



**WALNUT CREEK
POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL MILITARY
EQUIPMENT REPORT
2025**

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INTRODUCTION

On September 30, 2021, the Governor of the State of California approved Assembly Bill 481 (codified as Chapter 12.8 of the California Government Code), requiring law enforcement agencies to have a military use policy approved by the City Council before requesting, seeking funding, acquiring, or using military equipment. Assembly Bill 481 allows the governing body to approve the policy within its jurisdiction only if it determines that the military equipment meets specified standards.

On April 19, 2022, the Walnut Creek City Council approved Ordinance 2215, approving Walnut Creek Police Department Policy #708: Military Equipment Funding, Acquisition, and Use. As required by Assembly Bill 481 and the ordinance, the Walnut Creek Police Department must prepare an annual report on the use of each type of military equipment approved in the policy over the last year. Subsequently, the City Council must review the ordinance, policy, and annual report, and determine whether the department's use of military equipment in the past year complied with the policy and whether to continue the ordinance and policy, take action to modify the policy, or repeal the ordinance.

As outlined in the policy, the Walnut Creek Police Department retains and employs limited military equipment to safeguard its community. WCPD officers, certified instructional staff, and specialized units receive training throughout the year on the use of military equipment approved under the policy.

This annual report outlines the Walnut Creek Police Department's military equipment inventory and usage, community complaints over the use of military equipment, and internal audits from January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. The Department will submit its military equipment annual report to City Council after December 31st every year in compliance with AB 481.



DEFINITIONS

Per California Government Code §7070, military equipment includes but is not limited to the following types of equipment:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code §30510 and Penal Code §30515, with the exception of standard-issue firearms
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools
- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray
- Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs)
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions (e.g., 40MM launcher, bean bag shotgun, foam-tipped projectiles)
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

PATROL INVENTORY

FLASHBANG DIVERSIONARY DEVICE

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

A noise and flash diversionary device (NFDD) is a device that creates a bright flash and loud sound to temporarily divert the attention of subjects in the immediate area. NFDDs are used to distract and temporarily incapacitate dangerous suspects by overwhelming their senses of vision and hearing. The distraction allows officers to seize a moment of opportunity to take control of high-risk situations.

- Defense Technology Diversionary Device: 11-Gram Multi-Port Diversionary Device. Total Cost \$4,341. Quantity: 52.

Purpose:

To produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause short-term (6-8 seconds) physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage.

Authorized Use:

Diversionary devices shall only be used by SWAT team members and patrol officers who have been trained in their proper use in the following, but not limited to, incidents:

1. Barricaded subject and/or hostage situations.
2. High-risk warrant services.
3. Riot control.
4. To distract a potentially dangerous suspect to help effect their arrest.
5. To help prevent a higher level of force by decreasing the intensity of a high-risk situation.
6. Circumstances wherein distraction of violent persons or those under the influence of alcohol or drugs is believed necessary to facilitate apprehension.
7. Situations wherein the Incident Commander or on-scene supervisor deems their use necessary to resolve an incident safely.
8. During training exercises.

Fiscal Impact:

No maintenance costs are associated with the storage of these devices.

Training:

- Officers must attend diversionary device training that POST certified instructors conduct before they can use them. WCPD Patrol and Detectives train 10 hours annually.
- WCPD Ready React Team trains 10 hours annually.
- WCPD SWAT team members participate in recurring training 16 hours monthly.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #443 and #708. It is the policy of this Department to utilize diversionary devices only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

PEPPER BALLS**Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**

Pepper balls, containing a 5% concentration of oleoresin capsicum (OC), can be used as a direct impact weapon or to deny access to an area. Exposure to OC can create a burning sensation in the eyes and mucous membranes of the nose and mouth. Upon impact, pepper ball rounds burst to create a twelve-foot cloud of pepper irritant that rapidly disperses into the air. Within seconds, the saturation area extends in all directions around the point of impact.

- Pepper Ball Live X Pepper Ball Rounds. Total Cost \$409. Quantity: 417.

Purpose:

As with other control devices such as kinetic energy weapons and tear gas, pepper balls can be used to control an individual or groups of individuals engaging in or about to engage in violent behavior.

Authorized Use:

Pepper balls shall only be used by SWAT team members and patrol officers who have been trained in their proper use.

Fiscal Impact:

No maintenance costs are associated with the storage of this device.

Training:

- Prior to use, officers must attend training that is conducted by POST certified instructors. WCPD Patrol and Detectives train 10 hours annually.
- WCPD Ready React Team trains an additional 10 hours annually.
- WCPD SWAT team members participate in recurring training 16 hours monthly.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #303 and #708. It is the policy of this department to utilize pepper balls only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

TEAR GAS**Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**

Chemical agent munitions, which are commonly referred to as “tear gas,” are used by the Walnut Creek Police Department as a less lethal tool to disperse violent suspects and/or barricaded suspects. Law enforcement agencies across the United States commonly use CS (2-Chlorobenzylidenemalonitrile) and OC (Oleoresin Capsicum).

CS is an irritating agent and lachrymator (irritates the eyes and causes tears to flow). CS has been medically tested in the UK and US, specifically by the US Army. There are no known allergic reactions to CS. OC was de-regulated in California in 1996, is endorsed by the FBI, and is available to civilians to legally possess (2.5oz or less). OC is an inflammatory agent that causes involuntary eye closure (open 2-5 minutes) and respiratory inflammation (subsides in approximately 2 minutes).

- Defense Technology Crowd Control/Dispersion CS Gas. Total Cost \$938. Quantity 35.
- Defense Technology Instantaneous Blast CS Powder. Total Cost \$475. Quantity 18.
- Defense Technology Pocket Tactical OC Powder. Total Cost \$0. Quantity 8.

Purpose:

Situations for the use of tear gas may include, but are not limited to:

- Objectively reasonable circumstances that allow officers to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual.
- To bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.

Authorized Use:

Only officers who have received instruction from a POST certified instructor in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use chemical agents.

Fiscal Impact:

No maintenance costs are associated with the storage of these devices.

Training:

Officers utilizing chemical agent canisters are certified by POST less lethal and chemical agent instructors.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #303, #440, and #708. It is the policy of this department to utilize chemical agents only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

PROJECTILE LAUNCHERS, TRAINING FIREARMS & AMMUNITION

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Projectile launch platforms consist of less-lethal shotguns that deploy kinetic energy projectiles (stun bag rounds), 40mm less-lethal launchers, and pepper ball launchers. Patrol officers can access less lethal shotguns and 40mm less lethal launchers while on patrol. The 12-gauge less lethal shotguns deploy stun bag rounds and the 40mm less-lethal launchers deploy 40mm diameter rounds.

- Remington 870 Less Lethal Shotgun. Total Cost \$18,000. Quantity 30.
- Penn Arms PGL-54 40mm Less Lethal Multi-Launcher. Total Cost \$17,500. Quantity 5.
- Penn Arms GL1-40 40mm Less Lethal Single Launcher. Total Cost \$5208. Quantity 4.
- Pepper Ball FTC Pepper Ball Launcher. Total Cost \$2,396. Quantity 4.
- UTM Glock 17 Training Pistols. Total Cost \$ 7,725. Quantity 15.
- CTS Less Lethal Super Sock Bean Bag Round - Model 2581. Total Cost \$3,892. Quantity 548.
- CTS 40mm Direct Impact Less Lethal Round - Model 4557. Total Cost \$1,259. Quantity 52.
- CTS 40mm Direct Impact Less Lethal High Velocity Round - Model 4557HV. Total Cost \$647. Quantity 27.
- CTS 40mm Direct Impact Less Lethal Paint Marking Round - Model 4550.

Total Cost \$1,460. Quantity 48.

- CTS 40mm Direct Impact Less Lethal OC Round - Model 4556. Total Cost \$1,344. Quantity 44.
- Defense Technologies 40mm Aerial Warning/Signaling Round - 50 Meter. Total Cost \$750. Quantity 15.
- Defense Technologies 40mm Muzzle Blast CS Round. Total Cost \$631. Quantity 36.
- Defense Technologies 40mm Exact Impact Less Lethal Round – Model 6325. Total Cost \$1,856. Quantity 58.
- Defense Technologies 40mm Direct Impact Less Lethal OC Round – Model 6320. Total Cost \$374. Quantity 11.
- Defense Technologies 40mm Liquid CS Barricade Round – Model 2262. Total Cost \$373. Quantity 12.

Purpose:

These less-lethal intermediate force launch platforms allow patrol officers to interact with violent subjects from greater distances. By maintaining distance during a potentially violent confrontation, officers have more time to utilize less lethal devices and de-escalation techniques to resolve the issue as safely as possible for all involved parties.

Authorized Use:

Only department members that are trained by POST certified instructors are authorized to use the 12-gauge less lethal shotguns and the 40mm less lethal launchers.

Fiscal Impact:

No maintenance costs are associated with the storage of these devices and ammunitions.

Training:

Before using the projectile launch platforms listed within this section, all officers must be trained by POST certified instructors in the operation of such platforms.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #300, #303, #440, and #708. This department's policy is to utilize specialized launchers and munitions only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

DRONE TEAM INVENTORY

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

The use of small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS) by the Department's Drone Team qualifies for inclusion on the military equipment inventory report. The Department possesses seven small unmanned aerial systems, commonly referred to as drones, which were acquired with funding through the General Fund.

- Mavic 2 Enterprise (Dual) w/ FLIR (Forward Looking Infrared) capabilities. Total Cost \$12,111. Quantity 3.
- Mavic 2 Enterprise w/ Optic Zoom capabilities. Total Cost \$4,037. Quantity 1.
- Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced. Total Cost \$6,500. Quantity 1.
- Mavic Air 2S. Total Cost \$1,300. Quantity 1.
- Matrice 30T. Total Cost \$17,417. Quantity 1.

Purpose:

Drones are utilized to fulfill the department's mission when other means and resources are unavailable or less effective. Any use of department drones is in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. Department drones are authorized for use under the following circumstances:

1. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) missions
2. Response to hazardous materials spills
3. Search and rescue missions
4. Public safety and life preservation missions including, but not limited to:
 - a. Barricaded suspects
 - b. Hostage situations
 - c. Active shooters
 - d. Apprehension of armed and dangerous and/or violent fleeing suspects
 - e. High-risk search warrants, and
 - f. Monitor protests to ensure the safety of protesters and public
5. Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation
6. Disaster response and recovery
7. Training missions as authorized by the Training Certificate of Authorization
8. In response to requests from fire authorities for fire response and prevention
9. Pursuant to legal and authorized investigative needs

10. Pursuant to a search warrant

Authorized Use:

Only members of the WCPD Drone Team are authorized to operate the department drones.

Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance is approximately \$3,500 (\$500 per drone) for all seven drones.

Training:

All drone operators receive initial training on drone operations and continue ongoing training throughout the year. All operators obtain a Part 107 license from the FAA.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #608 and #708. This department's policy is to utilize drones only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law.

BOMB TEAM INVENTORY

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

The Walnut Creek Police Department operates the only explosive ordinance disposal unit (Bomb Squad) in Contra Costa County. The Bomb Squad is certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF). The Bomb Squad routinely applies for Federal grant funding to acquire mission critical explosive ordinance disposal robots. The Bomb Squad currently maintains the following four federally grant-funded explosive ordinance disposal robots:

- Remotec Andros F6B Robot. Total Cost \$540,000. Quantity 2.
- Qinetiq Talon System, Gen IV. Total Cost \$ 258,000. Quantity 1.
- iRobot 510 Packbot. Total Cost \$193,000. Quantity 1.

Purpose:

As a regional resource, agencies within Contra Costa County rely on the department's highly trained Bomb Squad members to safely respond to issues ranging from improvised explosive devices, grenades, and suspicious packages.

Authorized Use:

Only members of the WCPD Bomb Squad are authorized to use the Bomb Squad robots.

Fiscal Impact:

There are no projected on-going costs to maintain this equipment except for unanticipated repairs. The bomb team annual budget has \$5,000 allocated for equipment repairs.

Training:

All Bomb Squad technicians are trained in the use and operation of robots at the Hazardous Devices School (HDS) in Huntsville, Alabama. Training is also conducted throughout the year to keep up skills.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #331, #414, #802 and #706.

SWAT TEAM INVENTORY

Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

The Walnut Creek Police Department is a member agency of the Central County Regional SWAT Team (Central County SWAT). This team consists of highly trained tactical officers from Pleasant Hill PD, San Ramon PD, Martinez PD, Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) PD, and Walnut Creek PD. Currently, eight Walnut Creek Officers serve as SWAT tactical team members and seven serve as crisis negotiators. The SWAT team's military equipment includes the following:

- Robotex Avatar II Tactical Robot. Total Cost \$20,000. Quantity 1.
- A Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD). Total Cost \$25,000. Quantity 1.
- Aardvark Kinetic Breaching Tool. Total Cost \$9,650. Quantity 1.
- Royal Arms Tesar #1 Breaching Shotgun Rounds. Total Cost \$335. Quantity 67.
- Royal Arms Tesar #2 Breaching Shotgun Rounds. Total Cost \$140. Quantity 28.
- Detonating Cord. Total Cost \$500. Quantity 500 feet.
- Blasting Caps. Total Cost \$250. Quantity 25.

Purpose:

The mission of Central County SWAT is to safely resolve critical incidents so hazardous, complex, or unusual they exceed the capabilities of first responders or investigative units. Critical incidents include but are not limited to, hostage-taking, armed barricaded suspects, snipers, terrorist acts, and other high-risk incidents. Central County SWAT is also used for the service of high-risk search and arrest warrants where public and officer safety issues warrant the use of such a highly trained unit. Central County SWAT operators work in conjunction with crisis negotiators to achieve their mission.

Authorized Use:

Only WCPD SWAT operators that are members of the Central County SWAT Team and who are POST certified are authorized to operate the department’s SWAT equipment.

Fiscal Impact:

Storage, maintenance, and replacement costs are maintained by the annual SWAT training and equipment budget.

Training:

All WCPD SWAT operators have completed the 80-hour basic SWAT school. All WCPD SWAT operators participate in recurring training 16 hours monthly.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use is established under WCPD policies #311, #408, #607, and #708. It is the policy of this department to utilize SWAT equipment only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASE & USE

Military Equipment Purchases In 2025

Military Equipment	Quantity	Cost	Date of Purchase
CTS Less Lethal Super Sock Bean Bag Round - Model 2581	100	\$814	2/14/25
Noise and Flash Diversionary Device	20	\$1,800	7/28/25
1000 Foot Roll of 50 Grain Detonation Cord	1	\$810	10/24/25
Blasting Caps	30	\$572	10/24/25

Military Equipment Used During Training In 2025

Training	Military Equipment	Quantity	Date
WCPD Training: Kinetic Energy / Less Lethal	CTS Less Lethal Super Sock Bean Bag Round Model 2581	75	Throughout the Year
WCPD Training: Kinetic Energy / Less Lethal	CTS 40mm Less Lethal Paint Marking Round Model 4550	3	Throughout the Year
WCPD Training: Kinetic Energy / Less Lethal	Defense Technologies 40mm Direct Impact Less Lethal OC Round Model 6320	3	Throughout the Year
Central County SWAT Team Training	Defense Technology Diversionary Device	14	Bi-Monthly 2025
Central County SWAT Team Training	Defense Technologies 40mm Liquid CS Barricade Round Model 2262	6	Bi-Monthly 2025
WCPD Explosive Breaching Team Training	Detonating Cord	500 Feet	Quarterly 2025
	Blasting Caps	30	Quarterly 2025
Drone Trainings	7 Drones	6	Bi-Monthly 2025

Bomb Squad Trainings	Bomb Squad Robots	6	Bi-Monthly 2025
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INTERNAL INVENTORY & AUDIT

Per Walnut Creek Police Department policy #708.3(c), the department’s military equipment coordinator is required to complete an internal inventory of all military equipment within the possession of the department at least once annually.

An inventory of the department’s military equipment was completed on January 3rd, 2026.

During the year, staff focused on current military equipment inventory, projected the military equipment needs for 2026 (see Projected Military Equipment Acquisition for further information), and audited the usage of military equipment in 2025. All current military equipment inventory was in good working order. The audit also confirmed that department personnel complied with policy #708 when using military equipment.

Operations & Military Equipment Utilized In 2025

Case #	Date	Equipment Used	Reason
WCPD Case #25-28109	9/11/25	Armored Rescue Vehicle (Bearcat) Drones Diversionsary Devices Kinetic Breaching Tool	<u>SWAT Pre-Planned Operation</u> Conducted a high-risk warrant service in Martinez for a suspect in a possession of child sexual abuse material investigation.
SPPD Case #25-3214	10/29/25	Armored Rescue Vehicle (Bearcat) Drones	<u>SWAT Pre-Planned Operation</u> Conducted a high-risk warrant service in Richmond for an armed robbery investigation.
SRPD Case #25-2493	11/19/25	Armored Rescue Vehicle (Bearcat) Drones Diversionsary Devices	<u>SWAT Pre-Planned Operation</u> Conducted a high-risk warrant service in Concord for an armed robbery investigation.

WCPD Case #25-38303	12/11/25	Armored Rescue Vehicle (Bearcat) Drones Diversionary Devices Kinetic Breaching Tool	<u>SWAT Pre-Planned Operation</u> Conducted a high-risk warrant service in Lafayette for an armed robbery investigation.
WCPD Case #25-34133	11/03/25	Kinetic Energy Shotgun Projectiles	<u>Patrol Response</u> Two CTS less lethal super sock stun bag rounds utilized to apprehend a suspect that was believed to have a weapon.
WCPD Case #25-34763	11/09/25	Pepper Ball Live X Rounds	<u>Patrol Response</u> Three Pepper Ball Live X rounds utilized for area denial on a barricaded suspect.
Multiple	2025	WCPD Drone Team Drones	<u>Patrol, SWAT and Bomb Squad</u> 34 Missions - SWAT Operations: Security overwatch and interior searches. Bomb Squad Operations: Interior search for suspicious devices. Patrol Operations: Located wanted subjects, documented crime scenes, and helped locate missing persons.
Multiple	2025	WCPD Bomb Squad Robots	3 Missions utilizing robots to assist the Bomb Squad.

PROJECTED EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS FOR 2026

For the 2026 calendar year, the Walnut Creek Police Department projects purchasing the below equipment to replenish inventory due to training and use. The estimated purchase price of this equipment is approximately \$105,400. This equipment's operating costs, which include acquisition, personnel time, training facilities, transportation and storage of equipment, equipment upgrades, and other ongoing expenses, are budgeted within the Department's approved operating budget for FY2025-2026 and FY2026-2027.

Military Equipment	Projected Quantity	Projected Purchase Price
Bomb Squad Robot Unknown Model (Grant Funded)	1	\$100,000
Noise and Flash Diversionary Device	20	\$1,800
1000 Foot Roll of 50 Grain Detonation Cord	1	\$1,000
40mm CS Barricade Round	20	\$1,000
Blasting Caps	30	\$600
Breaching Shotgun Round	100	\$500
CS Baffled Canister	10	\$500

COMMUNITY CONCERNS & COMPLAINTS

In some instances, the possession and use of military equipment may cause questions or concerns for community members. It is vitally important that community members' questions and/or complaints regarding Walnut Creek Police Department's possession and use of military equipment are addressed.

The Walnut Creek Police Department takes all complaints seriously regarding the service provided by the department and the conduct of its members. As such, the department has sound internal procedures for thorough and impartial investigations of community complaints. Resolving complaints in a fair, impartial, and expeditious manner will ensure the high level of integrity and efficiency maintained by the department.

In April 2022, the Walnut Creek Police Department published its Military Equipment Funding, Use and Acquisition policy on its website. Community concerns and complaints can be received via the department's website, in person at the police department, in the field during police contacts, by telephone, by email and through social media.

Community Concerns, Complaints & Internal Investigations Related to Military Equipment Use In 2025

Community Concerns	Community Complaints	Internal Investigations
0	0	0

CONCLUSION

This annual military equipment report reaffirms the Walnut Creek Police Department's commitment to providing transparency and information to our community and elected officials while ensuring compliance with California State law. The equipment, resources, and training outlined in this report allow Walnut Creek Police Officers to better serve and protect Walnut Creek, enhance the safety of officers and the community, and bring critical incidents to a safe and successful resolution.

STAFF CONTACTS

Guy Ezard, Police Lieutenant
 Email: Ezard@walnutcreekpd.com

Scott Moorhouse, Police Lieutenant
 Email: Moorhouse@walnutcreekpd.com