

# Military Equipment

## 706.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

State

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code §§ 7070-7075).

### 706.1.1 DEFINITIONS

State

MODIFIED

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

**Governing body** – means the elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

**Military equipment** – has the meaning set forth in Government Code § 7070(c), as amended from time to time, and includes the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), 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.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. Items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns.
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard issue shotgun ammunition.
- 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.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools.
- "Tear gas" and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.

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- Area denial electroshock devices, microwave weapons, water cannons, long-range acoustic devices (LRADs), acoustic hailing devices, and sound cannons.
- The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launches, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specially impact munition (SIM) weapons.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.
- Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) through (o), "military equipment" does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the federal Defense Logistics Agency.

#### 706.2 POLICY

State **MODIFIED**

It is the policy of the Blythe Police Department that members of this Department comply with the provisions of Government Code §§ 7071-7072 with respect to military equipment.

#### 706.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

Best Practice **MODIFIED**

The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall be the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.
- (b) Identifying Department equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Department, or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.
- (c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment annually.
- (d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Blythe Police Department (Government Code § 7071).
- (e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
  1. Coordinating with the City Clerk's Office to publicize the details of the meeting.
  2. Preparing for public questions regarding the Department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.
- (f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the governing body and ensuring that the report is made available on the Department's website (Government Code § 7072).
- (g) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

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### **706.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY**

State **MODIFIED**

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department:

See Attachment A [Military Equipment List](#)

### **706.5 APPROVAL**

State **MODIFIED**

The Chief of Police or his/her authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Chief of Police or his/her authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the Department's website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the activities outlined in Government Code § 7071.

### **706.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS**

State **MODIFIED**

As established through past practice and mutual aid agreements, any jurisdiction through contract, mutual aid agreement or request must accept the Department's policies and procedures governing the deployment of equipment utilized by Blythe Police Department employees. This is reciprocal to other law enforcement agencies.

Through the Association of Riverside County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff (ARCCOPS) mutual aid agreement, all cities within Riverside County have agreed to accept the use of each law enforcement agency's military equipment policy related to any enforcement action throughout Riverside County.

Military equipment used by any member of this Department shall be approved for use and in accordance with this Department policy. Military equipment used by other jurisdictions that are providing mutual aid to this jurisdiction shall comply with their respective military equipment use policies in rendering mutual aid. Situations may arise where the Blythe Police Department may deploy or use military equipment owned by other law enforcement agencies. The following constitutes a non-exhaustive list of such equipment the Blythe Police Department is authorized to deploy or use:

See Attachment B ([Military Equipment List-Equipment Owned by Other Agencies](#)).

The Blythe Police Department hereby adopts the military equipment use policy as is approved, and may be amended from time to time, under Government Code § 7070 et seq., for jurisdictions that the Blythe Police Department may engage with to provide mutual aid. This section is in no way a limitation to the ability of the Blythe Police Department to deploy or use the military equipment of another jurisdiction.

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### **706.7 ANNUAL REPORT**

State **MODIFIED**

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

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

### **706.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

State

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

### **706.9 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE**

Agency Content

This procedure is to ensure compliance with the military equipment use policy. All complaints, concerns, or questions submitted regarding this policy will be handled pursuant to the Department's normal complaint process and be handled in a timely manner.

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**Attachments**

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**ATTACHMENT A**

**MILITARY EQUIPMENT LIST**

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## MILITARY EQUIPMENT LIST

### 1. Armored Vehicles

a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

- (i) 2000 Dodge PeaceKeeper Armored Rescue truck. Quantity not to exceed 1. This vehicle has been replaced by the vehicle listed below and is awaiting transfer to the federal government.
- (ii) 2010 Oshkosh Defense Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) All-Terrane Vehicle (M-ATV) on loan from the Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO) (formerly called the 1033 Program). Quantity not to exceed 1.
- (iii) Capabilities: The capabilities of armored vehicles are similar to a 4x4 SUV and can protect occupants from handgun and rifle fire of a caliber typically found in the State of California and used against law enforcement. Armored vehicles provide safety for law enforcement personnel and victims being evacuated from dangerous situations.

b. Purpose

Used during high-risk tactical enforcement operations, officer rescues, and vehicle borne interventions. Additional deployments are used during criminal unrest and riots. Rescue vehicles provide ballistic safety during containment and apprehension of armed violent suspects.

c. Authorized Use

Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate Armored Vehicles.

d. Expected Life Span

4 to 6 years.

e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

The MRAP vehicle was obtained from LESO at no cost to the general fund. Annual maintenance cost is approximately \$1,000.

f. Training:

In-house training is required to operate the armored vehicle.

g. Legal and Procedural Rules

This armored vehicle is utilized in accordance with the California Vehicle Code.

### 2. Command and Control Vehicles

a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

2009 36' Eagle Command Post, equipped with shelving, mounted generator power source, work stations and related equipment for responding and handling large and small incidents. Quantity not to exceed 1.

b. Purpose

To be used in fire emergencies, search and rescue operations, extended crime scenes, large public events and for extended remote projects or trainings.

c. Authorized Use

Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the Mobile Command Post.

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- d. Expected Life Span  
5 to 7 years.
- e. Fiscal Impact; Cost  
The Riverside County Sheriff's Department donated the Mobile Command Post. Initial costs include approximately \$3,000 for decals, supplies and safety inspection. Annual maintenance cost is approximately \$2,000.
- f. Training  
All authorized operators will complete in-house training on the operation of the Mobile Command Post.
- g. Legal and Procedural Rules  
The Mobile Command Post is utilized in accordance with the California Vehicle Code.

### 3. Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)

- a. Description, quantity, and capabilities
  - (i) DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced. Quantity not to exceed 6.
  - (ii) DJI Matrice 30T. Quantity not to exceed 4.
  - (iii) DJI Avata. Quantity not to exceed 4.
  - (iv) Capabilities: UAS can provide aerial views above an area to be searched for or an incident in progress.
- b. Purpose  
To be deployed when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations, which include but are not limited to:
  - (i) major collision investigations.
  - (ii) search for missing persons.
  - (iii) natural disaster management.
  - (iv) crime scene photography.
  - (v) SWAT, tactical or other public safety and life preservation missions.
  - (vi) in response to specific requests from local, state or federal fire authorities for fire response and/or prevention.
- c. Authorized Use  
Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate any UAS during approved missions.
- d. Expected Life Span  
Approximately 3 to 5 years.
- e. Fiscal Impact; Cost
  - (i) DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced – Initial cost of approximately \$10,000 per unit.
  - (ii) DJI Matrice 30T – Initial cost of approximately \$21,000 per unit. The Blythe Police Department is seeking grant funding from the California State Parks Division of Boating and Waterways for this purchase, such that the purchase will be at no cost to the general fund.
  - (iii) DJI Avata – Initial cost of approximately \$1,450 per unit.



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(iv) Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately \$3,000 per unit.

f. Training

All Blythe Police Department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for UAS operation. In addition, each operator must attend a 40-hour Department training and ongoing quarterly training.

g. Legal and Procedural Rules

FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107 and the Blythe Police Department's UAS Policy. UAS are used only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal law.

#### 4. Firearms

a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

(i) Colt enhanced patrol rifles. Quantity not to exceed 35. These rifles are capable of both long distance and close defensive fire, and are only used to preserve life.

(ii) B&T 9mm select fire rifles. Quantity not to exceed 8. These firearms are used for close defensive fire, and are only used to preserve life.

(iii) 9mm Glock 18 pistols. Quantity not to exceed 4. These firearms are used for close defensive fire, and are only used to preserve life.

(iv) Remington 870 Shotguns, converted to less lethal with green stocks for identification purposes. Quantity not to exceed 15. Beanbag rounds are used in these converted shotguns and may be deployed to impact subjects who demonstrate assaultive or life-threatening behavior. Beanbag rounds may also be used to control an actively resistive subject reasonably believed to possess or have immediate access to a deadly weapon. The main objectives that officers attempt to achieve in using a beanbag round on a subject exhibiting any of the criteria mentioned above are to effect investigative detention or arrest; control a subject who is in lawful custody; prevent an escape; or protect the officer, the subject, or another person from injury or death.

(v) H&K 9mm/55.6 cal MP5 style select fire rifles. Quantity not to exceed 8. These firearms are used for close defensive fire, and are only used to preserve life.

b. Purpose

To be deployed by patrol officers in tactical or other public safety and life preservation missions.

c. Authorized Use

Only assigned peace officers who have completed the required training shall be permitted to deploy these firearms.

d. Expected Life Span

8 to 15 years.

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e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

The Colt rifles were obtained with trade-in credit at no cost to the City's general fund. The 9mm rifles will be obtained with trade-in credit, other law enforcement donations or asset forfeiture funds and will have no cost to the City's general fund. The 9mm Glock 18 pistols were obtained through asset forfeiture funds. Annual maintenance cost for all firearms is approximately \$2,500.

f. Training

All Blythe Police Department members assigned to deploy these firearms in the course of duty shall have completed a 16-hour training course presented by POST-certified Range Instructors who are currently employed by the Blythe Police Department.

g. Legal and Procedural Rules

The Blythe Police Department utilizes firearms only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including laws regarding the use of force.

### 5. Ammunition

a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

CTS Model 2581 Super Sock Bean Bag Rounds or similar product. Quantity not to exceed 1,000 rounds.

b. Purpose

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

c. Authorized Use

Only officers that have been trained by POST-certified, Less-Lethal instructors shall be permitted to use bean bag rounds.

d. Expected Life Span

2 years.

e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

\$7.00 per round.

f. Training

Assigned officers are required to complete training provided by POST-certified, Less-Lethal instructors.

g. Legal and Procedural Rules

The Blythe Police Department utilizes less lethal beanbag rounds only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law, including laws regarding the use of force.

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### 6. Breaching Apparatuses

- a. Description, quantity, and capabilities
  - (i) Remington 870 Shotgun with breaching type barrel. Provides option to gain forced entry during legal service of search warrant or exigent circumstances. Quantity not to exceed 4.
  - (ii) Defense Technology Breaching Rounds or similar product. Quantity not to exceed 100 rounds.
- b. Purpose

Used for forced entry during the execution of a search warrant or in exigent circumstances.
- c. Authorized Use

Operation of this device is only authorized in the service of a lawful search warrant or in other exigent circumstances by authorized operators.
- d. Expected Life Span

10 years.
- e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

Initial cost of \$40 to convert existing inventory. Maintenance costs included among annual firearm maintenance costs.
- f. Training

Authorized operators complete in-house training on the operation of the breaching apparatus.
- g. Legal and Procedural Rules

The Blythe Police Department utilizes breaching tools only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law.

### 7. Flash Bang Grenades

- a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

Defense Technology Non-Reloadable Distraction Device. Quantity not to exceed 100.
- b. Purpose

Used to create a diversion to support high risk entries in police operations.
- c. Authorized Use

Only assigned officers who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate flash bang grenades.
- d. Expected Life Span

2 years.
- e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

Initial cost of approximately \$100 per unit.
- f. Training

Training on proper method of deployment is included as part of SWAT training.
- g. Legal and Procedural Rules

ATF regulates the sale and storage of distraction devices. The Blythe Police Department utilizes flash bang grenades only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to State and Federal law.

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### 8. Pepper Ball Carbines and Pepper Balls

#### a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

- (i) Pepper ball guns provide a non-lethal force option to reduce the need for lethal force. Quantity not to exceed 4.
- (ii) Pepper balls are filled with oleoresin capsicum (OC). The pepper ball delivery system combined chemical agent exposure with kinetic energy impact to aid in its effectiveness. Quantity not to exceed 1,000.

#### b. Purpose

Pepper ball carbines are one of the Department's non-lethal options when stopping violent persons, dispersing large crowds and stopping attacks by uncontrolled animals.

#### c. Authorized Use

Only assigned peace officers who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate pepper ball carbines.

#### d. Expected Life Span

2 to 4 years.

#### e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

Approximate cost is approximately \$2,500 per unit for the Pepper Ball Carbines and \$800 for the pepper balls. Maintenance costs are approximately \$1,500 annually.

#### f. Training

Training on proper methods of deployment is provided to all peace officers employed by the Blythe Police Department.

#### g. Legal and Procedural Rules

Although no state laws restrict the use of pepper ball carbines for police service, the Blythe Police Department adheres to Department policies and proper methods of deployment.

### 9. Less Lethal Launcher and Gas Rounds

#### a. Description, quantity, and capabilities

- (i) 40 or 37 mm less lethal launchers. Quantity not to exceed 4. Launchers are used to deploy less lethal gas rounds.
- (ii) Gas rounds are filled with oleoresin capsicum (OC) or Chlorobenzylidene Malononitrile (CS). Quantity not to exceed 1,000.

#### b. Purpose

Gas rounds are one of the Department's non-lethal options when stopping violent persons, dispersing large crowds and clearing buildings of barricaded suspects.

#### c. Authorized Use

Only assigned peace officers who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate less lethal gas launchers.

#### d. Expected Life Span

2 to 4 years.

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e. Fiscal Impact; Cost

Approximate cost is approximately \$2,000 per unit for the less lethal gas launchers and \$40 each for gas rounds. Maintenance costs are approximately \$100 annually.

f. Training

Training on the proper methods of deployment is provided to all peace officers employed by the Blythe Police Department.

g. Legal and Procedural Rules

The Blythe Police Department adheres to Department policies and proper methods of deployment.

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**ATTACHMENT B**

**MILITARY EQUIPMENT LIST-EQUIPMENT OWNED BY OTHER AGENCIES**

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### MILITARY EQUIPMENT LIST-EQUIPMENT OWNED BY OTHER AGENCIES

- **Unmanned, remotely piloted powered aerial or ground vehicles**
  - Search and locate reported missing children or at-risk adults
  - Search and rescue operations to locate lost or injured hikers
  - A law enforcement specific application involving Aerial drones are used for open terrain or large field searches as a force-multiplier to assist in high-risk apprehensions of armed or violent suspects. Aerial drones can be used as an interior search tool to locate suspects barricaded inside a residence or commercial structure.  
A tracked armored vehicle remotely piloted for use in explosive ordinance disposal
  - Unmanned robotics have numerous applications and are used instead of personnel in high-risk environments to increase safety for law enforcement
- **Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicle**
  - The MRAP is a large ballistic armored rescue vehicle which can be used for a number of critical situations. It can be deployed for aid during search warrant services as well as rescue missions to include civilians, officers, and hostage situations with seating for 10 adults
  - The MRAP is primarily used in open desert areas; however, it can be used in any dangerous weather condition with the ability of extreme off-road capabilities. The
  - MRAP is also used for large parcel outdoor illegal marijuana grow enforcement.
  - The MRAP has 4X4 capability and able to transport or evacuate victims in a flood, fire or other natural disaster. Operation requires a Class "B" driver's license
- **Armored vehicles**
  - Inventory includes four (4) Lenco Ballistic Engineered Armored Response Counter-Attack Trucks (BEAR-CATS). The BEAR-CATS, or rescue vehicles, are primarily used during high-risk tactical enforcement operations, officer rescues, and vehicle borne interventions. Additional deployments are used during criminal unrest and riots. Rescue vehicles provide ballistic safety during containment and apprehension of armed violent suspects
  - Rescue vehicle for on-campus active shooter incidents to rescue injured victims
  - 4X4 capability to transport or evacuate victims in a flood, fire or other natural disaster
  - BOMB-CAT bullet resistant rescue vehicle provisioned with a front mounted water cannon. BOMB-CAT use is for tactical operations and explosive ordinance mitigation and fire suppression
  - Rescue vehicles provide numerous safety capabilities for law enforcement, victim rescues, and overall community safety

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- **Vehicles with breaching or entry apparatus attachable**
  - BEAR-CAT vehicles have attachable metal booms that can be used for breaching structures, fences, or ramming objects during high-risk incidents, to include active shooter incidents on school grounds or buildings
  - TAC-CAT vehicles have a tracked bullet resistant caterpillar tractor driven and deployed during high-risk and tactical operations with various hydraulic boom attachments including claw, chemical agent dispersal box and ram extension
- **Non-handheld battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature**
  - Explosive breaching tools
  - Avon frangible shotgun ammunition is used to breach doors and points of entry on fortified doors or structures. The rounds are used to impact door hinges, doorknobs and locks
- **Assault weapons defined under PC 30510 & PC 30515**
  - Inventory includes AR style rifles that function at full and semi-automatic capability (fully automatic rifles are only assigned to SWAT personnel)
  - Semi-automatic Benelli shotguns
  - Increased accuracy and precision at long range distances
  - Currently used by most law enforcement agencies across the nation
- **Flashbang grenades**
  - Light Sound Diversionary Device (LSDD-“Flashbangs”) are used to minimize risk to all parties through the temporary distraction or disorientation of armed and violent suspects that pose significant danger to the deputies and community. The effects of the LSDD reduce a suspect’s reactionary capabilities and allow for momentary disorientation which creates a tactical advantage. LSDD is a hand delivered device and generally deployed on the exterior of structures
  - Provides a humane fright to aggressive dogs that pose a threat to deputies
  - Explosive breaching tools are used to breach fortified structures to establish a point of entry. Explosive charges are fashioned to produce little to no fragmentation at the time of detonation. Explosive breaching effectively reduces the time spent overcoming a fortified door or structure. The reduction in time mitigating a hardened structure increases officer safety and the element of surprise. Blast injuries are reduced by using low yield explosives that mechanically overcome door frames and locking mechanisms. Explosive breaching mandates extensive schooling and certification processes
- **Tear gas**
  - Chemical agents are deployed through various means to include hand delivery and weapon launchable, such as pepper ball. Munitions are either 37mm or 40mm caliber, shotgun ferret rounds or cannister shotgun launched ordinance. Hand delivered chemical agents are placed in metal burn boxes to reduce fire hazards



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- **Water cannon**
  - The BOMB-CAT bullet resistant rescue vehicle is provisioned with a front mounted water cannon. BOMB-CAT use is for tactical operations, explosive ordinance mitigation and fire suppression
- **Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)**
  - LRAD is an acoustic hailing device used for emitting amplified public announcements during search warrant services, barricaded suspects, or tactical operations. The loud audible technology ensures broadcasted announcements are loud and clear while offering advantages over less amplified patrol car PA systems. The LRAD can also be used for public announcements or safety advisements during natural disasters or evacuations
  - The larger LRAD 1000 system is portable and can be used for criminal unrest and rioting to provide clear dispersal orders for unlawful assembly
- **Command and control vehicles built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units**
  - Command vehicles are built in various platforms to include ½ ton pickup chassis, vans, trailers, and RV style configurations. Vehicles are built to better assist in command and control during law enforcement operations, natural disasters, and public safety issues. Vehicles are designed with additional communication abilities, computers, white boards, lighting, generators, and mission essential supplies
- **40mm projectile launchers**
  - Less lethal 40mm launchers and rubber projectile munitions are configured for high and low energy impact. Munitions have the additional benefit as a barrier round for breaking vehicle and residential glass so that chemical munitions can be deployed. 40mm less lethal has been effective in disarming violent suspects, armed suspects, and subjects who are suicidal with minimal injury and risk to the person, law enforcement or the public
- **Bean bag launchers**
  - Less lethal bean bags are utilized through a marked/orange colored easily identifiable less lethal shotgun. The bean bag round is a small led pellet filled munition made of high-density cloth. The bean bag is the predecessor to 40mm less lethal having similar benefits as other less lethal platforms
- **Rubber projectile launchers**
  - Sting ball grenade launches .38 caliber rubber projectiles and are hand delivered. Generalized use in a tactical operation is infrequent in use and deployment. Search warrants, violent combative subjects, or hostage rescue scenarios are criteria for consideration and use against suspects. Sting balls have a greater application in a Jail Corrections Environment.
  - 40mm and 37 mm launchers capable of deploying rubber projectile munitions. An effective less lethal tool used routinely with success

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### Quantities

Type of Equipment	Quantity
Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles	49
Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers	5
Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion	1
Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units	6
Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind	0
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)	7
Firearms of .50 caliber or greater (standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded)	1
Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater (standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded)	300
Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code (except for standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber)	95
Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles	0
“Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls” (excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray)	157
Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	3
The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	62/41104
Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight	0