

Oakland Police Department Office of Internal Accountability



An Evaluation of the Oakland Police Department's Tracking Systems for Acquired Military Equipment and Its Use and Funding

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CITY OF OAKLAND

Memorandum

To: Chief Darren Allison

From: Bureau of Risk Management

Date: September 19, 2023

Subject: **An Evaluation of the Oakland Police Department's Tracking Systems
For Acquired Military Equipment and Its Use and Funding**

Oakland Municipal Code (OMC) 9.65.30 requires the Department to submit an annual military equipment report that includes the information outlined in OMC 9.65.010. On March 15, 2023, the Department submitted a draft of its first Annual Military Equipment Report. Around the time of the report submission, the Office of Internal Accountability initiated this audit to evaluate OPD's ability, via its tracking systems, to report accurate information regarding inventory, complaints, annual costs for acquisition, personnel, training, etc., when responding to the legislated annual reporting mandates.

The scope of this audit was limited, focusing primarily on the robustness of OPD's tracking systems for acquired military equipment, its use, funding, and other information that must be included in the annual military equipment report according to OMC 9.65.010.

To conduct the audit, OIA interviewed the Special Operations Section Commander, who is also the Military Equipment Coordinator, and the person responsible for preparing the annual military equipment report. OIA interviewed additional OPD personnel and reviewed related tracking systems.

This inspection is part of OPD's ongoing efforts to continually improve through self-assessment of its systems, processes, and practices.

Respectfully,



Deputy Chief Clifford Wong
Bureau of Risk Management
Oakland Police Department

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An Evaluation of the Oakland Police Department's Tracking Systems for Acquired Military Equipment and Its Use and Funding

By Lead Auditor Rebecca Johnson and Contributors Kristin Burgess-Medeiros, Mehiya Thomas, and Amina Smith

Objectives

1. Determine if OPD's systems for tracking acquired military equipment and its use and funding comport with the information that must be included in an annual military report as defined in the September 14, 2022, version of the Oakland, California Municipal Code's [9.65.010](#) and California [Government Code 7072](#), effective January 1, 2022.
 2. Select two types of armament and aim to conduct an inventory count, ensuring the number OPD reported to have acquired is accounted for by the number found in storage, assigned to sworn officers, used, destroyed, lost, etc.
- received, consumed, and stored to effectively track costs as required by legislation, and to determine if OPD needs to acquire additional military equipment based on spending patterns.
 - To ensure all military equipment complaints, alleged violations, and the subsequent actions taken are captured and reported in the annual report, OPD should enhance features in its IAD software by hard coding a "military equipment" drop-down or check box for IAD personnel to use once it is known that an issue is related to military equipment. Having such a code allows OPD to make searches and run reports related to "military equipment" complaints/violations.

Key Finding

Primarily, OPD's systems for tracking military equipment inventory, expenditures, and complaints need improvement in order to comport with the corresponding information that must be included in an annual military report, as defined in legislation.

Key Recommendations

- To strengthen the safeguarding of military equipment assets, OPD should centralize the tracking of its military equipment.
- OPD should establish a tracked fiscal account for all expenditures related to military equipment to ensure inventory is based on the amount ordered,
- To improve its tracking system for tear gas, OPD should (1) conduct a count of the acquired inventory, organize it within the storage room, and separate all expired units of tear gas from the inventory for use; (2) invest in proper storage units for tear gas, such as some type of slotted, retractable shelving racks, to ensure inventory counts can be executed in an efficient manner and expired tear gas can be disposed of in a timely manner; and (3) purchase an electronic inventory barcode scanner to help manage the supply.
- See the *Recommendations Section* on pages 21-22 for a list of all recommendations.

Introduction

Mandated Annual Reporting of Acquired, Used, and Funded Military Equipment

On July 6, 2021, Oakland City Council adopted [Ordinance No. 13657](#), which added [Chapter 9.65 to the Oakland Municipal Code](#) (hereafter referred to as OMC Chapter 9.65), regulating the Oakland Police Department's acquisition and ongoing use of specified military and militaristic equipment. Under the ordinance, OPD is required to submit policies, inventories, impact reports, and annual reports regarding military equipment to the Oakland Police Commission for review. The Police Commission is required to make recommendations to the City Council regarding the acquisition and use of said equipment. The ordinance also created private rights of action for violations of the ordinance. Subsequently, the State of California followed suit by enacting legislation ([Government Code 7070 to 7075](#), effective January 1, 2022) that regulates all law enforcement agencies' acquisition, use, and funding of military equipment. For the most part, the legislation mirrors OMC 9.65.

The Police Commission, as the governing body¹ of the Oakland Police Department, is responsible for approving any proposed changes to OPD's policies, procedures, customs, and General Orders that govern use of force.² The use of military equipment is considered a use of force, whether it is used as a deterrent or physical force. To ensure OPD met the mandates of OMC 9.65 and GC 7070 to 7075, the Commission formed a Militarized Equipment Ad Hoc Committee on May 26, 2022.³ The Committee collaborated with members of OPD and listened to public comments, when presented, to produce the military equipment documents required in legislation. The meetings were recorded from June 20, 2022, through May 8, 2023, and can be viewed at <https://www.oaklandca.gov/topics/militarized-equipment-ad-hoc>. It should be noted that prior to the commencement of the Ad Hoc Committee meetings, OPD submitted to the Police Commission a list of all acquired military equipment in its possession in a report titled [Military Equipment Inventory: Inventory as of May 20, 2022](#).

On March 15, 2023, the Department submitted a draft of its first Annual Military Equipment Report, and the latest iteration of the report can be found on the [Police Commission's website](#). Around the same time of the report submission, the Office of Internal Accountability initiated an audit to evaluate OPD's ability to report accurate information regarding inventory, complaints, annual costs for acquisition, personnel, training, etc., via its tracking systems, when responding to the annual reporting mandates found in [OMC 9.65.10](#) and [GC 7072](#).

This audit had two objectives. Firstly, determine if OPD's systems for tracking acquired military equipment and its use and funding comport with the information that must be included in an annual military report as defined in legislation and, secondly, select two types of armament and aim to conduct

¹ Government Code 7070 defines a "governing body" as the elected or appointed body that oversees a law enforcement agency.

² Oakland Municipal Code, *Charter of the City of Oakland, Article IV—City Officers, Section 604. Police Commission*, Subsections (a)1 and (b) 5, added by Stats. November 2016. Amended by: Stats. July 2020.

³ Oakland Police Commission. 2022 May 26. *Oakland Police Commission Special Meeting Minutes*, pg. 3.

an inventory count, ensuring the number OPD reported to have acquired is accounted for by the number found in storage, assigned to sworn officers, used, destroyed, lost, etc.

Background

The Oakland City Council⁴ and California State Legislature⁵ enacted legislation for funding, acquisition, and the use of military equipment because they found that:

- (a) The acquisition of military equipment and its deployment in our communities adversely impact the public's safety and welfare, including significant risks to civil rights, civil liberties, and physical and psychological well-being, and the [accumulation] of significant financial costs.
- (b) The public has a right to know about any funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment by state or local government officials, as well as a right to participate in any government agency's decision to fund, acquire, or use such equipment.
- (c) Decisions regarding whether and how military equipment is funded, acquired, or used should [strongly consider] the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties, and should be based on meaningful public input.
- (d) Legally enforceable safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures, must be in place to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties before military equipment is funded, acquired, or used.
- (e) The lack of a public forum to discuss the acquisition of military equipment jeopardizes the relationship police have with the community, risking law enforcement being seen as an occupying force rather than a public safety service.

The following municipal and state legislations were enacted to regulate law enforcement's ability to acquire, use, and obtain funding for military equipment and to ensure legally enforceable safeguards are in place to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties before military equipment is funded, acquired, or used:

⁴ Oakland, CA, City Council Ordinance No. 13657 C.M.S., *Ordinance Adding Chapter 9.65 to the Oakland Municipal Code Establishing Rules for the Oakland Police Department's Acquisition and Use of Military and Militaristic Equipment*, 2021, pgs. 1-2.

https://library.municode.com/ca/oakland/ordinances/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=1097418

⁵ *Law Enforcement and State Agencies: Military Equipment: Funding, Acquisition, and Use*, A.B. 481, Section 1, 2021-2022. (Cal. 2021) (enacted).

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

- [City of Oakland Municipal Code \(OMC\) of Ordinances, Title 9 – Public Peace, Morals, and Welfare, Chapter 9.65 -Regulations on City’s Acquisition and Use of Military and Militaristic Equipment, effective July 6, 2021.](#)
- [California Government Code \(GC\), Title 1. General \[100-7931.000\], Division 7, Miscellaneous \[6000-7599.113\], Chapter 12.8. Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Military Equipment \[7070-7075\], effective January 1, 2022.](#)

Types of Equipment Termed Military Equipment

Between the State and City legislations, 18 types of military equipment were identified. There are shared definitions for 15 types of military equipment and the City of Oakland included three additional types of equipment for the Oakland Police Department to consider. Table 1 shows the types of equipment that have been termed “military equipment.” Appendix A contains the list of military equipment OPD reported as acquired in each category.

Table 1—Military Equipment Defined

15 Types of Military Equipment Defined in Both GC 7070 and OMC 9.65.10			
No.	Military Equipment Means:	No.	Military Equipment Means:
1	Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles	9	Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. Standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
2	Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. Police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.	10	Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.
3	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. Unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.	11	Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
4	Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and	12	“Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper

	utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.		balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
5	Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	13	Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and Long-Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs).
6	Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.	14	The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, bean bag, rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.
7	Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. 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.	15	Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.
8	Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. Standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.		
3 Additional Types of Military Equipment Defined in OMC 9.65.010			
No.	Military Equipment Means:	No.	Military Equipment Means:
1	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, excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight baton.	3	Military surplus equipment.
2	Crowd-control equipment, such as riot batons, riot helmets, and riot shields, excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight batons.		

OPD's Use of Tear Gas

California Penal Code 16352 defines "chemical agents" as any chemical that can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects in humans, which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. The term includes, but is not limited to, chloroacetophenone tear gas, commonly known as CN tear gas; 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile gas, commonly known as CS gas; and items commonly referred to as pepper balls, pepper spray, or oleoresin capsicum.

In the United States District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. 20-cv-03866-JCS, *Anti-Police-Terror Project, et al., v. City of Oakland* (2022), Chief Magistrate Judge Joseph C. Spero issued a Permanent Injunction⁶ that regulates OPD's use of tear gas and other crowd control chemical agents. The Court Order states, in part:

No OPD police officer shall use tear gas or other crowd control chemical agents, including orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile [also known as tear gas], for purposes of crowd management, crowd control, or crowd dispersal in connection with any demonstration or crowd event in the City of Oakland except subject to all of the following:

- (a) Crowd control chemical agents shall not be used in demonstrations or other crowd events without the authorization of a commanding officer or incident commander.*
- (b) Crowd control chemical agents shall only be used if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. As an example, an isolated incident of vandalism, without more, does not rise to the level of an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation sufficient to justify the use of crowd control chemical agents.*
- (c) Crowd control chemical agents shall only be used if other alternatives to force, including but not limited to extraction, encirclement, and multiple simultaneous arrests or police formations have been attempted, when objectively reasonable and have failed.*
- (d) Crowd control chemical agents shall not be used for crowd control without first giving audible warnings to the crowd when objectively reasonable to do so, and an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse.*
- (e) An objectively reasonable effort must be made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and crowd control chemical agents must be targeted only towards those individuals engaged in violent acts. Crowd control chemical agents shall be deployed to explode at a safe distance from the crowd to minimize the risk of personal injury. Incidental impacts on peaceful protestors,*

⁶ According to the Court Order, compliance with the Permanent Injunction is subject to the Court's continuing jurisdiction for a period of five years.

bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets shall be minimized.

- (f) If crowd control chemical agents are contemplated in crowd situations, OPD shall have medical personnel on site prior to their use and shall make provision for decontamination and medical screening to those persons affected by the chemical agent(s). Medical assistance shall be promptly provided for injured persons when it is reasonable and safe to do so. An objectively reasonable effort will be made to extract individuals in distress.*
- (g) Members shall use the minimum amount of chemical agent necessary to obtain compliance in accordance with [Department General Order K-3, USE OF FORCE](#).*

It should be noted that if there is a need for a commanding officer or incident commander to authorize the use of a crowd control chemical agent during a demonstration or other crowd event, the chemical agent that OPD uses is orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS), hereafter referred to as tear gas. The tear gas munitions are composed of gas or powder, and they are delivered to a specific location via hand thrown munitions or launched from a launching device such as a 37 mm or 40 mm launcher.⁷

According to OPD, [tear gas munitions] are those chemical agents designed and intended to move or stop large numbers of individuals in a crowd situation and administered in the form of a delivery system which emits the chemical agent diffusely without targeting a specific individual or individuals.

OPD is aware that [tear gas munitions] can produce serious injuries or even death. For example, the elderly person or infant in the crowd or the individual with asthma or other breathing disorder may have a fatal reaction to chemical agents even when those chemical agents are used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the Department's training. Thus, [tear gas] shall be used only if other techniques, such as encirclement and multiple simultaneous arrest or police formations have failed or will not accomplish the policing goal as determined by the Incident Commander. In addition, OPD requires that none of its officers use less-lethal weapons, such as tear gas munitions, unless they have received the training required by Department policies.⁸

Scope

As a law enforcement agency that acquires, uses, and obtains funding for military equipment, the Oakland Police Department is required to produce an annual military equipment report. OIA evaluated OPD's ability to report accurate information regarding inventory, complaints, annual costs for

⁷ Training Bulletin V-F.2, *Chemical Agents*, 26 Jul 06, pgs. 2,3, and 7.

⁸ Training Bulletin III-G, *Crowd Control and Crowd Management Policy*, 04 Oct 13, pgs. 13 and 23.

acquisition, personnel, training, etc., via its tracking systems, where available, established to align with the information that must be included in an annual military report as defined in [OMC Chapter 9.65.010](#) and [GC 7072](#).

Methodology

To conduct the audit, the Auditor reviewed legislation, interviewed OPD personnel, and conducted tests as follows:

Legislation Reviewed

The Auditor reviewed the municipal and state legislative mandates related to law enforcement's annual reporting of military equipment:

Oakland, California Municipal Code Chapter 9.65
Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, Chapter 12.8, Section 7070-7075

OPD Staff Interviewed

Special Operations Section Commander (who is also the Military Equipment Coordinator)
Special Operations Section Military Equipment Analyst
Fiscal Services Manager
Internal Affairs Commander
Range Unit Staff
Vision Team Members

Tests Performed

Objective 1

To determine if OPD's systems for tracking acquired military equipment and its use and funding comport with the information that must be included in an annual military report as defined in OMC 9.65.010 and GC 7072, the Auditor determined who was responsible for providing the data and whether they had a system in place for tracking the information. The Auditor reviewed each tracking system and rated it accordingly: Effective Tracking System, Tracking System Needs Improvement, or No Effective Tracking System.

Objective 2

The Auditor selected two types of militarized armament (firearms and tear gas) and aimed to conduct a count to ensure the number OPD reported as acquired was accounted for in storage, assigned to sworn officers, used, destroyed, lost, etc.

References

- [City of Oakland Municipal Code \(OMC\) of Ordinances, Title 9 – Public Peace, Morals, and Welfare, Chapter 9.65 -Regulations on City's Acquisition and Use of Military and Militaristic Equipment, effective July 6, 2021.](#)
- [California Government Code \(GC\), Title 1. General \[100-7931.000\], Division 7, Miscellaneous \[6000-7599.113\], Chapter 12.8. Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Military Equipment \[7070-7075\], effective January 1, 2022.](#)

- Departmental General Order N-2.1, *Purchase and Inventory of Department Firearms*, effective January 27, 2011.
- Training Bulletin III-G, *OPD Crowd Control and Crowd Management Policy*, effective October 4, 2013.
- Training Bulletin V-F.2, *Chemical Agents*, effective July 26, 2006.

Findings

FINDING #1

OPD's systems for tracking military equipment inventory, expenditures, and complaints need improvement in order to comport with the corresponding information that must be included in an annual military report, as defined in legislation.

Both OMC Chapter 9.65.030 and GC 7072 require OPD, a law enforcement agency that acquires, uses, and receives funding for military equipment, to produce an annual military equipment report that is publicly released. Between the two legislations, there are 10 mandates (shown in the column titled "Mandates" in Table 2 below) regarding the type of information that OPD must include in the annual report.

OIA's Audit Supervisor and Lead Auditor met with OPD's Military Equipment Coordinator (the position responsible for producing the annual report) and other personnel as needed to discuss systems OPD has in place for tracking the data needed to produce the annual report. Each tracking system was reviewed and rated accordingly: **Effective Tracking System**, **Tracking System Needs Improvement**, or **No Effective Tracking System**. Table 1 shows the mandates in legislation, OPD's reported tracking system according to the Military Equipment Coordinator, and OIA's rating of the system.

Table 2—OPD's Military Equipment (ME) Tracking Systems

Row	Mandates	OPD's Tracking System	Ratings
A	Product descriptions and specifications for ME and inventory numbers of each type of ME in the Police Department's possession (OMC 9.65.10 and GC 7072).	The descriptions and specifications for ME are taken from the manufacturers. Expendable equipment from Department use is currently tracked and logged by the respective Tactical Team Leaders.	<p>Effective Tracking System for product descriptions and specifications—The Auditor validated that product descriptions and specifications were taken from the manufacturers.</p> <p>Inventory Tracking System Needs Improvement— Other than firearms, OPD has not established a centralized tracking system for its military equipment.</p>

			Also, OPD does not have a tracking system for ME expenditures, which would assist them in accounting for all inventory and tracking all associated expenditures (e.g., training, storage, maintenance, etc.). See paragraphs regarding Row A and Rows A, C, and G below this table for additional information.
B	A summary of how ME was used and the purpose of its use (OMC 9.65.010 and GC 7072).	The Department developed full tracking of military equipment into the VISION system.	Effective Tracking System — VISION's MEU module includes a "Summary" data field, which allows users to enter how equipment was used and the purpose. The Auditor read 35 summaries from 35 events and all 35 summaries documented how the equipment was used and its purpose.
C	If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional ME in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of ME (GC 7072).	See Row G	No Effective Tracking System — OPD does not have a tracking system for ME expenditures, which would assist them in accounting for all inventory and tracking all associated expenditures (e.g., training, storage, maintenance, etc.). See the paragraph regarding Rows A, C, and G below this table for additional information.
D	If applicable, a breakdown of where ME was used geographically by police area. "For each police area, the Police Department shall report the number of days the ME was used and what	The Department's VISION system tracks the geographical location of the use of ME and the days the ME was used. However, the Department is in the process of amending VISION to track	Effective Tracking System — VISION's Military Equipment Utilization (MEU) module includes data fields for the user to document the location (i.e., address) and the police area.

	percentage of those daily reported uses were authorized by warrant and by non-warrant forms of court authorization” (OMC 9.65.010).	ME deployed for the issuance of a warrant.	No Effective Tracking System — OPD does not have effective tracking systems that capture the number of days the ME was used and what percentage of those daily reported uses were authorized by warrant and by non-warrant forms of court authorization. See the paragraph regarding Rows D and F below this table for additional information.
E	A summary of complaints or concerns received concerning ME (OMC 9.65.010 and GC 7072).	<p>The Department’s Military Equipment Utilization (MEU) module in the VISION system tracks complaints associated to the use of ME.</p> <p>[In the MEU module, on the event page, there is a box that must be checked by the user if there is a known associated complaint.]</p>	Tracking System Needs Improvement –OPD’s tracking system for military equipment complaints or alleged violations is not efficacious, leaving room for there to be opportunities to unintentionally undercount or overlook them when reporting the numbers in the annual report. See paragraph regarding Rows E and F below this table for additional information.
F	The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of ME use policies to the extent permitted by law, and any actions taken in response (OMC 9.65.010 and GC 7072).	<p>The Department is in the process of amending VISION so that any audits performed by Tactical Team Leaders on ME may be entered into VISION under an MEU tab for tracking.</p> <p>The Department’s Internal Affairs Division (IAD) Cases module in the VISION system tracks complaints and violations of policy or law. The disposition of those complaints or violations of policy or law and their</p>	<p>No Effective Tracking System — OPD does not have an effective tracking system that captures the results of any internal audits conducted by Tactical Team Leaders.</p> <p>Complaint Tracking System Needs Improvement– Again, OPD’s tracking system for military equipment complaints or alleged violations is not efficacious, leaving room for there to be opportunities to unintentionally undercount</p>

		findings are also tracked in the IAD Cases module.	or overlook them when reporting the numbers in the annual report. See paragraphs regarding Rows D and F and E and F below this table for additional information.
G	The estimated annual cost for each type of ME, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for ME in the calendar year following submission of the annual report (OMC 9.65.010 and GC 7072).	The estimated costs associated with all militarized equipment is captured in the Annual Report. Estimated costs are typically garnered from General Services Administration and City of Oakland purchasing bids.	No Effective Tracking System OPD does not have a tracking system for ME expenditures, which would assist them in accounting for all inventory and tracking all associated expenditures (e.g., training, storage, maintenance, etc.). See paragraph regarding Rows A, C, and G below this table for additional information.
H	Impact: An updated assessment specifically identifying any potential impacts that the use of the ME 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 (OMC 9.65.010).	The Department's VISION system captures the demographic data, geographic location, and quantity of deployments in the community. This information is provided by the Public Information Office. Any discovered complaints as a result of any deployment are subject to investigation under Departmental General Order M-3, Complaints against Personnel .	Effective Tracking System — The Police Commission's ME Ad Hoc Committee advised OPD in translating the legislation and what was needed to meet the mandates for impact assessments, mitigations, and alternatives. OPD subsequently created the impact assessments and mitigations and alternatives reports for the ME. Now that the reports are created, OPD can update the information as needed. An example of one of the reports is online for viewing: — Explosive Breaching .
I	Mitigations: Specific, affirmative technical and procedural measures that have been implemented to safeguard the public from	All equipment is reviewed annually and reported to the City in the Annual Report, where mitigations may be addressed when appropriate.	Effective Tracking System — See Row H above.

	such impacts (OMC 9.65.010).	Additionally, [the draft ⁹ of] Departmental General Order K-7, Military Equipment Funding, Acquisition and Use Policy , goes into detail defining “Considerations” for use (Section E, page 8 of 10). Lastly, all allegations of misuse or misconduct are investigated under the guidance of DGO M-3.	
J	Alternatives: An updated summary of all alternative method or methods the Police Department considered to accomplish the purposes for which the ME 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 (OMC 9.65.010).	All equipment is reviewed annually and reported to the City in the Annual Report, where alternatives may be discussed when appropriate. The [draft of] DGO K-7 specifies the training requirements for all militarized equipment. During training exercises, evaluations of the equipment, and when possible, alternatives to the use of that equipment may be discussed. The number of deployments of military equipment is captured in the VISION system providing quantitative data to calculate annual and projected costs.	Effective Tracking System — See Row H above.

Row A**Other than firearms, OPD has not established a centralized tracking system for its military equipment.**

OPD has a centralized tracking system for its firearms, but it has not established a centralized tracking system for the rest of the equipment, meaning it does not have a system in which each type of military equipment and the count are recorded and tracked to an assigned officer(s), a place of storage (i.e., storeroom, vehicle, Tango box, etc.), or a date of destruction or loss, etc.

⁹ This document remains in process towards City approval and Department implementation, residing currently within the City’s Employee Relations Department.

Currently, OPD has various Tactical Team Leaders who act as custodians for the various types of military equipment (see Appendix A for the list of OPD's acquired military equipment). For example, there is a Team Leader who is responsible for drones and robots; a different Team Leader who is responsible for the Bearcat and armored SUV; and yet another Team Leader who is responsible for explosive breaching materials, breaching shotguns, AR-15 rifles, tear gas, flashbangs, launchers, and shotguns. This information is not recorded in one place. In addition, a Tactical Team Leader who acts as a custodian today may change due to reassignment, promotion, retirement, or separation from employment. Without a centralized tracking system, there is no official documentation that captures each type of military equipment inventory OPD has acquired, its location, and the assigned custodian, making it difficult for management to know who is or was accountable if there is unintended loss or abuse of the military equipment assets. To strengthen the safeguarding of military equipment assets, OPD should centralize the tracking of its military equipment.

Rows A, C, and G

OPD does not have a tracking system for military equipment expenditures, which would assist them in accounting for all inventory and tracking the associated expenditures (e.g., training, storage, maintenance, etc.).

As with any government agency, OPD has a responsibility to safeguard assets and to develop a system of asset management that considers oversight and control, beginning with the ordering and receipt of the assets and ending with the retirement or destruction of the assets. The Auditor attempted to determine the accuracy of the numbers OPD reported for some of the military equipment. Hence, the Auditor contacted OPD's Fiscal Services Manager, via telephone, inquiring about budget accounts established for military equipment expenditures over the last five years. The goal was to get a printout of all expenditures and then request copies of a sample of the associated paid invoices to determine the actual number of each type of equipment ordered and received and reconcile the numbers against OPD's recorded numbers in the respective tracking systems. The Manager advised the Auditor that there were no dedicated accounts for military equipment expenditures and unless the Auditor had the names of the vendors, the Manager would not be able to retrieve copies of paid invoices for military equipment. Without knowing the specifics of any given OPD order, it was not possible to determine whether OPD's inventory tracking system for a particular type of equipment was effective. OPD should establish an account for all expenditures related to military equipment.

OPD is required to annually report the estimated annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs. If OPD intends to acquire additional military equipment in the coming year, the legislation requires OPD include the quantity sought for each type of military equipment. OPD has to estimate costs and quantities relying on individual knowledge of the prior year's use. By establishing an account for military equipment expenditures, OPD will enhance its ability to effectively track costs required by legislation and to determine if it needs to acquire additional military equipment based on the Department's spending patterns for certain types of equipment.

Rows D and F

OPD does not have effective tracking systems to capture the number of days the ME was used; what percentage of those daily reported uses were authorized by warrant and by non-warrant forms of court authorization; or the results of any internal audits.

According to the Military Equipment Coordinator, OPD is in the process of amending VISION to incorporate two features:

- (1) any audits performed by Tactical Team Leaders on military equipment may be entered under an MEU tab for tracking, and
- (2) military equipment deployed for the issuance of a warrant can be tracked.

OPD should execute its plan to add these two features in order to meet the legislative annual reporting mandates.

Moreover, the Auditor reviewed the data fields in the MEU module and noted that there is only one date/time data field, which accounts for the start date and time of the incident. To track the number of days military equipment is used in an incident, there should be two data fields, one documenting the start date/time of the incident and one documenting the end date/time of the incident. Adding this feature will ensure OPD accurately tracks the number of days military equipment was used.

Rows E and F

OPD's tracking system for military equipment complaints or alleged violations is not efficacious, leaving room for there to be opportunities to unintentionally undercount or overlook them when reporting the numbers in the annual report.

Currently, in Vision's Military Equipment Utilization (MEU) module, on the event page, there is a box that must be checked by the user if there is a known complaint. The issue of concern is the communication between IAD and those who complete MEU forms in Vision. If there is a complaint on scene, then whoever completes the MEU form will know to check the box. However, if a complaint comes to IAD later, the MEU form creator will not know to go back and check the complaint box on the form.

The Auditor, via email on May 12, 2023, asked IAD's Acting Captain if IAD was aware of the legislative requirements in OMC 9.65 and Government Code 7070-7075, and if so, has IAD made provisions to track all complaints received related to militarized equipment, so OPD can adhere to the legislative requirements. The Captain, via email on May 19, 2023, stated the following:

"IAD has been made aware of the requirements. IAD takes all complaints made against members of the Oakland Police Department. The abstract of complaints is documented in the chronological logs of the Vision file during the intake process unless the nature of the case requires that specific information not be entered until a later date. At this time, the chronological log and the summary of the complaint are the only locations that this

information would be captured and could be tracked. At this time, IAD does not have a specific tracking system dedicated to complaints related to militarized equipment.”

To ensure all military equipment complaints, alleged violations, and the subsequent actions taken are captured and reported in the annual report, OPD should enhance features in Vision by hard coding a “military equipment” drop-down or check box for IAD personnel to use once it is known that an issue is related to military equipment. Having such a code allows OPD to make searches and run reports related to “military equipment” complaints/violations. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure that OPD is able to report on all military equipment complaints or alleged violations received and the actions taken. Having two ways to capture military equipment complaints/violations and actions taken mitigates OPD’s chances of overlooking or undercounting these issues.

FINDING #2

The Auditor aimed to conduct a count of two types of military equipment: firearms and tear gas. All firearms were accounted for, but the tear gas count was not conducted because there was no efficient way to conduct the count due to the disordered storage layout.

From the Military Equipment Inventory Report: As of May 20, 2022, OPD reported inventory numbers for firearms and tear gas. The Auditor, to see how well OPD’s tracking systems for these equipment types were working, aimed to conduct a count of the acquired equipment. All equipment was considered accounted for if OPD’s tracking system listed the whereabouts of each item such as the number found in storage, assigned to sworn officers, used, and/or destroyed, etc.

Firearms

Officers in OPD’s Training Section Range Unit are responsible for tracking all firearms.¹⁰ Range personnel use an Excel workbook to track all firearms. OPD reported that it acquired 217 firearms deemed as military equipment. A review of the workbook showed that all of them were accounted for by being labeled as in the armory, assigned to sworn officers, lost, destroyed, etc. It should be noted that if a firearm was deemed to be in the armory, the auditor verified it was in the armory.¹¹

Initially, the single-launcher firearms and the Remington 870 shotguns w/Royal Arms 14” 12-point breaching barrel were not included on the tracking sheet. The Auditor informed the Range Unit officers that these military equipment firearms should have been included on the tracking sheet since they are “firearms” and according to Departmental General Order N-2.1, *Purchase and Inventory of Department Firearms*, OPD’s Training Section Range Unit personnel are responsible for tracking all firearms (pg. 2). Prior to the closing of the audit, a Tactical Team Leader who formerly worked in the Range and remains the custodian of all firearms deemed to be military equipment, updated the Excel workbook by entering the launchers and the Remington 870 shotguns w/Royal Arms 14” 12-point breaching barrel and their

¹⁰ Departmental General Order N-2.1, pg. 2.

¹¹The goal of the audit was to ensure there was a tracking system in place and not to determine whether the tracked information was correct. Therefore, there was no testing done to validate the whereabouts of the firearms documented as being assigned to sworn officers, lost, destroyed, etc.

whereabouts in the workbook. The Auditor deemed that all firearms were accounted for in the tracking system. Table 3 shows the list of inventoried firearms and their disposition based on the Auditor's inventory count.

Table 3: List of Inventoried Firearms

Firearms		
No.	Type	Disposition
3	Remington 870 shotguns w/Royal Arms 14" 12-point breaching barrel	Accounted for in tracking sheet
72	Colt LE69209 (AR-15)	Accounted for in tracking sheet
25	Noveske N4 Semi-Automatic Carbine Rifle	Accounted for in tracking sheet
30	Bravo Company Manufacturing CQB 11 MCMR Rifle	Accounted for in tracking sheet
12	G. A. Precision Bolt Action .308 Winchester Rifle	Accounted for in tracking sheet
8	Defense Technology 37MM Single Launcher	Accounted for in tracking sheet
8	Defense Technology 40MM Single Launcher	Accounted for in tracking sheet
10	Defense Technology Lewis Machine and Tool Company Tactical Single Launcher	Accounted for in tracking sheet
9	Penn Arms PGL 65 40MM Launcher	Accounted for in tracking sheet
40	Wilson Combat Remington 870 Police Pump Action Shotgun, 12 Gauge	Accounted for in tracking sheet

Tear Gas

A Tactical Team Leader, who is a sergeant in rank, is the custodian for OPD's acquired tear gas. The Auditor met with the Sergeant and attempted to conduct an inventory count of approximately 1300 units of tear gas, but there was not a good system in place because the framework to conduct such a count was not there. Instead, there was a disordered storage layout.

Upon entering the area in the facility where the tear gas was stored, the Auditor noted that the various types of tear gas that OPD reported it had acquired were placed on the storage room floor and not arranged in any particular manner. To begin the count, the Sergeant selected a nearby unsealed metal, cylinder container of tear gas. The Sergeant started removing the tear gas units, one by one, from the container, and the Auditor noted that the container had two layers of tear gas. Looking around the storage room floor at the disarray, the Auditor decided not to continue the count because of the disorder and the time it would take to count 1300 units of tear gas. Additionally, the Auditor noted that some of the units were expired. Table 4 shows the units of tear gas the Auditor attempted to inventory.

Table 4: List of Acquired Tear gas

Tear gas	
No.	Type
104	Defense Technology Riot Control Continuous Discharge Grenade, CS 1082
300	Defense Technology Triple-Chaser Grenade, CS 1026
45	Combined Tactical Systems 5231 - Riot CS Smoke Triple Phaser Grenade
150	Defense Technology Han-Ball Grenade, CS 1092
60	Defense Technology Rubber Ball CS Blast Grenade 1097

96	Combined Tactical Systems 9430 - CS Tear Ball Grenade
15	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade 1032
60	Defense Technology Pocket Tactical Grenade, CS 1016
45	Combined Tactical Systems 5230B - CS Baffled Canister Grenade, Pyro, Low Flame Potential
105	Defense Technology Skat Shell 40 MM Multiple Projectile Round, CS
30	Defense Technology Ferret 40 MM Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round, CS
40	Defense Technology Muzzle Blast 40 MM Round, CS
100	Combined Tactical System 4233 - 40MM CS Multi 3 Smoke, 4.8" Long
50	Combined Tactical System 9230 - CS Jet-Lite Rubber Ball Grenade, Pyro
100	Combined Tactical System 4431 - 40MM CS Powder Barricade, Spin Stabilized, 4.1" Long

Not having appropriate storage units for tear gas, such as some type of slotted, retractable shelving racks, interferes with the speed and efficiency of conducting an inventory count. The count becomes tedious. The lack of appropriate storage means there can be miscalculations of inventory, especially when it is difficult to view the expiration dates of these items. OPD should conduct a count of the acquired inventory, organize it on the storage room floor, and remove all expired units of tear gas from the inventory for use. OPD should also invest in proper storage units for tear gas, such as the aforementioned slotted, retractable shelving racks, to ensure inventory counts can be executed in an efficient manner and expired tear gas can be disposed of in a timely manner. Moreover, OPD should purchase an electronic inventory barcode scanner to help manage the supply.

In addition to OIA's three recommendations above, the Sergeant responsible for the tear gas made two recommendations. First, assign a professional staff employee to assist with managing the database that would track inventories for tear gas, flashbangs, and other equipment, especially those items that would cycle more often through use or expiration. When munitions are deployed, the user could report directly to that person to update the database. Secondly, revise Training Bulletin V-F.2, *Chemical Agents*, effective July 26, 2006, so that the Special Operations Division would become responsible for managing chemical munitions inventory. All of the chemical munitions listed as military equipment are used only by Tactical Team operators. The Tactical Team falls under SOD. OIA agrees that OPD should also implement these two recommendations.

Recommendations

	OIG Findings	OIG Recommendations
	<p><u>Finding #1</u></p> <p>OPD's systems for tracking military equipment inventory, expenditures, and complaints need improvement in order to comport with the corresponding information that must be included in an annual military report, as defined in legislation.</p>	<p><u>Recommendation #1</u></p> <p>To strengthen the safeguarding of military equipment assets, OPD should centralize the tracking of its military equipment.</p> <p><u>Recommendation #2</u></p> <p>OPD should establish an account for all expenditures related to military equipment to ensure its inventory is based on what was ordered, received, consumed, and stored, and</p>

OIG Findings	OIG Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPD has not established a centralized tracking system for its military equipment. OPD does not have a tracking system for military expenditures to assist them in accounting for all inventory and expenditures. OPD does not have effective tracking systems that capture the number of days the ME was used; what percentage of those daily reported uses were authorized by warrant and by non-warrant forms of court authorization; or the results of any internal audits. OPD's tracking system for military equipment complaints or alleged violations is not efficacious, leaving room for there to be opportunities to unintentionally undercount or overlook them when reporting the numbers in the annual report. 	<p>to enhance its ability to effectively track costs required by legislation and to determine if it needs to acquire additional military equipment based on the Department's spending patterns for certain types of equipment.</p> <p><u>Recommendation #3</u></p> <p>OPD should execute its plan to add two features in the Military Equipment Utilization module in order to meet the legislative annual reporting mandates: (1) any audit performed by Tactical Team Leaders on military equipment may be entered under an MEU tab for tracking and (2) military equipment deployed for the issuance of a warrant checkbox.</p> <p>In addition, to track the number of days military equipment is used in an incident, there should be two data fields, one documenting the start date/time of the incident and one documenting the end date/time of the incident. Adding this feature will ensure OPD accurately tracks the number of days military equipment was used.</p> <p><u>Recommendation #4</u></p> <p>To ensure all military equipment complaints, alleged violations, and the subsequent actions taken are captured and reported in the annual report, OPD should enhance features in its IAD software by hard coding a "military equipment" drop-down or check box for IAD personnel to use once it is known that an issue is related to military equipment. Having such a code allows OPD to make searches and run reports related to "military equipment" complaints/violations. Having two ways to capture military equipment complaints/violations and actions taken diminishes OPD's chances of overlooking or undercounting these issues.</p>
<p><u>Finding #2</u></p> <p>The Auditor aimed to conduct a count of two types of military equipment: firearms and tear gas. All (100%) of the firearms were accounted</p>	<p><u>Recommendation #5</u></p> <p>To improve its tracking system for tear gas, OPD should do the following:</p>

OIG Findings	OIG Recommendations
<p>for, but the tear gas count was not conducted because there was no efficient way to conduct the count due to the disordered storage layout.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct a count of the acquired inventory, organize it on the storage room floor, and remove all expired units of tear gas from the inventory for use.• Invest in proper storage units for tear gas, such as some type of slotted, retractable shelving racks, to ensure inventory counts can be executed in an efficient manner and expired tear gas can be disposed of in a timely manner.• Purchase an electronic inventory barcode scanner to help manage the supply.• Assign a civilian to assist with managing the database that would track inventories for tear gas, flashbangs, and other equipment, especially those items that would cycle more often, through use or expiration. When munitions are used the user could report directly to that person to update the database.• Revise Training Bulletin V-F.2, <i>Chemical Agents</i>, effective July 26, 2006, so that the Special Operations Division would become responsible for managing chemical munitions inventory. All of the chemical munitions listed as military equipment are used only by Tactical Team operators. The Tactical Team falls under SOD.

APPENDIX A

The Oakland Police Department's Inventory of Military Equipment, as of May 20, 2022

Below is the list of the inventory of military equipment the Oakland Police Department [reported](#) that it acquired in each category defined in both the State of California and City of Oakland legislation ([California Government Code 7072](#) and [City of Oakland Municipal Code, Title 9, Chapter 9.65.010](#)). Because the numbers were reported in May 2022, the inventory and the some of the names and types of equipment on hand may have changed:

Military Equipment Type	
1	Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles
2	DJI Mavic Mini Drones
1	DJI Matrice 300 RTK Drone
5	DJI Mavic Enterprise 2 Advanced Drones
1	ICOR Mini Caliber Robot
2	Avatar Tactical Robots
2	Andros Mark 5A-1 Robots
2	Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
	Police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
1	2008 Lenco BearCat
1	#1697 Armored Suburban
3	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.
	Unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
4	Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
5	Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
1	#0002 OFD/OPD Mobile Command Vehicle (2010 MCV) Requires Class B License
1	#1102 OPD Community Resource Vehicle (CRV 2021)
1	#4878 OPD Weed and Seed MCP Mobile Community Outreach Police Station
1	Hostage Negotiation (HNT) Vehicle #1197

6	Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
7	Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature.
	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.
3 25 25 25 2324.5 feet 2013.84 feet 2971.84 feet 2012.51 feet 8 lbs. 315 units	Remington 870 shotguns w/Royal Arms 14" 12-point breaching barrel Royal Arms 12 Gauge Breaching Rounds (slugs) Tesar Royal Arms 12 Gauge Breaching Rounds (slugs) Tesar-2 Royal Arms 12 Gauge Breaching rounds (slugs) Tesar-3 Dyno Nobel PRIMACORD 21 Detonating Cord Dyno Nobel PRIMACORD 10 Detonating Cord Dyno Nobel PRIMACORD 5 Detonating Cord Dyno Nobel PRIMACORD 4y Detonating Cord EBAD (Ensign-Bickford) PRIMASHEET Flexible Sheet Explosive Dyno Nobel Nonel MS 1.4B Non-Electric Delay Detonator
8	Firearms of .50 caliber or greater
	Standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
9	Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater
	Standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
10	Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code
	Standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency are excluded.
72 25 30 12 10 cases 10 cases 30 cases 12 cases 33 cases	Colt LE69209 (AR-15) Noveske N4 Semi-Automatic Carbine Rifle Bravo Company Manufacturing BCM CQB 11 MCMR Rifle G.A. Precision Bolt Action .308 Winchester Rifle Speer LE Gold Dot .223 cali+H10ber 75 grain ammunition Winchester Ranger 556B 64 grain ammunition Federal American Eagle .223 55 grain ammunition Federal Tactical Bonded .308 Winchester 165 grain LE308T1 ammunition Hornady .308 Winchester TAP 168 grain ELD MATCH TAP PRECISION
11	Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles

N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
12	"Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepperballs."
	Excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
104	Defense Technology Riot Control Continuous Discharge Grenade, CS 1082
300	Defense Technology Triple-Chaser Grenade, CS 1026
45	Combined Tactical Systems 5231 - Riot CS Smoke Triple Phaser Grenade
150	Defense Technology Han-Ball Grenade, CS 1092
60	Defense Technology Rubber Ball CS Blast Grenade 1097
96	Combined Tactical Systems 9430 - CS Tear Ball Grenade
8	Defense Technology Rubber Ball Blast Grenade, Inert 1098
8	Defense Technology Stinger 60-Caliber Rubber Balls 1087
15	Defense Technology Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade 1032
60	Defense Technology Pocket Tactical Grenade, CS 1016
45	Combined Tactical Systems 5230B - CS Baffled Canister Grenade, Pyro, Low Flame Potential
105	Defense Technology Skat Shell 40 MM Multiple Projectile Round, CS
30	Defense Technology Ferret 40 MM Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round, CS
40	Defense Technology Muzzle Blast 40 MM Round, CS
60	Defense Technology Multiple Foam Baton Round 40 MM 6099
200	Defense Technology Direct Impact 40 MM Marking Crushable Foam Round
50	Combined Tactical System 4550 - 40 mm Frangible Impact Orange Marking Powder
2000	Combined Tactical System 2581 - 12 gauge Super-Sock Bean Bag, Point Control Impact Munition
54	Combined Tactical System 7290M - Mini Flash-Bang - Steel Body
100	Combined Tactical System 4233 - 40MM CS Multi 3 Smoke, 4.8" Long
48	Combined Tactical System 9410 - Inert Tear Ball Grenade
5	Combined Tactical System 1901A Mk9 Hose and Wand OC
45	Combined Tactical System 1337 MK-3 Level 3 OC Fog Product (2.1 oz)
50	Combined Tactical System 9230 - CS Jet-Lite Rubber Ball Grenade, Pyro
100	Combined Tactical System 4431 - 40MM CS Powder Barricade, Spin Stabilized, 4.1" Long
13	Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and Long-Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs).
2	Long Range Acoustic Device 100X
1	Long Range Acoustic Device 450X
14	The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, bean bag, rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.

8	Defense Technology 37MM Single Launcher
8	Defense Technology 40MM single Launcher
10	Defense Technology Lewis Machine and Tool Company (LMT) 40MM
9	Penn Arms PGL 65 40MM Launcher
40	Wilson Combat Remington 870 Police Pump-Action Shotgun, 12 gauge
15	Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.
N/A	None to report.
City of Oakland Municipal Code 9.65.010 (Additional Military Equipment)	
Military Equipment Type	
1	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.
	Excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight baton.
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.
2	Crowd-control equipment, such as riot batons, riot helmets, and riot shields
	Excluding service-issued telescopic or fixed-length straight batons.
703 20	906 Series TacElite EPR Polycarbonate Alloy Riot Helmet Shield
3	Military surplus equipment
N/A	OPD does not have these items. Nor does it have a policy regarding the use of these items.