Command Vehicles: Completely self-contained command vehicles that are designed to provide the Incident Commander with a mobile base of operation, facilitate operational control and direction of public safety units. (*Mobile Command Vehicles, Community Resource Vehicles, and Hostage Negotiation Vehicles*).

Capabilities: The vehicle provides mobile, remote access to radio, internet planning and operational resources to assist with the command and control of major incidents and other planned operations. The vehicle also has the capability to dispatch officers and firefighters, as well as receive 9-1-1 calls.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Traffic Commander (Lieutenants and above) shall only authorize the deployment of a MCV for any incidents which it would be deemed beneficial to do so.

Training Requirements: There are 2 members of OPD, who are assigned to patrol have their Class B license and can operate the OFD/OPD Command Vehicle. The new OPD Command Vehicle can be operated with a Class C license. Members of the HNT are eligible to drive the vehicle.

Lifespan: Approximately 15 years (MCVs & CRVs). None listed by manufacturer for HNT.

The Oakland Police Department currently possesses the following Mobile Command Vehicles:

OFD/OPD Mobile Command Vehicle - (MCV)

Manufacturer: Lynch Diversified Vehicles



Manufacturer Description:

2010 Mobile Command Vehicle #002 was built in conjunction with the Oakland Fire and Oakland Police Departments as a unified command vehicle but can also alternate between fire specific and police specific missions. The vehicle was custom built by Lynch Diversified Vehicles (LDV, Inc.), LDV Model #MCC301181-07 (*Requires Class B License*). The MCV is not a tactical vehicle but rather a multi-purpose vehicle to help facilitate command and control during field incidents by both the Oakland Fire Department as well as the Oakland Police Department by providing intelligence assets. The vehicle does not have any armor nor is it deployed in such a manner as it to be used in such a way. The vehicle is to be deployed at the periphery of a tactical incident if one such arises. The Traffic Commander is the coordinator of the command vehicles.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.ldvusa.com/truck/oakland-police-department-ca-mobile-command-center/>

Community Resource Vehicle - CRV



Manufacturer: Lynch Diversified Vehicles

Manufacturer Description:

Custom Build for OPD on Ford F59 gas chassis, 7.3L V8 engine, 6-speed TorqShift automatic transmission, All aluminum body construction, Extreme duty body storage compartments, LED scene lighting, Emergency lighting and siren package, Flip down step on the rear bumper, Front conference room fixed table, Magnetic surface dry erase white boards, Exterior monitor compartment, High resolution display monitors, Multi-function printer/copier, Custom aluminum cabinetry, (4) Interior workstations, Spider base task chairs, 15kW gasoline generator, Full vehicle surge suppression system, Prewired for future rear mast, Prewired for communications radios, CAT6 network wiring and jacks.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.ldvusa.com/truck/oakland-police-department-ca-mobile-command-centers-2/>

OPD Weed & Seed MCP Mobile Community Outreach Police Station: (1998) Vehicle was obtained through grant from United States Department of Justice (JAG) Justice Assistance Program. Vehicle used to assist in providing information on mental health counseling, drug treatment and other wellness services in the community. Vehicle also used to visit schools, churches, and merchants in community. Due to age of vehicle and the procurement of newer updated vehicles in the fleet, MCP #4878 is retired – ***NO LONGER IN USE.***

Hostage Negotiation Vehicle - HNV



Manufacturer: Farber Specialty Vehicles

Manufacturer Description:

Farber Vehicle 25' Chassis Designed for communication, negotiator, and ECM. CINT Commander (Negotiations Recording and Control System). This system also includes software that allows it to be used as a pretext phone call device with digital recording, data logging, and control features. The system includes the following items: 1. COMMBBox 2. Software with free software updates online 3. All required cables 4. One headset and four headphones with adapters 5. External room monitor speaker 6. Pelican carrying case 7. Integrated 836 Bluetooth 8. 12-volt cell phone charger adapter 9. Technical Support 10. Five-year limited warranty (refer to warranty information).

In any response to a terrorist or CBRNE incident, specialty vehicles, especially those that provide force protection or include communications and Electronic Counter Measures are critical to a successful resolution to the incident.

(Description and photo source) <https://farberspecialty.com/new-vehicles/emergency-response/hnt-crisis-response-vehicles/>

Explosive Breaching Equipment

Breaching Shotguns and Breaching Ammunition: During crisis situations, it may become necessary for DAT, SWAT, and Tactical teams to facilitate an entry into a target location. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible.

A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission. In some instances, an explosive breach may be required to provide an added degree of safety and tactical advantage to accomplish a mission. A variety of specialized breaching equipment consisting of explosive materials are possessed by the Department. Explosive Breaching Equipment can only be used exclusively by the SWAT Unit's dedicated breaching personnel.

Capabilities: Explosive breaching, the use of explosive materials to affect a breach, can be an effective tactics option. An explosive breach should be viewed as a cutting tool. An effective breach is a design where the least amount of explosive material is used and still accomplishes its goal. An effective Explosive Breach can defeat fortified doors and walls. Effective breaching techniques allow tactical officers immediate entry with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Used as an option for breaching locked doors with specified frangible breaching ammunition. All applicable State, Federal and Local laws governing police use of force. Various Oakland Police Department Policies on Use of Force and Firearms (K-3, K-4 and TB III-G).

Training Requirements: *Global Assets Integrated* Ballistic Breaching Course is required.

Lifespan: Remington 870 Police Magnum – Limited lifetime warranty. Lifespan varies on operational usage and wear.

Breaching Shotgun Ammunition – Five (5) year limited warranty. Five (5) year shelf life.

The Department currently possesses the following types of breaching shotguns and shotgun ammunition:

Remington 870 Police Magnum with Royal Arms 14" 12-point Breaching Barrel

Manufacturer: Remington Arms Company

Manufacturer Description:

The Remington 870 Police pump-action shotgun is a rugged 12-gauge with a short, tactical 18" barrel backed by a stout 3" chamber. The all-matte black gun is Parkerized for generalized durability and rust-resistance. Both the pump action forend and stock are robust and tough synthetic.

Royal Arms Breaching Barrel: For Remington 870/1187 Shotguns; We use only high-Quality Factory replacement Barrels. All Barrels we use for the Remington 870 are cylinder smooth bore Police Model. Parkerized. The breacher is locked onto the external threads of the Barrel making it permanently affixed and part of the O.A.L. Specified by ATF. Made from 4140 Mil Spec Chromoly Steel Heat Treated to 56 RC to with stand years of abuse. The 12 Point allows a positive grip on all surfaces since the Serrated teeth are spread across the entire contact area of the breacher standoff.



Remington 870 Police Magnum (pictured above)

(Description and photo source) <https://royalarms.com/shop/royal-remington-870-express-breaching-shotgun/>

Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar

Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description:

Orange Cap 2-3/4" 275 Grain Compressed Copper Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug.



- Slug Material: Copper Powder
- Velocity: 1,750 Ft p/sec -18" Barrel
- Use: For Wood Doors, Solid & Hollow
- Defeats: Solid Wood Doors, Locks & Hinges

(Description and photo source) <https://royalarms.com/shop/orange-cap-275-gr-copper-frangible-12-round-box/>

Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2

Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description:

Black Cap 2-3/4" 425 Grain Compressed Copper Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug.



- Slug Material: Copper Powder
- Velocity: 1,525 Ft p/sec -18" Barrel
- Use: For Metal Doors, Locks & Hinges
- Defeats: Heavy Locks, Dead-bolts, and Hinges (Solid Oak – Steel Doors)

(Description and photo source) <https://royalarms.com/shop/black-cap-425-gr-copper-frangible-12ga/>



TESAR-SF GREEN CAP 400 GRAIN FRANGIBLE

Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-3

Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description:

Green Cap 2-3/4" 375 Grain Clayvon® Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug

- Slug Material: Clay with S-70 Steel Shot
- Velocity: 1,650 Ft p/sec -18" Barrel
- Use: All Doors, Locks & Hinges
- Defeats: All Locks, Cross-bolts, and Hinges. (Hollow Core Doors – Light Steel doors)

(Description and photo source) <https://royalarms.com/product-tag/tesar-3/>

Primacord 21



Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel

Manufacturer Description:

PRIMACORD detonating cords are flexible linear explosives with a core of PETN explosive encased in a textile outer jacket. PRIMACORD detonating cords are designed for use as trunklines and/or downlines in various mining, quarrying and construction applications.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.ebad.com/primacord-detonating-cord/>

Primacord 10



Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel

Manufacturer Description:

PRIMACORD detonating cords are flexible linear explosives with a core of PETN explosive encased in a textile outer jacket. PRIMACORD detonating cords are designed for use as trunklines and/or downlines in various mining, quarrying and construction applications.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.ebad.com/primacord-detonating-cord/>



Primacord 5

Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel

Manufacturer Description:

PRIMACORD detonating cords are flexible linear explosives with a core of PETN explosive encased in a textile outer jacket. PRIMACORD detonating cords are designed for use as trunklines and/or downlines in various mining, quarrying and construction applications.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.ebad.com/primacord-detonating-cord/>



Primacord 4y

Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel

Manufacturer Description:

PRIMACORD detonating cords are flexible linear explosives with a core of PETN explosive encased in a textile outer jacket. PRIMACORD detonating cords are designed for use as trunklines and/or downlines in various mining, quarrying and construction applications.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.ebad.com/primacord-detonating-cord/>

PRIMASHEET

Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel

Manufacturer Description:

PRIMASHEET 1000 Flexible Sheet Explosive (DETASHEET Flexible Explosive) is a waterproof PETN based (63% nominal) flexible sheet explosive. It is manufactured as a continuous roll of varying lengths and thicknesses for a wide range of applications.



(Description and photo source) <https://www.ebad.com/primasheet-sheet-explosive/>

NONEL MS 1.4B

Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel

Manufacturer Description:

NONEL® nonelectric delay detonator MS 1.4B units consist of a length of orange shock tube, with a Standard (#8) detonator attached to one end and the other end sealed. A white J-hook is affixed near the sealed end, providing easy means of connection to detonating cord. Easy-to-read, color-coded delay tags display the delay number and nominal firing time prominently. Designed to provide in-hole delay time for underground (non-coal) and surface blast applications in the mining, quarry, and construction industries, the NONEL MS can be used in combination with a detonating cord trunkline, NONEL EZTL, NONEL EZ DET and/or NONEL TD detonators for maximum timing flexibility.



(Description <https://www.dynonobel.com/~media/Files/Dyno/ResourceHub/Technical%20Information/North%20America/Initiation%20Systems/NONEL/MS14B.pdf>)

Specialized Firearms of Less Than .50 Caliber

Equipment Capabilities: A semi-automatic shoulder-fired long gun that fires a rifle caliber cartridge. The Department-approved AR15 style weapon system is designed to fire a .223/5.56 caliber projectile. These weapons provide the capability to pierce hard armor, multiple layers of mild steel, or substantial brick, concrete and other materials that may give hard cover to potential suspects.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Recognizing that officers are not normally equipped to safely address threats from persons wearing body armor and/or who are at distances beyond the effective range of standard issue police pistols and shotguns, the PRP has been implemented to address such threats and enhance police officer and public safety.

Oakland Police policy DGO K-6: Only members certified as PROs shall be authorized to deploy Departmental patrol rifles.

Training Requirements: Officers must successfully complete a CA POST certified 80-hour patrol rifle course as well as regular department firearms training and qualifications as required by law and policy.

Lifespan: Colt LE6920 (AR15) - Barrel life approximately 15k rounds

Noveske N4 - Barrel life approximately 15k rounds

BCM CQB MCMR 11 - Barrel life approximately 15k rounds

GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle - No Lifespan indicated by Manufacturer

The Department currently possesses the following types of Specialized Firearms of Less than .50 Caliber:

Colt LE6920 (AR15)

Manufacturer: Colt

Manufacturer Description:

Colt's reliability, performance, and accuracy provide our Armed Forces the confidence required to accomplish any mission. Colt's LE6920 series shares many features of its combat proven brother, the Colt M4.



Colt LE6920 (Pictured above)

(Description and photo source) <https://www.colt.com/detail-page/colt-le6920-carbine-223556-161-301-pmag-mbus-4-pos-stk-blk>

Noveske N4

Manufacturer: Noveske

Manufacturer Description: Action:

Gas Operated Semi-Auto, Air cooled Magazine feed, Barrel Length: 10.5", stainless steel, Chambered in 5.56, Capacity: 30+1



Noveske N4 (pictured above)

(Description and photo source) <https://noveske.com/products/10-5-gen-4-shorty-rifle/>

(BCM CQB MCMR 11)

Manufacturer: Bravo Company Manufacturing

Manufacturer Description:

Action: Gas Operated Semi-Auto, Air cooled, Magazine feed, Barrel Length: 11.5", Chambered in 5.56, Capacity: 30+1.



BCM CQB MCMR 11 (pictured above)

(Description and photo source) https://www.bravocompanymfg.com/specification/bcm_cqb11_mcmr.php

GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle

Manufacturer: GA Precision

Manufacturer Description:

The rifle is a custom GA Precision product built for Oakland PD, based on their Crusader model. It is built off the Remington 700 short-action receiver platform, but manufactured and outfit by GA Precision, using a variety of components from different manufacturers. The barrel is manufactured by Broughton; it is 22" long, fluted, and has a 1/11.25" twist. The rifle stock is manufactured by Manner. The trigger group is a custom build by GA Precision. The scopes are manufactured by Nightforce (NX8), with Badger Ordnance scope rings and bases. The bipods are manufactured by Harris. The rifles were built from different components but serialized under GA Precision.



GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle – base model (pictured above)

(Description and Photo source) <https://www.gaprecision.net/custom-precision-rifles/custom-tactical-rifles/the-crusader.html>

Ammunition for Specialized Firearms

Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain



Manufacturer: Speer Ammo

Manufacturer Description:

SPEER LE Gold Dot Duty Rifle brings proven bullet technology to rifle platform. The Gold Dot bullet was the first high performance, bonded-core bullet available in handgun ammunition, and has since set the bar for duty ammunition. The nation's number one law enforcement option is now available in rifle ammunition for agencies everywhere. 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.

(Description and photo source) https://www.speer.com/ammunition/gold_dot/rifle/gold_dot_rifle_personal_protection/19-24469.html

Winchester RA556B 64 grain



Manufacturer: Winchester Ammunition

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

(Description and phone source) <https://winchesterle.com/Ammunition/Products/Rifle/Ranger/RA556B>

Federal .223 55 grain



Manufacturer: Federal

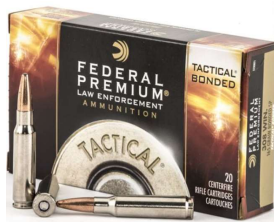
Manufacture Description:

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.

- Ideal for target practice
- Accurate and reliable
- Consistent primers and brass

(Description and photo source) <https://www.federalpremium.com/rifle/american-eagle/american-eagle-rifle/11-AE223.html>

Federal Tactical Bonded 308 Win 165 grain LE308T1



Manufacturer: Federal

Manufacture Description:

The Tactical Bonded line is a trusted partner for some of the most intense conditions. Made exclusively for law enforcement, it achieves accuracy and terminal performance that defeats tough barriers with minimal deviation.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.gtdist.com/federal-308win-20-bx-boded-sp-165gr.html>

Hornady 308 Win Tap 168 grain ELD Match Tap AR



Manufacturer: Hornady Law Enforcement & Military

Manufacture Description:

The Tactical Bonded line is a trusted partner for some of the most intense conditions. Made exclusively for law enforcement, it achieves accuracy and terminal performance that defeats tough barriers with minimal deviation.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.hornadyle.com/rifle-ammunition/168-gr-eld-match-tap-ar#!/>

Light Sound incendiary Device, aka “Flashbang Grenades”, Smoke, and Explosive Breaching Tools

Diversiory Devices aka Flashbangs: Canisters that emit a loud noise and bright light.

Equipment Capabilities: Diversiory Devices can release large amounts of stored energy in the form of heat, light, pressure, and noise. They are intended to temporarily distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. They can also be used as “attention-getting” devices.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Diversionary Devices can be used in high-risk tactical operations as an attention getting device. They can also be used during high-risk warrants, hostage rescue incidents, and some mobile field force incidents to provide an added degree of officer safety by disorienting subjects.

All applicable State, Federal and Local laws governing police use of force. Various Oakland Police Department Policies on Use of Force (K-3, K-4, K-5, TB III-G, and TB V F.02).

Training Requirements: Each operator completes a 10-hour training on Chemical Agents/SIMS Munitions Deployments.

Lifespan: 1082 – 5-year limited manufacturer warranty. No lifespan listed.

5-year shelf life

The Department currently possesses the following types of chemical and/or incendiary devices:



Riot Control 1082

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacture Description:

The Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high-volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement or to route a crowd. The volume of smoke and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=riot+control+1082>



Triple Chaser 1026

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacture Description:

The Triple-Chaser® CS consists of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each. When deployed, the canisters separate and land approximately 20 feet apart allowing increased area coverage in a short period of time. This grenade can be hand thrown or launched from a fired delivery system. The grenade is 6.5 in. by 2.7 in. and holds an approximately 3.2 oz. of active agent payload. It has an approximate burn time of 20-30 seconds.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=1026>



Triple Phaser 5231

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description:

Manufacture Product Description: Type* Irritant & Smoke Pyrotechnic Grenades, Diameter 2.60" (66 mm) Length 6.20" (157 mm), Fuse Type Model 201, Fuse Delay 1.5 +/- 0.3 sec. Average, Launchable Yes, Overall, Weight 610 gm, Discharge Time 25-45 Seconds, Emission Ports 15.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/5231-triple-phaser-cs-smoke-grenade/>



CS Han-Ball 1092

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacture Description: The Han-Ball™ CS Grenade is an outdoor use grenade expelling its payload in approximately 15-20 seconds. The rubber ball round has an overall size of 4.8 in. tall, including the fuse head, and 3.1 in. diameter. This launchable grenade holds approximately 1.6 oz. of active agent which is expelled through three ports around the equator of the ball. Due to the intense heat generated by this grenade, it should not be used inside a building or near flammable material.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=CS+Han-Ball+1092>



CS Blast 1097

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Rubber Ball CS Blast Grenade is a maximum effect device that delivers three stimuli for psychological and physiological effects: light, sound, and CS. The Rubber Ball CS Blast is most widely used as a crowd management tool by Law Enforcement and Corrections. The Rubber Ball CS Blast has an initial 1.5 second delay that initiates fuse assembly separation, followed by another .5 second delay. The Rubber Ball CS Blast Grenade combines loud report and flash with effects of chemical agents.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=CS+Blast+1097>



9430 Tear Ball CS

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: Tear Ball Grenades are explosive "rubber-ball" style grenades that upon initiation eject a powder payload of CS, CN, OC or talc into a radius surrounding the device. Tear Balls are primarily used for crowd control in indoor and outdoor situations.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/9430-tear-ball-grenade/>



Inert Blast 1098

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Rubber Ball CS Blast Grenade is a maximum effect device that delivers three stimuli for psychological and physiological effects: light, sound, and CS. The Rubber Ball CS Blast is most widely used as a crowd management tool by Law Enforcement and Corrections. The Rubber Ball CS Blast has an initial 1.5 second delay that initiates fuse assembly separation, followed by another .5 second delay. The Rubber Ball CS Blast Grenade combines loud report and flash with effects of chemical agents.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=inert+blast+1098>



Stinger 1087

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Stinger® Grenade with safety clip is a maximum effect device that delivers three stimuli for psychological and physiological effects: rubber pellets, light, and sound. The Stinger® Grenade is most widely used as a crowd management tool.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=1087>



CS 1032

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The design of the Tri-Chamber Flameless CS Grenade allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. The grenade is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. This grenade will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade can be used in crowd control as well as tactical deployment situations by Law Enforcement and Corrections but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects. The purpose of the Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is to minimize the risks to all.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=1032>



CS 1016

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Pocket Tactical CS Grenade is small, and lightweight. The 0.9 oz. of active agent will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. At 4.75 in. by 1.4 inches in size, it easily fits in most tactical pouches. This is a launchable grenade; however, it is normally used as a signaling or covering device. Though this device is slightly over four inches in length, it produces a smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full-size tactical grenade.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=CS+1016>



CS 5230B

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: Pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/5230b-cs-baffled-canister-grenade-pyro-low-flame-potential-2>

CS Muzzle Blast 2262

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Ferret® 40 mm Barricade Penetrating Round is filled with a CS liquid chemical agent. It is a frangible projectile that is spin stabilized utilizing barrel rifling. It is non-burning and designed to penetrate barriers. Primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects, it can also be used for area denial. Primarily used by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard, and thin plywood. Upon impact the nose ruptures and instantaneously delivers the agent payload inside a structure or vehicle.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=cs+2262>



CTS 7290m

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: Type: Noise/Flash Diversion Device, Body Material: Steel - Black Chromate Diameter 1.50" (38 mm) Length 5.40" (137 mm), Weight: 430 gm, Blast Ports: 10 on top. 10 on bottom, Fuze Type: Model 201, Fuze Delay: 1.5 +/- 0.3 sec., Average Sound Output: 165-180 Db, Light Output: 2 million Candela, Single Use Only



(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/7290m-mini-bang-steel-body-priced-individually-must-order-in-quantities-of-12/>

CTS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: This 40MM aluminum cartridge launches 3 sub-munitions that emit CS via rapid burning. The munition is used from a stand-off distance, and it is effective to disperse unruly crowds or deny areas during riots and civil disorder.



(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/4233-40mm-cs-multi-3-smoke-4-8-long/>



CTS 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: The 9410 Inert Tear Ball Grenades produce a loud blast, emit bright light, and subsequently dispersing a cloud of inert powder. The primary application of this device is for riot control. Tear Balls are primarily used for crowd control in indoor and outdoor situations.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/9410-inert-tear-ball-grenade/>



CTS 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: MK-9 offers higher pressure for wider fields of spray and larger capacity for multiple target engagements. It is the go-to alternative to large extinguisher OC Aerosol dispensers.

(Description and photo source) https://www.marksupply.com/CTS-MK-9-Vapor-Delivery-System-optional-Hose-Wand_p_380.html



CTS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: MK-9 offers higher pressure for wider fields of spray and larger capacity for multiple target engagements. It is the go-to alternative to large extinguisher OC Aerosol dispensers.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/CSI.LessLethalProducSource-Catalog-revised-1.pdf>



CTS 9230 CS Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball, Pyro

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: The 9230 CS Jet-Lite Rubber Ball Grenade is one of the smaller diameters burning grenades that discharges a high volume of chemical agents through multiple emission ports. Specifically for outdoor use and should not be deployed from rooftops, in crawl spaces or indoors due to fire producing capability. Can be hand thrown or launched.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/9230-cs-jet-lite-rubber-ball-grenade-pyro/>

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD): The LRAD is a type of loudspeaker system that emits a focused and directional beam of sound.

Equipment Capabilities: The sound levels of this device are controllable and range from a mild public address type speaker sound level, for giving directions, to a high intensity, high pitch sound designed to deter or move subjects from an area.

Purpose/Usage: The LRAD can be used as a PA to issue Emergency Evacuation Orders, communicate with a subject during a law enforcement operation where direct communication is not possible, or to relay directions to a crowd in a noisy environment (unlawful assembly announcements).

All applicable State, Federal and Local laws governing police use of force. Various Oakland Police Department Policies on Use of Force and Firearms (K-3, K-4, K-5, and TB III-G). Command Approval required to use this device.

Training Requirements: Each operator must be trained and be a part of the HNT.

Lifespan: **LRAD – Model 100X** – One (1) year limited warranty. No lifespan indicated by manufacturer. Lifespan varies on operational usage and wear.

LRAD – Model 450XL - One (1) year limited warranty. No lifespan indicated by manufacturer. Lifespan varies on operational usage and wear.

The Department currently possesses the following types of LRAD's:

LRAD 100X

Manufacturer: Genasys



Manufacture Description: The LRAD 100X is a self-contained, portable communication system for on-scene and tactical communication. With unparalleled vocal clarity and up to 30db louder than bullhorns, megaphones, and vehicle P.A. systems, the LRAD 100X is also four to six times louder than other acoustic hailers of comparable size and weight. LRAD's optimized driver and waveguide technology ensures every message is clearly broadcast, heard and understood, even above engine, crowd, siren, and background noise. The LRAD warning tone commands attention to the voice messages that follow and provides a safer alternative to non-lethal and kinetic measures for changing behavior.

(Description and photo source) https://genasys.com/wp-content/uploads/Datasheet_LRAD_100X_2021_QR.pdf

LRAD 450XL

Manufacturer: Genasys

Manufacture Description: The LRAD 450XL utilizes technology developed and patented* by LRAD Corporation to provide the audio output of larger acoustic hailers almost twice its size and weight, while delivering the same outstanding vocal clarity consistent with all LRAD systems. The LRAD 450XL broadcasts powerful warning tones to command attention to the highly intelligible voice messages that follow enabling operators to change behavior and enhance response capabilities with safe, scalable escalation of force. Lightweight and designed for use on tripods or mounted on vessels, vehicles and Remote Weapon Stations (RWS), the LRAD 450XL is a highly effective, long-range communication and deterrent system in use around the world for public safety, law enforcement, maritime and defense applications.

(Description and photo source) https://genasys.com/wp-content/uploads/LRAD-450XL_D00101-Rev.-B_3-4.pdf

40mm Projectile Launchers & Specialty Impact Munition (SIM) weapons

40mm Launchers (Projectile Launch Platforms): A single shot or multi-shot Extended Range Impact Weapon (ERIW) launcher capable for firing a variety of 40mm rounds. The Oakland Police Department also has a small inventory of 37mm launchers that share the same characteristics as 40mm launchers but are chambered for 37mm munitions. (40mm launchers and 37mm launchers are considered “Projectile Launch Platforms” under AB-481).

Equipment Capabilities: 40mm launchers can fire a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet and deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined use sponge baton OC chemical agent rounds.

Purpose/Usage: The Tactical Operations Team may be activated at the discretion of the Patrol Division Watch Commander, or an Area Commander who is on scene and assumes Incident Command. This is covered in Oakland Police Policy DGO K-5 and TB III-G.

Training Requirements: Each operator completes a 10-hour training on Chemical Agents/SIMS Munitions Deployments.

Lifespan: Defense Technology (37mm single launcher) - No lifespan indicated by the manufacturer.

Defense Technology 40mm Launchers – No lifespan indicated by manufacturer.

Penn Arms 40mm Launchers – No lifespan indicated by manufacturer.

Wilson Combat - No lifespan indicated by the manufacturer.

Defense Technology (40mm single launcher)

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: Rifled barrel, Breech fed, Double action/single action, Picatinny rail.



40mm Single Launcher (pictured above)

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/40mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/>

Penn Arms (PGL 65-40)

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacturer Description: A 40mm pump-action advance magazine drum launcher with a fixed stock and combo rail. It has a six-shot capacity and rifled barrel. Previously labeled the PGL-65, the features include Double-action trigger, trigger lock push button and hammer lock safeties.



Penn Arms PGL 65-40 (pictured above)

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/p540-1-pump-multi-launcher-5-cyl-fixed-stock-w-combo-rail-pgl-65-40/>

Wilson Combat

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacturer Description: The Remington 870 Police pump-action shotgun is a rugged 12-gauge with a short, tactical 18" barrel backed by a stout 3" chamber. The all-matte black gun is Parkerized for generalized durability and rust-resistance. Both the pump action forend and stock are robust and tough synthetic.



Remington Shotgun 12 gauge (pictured above)

(Description and photo source) <https://www.wilsoncombat.com/less-lethal/>

Specialty Impact Munition (SIM)

Specialty Impact Munitions (SIM): A non-lethal training ammunition used by law enforcement agencies and militaries worldwide to deliver more realistic close-range firearms training. They consist of low energy, non-lethal cartridges, typically manufactured with a water-soluble color marking compound. These rounds allow for shooters to obtain a visual assessment of round placement in live person training environments.

Equipment Capabilities: When utilized with a training munition bolt carrier group in a 5.56mm rifle platform, SIM's have an effective range of approximately 27 yards. When utilized in a pistol caliber barrel training platform (9mm), SIMs have an effective range of 25 feet.

Purpose/Usage: The Tactical Operations Team may be activated at the discretion of the Patrol Division Watch Commander, or an Area Commander who is on scene and assumes Incident Command. This is covered in Oakland Police Policy DGO K-5 and TB III-G.

Training Requirements: Each operator completes a 10-hour training on Chemical Agents/SIMS Munitions Deployments.

Lifespan:



CS SKAT Shell 6172

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description:

Launchable 40mm, Burning CS / Outdoor, Risk of fire, Max range 80-100 yards, Discharge time 20-30 seconds, 0.90 oz active agent, 4 separate sub-munitions (40mm- 4).

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=6172>



CS Muzzle Blast 6042

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40 mm Muzzle Blast CS Round is widely used as a crowd management tool for the immediate and close deployment. It can also be employed in tactical operations such as barricaded subjects, room clearing, area denial, and for small space contamination, and a means of contaminating crawl spaces and attics. As a pain compliance round,

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=CS+Muzzle+Blast+6042>



Foam Baton 6099

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40 mm Multiple Foam Baton Round is most widely used as a crowd management tool where stand-off distances are limited. It may also prove valuable in riot situations where police lines and protestors are in close proximity. The round contains three foam projectiles. It utilizes smokeless powder and has more consistent velocities and tighter patterns compared to its 37 mm counterpart. The foam projectile allows for closer deployment, while minimizing injury.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=Foam+Baton+6099>



Direct Impact Marking 6326

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Direct Impact[®] munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. An excellent solution whether you need to incapacitate a single subject or control a crowd. When loaded with a green marking agent, the Direct Impact can be used to indicate the aggressor in a crowd or riot situation to the team on the ground.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.defense-technology.com/?s=Direct+Impact+Marking+6326>



Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Direct Impact[®] munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. An excellent solution whether you need to incapacitate a single subject or control a crowd. When loaded with a green marking agent, the Direct Impact can be used to indicate the aggressor in a crowd or riot situation to the team on the ground.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/4550-40mm-frangible-impact-orange-marking-powder/>



CTS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacturer Description: CS powder filled projectile penetrates intermediate barriers and delivers irritant agents into an adjacent room.

(Description and photo source) [CSI.LessLethalProducSource-Catalog-revised-1.pdf \(combinedsystems.com\)](https://www.combinedsystems.com/CSI.LessLethalProducSource-Catalog-revised-1.pdf)



12GA 2581 Super Sock

Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems

Manufacture Description: The Model 2581 Super-Sock® is in its deployed state immediately upon exiting the barrel. It does not require a minimum range to “unfold” or “stabilize.” The Super-Sock® is an aerodynamic projectile and its accuracy is relative to the shotgun, barrel length, environmental conditions, and the operator. The Super-Sock® is first in its class providing the point control accuracy and consistent energy to momentarily incapacitate violent, non-compliant subjects. Effective range is 75ft.

(Description and photo source) <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/2581-12ga-super-sock-bean-bag-priced-individually-per-cartridge-must-order-in-quantities-of-5/>

Crowd Control Equipment

Crowd control is defined as those techniques used to address unlawful public assemblies, including a display of formidable numbers of police officers, crowd containment, dispersal tactics, and arrest procedures.

Crowd Control **Helmets** should only be used during a protest or demonstration to protect members’ head and eyes from thrown objects.

Crowd Control helmets shall not be used unless there is an articulable reason to wear them in public view.

Riot Shields may not be deployed or used until approved in accordance with OMC 9.65.

Equipment Capabilities: See product description

Purpose/Usage: Crowd control helmets should be used at the authorization of a commander or supervisor. Members do not have to wait for objects to be thrown before authorizing/donning helmets. In the event of exigent circumstances, officers can don crowd control helmets to protect themselves. There is no Oakland Police Department Policy that governs the use of shields during Crowd Control situations.

Training Requirements: Each member takes an 8-hour Crowd Control class in the Academy. There is also 2-hours in CPT. There are no training requirements for Shields.

Lifespan: Helmets - No lifespan indicated by the manufacturer.

Riot Shields - No lifespan indicated by the manufacturer.

Helmet-Non Ballistic (906 Series)

Manufacturer: Atlantic Tactical

Manufacturer Description:



- TacElite EPR polycarbonate alloy helmet shell
- Expanded polystyrene liner with padded, sweat-wicking inner liner
- Permanently mounted neck protector with Kydex penetration shield and shock absorbent foam pad
- Detachable 0.150" (3.8mm) thick face shield with liquid seal prevents liquids from seeping into officer's eyes
- Molded lip on top edge of face shield prevents shield from closing over integral visor and striking the face
- Double D-ring fastener provides maximum strength and slip resistance. NIJ compliant quick release buckle also included (user installation required).
- Snap-on nape pad with Kydex penetration shield, shock-absorbent foam pads and chemical-resistant black Cordura cover
- Plastic chin cup for added comfort when harness is tightened. Optional chin pad available.
- Face guard: Steel wire with black nylon coating and welded joints for maximum strength and safety. Wire guard is form fitted to match radius of face shield and is attached by four heavy-duty nylon clips. Viewing area: 2 3/4" x 8 1/2" (7.0cm x 21.6cm) (Model 906C only)
- Weight Model 906: 3.2 lbs. (1.5 Kg)
- Weight Model 906FS6: 3.2 lbs. (1.5 Kg)
- Weight Model 906C: 4 lbs. (1.8 Kg)

Meets or exceeds NIJ Standard for Riot Helmets, NIJ 0104.02* (Model 906 only)

(Description and photo source) [Premier Crown 906 Series TacElite EPR Polycarbonate Alloy Riot Helmet - Atlantic Tactical Inc](#)

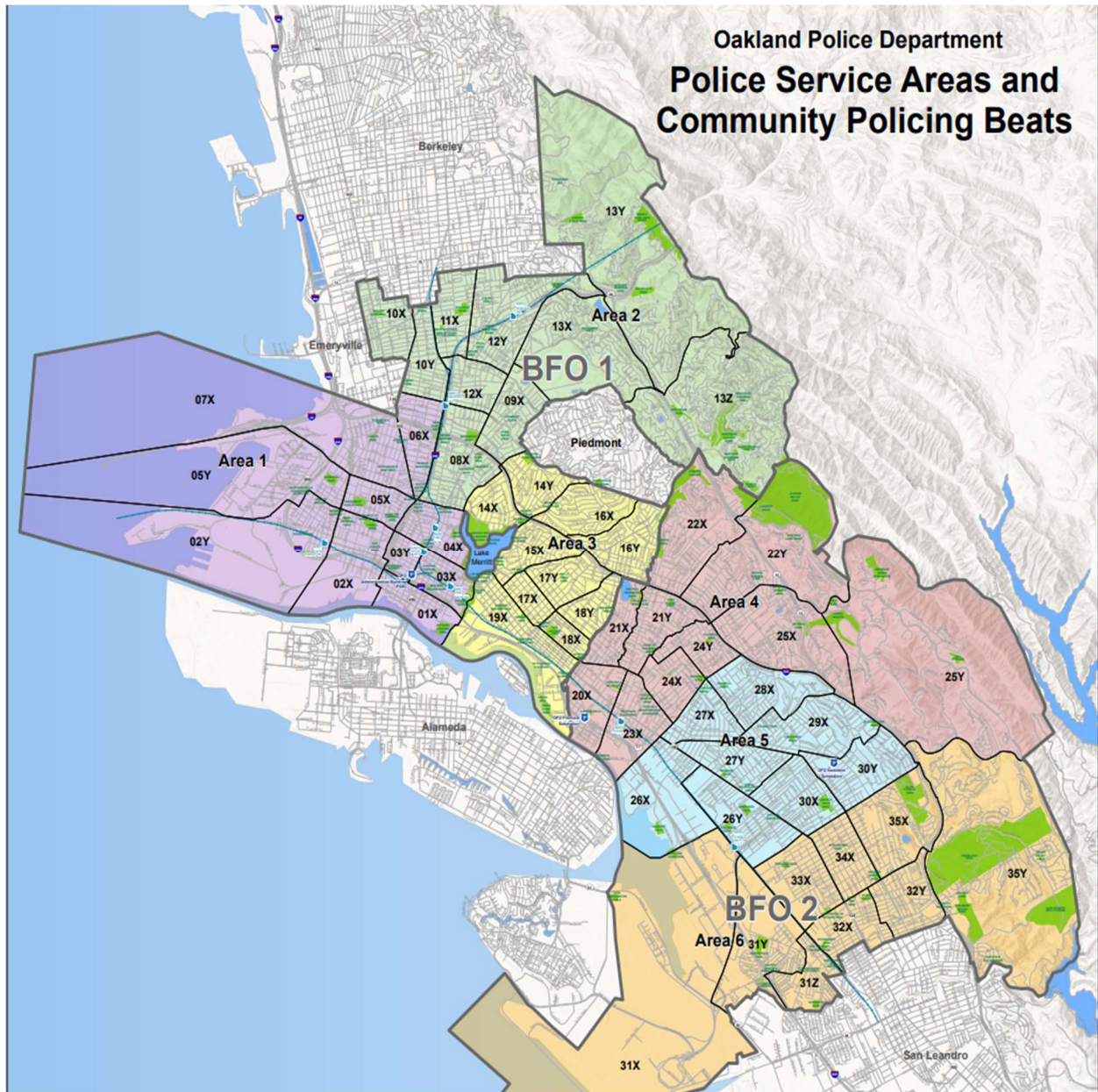


Military Equipment Use Summary 2023

While the Oakland Police Department's inventory of military equipment is varied, the mere possession of the equipment does not warrant its use for every incident. The Oakland Police Department recognizes that critical incidents are unpredictable and can vary in nature. A variety of military equipment options can greatly assist incident commanders, officers, and specific units in bringing those incidents to a swift resolution in a safe manner. The use of military equipment is restricted for use only in certain instances and in some cases only by certain units. This section outlines the military equipment usage for 2023. Certain items of military equipment, particularly consumables (ammunition, diversionary devices, chemical agents, etc.) are used throughout the year on a regular basis for training to maintain proficiency. Training usage is not captured. This section only provides data for the operational use of military equipment listed within this Annual Equipment Report.

Geographic Reference

The City of Oakland is divided into two Bureau of Field Operations, six Areas, and thirty-five policing beats. Reference map below.



Military Equipment Usage Summary 2023

The following is *approximate* data for military equipment deployment/usage by Department area and category for 2023. (1 Jan 23 – 31 December 23)

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Usage – Drones & Robots

The Unmanned Drones were deployed a total of **183** times. **75** of those deployments were for warrants.

The breakdown is as follows: Mavic (**114 days**), Mini (**68 days**), and Matrice (**1 day**).

The total number of deployments for drones (183) and robots (36) was 219 times.

The total number of deployments for warrants for drones (75) and robots (17) was 92 times.

NOTE: Number deployed, and numbers of days differ due to multiple units per deployment.

The usage was under the following categories.

- Search & Arrest Warrants
- Barricaded Suspects
- Fleeing Subjects & Perimeter Searches

DJI Mavic Enterprise 2 Advanced			
Number Deployed	166		
Number of Deployment for warrants	44		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	25	5	0
AREA 2	5	2	0
AREA 3	13	9	0
AREA 4	14	2	0
AREA 5	24	8	0
AREA 6	16	12	0
AREA 7	2	2	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	15	4	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	114	44	0

The DJI Mavic Enterprise 2 Advanced was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

DJI Mavic Mini			
Number Deployed	188		
Number of Deployment for warrants	31		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	6	4	0
AREA 2	4	1	0
AREA 3	15	7	0
AREA 4	8	2	0
AREA 5	10	5	0
AREA 6	19	10	0
AREA 7	1	1	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	5	1	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	68	31	0

The DJI Mavic Mini was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

DJI Matrice 300 RTK			
Number Deployed	1		
Number of Deployment for warrants	0		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE AGENCY	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	1	0	0

The DJI Matrice 300RTK was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Unmanned Robots Usage

The Unmanned Robots: Icor Mini (28), and Avatar (8) were deployed a total of 36 times. 17 of those deployments were for warrants. Multiple robots were on scene per incident. The usage was under the following categories.

- Use of force
- Deployment
- Fleeing subjects & perimeter searches
- DAT, TACTICAL, & SWAT protection

ICOR Mini Caliber			
Number Deployed	28		
Number of Deployment for warrants	15		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	4	1	0
AREA 2	2	1	0
AREA 3	1	1	0
AREA 4	9	3	0
AREA 5	4	2	0
AREA 6	5	5	0
AREA 7	1	1	0
OUTSIDE AGENCY	2	1	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	28	15	0

The ICOR Mini Caliber was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Avatar Tactical Robot			
Number of Deployments	8		
Number of Deployment for warrants	2		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	3	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	1	2	0
AREA 4	3	0	0
AREA 5	1	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE AGENCY	0	0	0

Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	8	2	0
--	---	---	---

The Avatar Tactical Robot was not deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Andros Mark 5A			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	0		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Andros Mark 5A was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

[BearCat & Armored Suburban \(Armored Personnel Carrier\) Usage](#)

The BearCat (**123**) and Armored Suburban (**142**) were deployed a total of **265** times. **78** of the deployments were for warrants. The usage was under the following categories.

- Use of force
- Deployment
- Fleeing subjects & perimeter searches
- DAT, TACTICAL, & SWAT protection
- De-escalation

Bearcat/ERV			
Number Deployed	123		
Number of Deployment for warrants	31		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	6	3	0
AREA 2	4	1	0
AREA 3	13	4	0
AREA 4	27	5	0
AREA 5	29	6	0
AREA 6	43	11	0
AREA 7	0	0	
OUTSIDE OF AREA	1	1	0

Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	123	31	0
--	-----	----	---

The BearCat was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment). The Armored Suburban was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Armored Suburban			
Number Deployed	142		
Number of Deployment for warrants	47		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	32	6	0
AREA 2	12	3	0
AREA 3	24	11	0
AREA 4	20	4	0
AREA 5	25	8	0
AREA 6	24	11	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE AREA	5	4	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	142	47	0

The Armored Suburban was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Mobile Command Vehicle Usage

Mobile Command Vehicles were utilized a total of **(18)** times, **(5)** times for warrants. Mobile Command **(7)**, Community Resource Vehicle **(7)** times, Hostage Negotiation Vehicle **(3)** times. Some of the Mobile Command Vehicles, the deployments lasted multiple days depending on the scope and duration of the mission. The usage breakdown is as follows:

- Fourth of July Holiday Traffic Shut Down – Officer Command Post
- Halloween Trunk or Treat
- High Visibility Crime Prevention Details
- Community Events
- Protection for DAT – Designated Arrest Team

The Mobile Command Vehicle was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Mobile Command Vehicle - MCV #0222			
Number Deployed	7		
Number of Deployment for warrants	2		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	1	0	0
AREA 5	2	1	0
AREA 6	3	1	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUSIDE AGENCY	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	7	2	0

The Mobile Command Vehicle was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Community Resource Vehicle - CRV: #1102/#1103/#1104			
Number Deployed	8		
Number of Deployment for warrants	0		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	3	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	5	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0

Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	8	0	0
--	---	---	---

The Community Resource Vehicle was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

HNT Vehicle (Hostage Negotiation Vehicle) #1197 - QTY 1			
Number Deployed	3		
Number of Deployment for warrants	3		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	1	0
AREA 2	1	1	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	1	1	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	3	3	0

The Hostage Negotiation Vehicle was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Breaching Shotgun & Breaching Ammunition Usage

Breaching Shotguns and Breaching Ammunition were utilized zero (0) times operationally in 2023.

Remington Breaching Shotgun			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0

AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Remington Breaching Shotgun was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0

AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tescr-3			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-3 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Dyno Nobel / Primacord 21			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0

AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Dyno Nobel Primacord 21 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Dyno Nobel / Primacord 10			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Dyno Nobel Primacord 10 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Dyno Nobel / Primacord 4y			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0

AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Dyno Nobel Primacord 4y was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Ensign-Bickford / PRIMASHEET			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Ensign-Bickford Primasheet was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Dyno Nobel / Nonel MS 1.4B			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0

AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Dyno Nobel Nonel MS 1.4B was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Specialized Firearms & Ammunition Usage

Specialized rifles were deployed on **212** incidents. **59** were for warrants. Multiple rifles were on scene per incident. The breakdown is as follows: AR-15 rifle (**484**), .308 Win Rifle (**30**), and BCM Rifle (**187**), and Noveske N4 (**9**). The usage was under the following categories.

- Use of Force
- Deployment
- Officer Involved Shootings

Colt LE6920 (AR15)			
Total Number Deployed	484		
Number of Deployment for warrants	38		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	30	8	0
AREA 2	10	1	0
AREA 3	21	4	0
AREA 4	32	5	0
AREA 5	35	7	0
AREA 6	38	11	0
AREA 7	1	1	0
Outside Area	2	1	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	169	38	0

The Colt LE6920 AR15 was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Noveske N4			
Total Number Deployed	9		
Number of Deployment for warrants	4		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	1	0
AREA 2	1	1	0
AREA 3	1	0	0
AREA 4	3	1	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	1	1	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	7	4	0

The Noveske N4 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Bravo Company Manufacturing (BCM CQB MCMR 11)			
Total Number Deployed	187		
Number of Deployment for warrants	12		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	1	0
AREA 2	2	1	0
AREA 3	3	2	0
AREA 4	6	2	0
AREA 5	7	1	0
AREA 6	6	2	0
AREA 7	2	2	0
OUTSIDE AGENCY	1	1	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	28	12	0

The BCM CQB MCMR 11 was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle			
Total Number Deployed	30		
Number of Deployment for warrants	5		

Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	1	0
AREA 2	1	1	0
AREA 3	1	1	0
AREA 4	3	1	0
AREA 5	1	0	0
AREA 6	1	1	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	8	5	0

The GA Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Winchester (RA 556B 64 grain)

Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Winchester RA 556B 64 grain was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Federal .223 55 grain			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Federal .223 55 grain was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Federal Tactical Bonded 308 Win 165 grain LE308T1			
--	--	--	--

Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Federal Tactical Bonded 308 Win 165 grain LE308T1 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Hornady 308 Win Tap 168 grain ELD Match Tap AR			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Hornady 308 Win Tap 168 grain ELD Match Tap AR was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

[Light Sound incendiary Device, aka "Flashbang Grenades" & Explosive Breaching Equipment](#)

Usage:

Explosive Breaching Equipment was not utilized operationally in 2023.

Defense Technology / Riot Control 1082			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology Riot Control 1082 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology / Triple Chaser 1026			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology Triple Chaser 1026 was not deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Combined Tactical Systems/ Triple Phaser 5231			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS Triple Phaser 5231 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ CS Han-Ball 1092			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology CS Han-Ball 1092 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ CS Blast 1097			
--	--	--	--

Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology CS Blast 1097 was not deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Combined Tactical System/ 9430 Tear Ball CS			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 9430 Tear Ball CS was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ Inert Blast 1098			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		

Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology Inert Blast 1098 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ Stinger 1087			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology Stinger 1087 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ 1032			
Number Deployed	0		

Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology 1032 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ CS 1016			
Number Deployed	0		
Number Deployed	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology CS 1016 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Combined Tactical Systems/ 5230B

Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 5230B was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ CS 2262			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The Defense Technology CS 2262 was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Combined Tactical System/ CTS 7290M			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 7290M was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

CTS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke was deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

CTS 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

CTS 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 1901A MK9 Hose and Wand OC was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

CTS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz

Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

CTS 9230 CS Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball, Pyro			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	3	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The CTS 9230 Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball Pyro was deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

[Long Range Acoustic Device \(LRAD\) Usage](#)

The LRAD's were utilized twice (2) times operationally.

- Announcement – Violent Armed Robbery Suspects and Commercial Burglary Suspects

LRAD - 100X			
Number Deployed	2		
Number of Deployment for warrants	1		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	1	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	1	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	1	0	0

The LRAD 100X was deployed in the last year. Any adverse impacts fell within the previously identified impacts in the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

LRAD - 450X			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The LRAD 450X was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Projectile Launchers & Specialty Impact Munition (SIM) weapons Usage

- Projectile Launchers & Specialty Impact Munition (SIM) Equipment was utilized **(6)** times operationally

Defense Technology (40mm single launcher)			
Number Deployed	6		
Number of Deployment for warrants	2		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	3	1	0
AREA 5	1	0	0
AREA 6	2	1	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	6	2	0

The equipment, Defense Technology (40mm single launcher), was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Penn Arms (PGL 65-40)			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, Penn Arms (PGL 65-40), was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Wilson Combat			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, Wilson Combat, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ CS SKAT Shell 6172			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, Defense Technology/ CS SKAT Shell 6172, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ CS Muzzle Blast 6042			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, Defense Technology/ CS Muzzle Blast 6042, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ Foam Baton 6099			
Number Deployed	2		
Number of Deployment for warrants	1		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	1	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	2	1	0

The equipment, Defense Technology/ Foam Baton 6099, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Defense Technology/ Direct Impact Marking 6326			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, Defense Technology/ Direct Impact Marking 6326, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Combined Tactical System/ Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, Combined Tactical System/ Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

CTS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, CTS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Combined Tactical System/ 12GA 2581 Super Sock			
Number Deployed	14		
Number of Deployment for warrants	3		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	1	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	6	2	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	3	1	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	10	5	0

The equipment, Combined Tactical System/ 12GA 2581 Super Sock, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment).

Crowd-Control Equipment Usage

- Crowd Control Equipment was not utilized operationally.

Helmet - Non-Ballistic			
Number Deployed	0		
Number of Deployment for warrants	N/A		
Geographical Location of Deployment	Total number of days-controlled equipment was used	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by warrant	Number of those daily reported uses authorized by non-warrant forms of court authorization
AREA 1	0	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0
AREA 4	0	0	0
AREA 5	0	0	0
AREA 6	0	0	0
AREA 7	0	0	0
OUTSIDE OF AREA	0	0	0
Total number of Days Controlled Equipment was used	0	0	0

The equipment, **Helmet - Non-Ballistic**, was not deployed in the last year, and the Department has not identified additional impacts from the previously released Impact Statement (See attachment

Search Warrant Usage

- Military Equipment was utilized in approximately (74) warrant apprehensions.

WARRANTS	OCCURRANCES	AREA
Armed Carjacking	1	5
Armed Robbery Suspect	2	2,5
Assault W/Deadly Weapon Suspect	3	1
Assist Outside Agency	9	1,3,4,5,6, Outside Area
Carjacking Suspect	1	1
Domestic Violence	2	3,6
Firearm Possession Suspect	1	4
Firearm Trafficking Suspect	2	5
Gang Suspects	1	5
Home Invasion	1	4
Homicide Suspect	5	1,2,4,6, Outside of Area
Human Trafficking	1	6
Illegal Firearm Possession Suspect	1	6
Illegal Gambling Facilities	5	3
Kidnapping	1	6
Murder Suspect	8	3,6,7, Outside of Area
Rape of a Minor	1	7

Robbery Suspect	2	2,6
Search & Arrest Warrants Services	6	1,3,6
Sexual Assaults	1	6
Shootings	16	1,4,5,6,7, Outside of Area
Shot Spotter Activations	4	5, 6

[Complaints Summary and Internal Audits Regarding Military Equipment Usage](#)

- There were no known IAD or CPRA complaints for the direct deployment of militarized equipment.

[Impact: An updated assessment specifically identifying any potential impacts that the use of the controlled equipment might have on the welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties of the public, and what specific affirmative measures will be implemented to safeguard the public from potential adverse impacts.](#)

- The Department's Public Information Office (PIO) indicated there were no known adverse impacts from the use of controlled equipment.

Military Equipment Inventory

Department Inventory of Military Equipment – Calendar Year 2023 (Jan 2023 – Dec 2023)

(*NOTE: The inventory of certain items of consumable military equipment (i.e., ammunition, diversionary devices, chemical agents, etc.) can fluctuate throughout the year. This can be due to operational usage, training usage, operational wear, and/or manufacturer recommended replacement guidelines. While the Department strives to provide accuracy in its inventory reporting as prescribed by law, this appendix reflects approximations of certain consumable items of military equipment at the time of this report's publication.)

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)			
DRONES	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
MAVIC Enterprise 2 Advanced - DJI	7	In Use	8
MAVIC MINI - DJI	5	In Use	10
MATRICE 300 RTK - DJI	1	In Use	1

UNMANNED TRACKED ROBOTS			
ROBOTS	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
MINI CALIBER - ICOR TECHNOLOGY	1	In Use	1
AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT - ROBOTEX	2	In Use	0

ANDROS MARK 5A-1 - NORTHROP GRUMMAN	1	In Use	0
RECON SCOUT RECONNAISSANCE	1	In Use	0

POLE CAMERAS	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
ZISTOS TACTICAL SYSTEM	1	In Use	0
TACTICAL ELECTRONICS LPSS3 LONG POLICE WIRELESS VIDEO CAMERA	2	In Use	0

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
BEARCAT - LENCO	1	In Use	unk-dependent on authorization to replace
ARMORED SUBURBAN - THE ARMORED GROUP	1	In Use	2

COMMAND POST VEHICLES	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
OFD/OPD MOBILE COMMAND VEHICLES #0222 - LYNCH DIVERSIFIED VEHICLES	1	In Use	0
OPD COMMUNITY RESOURCE VEHICLES #1102/1103/1104 - LYNCH DIVERSIFIED VEHICLES	3	In Use	1
HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAM #1197 - FARBER SPECIALTY VEHICLES	1	In Use	0

BREACHING APPARATUSES	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
Remington Breaching Shotgun - REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY	2	In use	0
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar - ROYAL ARMS INTERNATIONAL	0	In use	50rds
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2 - ROYAL ARMS INTERNATIONAL	4 boxes (5mds)	In use	50rds
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-3 - ROYAL ARMS INTERNATIONAL	4 boxes (5mds)	In use	50rds
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 21	2324 ft	In use	0
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 10	2003 4ft	In use	0
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 5	2931 ft	In use	0
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 4y	1998.21 ft	In use	0

Ensign-Bickford / PRIMASHEET	8 lbs	In use	0 phasing out
Dyno Nobel / Nonel MS 1.4B	275 units	Expired 3/2024	30 units

SPECIALIZED FIREARM RIFLES & AMMUNITION			
ASSAULT RIFLES	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
Colt LE6920 (AR15)	72	In use	0
Noveske N4	25	In use	0
Bravo Company Manufacturing (BCM CQB MCMR 11)	30	In use	3
GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle	12	In use	0
Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain	10 cases	In use	10 cases
Winchester (RA 556B 64 grain)	10 cases	In use	0 phasing out
Federal .223 55 grain	30 cases	In use	100,00 rounds (training)
Federal Tactical Bonded 308 Win	12 cases	In use	2000 rounds
Hornady 308 Win	33 cases	In use	0

FLASHBAND GRENADES & EXPLOSIVE BREACHING TOOLS	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
Defense Technology / Riot Control 1082	49	Expired	0
Defense Technology / Triple Chaser 1026	10	Expired	0
Combined Tactical Systems/ Triple Phaser 5231	25	In use	75
Defense Technology/ CS Han-Ball 1092	2	Expired	0
Defense Technology/ CS Blast 1097	62	In use	0
Combined Tactical System/ 9430 Tear Ball CS	75	In use	252
Defense Technology/ Inert Blast 1098	0	In use	0
Defense Technology/ Stinger 1087	0	Phased Out	0
Defense Technology/ 1032	3	Phased Out	0
Defense Technology/ CS 1016	17	Expired	0
Combined Tactical Systems/ 5230B	18	In use	200
Defense Technology/ CS 2262	84	Expired	0
Combined Tactical System/ CTS 7290M	65	In use	100
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke	84	In use	100
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS - 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade	39	In use	72
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC	5	In use	0
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz	20	In use	0

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 9230 CS Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball, Pyro	50	In use	100
---	----	--------	-----

40MM LAUNCHERS			
AGENTS/SMOKE/SIMS	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
Defense Technology (40mm single launcher	8	In use	2
Penn Arms (PGL 65-40)	9	In use	0
Wilson Combat (orange stock) - COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS	40	In use	0
Defense Technology/ CS SKAT Shell 6172	105	In use	0
Defense Technology/ CS Muzzle Blast 6042	40	retired	0 – phased out
Defense Technology/ Foam Baton 6099	100	In use	0 – phased out
Defense Technology/ Direct Impact Marking 6326	300	In use	200
Combined Tactical System/ Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder	100	In use	200
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor	92	In use	150
Combined Tactical System/ 12GA 2581 Super Sock	20 cases	In use	20 cases

LONG RANGE ACOUSTIC DEVICES			
LRAD	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
100X	1	In Use	1
450XL	1	In Use	0

CROWD CONTROL	QTY	IN USE/RETIRED	QTY SOUGHT IN NEXT YEAR
Helmets - ATLANTIC TACTICAL	703	In Use	Unknown

Fiscal Impact by Equipment Type – Fiscal Year 2023 (July 2023 – June 2024).

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS – (UAS)			
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST – FY 23
DJI MAVIC E2A	\$7,800	\$1,000-\$5000	\$7,300 per unit
DJI MAVIC MINI	\$900	\$1,000-\$5000	\$700 per unit

DJI MATRICE 300 RTK	\$35,000	\$1,000-\$5000	\$40,000 per unit
---------------------	----------	----------------	-------------------

UNMANNED TRACKED ROBOTS

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
ICOR MINI CALIBER	\$116,000	5,000-\$10,000	\$119,000 per unit
AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT	\$40,000	\$3,000	Unknown
ANDROS MARK 5A-1	\$280000/UASI Homeland Security Grant	\$0.00	Unknown

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
ERV	\$323726/UASI Homeland Security Grant	\$3,000.00	\$3,000 Per Vehicle
ARMORED SUBURBAN	\$140000/UASI Homeland Security Grant	\$3,000.00 per vehicle	\$250,000 per vehicle

COMMAND AND CONTROL VEHICLES

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
OFD/OPD MOBILE COMMAND VEHICLES	\$627,058	\$1,791- \$2,449	\$1,791- \$2,449 per vehicle
OPD COMMUNITY RESOURCE	\$325,049.25.	\$1,791- \$2,449	\$1,791- \$2,449 per vehicle
HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAM – HNT	\$226,611.07/UASI Homeland Security Grant	\$1,418	\$1,418 per vehicle

EXPLOSIVE BREACHING EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

Remington Breaching Shotgun with Royal Arms 14" 12-point Breaching Barrel	\$1,475	zero cost	\$0.00
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar	\$4.50 per unit	zero cost	\$225.00
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2	\$4.50 per unit	zero cost	\$225.00
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-3	\$4.50 per unit	zero cost	\$225.00
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 21	\$1,700 per 1600 feet	zero cost	0
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 10	\$965.96	zero cost	0
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 5	\$1,002.39	zero cost	0
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 4y	\$586.50	zero cost	0
Ensign-Bickford / PRIMASHEET	\$162 per lbs	zero cost	Zero Cost Phasing Out
Dyno Nobel / Nonel MS 1.4B	\$429 per 30 units	zero cost	\$14.30 per unit

SPECIALIZED FIREARM RIFLES & AMMUNITION			
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
Colt LE6920 (AR15)	\$1099 per unit	zero cost	\$0.00
Noveske N4	\$1,500 per unit	zero cost	\$0.00
Bravo Company Manufacturing (BCM CQB MCMR 11)	\$1,400 per unit	zero cost	\$5,000 per item
GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle	\$9,000 per a rifle	zero cost	\$0.00
Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain	\$315 per case	\$15,795	\$6,800.00
Winchester (RA 556B 64 grain)	\$300 per case	No longer ordered	\$0.00
Federal .223 55 grain	\$182 per case	zero cost	\$36,380.00
Federal Tactical Bonded 308 Win	\$499 per case	zero cost	\$3100.00
Hornady 308 Win	\$215 per case	\$17,200	Unknown

Flashbang Grenades & Explosive Breaching Tools			
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
Defense Technology / Riot Control 1082	\$17,200	Zero Cost	10 needed Cost Unknown
Defense Technology / Triple Chaser 1026	Unknown	Zero Cost	10 needed Cost Unknown
Combined Tactical Systems/ Triple Phaser 5231	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$62.40 per unit
Defense Technology/ CS Han-Ball 1092	Unknown	Zero Cost	20 needed Cost Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS Blast 1097	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00
Combined Tactical System/ 9430 Tear Ball CS	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$65.55 per unit
Defense Technology/ Inert Blast 1098	Unknown	Zero Cost	10 needed Cost Unknown
Defense Technology/ Stinger 1087	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00 Phasing Out
Defense Technology/ 1032	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00
Defense Technology/ CS 1016	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00 Phasing Out
Combined Tactical Systems/ 5230B	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$58.80 per unit
Defense Technology/ CS SKAT Shell 6172	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00
Defense Technology/ CS 2262	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00
Defense Technology/ CS Muzzle Blast 6042	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00 Phasing Out
Defense Technology/ Foam Baton 6099	Unknown	Zero Cost	\$0.00 Phasing Out
Defense Technology/ Direct Impact Marking 6326	\$25 per unit	Zero Cost	\$35.00 per unit
Combined Tactical System/ Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder	\$25 per unit	Zero Cost	\$30.00 per unit
Combined Tactical System/ 12GA 2581 Super Sock	\$5 per unit	Zero Cost	\$700 per case
Combined Tactical System/ CTS 7290M	\$40 per a unit	\$1,000	\$55.00 per unit

CTS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke	\$23.59 per unit	Zero Cost	\$41.30 per unit
CTS 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade	\$35.93 per unit	Zero Cost	\$67.73 per unit
CTS 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC	\$33.85 per unit	Zero Cost	\$0.00
CTS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz	\$11.97 per unit	Zero Cost	\$0.00
CTS 9230 CS Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball, Pyro	\$25.52 per unit	Zero Cost	\$45.70 per unit
CTS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor	\$19.47 per unit	Zero Cost	\$45.70 per unit

LONG RANGE ACOUSTIC DEVICES

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
100X	\$14,232/UASI Homeland Security Grant	Zero Cost	\$32,000 per item
450X	\$41,359.62/UASI Homeland Security Grant	Zero Cost	\$0.00

40MM PROJECTILE LAUNCHERS

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
Defense Technology (40mm single launcher)	\$500 per unit	Zero Cost	\$1,150 per unit
Penn Arms (PGL 65-40)	\$1600 per unit	Zero Cost	\$0.00
Wilson Combat	\$1200 per unit	Zero Cost	\$0.00

CROWD CONTROL

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	INITIAL COST & FUNDING SOURCE	ONGOING ANNUAL COST	PROJECTED ANNUAL COST
Helmets	Approximately \$152.48 per unit	Zero Cost	\$0.00

Estimated Projected Cost Fiscal Year 2023

There are numerous associated financial next calendar year costs associated with each piece of militarized equipment to include acquisition cost, transportation cost, maintenance cost, training costs, storage costs, upgrade costs, and general ongoing costs. The below tables capture those estimated costs.

Estimated Training Costs were calculated based on the salaries of academy recruits, top step officers, and sergeant 2023 salaries:

Academy trainee rate: \$40.80 an hour.

Top step officer rate: \$67.25 an hour.

Sergeant rate: \$77.59 an hour.

Ongoing training is imperative to ensure department personnel are proficient in the use of authorized equipment and tools in accordance with best practices, the law, and department policy. Training programs are developed for numerous ancillary support teams to ensure their adherence to department policies and the law.

The Entry Team consists of eighteen officers and five sergeants. These members train for approximately 240 hours per calendar year. At the 2023 salary rate the estimated ongoing calendar year training budget for that team is \$371,220.00.

The Patrol Rifle program consists of approximately fifty officer members and four sergeant members. Each member trains about 40 hours per calendar year. At the 2023 salary rate the estimated ongoing calendar year training budget for that team is \$146,914.40.

The Sniper Team consists of six officers and four sergeants. Each member trains for approximately 240 hours per calendar year. At the 2023 salary rate the estimated ongoing calendar year training budget for that team is \$189,938.00.

The Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) consists of nine officers and one sergeant. Each member trains about 240 hours per calendar year. At the 2023 salary rate the estimated ongoing calendar year training budget for that team is \$163,881.60.

Academy recruits engage in about fifty hours of shotgun firearm related training per academy at an estimated cost of \$50,768.00. This is a one-time cost. They also engage in training requiring the use of the riot helmet for approximately twelve hours per academy at a one-time cost estimate of \$12,184.36.

When referencing the below chart and the estimated training cost for the next calendar year, for listed item, it must be noted that the expenditures listed have already been calculated into the above listed annual training costs for their respective team.

For example, for chemical munitions, all patrol rifle program and entry team members engage in at least five hours of annual training to ensure proficiency with use, the law, and department policy. At the 2023 salary rate the estimated ongoing calendar year training budget for chemical munitions is \$28,357.61.

The \$28,357.61 costs for this training have already been considered in each team's overall annual budget and does not add any additional expense.

There are no estimated storage costs for the next calendar year for any pieces of militarized equipment.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (UAS)						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
DJI MAVIC E2A	\$58,400	\$0.00	\$1418	\$158,327	\$0.00	\$1000 - \$5000
DJI MAVIC MINI	\$7,000	\$0.00	\$1418	\$158,327	\$0.00	\$1000 - \$5000
DJI MATRICE 300 RTK	\$40,000	\$0.00	\$1418	\$158,327	\$0.00	\$1000 - \$5000

UNMANNED TRACKED ROBOTS						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
ICOR MINI CALIBER	\$119,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$158,327	\$0.00	\$5000 - \$10000

AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$158,327	\$0.00	\$3000
ANDROS MARK 5A-1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$158,327	\$0.00	\$0.00

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition & Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
BEARCAT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,791- \$2,449	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
ARMORED SUBURBAN	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	\$3000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3,000.00 Per vehicle

For additional tracking records prior to this 2023 annual report, please visit the following link:

<https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/ad-hoc-committee-on-militarized-equipment#opd-bearcat-armored-vehicle-deployments>

COMMAND POST VEHICLES						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition & Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
OFD/OPD MOBILE COMMAND VEHICLES	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
OPD COMMUNITY RESOURCE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION TEAM – HNT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown

BREACHING APPARATUSES						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
Remington Breaching Shotgun with Royal Arms 14" 12-point Breaching Barrel	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-2	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Royal Arms 12 GA Breaching Rounds Tesar-3	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 5	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Dyno Nobel / Primacord 4y	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Ensign-Bickford / PRIMASHEET	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown
Dyno Nobel / Nonel MS 1.4B	\$429.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,886	\$0.00	Unknown

SPECIALIZED FIREARM RIFLES & AMMUNITION						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
Colt LE6920 (AR15)	\$32,161	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,161	\$0.00	Unknown
Noveske N4	\$32,161	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,161	\$0.00	Unknown
Bravo Company Manufacturing (BCM CQB MCMR 11)	\$15,000.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,161	\$0.00	Unknown
GA Precision Bolt Action .308 Win Rifle	\$13,794	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,794	\$0.00	Unknown
Speer LE Gold Dot .223 75 grain	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,800.00	\$0.00	Unknown
Winchester (RA 556B 64 grain)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Federal .223 55 grain	\$36,380.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,380.00	\$0.00	Unknown
Federal Tactical Bonded 308 Win	\$3,100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
Hornady 308 Win	\$32,161	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,161	\$0.00	Unknown

FLASHBANG GRENADES & EXPLOSIVE BREACHING TOOLS

EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
Defense Technology / Riot Control 1082	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology / Triple Chaser 1026	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Combined Tactical Systems/ Triple Phaser 5231	\$4,680	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS Han-Ball 1092	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS Blast 1097	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Combined Tactical System/ 9430 Tear Ball CS	\$16,518.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ Inert Blast 1098	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ Stinger 1087	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ 1032	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS 1016	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
Combined Tactical Systems/ 5230B	\$11,760.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS 2262	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Combined Tactical System/ CTS 7290M	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4233 40mm CS Multi 3 Smoke	\$4,130.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
CT Systems - 9410 Inert Rubber Ball Tear Grenade	\$4,876.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
CT SYSTEMS 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
CT SYSTEMS 1337 OC Aerosol Fogger 2oz	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
CT SYSTEMS 9230 CS Smoke Jet Lite Rubber Ball, Pyro	\$4,570.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown

LONG RANGE ACOUSTIC DEVICES						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
100X	\$32,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
450X	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown

PROJECTILE LAUNCHERS & SPECIALTY IMPACT MUNITION						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
Defense Technology (40mm single launcher)	\$2,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Unknown
Penn Arms (PGL 65-40)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Wilson Combat	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS SKAT Shell 6172	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ CS Muzzle Blast 6042	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Defense Technology/ Foam Baton 6099	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Defense Technology/ Direct Impact Marking 6326	\$7,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Combined Tactical System/ Frangible Impact 4550 Orange Marking Powder	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4431 40mm CS Powder No Flame Barricade Indoor	\$5,655.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown
Combined Tactical System/ 12GA 2581 Super Sock	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,465	\$0.00	Unknown

CROWD CONTROL						
EQUIPMENT NAME & MANUFACTURER	Estimated Acquisition Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Transportation Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Maintenance Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Training Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Upgrade Cost for Next Calendar Year	Estimated Other Ongoing Cost for Next Calendar Year
Helmets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,348	\$0.00	\$11,826

Conclusion

This Annual Military Equipment Report affirms the Oakland Police Department's commitment to providing transparency and information to our communities and elected officials and ensuring compliance with the law and local ordinance.

The equipment, resources, and training outlined in this report enable Oakland Police Officers to better protect our communities, enhance the safety of the public and officers, and bring critical incidents to a safe resolution.

Public safety is a shared responsibility. The strength of OPD lies not solely within the actions of the individual officer but within the resilience and willingness of our communities to work in partnership with our officers to address crime in their neighborhoods.

**OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTING TEMPLATE
FOR POLICE COMMISSION MEETING**

*+There hereby is established the Oakland Police Commission (hereinafter, Commission), which shall oversee the Oakland Police Department (hereinafter, Department) in order to ensure that its policies, practices, and customs conform to national standards of constitutional policing. * - Oakland City Charter Section 604(a)(1)*

Prepared: 7/01/2024

I. 52 NSA Task Force – Status of Compliance, Charter 604(f)(5)

Task	
Task 45: Disparity in Discipline	6 th IMT Sustainability Report (15 Dec 23): No compliance finding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023 IAD Discipline Outcome Study – in progress, internal draft expected by end of April Failure to Accept or Refer Complaint (FTARC) and Supervisory Notes File (SNF) inspection – complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns definition – collaboration meeting w/ OIG, CPRA, IMT on 3/19/24. Revisions are underway based on the feedback provided by the CPRA and IMT. Draft definition of “Patterns” provided 25 Apr 24.
Next CMC	4 Sep 24
IMT Visit	5 Aug 24

II. Policies Related to Constitutional Policing Matters – Status Update, Charter 604(b)(2) and 604(b)(4)-(5)
III. Any Other Policy, Procedure, Custom, or General Order Regardless of Its Topic – Status Update, Charter 604(b)(2) and 604(b)(6)

Policy	
Sexual Misconduct Policy	Action plan agreed with OIG. OPD developed a working group.
Racial Profiling / Bias Policy (DGO M-19)	In OPC Ad Hoc. A draft MOR violation with description was provided to the Ad Hoc on 3 Apr 24. By the next meeting, the policy will have minimally bookmarked the areas where the six OIG recommendations will be inserted.
K-4: Reporting and Investigating the Use of Force. (SO 9214)	OCA review complete. Executive Team review for final submission.
SO 9216: Excited Delirium	Special order presented to OPC twice. Pending OPD approval.
Militarized Equipment Annual Report	Draft is ready to present to the Police Commission. - Presentation scheduled for 11 Jul 24 meeting.

IV. OPD Budget, Charter 604(b)(7) & MC 2.45.070(C)-(D)

Topic	
Staffing & resource management	<p><i>Sworn Staffing</i> Authorized: 712 Filled: 709</p> <p><i>Professional Staffing</i> Authorized: 332.50 Filled: 273</p> <p><i>Vacancies of note:</i> Police Records Specialist (10) Police Communications Dispatcher (5)</p> <p><i>Long-term leave: 79</i> sworn employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46 Medical Leave 32 Admin Leave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Deputy Chief 2 Lieutenant 4 Sergeants of Police 26 Police Officers 1 Military Leave

Page | 1

* “Constitutional Policing Matters” include: Use of force; Use of force review boards; Profiling based on any of the protected characteristics identified by Federal, State, or local law; First Amendment assemblies; Use of militarized equipment; and Elements expressly listed in Federal court orders or Federal court settlements such as the Negotiated Settlement Agreement.

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>As of May 13, 2024 (Sworn only)</th> <th>Admin Leave</th> <th>Medical Leave On-Duty Illness/ Injury</th> <th>Medical Leave Personal Illness/ Injury</th> <th>Military Leave</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2+ Years</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-2 Years</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 mo.– 1 Year</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-6 months</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than 2 months</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>32</td> <td>37</td> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	As of May 13, 2024 (Sworn only)	Admin Leave	Medical Leave On-Duty Illness/ Injury	Medical Leave Personal Illness/ Injury	Military Leave	2+ Years	1	6			1-2 Years	11	10	1		6 mo.– 1 Year	8	8	1	1	2-6 months	10	11	4		Less than 2 months	2	2	3		Total	32	37	9	1	<p>Of the 32 sworn personnel on admin leave, 11 have been off for 1-2 years. The annual cost associated with those 11 employees is \$2,996,244. The cost breakdown is below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Admin Rank</th> <th>Position</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Total Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lieutenant of Police</td> <td>1</td> <td>355,644.00</td> <td>355,644.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police Officer</td> <td>10</td> <td>264,060.00</td> <td>2,640,600.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>11</td> <td></td> <td>2,996,244.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Attrition Rate – 4/mo. (45 separated over past year)</i></p> <p><i>Reemployments – 6 pending approval</i></p> <p><i>Retirement Projections for 2024: 88 possible</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Deputy Chiefs of Police • 4 Captains of Police • 9 Lieutenants of Police • 26 Sergeants of Police • 47 Police Officers 	Admin Rank	Position	Cost	Total Cost	Lieutenant of Police	1	355,644.00	355,644.00	Police Officer	10	264,060.00	2,640,600.00	Total	11		2,996,244.00
As of May 13, 2024 (Sworn only)	Admin Leave	Medical Leave On-Duty Illness/ Injury	Medical Leave Personal Illness/ Injury	Military Leave																																																	
2+ Years	1	6																																																			
1-2 Years	11	10	1																																																		
6 mo.– 1 Year	8	8	1	1																																																	
2-6 months	10	11	4																																																		
Less than 2 months	2	2	3																																																		
Total	32	37	9	1																																																	
Admin Rank	Position	Cost	Total Cost																																																		
Lieutenant of Police	1	355,644.00	355,644.00																																																		
Police Officer	10	264,060.00	2,640,600.00																																																		
Total	11		2,996,244.00																																																		
Academy recruits	<p>Academy 193rd: 12 graduated on 10 May 24 – Start Transition Phase (approx. 2 weeks), then FTO 1st phase (4 weeks) in beginning of Jun 2024. Academy 194th: Start June 24. Confirmed. Invited Commissioners to 24 Jun 24 10:00 AM introductions with executive staff with the class. Academy 195th: Start 3 Aug 24 Academy 196th: Start 7 Dec 24 Academy 197th: Start 15 Feb 25</p>																																																				
General Department functions	<p>2023 2040 total cases 114 Sustained cases 348 sustained allegations</p>	<p>2024 619 Total cases Current open cases: 62 in IAD Investigations 144 in DLI</p>																																																			
IAD	<p>Skelly Data</p> <p>Number of pending Skelly's - 171 Number of Skelly Officers – 45 Wait time for each Skelly – Varies How are Skelly Officers selected (training, recusals. Etc.) - Must attend Skelly Hearing Officer Training</p>																																																				
General Department functions (CID)	<p>SVS Juvenile Cases: 2024 (Year-To-Date)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Arrests: 199 total juvenile arrests • Referrals to restorative justice programs (i.e. NOAB): 02 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ YTD Restorative Justice Referrals:31 <p>Missing Persons: 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YTD MPU Cases: 577 • YTD Closed MPU Cases: 449 <p>DVU Cases: 2024 (Year-To-Date)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cases: 1268 	<p>Hate Crimes: 2024 (Year-To-Date)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Cases: 15 • New cases: 1 • Hate Crime Investigators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ofc. Mae Phu ○ Ofc. W. Earl Seay 																																																			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance rate on DV cases is near 100%: These are named suspect cases. All I/C and Out of Custody cases get reviewed by an investigator. • Domestic Dispute - 425 • 243(e)(1) - 475 • 273.5 - 368 	
Education and training regarding job-related stress, PTSD, wellness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 23rd Blood Drive- Red Cross PAB • POWR Grant recipient- We are delighted to share that OPD will participate in a POST-certified 5-day Organizational Wellness Coordinator training. OPD will have 4 staff (two sworn and two Professional Staff) members attending. OPD will have actionable steps to create our agency wellness plan. Our training will be held from July 15-19, 2024. Training is covered by POST (Part of POWR Grant). The Commission expects a Wellness Strategic plan and Mission Statement. • OPD Wellness and Strategic Plan will be completed by August 31st 2024. (after the completion of the POWR Training in Folsom with POST/ UC San Diego) • Wellness Unit Budget – Currently there is not a a line item for Operations & Maintenance (O&M) for the Wellness Unit. Allocations are designated only for the Internal Service Fund (ISF) and personnel costs. Traditionally, the Wellness Unit has been funded by the Bureau of Services, Communication, and the Training Unit. There is \$200K remaining from a one-time allocation of \$750,000. The plan is to request that these funds be carried forward during the carry-forward phase. 	
Budget (QUARTERLY)	Last:	
	Next:	
Citywide Risk Management (QUARTERLY)	Last: 3/14/24	
	Next:	

V. Collaboration with OIG

Project	Status
OPD Staffing Study	Biweekly meetings with OIG and PFM. Ongoing data collection and sharing.
M-19 Audit Response	Completed and provided to the Ad Hoc on 3 Apr 24.
Review of IAD Cases 07-0538, 13-1062, and 16-0146	In progress. Due 4/24/24.
Sexual Misconduct Policy	Policy: see policy section.
"Patterns" definition	Collaboration meeting w/ OIG, CPRA, IMT on 3/19/24
OIG Document on OPD Policy Types	Created by OIG and OPD completed review.
FTO Study	All data has been provided. Complete.

VI. Collaboration with CPRA

VII. Rules and Procedures for Mediation and Resolution of Complaints of Police Misconduct, OMC 2.45.070(N)

Project	Status
Daily Complaint Log, Weekly IAD Meetings	Ongoing
Complaints & Mediation	Pending
"Patterns" definition	Collaboration meeting w/ OIG, CPRA, IMT on 3/19/24

VIII. Collaboration with Community

Project	
Chief Onboarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 194th Basic Academy • Town Hall Meeting with Pastor Billy Dixon • NLPOA(National Latino Police Officers) executive meeting • NOBLE(National organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives) • Local 21 meeting • The Lakefest event • Coffee with a cop
Coffee with a Cop	Join us on June 13, 2024, from 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM at McDonald's (4514 Telegraph Avenue) for a friendly conversation with our community members.
Annual Tour	Preparing for Community Annual Tour Jun/Jul/Aug
Employee of the Month Feb & March	<p>Officer Jeff Cid is the Employee of the Month for February 2024. For almost a decade, Officer Cid has served as a Recruit Training Officer. His dedication to his role extends far beyond the classroom. Officer Cid has consistently demonstrated a deep commitment to upholding the highest law enforcement standards and fostering a culture of excellence within our organization. His ability to inspire and mold young recruits into capable, compassionate officers is commendable.</p> <p>Police Records Specialist Erica Bermudez is the Employee of the Month for March 2024. PRS Bermudez is assigned to BFO Administration and is responsible for BFO 1. "Since Erica has taken over in BFO Admin, the payroll tracking and approvals have significantly improved," Deputy Chief James Beere said. "Erica is a valued member of the team and an amazing multi-tasker."</p> <p>Nominations for the Employee of the Month award are made by the Deputy Chiefs and Deputy Director.</p>

IX. Status of Submitting Records/Files Requested by Commission, Charter 604(f)(2)

File	Status
None	

X. New Laws Affecting OPD

Law	
2024 New Laws Generally	Training plan to OPC 2/8/24. Training Bulletin being drafted. Training was published on 2 Apr 24.
2806.5 VC / Citation Update (AB 2773)	Update sent 3/19/2024. • tell detainees the reason for the stop, prior to any questioning related to a criminal investigation or traffic violation • document the reason for the stop on citations and reports associated with the stop
AB 360: "excited delirium"	See policy section.

XI. Required Reporting to the California Department of Justice / Attorney General**XII. Policy/Practice on Publishing Department Data Sets, OMC 2.45.070(P)**

Report	Status
OIS or SBI (GC 12525.2)	Annual report: sent 1/26/24
DOJ Clearance Rates	In the process of gathering the information. Records enters crime data for UCR reporting.
Stop Data (GC 12525.5)	Annual report 2023 Stop data was transmitted to State – sent 3/11/24

XIII. Any Commission Requests Made by Majority Vote of Commission – Status Update, Charter 604(b)(8)**XIV. Report from Department via City Administrator or designee, on Issues Identified by Commission through Commission's Chair, OMC 2.45.070(R)**

Request	
Militarized Equipment Annual Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation – Lt. Febel
Citywide Risk Management Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Presentation for July 25th
SB 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Presentation for July 25th
MACRO Data	<p>As of 18 June 24:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3722 potential calls (were not able to refer due to criteria) • 245 calls referred • OPD tracks duty hours and number of crews working for dispatching purposes
Paid Admin Leave Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenters: Manager Marshall and Chief Mitchell - Presented on 13 Jun 24.
MACRO Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications Manager – Ms. Gina Cheng – Presented on 23 May 24
IAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skelly – Lt. Dorham - Presented on 8 May 24 and 13 Jun 24
Ceasefire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented on 8 May 24 –A/C Valle

XV. Police Chief's Annual Report, OMC 2.45.070(F) (ANNUALLY)

Memorandum

To: Racial Profiling and Community Policing Ad Hoc Committee

From: Jesse Hsieh, Oakland Police Commissioner

Date: 12/21/23

Subject: DGO 15-01 Community Policing

Background and Summary

The Community Policing ad hoc was formed in August 2021 and consisted of three commissioners, city staff, community members, and Oakland Police Department members. The ad hoc's goal was to complete revisions to a draft of the document originally created by OPD and revised by the SSOC and CPAB.

From August 2021 to May 2022, the Community Policing ad hoc met and worked on DGO 15-01. In May 2022, DGO 15-01 was submitted to the Commission and approved.

Unfortunately, the Commission went through some staff changes in May, June, and July 2022. The Commission was also working through several other policies that took up a great deal of bandwidth. Due to this, DGO 15-01 was never submitted to City Council for final approval.

In December 2022, ad hoc commissioners discovered that OPD executive staff had reviewed 15-01 and had suggested modifications and edits. In the spirit of collaboration, commissioners decided that OPD would send suggested edits to the commissioners and the ad hoc would be reconstituted.

In January 2023, many OPD executive staff members and policy and procedures staff members were placed on administrative leave, slowing down progress.

In May 2023, the Community Policing ad hoc was reconstituted. Its members were Commissioner Brenda Harbin-Forte, Commissioner Rudy Howell, Commissioner Jesse Hsieh, Mariano Contreras, Joe DeVries, Jose Dorado, Omar Farmer (SSOC), Reginald Lyles, Mike Nisperos, Wilson Riles, Jr., Pastor Jacqueline Thompson, Lt. William Febel, Lt. Steve Toribio, and Sgt. Alain Manguy. In June 2023, Commissioner Harbin-Forte was removed from the Commission. In October 2023, Commissioner Howell resigned from the Commission. Also in October 2023, Wilson Riles, Jr. was appointed as a Commissioner and began joining the ad hoc as a Commissioner.

In early December 2023, the Commission Chair announced new ad hoc committee assignments. The ad hoc was combined with the Racial Profiling ad hoc. This author was not assigned to the new Racial Profiling and Community Policing ad hoc.

This author decided that the best thing to do was to wrap up work on DGO 15-01 and submit it to the newly constituted ad hoc for further action. This author wrapped up work on DGO 15-01 on December 18, 2023 by reaching consensus on as many items as possible and identifying those places where consensus was not possible. It was the plan of the ad hoc to submit DGO 15-01 to the full Commission, asking the Commission to resolve the debate, and then forward the policy to City Council for approval pursuant to Oakland City Charter 604(b)(4) or (b)(5), depending on the Commission's decision.

Below is a list of all changes made since May 2022 and the rationale behind the changes, if any.

Changes to DGO 15-01 as of December 18, 2023

Department Mission, Vision, and Goals for Community Policing

- Section A split into two parts and numbering deleted.
- Departmental Core Values & Mission
 - o *The Department has adopted Community-Oriented Policing (COP) as its operational philosophy to institutionalize the core values of Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Service and Teamwork (F.I.R.S.T.). The mission of the Department is to provide police service focused on public safety and the sanctity of life, to hold ourselves accountable to a high standard of conduct, efficiency and efficacy, and to promote mutual respect between the Department and the communities of Oakland.*
 - o This paragraph is new. It comes from the Department. The first sentence integrates the Department's Core Values from its Strategic Plan. It takes the Department's Mission from the strategic plan and inserts it into the second paragraph for consistency across all policies.
- The Philosophy of Community Policing:
 - o Previous Section A moved to this section.
 - This was done to avoid inconsistencies between this policy and other places where the Department has laid out its Mission and Vision.
 - o First paragraph, first sentence changed: "~~The mission of the Oakland Police Department ("OPD" or "Department")~~ Department's purpose is to..."
 - This was done to avoid inconsistencies between this policy and other places where the Department has laid out its Mission and Vision.
 - o First paragraph, second sentence changed: "To achieve ~~this mission~~ said purpose, the Department's goals must have..."
 - This was done to avoid inconsistencies between this policy and other places where the Department has laid out its Mission and Vision.
 - o Second paragraph, second sentence added: "*This community policing philosophy, just like the rest of the Department's policies and practices, must recognize and affirmatively practice a new and transformative culture that will seek to intentionally repair and replace historic toxic and harmful systemic behaviors.*"
 - This was added as a suggestion from community members.
 - o Second paragraph, second sentence changed: "It is a policing model in which officers *recognize, include, and* empower communities..."
 - This was added as a suggestion from community members.
 - o Second paragraph, third sentence changed: "It is a ~~customer service~~ collaborative approach to policing..."
 - This was added as a suggestion from community members.

Purpose

- Section B numbering deleted.
- First sentence changed: "The purpose of this *Departmental General Order* is to:"

Community Policing and Problem Solving

- Section C numbering deleted.
- Section 1 – Community Priorities
 - o First paragraph, added an appendix for details regarding SMART principles to not clutter the narrative portion of the DGO.
 - o Second paragraph, second sentence: “The CRO ~~will~~ *should* report back to the sponsoring Neighborhood Council ~~at the completion of each step in the SARA Process in real time on the progress of each SARA project.~~”
 - This was a compromise. Department members were concerned with discipline if they were slow or late to report at various stages of SARA project completion. Certain community members were adamant that notice and communication from the CRO to the Neighborhood Council was of the utmost importance. This was later addressed in the CRO section, under Section 3 – Specific Responsibilities, section (f).
- Section 2 – SARA projects
 - o New sentence added to beginning of first paragraph: “*A Neighborhood Council Priority, or other Community Priority, elevated by a CRO to be taken through the SARA process is called a SARA project or “project.”*”
 - This was added to clarify the different between priorities and projects.
 - o First sentence changed: “A SARA project is a ~~way~~ *method* to identify...”
 - o Fourth sentence: “The SARA model includes the following steps:” changed to “*See Appendix XXXX for details regarding the SARA model and its included steps.*”
 - This change moved a long list of details to an Appendix for ease of reading.
 - o Section a, b, c, and d detailing the steps of the SARA model are moved to Appendix XXXX.
- Section 3 – Priority and Project review
 - o “Upon completion of responding to a priority – including the closure of a SARA project – the involved CRO should discuss with the relevant Neighborhood Council” changed to “*Community Resource Officers should discuss completion/resolution of a Community Priority (including the closure of a SARA Project) with the relevant Neighborhood Council.*”
 - This change made the section easier to read. It also limited those priorities that the CRO needed to report to the Neighborhood Council on to Community Priorities rather than all priorities.

Community Resource Officers

- Section D numbering deleted.
- Section 2 – General Responsibilities, section j: Documenting and reporting on the following:
 - o “Social, racial, ethnic, and language concerns that have a role and factor into CRO activities;” changed to “*Department actions or community concerns that implicate social issues, issues of race or ethnicity, or language issues that have a role and factor into CRO activities.*”
 - The previous language was too vague to give adequate direction to CROs. The new language makes clear that CROs are obligated to document and report on any community concerns that may implicate social issues, issues of race or ethnicity, or language issues that may arise from the community. It also makes

clear that the CRO should report on Department actions along the same lines so that the community knows what the Department is doing along those lines.

- Added footnote to section k:
 - *“Beat” refers to a territory that an officer is assigned to for purposes of enforcement or patrol. In Oakland, there are 35 beats. These 35 beats are further divided into CP, or Community Policing, beats. For example, beat 31 is divided into CP beats 31X, 31Y, and 31Z; beat 32 is divided into CP beats 32X and 32Y. CROs are assigned to beats by their numbers, not by their letters (CP beats). The term “beat” refers to the entire territory, including its CP beats.*
- Section 3 – Specific Responsibilities
 - First paragraph, added sentence 3: *“However, as technologies and project-management software and databases evolve, the means of creating and tracking projects may change.”*
 - This language change future proofs the policy to the extent that technology within the Department may change.
 - Section d changed: *“Assist Neighborhood Councils in establishing appropriate priorities and open SARANet Projects based on these Neighborhood Council Priorities, as needed.”*
 - Section e: no consensus on edit.
 - Original language stated: *“Maintain at least one project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, per assigned beat.”*
 - Community members support the following language, which is modified from the original:
 - *“Maintain at least one project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, per assigned beat. CROs are allowed to overlap beat projects as needed.* CROs shall work with Neighborhood Councils to prioritize and schedule out projects, with those centered on violence taking higher priority. It is incumbent on each CRO to explain to each respective Neighborhood Council the rationale behind project selection and mapping.*
 - **Footnote: The requirement that a CRO have at least one open project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, per assigned beat, refers to the beats assigned, not the individual subdivisions. Thus, if a CRO is assigned to beat 3 and beat 32, they are required to have at least two open projects centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, one for beat 31 and one for beat 32.*
 - *Community members support this language for many reasons: They want CROs to work on the priorities of the Neighborhood Council, and to have work done in their beats. They want CROs to focus on the projects for Neighborhood Councils and not be pulled away for other duties, such as crowd control or homeless encampment activities. They also want to require that OPD adequately fund the CRO program, and this project quota is one way to do that.*

- The practical effect of this language is that it will increase the number of projects being worked on at any given time. There could be anywhere between 20-35 projects at any given time. This will increase the workload on the current CRO unit, which is hovering around 10-15 police officers for the entire city of Oakland.
- The hope is that this will incentivize OPD to add more resources, namely more CROs, to the unit. This will have a negative effect on the current CRO unit as it will increase its workload. That negative effect will remain until OPD adequately staffs the unit. This could mean that CROs have multiple projects but work through them slower than they would like due to workload. There is a chance that OPD does not increase CRO staffing and this just makes an untenable workload for CROs.
- OPD wants this language:
 - “Each Bureau of Field Operations (1 and 2) shall maintain one project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority at all times. CROs shall work with Neighborhood Councils to prioritize and schedule out projects, with those centered on violence taking higher priority. It is incumbent on each CRO to explain to each respective Neighborhood Council the rationale behind project selection and mapping.
 - OPD supports this language. They have staffing challenges. Their CRO numbers are dwindling. Their CROs are constantly being called to other activities, such as homeless encampment management, calls for service, or community meetings. They don’t believe that the CROs at current staffing levels can maintain the standard above. They are concerned about discipline for failing to maintain a minimum number of projects. Further, CRO’s employ a team-based approach to problem-solving efforts, meaning multiple CRO’s work concurrently on a single project, which may be anywhere across the respective BFO. This further influenced the decision on the minimum project count for NC priorities.
 - The practical effect of this language is that the minimum number of projects centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority for the entire City of Oakland will be two, one for BFO 1 and BFO 2. That’s two projects for all 35 beats in Oakland. Despite this, CRO can initiate more projects than the minimum.
- Section f: modified significantly
 - *“Report on the progress of Neighborhood Council Priorities by presenting reports on the progress of each Neighborhood Council Priority in a manner determined by Neighborhood Council in partnership with the CRO. Such reports may be presented by:*
 - *Presenting brief oral reports on the progress of each Neighborhood Council/community priority at Neighborhood Council meetings;*
 - *Submitting written reports to the sponsoring Neighborhood Council. Reports may be submitted to the Neighborhood Council Chair or Vice*

Chair, and a copy provided to the associated Neighborhood Service Coordinator to include in the Neighborhood Council's next meeting.

- *Providing written or oral updates on the progress of SARA projects to the sponsoring Neighborhood Council. These updates may be on a regular basis or upon the completion of each step of the SARA project as determined by the Neighborhood Council."*
 - CROs and Neighborhood Councils should collaborate on how they want to receive their information and reports. CROs and Neighborhood Councils must determine how the reports by CROs are done.
 - The practical effect of this will be a discussion between the Neighborhood Council and the assigned CRO about how they want the information on their Neighborhood Priority reported. The ad hoc discussed various scenarios and believed that if there was no agreement, there would be no violation of this policy. The ad hoc also believed that to the extent there were disagreements, escalation to immediate superiors would be sufficient, but did not think it necessary to write it into the policy. The ad hoc also discussed and disagreed on the likelihood of discipline.
- Section i & j: combined and modified
 - "Research and identify the three locations generating the highest calls for service on their Community Policing Beat and, as appropriate, open projects aimed at reducing these calls for service;" and "Identify properties associates with neighborhood problems (calls for service, crime, blight, and nuisance) and institute projects to address these problems;" combined to
 - "Partner with a crime analyst to identify the top three locations associated with neighborhood problems (calls for service, blight, and nuisance) and work with the Neighborhood Council during each Neighborhood Council meeting to determine whether and how best to address any associated issues;"
- Section m: modified
 - "Check email and voicemail messages daily and respond within a reasonable time (CROs shall use beat-specific email addresses for all communication related to issues in Community Policing beats)" changed to
 - "Check voicemail messages each regular work-day; each CRO shall, when assigned to their normal duties, check their CRO emails weekly. CRO sergeants shall help ensure CROs check their emails as required by this section. Responses should be made within a within a reasonable amount of time."
- Section n: added coordination with media team
 - "Coordinate with the Department media team to create, gather, or provide updates, results, and events regarding projects or priorities, responses, and results to Neighborhood Service Coordinators for public dissemination, including but not limited to posting to social media platforms."
- Section 4 – Use of Auditing of the SARANet Database
 - First paragraph, first sentence: Added ", barring absences due to vacation, training, etc." to the end.

- Added second sentence: “Circumstances preventing the delay of an update should be documented in the next update.”
- Modified third paragraph: “The Department will make publicly available, *upon submission of a public records request (presently form TF 3281) or via the City of Oakland public records request portal at <https://oaklandca.nextrequest.com/>*), information on all Projects in the SARANet Database in properly redacted form.”
- Added fourth paragraph: “*The above shall be applied, as appropriate, to any new or updated project-tracking software or database in the event SARANet is no longer used.*”
- Section 5 – CRO Assignment to Beats and Neighborhood Councils
 - Second paragraph: “The Department *shall make reasonable efforts to* will adequately staff or fund the CRO program such that CRO members may meet their continuing obligations to attend Neighborhood Council meetings and work on SARA projects.”
 - Third paragraph: “Such reassignment must be approved by the ~~Area Commander~~ *respective Special Resources Commander.*”
 - Fourth paragraph: “CROs ~~shall~~ *should* not be assigned to more than two Neighborhood Councils. However, the ~~Area Commander~~ *Special Resources Commander* may permit a CRO to be assigned to more than two Neighborhood Councils as staffing and crime data dictate.”
- Section 6 – Data Collection and Dissemination
 - “CROs are required to use SARANet to document community-based projects. In addition to using SARANet, CROs should track other activities undertaken, such as crowd management, calls for service, and Neighborhood Council priorities solved without law enforcement intervention.” changed to
 - “Each CRO sergeant shall prepare a monthly report, reviewed and approved through their first-level commander, documenting CRO activities that fall outside the CRO's normal assigned duties. Such activities include, but are not limited to, crowd management and calls for service.”
- Section 8 – Tenure
 - First paragraph modified: “CRO members ~~must~~ *should* commit to at least three years in this position. Newly appointed members are expected to serve at least five years in the position. ~~Transfers into and out of any CRO unit are governed by OPD DGO B-04, Personnel Assignments, Selection Process, and Transfers. Voluntary transfers out of the Community Policing assignment are subject to DGO B-04 Section IX.B.4's one year Patrol requirement.~~”
 - The initial change from must to should occurred after OPD represented that to state otherwise would be a violation of the MOU with the OPOA.
 - The third sentence was deleted as superfluous language.
 - The fourth sentence was added to emphasize that if officers requested voluntary transfers out of the Community Policing assignment, they would be required to return to patrol for at least one year. It was emphasized that the patrol assignment was not a desirable assignment.
 - Second paragraph added: “*If the Chief of Police or designee approves a voluntary transfer from the Community Policing assignment to another eligible out-of-Patrol assignment pursuant to DGO B-04 Section IX.B.3, that approval shall be documented in*”

writing and submitted to the Special Resources Commander. Such a transfer is disfavored unless the member's immediate supervisor concurs in the transfer out of the Community Policing assignment."

- This created an accountability measure for voluntary transfers out of the Community Policing assignment. It also made room for situations where the Community Policing assignment was truly not a good fit by allowing an immediate supervisor to concur in the transfer.
- Section 9 – Evaluation
 - First paragraph, second sentence: "Supervisors shall also evaluate whether CRO performance is meeting community empowerment goals outlined in ~~Section B~~ of this policy."
 - First paragraph, third sentence: "The evaluating supervisor shall collect, review, and incorporate community and Neighborhood Council input in *Supervisory Note Files*, and *in turn into annual performance appraisals, in line with current practice* ~~their evaluation of CROs."~~
 - There was a great amount of discussion about whether OPD was permitted to take or solicit feedback on CROs due to DGO A-2 that prohibited officers from taking surveys unless authorized by the Chief of Police or Commander. Eventually, we determined that it was within policy, as the Special Resources Commander or other C could authorize it.

Community Meetings

- Section B numbering deleted

Introduction

This Training Bulletin sets forth Departmental objectives and procedures to strengthen the Department's commitment to Community Policing.

Departmental Core Values & Mission

The Department has adopted Community-Oriented Policing (COP) as its operational philosophy to institutionalize the core values of Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Service and Teamwork (F.I.R.S.T.). The mission of the Department is to provide police service focused on public safety and the sanctity of life, to hold ourselves accountable to a high standard of conduct, efficiency and efficacy, and to promote mutual respect between the Department and the communities of Oakland.

The Philosophy of Community Policing

The Department's purpose is to promote and protect public safety while respecting the dignity and rights of all, including the most vulnerable. To achieve said purpose, the Department must have the community's well-being and support at the heart of all law enforcement activities, and must be grounded on collaborative partnerships with Oakland residents, non-law enforcement City agencies and departments, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, businesses, and Neighborhood Councils.

Community Policing is the affirmed public policy strategy to achieve the Department's mission. This community policing philosophy, just like the rest of the Department's policies and practices, must recognize and affirmatively practice a new and transformative culture that will seek to intentionally repair and replace historic toxic and harmful systemic behaviors. It is a policing model in which officers recognize, include, and empower communities through building collaborative, transparent, honest, and trusting relationships with the communities they serve. It is a collaborative approach to policing, which embraces community-led and community-directed problem-solving, and where officers are seen as part of the community rather than separate from it. It places a high value on problem-solving responses that are preventative in nature and not solely dependent on the use of the criminal justice system.

A successful Community Policing program requires that Department members be trained in the history of policing in Oakland and engage in a restorative justice-based dialogue with community members in a manner that allows for continuous adjustments to Department practices, procedures, and policies. Such adjustments will repair the historical harm done by policing in Oakland, mitigate unintended consequences of such practices, procedures, and policies, and avoid further harm by eliminating the use of inappropriate practices, procedures, and policies. A successful Community Policing Policy also requires that Department members receive training in cultural diversity and competency, active listening, and effective community engagement. Finally, a successful Community Policing program requires the Department's commitment to using de-escalation strategies when responding to issues arising in the communities.

The Community Policing problem-solving model carries with it a commitment to implementing responses, rigorously evaluating effectiveness, and subsequently reporting the results of priorities and

projects in ways that will benefit the community, the Department, and policing practices in general.¹ Community Policing is not just a strategy that reduces crime. Community Policing improves the overall quality of life in our neighborhoods for all residents.

Purpose

The purpose of this Departmental General Order is to:

Commented [TS1]: Changed from "Training Bulletin"

- Hereby declare the Department's commitment to using de-escalation strategies when responding to issues arising in Oakland's communities.
- Hereby declare the Department's commitment to hiring officers from Oakland's communities.
- Set clear expectations for the Department to actively engage community groups and members of the public in building and fostering mutually trusting, lasting relationships on a Department-wide and individual basis.
- Define the Department's role and bureau expectations regarding the responsibilities of Community Resource Officers and other Department staff in implementing tasks related to associated resolutions and measures, some of which currently include Oakland's Community Policing Program (Resolution 79235) and Oakland's Public Safety and Services Violence Prevention Act (Resolution 85149, also known as Measure Z).
- Direct the Department to support community engagement and neighborhood empowerment objectives, currently laid out by the Oakland Neighborhood Services Division, Resolution 79235, and Resolution 85149.
- Direct that Department members receive training in a broad range of subjects, including among other things, the history of policing in Oakland and the use of restorative justice principles aimed at repairing historical harm.
- Direct that all trainings be developed and presented in collaboration with the community, when allowed by law.
- Direct that Department members who exemplify Community Policing principles be commended and rewarded for their efforts.

Community Policing and Problem-Solving

Implementing Community Policing as a problem-solving tool requires that the Department and the community work together to identify community priorities, design tailored solutions to the problems, prioritize responses to the tailored solutions, and evaluate the success of the tailored solutions.

1. Community Priorities

Community priorities are prioritized issues of concern, generated by the community itself, which can be addressed in whole or in part by partnership with the Department. While typically set by attendees of the Neighborhood Councils, priorities can come from a variety of different sources. Neighborhood Council Priorities should be identified through a specific procedure and produced

¹ [Problem-Oriented Policing, Herman Goldstein, 2015.](#)

Formatted: Footnote Text

in written form following SMART principles (see [Appendix XXXX](#) for details regarding SMART). However, priorities should be applicable to a larger section of the Community Policing Beat rather than just one individual. Such priorities should be determined by a representative group of community stakeholders with a focus on diversity. Community Policing Beats should have one to three priorities at any given time.

Community Resource Officers (CROs) will take the lead in taking Neighborhood Council Priorities of a more serious nature through the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) Process. The CRO should report back to the sponsoring Neighborhood Council on the progress of each SARA project. CROs will let Neighborhood Service Coordinators take less serious Neighborhood Council priorities through the SARA process.

2. SARA Projects

A Neighborhood Council Priority, or other Community Priority, elevated by a CRO to be taken through the SARA process is called a SARA project or “project.” A SARA project is a method to identify specific priorities or problems and to design tailored solutions for those issues. Each CRO is expected to have at least one open SARA project at any given time. The SARA concept includes an evaluation of the solutions and results to determine the efficacy of the designed response. See [Appendix XXXX](#) for details regarding the SARA model and its included steps.

3. Priority and Project Review

Community Resource Officers should discuss completion/resolution of a Community Priority (including the closure of a SARA Project) with the relevant Neighborhood Council.

Community Resource Officers

Every Oakland Police Department sworn police officer is a community policing officer. Thus, it is the responsibility of all Department members to positively engage members of the community with the goal of fostering productive relationships and a collaborative effort to promote safe communities in line with the principles outlined above.

However, not every sworn police officer is a Community Resource Officer (CRO). CROs have special qualifications, training, and experience that permits them to focus problem-solving activities on community identified priorities or priorities that affect the overall safety and well-being of the community in a given area.

1. Qualifications

Applicants for the CRO position should have at least 3 years of law enforcement experience and a proven track record of exceptional service, which must be determined by community input. Additionally, applicants must have demonstrable community engagement skills and project management skills.

The CRO position is an Order of Merit List position as defined in OPD DGO B-4, *Personnel Assignments, Selection Process, and Transfers*². Selection of CRO members will be governed by OPD DGO B-4, Section VI-VII, *Order of Merit List Procedures and OML Selection Process*.

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic

2. General Roles

Community Resource Officers (CROs) are responsible for the coordination of problem-solving activities in specific geographic areas, including:

- a. Initiating and completing SARA projects.
- b. Establishing and building relationships with community members and leaders.
- c. Being a resource for community members on preventative measures for common or recurring problems that do not require a SARA project.
- d. Regularly communicating updates about the status of Neighborhood Council Priorities to the Chair of the assigned Neighborhood Council.
- e. Attending all Neighborhood Council regular meetings and providing routine updates as well as a fully-briefed alternate officer when necessary.
- f. Encouraging active participation of OPD personnel in Neighborhood Council and other community groups.
- g. Serving as liaisons with City Departments.
- h. Coordinating enforcement efforts or responses to safety issues with city and law enforcement personnel or other public safety departments or agencies; informing, answering, and alleviating any affected neighborhood concerns about those specific enforcement efforts to the extent possible.
- i. Coordinate and provide foot and bicycle patrol as needed.
- j. Documenting and reporting on the following:
 - Neighborhood Council Priorities;
 - Community Concerns;
 - Area Command staff Priorities;
 - Crime issues;
 - Blight concerns;
 - SARA projects;
 - Crime statistics including ShotSpotter data;
 - Department actions or community concerns that implicate social issues, issues of race and and/or ethnicity, or language issues that have a role and factor into CRO activities;
 - Any other information that is either requested by the community or relevant to a Neighborhood Council Priority or community concern.
- k. Answering calls for service in their assigned beats³, if needed.

² Department General Order B-4: Personnel Assignments, Selection Process, and Transfers, located here: <https://public.powerdms.com/oakland/tree/documents/26>.

³ "Beat" refers to a territory that an officer is assigned to for purposes of enforcement or patrol. In Oakland, there are 35 beats. These 35 beats are further divided into CP, or Community Policing, beats. For example, beat 31 is divided into CP beats 31X, 31Y, and 31Z; beat 32 is divided into CP beats 32X and 32Y. CROs are assigned to beats by their numbers, not by their letters (CP beats). The term "beat" refers to the entire territory, including its CP beats.

CROs may act as first responders to crowd management events in their assigned beat and may answer calls for service outside of their assigned beat. CROs may also work with other law enforcement members in providing violence or other serious crime suppression outside of their assigned beat. However, due to the importance of the CRO program in fostering relationships with the community, drawing CROs from their assigned duties and beats is greatly disfavored and should only be done as a last resort.

3. Specific Responsibilities

CROs act as coordinators and liaisons for projects and priorities in their assigned Community Policing Beats. CROs may utilize the SARA process to solve problems. CROs presently document project progress in the community project database, SARANet. However, as technologies and project-management software and databases evolve, the means of creating and tracking projects may change. CROs are also expected to:

- a. Build community support for the Department through positive customer service;
- b. Be visible to and engage with the community;
- c. Identify and develop working relationships with formal and informal community leaders in their assigned Beats (e.g., Block leaders, Neighborhood Watch block captains, school principals, community center staff, religious leaders, businesses, merchant associations, etc.);
- d. Assist Neighborhood Councils in establishing appropriate priorities and open SARANet Projects based on these Neighborhood Council Priorities, as needed;
- e. See below for positions

Department Position:

e- Each Bureau of Field Operations (1 and 2) shall maintain one project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority at all times. CROs shall work with Neighborhood Councils to prioritize and schedule out projects, with those centered on violence taking higher priority. It is incumbent on each CRO to explain to each respective Neighborhood Council the rationale behind project selection and mapping.

Community Member Position

Maintain at least one project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, per assigned beat. CRO's are allowed to overlap beat projects as needed.* CROs shall work with Neighborhood Councils to prioritize and schedule out projects, with those centered on violence taking higher priority. It is incumbent on each CRO to explain to each respective Neighborhood Council the rationale behind project selection and mapping.

*Footnote: *The requirement that a CRO have at least one open project centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, per assigned beat, refers to the beats assigned, not the individual subdivisions. Thus, if a CRO is assigned to beat 31 and beat 32, they are required to have at least two open projects centered on a Neighborhood Council Priority, one for beat 31 and one for beat 32*

Formatted: Normal, No bullets or numbering

Commented [TS2]: OPD verbiage

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0.5", Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: 11 pt

Commented [TS3]: Community verbiage for point E.

- f. Report on the progress of Neighborhood Council Priorities by presenting reports on the progress of each Neighborhood Council Priority in a manner determined by Neighborhood Council in partnership with the CRO. Such reports may be presented by:
- Presenting brief oral reports on the progress of each Neighborhood Council/community priority at Neighborhood Council meetings;
 - Submitting written reports to the sponsoring Neighborhood Council. Reports may be submitted to the Neighborhood Council Chair or Vice Chair, and a copy provided to the associated Neighborhood Service Coordinator to include in the Neighborhood Council's next meeting.
 - Providing written or oral updates on the progress of SARA projects to the sponsoring Neighborhood Council. These updates may be on a regular basis or upon the completion of each step of the SARA project as determined by the Neighborhood Council.
- g. Coordinate with Neighborhood Service Coordinators and community leaders to utilize community-based organizations to resolve problems;
- h. Identify violent crime hot spots in their Community Policing Beat;
- i. Partner with a crime analyst to identify the top three locations associated with neighborhood problems (calls for service, crime, blight, and nuisance) and work with the Neighborhood Council during each Neighborhood Council meeting to determine whether and how best to address any associated issues;
- j. Communicate important information to patrol officers and coordinate the response activities of these officers in solving projects;
- k. Coordinate with other City, county, and state agencies to resolve problems as needed. These include but are not limited to⁴:
- Alameda County District Attorney's Office
 - City Administrator's Office
 - Department of Housing and Community Development
 - Department of Human Services
 - Department of Parks, Recreation, & Youth Development
 - Department of Public Works
 - Department of Race and Equity
 - Department of Transportation
 - Department of Violence Prevention
 - Economic & Workforce Development Department
 - Mobile Assistance Community Responders of Oakland (MACRO)
 - Oakland Fire Department
 - Oakland Unified School District and other youth agencies, such as, but not limited to, the all-city youth council
 - Office of the City Attorney
- l. Check voicemail messages each regular work day; each CRO shall, when assigned to their normal duties, check their CRO emails weekly. CRO sergeants shall help ensure

Commented [TS4]: Some objections to this verbiage in the last ad hoc.

Commented [TS5]: It was recommended that "Neighborhood Council priority" be changed to "community priority." I changed the verbiage to include both.

⁴ This list is organized alphabetically, not by importance or priority.

Formatted: Footnote Text

CROs check their emails as required by this section. Responses should be made within a reasonable amount of time.

- m. Coordinate with the Department media team to create, gather, or provide updates, results, and events regarding projects or priorities, responses, and results to Neighborhood Service Coordinators for public dissemination, including but not limited to posting to social media platforms.
- n. Fully update, orient, and educate incoming CROs to Beat priorities and issues, past and present, as well as introduce them to Beat stakeholders.

Commented [TS6]: I believe there was still some discussion on the specifics of this point at the last ad hoc.

4. Use and Auditing of the SARANet Database

CROs shall update the SARANet Database on the status of their project responses regularly, at least every two weeks, barring absences due to vacation, training, etc. Circumstances preventing the delay of an update should be documented in the next update. CROs should maintain contact with other personnel to include updates of coordinated responses to projects in the database.

CRO Sergeants will review or audit the SARANet Database monthly to ensure that SARA projects are properly documented.

The Department will make publicly available, upon submission of a public records request (presently form TF 3281 [or via the City of Oakland public records request portal at https://oaklandca.nextrequest.com/](https://oaklandca.nextrequest.com/)), information on all Projects in the SARANet Database in properly redacted form.

The above shall be applied, as appropriate, to any new or updated project-tracking software or database in the event SARANet is no longer used.

5. CRO Assignment to Beats and Neighborhood Councils

CROs will be responsible for close and continuous coordination with their assigned Beat's Neighborhood Council and Neighborhood Service Coordinators. All Neighborhood Councils will have an assigned CRO. However, each of the Neighborhood Councils may not have a dedicated CRO.

The Department shall make reasonable efforts to adequately staff or fund the CRO program such that CRO members may meet their continuing obligations to attend Neighborhood Council meetings and work on SARA projects.

The Department is committed to keeping continuity of CROs assigned to a specific beat and Neighborhood Council. Therefore, the Department will establish criteria for reassigning CROs outside their designated Beats. Such reassignment must be approved by the respective Special Resources Commander.

CROs should not be assigned to more than two Neighborhood Councils. However, the Special Resources Commander may permit a CRO to be assigned to more than two Neighborhood Councils as staffing and crime data dictate.

If a CRO is assigned to more than two Neighborhood Councils, reassigned to a different beat or Neighborhood Council, or reassigned to a different Department unit, the Department shall

document the justification for these assignments, the assignment's proposed benefit to the community, and the assignment's impact on the City of Oakland, including its residents, stakeholders, and visitors. Reassignments will be timely reported to the affected Neighborhood Council. The Department will annually report these reassignments to the Community Policing Advisory Board, the Public Safety and Services Oversight Committee, and the Oakland Police Commission at their regularly scheduled meetings.

CROs shall meet with and assist their assigned Neighborhood Councils in accordance with each Neighborhood Council's published meeting schedule. Neighborhood Councils are not the single point of contact for the CRO and attention must also be paid to other community organizations, including faith-based organizations, on their beat.

6. Data Collection and Dissemination

Each CRO sergeant shall prepare a monthly report, reviewed and approved through their first-level commander, documenting CRO activities that fall outside ~~their~~ the CRO's normal assigned duties. Such activities include, but are not limited to, crowd management and calls for service.

CROs should disseminate information on community projects and priorities to involved or required Department staff.

Twice a year, all CROs and Neighborhood Service Coordinators should meet to share and disseminate information on the following topics:

- Successful and unsuccessful SARA projects
- Successful and unsuccessful community led projects
- Trainings that were helpful for the CRO position
- Trainings that are needed to become better CROs
- Replicating successful tactics to be used in other parts of Oakland

Successes, failures, and recommendations generated from this meeting will be summarized and reported to the Community Policing Advisory Board, the Public Safety and Services Oversight Commission, and the Oakland Police Commission at their regularly scheduled meetings.

7. Professional Development

OPD shall provide initial and annual training to all CROs that will include content and curriculum developed and presented by diverse community representatives and organizations. Topics include, but are not limited to⁵:

- a. Alternatives to Enforcement and Incarceration
- b. Building Relationships with Community Stakeholders⁶
- c. Community Engagement⁷

⁵ [This list is organized alphabetically, not by importance or priority.](#)

⁶ [This training should include a component on strategies to affirmatively develop and establish relationships with community leaders, community members, and elected and informal representatives of the assigned area.](#)

⁷ [This training should include a component on strategies that develop and deploy a community outreach plan tailored to each neighborhood that engages community members in coordination with Neighborhood Councils and Neighborhood Services Division.](#)

- d. Community Harm topics
- e. Community Relations and Customer Service
- f. Crisis Intervention
- g. Cultural Diversity and Competency
- h. Custom notifications
- i. De-escalation⁸
- j. Effective Communication
- k. Harm Reduction Principles
- l. Implicit Bias
- m. Problem-solving using the SARA model
- n. Project Management and Resource Allocation
 - Identification and utilization of community resources and organizations
 - Ongoing training on local government functions
 - Crime prevention through environmental design
- o. Restorative Justice Practices
- p. Search warrants
- q. Stress Management
- r. Tactical Training and Procedural Justice
- s. Undercover and crime reduction operations

Trainings on the following topics shall include community presenters or community-based organizations: Cultural Diversity and Competency, Implicit Bias, De-escalation, Community Relations and Customer Service, Restorative Justice Principles, Stress Management, Community Harm topics, and Harm Reduction Principles. The Department will include the community even if these topics already have POST-mandated curriculum.

The Department shall identify and publish those trainings which cannot be developed in collaboration or presented by the community based on Evidence Code section 1040, the official information privilege. This list will be attached to this policy as [Appendix XXXX](#).

Supervisors and commanders of CROs shall identify further training which will enhance the professional development of CROs. CROs shall identify training which will enhance their development or job performance and submit training requests for consideration. In all cases, CRO training shall involve community resources to the greatest extent possible.

⁸ [CROs and Neighborhood Councils are the closest thing to a partnership bridge between OPD and neighborhoods. Therefore, this training should incorporate the most effective and innovative de-escalation practices due to the close relationship between CROs and the community. Oakland's diversity and large communities of color require that essential de-escalation training pay special attention to racial implicit bias by addressing the following questions:](#)

- [What role does race and racism play in law enforcement interactions with residents?](#)
- [How can these interactions implement basic de-escalation techniques while upholding a "standard" of equity?](#)
- [What do law enforcement officers see and process when they see a suspect?](#)
- [What do they see and process when the suspect is black or brown?](#)
- [Why is it that a higher percentage of blacks are handcuffed while being detained or questioned?](#)

Formatted: Footnote Text, Bulleted + Level: 1 +
Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5", No widow/orphan control

CROs should consider conducting “practice groups” where positive and learned de-escalation applications and “field” experience are reviewed and incorporated in ongoing revisions to department policies and practices and taken back to the department for general use.

8. Tenure

CRO members should commit to at least three years in this position. Newly appointed members are expected to serve at least five years in the position. Voluntary transfers out of the Community Policing assignment are subject to DGO B-04 Section IX.B.4's one year Patrol requirement.

If the Chief of Police or designee approves a voluntary transfer from the Community Policing assignment to another eligible out-of-Patrol assignment pursuant to DGO B-04 Section IX.B.3, that approval shall be documented in writing and submitted to the Special Resources Commander. Such a transfer is disfavored unless the member's immediate supervisor concurs in the transfer out of the Community Policing assignment.

9. Evaluation

Performance reviews and appraisals of CROs will be conducted on a regular basis as dictated in DGO B-06, *Performance Appraisal*⁹. Supervisors shall also evaluate whether CRO performance is meeting community empowerment goals outlined in this policy. The evaluating supervisor shall collect, review, and incorporate community and Neighborhood Council input in Supervisory Note Files, and in turn into annual performance appraisals, in line with current practice. All community input regarding CROs shall be included in the evaluation.

Formatted: Font: Italic

If supervisors consider community and Neighborhood Council input, supervisors should obtain as much contextual and background information as possible and permit the CRO member to respond, if necessary.

This does not replace the standard complaint procedure laid out in DGO M-03, *Complaints Against Department Personnel or Procedures*¹⁰ and DGO M-03.1, *Informal Complaint Resolution Process*¹¹.

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic

Community Meetings

Community meetings are an opportunity for the Department to interact with the community outside of its law enforcement duties. By attending such meetings, the Department strengthens its commitment to local communities. Thus, the Department must host at least one community meeting per quarter in each Patrol Service Area; each patrol supervisor and officer assigned to a regular beat or geographic area of

⁹ Department General Order B-6: Performance Appraisal, located here:

<https://public.powerdms.com/oakland/tree/documents/28>.

¹⁰ Department General Order M-03: Complaints Against Department Personnel or Procedures, located here:

<https://public.powerdms.com/oakland/tree/documents/1266222>.

¹¹ Department General Order M-03.1: Informal Complaint Resolution Process, located here:

<https://public.powerdms.com/oakland/tree/documents/442>.

Formatted: Footnote Text

the City of Oakland must attend a minimum of one community meeting per quarter in the Area to which they are regularly assigned.

Appropriate personnel attend and document attendance at community meetings and public appearances in accordance with the provisions of DGO B-7, *Public Appearances*¹².

Formatted: Font: Italic

1. Presentations at Community Meetings

Depending on assignment and classification, staff members may be required to make presentations at community meetings. OPD staff should consider hosting community meetings and other events in different areas in the beat. CROs are expected to make presentations on a regular basis. When presenting at a community meeting, the assigned CRO should do the following to ensure City-wide consistency:

- a. Send an Outlook calendar invite (single meetings only) to the:
 - BFO Deputy Chief
 - BFO Neighborhood Services Manager
 - Area Captain
 - Area Special Resource Lieutenant
 - Area CRO Sergeant
 - Area CRT Sergeant
 - Assigned Neighborhood Service Coordinator

The calendar invite should include beat priorities and CRO contact information.

- b. CRO presentation topics should minimally include:
 - Contact information.
 - Current beat priority and project updates (status of priority or project, responses since last meeting, status of assessment or evaluation).
 - Identification of new priorities or projects (if needed).
 - Community Beat crime trends and crime rates (in advance of the meeting, if possible), including quarterly data for an Area, ShotSpotter data, and aggregate crime data for the City of Oakland.
 - Summary of the Beat CRO's key activities, including but not limited to additional intelligence-based and crime prevention operations not covered above that are relevant to the Neighborhood Council. This may include surveillance operations, high visibility patrols, search warrants, violent crime investigations, domestic violence and child abuse interventions, and tow activity.
 - Misc. Agenda Items (other announcements, other presentations, information on requested topics or where this information can be found, etc.).
- c. Introduce yourself at the beginning of the meeting.
- d. Explain the role of CROs, if needed, required, or requested.
- e. Explain that:

¹² [Department General Order B-7: Public Appearances, located here: https://public.powerdms.com/oakland/tree/documents/29.](https://public.powerdms.com/oakland/tree/documents/29)

- The goal of Community Policing is to create a peer-level partnership between OPD and the neighborhoods it serves.
 - That OPD is here to support community-led efforts to empower neighborhoods and foster safe and equitable neighborhoods.
- f. CROs are required to provide:
- Crime statistics for the Area and Beat.
 - Updates on priorities and projects, including:
 - Defined priority and project problem and goal.
 - Status of each active priority or project or for each priority or project closed since the last meeting or update.
 - Responses completed or logged by all priority or project partners since last meeting or update.
- g. CRO and Neighborhood Service Coordinator Interaction – CROs and Neighborhood Service Coordinators should collaborate prior to every Neighborhood Council meeting to review and discuss beat information, crime statistics, crime trends, priorities, and projects. Identification of current neighborhood concerns including problem properties and hot spots should be included.
- h. CROs should provide Neighborhood Service Coordinators with the CRO’s report prior to the meeting.
2. Small Group “Living Room” Meetings

Small group meetings are a specific type of community meeting. Like all community meetings, the goal of a small group meeting is to improve police-community relations. When holding a small group meeting, the Department shall consider neighborhood dynamics to ensure the safety of all participants and maximize the trust between community members and with the Department. Small group meetings employ specific criteria, such as the following:

- a. Intimate setting (such as an actual residential living room) OR local facility recommended by the assigned Neighborhood Service Coordinator (such as a library or recreation center).
- b. Small group size (no more than 20 participants).

Small group meetings are generally attended by Area command staff, supervisors, and officers. Neighborhood Service Coordinators should be invited when possible. However, small group meetings should not replace Neighborhood Council meetings.

For meetings that may deal with recent or serious violent incidents in the community, the Department should consider requesting a neutral facilitator, including, but not limited to, a restorative justice facilitator, a representative from the Department of Violence Prevention, a Neighborhood Law Corps attorney, or a member of the community.

Appendix A – SMART

SMART is an acronym representing a model for establishing written objectives, initially proposed by George Doran¹:

Specific: Target a specific area for improvement.

Measurable: Quantify or at least suggest an indicator of progress.

Assignable: Specify who will do it.

Realistic: State what results can realistically be achieved, given available resources.

Time-related: Specify when the result(s) can be achieved.

¹ Doran, G. T. (1981). “There’s a S.M.A.R.T. way to write management’s goals and objectives.” *Management Review*. 70 (11): 35-36.

Appendix B – SARA Model (CURRENT TB III-A.5)

SARA is a problem-solving model for community-based policing.

Definitions:

- Scanning:** Personnel identify the location and conditions, problem, parties involved, and crimes involved, if any.
- Analysis:** Personnel gather detailed information about the problem, and work to understand the problem's scope, nature, and cause.
- Response:** Personnel implement a solution. Implementation may involve separating a large problem into smaller, more manageable parts.
- Assessment:** Personnel evaluate the solution to determine overall effectiveness and sustainability, and assess what can be done differently in the future.

Expanded Breakdown:

SCANNING

- a. Identifying recurring problems of concern to the public and the police.
- b. Identifying the consequences of the problem for the community and the police.
- c. Prioritizing those problems.
- d. Developing broad goals.
- e. Confirming that the problems exist.
- f. Determining how frequently the problem occurs and how long it has been taking place.
- g. Selecting problems for closer examinations.

ANALYSIS

- a. Identifying and understanding the events and conditions that precede and accompany the problem.
- b. Identifying relevant data to be collected.
- c. Researching what is known about the problem type.
- d. Taking inventory of how the problem is currently addressed and the strengths and limitations of the current response.
- e. Narrowing the scope of the problem as specifically as possible.
- f. Identifying a variety of resources within and outside of Oakland that may be of assistance in developing a deeper understanding of the problem.
- g. Developing a working hypothesis about why the problem is occurring.

RESPONSE

- a. Brainstorming for new interventions.

- b. Searching for what other Oakland Neighborhood Councils and other communities with similar problems have done.
- c. Choosing among the alternative interventions.
- d. Outlining a response plan and identifying responsible parties.
- e. Stating the specific objectives for the response plan.
- f. Carrying out the planned activities.

ASSESSMENT

- a. Determining whether the plan was implemented (a process evaluation).
- b. Collecting pre- and post- response qualitative and quantitative data.
- c. Determining whether broad goals and specific objectives were attained.
- d. Identifying any new strategies needed to augment the original plan.
- e. Conducting ongoing assessment to ensure continued effectiveness.

Sample Checklist:

SCANNING

1. Identify the nature of the problem
 - Location based
 - Area based
 - Activity/event based

Investigation

2. Identify the persons involved or present
 - Property owner
 - Property manager
 - Business operator
 - Tenant or lessee
 - Squatter/trespasser
 - Neighbors
 - Corporate officials
 - State, county officials
3. Documentation and file building
 - Property records
 - Police records (LRMS, RMS)
 - Information from patrol officer
 - Related police reports
 - Internet databases (state, private)

Site Visit

4. Verify investigation information
 - Verify address/location
 - Who is there

- What activity is evident
- Photographs and/or video
- 5. Document other activities/conditions
 - Utilities, on or off
 - Code compliance issues
 - Health and safety
 - Licensing/permitting issues
- 6. SMART determination
 - Needs assessment: who and why
 - Date and time
 - Owner notification
- 7. Immediate enforcement or resolution action
 - Owner cooperative, commits to solution
 - Arrests or citations
 - Evidence of crime gathered

ANALYSIS

Smart Response

- 8. Pre-meeting
 - Discuss problem
 - Set objectives
 - Confirm time and place
- 9. Respond to site
 - Contact all inspectors or agents
 - Render the premises safe
 - Contact owner and occupants
 - Discuss findings with team
 - Thank all participants
 - Request copies of reports for file
 - Involve patrol officers whenever possible
 - Owner present

Strategize

- 10. Review documentation and options
 - Enforcement
 - Eviction
 - Nuisance abatement or eviction ordinance
 - Drug nuisance abatement
 - Code enforcement, i.e. demolition
 - Community action, i.e. small claims court
 - Other solutions appropriate to a particular site or problem
 - Voluntary compliance documented by a written agreement

11. Choose measure(s) to assess effectiveness of response
 - Before and after observations and pictures
 - Before and after calls for service data
 - Before and after drug hotline calls
 - Before and after computer aided dispatch (CAD) calls
 - Before and after crime statistics
 - Project survey
 - Feedback from community meetings and message boards
 - Other

RESPONSE

12. Notification
 - Due process letter to property owner, i.e. 11570 H&S
 - Certified mail or hand deliver
 - Document the delivery
13. File building
 - Follow-up site visits
 - Enforcement
 - Coordinate efforts with patrol officer
 - Surveillance
 - File any responses from owner/occupants
 - Maintain database
14. Civil action
 - Nuisance ordinance declaration/hearing
 - Eviction ordinance filing
 - Drug nuisance abatement lawsuit filed
 - Lis pendens
 - Lender notification
 - Corporate notification (businesses)
 - Community action, small claims court action filed
15. Code enforcement
 - Substandard public nuisance declaration
 - Imminent hazard
 - Relocation
 - Clean and board
 - Lien the property
 - IRS and Franchise Tax Board notification

Negotiate

16. Follow-up with decision maker
 - Seek resolution
 - Deal only with decision maker, i.e. owner or agent
 - Use sound negotiating techniques

- Written documentation of all agreements
- Settlement agreements
- Completed by CAO
- Reviewed by OPD
- 2-year term
- Performance bond

Closure

17. Closure steps and requirements

- Verify no drug hotline calls or CAD calls for service for 90 days
- Owner contacted
- Site visit to verify compliance documented
- Closing statement in file
- Closing photographs
- Supervisory review and approval

ASSESSMENT

Maintenance

18. Maintenance steps and requirements

- Advise community of their responsibility to monitor
- Respond to activity indicative of a return of problem
- Maintain file on project
- Monitor indicators such as calls for service, RMS, etc.
- Make a periodic drive-by or site visit

19. Measure effectiveness of response

- Changes in physical state
- Changes in calls for service data
- Changes in drug hotline calls
- Changes in CAD calls
- Changes in crime statistics
- Community feedback
- Other

20. Process review

- Review entirety of the project for process improvement
- Incorporate successes in similar projects
- Review project with supervisor/commander
- Review project with patrol officer



Supplemental Attachment 3

DRAFT

2023

ANNUAL REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENT

1	Executive Summary
2-3	Legislative History
4	Commission Structure - Leadership
5-6	Commission Structure - 2023 Composition
7	Commission Structure - New Commissioners



Commission Structure - Vacancies & Transitions	8
Commission Structure - Staffing	9
Oversight Functions - Chief of Police Search	10-13
Oversight Functions - Polices & Procedures	14-21
Presentations	22
Community Engagement	23- 28



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its establishment via Measure LL in 2016 and subsequent enhancement of powers through Measure S1 in 2020, the Commission has significantly expedited its influence through the implementation of policies and programs.

The Police Commission of the City of Oakland, established through Measure LL and SI, serves as a civilian oversight entity tasked with soliciting community input and supervising the Oakland Police Department (“OPD” or “Department”) to ensure alignment with national benchmarks for constitutional policing. Apart from monitoring and auditing OPD’s adherence to protocols and regulations, the Commission also holds the mandate to supervise the Office of the Inspector General (“OIG”) and the Community Police Review Agency (“CPRA”), the former focusing on compliance assessments and the latter on investigating instances of police misconduct alongside proposing disciplinary measures.

The Commission is tasked with a range of responsibilities outlined in its Charter, including the authority to either approve or deny the Department’s proposed modifications to policies, procedures, customs, and General Orders governing the use of force, use of force review boards, profiling related to protected characteristics as defined by federal, state, or local laws, and First Amendment assemblies. Additionally, the Commission reviews any adjustments that incorporate provisions explicitly outlined in federal court orders or settlements relevant to the Department.

The Commission consists of seven Regular Commissioners and two Alternate Commissioners who are appointed by either the Mayor or a nine-member Police Commission Selection Panel. Alternate Commissioners have the opportunity to vote if they are promoted to Regular Commissioners by the Chair. Despite the legislation for the Commission being ratified in November 2016, the Commission did not begin functioning until December 2017. All commissioners are required to be residents of Oakland and serve voluntarily.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The OPD has faced a long and troubled history marked by numerous scandals and a prolonged period of federal oversight. This journey officially began with the "Riders" scandal in 2000, where four officers were accused of brutalizing suspects, planting drugs, and falsifying reports. This led to a civil rights lawsuit and the establishment of the Negotiated Settlement Agreement (NSA) in 2003, designed to implement widespread reforms within the department.

The NSA, which is one of the longest-running federal oversight programs for any police department in the United States, mandated OPD to complete 52 reform tasks. These tasks included improving the quality of police misconduct investigations, addressing racial disparities, and overhauling policies related to use-of-force and internal affairs. The OPD's progress was initially slow and multiple incidents of misconduct over the years further delayed compliance.

Notable setbacks included a major sexual exploitation scandal in 2016, which resulted in the resignation or firing of multiple police chiefs within a short period of time. Additionally, OPD's violent response to the Occupy Oakland protests in 2011 and the mishandling of several high-profile investigations further complicated the reform efforts.

Under the leadership of various chiefs, particularly Chief LeRonne Armstrong, OPD made significant strides towards compliance in recent years. The department has improved its handling of use-of-force incidents and police misconduct investigations, and it has implemented a data-driven early warning system to monitor officer behavior. The progress the department did make on the tasks, led the Court Monitor to move OPD to Sustainability in 2022.

Despite these improvements, challenges remain. The OPD still needs to complete tasks 2, 5, and 45 related to internal affairs investigations, complaint procedures, and consistency in disciplinary actions. The department's ability to maintain these reforms without external oversight is a critical concern for stakeholders, especially the Police Commission involved in the reform process. While OPD has made notable progress in recent years, the reform journey has been marked by significant challenges and setbacks. The department is now closer than ever to ending federal oversight, but sustained commitment to these reforms is essential for lasting change.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Oakland Police Commission

The OPC was established by Measure LL, which was approved by over 80% of Oakland voters in November 2016. The commission is a civilian oversight body designed to provide greater accountability and transparency for OPD. More specifically, the OPC was created to support the department's exit from court oversight.

This measure amended the Oakland City Charter to create the Police Commission and the CPRA. Charter Section 604 tasks the Police Commission with the responsibility of supervising OPD, ensuring the Department's adherence to compliance obligations, and fulfilling its duties to the communities of Oakland.

The Commission is entrusted with the authority to either approve or deny the Department's proposed modifications to policies, procedures, traditions, and General Orders that dictate the utilization of force, oversight of force usage, profiling related to any protected characteristics defined by relevant laws, or assemblies protected by the First Amendment. This also includes provisions outlined in federal court orders or settlements that apply to the Department.

Additionally, the Commission is also tasked with supervising the investigative work of the CPRA, and performance audits of the OIG.

Measure S1, approved by 81% of Oakland voters in 2020, allows the Commission to hire its own attorneys independent of the City Attorney's Office and provides CPRA and OIG with a budget to conduct work independently of the City Administrator or any other government agency.



POLICE COMMISSION STRUCTURE

POLICE COMMISSION LEADERSHIP

As of October 2023



Marsha Carpenter Peterson
Commission Chair

- Appointed by Mayor
- Seat: Mayoral
- End of Term - Oct 16, 2023



Karely Ordaz
Vice Chair

- Elevated by Commission
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term End: Oct 16, 2026

Chair Marsha Carpenter Peterson was born and raised in Oakland and is an accomplished attorney-at-law currently serving as the Chair of the OPC. With expertise in litigating labor, employment, and contract matters, she has also provided invaluable counsel to corporate boards of directors. Marsha's leadership extends beyond the legal realm, as she has held prominent roles on nonprofit boards and commissions.

Chair Carpenter Peterson's leadership has been focused on the stability of the commission, collaboration, and camaraderie between Commissioners. She ushered in a balanced approach to the important work of the Commission that over 80% of the voters entrusted the Commission to do.

Vice Chair Karely Ordaz is an equity-focused public affairs leader with experience encompassing governance, nonprofit management, policy analysis, communications, media, advocacy, and community leadership. Fluent in both English and Spanish, Karely brings a unique perspective to her work, fostering inclusivity and representation across diverse communities.

As Vice Chair of the OPC, Karely is dedicated to promoting transparency, accountability, and equity within law enforcement and Oakland communities. Through her leadership and advocacy, she works tirelessly to ensure that the voices of marginalized communities are heard and respected in the decision-making process.



POLICE COMMISSION STRUCTURE

POLICE COMMISSION COMPOSITION

January to October 2023

In October 2023, former Chair Dr. Tyfara Milele and Vice Chair David Jordan were not reappointed by the Selection Panel after their terms expired, thus their time on the Commission ended.



Commission Chair, Tyfara Milele
Not selected for reappointment



Commissioner Rudolph Howell
Resigned



Commission Vice Chair, David Jordan
Not selected for reappointment



Commissioner Regina Jackson



Commissioner Brenda Harbin-Forte
Not selected for reappointment



Commissioner Marsha Carpenter Peterson



Commissioner Jesse Hsieh



Alternate Commissioner Karely Ordaz



POLICE COMMISSION STRUCTURE

As of December 31, 2023

From October - December 2023, the Commission had six (6) Commissioners and one (1) Alternate Commissioner in total. There were two (2) mayoral appointee vacancies - one (1) regular Commissioner and one (1) alternate Commissioner.



Marsha Carpenter Peterson
Commission Chair

- Appointed by Mayor
- Seat: Mayoral
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2023



Karely Ordaz
Vice Chair

- Elevated by Commission
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term End: Oct 16, 2026



Regina Jackson
Commissioner / Chair Emeritus

- Appointed by Mayor
- Seat: Mayoral
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2024



Wilson Riles
Commissioner

- Appointed by Selection Panel
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2026



Ricardo Garcia-Acosta
Alternate Commissioner

- Appointed by Selection Panel
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2025



Jesse Hsieh
Commissioner

- Appointed by Selection Panel
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2024



Angela Jackson-Castain
Commissioner

- Appointed by Selection Panel
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2024



POLICE COMMISSION STRUCTURE

WELCOME NEW COMMISSIONERS

In 2023, the Commission welcomed two (2) new Commissioners: one (1) regular and one (1) alternate.



Wilson Riles
Commissioner

- Appointed by Selection Panel
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2026



Ricardo Garcia-Acosta
Alternate Commissioner

- Appointed by Selection Panel
- Seat: Selection Panel
- End of Term: Oct 16, 2025

Commissioner Wilson Riles is a former Oakland councilman who served the city from 1979 to 1992. Recently, he settled a federal lawsuit for \$360,000 in which he claimed that Oakland's city staff and police officers racially discriminated against him and used excessive force when he was arrested three years ago. Riles plans to use the settlement money to lobby for changes in laws and codes in Oakland and to improve police sensitivity. Wilson Riles has been an advocate for change, and this recent settlement is another step in his ongoing efforts.

Alternate Commissioner Ricardo Garcia-Acosta serves as the Director of Community Peace Initiatives for CURYJ (Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice), and also contributes to the UCSF Police Department's Community Safety Board, alongside various projects aimed at enhancing trust between community members and law enforcement across the San Francisco Bay Area.

He is a seasoned professional with two decades of experience and specializes in working with high-risk youth and young adults. He is a national authority on Crisis Response, Community Intervention Strategies, and Care Management frameworks, emphasizing traditional healing practices to mitigate gun violence and foster community peace.



POLICE COMMISSION STRUCTURE

VACANCIES & TRANSITIONS

According to OPC Charter Chapter/Section 604, the Police Commission consists of nine (9) members: seven (7) regular members and two (2) alternates, chosen by either the Mayor or the Selection Panel. All Commissioners are Oakland residents and serve in a volunteer capacity.

VACANCIES

From October to December 2023, the Commission had seven (7) Commissioners in total.

There were two (2) vacant commissioner seats:

1. Mayoral Appointee - Retired Judge or Lawyer with trial experience in criminal law or police misconduct
2. Alternate Commissioner

TRANSITIONS

In October 2023, Chair Milele was not reappointed therefore her term ended.

At a Special Meeting on October 27, 2023, Commissioners Marsha Carpenter Peterson and Karely Ordaz were elected unanimously to serve as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively, by the Commission to serve the remaining term of the previous leadership.



POLICE COMMISSION STRUCTURE

STAFFING

CHIEF OF STAFF



In 2023, **Kelly Yun** held the position of Commission Chief of Staff and was employed as an Exempt Limited Duration Employee (ELDE) for a term of up to 1 year.



New leadership hired **Mykah Montgomery** to take over the role as the Chief of Staff, responsible for supervising all business operations and administrative tasks for the Commission.

Mykah Montgomery is a distinguished professional with a Master's Degree in Leadership and an MBA in Executive Management, complemented by industry-respected certifications in Project Management, Customer Success Management, and Business Etiquette.

In her capacity as Chief of Staff, Mykah has honed her leadership, strategic planning, and cross-functional collaboration skills.

ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYST

The Administrative Analyst position was briefly held and vacated in April 2023 and had not been filled by year's end.



OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICE CHIEF SEARCH

On December 28, 2023, the Oakland Police Commission issued the following official statement about the Chief of Police Search.

After Mayor Sheng Thao rejected the slate of Chief of Police candidates, the Oakland Police Commission restarted the Chief Search Hiring Process through the Chief Search Ad Hoc.

To allow for an equitable and substantive process, we have agreed to the following timeline:

- *January 1 – January 31, 2024: Open Recruitment Period*
- *February 1 – February 29, 2024: Evaluation Period*
- *March 1, 2024: Final Names Sent to the Mayor*
- *The entire Commission will continue to observe a media blackout to respect the confidentiality of applicants who may be presently employed.*

The hiring decision remains the Mayor's.

We are committed to finding the best candidate for Oakland. We will inform the public about important updates as they arise.



OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICE CHIEF SEARCH

The Police Commission made efforts to show a proactive approach to community engagement and inclusivity in the hiring process, resulting in a police force that mirrors the values and priorities of the community it serves. These efforts involved, among other things;

- **Surveying the Community:** This step involves actively seeking input from community members to understand their needs, concerns, and expectations regarding the Chief of Police. Requests for community feedback were distributed through various channels such as Survey Monkey and community meetings.
- **Creating a Hiring Profile:** Developing a detailed hiring profile is important to ensure that new hires match the department's values, goals, and the community's expectations. The profile for the potential Chief of Police outlined the necessary qualifications, skills, experience, and attributes required for effective policing in the City of Oakland.
- **Holding Public Forums:** Public forums were utilized as platforms for communication between the community and the Police Commission. These forums sought the participation of the community in the hiring process by gathering feedback on candidate qualifications and characteristics.
- **Creating a Hiring and Interview Timeline:** The Police Commission established a timeline for the hiring process to maintain transparency and accountability. The timeline included important stages like application deadlines, review periods, interview dates, and decision-making timelines. Following this timeline, the OPC showed its dedication to a just and effective hiring process.



OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICE CHIEF SEARCH

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK



Rank what should be the highest priority for Oakland's next Chief of Police in order of importance to you.

Rank from 1-5



Community Engagement:

Fostering relationships between the Police force and the diverse communities in Oakland should be a top priority involving active listening, open dialogues, and collaborative efforts to address community concerns.



Crime Reduction

Implementing effective strategies to combat crime and violence, with a focus on practice and data-driven policing approaches, to create safer neighborhoods and enhance public safety.



Police Accountability

Ensuring transparency and accountability within the police department, with clear protocols for handling misconduct and promoting a culture of ethical behavior among officers.



Officer Training & Development

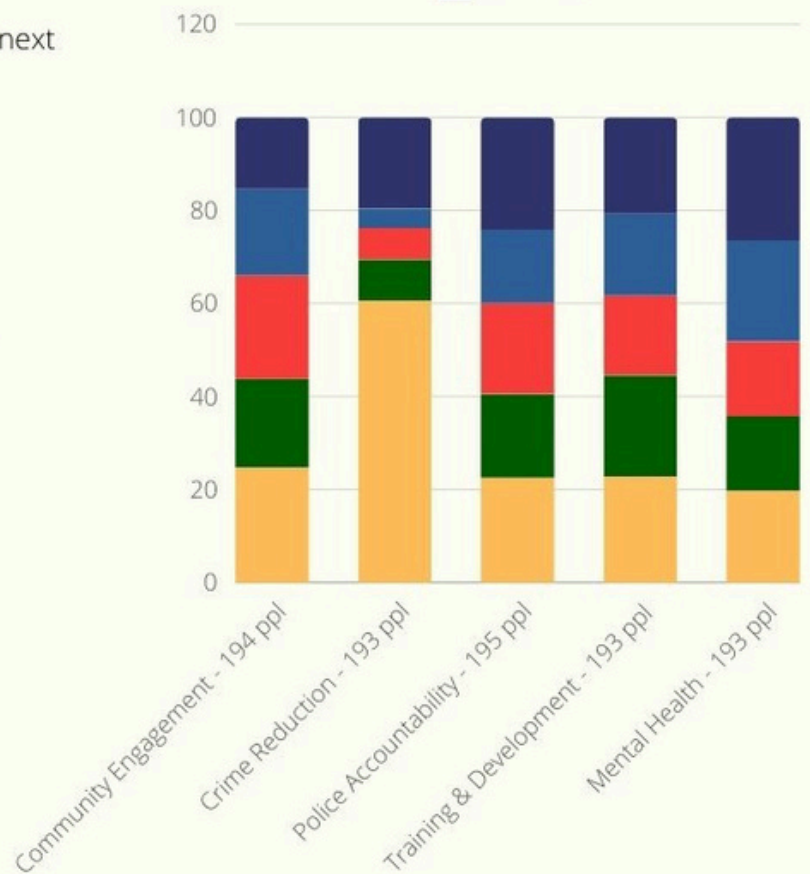
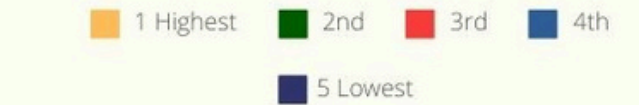
Investing in continuous training and professional development for officers to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle modern policing challenges with sensitivity and competence.



Mental Health and Crisis Intervention

Developing specialized programs and partnerships to better respond to individuals experiencing mental health crises, emphasizing de-escalation and diversion over punitive measures.

Community Feedback Survey Data





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICE CHIEF SEARCH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The previous leadership decided to hold a town hall meeting at City Hall to provide a platform for Oaklanders to consider whether the Police Commission should recommend reinstatement of the previous police chief, LeRonne Armstrong. The forum generated extensive media and community engagement substantially in favor of reinstatement of the fired chief. As a result of the forum, several candidates dropped out of consideration.

Town Hall: *“Should the Oakland Police Commission Recommend LeRonne Armstrong Be Reinstated as Chief of Police?”*

Community Forum: The Search for Oakland’s Next CHIEF OF POLICE

<p>ZOOM WEBINAR (Multilingual) August 9 6:00 - 7:00 PM</p> <p>Link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87660938438 Dial In: +1 609 444 9171 Webinar ID: 876 6093 8438</p>	<p>COMMUNITY QUESTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What should be the highest priorities for Oakland's next Chief of Police? 2. What characteristics should Oakland's next Chief of Police possess? 3. What background or experiences should Oakland's next Chief of Police possess? 4. What elements in a candidate's track record would suggest that they'd be able to respond to Oakland's specific challenges as the next Chief of Police? <p style="text-align: center;">CAN'T ATTEND? TAKE OUR SURVEY</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>surveymonkey.com/r/7Y7VRMD</p> </div>
<p>IN-PERSON SESSIONS</p> <p>August 5 10:30 – 11:30 AM Golden Gate Branch Library 5606 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland</p> <p>August 5 3:00 – 4:00 PM César E. Chávez Branch Library East 12th Street, Suite 271, Oakland</p> <p>August 12 10:30 – 11:30 AM 81st Avenue Branch Library 1021 81st Avenue, Oakland</p> <p>August 12 2:00 - 3:00 PM West Oakland Branch Library 1801 Adeline Street, Oakland</p> <p><small>*Spanish language translation available</small></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">CONTACT US</p> <p>Email: OPC@oaklandcommission.org Web: oaklandca.gov/POLICECOMMISSION Twitter: twitter.com/OakPoliceComm</p>	

**OAKLAND
POLICE COMMISSION**

JOIN US FOR A

TOWN HALL MEETING

CHIEF OF POLICE SEARCH

SHOULD THE OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION
RECOMMEND LERONNE ARMSTRONG BE REINSTATED AS
CHIEF OF POLICE?

SUBMIT WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS TO:
OPC@OAKLANDCOMMISSION.ORG

**OAKLAND POLICE
COMMISSION**

THURSDAY
28 SEPTEMBER, 2023

START AT
06:30PM

OAKLAND CITY HALL
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
1 FRANK H. OGAWA PLAZA, OAKLAND, CA 94612

SHARE YOUR VOICE!

TOWN HALL IS PART OF REGULAR COMMISSION MEETING. BROWN ACT RULES AND ADA ACCOMMODATIONS APPLY. 1-2 MINUTES PER SPEAKER DEPENDING ON ATTENDEE NUMBER

For more information WWW.OAKLANDCA.GOV/POLICE-COMMISSION

The Police Commission took steps to showcase a proactive stance on community engagement and inclusivity in the Police Chief recruitment process, ultimately aiming to establish a police force that mirrors the values and priorities of the community it serves.

- East Oakland
- West Oakland
- North Oakland
- Fruitvale



OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICIES & PROCEDURES

The Commission reforms Department policies related to all Negotiated Settlement Agreement (NSA) tasks. It sets the direction for the Police Chief, the Inspector General, and the Executive Director of the CPRA. It can request reports about important police reform issues from the Chief and the City Administrator. It sets the evaluation criteria for the Chief, the Inspector General, and the Executive Director of the CPRA.

Based on our mandate from the voters of Oakland, and invitations from the Federal Court the Commission understands that it has a responsibility to fully exercise all of its Charter powers, in partnership with the City of Oakland where appropriate, to continuously set the policing agenda and transform the Department from within so that the constitutional policing measures mandated by the NSA will take root beyond the Sustainability Period.

In the short term, the Department, thanks to the Oakland Police Commission, adopted the recommendations issued by the law firm of Clarence, Dyer, Cohen, LLP (“CDC”).

The Department has initiated a detailed process of implementing those recommendations through new and updated policies and training materials.

Moreover, the Department has gone beyond those recommendations by examining additional policy and procedure changes. These changes aim to enhance communication between the Department, the CPRA, and the Commission, ensuring that:

- Transparency in reporting and documentation is maintained.
- Timely and accurate information is shared among all parties.
- There is a consistent and clear protocol for addressing complaints and investigations.
- Community engagement and feedback mechanisms are strengthened.
- Accountability measures are robust and effectively enforced.

These efforts are intended to build trust, improve oversight, and foster a more cooperative relationship between the Department, the CPRA, and the community.





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICY & PROCEDURES REVIEWED & PASSED

The Police Commission is proud to have reviewed and approved a total of 20 policies and procedures that prioritize transparency, accountability, and the protection of civil rights. These efforts underscore our commitment to ensuring accountability and fostering trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve.

REVIEWED

CPRA Standard Operating Procedures Manual:

- The CPRA Ad Hoc Committee presented the standard operating procedures and policies developed for the CPRA.

PASSED

Updated Militarized Equipment Policies:

A militarized weapon policy refers to the guidelines and regulations that govern the acquisition, use, and oversight of military-grade equipment by civilian law enforcement agencies. These policies are often implemented to address concerns about the increasing militarization of police forces, which involves the use of military tactics, equipment, and a warrior mindset in civilian policing.

DGO I-26 (Ground Robots)

- The Oakland Police Department's Departmental General Order (DGO) I-26 outlines the policy on the use of remote-controlled ground systems (robots) and pole cameras. This policy emphasizes the safe and approved integration of these technologies into everyday policing to enhance public safety and operational efficiency.
- The policy covers the deployment, operational guidelines, and restrictions to ensure compliance with constitutional and legal standards. The goal is to protect the community through fair, equitable, and effective use of technology.





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICY & PROCEDURES PASSED

PASSED

Updated Militarized Equipment Policies:

DGO K-6 (Department Rifles)

- The Oakland Police Department's Departmental General Order (DGO) K-6 policy, also referred to as the Patrol Rifle Program (PRP), establishes guidelines for the use, deployment, and management of department-issued rifles.
- The policy is designed to ensure that the deployment of patrol rifles by the Oakland Police Department is conducted in a controlled, responsible, and legally compliant manner, prioritizing the safety of both officers and the public.

DGO K-7 (Military Equipment Funding, Acquisition and Use Policy)

- The Oakland Police Department's Departmental General Order (DGO) K-7 policy outlines the procedures and guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and use of military equipment by the department.
- This policy is designed to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with both state and local regulations, specifically referencing Government Code § 7070 and Oakland Municipal Code Chapter 9.65. The policy includes detailed requirements for documentation, public reporting, and community engagement to safeguard civil liberties and maintain public trust.

TB V-F.02 (Chemical Agents)

- The Oakland Police Department's Training Bulletin V-F.02 outlines the policy for the use of chemical agents by law enforcement personnel.
- This policy details the types of chemical agents that may be used, the circumstances under which their deployment is authorized, and the procedures for their safe and effective use.
- The policy also emphasizes the importance of minimizing harm to individuals and mandates thorough documentation and reporting of all instances where chemical agents are deployed to ensure accountability and transparency.





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICY & PROCEDURES PASSED

PASSED

Updated Militarized Equipment Policies:

TB-III-H (Specialty Impact Munitions)

- The Oakland Police Department's Training Bulletin III-H (Specialty Impact Munitions) policy provides guidelines for the use of less-lethal force options, specifically specialty impact munitions (SIM).
- This policy aims to balance the need for effective law enforcement tools with the responsibility to protect the safety and rights of individuals and the community.

CDC Recommended Policies

The CDC in relation to the OPC and Police Department refers to the law firm Clarence Dyer & Cohen LLP, which has been involved in providing recommendations for police reform in Oakland. The OPD has been under federal oversight due to a series of issues related to police misconduct, racial disparities, and failures in disciplinary actions.

As part of compliance efforts, the Oakland Police Commission has collaborated with the Police department to approve and review policies.

DGO D-22 Personal Disclosure Policy:

- This policy covers requirements for reporting to the Department when a supervisor and a subordinate have a specified personal relationship and measures the department may take to mitigate the workplace effects of such a relationship.

IAD 23-01 General Operating Procedures the Police Commission

- The Oakland Police Department's Internal Affairs Division (IAD) General Operating Procedures, known as IAD 23-01, establish comprehensive guidelines for the investigation and resolution of complaints against police officers. These procedures are designed to ensure thorough, impartial, and transparent investigations.





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICY & PROCEDURES PASSED

PASSED

CDC Recommended Policies

TB V-T.01 Internal Investigation Procedure Manual

- The V-T.01 Internal Investigation Procedure Manual establishes comprehensive guidelines for conducting internal investigations within the Oakland Police Department.
- It emphasizes maintaining objectivity, confidentiality, and thorough documentation.
- The manual outlines steps for receiving, documenting, and investigating complaints, using technology, and ensuring compliance with legal standards.
- It aims to uphold transparency, accountability, and public trust by ensuring fair and thorough investigations of complaints against police personnel.

CID PP 23-02 Recusal Process

- The CID PP 23-02 Recusal Process policy for the Oakland Police Department outlines the procedures for recusal to maintain impartiality and avoid conflicts of interest in investigations.
- This policy aims to ensure that all investigations are fair, unbiased, and transparent, thereby maintaining the integrity of the Oakland Police Department's investigative processes.

CID PP 23-01 Investigative Training Program

- The Oakland CID PP 23-01 Investigative Training Program outlines a comprehensive training framework for officers involved in internal investigations.
- This structured training program is designed to ensure that internal investigations within the Oakland Police Department are conducted with the highest levels of professionalism and integrity.

DGO M-04.1

- The Oakland Police Department's Departmental General Order (DGO) M-04.1 outlines the policy and procedures related to a specific aspect of law enforcement operations.





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICY & PROCEDURES PASSED

PASSED

CDC Recommended Policies

Investigative Recusal Form

- The OPC's Investigative Recusal Form is designed to ensure impartiality and avoid conflicts of interest during internal investigations. This form is part of the Commission's effort to maintain the integrity of its investigative processes by requiring officers and investigators to disclose any potential conflicts that could affect their objectivity.

Reviewer Recusal Form

- The Oakland Police Commission's Reviewer Recusal Form is a tool used to maintain the integrity and impartiality of investigations.
- The form requires reviewers to disclose any potential conflicts of interest, such as personal or financial relationships that might affect their objectivity.
- Upon identifying a conflict, the reviewer must notify their supervisor, who will determine if recusal is necessary and reassign the case to ensure an unbiased investigation.
- This process ensures transparency and fairness in the Commission's oversight activities

DGO I-15 Body Worn Camera Policy

- The Oakland Police Department's Departmental General Order (DGO) I-15 outlines the Body Worn Camera (BWC) policy governs the use and implementation of body-worn cameras within the Department. Reviewing this order will help ensure that it aligns with best practices and promotes transparency and accountability.

Special Order 9213 M-03 Amendment Department General Order.

- The City of Oakland's Special Order 9213 M-03 is an amendment to the Departmental General Order (DGO) M-03, which governs the procedures for handling complaints against police personnel.
- This is a policy that is fundamental to how we receive, process, and produce investigations for misconduct complaints.





OVERSIGHT FUNCTIONS

POLICIES & PROCEDURES PENDING

PENDING

In general, a variety of factors, such as compliance challenges, federal oversight, leadership changes, required reforms' complexity, and external legal and community factors, may cause delays in implementing certain policies within the Oakland Police Department. Nonetheless, the OPC is committed to collaborating with the Police Department to ensure the timely approval of these policies.

- **Excited Delirium Removal from OPD's Policy Manual**
 - The Commission requested an update from the Oakland Police Department regarding its strategy for fully eliminating the use of the term "excited delirium", in accordance with Assembly Bill 360 and the Chief's directive.
- **OPD Definition of Patterns Request**
 - The Commission recommended the necessity of establishing a formal definition for the term Patterns, and OPD is currently engaged in developing this definition.





POLICE COMMISSION

PRESENTATIONS

The OPC invites individuals to provide information for our work and collaborate as partners in thought.

These topics showcase the Commission's initiatives to enhance police procedures, promote officer well-being, interact with community resources, and manage violence prevention and appropriate firearm procurement.

The key themes from the discussion and presentations at the OPC meeting include:

1. Commission Authority and NSA Compliance:

- Discussion on the Commission's authority and priorities concerning the NSA Tasks 5 (investigating police misconduct) and 45 (tracking police stops and searches).

2. Community Services and Support:

- Joint presentation by C.A.R.E.S. Navigation Center and La Familia, focusing on community support services.

3. Violence Prevention:

- Department of Violence Prevention (DVP) presentation

4. Mental and Emotional Health:

- Discussion on the OPD budget allocation for education and training regarding job-related mental and emotional health issues for officers, as per the Commission's NSA Memorandum and related ordinances.

5. Gun Procurement Policy:

- Informational presentation on a proposed gun procurement policy that requires sourcing guns from reputable dealers meeting specific criteria.

6. Ceasefire Program:

- Presentation by the Oakland Police Department on the Ceasefire program, which is focused on reducing gun violence through community engagement and targeted enforcement.

In addition, the Oakland City Attorney's Office was invited to present its semi-annual report as required by City Municipal Code 2.45.070 (I). The report is required to include:

1. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the discipline decisions that were appealed to arbitration.
2. Arbitration decisions or other related results.
3. How it has supported the police discipline process.
4. Significant recent developments in police discipline.



POLICE COMMISSION

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Hosting public forums provided significant opportunities for direct engagement and dialogue between The Police Commission, The Oakland Police Department, various oversight agencies, and the residents of Oakland. These events were essential platforms for community members to express their concerns, exchange experiences, and offer input on policing procedures and regulations.

Through fostering open communication and transparency, these events played a pivotal role in building trust and understanding between law enforcement and the community.

Additionally, they enabled the Commission to gain insights into local needs and priorities, facilitating better advocacy for policies and reforms that embrace the diverse perspectives and interests of the community.

Ultimately, by empowering residents to actively participate in shaping the future of policing in their neighborhoods, these public forums and community events promoted collaboration and mutual respect among all stakeholders involved.



Public Forums & Community Events

Public Forums for Community Input on NSA Task 5 (Investigations) and Task 45 (Discipline Disparity) & Approval of Reform Plan to Bring the City of Oakland Into Sustained NSA Compliance took place 3/9/23, 3/16/23, and 3/23/23.



POLICE COMMISSION

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



Saturday, November 4, 2023 • 2-4 pm
In-person gathering

MEET your NEW

Police Commissioners, the Inspector General
and Community Police Review Agency Director

Fremont High School 4610 Foothill Blvd, Oakland, CA 94601
Enter on Ygnacio Ave. from High Street • Light snacks



The Heal Oakland Mural is a public art work that was produced by TPC's @thepeopleconsecratory and @amcaasbay



- Concerned about public safety?
- Are there alternative police responses available?
- How can you file a police misconduct complaint?

JOIN US FOR A TOWN HALL MEETING

OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION

THURSDAY
29 SEPTEMBER 2022

START AT
06:30PM

OAKLAND CITY HALL
DISTRICT CHAMBERS
3 FLOOR 800 MARSHALL AVENUE, OAKLAND, CA 94612

SHARE YOUR VOICE!

CHIEF OF POLICE SEARCH

SHOULD THE OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION RECOMMEND LEROYNE ARMSTRONG BE REINSTATED AS CHIEF OF POLICE?

CONTACT THE POLICE COMMISSION BY:
OPC@OAKLANDCOMMISSION.ORG

OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION

JOIN THE OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSION FOR A PUBLIC FORUM TO SHARE FEEDBACK AND DISCUSS TASK 5 (INVESTIGATIONS) AND TASK 45 (DISCIPLINE DISPARITY) IN THE NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Police Commission's authority under Charter Section 60.4(b)(13) and Municipal Code Section 2.45.120, the Commission will welcome input about Priorities Related to Tasks 5 and 45 of the Negotiated Settlement Agreement.

Thursday, March 30, 2023 6:30 pm during Police Commission Special Meeting (In-person at City Hall Council Chambers)

Parking validation for Datzel Garage available

CANT ATTEND THE PUBLIC FORUM?
You can provide feedback via email to: opc@oaklandcommission.org

ALLEN TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH PUBLIC MINISTRY

VIRTUAL TOWN HALL

PEACEKEEPING IN OUR COMMUNITY

Let's Work Together!

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 2023
12:00 - 1:30 P.M.

JOIN THE CONVERSATION WITH SOME OF OUR LOCAL OFFICIALS

Dr. Jacqueline A. Thompson, Senior Pastor

Reverend Jeremy McCants, Moderator

Shayla Venita Sanchez, Alameda County

Tyasha White, Chairperson

Regina Jenkins, Chairperson

Marsha Peterson, Commission Member

DA Pamela Price, Alameda County (INVITED)

OAKLAND POLICE COMMISSIONERS

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Reverend Jeremy McCants at jmccants@allen-temple.org or 510-544-8910

REGISTER TODAY!
Visit ALLEN-TEMPLE.ORG/NEWS or Click the link below to register.

ALLEN TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH
DR. JACQUELINE A. THOMPSON, SENIOR PASTOR - DR. J. ALFRED SMITH, JR., PASTOR EMERITUS
ALLEN TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH - 801 INTERNATIONAL BLVD. #601 - 510-544-8910 - WWW.ALLEN-TEMPLE.ORG

Do not miss the opportunity to join this important conversation!
[Click here to register!](#)

SEPTEMBER 27, 2023 | 3:00-5:00PM
100 HEGENBERGER RD
OAKLAND, CA 94621

OPD SUPERVISED RELEASE POLICY IMPACT STUDY

The Oakland Police Commission invites participants for a focus group discussion on Oakland Police Department's protocol for inquiring an individual's Supervised Release, probation, parole, mandatory supervision, and PACC.

This assessment aims to evaluate the impact and perception of this policy to ensure that OPD practices align with community values and expectations.

Eligibility:

- You are or have recently been on supervised release AND
- You have been stopped, questioned, searched by OPD within last 4 years

Can't attend? Take the survey!

QUESTIONS?
EMAIL: OPC@OAKLANDCOMMISSION.ORG

Commissioner reception hosted by the City of Oakland



National Night Out Events

Supplemental Attachment 3



OPD Annual Party

National Night Out Events



Hosted by Foothill Residents & Unity Council