
Military Equipment

708.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

Adopted 8-9-22 by Chief John P. Cregan.

708.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Governing body - The elected or appointed body that oversees the Police Department.

Military equipment – Pursuant to AB-481, military equipment includes but is not limited to the following:

- (a) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- (b) Mine-resistant, ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- (c) High mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- (d) Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- (e) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- (f) Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- (g) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- (h) Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard issue shotguns and standard issue shotgun ammunition.
- (i) 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.
- (j) Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- (k) Noise flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
- (l) Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- (m) TASER™ Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).
- (n) Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- (o) Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

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708.1.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Santa Rosa Police Department that employees of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

708.1.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT TYPES AND USAGE GUIDELINES

1. The military equipment acquired and authorized by the Department is:
 - (a) Necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.
 - (b) Reasonably cost effective compared to available alternatives that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.
2. Military equipment shall only be used by a department employee only after applicable training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and training has been completed.

Santa Rosa Police Department military equipment includes the following:

1. **40mm and Projectile Launch Platforms and Kinetic Energy Projectiles**

40mm launchers are used by department officers as a less lethal tool to launch kinetic energy projectiles. In SWAT or tactical operations, the launchers may be used to deploy chemical agents. A single shot or multi-shot launcher is capable of firing a variety of 40mm munitions. (40mm launchers are considered "Projectile Launch Platforms" under AB-481).

Capability: 40mm launchers are capable of firing a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of one hundred twenty (120) feet. 40mm launchers can deliver 40mm munitions in the form of chemical agents, sponge baton rounds, or combined use rounds.

Usage: 40mm launchers utilized with less lethal sponge baton rounds may be deployed to impact subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior or life-threatening behavior under the criteria listed under Santa Rosa Police Department Policy-308- Control Devices and Techniques, Santa Rosa Police Department Policy- 300-Use of Force, and Santa Rosa Police Department Policy 467- First Amendment Assemblies.

Situations involving the use of 40mm launchers may include but are not limited to:

- (a) The suspect is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
- (b) The suspect has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.
- (c) The suspect is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
- (d) There is probable cause to believe that the suspect has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any

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individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control and in compliance with (Penal Code § 13652).

40mm launchers utilized with non-direct impact munitions may be deployed in accordance with Santa Rosa Police Department Policy-308- Control Devices and Techniques and Santa Rosa Police Department Policy- 300-Use of Force.

Training Requirements: Sworn officers utilizing 40mm impact rounds are trained by POST certified less lethal instructors.

Sworn officers utilizing 40mm chemical agents are required to pass a POST approved chemical agent's instructor and less lethal instructor course and receive ongoing departmental training.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix

Lifespan: See Appendix

The Department currently possesses the following 40mm launchers and projectiles:

- i. Def Tech – Model 1425 (40 mm Single Shot Launcher) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/40mm-lmt-tactical-single-launcher-expandable-stock/>
 - ii. Def Tech – Model 1327 (40 mm Single Shot Launcher) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense Technology
Manufacturer Description: The 1327 is a 40mm single shot launcher that features an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG). The Ambidextrous Lateral Sling Mount (LSM) and QD mounting systems allow both a single- and two-point sling attachment. The 40LMTS will fire standard 40mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length
 - iii. CTS – Model L140 40 mm Single Shot Launcher (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Combined Tactical Systems
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/l140-3-single-launcher-collapsible-stock-combo-rail/>
 - iv. Defensive Technology – Model 6325 (Sponge Round) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/exact-impact-40-mm-standard-range-sponge-round/>
2. **Chemical Agents Munitions, Diversionary Devices**

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Chemical agents are canisters that contain chemical agents that are released when deployed.

A distraction device is ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations.

- (a) **Diversionsary Devices aka Flashbangs** - Canisters that emit a loud noise and bright light.

Capability: Diversionsary Devices are capable of releasing large amounts of stored energy in the form of heat, light, pressure, and noise. They are intended to temporarily distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. They can also be used as "attention-getting" devices.

Usage: Diversionsary Devices are used by the SWAT Team. Diversionsary Devices can be used in high-risk tactical operations as an attention getting device. They can also be used during high-risk warrants, hostage rescue incidents. The Mobile Field Force team possesses a small number of aerial diversionsary devices available to provide an added degree of officer safety by disorienting subjects or serving as an audible warning. These are deployed with a 40mm launcher.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers must successfully complete a POST approved SWAT Academy and are subject to ongoing extensive classroom and practical application training in the use of the Diversionsary Devices. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe device deployment in a variety of operational settings. Mobile Field Force Officers must complete the required training as identified under the training sections of 40mm launchers and chemical agents.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix B

Lifespan: See Appendix B

The Department currently possesses the following types of 40mm launchers:

- i. Combined Systems-CTS 7290 (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems-CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/7290-flash-bang-steel-body-priced-individually-must-order-in-quantities-of-12/#:~:text=7290%20%2DThe%20CTS%207290%20is,million%20candela%20of%20light%20output.>
 - ii. Combined Systems-CTS 4090 (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems-CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/4090-1-40mm-aerial-flash-bang-100-meter-warning-signal/>
- (b) **Chemical Agents** - Compounds, devices, and delivery systems utilized by SWAT and Mobile Field Force. Compounds can include irritants such as Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) or an inflammatory agent such as Oleoresin

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Capsicum (OC). Chemical agents can be liquid, powder, or gaseous. Delivery systems can be pyrotechnic, blast dispersion, OC Fogger, or aerosol.

Capability: Depending on the delivery method, chemical agents are capable of being introduced in close proximity or from a distance. Depending on the type of delivery system and/or quantity, chemical agents can be used to saturate individual suspects, violent crowds, or areas of varied size.

Usage: Chemical agents are to be used exclusively by the SWAT or Mobile Field Force Teams. Generally, during high-risk tactical incidents chemical agents can be used to dislodge a suspect from a stronghold location with the least possible danger to citizens, police, and the suspect. Chemical agents can also be used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at citizens and/or officers. They can also be used in limited instances during civil unrest when objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including the officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control under the use of Penal Code 13652.

Additional criteria authorizing their use is listed under Santa Rosa Police Department Policy-308- Control Devices and Techniques, Santa Rosa Police Department Policy-300-Use of Force, and Santa Rosa Police Department Policy 467- First Amendment Assemblies.

Training Requirements: Sworn officers utilizing chemical agents are required to complete a POST approved chemical agent's instructor and less lethal instructor course and receive ongoing department training. Additionally, Mobile Field Force members using chemical agents receive ongoing classroom and practical training related to the use and identification of chemical agent munitions. This includes annual practical and written tests at least yearly.

The Department currently possesses the following types of chemical agents:

- i. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 4230 (CS Smoke) (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS

Manufacturer Description: A 40MM aluminum cartridge that launches a single projectile round emitting smoke or irritant agents via rapid burning. Used effectively during riots at safe stand-off distances to disperse groups or deny areas.

- ii. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 4233 (CS Smoke) (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS

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

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- iii. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 5210 (CS Grenade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: Pyrotechnic smoke grenade used for concealment or as a signaling device.
- iv. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 5230 (CS Grenade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: Large diameter burning grenade that discharges a high volume of smoke and chemical agent through multiple emission ports. Specifically for outdoor use and should not be deployed on rooftops, in crawl spaces or indoors due to potential fire hazard. Can be hand thrown or launched. Discharge duration can reach up to 40 seconds.
- v. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 5231 (CS Grenade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: CS Triple Phaser canister grenade is a large diameter grenade consisting of 3 separate aluminum canisters pressed together with separate charges between each canister. When deployed, the grenade will separate over a broad space to give a wider area of coverage. Can be launched or thrown.
- vi. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 6330 (CS Grenade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: A unique grenade delivering an invisible vapor and rendering an intense respiratory effect. Provides best results when used indoors and requires no personal decontamination.
- vii. Combined Systems/CTS – Model 9230 (CS Grenade, Pyrotechnic) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Combined Systems/CTS
 - Manufacturer Description: The 9230 CS Jet-Lite Rubber Ball Grenade is one of the smaller diameter burning grenades that discharges a high volume of chemical agents through multiple emission ports. Specifically for outdoor use and should not be deployed from rooftops, in crawl spaces or indoors due to fire producing capability. Can be hand thrown or launched.
- viii. Defensive Technology – Model 1032 (CS Grenade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
 - Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
 - Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-cs-grenade/>

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- ix. Defensive Technology – Model 1040 (OC Grenade)(Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/instantaneous-blast-oc-grenade/>
- x. Defensive Technology – Model 1056 (OC Grenade)(Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description:<https://www.defense-technology.com/product/oc-vapor-aerosol-grenade/>
- xi. Defensive Technology – Model 1063 (Smoke Grenade)(Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/military-style-saf-smoke-grenade/>
- xii. Defensive Technology – Model 2262 (CS Barricade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/ferret-40-mm-liquid-barricade-penetrator-round-cs/>
- xiii. Defensive Technology – Model 3012 (CS Barricade) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/ferret-12-gauge-liquid-barricade-round-cs/>
- xiv. Defensive Technology – Model 56854 (OC Aerosol) (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Defense-Technology
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/oc-aerosol-grenade-1-3-fogger-6-ounce/>

3. Command and Control Vehicles

Completely self-contained command posts designed to provide the Incident Commander with a mobile base of operation.

Capability: As a mobile base of operation, these vehicles contain specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with this mission along with shelter and access to police department database systems.

Usage: Mobile Command Vehicles are to be utilized as an Incident Command Post for planned or unplanned events.

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Training Requirements: Operators are required to undergo ongoing Department approved vehicle training. Certain command-and-control vehicles require a Class A license.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix

Lifespan: See Appendix

The Department currently possesses the following Command and Control Vehicles:

- i. 2001 Grumman MT055 Top Star (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Grumman

Manufacturer Description: Manufacturer Description no longer available. Below is a link to a brochure with more detailed vehicle information:

<http://customstepvans.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/FCCComt-45.55-chassisBODYrev2016.pdf>

- ii. Proposed mobile command vehicle purchase

Manufacturer: Unknown Manufacturer will go through the city purchasing process

Manufacturer Description: This is a proposed purchased. The manufacturer is unknown. The general specifications are for a full-size cargo van, high roof, four (4) doors. The rear door must secure to the side of vehicle when fully open). It will include mobile dispatch equipment including computers and radios.

Grant Proposal: A cargo van for a command and control vehicle is being considered via a State of California DHCS CCMU grant. The grant will be documented to show the need, price, and capabilities of the mobile command vehicle. It will be the responsibility of the police department to maintain all maintenance of the vehicle if it is acquired.

4. **Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)**

The LRAD is a type of loudspeaker system that emits a focused and directional beam of sound.

Capability: The sound levels of this device are controllable and range from a mild public address sound level for giving directions to a higher intensity.

Usage: The LRAD can be used as a PA to issue Emergency Evacuation Orders, communicate with a subject during a law enforcement operation where direct communication is not possible, or to relay directions to a crowd in a noisy environment (unlawful assembly announcements). Criteria related to LRAD usage is detailed in Santa Rosa Police Department Policy 706 and includes the following:

- (a) Dispersal of crowds.
- (b) Natural Disasters.
- (c) Evacuations.

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- (d) Communicate to protestors.
- (e) Search and rescue operations.
- (f) Hostage and barricaded subject incidents.
- (g) Suicidal persons where other methods of communication are ineffective or not practical.
- (h) Service of high-risk search or arrest warrants.
- (i) Crowd communication during large scale events such as parades, festivals or concerts.
- (j) Traffic control management.
- (k) Enforce perimeters or establish safety areas during rapidly evolving events

Training Requirements: The LRAD shall only be used by officers trained in its deployment and used in a manner consistent with department policy and training.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix

Lifespan: See Appendix

The Department currently possesses the following LRAD:

- i. LRAD Model 100X (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Genasys

Manufacturer Description: In addition to featuring best-in-class broadcast voice intelligibility, the LRAD 100X is 20 – 30 decibels louder than typical bullhorns and vehicle-based P.A. systems. Live or recorded broadcasts from the portable LRAD 100X are heard above crowd and background noise to ensure every message is clearly delivered.

5. **Armored Rescue Vehicles (Bearcat)**

A wheeled, armored personnel carrier capable of providing high ballistic protection, cover, limited breaching capability, and transport of officers and/or civilians at critical incidents and high-risk tactical operations.

Capability: The use of an Armored Rescue Vehicle (ARV) is primarily used for SWAT incidents. The Armored Rescue Vehicle should be deployed in situations where its use would enhance officers' tactical advantage, aid in rescuing injured persons, protect life and property, or improve the likelihood that an incident would be resolved without deadly force or other force options.

Usage: Criteria related to the usage of an Armored Response Vehicle is detailed in the Santa Rosa Police Department Armored Response Vehicle Policy and includes the following:

An officer may request to deploy the Armored Rescue Vehicle in a planned operation by making the request through the chain of command. The request should include, but is not limited to the day, date and time frame of the operation, location(s) of the operation, and

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the reason why the Armored Rescue Vehicle is necessary for the success of the operation.

Approval to deploy an Armored Rescue Vehicle will be the responsibility of the SWAT Commander; although, a lieutenant or higher may authorize its deployment in the event the SWAT Commander is unavailable.

Unless otherwise indicated in this policy, an Armored Rescue Vehicle will only be used for incidents that involve actual, threatened, or suspected violence. Investigations of misdemeanor crimes must involve a firearm for an Armored Rescue Vehicle to be used.

Generally, an Armored Rescue Vehicle will not be utilized in crowd control situations or during times of civil unrest, protest, or demonstrations unless clear articulable facts dictate the need to deploy the Armored Rescue Vehicle (shots fired, suspected violence involving firearms, actual or suspected presence of explosives, etc.).

An Armored Rescue Vehicle may be deployed during natural disasters and rescue/emergency operations that necessitate the deployment of the Armored Rescue Vehicle's equipment and capabilities.

Nothing in this policy is meant to preclude the immediate deployment of an Armored Rescue Vehicle to perform an officer or citizen rescue, to save lives that could be placed in imminent danger of great bodily injury or death.

Training Requirements: Officers are to be trained in the operation of the Armored Rescue Vehicle prior to actual use. Officers not assigned to the SWAT Team may be trained on operating procedures for the Armored Rescue Vehicle but will not be authorized to operate the Armored Rescue Vehicle absent exigent circumstances. Additional details related to training are outlined in the Armored Rescue Vehicle Policy.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: See Appendix A

The Department intends to purchase the following Armored Rescue Vehicle:

- i. Lenco - 2023 Bearcat G3 (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Lenco

Manufacturer Description: <https://www.lencoarmor.com/model/bearcat-g3-police-government/>

The Department currently has access to the following Armored Rescue Vehicle:

- ii. Lenco – 2012 Bearcat G2 (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Lenco

Manufacturer Description: <https://www.lencoarmor.com/model/bearcat-g2-police-government/>

6. **Specialized Firearms and Ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including Assault Weapon**

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(a) **Specialized AR-15 Style Rifles and Ammunition**

Specialized shoulder-fired long gun that fires a rifle caliber cartridge possessed by the SWAT team. The Department-approved AR-15 style weapon system is designed to fire a .223/5.56 caliber projectile. The barrel length of these rifles is less than 16 inches.

Capability: These specialized rifles offer the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of handguns. Additionally, AR-15 rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor but are not appropriate for every situation.

Usage: Usage is governed by the Santa Rosa Police Department Use of Force Policy #300 as well as the Santa Rosa Police Department Firearms Policy# 312. Criteria for the discharge of a firearm.

Situations involving the use of a specialized rifle may include but are not limited to:

- i. When training at an approved range.
- ii. To protect the officer or others from what the officer reasonably believes to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- iii. To effect the arrest or prevent the escape of a fleeing felony suspect if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that:
 1. The crime for which the arrest is made involved conduct including the use or threatened use of deadly force.
 2. There is a substantial risk that the person to be arrested will cause death or serious bodily harm if the apprehension is delayed.
- iv. To kill a seriously injured animal or a dangerous animal that is attacking the officer or another person or persons, or which if allowed to escape, presents a danger to the public.
 1. With the approval of a supervisor, an officer may euthanize an animal that is so badly injured that human compassion requires its removal from further suffering and where other dispositions are impractical (Penal Code § 597.1(e)). If circumstances permit, an officer should attempt to contact a possible owner prior to euthanizing the animal.

Training Requirements: Training shall minimally consist of an initial 16-hour rifle user's course and qualification score with a certified patrol rifle instructor. Officers shall thereafter be required at a minimum to successfully complete annual training and qualification conducted by a certified SWAT patrol rifle instructor. Additionally, SWAT officers on average attend a monthly firearms training which includes specialized rifle training.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: See Appendix A

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The Department currently possesses the following types of AR15 Style Rifles:

- i. FN American FN15 14.5" 5.56mm rifle (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Name of FN
Manufacturer Description: <https://fnamerica.com/rifles/fn-15-series/>
 - ii. Sig Sauer 516 5.56 mm rifle (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Sig Sauer
Manufacturer Description:
https://www.sigsauer.com/media/sigsauer/resources/SIG516_Gen2.pdf
 - iii. Hornady SBR Tap 5.56mm ammunition
Manufacturer: Hornady
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.hornadyle.com/rifle-ammunition/75-gr-tap-sbr#!/>
- (b) **308 Caliber Rifles and Ammunition-** A shoulder-fired rifle with precision optics that fires a .308 Winchester cartridge.

Capability: The .308 rifle provides SWAT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at great distances with accuracy. The .308 rifle platform allows for precision rifle fire to be delivered at a faster rate than a bolt action Sniper Rifle.

Usage: .308 rifles are to be used exclusively by officers assigned to the SWAT Sniper Team. These rifles are typically deployed with the SWAT Sniper Team during high-risk SWAT operations and special events or instances wherein Sniper Over Watch Teams are needed.

Training Requirements: SWAT Snipers must successfully complete a POST approved SWAT school, attend a 40-hour Basic Sniper School, and regularly train and qualify with various weapons systems including the .308 rifle to maintain proficiency.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix A

Lifespan: See Appendix A

The Department currently possesses the following types of .308 Rifles:

- i. Tikka .308 Rifle – T3x Tact A1 (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Tikka .308 rifle
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.tikka.fi/en-us/rifles/tikka-t3x/t3x-tact-a1>
- ii. Hornady – 168 grain ELD match ammunition (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Hornady .308 ammunition

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Manufacturer Description: <https://www.hornady.com/ammunition/rifle/308-win-168-gr-eld-match#!/>

- iii. Hornady - 165 grain Heavy Barrier Ammunition

Manufacturer: Hornady.308 ammunition-Heavy Barrier

Manufacturer Description: <https://www.hornadyle.com/rifle-ammunition/165-gr-gmx-tap-heavy-barrier#!/>

- (c) **Submachine gun** – A magazine-fed carbine designed to fire handgun cartridges

- i. H&K MP 5 9mm (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Heckler and Koch 9mm submachine gun

Manufacturer Description: <https://hk-usa.com/hk-models/mp5-2/>

- (d) **Launching Cartridges** - The launching cartridge incorporates an opaque shell and utilizes black powder as the propellant. It has the ability to be used alone as a muzzle bang for crowd management or for propelling grenades when using the 1370 launching cup.

- i. Defense Technology – Model 1210 (Launching Round) (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/12-gauge-muzzle-bang-launching-cartridge-round/>

7. Breaching Apparatuses

Specialized Shotguns and Ammunition - During crisis situations, it may become necessary for a SWAT team to facilitate an entry into a target location. It is critical the point of entry is breached quickly and as safely as possible. A quick and effective breach is one key to a successful tactical mission. In some instances, a breach initiated by a breaching shotgun loaded with specialized breaching rounds may be required to provide an added degree of safety and tactical advantage in order to accomplish a mission. Specialized Breaching Rounds are frangible and are designed to break into a powder form upon impact with a solid object (i.e., dead bolt lock, door frame, etc.) The Department possesses a limited inventory of Breaching Shotguns Ammunition which is to be used exclusively by trained members of the SWAT Team

Capability: Shotgun breaching, the use of a breaching shotgun to affect a breach, can be an effective option in SWAT Team tactics. An effective breach is where the least amount of breaching shotgun rounds is used, and the goal is still accomplished. An effective shotgun breach can defeat fortified doors and locks. Effective breaching techniques allow tactical officers immediate entry with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects.

Usage: Breaching shotguns are to be exclusively used by the SWAT Unit. Breaching shotguns are used to breach doors expeditiously and can be used in response to barricaded

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suspects, hostage rescue incidents, and active shooters. Breaching shotguns are considered firearms and can be utilized as such when operated in accordance with use of force and firearms policies.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers that are trained in the use of breaching shotguns must successfully complete a POST approved SWAT course. Furthermore, SWAT Officers must undergo regular extensive classroom and live fire proficiency training in its application.

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

- i. Royal Arms TESCO 365 grain-shotgun breaching rounds (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Royal Arms

Manufacturer Description: <https://royalarms.com/shop/tescr3-frangible-breaching-ammo/>

- ii. Aardvark Kinetic Breaching Tool (Planned Purchase)

Manufacturer: Aardvark

Manufacturer Description: <https://aardvarktactical.com/kbt/>

8. Unmanned Aerial and Tracked Systems

- (a) **Unmanned Aerial Systems.** An unmanned aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining directed flight, whether pre-programed or remotely controlled, and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Capability: UAS can support first responders in any hazardous incident which would benefit from an aerial perspective. These uses could include search and rescue, barricaded suspects or high-risk tactical operations, disaster response, and video and photographic documentation of crime scenes.

Usage: The guidelines for the use of UAS are Santa Rosa Police Department Policy 321 – Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations. Usage can include the following:

- Emergency/Disaster response
- Law Enforcement
- Search and Rescue
- Crime scene/Accident scene diagramming
- Thermal camera can be used to assist the Fire Department

They shall not be used for the following:

- The UAS video surveillance equipment shall not be used:
 - To conduct random surveillance activities

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- To target a person based solely on individual characteristics, such as, but not limited to race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, gender or sexual orientation
- To harass, intimidate or discriminate against any individual or group
- To conduct personal business of any type
- The UAS shall not be weaponized

Training Requirements: The training requirements for the operation of UAS are outlined in Santa Rosa Police Department Policy 321 – Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations. UAS pilots attend a 16-hour basic pilot course and 24-hour advanced operator course. They are license by the Federal Aviation Administration after completing a written knowledge test. They receive bi-monthly training. Field and Evidence Technicians attend a specific UAS crime scene and accident scene investigations mapping course.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix

Lifespan: See Appendix

The Department currently possesses the following types of UAS:

- i. DJI – Matrice 210 UAS (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: DJI
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.dji.com/matrice-200-series>
- ii. DJI – Mavic 2 Enterprise UAS (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: DJI
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.dji.com/mavic-2-enterprise>
- iii. DJI – Mavic Pro UAS (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: DJI
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.dji.com/mavic>
- iv. DJI – Phantom 4 UAS (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: DJI
Manufacturer Description: <https://www.dji.com/phantom-4>
- v. Autel EVO II (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Autel
Manufacturer Description: <https://auteldrones.com/collections/evo-ii>
- vi. Loki MKII (Quantity: See Appendix A)
Manufacturer: Loki

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Manufacturer Description: <https://loki.aardvarktactical.com/>

vii. Fotokite Sigma Tethered Drone (Future Planned Purchase)

Manufacturer: Fotokite

Manufacturer Description: <https://fotokite.com/>

- (b) **Unmanned Tracked Robots-** An unmanned tracked robot of any type that is capable of being remotely controlled as well as all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or by any other means.

Capability: Unmanned Tracked Robots can support first responders in any hazardous incident which would benefit from a ground level perspective. These uses could include barricaded suspects or high-risk tactical operations, disaster response, and use in crawl spaces or confined isolated areas to assist in searches for suspects or evidence.

Usage: The unmanned tracked robot shall only be used by SWAT team members who have been trained in its use. It can be used in incidents where the SWAT team may be deployed which includes but is not limited to:

Clearing searches, high risk warrant service, hostage rescue operations, arrest operations, mobile operations, evacuation/rescue of individuals from an area contained within the inner perimeter, surrender callout procedures, chemical agent deployment, securing a perimeter at a controlled substance laboratory, inter perimeter containment, anti-sniper operations, undercover officer backup in high risk situations, crowd control/civil disobedience, barricaded suspects, other missions as assigned by the incident commander.

Training Requirements: SWAT Officers authorized to operate tracked robots are required to successfully complete a POST approved SWAT Academy and are subject to classroom and practical application training in the use of the robots. Additionally, SWAT Officers regularly train on safe robot deployment in a variety of operational settings.

Fiscal Impact: See Appendix

Lifespan: See Appendix

The Department currently possesses the following types of unmanned tracked robots:

- i. Robotex Avatar III (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Robotex

Manufacturer Description: <https://robotex.com/products/avatar-eod-robot/>

- ii. Sigyn MK1 Robot (Quantity: See Appendix A)

Manufacturer: Sigyn

Manufacturer Description: <https://aardvarktactical.com/sigyn/>

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708.2 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Chief of Police should designate an employee of this department to act as 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 at least annually.
- (d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of the Santa Rosa Police Department (Government Code § 7071).
- (e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
 - (a) Publicizing the details of the meeting.
 - (b) 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 Chief of Police and ensuring the report is made available on the department 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.

708.3 APPROVAL

The Chief of Police or the 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 the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the department 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 following (Government Code § 7071):

- (a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.
- (b) Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting, or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.
- (c) Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including borrowing or leasing.
- (d) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this department.

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- (e) Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.
- (f) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.
- (g) Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

708.4 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment should not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless the military equipment is approved for use in accordance with this policy or the law enforcement agencies governing body has approved the equipment use in their territorial jurisdiction following the procedures of Government Code § 7070.

708.5 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should 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 the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department 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 department inventory.

708.6 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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.

For any complaints or concerns with the military equipment policy or associated equipment listed in the attached inventory documents, please refer to the Santa Rosa Police Department's website for our complaint procedure process:

<https://srcity.org/214/Police>