

Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Division Chief for review and to fulfill annual reporting requirements.

1. Small Unmanned Aircraft systems

- a. Description - An unmanned aircraft that is capable of sustaining directed flight designed for gathering information.
- b. Capability - Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are portable systems flown autonomously without a pilot on board and controlled from an operator on the ground. They have shown to be a valuable resource to police and fire organizations by providing a bird's eye view of crime and/or disaster scenes that may not otherwise be seen. The UAS has the ability to launch quickly in dangerous situations, locate survivors, and send data about their whereabouts to responders on the ground. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual is a four rotary system that features a 24mm camera with a 1/2.3" 12MP sensor and FUR thermal imaging sensor. The cameras can capture up to Ultra High Definition 4K resolution video at 30fps, or thermal imaging images and temperature data. The Mavic 2 Enterprise can achieve speeds of up to 44.7 mph, and the four-cell LiPo battery provides up to 31 minutes of flight time. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual also supports OcuSync 2.0 video transmission system. Additionally, there are three modular accessories to include a spotlight, speaker, and beacon. The Mavic 2 Enterprise also has omnidirectional obstacle sensing.
- c. Purpose – A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates in the air, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and deputies by providing visual support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations.
- d. Authorized Uses - Deputies may use the UAS to gain crucial information during search and rescue, disaster response, barricaded subjects, hostage situations, or other high risk tactical operations so that they can make informed and sound decisions. UAS may be used to make infrastructure assessments, gather and preserve evidence, or anytime a supervisor believes the use of a UAS would improve operational safety and incident stabilization. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted. Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal and other imaging technology) is permissible only in areas where there is no reasonable expectation of privacy, or when in compliance with a search warrant or court-order. Use of the UAS must be authorized by the Incident Commander. UAS deployment should be considered on a case by case basis under the criteria for authorized use such as during specific incidents when the deployment of the UAS is believed to help mitigate the risk of injury to deputies or others. Each operational deployment shall be included in the Annual Military Equipment Report that is submitted to the Board of Supervisors and will be reviewed by the Chief Deputy within 30 days. Only authorized UAS Operators shall be permitted to deploy the UAS. UAS Operators shall obtain approval from the FOD Chief or their designee prior to conducting a UAS deployment. The UAS shall not be used for surveillance of an

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

individual without a court order or search warrant. The UAS shall never target a person based on race, religion, sexual gender or any individual characteristic. The UAS shall not be used as a force option and has no offensive capability. The UAS shall not be used during First Amendment activities unless the situation becomes objectively dangerous and unlawful.

- e. Training Requirements – On going training will be conducted to ensure operators acquire and maintain proficient UAS skills, knowledge of regulations, and safe operating procedures. Deputies shall train on the use of the UAS quarterly with both in the classroom learning and hands on training. Only operators who have completed the required training shall be authorized to operate the UAS. Only deputies who have been Part 107 Certified shall fly a drone during operations.
- f. Legal and Procedural rules: UAS operations shall only be conducted in accordance with the SFSO FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA), or within the guidelines set out in Title 14 CFR, Part 107 (Code of Federal Regulations.)
- g. Fiscal impact – Initial \$4800.00
- h. Lifespan – Estimated 5 years. Purchased in 2020
- i. Number and types:
 - i. DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise (Dual) w/Smart Controller and DJI Enterprise Shield Basic
 - ii. The SFSO has two of these
- j. The UAS was not deployed in 2022.

2. Mobile Command Vehicles

- a. Description - Mobile Command Vehicles are large trucks which contain specialized equipment or have the ability to carry specialized equipment that can be used to coordinate events in real time.
- b. Capability - These vehicles can be a mobile base of operation or command center. These vehicles contain specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with this mission.
- c. Authorized Uses – Mobile Command vehicles may be used anytime a command post may be needed at an event. These vehicles may also be used to transport equipment, transport personnel, to block a road, or for any other purpose that other patrol cars may be used for.
- d. Training Requirements – A class B license is required to drive the Mobile Command Vehicle. A class C license is required to drive the Rapid Response Vehicle.
- e. Lifespan – 100,000 miles
- f. Legal and Procedural Rules – Mobile Command Vehicles are subject to the department “Emergency Vehicle Response and Pursuit Driving” and “Vehicle Collision Reports” policies. The Rapid Response Vehicle may only be deployed by a Special Response Team member. The Mobile Command Vehicle may only be deployed with authorization from the Fleet Unit and the Field Operations Division Captain or their designee.
- g. Number and types –
 - i. 2013 Ford F59 – Rapid Response Vehicle
 - 1. Initial Cost: \$135,000. Average annual maintenance \$740.00 Current Mileage = 6310
 - ii. 2012 Freightliner MT55 – Mobile Command Vehicle

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

1. Initial Cost: \$580,000. Average Annual Maintenance \$6100 Current Mileage = 7801
- h. The Mobile Command Vehicles were only used for training and not special operations in 2022.

3. Breaching Shotgun

- a. Description – The Remington 870 Police Magnum pump-action is a rugged 12 gauge with a short, tactical 18” barrel backed by a stout 3” chamber. The all-matte black gun is durable and rust-resistance. Both the pump action forend and stock are robust and tough synthetic.
- b. Purpose - Used by the SRT to defeat locked, barricaded or fortified locations allowing deputies to conduct rescues or high-risk forcible entries during high risk incidents.
- c. Capability – Utilizing a shotgun for breaching offers tactical teams several advantages. It is quicker than many other breaching techniques. It is capable of destroying locks, hinges, or other devices that prevent entry into a room.
- d. Authorized Use –
 - i. Breaching Shotguns shall not be used outside of the following
 1. Training
 2. Barricaded incidents where the person is resisting a detention/arrest.
 3. Active Shooter incidents
 4. High Risk Warrants (warrants in which the SRT is used because of a known specific danger)
 5. High risk situations in which a fast and effective breach would allow for an immediate opening of the threshold with minimal risk.
 - ii. An SRT member who is authorized to use the breaching shotgun may find themselves in a position where the breaching shotgun must be used as a secondary weapon. Breaching shotguns are considered shotguns and are subject to the firearms and use of force policy. Breaching shotguns are meant for use on structures, and shall never be planned for as the primary weapon platform during an incident. Only SRT members who have completed a shotgun breacher course may deploy the breaching shotgun. The breaching shotgun may only be used with authorization from an SRT supervisor. When an SRT supervisor is not present and in the event of extraordinary circumstances where it is reasonable to believe that the use of the breaching shotgun could mitigate the risk of injury, direct action authority is granted for an SRT breacher to utilize their breaching options.
 - iii. The following variables should be considered prior to using the breaching shotgun and may deter the use of the breaching shotgun:
 1. The presence of elderly individuals.
 2. The presence of children.
 3. The presence of flammable or explosive objects.
 4. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
 5. The presence of medically compromised people.
 6. The presence of non-English speaking persons.

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

- e. Training Requirements – SRT shotgun breachers must complete a POST certified SWAT school. SRT shotgun breachers must attend a shotgun breaching class. Shotgun breachers must do live fire training at least twice a year and have successfully completed the shotgun breaching qualification annually.
- f. Fiscal Impacts – Initial \$1272
- g. Lifespans – No expiration date
- h. Number and types:
 - i. Remington 870 Breacher Shotgun
 - ii. Number of shotguns : 2
 - iii. Initial cost : \$636 each
 - iv. Picatinny rail on top of the receiver, Aimpoint T2 - \$798
 - v. Breaching Shotgun Rounds
 - 1. Initial Cost \$1400 for 200 rounds: Royal Arms International – Compressed Copper Powder 425 Grain
 - 2. Initial cost \$1400 for 160 rounds : Royal Arms – 12ga 82 grain “Flash-Bang Round.” Flash-Bang Rounds are used as a stand-off diversionary device. These are used as a diversion and can break windows. When used to break a window, SRT deputies shall first visually clear the area in front of the window so that there is no unintended injury when using the round. Flash Bang rounds are mainly used with executing a high risk warrant or hostage rescue. In rare instances of rioting, flash bang rounds may be used in compliance with AB48. These are not currently in use and no training program has been developed for them. No one is currently authorized to use this round.
 - vi. 2022 Usage – This equipment was not used outside of training during this 12 month period.

4. .556 / .223 Rifles

- a. Description – Lightweight, magazine-fed, gas operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder. These rifles can fire rounds with accuracy at greater distance than pistols.
- b. Capability – These rifles provide deputies the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances greater than the effective distance of their handguns. These rifles are more accurate than pistols and can defeat soft body armor if needed.
- c. Purpose – To more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by violent suspects, the Sheriff’s Office issues patrol rifles to qualified deputies as an additional and more immediate tactical response. In addition, the Special Response Team uses these weapons as their primary weapon platform during all operations.
- d. Authorized use – Rifles are the primary weapon used by the SRT. Rifles are deployed for all SRT operations. Qualified non-SRT deputies may deploy their issued rifle in any circumstance where they can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed to respond to a threat to life or serious bodily injury. Situations when a non-SRT deputy may deploy a rifle are listed but not limited to the following:
 - i. Situations where there is a reasonable anticipation of an armed encounter.

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

- ii. When a deputy is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range.
- iii. Situations where there is a reasonable need to exceed a suspect's firepower.
- iv. When a deputy reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage in order to prevent injury to others.
- v. When there is a reasonable belief that the suspect may be wearing body armor and may have access to a weapon.
- vi. To dispatch an animal.
- e. Legal and procedural rules - Rifle usage must follow the guidelines of the Use of Force Policy, Firearms policy, Penal Code 835a(c), and Penal Code 33220(b).
- f. Training requirements –
 - i. Special Response Team Training :
 1. SWAT Basic Course
 2. POST certified rifle course.
 3. SRT members must attend and pass biannual rifle qualifications. (Twice a year.)
 4. SRT members that do not pass either course may not deploy a rifle until the course is passed.
 5. SRT members are given up to 10 scheduled range dates with hands on shooting range practice.
 - ii. Patrol rifle deputies :
 1. Deputies must successfully pass a POST certified rifle course. This class must satisfy Penal Code requirements per section 33220(b).
 2. Deputies must attend and pass biannual rifle qualifications (twice a year.)
 3. SFSO 4 Hour patrol rifle refresher course that is POST certified.
- g. Number and types –
 - i. 4 : Aero Precision M16-A4. Initial cost \$1005.00
 - ii. 8 : Bushmaster XM15-E2S. Initial Cost 1400.00
 - iii. 6 : Bushmaster XM15-E2S Lower receiver. Initial Cost \$1400.00
 - iv. 12: Colt M4 Carbine. Initial Cost \$1100
 - v. 10 : EPR-LE6933 5.56mm. Initial Cost \$1245
 - vi. 4 : Colt Commando 5.56mm Initial Cost \$1245
 - vii. 11 : Colt AR15A3 5.56mm lower receiver, used for marking cartridges in training
 - viii. 26 : FN Herstal FN15 5.56mm Initial Cost \$974.00
 - ix. 4 : Geissele Government 5.56mm Initial Cost \$1084.00
 - x. 5 : Geissele URG-1 Initial Cost \$1061.65
- h. Lifespan – About 15 years
- i. Ammunition
 - i. 500 Cases, each case is 500 rounds : Federal .223 Remington 55 Grain \$203 per 500
 - ii. 500 Cases, each case is 500 rounds : Federal .223 Remington 62 Grain \$209 per 500

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

- iii. 40 Cases, each case is 500 rounds : Speer .223 75 Grain \$286 per 500
- iv. 40 Cases, each case is 500 rounds : Speer .223 62 Grain \$272 per 500
- v. 20 Cases of 500 rounds : Federal .223 55 Grain Frangible \$297 per 500
- j. 2022 Usage – While this weapon was deployed (brought into the field) many times, it was never fired during this 12 month period.

5. Sniper rifles

- a. Description :
 - i. The LWRC Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle (R.E.P.R.) is a full spectrum weapon system designed to put 7.62 mm NATO rounds on target in a variety of real world applications. The R.E.P.R. is built for high performance.
 - ii. The Colt Modular Carbine is a multi-caliber, single serial modular weapon system which can fire a 7.62 x 51 or 5.56 x 54 NATO when the upper receiver group is swapped out.
- b. Capability – The sniper rifle provides SRT snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at a great distance with accuracy.
- c. Authorized uses – The sniper rifle is used exclusively by the SRT sniper team for high risk SRT events and special events where over watch is appropriate.
- d. Training Requirements - SRT snipers must successfully complete a POST certified Sniper course. SRT snipers conduct live fire training throughout the training cycle and must pass a quarterly qualification as dictated by the sniper team leader.
- e. Lifespans – 15 Years
- f. Legal and Procedures – Sniper Rifles may only be deployed by SRT sniper team members. Rifle usage must follow the guidelines of the Use of Force Policy, Firearms policy, Penal Code 835a(c), and Penal Code 33220(b).
- g. Number and types
 - i. 1 : Colt Modular 7.62 Unknown cost. This is not currently in use.
 - ii. 4 : LWRC REPR 7.62 Total initial cost for 4, \$5000.
 - iii. 2 : Remington 700 PSS, Initial cost unknown as it was purchased decades ago. This rifle is past its lifespan. It cannot be used until it has been refurbished. \$1500 to have it refurbished.
 - iv. 1 : GA Precision Custom, Initial cost \$6,000.
- h. Ammunition – Rifle ammunition shall only be used in accordance with the rifle policies and procedures.
 - i. 24 cases of 200 rounds : Federal .308 Winchester \$279 per 200 rounds.
 - ii. 25 cases of 500 rounds : Federal Winchester .308 168 grain. \$445 per 500 rounds.
- i. 2022 Usage – This weapon was deployed for training but was not deployed outside of training during this 12 month period.

6. MP-5 Sub-Machine Guns

- a. Description – A compact, modular, lightweight, shoulder fired, submachine gun capable of semi-automatic or automatic fired chambered in 9mm.

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

- b. Capability – The MP-5 provides the ability to deliver precision gun fire with a shoulder fired weapons system that is accurate, reliable, and safe. Its compact design allows for ease of maneuverability when operating in the open or within interior environments.
- c. Authorized uses – The MP-5 is authorized for use to only the SRT. When this weapon is authorized by the Range Master for use, only SRT members are authorized to use it. If this weapon is refurbished and authorized for use by the Range Master, the MP-5 may be used for any SRT operation with permission from the SRT Commander. This weapon system was the primary weapon for SWAT teams through the 80's. This weapons system is currently phased out as they are over 20 years old and not being maintained. It is no longer the primary weapon for the SRT and no SRT members are currently authorized to deploy the MP-5.
- d. Training – SRT members who deploy the MP-5 must pass a department qualification annually in addition to live fire training at the SRT range training days. There are currently no deputies who meet this standard.
- e. Lifespan : Approximately 50,000 rounds.
- f. Legal and Procedural – MP-5 usage must follow the guidelines of the Use of Force Policy, Firearms policy, Penal Code 835a(c), and Penal Code 33220(b).
- g. Fiscal impacts : Initial Costs unknown. No annual costs.
- h. Number and types :
 - i. 6 : Heckler and Koch MP-5
 - ii. 2 : Heckler and Koch MP-5
- i. 2022 Usage – This was not deployed during this 12 month period.

7. Automatic Pistols

- a. Description - . The Glock 18 is a full size 9x19mm pistol with the added ability for automatic fire. The Glock 18 has the same dimensions as the Glock 17 and looks very similar. Glock 18s are fitted with a compensated barrel in order to reduce recoil.
- b. Capability – The G18 allows a pistol shooter to fire in full automatic firing mode.
- c. Authorized uses – This weapon is not authorized for use as formalized training has not been certified or approved by the Sheriff.
- d. Training – A training program has not been established for this weapon therefore no one can deploy with it.
- e. Legal and Procedural – This weapon has no authorized procedures and may not be used.
- f. Number and cost :
 - i. 3 : Glock G18. Unknown initial cost. No annual cost.
- g. 2022 Usage – These weapons were not deployed in this 12 month period.

8. Diversionary devices

- a. Description - It is an ATF-controlled Class-C explosive device that emits a bright light and thunderous noise to distract potentially dangerous individuals.
- b. Capability – Produces a 165-180db and 6-8 million candela of light output.
- c. Purpose – Distraction devices shall be used for distraction and surprise purposes only.
- d. Authorized uses – Flash Bangs may be used by the Special Response Team (SRT) whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry into a room/structure in high risk situations (high risk situations are situations where there is an elevated risk of injury

to all involved due to knowledge of weapons, violence, or active resistance.) Such situations may include barricaded subjects where the deputy can articulate an elevated level of risk, hostage scenarios, high risk warrant services, or high risk building searches. Diversionary devices may be used to distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. Diversionary/distraction devices may be used when an SRT supervisor reasonably feels the use of the distraction device would lessen the risk of injury to all involved (deputies and others) during planned or exigent circumstances (such as high risk building searches or active shooter events.) Distraction devices must be used with caution and reasonable efforts. Deputies must know where they are placing the device and should visually clear the space, if safe to do, prior to deploying the device. SRT members deploying a flashbang should reasonably gather as much information on the area the flash-bang will be deployed in to lessen the risk of injury to others. This may include a visual inspection of the area to help lessen the risk to persons in the area. The following variables should be considered prior to using flash-bangs and may deter the use of the flash-bang:

- i. The presence of elderly individuals.
 - ii. The presence of children.
 - iii. The presence of flammable or explosive objects.
 - iv. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
 - v. The presence of medically compromised people.
 - vi. The presence of non-English speaking persons.
- e. Legal and Procedural – In accordance with AB 48, flash-bangs shall not be used by deputies to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual (including a peace officer), or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. All use of force must follow the established policy SFSD 300 Use of Force.
- f. Training requirements –SRT members must successfully complete an 80 hour POST certified SWAT School. In addition, SRT members train on the use of flash-bangs during the SRT annual training cycle. This training is both hands on and classroom training.
- g. Fiscal Impact – Initial : \$1700. Annual : \$240.00 for replacements.
- h. Lifespan : 5 years
- i. 6 CTS model 7290 Mini M single bangs
 - ii. 9 CTS model 7290-2 Mini double bangs
 - iii. 10 CTS model 7290 Single bangs
 - iv. 12 CTS model 7290-7 Seven bangs
- i. 2022 Usage – This device was not used during this 12 month period.

9. 40mm Chemical Agent Launcher

- a. Description – M203 40mm stand-alone weapon is designed as a stand-alone weapon system, it includes the LMT frame for rail mounted M203. Utilizes 9" 40mm 1:48" RH twist barrel. Built of aerospace aluminum it includes LMT SOPMOD stock, LMT ergonomic grip and red dot sight.
- b. Capability – The 40mm launcher affords the ability to fire a variety of less lethal chemicals and impact munitions from distance.
- c. Purpose – The M203 is used to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, by deploying chemical agents from a distance. By deploying

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

chemical agents, the M203 is used to minimize the potential for injuries by reducing the need for physical confrontation. The M203 is currently used for chemical agents only. Chemical agents are used to drive a person or persons from a structure or location, to prevent an armed person from accurately firing at officers or other persons, and to prevent further violence from a violent or person. The 40mm launcher may not currently be used to fire impact weapons.

- d. Authorized use – 40mm launchers shall only be used to disperse chemical agents. When outside of a custodial setting and dealing in crowd control situations, 40mm launchers shall only be deployed by a peace officer that has received training on their proper use by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. Launched chemical agents shall not be used solely due to verbal threats. Launched chemical agents shall not be aimed directly at a person unless in an authorized deadly force situation. Launched chemical agents may be used to stop violent rioting, hostage situations, a hostile jail takeover (any time a section of jail becomes unlawfully controlled by one or more inmates), and criminal barricaded situations. Launched chemical agents may only be used by the SRT when authorized by an SRT supervisor or SRT Team Leader. The following variables should be considered and may deter from the use of chemical agents prior to using chemical agents:
 - i. The presence of elderly individuals.
 - ii. The presence of children.
 - iii. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
 - iv. The presence of medically compromised people.
 - v. The presence of non-English speaking persons.
- e. Training requirements -SRT members who use the 40mm launcher during crowd control situations, shall complete a POST certified SWAT school and continue training on chemical agents during the annual training cycle. SRT members must also be trained in the proper use of chemical agents for crowd control by a peace officer that has received POST certified training.
- f. Legal and Procedural rules – Use of launched chemical agents shall be consistent with Penal Code 13652, and AB 48. All use of force must follow the established policy SFSO 300 Use of Force.
- g. Lifespan – about 20 years.
- h. Fiscal Impacts
 - i. LMT 40mm Tactical Single Launcher : \$1100 each (2 purchased)
 - ii. FN 40GL Enhanced Grenade Launcher : \$1800 each (1 purchased)
 - iii. M203 40mm Launcher : \$1800 (2 purchased)
- i. 2022 Usage – This equipment was not used outside of training during this 12 month period.

10. Launched Chemical Agents

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

- a. Description – These less-lethal options address a wide range of scenarios from assisting tactical teams in displacing or detecting barricaded subjects to aiding riot control units in correctional environments.
- b. Capability - Dispersal of a chemical irritant can assist in stopping violent actions. Chemical agents can be launched from a safe distance.
- c. Purpose - Stated above in section 9-c.
- d. Authorized use – Stated in section 9-d.
- e. Training requirements – Stated in section 9-e
- f. Legal and Procedural – Stated in section 9-f.
- g. Number and types –
 - i. 50 : CTS 40MM Powder Projectile 4431 \$1148.50
 - ii. 50: CTS 40MM CS LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4330 \$1099
 - iii. 50: CTS 40MM OC POWDER PROJECTILE, PART # 4441 \$1148
 - iv. 50: CTS 40MM OC LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4340 \$1104
 - v. 50: CTS 40MM INERT POWDER PROJECTILE, PART # 4401 \$671
 - vi. 50: CTS 40MM INERT LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4300 \$680.10
 - vii. 33: Pocket Tactical CS Grenade – smaller and may be hand deployed, \$29.40 each
 - viii. 50: 37mm AR-2 Pyrotechnic CS Smoke Munition, 24.99 per round.
 - ix. 280: 37 mm AR-3 Valve Impact Baton Munition CS – \$24.99 per round.
 - x. 50: 37mm AR-4 Pyrotechnic smoke (not a chemical irritant), 24.99 round.
 - xi. 75: 37mm AR-6 Muzzle Blast Munition, \$24.99 per round.

11.Arwen 37mm impact weapon launcher

- a. The ARWEN 37 weapon is light: 3.11kg unloaded or 3.83kg loaded. It is finished in matte black. It is very easy to use, being suitable for right or left handed operators. Exposed parts are made of anodized aluminum alloy and plastics, which are unaffected by damp environments.
- b. Capability - The Arwen 37 launcher features a revolver like rotary magazine which holds five munitions and which allows for a rate of fire of five rounds in four seconds without reloading.
- c. Purpose – The Arwen is used is used to deploy impact weapons to subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior. Less lethal option to resolve critical situations and prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life in high risk custody and/or field operations. The current authorized use for this weapon is to be used to fire less lethal kinetic energy munitions.
- d. Authorized uses – The Arwen may not be used solely due to a verbal threat or noncompliance with a directive. Deployment for crowd control or civil unrest shall be consistent with Penal code section 13652. A deputy shall issue a verbal warning of the intended use of the Arwen before use, unless the issuance of the warning would endanger the safety of deputies. Non-issuance of a warning shall not be due to convenience, rather out of the necessity to stop injury or destruction of property. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other deputies and individuals that the Arwen is being deployed. In

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

cases where the targeted person does not speak English, reasonable attempts to provide translation for the warning will be made. The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The Arwen shall not be aimed at the head, neck or any other vital organs, except when there is an objectively reasonable belief the suspect poses an immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death to others. The Arwen may be deployed against individuals in the following circumstances:

- i. Individuals demonstrating assaultive behavior
 - ii. There is a reasonable belief that the individual possesses or has immediate access to a deadly weapon and intends violence.
 - iii. During a cell extraction to forcibly remove a resistive and violent inmate from a jail cell.
 - iv. To suppress a jail disturbance.
 - v. To control a person who poses an imminent threat.
 - vi. To incapacitate a ring leader or instigator in a jail disturbance/riot.
 - vii. To prevent an individual from harming themselves
 - viii. To bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
 - ix. In crowd control deployments, the launcher shall not be used due to a violation of an imposed curfew, a verbal threat, or noncompliance with a law enforcement directive, consistent with Penal Code 13652. In addition, all requirements and considerations consistent with AB48, shall be followed when bringing an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
- e. In high risk barricade situations where there is a subject that is known to have a weapon and is actively resisting lawful orders, an Arwen may be used to break a window or knock down items in order to provide SRT with a clearer view of the inside of a structure or to gain access. The following variables should be considered and may deter from use of the Arwen prior to using the Arwen:
- i. The presence of elderly individuals.
 - ii. The presence of children.
 - iii. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
 - iv. The presence of medically compromised people.
 - v. The presence of non-English speaking persons.
- f. Training Requirements – Emergency Services Unit members must complete department training consisting of both classroom and hands on training in the use of the Arwen (SFSO qualification every 2 years.)
- g. Legal and procedural rules - Use of the ARWEN 37 shall be consistent with Penal code 13652, PC 835 and AB 48. All use of force must follow the established policy SFSD 300 Use of Force.
- h. Fiscal impact: Cost of 6 launchers : 18,450 (3,075 per unit)
- i. Number of Arwens : Arwen 37 Mark 3 – We have 18 Arwens.

SFSO Annual Military Equipment List – AB 481

- j. 2022 Usage – This equipment was not used outside of training during this 12 month period.

12. Less Lethal impact munitions

- a. Description – The AR-1 munition consists of a proprietary polymer baton which is intended to be deployed as a means of pain compliance through direct impact at ranges up to 30 yards. Smaller diameter than military 40mm.
- b. Capability: Munitions capable of accurate less lethal strikes to specific target areas to reduce the risks posed by human behavior.
- c. Purpose - Less lethal option to resolve critical situations (both in and out of custody) and prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life in high risk custody and/or field operations.
- d. Authorized uses – The less lethal impact munitions shall only be used in conjunction with the 37mm launcher. Authorized uses are stated in section 11-d.
- e. Training – Training is stated in section 11-e.
- f. Legal and procedural rules – Use of the ARWEN 37 shall be consistent with Penal code 13652, PC 835 and AB 48 and the Use of Force Policy.
- g. Fiscal impact :
 - i. AR-1 Baton Munition – We have 720 at \$24.99 per round.

13. Unmanned, remotely piloted ground vehicle

- a. Description – Small and durable, the Scout Throw Robot weighs just 1.2lbs yet can survive throws of 120 feet and deliver video reconnaissance within dangerous environments.
- b. Capability - The Recon Scout micro-robot is deployed during high-risk operations involving surveillance, barricaded subjects, hostage situations and narcotics raids to provide situational awareness and standoff distance to tactical operators. The scout can be thrown up to 100 feet and cannot see in darkness. Once deployed, operators can direct the ultra-quiet robot to move through an environment and transmit video reconnaissance through walls and doors to a small, handheld operator control unit. This capability can reveal the location of armed subjects, the condition of hostages and the layout of rooms – all of which is critical to planning and executing the tactical operation. The Scout cannot record and has no offensive capability. The Scout cannot transmit sound.
- c. Purpose – A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which can provide information for the Incident Commander to make sound decisions.
- d. Authorized use – Outside of training, the Scout can only be used by members of the SRT for any operation in which the tactical commander feels that a lawful view from a distance would reduce the risk of injury to all involved. The scout robot shall not be used as a force option. The Scout robot is obsolete and no longer used due to its outdated technology.
- e. Fiscal impact – Purchased in 2008 for an unknown initial cost.
- f. Legal and Procedural - Use of the scout is for official law enforcement purposes and in a manner that respects the privacy and 4th amendment rights of our community.
- g. Lifespan – 10 years. This robot is past its usable life and is no longer used.
- h. 2022 Usage – This equipment was not used during this 12 month period.

14. Definitions

- a. Barricaded subject
 - i. A person or persons in a location that provides a means of spatial separation that assists them in avoiding apprehension from law enforcement. In short, a barricaded subject is in a position that inhibits law enforcement from easily taking them into custody when there is a legal need to seize the person.
- b. High Risk incidents
 - i. Incidents of elevated risk due to knowledge of past behavior, potential weapons, gang affiliation, or other factors that raise the level of potential physical harm to deputies or other persons, or the destruction of property or evidence.