



FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT USE REPORT



2024

Fresno Police Department
Assembly Bill 481: Military Equipment Inventory

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Summary of Military Equipment Usage:

The Fresno Police Department serves over 500,000 people in one of California's most culturally diverse communities. In 2024, our communications center received 375,268 emergency 911 calls and 758,971 non-emergency calls. Of those calls, members of the Fresno Police Department physically or telephonically responded to approximately 493,697 calls for service.

The period considered for this report was between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024. Citywide, vehicles designated as military-grade were deployed to protect the Fresno community during multiple calls for service. SWAT responded to 5 calls for service, EOD responded to 38 calls for service, and the Crisis Negotiations Team responded to 133 calls for service.

An audit of all department complaints was conducted, and no public complaints regarding the use of military-grade equipment were received. FPD Policies 706 and 1020 address complaints regarding military equipment.

The Fresno Police Department's military equipment serves various roles, but its deployment must be consistent with our policy, the law, and industry standards. The option to deploy military equipment when appropriate supports our mission to protect life and minimize uses of force while seeking a peaceful resolution whenever possible.

Certain military equipment, particularly consumables, are regularly used throughout the year to train proficiency. The data provided is for the field use of military equipment listed within this report, not equipment or consumables used for the sole purpose of training.

Outreach and Community Engagement:

The Fresno Police Department is committed to building trust with the community it serves. As a part of this mission, equipment, including armored vehicles, the SWAT Command Truck, the EOD Command Truck, the Mobile Incident Command vehicle, and the Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle, are deployed to community events as a means of public awareness and education. There were 31 community events where military equipment and department personnel were present to conduct outreach, education, and connect with Fresno residents.

Projected Acquisitions:

The Department has the following projected acquisitions of non-consumable military equipment for the remainder of FY25 and upcoming FY26. The remainder of non-consumable military equipment costs will consist of ongoing maintenance needs. Funding for non-consumable military equipment is anticipated to be sourced from the existing police budget or designated grant funding, as noted below.

The Department will request or has received governing board approval for the following projected acquisitions of non-consumable military equipment in 2025 or 2026:

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- A new armored vehicle to replace the aging SWAT Bearcat, estimated cost of \$435,000. The council approved purchasing this equipment, which is scheduled for delivery in August 2025 (Categories 2 & 3).
- Refurbish the large EOD robot, estimated to cost \$67,000. The council approved the refurbishment, and grant funding paid for it. The refurbishment is expected to start in early 2025.

Fiscal Impact:

The Department's adopted budget for FY24 was approximately \$261,905,400, of which \$210,792,500 was allocated for personnel expenses. The Fresno Police Department comprises 900 full-time sworn peace officer positions and 397.50 professional staff positions. In December 2023, the full-time sworn peace officer positions increased by 26 for a total of 926, and the full-time professional staff positions increased by 2 for a total of 399.50.

Some listed items were purchased through government grants containing language specifying how the funds may be spent. The budgeted funds allocated for military equipment expenditures represent a very small fraction of the Department's operating costs but provide an optimal level of safety during various critical incidents.

Decommissions and Projected Decommissions:

- One Avatar SWAT robot—Mechanical problems. The manufacturer no longer supported the robot, and the company went out of business. This was used as a parts robot.

Equipment Category 1. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.

Robots (Category 1)

Robotex Avatar III Tactical Robot: Cost: \$170,904.48 each, Quantity: 2

Recon Robotics Scout Robot: Cost: \$19,000 each, Quantity: 2

Recon Robotics Throwbot 2 (newer version): Cost: \$34,000 each, Quantity: 2

4Sight Remote Visualization Robots: Cost: \$10,737.00 each, Quantity: 3

ICOR Mini-Caliber Robot: Cost: \$75,262.69, Quantity: 2

This battery-powered, remote-operated device has two cameras and two-way radio capabilities (Avatar III). It is intended for (potential) use during high-risk incidents. Use is limited to the Department's Special Weapons and Tactics (S.W.A.T.) team members and other tactical teams normally tasked with high-risk incidents.

Incidents that may qualify for use include, but are not limited to, a high-risk warrant service, barricaded subject, and hostage negotiation/rescue. Before entering a structure, particularly in a tactically compromised and dangerous situation, knowledge of a subject's location is very

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important, and the robot can provide that without placing anyone at risk. Cameras can also help determine if a subject is armed or if other subjects inside need assistance. The Avatar's two-way speakers can be used to de-escalate and determine resistance levels of volatile and dangerous subjects.

Purpose:

This equipment can be used to remotely gain visual/audio data, deliver CNT phones, open doors, disrupt packages/devices, and clear buildings. Under special circumstances, it can also provide non-lethal munitions and chemical agents. These devices are used to de-escalate volatile and dangerous violent suspects, helping to reduce the risk for all involved.

Authorized Use:

Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Accredited training will be obtained where the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) has certified a course for the use of a robot. The SWAT commander or tactical team supervisor approves use.

Expected Lifespan:

10-15 years

Fiscal Impact:

Repair or replace as necessary: Estimated at \$2,500-\$10,000

Training Mandates:

Before using the specialized equipment listed in this section, all officers must have completed the required training by POST instructors to maintain and operate such equipment. Where the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) has certified a course for the use of this Military Equipment, certified training will be obtained.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized robots only for official law enforcement purposes.

EOD Small Unmanned Robot -Multi-function remote control ground robot (category 1).

Explosive Ordinance Disposal Robot: Cost: \$0 Quantity 3

Two complete units and one spare parts unit remotely operated four-wheel compact robot with camera. Used by Bomb Squad personnel to assess hazardous devices from a safe distance. Robots do not have disruption ability. (Obtained free from the 1033 program).

Purpose:

It is to be used as a visual observation and inspection platform during EOD responses to hazardous or explosive devices. It provides a safe standoff distance for emergency response personnel.

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Authorized Use:

Only assigned bomb squad personnel who have been properly trained in safely handling the robot with the approval of the EOD Commander.

Expected Lifespan:

Five years of life are left due to obsolete technology.

Fiscal Impact:

Minimal annual maintenance cost \$300 (cleaning, inspection, etc.).

Training Mandates:

Bomb Squad Technicians must become certified through a seven-week Hazardous Device School (HDS) provided by the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, before operating the EOD Small Unmanned multi-function remote control ground robot. A Hazardous Device School Recertification is required every 3 years. Additionally, the National Guidelines for Bomb Technicians include a requirement for a minimum of 20 hours of training per month. EOD Technicians must demonstrate continued proficiency for this equipment during the monthly training and undergo a minimum of 288 hours of total training annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this department to utilize specialized robots only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law.

The small, unmanned robots were not used in 2024.

EOD Large Unmanned Robot -Multi-function remote control ground robot (category 1).

Explosive Ordinance Disposal Robot: Cost:\$226,000 Quantity 1

Used by EOD personnel to assess and render safe hazardous devices from a safe distance. Robots can accept multiple safety tools and diagnostic equipment. The unit cost approximately \$226,000.

Purpose:

It is to be used as a visual observation and inspection platform during EOD responses to hazardous or explosive devices. It provides a safe standoff distance for emergency response personnel and allows them to use diagnostic or render-safe tools.

Authorized Use:

Only assigned bomb squad personnel who have been properly trained in the safe handling of the robot with the approval of the EOD Commander.

Expected Lifespan:

The robot has been in service for approximately 20 years and has undergone refurbishment.

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Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance costs are between \$3,000 and \$4,000 annually and are increasing due to the age of the robot—replacement cost of \$350,000. Refurbishment is planned for 2025 at a cost of approximately \$67,000.

Training Mandates:

Bomb Squad Technicians must become certified through a seven-week Hazardous Device School (HDS) provided by the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, before operating the EOD multi-function remote-control ground robot. A Hazardous Device School Recertification is required every 3 years. National Guidelines for Bomb Technicians include a requirement for a minimum of 20 hours of training per month. EOD Technicians must demonstrate continued proficiency in this equipment and undergo at least 288 hours of training annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this department to utilize this tool only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law use of force laws.

Authorized usages:

Only assigned operators who have completed robot training shall be permitted to operate the robot. Where the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) has certified a course for the use of this Military Equipment, certified training will be obtained. The SWAT commander approves the use of this military equipment on SWAT callouts, the EOD commander approves the use on EOD calls, and the supervisor approves the use for street tactical teams.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024

The EOD large, unmanned robot was used 9 times in 2024.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs - Category 1)

DJI MAVIC MINI: Cost: \$400.00 each, Quantity: 18.

UAV that weighs approx. 8.75 ounces, 30 minutes of flight time, and has recording capabilities.

DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE DUAL: Cost: \$5,500.00 each, Quantity: 16.

UAV that weighs approx. 2 pounds has 30 minutes of flight time and has a color and infrared camera with recording capabilities.

DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE ADVANCED: Cost \$7500.00 each, Quantity: 1.

UAV that weighs approx. 2 pounds has 30 minutes of flight time and has a color and infrared camera with recording capabilities.

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DJI MAVIC PRO: Cost: \$1500.00, Quantity: 1

UAV that weighs approx. 1.5 pounds, 25 minutes of flight time, and has a single-color camera with recording capabilities.

DJI MAVIC AIR 2: Cost: \$1200.00, Quantity: 1

UAV that weighs approx. 1.5 pounds, 25 minutes of flight time, and has a single-color camera with recording capabilities.

DJI AVATA: Cost: \$2,705.00 each, Quantity: 2

UAV that weighs approx. 14.5 ounces, 13 minutes of flight time, and has a single-color camera with recording capabilities.

DJI AVATA 2: Cost: \$1,200.00 each, Quantity: 19

UAV that weighs approx. 13.25 ounces, 23 minutes of flight time, and has a single-color camera with recording capabilities.

DJI MAVIC 3T: Cost: \$5,225.00 each, Quantity: 17

UAV that weighs approx. 2.25 pounds, 45 minutes of flight time, and has a single-color infrared camera with recording capabilities.

DJI MATRICE 30T: Cost: \$9,610.00 each, Quantity: 1

UAV that weighs approx. 8.25 pounds, 41 minutes of flight time, and has a single-color infrared camera with recording capabilities.

Purpose:

To be deployed when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations, which include but are not limited to:

- Major collision investigations.
- Search for missing persons.
- Natural disaster management.
- Crime scene photography.
- SWAT, tactical, or other public safety and life preservation missions.
- In response to specific requests from local, state, or federal fire authorities for fire response and/or prevention.

Authorized Use:

Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate any UAS during approved missions.

Expected Life Span:

All UAS equipment, 3-5 years.

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately \$15,000.

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Training Mandates:

All Department UAS operators are trained in-house under the FAA COA (Certificate of Authorization), which covers the use of sUAS for Law Enforcement purposes. Operators attend an 8-hour training class and then quarterly training.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under General Order 525.09, FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107, and the City of Fresno UAS Administrative Order 6-29. It is the policy of this department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal law.

Authorized usages:

Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate any UAS during approved missions.

UAVs were utilized a total of 476 times in 2024.

Equipment Category 2. Mine-Resistant Ambush-Protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.

Armored Personnel Carrier, vehicle with entry apparatus attached (Category 2 & 3)

2006 Lenco Bearcat Armored Rescue Vehicle: Cost: \$220,000, Quantity: 1

The Bearcat is designed to provide ballistic protection during tactical events (designed to withstand multiple bullet-strikes from small arms fire and low-level explosions). Equipped with emergency lights/sirens and a public address system. Common uses for the Bearcat include citizen and officer rescues, evacuations, and the deployment of officers while offering additional protection for the safe delivery of personnel or other items as necessary for the success of a safe operation. The Bearcat is a regional mutual-aid asset shared between the Fresno Police Department, the Fresno County Sheriff's Department, and the Clovis Police Department. Armored rescue vehicles, including the Bearcat model, are common within communities and are used to preserve life by offering additional ballistic protection. Regardless of military surplus or commercially produced, these vehicles are designed to enhance the safety of the members of the community during crisis situations.

Purpose:

Used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety, improve scene containment and stabilization, and assist in resolving critical incidents.

Authorized Use:

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by the SWAT Commander or their designee based on the specific circumstances of a critical incident. The Bearcat shall only be used by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training.

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Expected Lifespan:

20 years- subject to inspection for functionality and reliability. Upon the delivery of the new Bearcat in 2024, the existing Bearcat will remain available in an auxiliary capacity.

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance cost of approximately \$10,000. Shared between Fresno PD, Clovis PD, and Fresno County Sheriff's Department.

Training Mandates:

Prior to operating the Lenco Bearcat Armored Rescue Vehicle (ARV), officers must obtain a Non-Commercial Class C Driver's License from the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Additionally, members of the SWAT unit are designated to drive the ARV train on this vehicle annually to ensure safe operation and demonstrate proficiency with the equipment on the ARV.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized equipment only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized usages:

The SWAT Commander or his designee shall authorize the use of armored vehicles based on the specific circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall only be used by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. The vehicle is used by officers and staff who have been properly trained in the safe handling of the vehicle with the approval of the S.W.A.T. Commander. The driver of the vehicle shall have a valid California driver's license.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

The 2006 Lenco Bearcat Armored Rescue Vehicle was utilized 5 times in 2024.

MRAP Armored Personnel Carrier (Category 2)

2010 Osh Kosh Mine Resistant All-Terrain Vehicle: Cost: \$0 (1033 Program acquisition), Quantity: 1

Commonly referred to as a MATV/MRAP approved and adopted under city resolution 2018-65. Large, armored rescue vehicle that provides ballistic protection during tactical events. Common uses are for citizen and officer rescues, evacuations, and the deployment of officers in a critical incident.

Purpose:

To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety, improve scene containment and stabilization, and assist in resolving critical incidents.

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Authorized Use:

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by the SWAT Commander or their designee based on the specific circumstances of a critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training.

Expected Lifespan: 20 years- subject to inspection for functionality and reliability.

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance cost of approximately \$5,000.

Training Mandates:

Before operating the MRAP, officers must obtain a Non-Commercial Class C Driver's License from the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Members of the SWAT unit designated to drive the MRAP receive an initial 8-hour MRAP operator course and train on this vehicle annually to ensure safe operation and demonstrate proficiency with the equipment on the MRAP.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized equipment only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

The MRAP was deployed 2 times in 2024.

Equipment Category 3. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), called Humvees, two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles with a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.

NONE

Equipment Category 4. Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.

NONE

Equipment Category 5. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

New Braun Crisis Negotiation/De-escalation vehicle (Category 5)

2023 North Star Command Vehicle on Ford F-650 chassis: Cost \$455,000, Quantity: 1.

The Crisis Negotiations Team vehicle can be used as an auxiliary command vehicle during major incidents. This vehicle is a van-type configuration with interior partitions for separate workspaces. The equipment housed in the vehicle includes, but is not limited to, a negotiations control console and accessories, communications throw phone and cables, miscellaneous office

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supplies, tabletops, chairs, storage space, and a refrigerator. The vehicle can be used as a mobile operation, dispatch center, and transport personnel and equipment.

Purpose:

To be utilized for critical incident callouts.

Authorized Use: The CNT vehicle is used by officers and staff who have been properly trained in its safe handling. The driver must have a valid California driver's license.

Expected Lifespan:

25 years

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance cost of approximately \$5,000.

Training Mandates:

Members of the CNT Unit train on this vehicle monthly to ensure safe operation and demonstrate proficiency with the equipment it contains.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Prior to operating the CNT vehicle, officers must obtain a Class C license from the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Authorized usages:

This will be utilized for critical incident callouts and de-escalation situations.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

FPD Crisis Negotiation/De-escalation Team vehicle was utilized 7 times in 2024.

Mobile Command Center Vehicle (MCC) (category 5)

2001 International 4700 Crew Cab: Cost: \$162,181, Quantity: 1.

The MCC is a command vehicle. It contains communications and AV equipment for command and control over operations and can also serve as an interview or meeting space.

Purpose:

It is to be used based on the specific circumstances of a critical incident, large event, natural disaster, or community event.

Authorized Use:

Officers trained in deployment shall use the MCC consistent with department policy and training.

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Expected Lifespan:

20 years. Funding has been tentatively identified to perform \$25,000 in updates on the MCC to keep it in service beyond 2025.

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance cost of approximately \$2,500, except for the approximate \$25,000 upgrade planned in 2025.

Training Mandates:

Officers must obtain a Non-Commercial, Class A endorsement and license from the California Department of Motor Vehicles before operating the Mobile Command Center.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

This department's policy is to utilize specialized equipment only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized usages:

It can be utilized as a command center for critical incident callouts, disasters, and significant events and may also be used as a backup communications center.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

FPD Mobile Command Center was utilized 5 times in 2024.

2025 PROPOSED UPGRADE - Upgrades to military equipment require reporting under department policy and applicable government code. Our current Mobile Command (MCC) trailer was put in service around 2003 and has not undergone any significant technological upgrades since 2013. MCC is used for major events including, but not limited to, critical incidents (e.g., OIS or a mass casualty event), disasters, and large-scale demonstrations. The proposed upgrades can also serve as a secure location for detectives to interview witnesses at a major scene or as a backup/auxiliary mobile communications center.

Additional funds have been identified to upgrade computer and communications technology, ensure secure network connectivity, and repair the trailer. Specifically, computer and television monitors, cameras, and network upgrades are necessary to upfit the trailer for service as a multi-purpose resource capable of serving as a command center, mobile dispatch, or interview room.

SWAT Command Vehicle (Category 5)

2019 Ford F650 Super Duty-Braun Northwest: Cost: \$220,000. Quantity 1.

SWAT uses a large crew cab truck with a cargo box in high-risk incidents. The vehicle supports SWAT operations, transports equipment, and serves as a tactical command station during critical incidents. The "bus" is equipped with computer monitors, police computer network data, and communication equipment. It is referred to as the "SWAT Bus."

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Purpose:

Utilized for critical incident callouts as a point for tactical command and control for SWAT, secure transport of specialized equipment, community engagement events, or as directed by the Chief of Police or SWAT Commander.

Authorized Use:

With the SWAT Commander's approval, officers and staff who have been adequately trained in the safe handling of the vehicle. The driver must have a valid California driver's license.

Expected Lifespan:

20 years

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance cost of approximately \$5,000.

Training Mandates:

Before operating the SWAT Command Vehicle, officers must have a Class C license from the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Additionally, members of the SWAT Unit train on this vehicle quarterly to ensure safe operation and demonstrate proficiency with the equipment on the SWAT Command Vehicle.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

This department's policy is to utilize specialized equipment only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized usages:

It is to be utilized as a command center for critical SWAT calls.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

The 2019 Ford F650 Super Duty-Braun Northwest SWAT bus was utilized 5 times in 2024.

Equipment Category 6. Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.

NONE

Equipment Category 7. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature.

Shotgun Breaching Rounds (Category 7)

Royal Arms Slugs Clayvon: Cost: \$1,137, Quantity: 119

Royal Arms Slugs Avon: Cost: \$432, Quantity: 54

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Shotgun breaching rounds are specialty shotgun shells utilized for door breaching and comprise a special compressed frangible material. The Royal Arms breaching rounds are a locking mechanism, allowing entry into the room or structure. The projectile is designed to dissipate after striking the locking mechanism to minimize penetration into the interior for the safety of occupants and operators. Shotgun breaching rounds are used to gain rapid access to a room or structure when an emergency need exists or when conventional breaching means are not safe, feasible, practical, or the situation dictates otherwise.

Purpose:

To safely and rapidly defeat a locking mechanism.

Expected Lifespan:

Until expended.

Fiscal Impact:

Est. between \$250 and \$500 annually.

Training Mandates:

SWAT members assigned as breachers attend a 24-hour breaching school. SWAT team members designated to use breaching slugs receive annual training on their safe deployment.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this department to utilize breaching tools only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law.

Authorized Use:

Breaching may only occur after authorization by the SWAT Commander or designee and during a training environment by SWAT personnel.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

Breaching rounds were not used in 2024.

Breaching Apparatus (Category 7)

Detonating Cord: Cost: \$1 per foot, Quantity: 190 pounds

The detonating cord is a thin, flexible plastic tube usually filled with explosive powder. Any common length of detonation cord is designed to explode instantaneously. It is a high-speed fuse that explodes rather than burns and is suitable for detonating high explosives. Detonating cord can be used to dispose of hazardous items and for breaching.

Blasting Cap: Cost: \$12 each, Quantity: 144 caps

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A blasting cap is a small, sensitive primary explosive device generally used to detonate a larger, more powerful, and less sensitive secondary explosive such as TNT, dynamite, or plastic explosive. Blasting caps come in various types, including non-electric caps, electric caps, and fuse caps.

Sheet Explosive: Cost \$296.00 per pound, Quantity: 40.5 pounds

Sheet explosive is a thin, flexible, high explosive used to dispose of hazardous devices. It can also be used as an explosive breaching tool and to countercharge a hazardous explosive device. Sheet explosive comes in various thicknesses.

Purpose:

To safely gain entry into a structure and to safely dispose/disrupt or render safe hazardous devices.

Expected Lifespan:

Blasting Caps - 10 years

Detonating Cord - 10 years

Sheet Explosive – 5 years

Fiscal Impact:

Annual replacement cost of approximately \$ 20,000.

EOD Training Requirements:

Bomb Squad Technicians are required to become certified through 40-hour training and certification. Hazardous device school recertification is required every 3 years. Explosive or energetic breaching requires additional training and certification, with 40 hours of basic, intermediate, and advanced training.

SWAT Training:

EOD members who use energetic or explosive breaching tools during a SWAT operation are also required to undergo a basic 80-hour SWAT school. SWAT members without the required EOD training do not use these tools.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of the Department to utilize breaching tools only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law.

Authorized Use:

To safely gain entry into a structure or to safely dispose of/disrupt hazardous devices.

Explosive breaching may only occur after authorization by the SWAT commander, with concurrence from the EOD Commander in the field and during training exercises. Throughout the year, explosive materials are used to destroy dangerous munitions and other non-evidentiary items to render them safe.

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Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

Energetic/Explosive Breaching Tools were used 0 times in 2024.

Equipment Category 8. Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

NONE

Equipment Category 9. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code §30515, with the exception of standard-issue handguns.

Patrol Rifle Colt AR-15/M4/Commando: Cost: \$1,165, Quantity: 517

The Patrol Rifle is a firearm that allows the officer to engage a lethal criminal threat from a safe distance. It is a lightweight, air-cooled, gas-operated, magazine-fed, shoulder-fired, semi-automatic rifle. (S.W.A.T.) personnel have access to select fire rifles for use in specified situations that normally involve high risk. The projectile is capable of penetrating soft body armor worn by armed subjects.

- Patrol Rifle Ammunition. Speer .223 Speer LE, 55 grain, GDSP cartridge is the primary duty ammunition. Cost: \$38,140, quantity: 142 cases
- Patrol Rifle Ammunition. Winchester .223 Remington, the 55-grain cartridge, is the primary training ammunition for the Department. Cost: \$251,442, quantity: 549 cases

SWAT Weapons. The Fresno Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (S.W.A.T.) team was formed in 1975 in response to dangerous or violent tactical encounters. The Sniper element is a component of the S.W.A.T. team that uses precision rifles equipped with enhanced magnified optics. These optics are critical in gathering intel and, if needed, can safely engage a lethal threat to preserve life. The Sniper Rifle has no expiration date but will need to be serviced or replaced when failure occurs.

Sniper Rifle Accuracy International Rifle: Cost: \$43,069, Quantity: 5

Sniper Rifle Maxum AR10 Rifle: Cost: \$15,580.73, Quantity: 5

Heckler and Koch HK91 Rifle: Cost: \$10,000, Quantity: 1

FN-16 SWAT Rifle: Cost \$1,330 each, Quantity 32

Sniper Rifle Ammunition Federal GM308M .308 WIN.: Cost: \$1,544, Quantity: 1800

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Sniper Rifle Ammunition. Federal T308T .308 WIN: Cost: \$10,984, Quantity: 9,200.

Purpose:

Used to gather critical intel during a SWAT operation and, if needed, can be used to safely engage a lethal threat to preserve life. Precision weapons can be used to address a criminal and lethal threat with better precision at greater distances than a patrol rifle or handgun, if present and feasible.

Expected Lifespan:

Patrol Rifle – No expiration/repair or replace as necessary The Speer .223 Remington, 55 grain – No expiration.

- Winchester .223 Remington, 55 grain – No expiration Sniper Rifles – No expiration/repair or replace as necessary
- Federal GM308M .308 WIN., 168 grain – No expiration
- Federal T308T .308 WIN., 168 grain – No expiration

Fiscal Impact:

Patrol Rifle – Annual cost between \$4,999 - \$79,999

- Speer .223 Remington, 55 grain – Annual cost: between \$12,450 - \$24,900
- Winchester .223 Remington, 55 grain, practice ammunition. Annual cost: between \$35,000 – \$82,675
- Sniper Rifle – Annual cost between \$900 – \$16,222
- Federal GM .308 WIN., 168 grain – Annual cost between \$3,800 - \$6,000- must use same ammunition for training and field use.
- Federal T308T .308 WIN., 168 grain – Annual cost between \$3,800 - \$6,000- must use same ammunition for training and field use.

Training-Patrol Rifle Mandates:

Before authorization to use these weapons, each officer must successfully complete a 16-hour P.O.S.T. certified course, per state law. Officers must attend trimester training covering legal mandates, policy, and constitutional issues limiting the use of deadly force. Officers must also demonstrate the proficient use of this weapon and effective maintenance and safe storage consistent with California Law and FPD Policy. Officers must requalify with this weapon annually. Pass/fail. (P.O.S.T. certification). Use of this weapon, not including training, is a Reportable Use of Force, which is audited internally and by the Office of Independent Review.

Training-SWAT Weaponry Mandates:

Sniper Precision Rifle .308 - each designated operator must first attend an in-house, 24-hour training course regarding basic SWAT operations taught by POST-certified instructors, a POST-certified Basic SWAT training course consisting of 80 hours, and a 40-hour Basic Sniper course certified by P.O.S.T. Each designated operator must attend monthly SWAT training, qualifications, and must demonstrate proficiency. Pass/Fail (P.O.S.T. Certification). Officers must also demonstrate effective maintenance and safe storage consistent with California Law and FPD Policy. The use of SWAT weapons, not including training, is a Reportable Use of Force, audited internally and by the Office of Independent Review.

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Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is this department's policy to use firearms only for official law enforcement purposes and in accordance with State and Federal law.

Authorized Use:

Only members who received P.O.S.T. certified training in the patrol rifle are authorized to carry and use the patrol rifle. Only members of SWAT who have attended a P.O.S.T. certified basic sniper course are permitted to use a .308 cal. Precision rifle.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

Rifles were not used in 2024 other than in training.

Equipment Category 10. Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

NONE

Equipment Category 11. Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.

Light Sound Disruption Devices (LSDD) Def Tec "Low Roll" (bang body) reusable Low Roll LSDD body: Cost: \$5,381, Quantity: 94

LSDD Def Tec reloadable fuses, which are used to reload in the reusable Low Roll LSDD body, emits a loud "bang" and a flash of light when combined and utilized with the LSDD Def Tec Low Roll body: Cost: \$2,030, Quantity: 59

A flashbang, or LSDD, is a small handheld device that can be deployed by a single person in a specified area and creates a bright flash and loud sound. The LSDD has a low flash point and is designed to stay intact and not produce fragmentation or shrapnel. The LSDD body stays intact and is designed for re-use upon inspection. LSDD will produce atmospheric overpressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause short-term (6 - 8 seconds) physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage in dangerous situations.

Purpose:

To produce atmospheric overpressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause short-term (6-8 seconds) physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage in dangerous situations. LSDD is used to distract and temporarily disorient dangerous suspects by temporarily overwhelming their senses of vision and hearing. LSDDs are used to dislodge, distract, disorient, detect, deny, or disperse subjects (s) in high-risk environments.

Expected Lifespan:

LSDD Def Tec "Low Roll" reloadable body – 5 years or 25 uses LSDD Def Tec fuse- one-time use; 5-year shelf life.

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Fiscal Impact:

LSDD Def Tec “Low Roll” and fuses – Annual cost est. \$2,900- \$5,745.97.

Training Mandates:

Flashbang-LSDD: Each designated SWAT operator must first attend an in-house, 24-hour training course from a POST-certified trainer regarding basic SWAT operations, including LSDD devices, and a POST-certified Basic SWAT training course consisting of 80 hours. SWAT members are required to attend monthly SWAT trainings and annual training on the deployment of LSDD, case law, tactical considerations, and appropriate use. Each member must demonstrate safety and proficiency. Pass/Fail.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized equipment only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized Use:

- When authorized by the Chief of Police or SWAT Commander.
- Discretionary authority can be given by the SWAT commander to SWAT Team Leaders during emergency operations.
- By SWAT officers who have been trained in their proper use.
- During high-risk operations where the use is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.
- Use must be evaluated, and the benefits outweigh the associated risks.
- Officers using LSDD during a SWAT deployment shall have received instruction and training from a certified instructor or attended a POST-certified course on the use and deployment.
- During training exercises.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

LSDDs were used 1 time in 2024.

Equipment Category 12 Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.

Def Tec Tri-Chamber: Cost: \$971, quantity: 19

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 by Law Enforcement and Corrections in crowd control and tactical deployment situations. Still, it was designed with the barricade situation in mind. Its

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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 parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade provides the option of delivering a pyrotechnic chemical device indoors, maximizing the chemicals' effectiveness via heat and vaporization while minimizing or negating the chance of fire to the structure.

Def Tec 40mm CS Powder: Cost: \$591, quantity: 25

The Ferret® 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboards, and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside a structure or vehicle.

Def Tec 40mm OC Powder: Cost: \$980, Quantity: 44

The Ferret® 40 mm Barricade Penetrating Round is filled with an OC powder 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, wallboards, and thin plywood. Upon impact, the nose ruptures and instantaneously delivers the agent payload inside a structure or vehicle.

Def Tec 40mm OC Liquid: Cost: \$1,655, Quantity: 70

The Ferret® 40mm Liquid OC Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboards, and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside a structure or vehicle.

Chemical agent munitions, which are commonly referred to as "tear gas," are used by the Fresno Police Department as a non-lethal dispersal agent that can be propelled from a designated launcher or hand deployed. Chemical agents are designed to have psychological and physiological effects and are used to gain compliance by overloading a person's senses. The department uses chemical agents that are used by law enforcement across the United States: CS (2-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) and OC (Oleoresin Capsicum). CS is an irritating agent and lachrymator (irritates the eyes and causes tears to flow). CS has been medically tested in the UK and US, specifically by the U.S. Army. There are no known allergic reactions to CS. OC was de-regulated in California in 1996, is endorsed by the FBI, and is available to civilians to possess (2.5oz or less) legally. OC is an inflammatory agent that causes involuntary closure of eyes (open in 2-5 minutes) and respiratory inflammation (subsides in approximately 2 minutes).

Purpose:

The application in tactical situations primarily detects, dislodges, distracts, disorients, or denies access. Chemical agents can also be used to disperse unlawful rioters. The overall purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or

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incapacitation of potentially violent and dangerous subjects and to limit the escalation of conflict through pain compliance. Situations for use of the less lethal option may include, but are not limited to:

- Dangerous and/or combative individuals. The application in tactical situations primarily detects and/or dislodges barricaded suspects. The overall purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent, dangerous subjects.
- Barricaded suspects.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and the use is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Expected Lifespan:

Def Tec Tri-Chamber – 5 years
Def Tec 40mm Liquid CS – 5 years
Def Tec 12 ga. Liquid CS– 5 years
Def Tec 40mm Powder OC – 5 years
Def Tec 40mm Liquid OC– 5 years

Fiscal Impact:

Def Tec Tri-Chamber – est. \$1,200 to \$2,412 annually
Def Tec 40mm Liquid CS – est. \$1,200 to \$4,500 annually
Def Tec 12-gauge Liquid CS – est. \$200 to \$500 annually
Def Tec 40mm Powder OC- est. \$900-\$2,500 annually
Def Tec 40mm Liquid OC- est. \$900-\$2,500 annually

Training Mandates:

Officers shall demonstrate proficiency yearly after receiving initial training in the deployment of chemical agents. If deployed during a crowd control operation, officers shall have attended a P.O.S.T.-certified course. Training consists of use of force policies, laws, and appropriate tactical considerations. Pass/Fail. Use of this weapon system, not including training, is a Reportable Use of Force, which is audited internally and by the Office of Independent Review.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized weapons and/or munitions only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized usages:

The application in tactical situations primarily detects, dislodges, distracts, disorients, or denies access. Chemical agents can also be used to disperse unlawful rioters. The overall purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent and dangerous subjects and to limit the escalation of conflict through pain compliance. Situations for use of the less lethal option may include, but are not limited to:

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- Dangerous and/or combative individuals. The application in tactical situations primarily detects and/or dislodges barricaded suspects. The overall purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent, dangerous subjects.
- Barricaded wanted suspects.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and the use is objectively reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

Def-Tec Tri-Chambers were utilized 6 times in 2024

Def Tec 40mm liquid CS munitions were utilized 14 times in 2024.

Pepper Ball Launcher and Projectiles (Category 12)

Pepper Ball Launcher System: Cost: \$33,068, quantity: 38

A system that uses high-pressure air to deliver PAVA powder projectiles (similar to a paintball delivery system). A system capable of launching projectiles at a subject up to 60'. The system is capable of area saturation up to 150'. This non-lethal option offers law enforcement officers the means to deliver chemical agents and kinetic energy impacts to subjects in a potentially violent encounter. This de-escalation tool is used to avoid potentially violent conflicts while minimizing the risk of injury to all.

Pepper Ball VXR LIVE-X PROJECTILE: Cost: \$7,224 Quantity: 1,400

The VXR Live-X-shaped projectile is a non-lethal round. This projectile is best for direct impact or area saturation. Discharged from a Pepper Ball Launcher, the projectile has a velocity of 280-425 FPS. The projectile has a direct impact of 150ft and an area of saturation of 390+ ft. The projectile contains 2.5% PAVA powder.

Pepper Ball Live MAXX Projectile: Cost: \$1,684 Quantity: 200

The MAXX projectile is a non-lethal round. The live MAXX offers greater distance and accuracy when compared to a standard round ball projectile exclusive MAXSAICIN process for greater bioavailability and effect and contains a 2.5-gram payload of PAVA powder used for direct impact, area saturation, and crowd control situations.

Pepper Ball VXR Inert Projectile: Cost: \$2,815 Quantity: 2,346

The VXR Inert Projectile is a non-lethal round containing a harmless scented powder that offers greater distance and accuracy compared to standard round ball projectiles. It is best suited for training and direct impact when PAVA exposure is not desired.

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Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict as a less-lethal option.

Expected Lifespan:

Pepper Ball Launcher: No expiration- repair or replace as necessary

Live-X Projectile: 1 year

Fiscal Impact:

Pepper Ball Launcher: est. cost \$500 and \$7,500 annually

Live-X Projectile: estimated between \$3,500 and \$9,000 annually.

Pepper Ball Live MAXX Projectile: estimated between \$200 and \$4,500 annually

Training Mandates:

Officers shall demonstrate proficiency yearly. If deployed during a crowd control operation, officers shall have attended a P.O.S.T.-certified course. Training consists of use-of-force policies, laws, and appropriate tactical considerations. Pass/Fail. Use of this weapon system, not including training, is a Reportable Use of Force, which is audited internally and by the Office of Independent Review.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized weapons and/or munitions only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized Use:

Only officers who have been trained in the use of pepper ball launchers are authorized to use them for field use. Officers must attend a P.O.S.T.-approved course before use in crowd control deployment. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Dangerous and/or combative individuals.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and less-lethal options are objectively reasonable.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

Pepper Ball Launchers were utilized 3 times in 2024.

Equipment Category 13. TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices.

NONE.

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Equipment Category 14. Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.

LMT 40mm tactical single launcher: Cost \$985.70 Quantity: 4

Def Tec 40mm single-shot launcher: Cost: \$26,875 Quantity: 25

Milkor MGL-LTL Multi-launcher: Cost: \$ 9,800 Quantity: 2

Sponge Baton munition: Cost: \$8,192 Quantity: 381

The LMT 40 mm tactical single launcher is a single-shot launcher with an adjustable integrated front grip and a light rail. The ambidextrous lateral sling mount allows both a single- and two-point sling attachment. It will fire standard 40mm less lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. The launcher has an integrated Picatinny Rail that can accept enhanced optics/sighting systems.

The Def Tec 40 mm single-shot launcher is a system that delivers a 40MM projectile from a distance of 5-70 yards, depending on the selection of munitions. The launcher can be used to deploy less-lethal or chemical munitions. S.W.A.T. personnel have (4) single launchers dedicated to chemical munition deployment, while the remaining 21 are dedicated Less-Lethal munition launchers.

SWAT personnel have access to a Milkor MGL-LTL multi-launcher. The Milkor multi-launcher uses the same munitions but is capable of firing six rounds before reloading. It is a dedicated Less-Lethal launcher. Less-lethal launchers do not expire but will need to be serviced or replaced when they fail or break.

The 40MM munitions are Exact Impact, Extended Range, or Direct Impact with OC. The Sponge Baton munition is used as a Less-Lethal weapon designed to de-escalate a potentially violent encounter.

Purpose

To be used to fire direct impact less lethal munitions, gas irritants, and/or signaling/warning munitions, to limit the escalation of conflict as a less-lethal option.

Expected Lifespan:

40mm launchers: Indefinite if properly maintained.

40mm Launcher: No expiration

40mm Sponge Round: 5 years

Fiscal Impact:

40mm Launcher: estimated between \$500- \$10,750 annually

40mm Sponge Round: estimated between \$3,000- \$12,000 annually

Training Mandates:

Officers must attend SWAT school and demonstrate proficiency yearly to deploy this weapon. If

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deployed during a crowd control operation, officers shall have attended a P.O.S.T. certified course. Training consists of use-of-force policies, laws, and appropriate tactical considerations. Pass/Fail. Use of this weapon system, not including training, is a Reportable Use of Force, which is audited internally and by the Office of Independent Review.

Training Mandate for 40mm Projectile Munitions:

Prior to deployment of this weapons system, each department member shall have attended and successfully completed a 4-hour training course with a POST-certified instructor on this weapon system. (POST certification is pending in this course). Officers shall demonstrate proficiency annually. If deployed during crowd control operation, officers shall have attended a 4-hour P.O.S.T. certified course. Training consists of use of force policies, laws, and appropriate tactical considerations. Pass/Fail. Outside of training, utilization of this weapon system is a reportable use of force, which is audited through the Office of Independent Review.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized weapons and/or munitions only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized Use:

Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Dangerous and/or combative individuals.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and less-lethal options are objectively reasonable.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

LMT 40 mm tactical single launchers were utilized 14 times in 2024 (one incident).

Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun dedicated Less-Lethal bean bag weapon: Cost: \$169,961 Quantity: 315

CTS “Super Sock” bean bag round: Cost: \$34,361, Quantity: 5,246

The beanbag shotgun is a Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun with a yellow color fore-end and yellow stock, indicating a dedicated “Less-Lethal” shotgun. The projectile comprises lead shot pellets encased in a cloth “sock.” When fired, the projectile is designed to flatten upon impact while remaining intact and delivering a forceful blow to the subject.

Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict as a less-lethal option.

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Expected Lifespan:

Remington 870: It has no expiration (estimated 15 years). Repair and replace the CTS Bean Bag “Super Sock” as necessary.

Fiscal Impact:

Remington 870: est. \$3,500-\$15,000 annually CTS “Super Sock” est. \$8,000-\$14,000 annually

Training Mandate for Beanbag Supersock:

Before deploying this weapons system, each department member shall have attended and successfully completed a 2-hour training course before field deployment. Officers shall demonstrate proficiency yearly. If deployed during a crowd control operation, officers shall have attended a 4-hour P.O.S.T. certified course. Annual training consists of use-of-force policies, laws, and appropriate tactical considerations. Pass/Fail. Utilization of this weapon system outside of training is a reportable use of force, which is audited through the Office of Independent Review.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of this Department to utilize specialized weapons and/or munitions only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Authorized usages:

Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Dangerous and/or combative individuals.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, and less-lethal options are objectively reasonable.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usages in 2024.

Less Lethal Shotguns were utilized 5 times in 2024.

Equipment Category 15. Any other equipment, as determined by a governing body or a state agency, will require additional oversight.

Mine/Metal Detector, 1033 Program (Category 15)

Explosive Ordinance Disposal Mine (metal) detector: Cost: \$0, Quantity 2

A unit used to locate metallic and low-metallic buried objects.

Purpose:

It is to be used during EOD responses to hazardous devices and to locate evidence during investigations of explosions.

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Expected Lifespan:

Indefinite if adequately maintained.

Fiscal Impact:

Minimal annual maintenance cost (cleaning, inspection, etc.).

Training Mandate:

Bomb Squad Technicians must become certified through a six-week Hazardous Device School (HDS) provided by the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, before operating the EOD Hand-Held Metal Detector. A Hazardous Device School Recertification is required every 3 years. There is no cost to attend the recertification. The Federal Bureau of Investigation covers all costs for the recertifications. Additionally, the National Guidelines for Bomb Technicians include a requirement for a minimum of 16 hours of training per month. EOD Technicians are required to demonstrate continued proficiency with this equipment during the monthly training.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

It is the policy of the FPD to utilize this tool only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law use of force laws.

Authorized Use:

Only assigned bomb squad personnel or post-blast investigators who have been properly trained in the safe handling of the metal detector with the approval of the EOD Commander.

Unauthorized usages:

No reported unauthorized usage in 2024.

The metal/mine detector was not used in 2024.