

RESOLUTION NO. 27797

WHEREAS, on recommendation of Management, there was presented for approval, the Department of Airports (Los Angeles World Airports), Airport Police Division's Policy for Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481 and said division's Airport Police Military Equipment Report 2023, both attached hereto and made part hereof; and request for Los Angeles City Council to adopt an ordinance approving said policy; and

WHEREAS, on September 30, 2021, California Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill (AB) 481 into law, which became effective January 1, 2022. California AB 481 established protocols for law enforcement agencies regarding funding, acquisition, use and reporting of specified law enforcement equipment items. The bill added Government Code Section 7070, et seq., and designated numerous vehicles, weapon systems, and munitions – used throughout the Airport Police Division (APD) – as "military equipment." The bill further requires that each law enforcement agency in the state establish a policy governing use of equipment items identified in the statute, as well as an annual report on the agency's inventory of those items; and

WHEREAS, APD has developed its new policy on Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481. Said policy delineates which law enforcement equipment items are now deemed "military equipment" pursuant to Government Code Section 7070, et seq., and further prescribes the responsibilities of APD personnel for their use (including reporting any use or misuse) of those equipment items; and

WHEREAS, the APD inaugural report, Airport Police Military Equipment Report 2023, is a full inventory of all AB 481-covered equipment items that APD currently retains or intends to procure in the near term; and

WHEREAS, both the policy and report are in conformance with AB 481. Both must be transmitted to the Los Angeles City Council for enactment by ordinance, as required by AB 481; and

WHEREAS, the bill requires that, after the military equipment use policy is approved, APD must submit a comprehensive annual report itemizing all the military equipment within the Division's inventory, including costs and training associated with each item, as well as data on the use and misuse of those items during the specified period (Government Code Section 7072(a)). The report must be submitted to the governing body (Board of Airport Commissioners) within one (1) year of approval of the military equipment use policy and submitted annually thereafter; and

WHEREAS, under Government Code Section 7071(e), the governing body shall at least annually review any ordinance that it has adopted pursuant to Government Code Section 7071 approving the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment, and vote on whether to renew the ordinance at a regular meeting held pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act; and

WHEREAS, the governing body may only adopt the military equipment use policy in a public meeting if it finds that all the requirements in Government Code Section 7071(d)(1) are met:

- The military equipment is necessary because there is no reasonable alternative that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.
- The proposed military equipment use policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.



- If purchasing the equipment, the equipment is reasonably cost effective compared to available equipment that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.
- Prior military equipment use complied with the military equipment use policy that was in effect at the time or, if prior uses did not comply with the accompanying military equipment policy, corrective action has been taken to remedy nonconforming uses and ensure future compliance; and

WHEREAS, this action will aid APD in support of its mission to ensure the safe and secure operation of the airports of Los Angeles World Airports; and

WHEREAS, this item, as general policy procedure making, is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements pursuant to Article II, Section 2.n of the Los Angeles City CEQA Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, actions taken on this item by the Board of Airport Commissioners will become final pursuant to the provisions of Los Angeles City Charter Section 250;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Airport Commissioners adopted the Staff Report; determined that this action is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Article II, Section 2.n of the Los Angeles City CEQA Guidelines; approved the Department of Airports (Los Angeles World Airports), Airport Police Division's Policy for Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481; further approved said division's Airport Police Military Equipment Report 2023; further approved transmittal of said policy and report to the Los Angeles City Council, and request the Los Angeles City Council to adopt an ordinance approving the Airport Police Division's Policy for Use of Equipment Covered by California Assembly Bill 481.

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I hereby certify that this Resolution No. 27797 is true and correct, as adopted by the Board of Airport Commissioners at its Regular Meeting held on Thursday, September 7, 2023.



Grace Miguel – Secretary
BOARD OF AIRPORT COMMISSIONERS

Attachments:

- *Exhibit 1 - Military Equipment Policy Published Edition*
- *Exhibit 2 - Military Equipment Inventory List Published Edition*

2/4.8 Military Equipment**A. Purpose**

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).

B. Information

To assist officers in their duties, the Los Angeles Airport Police Division maintains an inventory of, and continually procures, law enforcement equipment items identified as “military equipment,” by California Assembly Bill (AB) 481, 2021-2022. The Division recognizes that the deployment of these items is a matter of public interest. To ensure compliance with AB 481, it is the policy of the Division that employees comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

1. Definitions**a. Governing body**

The Board of Airport Commissioners (BOAC), the elected or appointed body that oversees the Los Angeles Airport Police Division.

b. Military equipment

The equipment items covered by this policy and defined as “military equipment” by Government Code Section 7070(c), et seq., are as follows:

- (1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles;
- (2) Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. Police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded;
- (3) 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. Unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded;
- (4) Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion;

Chapter II – Role and Authority

- (5) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units;
 - (6) Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind;
 - (7) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. Items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one-person, are specifically excluded;
 - (8) Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition;
 - (9) 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 service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency;
 - (10) Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles;
 - (11) Noise-flash diversionary devices ("flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service issued handheld pepper spray.);
 - (12) TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and Long-Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs);
 - (13) Kinetic energy weapons and munitions;
 - (14) Any other equipment as determined by the Board of Airport Commissioners, and in accordance with AB 481, to require additional oversight;
 - (15) Notwithstanding the above, "military equipment" does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the federal Defense Logistics Agency.
- c. Standard Issue Equipment - Any equipment item which is authorized and approved by the Division, is consistent with the Division's functions, and, for which the employee has received the requisite training (e.g., P.O.S.T, Range/Training Unit), shall be considered "standard issue."
- C. The Los Angeles Airport Police Division's Military Equipment List is incorporated by reference herein and attached hereto as Appendix A.

Chapter II – Role and Authority

D. Coordinator

1. The Chief of Airport Police shall designate a member of this Division 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 Division equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Division as defined by Government Code § 7070 or the equipment the Division intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body (Government Code § 7071);
 - c. Conducting an inventory of all Los Angeles Airport Police military equipment at least annually to assist with the preparation of the annual military equipment report (Government Code § 7072);
 - d. Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Los Angeles Airport Police (Government Code § 7071);
 - e. Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting which includes:
 - (1) Ensuring that the community engagement meeting is well publicized, conveniently located, and held within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual military equipment report; and,
 - (2) Preparing for questions the public may ask regarding the annual military equipment report and the Division's funding, acquisition, and use of military equipment. (Government Code § 7072).
 - f. Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Chief of Airport Police to be submitted to the governing body (BOAC) and ensuring that the report is made publicly available on the Division website (Government Code § 7072);
 - g. Ensuring compliance with the complaint procedures by which members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of a type military equipment, and how the Division will respond in a timely manner.

E. Employee's Responsibilities

Division employees shall adhere to the following when deploying, staging, or using any covered military equipment item identified or defined above:

Chapter II – Role and Authority

1. Ensure that they have been trained on the item according to the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training's (P.O.S.T.) requirements, if applicable, as well as all Division training mandated by the Chief of Airport Police, Emergency Services Unit, or Training Unit (e.g., Training Bulletin);
2. Ensure that the facts and circumstances presented are consistent with the item-specific deployment criteria outlined by the Division;
3. Ensure that any use or misuse of an equipment item(s) covered by this policy is immediately reported to a Division supervisor;

Note: Personnel are reminded of the duty to intercede and duty to report excessive force.

4. Ensure that any injured individual or person complaining of injury as a result of the use of covered military equipment is evaluated and if reasonably and objectively necessary transported by a Rescue Ambulance (RA) as soon as practicable; and,
5. Document any use of an equipment item covered by this policy according to the item-specific and incident-specific documenting protocols, including (but not limited to):
 - a. An Employee's Report;
 - b. The Use of Force section within an Investigative Report; or
 - c. The Use of Force section within an Arrest Report.

F. Supervisor's Responsibilities

1. Any Division supervisor who witnesses, authorizes, or is informed of the use or misuse of any military equipment item covered by this policy, shall:
 - a. Make the appropriate Division notification(s) (e.g., Watch Commander, Command Duty Officer);
 - b. Document the incident on their Sergeant's Daily Report;
 - c. Ensure that any use or misuse is additionally documented according to the item-specific and incident-specific documenting protocols, such as a:
 - (1) Non-Categorical Use of Force Report;

Chapter II – Role and Authority

- (2) After Action Report;
 - (3) Incident Command System (ICS) Form 214; or
 - (4) Personnel Complaint.
- d. Ensure that any injured individual or person complaining of injury is evaluated and/or if reasonably and objectively necessary transported by an RA, as soon as practicable.
- G. Commanding Officer's Responsibilities
- 1. Every commanding officer (CO) whose command maintains military equipment as defined by this policy (Government Code § 7070), or has personnel who utilize or participate in the procurement or evaluation of such equipment, shall ensure:
 - a. All personnel under their command comply with this policy;
 - b. An inventory, procurement, and use of military equipment report is thoroughly completed for their command annually and forwarded to the Coordinator.

H. Exemption for Standard Issue Equipment

Standard issue equipment, as defined above, is exempt from this policy; its procurement, use and misuse shall continue to be reported and documented under current policies and procedures.

I. Exemption for Items Procured for Evaluation

- 1. The Division occasionally evaluates new equipment items to determine if they would assist in providing police services. This policy shall not preclude the Division from, at any time, utilizing equipment items covered by AB 481 and this policy for testing and evaluation purposes only.
- 2. Should the Division wish to move beyond the testing and evaluation phase and begin deployment of any new covered equipment item in the community, it shall comply with the existing requirements set forth by this policy. As such, any new equipment item covered by AB 481 which is determined to be viable for field or specialized use, shall not be placed into service (e.g., a pilot program) until it is approved by the Chief of Airport Police and in accordance with AB 481.

Chapter II – Role and Authority

J. Approval of Division's Military Equipment Use Policy

1. The Chief of Airport Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment use policy. As part of the approval process, the Chief of Airport Police or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment use policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the Division website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment use 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 by borrowing or leasing;
 - d. Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this Division;
 - 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 receive, agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment;
 - g. Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.

K. Annual Military Equipment Report

1. Upon approval of a military equipment use policy, the Chief of Airport Police or the authorized designee shall submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved by the governing body within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072). The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment:

Chapter II – Role and Authority

- a. A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use;
- b. A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment;
- c. The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response;
- d. The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report;
- e. The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment;

NOTE: The information contained in the annual report will be compiled by the Coordinator. The Emergency Services Unit and all commanding officers, whose command maintains military equipment, will report their inventory, procurement, and use of military equipment, and any other required information, to the Coordinator on an annual basis.

- f. If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
2. The Chief of Airport Police or the authorized designee shall also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the Division 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 Division inventory.
- a. The annual military equipment report will be made publicly available on the Airport Police web page at <https://www.lawa.org/groups-and-divisions/airport-police>.

L. Community Engagement

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Division shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual military equipment report and the Division's funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

M. Complaint Procedures

- (1) Complaints, concerns, or questions from a member of the public about the use of specific

Chapter II – Role and Authority

military equipment shall be accepted from any source: written, verbal, in person, telephonically, US mail, facsimile transmission, electronically or anonymously. (Refer to Section – Complaints / Condition of Acceptance)

- (2) Once a complaint, concern, or question from a member of the public about the use of specific military equipment is received by the Division, each complaint, concern, or question will receive a response in a timely manner.
- (3) In the event a complaint involves the conduct of Division Personnel, it will be investigated pursuant to policy. Any disciplinary action arising out of the complaint must comply with Government Code Section 3304(d)(1). A sustained complaint of misuse or violation of this policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination.

N. 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.

Note: Division personnel are reminded that they shall adhere to this policy when working with another law enforcement agency (e.g. warrant service, task force or mutual aid) within or outside the City of Los Angeles. The personnel of any law enforcement agency working with, providing mutual aid to the Division, or operating in conjunction with the Division in an investigative or enforcement capacity, shall comply with their own agency's policy enacted pursuant to AB 481.

Appendix A

Los Angeles Airport Police Military Equipment List

2023

Item 1

Type:

Lenco Armored BearCat

Description:

Black powder coat, optional four-wheel drive, rescue response vehicle. Grey "POLICE" decals, colored Los Angeles City seal. Red and Blue emergency lights with siren.

Quantity:

1

Capabilities:

100+/- mile range. Ballistic capabilities rated to .50 Caliber. CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear) SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus) capable. Radiation and combustible gas detectors. FLIR camera system. Standoff gas penetrator system (for use with standard CS gas canister) 10–12-person load. Wide, double rear doors with open rear floor to accommodate speedy recovery of downed officers/civilians.

Expected Lifespan:

The Bearcat was acquired in 2012 and has a lifespan of 20+ years. It is well kept and maintained and has well over 10 years of service life remaining.

Manufacturers Description:

Urban, Suburban, Rural and Off-road Missions

Seats 10-12 Fully Equipped Officers

2-Door and 4-Door Variants Available

Open floor plan allows for rescue of downed personnel

The BearCat G3 provides Lenco's proven armor system in a ruggedized off-road platform. The G3 utilizes the same body design, interior features and tactical options as the G2, but it comes standard with a heavier duty upgraded suspension and off-road tires, rims & run flats to provide enhanced off-road performance. The increased ground clearance and robust suspension allows for emergency response in rural regions and natural disaster scenarios where standard armored SWAT vehicles would experience challenges. If your mission takes you off-road, the Lenco BearCat G3 will get you where you need to go. Available with mission-specific design features for Police and Government, Medical and Fire Response.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To be used in critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety and assist in resolving high risk operations. The armored vehicle is exclusively used by the Department's Emergency Services Unit and trained officers of the Department's Urban Police Rifle (UPR) Cadre. As a rescue vehicle, it provides life-saving armor to officers at high-risk incidents (i.e., barricaded suspects, service of high-risk warrants, active shooter scenarios, rescue of injured personnel, etc.) Use of the armored vehicle must adhere to all existing department policies. In all incidents where the armored vehicle is deployed, ESU supervision and chain of command should be notified as well as the on-duty Watch Commander prior to its use.

Fiscal Impact:

\$430,028 initial cost; The initial purchase was reimbursed through a Federal UASI grant, Thus, other than maintenance, the armored vehicle does not have any fiscal impact to the Airport Police Division.

Maintenance cost when needed (i.e., wheels, tires, lights, windows, etc. approx. \$6,500

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The use of the vehicle driven on the roadway is regulated by the *California Vehicle Code* and must be consistent with the laws regulating general police operations.

Required Training:

All Emergency Services Unit personnel and trained officers of the UPR Cadre receive initial and ongoing training on how to operate the different vehicle functions, placement considerations, and appropriate usage of the vehicle. The use of the armored vehicle requires a class C driver's license. All department personnel are required to have a valid California driver's license.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Deployment under authorization of the Commanding Officer of Homeland Security Section or the on-duty Watch Commander for critical incidents or exigent circumstances.

Item 2

Type:

Super Droid Robot

Description:

14"x12"x4" treaded surveillance robot

Quantity:

1

Capabilities:

Rubber treaded remote controlled robot. "Flipper" arms for climbing stairs or obstacles. Equipped with FLIR camera, LED lights and two-way communication system.

Expected Lifespan:

15+ years

Manufactures Description:

SuperDroid Robots offers tactical robots of every size, and for any budget. They're designed for surveillance, investigation, and negotiation. Tactical robots provide quick, easy assessments of dangerous situations. That keeps first responders out of harm and saves time in dangerous situations! SuperDroid Robots help keep humans safe!

First responders enter dangerous situations every day. Suspicious packages, hostage negotiations, HAZMAT, and environmental dangers are a constant concern. SuperDroid Robots provides a way of entering those situations with less risk.

Our robots are far less expensive than the cost of a human life, which everyone agrees is priceless. These robots allow for customization of features and capabilities! We design, build and test our tactical robots in our North Carolina facility. This allows for fast, affordable, and personalized customizations for your needs

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

The Super Droid Robot (SDR) is capable of being deployed in advance of law enforcement being exposed to potential deadly or dangerous situations. This advance deployment is used to spot and identify suspects hiding in small areas such as crawl spaces or attics. The SDR can also be deployed from a distance to search the under carriage of vehicles for suspicious devices. The SDR is deployed when it's functionality will enhance safety during an operation. Only ESU personnel trained in the use of the SDR should be permitted to operate the robot.

Fiscal Impact:

\$13,000 initial cost

\$200.00 annual maintenance

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Use of the SDR must be consistent with the laws regulating general police operations.

Required Training:

SDR operators receive Agency specific remote operations training to include maintenance, charging, storage, and deployment. SDR operators also receive periodic continuous in-house training to increase proficiency.

Compliance Mechanisms:

The SDR is deployed as needed under control and authority of Homeland Security command staff.

Item 3

Type:

Unmanned Aerial System (UAS/Drone)

Description:

Unmanned flying quadcopters equipped with GPS, obstacle avoidance, and Video/infrared camera systems controlled from the ground by a FAA Certified Pilot (107).

Quantity:

7

1. (2) DJI MAVIC AIR 2 (serial # 3N3BHC8012018S & 3N3BHC201202QC)
2. (2) DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE (# 4GCCJ5CR0A09TU & 4GCCJ5JR0A0BCG)
3. (2) DJI MINI 2 (# 3Q4CJBR3A3GAZY & 3Q4CJAK3A3CHN9)
4. (1) DJI MINI 3 (# 58F6L5C229J007LE09)

Capabilities: Easily deployable for exterior and interior usage. Birds-eye view of ground during day and night. Can record video or still images in daylight or infrared.

Expected Lifespan: 2-5 years.

It is important to note DJI drones expected lifespan all depends on several factors such as

1. How often it is flown
2. Flights aggressiveness and weather condition it is flown in
3. How it is stored and maintained

Manufacture's Description:

Helps users to fly and capture complex shots while Air Sense provides awareness of the surrounding airspace and password protection ensures access to the aircraft and all data is secure. Aids in incident response, rapid mapping, and scouting to facilitate informed actions while also ensuring maximal safety for involved individuals and bystanders.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To provide immediate aerial situational awareness during search and rescue operations, various officer safety situations, and port terminal overview. To enhance both public and officer safety by providing aerial support during a variety of operations. UAS may be equipped with high-definition cameras, thermal imaging cameras, or a combination thereof to provide mission critical information. The ability to gain an aerial view over dangerous situations reduces the risk to officers and aids in the safe apprehension of suspects.

A UAS may be deployed to enhance situational awareness during the following circumstances or types of incidents, which include but are not limited to:

- Barricaded suspects
- Active Shooter Incidents
- Assessments of suspicious vehicles or packages
- Hostage situations
- Natural disasters
- hazardous materials incidents
- Search and rescue operations
- Warrant Services
- Fleeing suspect searches
- Officer safety
- Situational awareness

Fiscal Impact:

\$35,000 initial cost; FAA License \$1,000 per 15 current pilots = \$15,000,
Free license renewal every 2 years

Legal and Procedural rules:

The use of an UAS is regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration as outlined in the *Code of Federal Regulations*.¹

Required Training:

All Department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration (107 Remote Pilot Certification) for UAS operation. In addition, each operator must pass in-house Department qualifications and training courses and attend ongoing monthly trainings.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Deployment under authorization of the Commanding Officer of Homeland Security Section for critical incidents.

Item 4

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Launcher (Multiple types).

Description:

Dedicated 40mm Single-Shot and 4-Shot Launchers that fire the approved 40mm munitions.

¹ See *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 14, "Aeronautics and Space," Chapter 1, "Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation," Subchapter F, "Air Traffic and General Operating Rules," Part 107, Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems."

Quantity:

23 Single Shot Launchers

4 (4) Shot Launchers

Capabilities:

Deployed daily for all filed operations. Munition standoff distances are 5 ft. - 120 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

15 years.

Manufactures Description:

Single Shot Launcher – Manufactured exclusively for Defense Technology®, the 40LMTS is a tactical single shot Launcher that features an expandable ROGERS Super Stoc and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG) with light rail. 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. The Picatinny Rail Mounting System will accept a wide array of enhanced optics/sighting systems.

4 Shot Launcher – Designed for riot and tactical situations, the Defense Technology® 1440 40mm Tactical 4-Shot Launcher is low profile and lightweight, providing multi-shot capability in an easy to carry Launcher. It features the Rogers Super Stoc™ expandable gunstock, an adjustable Picatinny mounted front grip, and a unique direct-drive system to advance the magazine cylinder. New Design Enhancements Effective October 19, 2018. These new design enhancements will result in a more robust and

serviceable product, including a blast shield over the forward cylinder, minor material or coating changes for improved wear, new mount plate for improved cylinder adjustment, enhanced drive mechanism for positive cylinder alignment, and strengthened frame connections.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

The Department Manual States:²

Only Airport Police sworn personnel who have received and successfully passed the approved training in the use of the device to be deployed shall be deemed qualified to use that device. Note: Chemical irritant agent devices shall only be used by authorized personnel as directed by the squad leader or supervisor upon authorization of the Airport Police Incident Commander.

- A. Approved 37/40 MM Projectile Rounds The use of these projectiles is appropriate in circumstances involving a non-compliant/combatative suspect or situations where the suspect presents an immediate threat to the officers or others. All Airport Police personnel utilizing these less lethal devices must do so only when justified by circumstances and shall be governed by Section - Use of Force. In addition, use of any grenade or projectile containing a chemical agent shall fall under the training and reporting requirements of this Section.

Fiscal Impact:

Single Shot Launcher \$868 per launcher

4 Shot Launcher \$2,275 per launcher

² See Airport Police Manual / Chapter 7 – Weapons and Use of Force, Section 7/5.3 “Use of The 40MM Projectile Launcher”

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.³

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

The Department Manual States:⁴

A. Use of Force – Non-Deadly Force

It is the policy of this Department that personnel may use only that force which is “objectively reasonable” to:

1. Defend themselves,
2. Defend others,
3. Affect an arrest or detention,
4. Prevent escape; or,
5. Overcome resistance.

Required Training:

Post Approved Certification, Department refresher training, bi-annual manipulations refresher training, and bi-annual qualification, 4 shot launchers are ESU approved only.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision.

³ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, “Of Criminal Procedure,” Title 3, “Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure,” Chapter 5, “Arrest, by Whom and How Made,” Section 835a(b).

⁴ See *Airport Police Manual* / Chapter 7 – Weapons and Use of Force, Section 7/4.2 “Definitions”, Section 7/4.3 “Use of Force Policy”

Item 5

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green)

Description:

40mm, green foam-tipped kinetic energy marking rounds fired from an agency-authorized 40mm Launcher.

Quantity:

48

Capabilities:

Operational range 5 ft. -120 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years: Year of Purchased 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The 40mm Direct Impact Munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct fire round. An excellent solution whether you need to incapacitate a single subject or control a crowd. When loaded with a green marking agent, the Direct Impact can be used to indicate the aggressor in a crowd or riot situation to the team on the ground.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

The Direct Impact marking round can be used to indicate the aggressor in a crowd or riot situation to the team on the ground. It can be used to compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a

reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application.

Marking projectiles are authorized for exclusive use by Emergency Services Unit trained officers in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application.

Furthermore, California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposed additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents [i.e., 40 mm LLL, and Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)]. Changes made by AB 48 are as follows:⁵

Per AB 48, kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents [i.e. 40 mm Less-Lethal Launcher, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)] shall not be used solely due to an imposed curfew, verbal threat, or non-compliance with a Department directive. Further, if kinetic projectiles or chemical agents are used during assemblies, protests or demonstrations, they shall only be used 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, and, in accordance with the following requirements:

- De- escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted when objectively reasonable, and have failed;
- Repeated audible announcements have been made stating the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents, when objectively reasonable to do so (in multiple languages and from various locations, if appropriate);
- Persons have been given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene;
- Objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not. Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used

⁵ See "Assembly Bill 48 – Use of Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents; and Senate Bill 98 – Media Access to Closed Areas – Assemblies

indiscriminately on a crowd or group of persons, and shall instead be targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts;

- Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be used as objectively reasonable, and only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat;
- Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets;
- An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress;
- Medical assistance is promptly requested and, if properly trained personnel are present, to provide such assistance to injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so; and,
- Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or other vital organs.

For specialized items, the Emergency Services Unit uses the Department Manual chapter 7/5, Less Lethal Devices as a guide.

The desire to deploy the 12-gauge Royal Arms Flash Bang rounds is declared during a tactical briefing with the Commanding Officer of Homeland Security Section (HSS). The Defense Technologies Flash Noise Diversion Device requires approval by the Commanding Officer of HSS for use during pre-planned events (such as high-risk warrant operations) or Incident Commander approval during spontaneous incidents meeting the Emergency Services Unit deployment criteria. A fire safety plan is required also incorporated into the tactical planning and subsequent briefings for both items.

The use of some chemical agents requires a fire safety plan prior to use. The use of all chemical agents is regulated by the Department Manual chapter 7/5, Less Lethal Devices.

Fiscal Impact:

\$18.50 per round

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.⁶

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

Except for the 40mm Blue Sponge foam-tipped kinetic energy rounds, the remainder of the Less-Lethal devices in this inventory also require additional training. This projectile is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision.

Item 6

⁶ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Projectiles (Orange/ OC)

Description:

40mm, Orange OC foam-tipped kinetic energy round fired from an agency-authorized 40mm Launcher.

Quantity:

24

Capabilities:

Operational range 5 ft. -120 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The 40mm Direct Impact® munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. An excellent solution whether you need to incapacitate a single subject or control a crowd. When loaded with OC powder, the Direct Impact combines blunt trauma with the effects of an irritant powder, maximizing the potential for incapacitation.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this kinetic energy projectile.

Fiscal Impact:

\$18.50 per round

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.⁷

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This projectile is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course

⁷ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 7

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Training Projectiles

Description:

Reloadable 40mm, Plastic-tipped kinetic energy fired from an agency-authorized 40mm Launcher.

Quantity:

2,360 Blue Sponge-tipped 40mm training rounds

155 Yellow Plastic-tipped 40mm training rounds

Capabilities:

Operational range 5 ft. -120 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2019; 3 years of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The 24-Shot eXact iMpack 40mm Reloadable Training Round Kit by Defense Technologies includes 24-primed bases and 8 sponge-tipped training projectiles providing a total of 24-training shots. This reloadable training kit allows officers to practice loading, sighting, trigger pull and range estimate at a fraction of the cost of operational rounds.

The 40mm eXact iMpack™ / Direct Impact® 50-Shot Training Kit contains five (5) yellow plastic projectiles designated for training only, five (5) blue anodized aluminum shell bases w/ set screws, and fifty (50) propellant cartridges. Each projectile and shell base is intended to be used 10 times, and then discarded. The #6530-50 is a new version that incorporates an improved projectile design and steel insert instead of aluminum. The eXact iMpack™ / Direct Impact® Kit can be used in place of the Sponge Round Training Kit as a more cost-effective training alternative. The eXact iMpack™ Reload Kit incorporates reusable components that simulate the accuracy of the following rounds to a training range of 37 meters

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To reduce the cost of annual training / qualification. NOT to be used in field application. NOT to be used on humans.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this kinetic energy projectile.

Fiscal Impact:

24-Shot eXact iMPact Training Round Kit- \$362.40 per kit

50-Shot Direct Impact Reloadable Training Round Kit- \$295 per kit

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.⁸

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This projectile is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

⁸ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Item 8

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Projectiles (Blue)

Description:

40mm, Blue Sponge foam-tipped kinetic energy rounds fired from an agency-authorized 40mm Launcher.

Quantity:

550

Capabilities:

Operational range 5 ft. -120 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2020; 3 years of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The eXact iMpact 40mm blue sponge round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct fire round. This lightweight, high speed projectile consisting of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm Launcher's rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant, and therefore, have velocities that are extremely consistent, Used for Crowd Control, Patrol and Tactical Applications.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this kinetic energy projectile.

Fiscal Impact:

\$18.50 per round

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.⁹

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This projectile is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course

⁹ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 9

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Projectiles (OC Liquid Ferret)

Description:

40mm, OC Liquid Ferret Munition from an agency-authorized 40mm Launcher.

Quantity:

10

Capabilities:

Operational range 50-200 yards

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technologies Ferret® 40mm Round is a fin-stabilized frangible projectile filled with chemical agent. It is designed to deliver chemical agents in barricade situations from a 40mm launcher. Spin stabilization affords maximum standoff distance and accuracy for safety. The Ferret® 40mm is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows and hollow core doors. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the Ferret® 40mm is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from very small confined areas. The Ferret® 40mm is available with either liquid or powder carriers for the agent. Liquid carriers provide additional weight over the powder carrier improving barricade penetration potential. Once delivered, powder carriers tend to keep the agent airborne longer than liquid carriers and may have more effect. Liquid carriers contain red dye to aid in shot placement. Shot placement and trajectory considerations should be based on hardness of the barrier. However, accuracy is dependent on the operator and the condition of the launcher. DIRECT FIRING THE FERRET® ROUNDS AT ANY INDIVIDUAL CAN CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this kinetic energy projectile.

Fiscal Impact:

\$7.06 per round

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁰

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This projectile is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 10

¹⁰ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Type:

40mm Kinetic Energy Projectiles (CS Powder Ferret)

Description:

40mm, CS Powder Ferret Munition from an agency-authorized 40mm Launcher.

Quantity:

27

Capabilities:

Operational range 50-200 yards.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technologies Ferret® 40mm Round is a fin-stabilized frangible projectile filled with chemical agent. It is designed to deliver chemical agents in barricade situations from a 40mm launcher. Spin stabilization affords maximum standoff distance and accuracy for safety. The Ferret® 40mm is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows and hollow core doors. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the Ferret® 40mm is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from very small confined areas. Once delivered, powder carriers tend to keep the agent airborne

longer than liquid carriers and may have more effect. Shot placement and trajectory considerations should be based on hardness of the barrier. However, accuracy is dependent on the operator and the condition of the launcher. DIRECT FIRING THE FERRET® ROUNDS AT ANY INDIVIDUAL CAN CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this kinetic energy projectile.

Fiscal Impact:

\$7.06 per round

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹¹

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

¹¹ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

This projectile is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 11

Type:

PepperBall Delivery System / Launcher (Multiple types)

Description:

Dedicated PepperBall Launching platforms that fire the approved PepperBall munitions.

Quantity:

5 TAC SF Shoulder Mounted PepperBall Launching Systems

1 FTC Shoulder Mounted Launcher

2 Handheld PepperBall TCP Launching Systems

Capabilities:

Munition standoff distances are 3 ft. -150 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

10 years.

Manufactures Description:

TAC SF – This TAC-SF Semi-3Rd Burst-automatic Launcher is the perfect tool for crowd management, riot-control scenarios or any other situation requiring high-intensity engagement. The TAC-SF quickly disperses PAVA across expansive areas.

FTC Launcher – FTC is a high capacity, semi-automatic Launcher that is perfect for crowd management and mobile field force operations. Reliable and accurate, it features a hopper that can hold up to 180 rounds and a flexible air source configuration.

Handheld PepperBall Tactical Compact Pistol (TCP) is a pepperBall launcher that gives you the ability to have a multi-shot, non-lethal product available.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. Reduce deadly force encounters by having less lethal options in the field. Create area deniability by introducing Pepper Powder in the area. Also used to locate hidden possibly armed subjects, increasing officer safety, vessel interdiction, enforcing maritime security zones, and having other low-level use of force options to deescalate deadly force situations.

Fiscal Impact:

TAC SF Shoulder Mounted PepperBall Launching Systems- \$700.00 each
FTC Shoulder Mounted Launcher- \$650.00 each Handheld PepperBall
Tactical Compact Pistol (TCP)- \$350 each.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹²

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This device is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

¹² See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Item 12

Type:

PepperBall Munitions (Multiple types).

Description:

PepperBall munitions that fires from the approved PepperBall Launching Platforms.

Quantity:

1,300 PepperBall Live (4 Jars, 375 count)

90 PepperBall Live X (1 Jar)

450 PepperBall Glass Breaking (43 containers, 10 count)

800 PepperBall Inert Scented Training (3 Jars, 375 count)

Capabilities:

Munition standoff distances are 3 ft. -150 ft.

Expected Lifespan:

3 years;

PepperBall Live; Year of Purchase 2021; 4 years of shelf life remaining

PepperBall Live X; Year of Purchase 2017; Shelf life expired 2020

PepperBall Glass Breaking; Year of Purchase 2015; Shelf life expired 2020

PepperBall Inert Scented Training; Year of Purchase 2017; Shelf life expired 2020

Manufactures Description:

PepperBall Live – The basic PepperBall projectile contains 2% PAVA, and is excellent for direct impact and area saturation, especially in confined, interior spaces.

PepperBall Live X – Our most potent and powerful concentration of PAVA pepper powder. One round of LIVE-X™ contains the equivalent PAVA irritant chemical agent in 10 regular PepperBall® LIVE™ rounds.

PepperBall Glass Breaking – A solid polymer projectile used for breaking out residential windows and side-glass of automobiles. Not for use on humans or animals.

PepperBall Inert Training – Containing a harmless, scented powder, this projectile is best suited for training, qualifications, and direct impact when chemical exposure is not desired.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. Reduce deadly force encounters by having less lethal options in the field. Create area deniability by introducing Pepper Powder in the area. Also used to locate hidden possibly armed subjects, increasing officer safety, vessel interdiction, enforcing maritime security zones, and having other low-level use of force options to deescalate deadly force situations.

PepperBall Inert Training rounds are used for training in order to reduce the cost of annual training. NOT to be used in field application.

See above “Purpose and Authorized Uses” section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

PepperBall Live- \$930 per jar (\$3,720 total)

PepperBall Live X- \$369.99 per jar (\$369.99 total)

PepperBall Glass Breaking- \$27 per 10 count (\$1,161 total)

PepperBall Inert Scented Training- \$371 per jar (\$1,113 total)

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹³

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

¹³ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 13

Type:

CS Chemical Munitions Variety

Description:

CS Chemical Munition Canisters/Grenade.

Quantity:

7 Pocket Tactical CS Canisters

10 Instantaneous Blast CS

20 Spede-Heat CS Gas Grenade

Capabilities:

Deployed in open areas, vehicles / vessels, structures.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

Pocket Tactical CS Canisters – The Defense Technologies Pocket Tactical CS Grenade is small, and lightweight. The 0.9 oz. of active agent will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. At 4.75 in. by 1.4 inches in size, it easily fits in most tactical pouches. This is a launchable grenade; however, it is normally used as a signaling or covering device. Though this device is slightly over four inches in length, it produces a smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full-size tactical grenade. The Pocket Tactical Grenade is a quick burning, reduced volume, continuous discharge grenade available in OC, CN, CS, and Saf-Smoke™. Pelletized chemical agent or smoke is discharged through one (1) gas port located on the bottom of the canister.

Instantaneous Blast CS- This Defense Technologies CS grenade is designed for indoor or outdoor use; this grenade's powder is expelled upon initiation of a small internal detonator that has sufficient force to split the canister at six (6) machined grooves on the outside surface. The Instantaneous Blast Grenade is most commonly used in crowd control situations by Law Enforcement and Corrections and was designed with indoor and outdoor operations in mind when a non-fire-producing delivery system is desired. It is most effective when used in confined areas and close to the target area.

Spede Heat CS Gas Grenade- The Defense Technologies Spede-Heat™ Grenade is a high volume, continuous discharge grenade available in OC, CN or CS. In the OC, CN and CS configurations, pelletized chemical agent is discharged through four (4) gas ports located on top of the canister, three (3) on the side, and one (1) on the bottom. For outdoor use only.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such agents present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. To be used for area deniability, riots, rescue operations, training, tactical incidents, mutual aid, and increasing officer safety. Must have command approval prior to use. It should **NOT** be deployed onto rooftops, in crawl spaces, or indoors due to its fire-producing

capability. ESU hand delivers these devices to its intended target location. The fuze should be removed prior to inserting the grenade into the launching cup, and then the open threaded end is inserted into the launching cup first. Launching of grenades will provide deploying officers additional standoff distances. This small canister affords good coverage and may be used as a distraction device. It may be used as a distraction to focus attention away from other activities. The pocket grenade is not specifically intended as a crowd management device; however, it can be used in chemical configurations in conjunction with larger smoke canisters to “piggy back” chemical agent into a predominately smoke environment. This device should be deployed utilizing wind advantage.

See above “Purpose and Authorized Uses” section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

Pocket Tactical CS Canisters- \$30 each

Instantaneous Blast CS- \$50 each

Spede-Heat CS Gas Grenade- \$38 each

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁴

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

¹⁴ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, “Of Criminal Procedure,” Title 3, “Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure,” Chapter 5, “Arrest, by Whom and How Made,” Section 835a(b).

Required Training:

These chemical agents are only approved for use by ESU personnel. They require the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 14

Type:

OC Chemical Munitions.

Description:

OC Chemical Munition Canisters.

Quantity:

11 OC Vapor Aerosol Canisters.

Capabilities:

Deployed for indoor use

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technology® OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade is for law enforcement and corrections use to deliver a high concentration of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) in a powerful mist. The grenade is designed for indoor-use in confined areas and, once deployed, inflames the mucous membranes and exposed skin resulting in an intense burning sensation. The incapacitating effect of the OC Vapor on the subject is dramatic, yet requires minimal decontamination. Removing the subject from the affected area to fresh air will resolve respiratory effects within minutes. The OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade is ideal for cell extractions or barricade situations where the use of pyrotechnic, powder or liquid devices is not practical or desired.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such agents present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. To be used for area deniability, riots, rescue operations, training, tactical incidents, mutual aid, and increasing officer safety. This device is hand delivered to its intended target location.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

\$52.65 each grenade

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁵

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 15

¹⁵ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Type:

OC Chemical Munitions.

Description:

OC Chemical Munition Canisters.

Quantity:

9 Pocket Tactical OC

Capabilities:

Deployed in open areas, vehicles / vessels, structures.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technology Pocket Tactical OC Grenade is a quick burning, reduced volume, continuous discharge grenade available in OC, CN, CS, and Saf-Smoke™. Pelletized chemical agent or smoke is discharged through one (1) gas port located on the bottom of the canister. The Pocket Tactical Grenade is a small, lightweight, easily carried device that provides a medium volume of chemical agent or smoke for certain situations. It was designed with the tactical team in mind for distraction, concealment, rescue, or signaling. The pocket grenade is not specifically intended as a crowd management device; however, it can be used in chemical configurations in conjunction with larger smoke canisters to “piggy back” chemical agent into a predominately smoke environment. This device should be deployed utilizing wind advantage.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such agents present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. To be used for area deniability, riots, rescue operations, training, tactical incidents, mutual aid, and increasing officer safety. Must have command approval prior to use. Should **NOT** be deployed onto rooftops, in crawl spaces, or indoors due to its fire-producing capability. This device is hand delivered to its intended location. The fuze should be removed prior to inserting the grenade into the launching cup, and then the open threaded end is inserted into the launching cup first. Launching of grenades will provide deploying officers to additional standoff distances. This small canister affords good coverage and may also be used as a distraction device. It may also be used as a distraction to focus attention away from other activities.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

\$28 each grenade

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁶

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

¹⁶ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 16

Type:

OC Chemical Munitions.

Description:

OC Chemical Munition Canisters.

Quantity:

3 OC Triple Chaser Grenade

Capabilities:

Deployed in open areas, vehicles / vessels, outdoor structures.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technology Triple-Chaser® Grenade is a fast burning, medium volume canister. It is a pyrotechnic grenade consisting of three (3) separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each section. When deployed, this grenade will separate into three (3) distinct sub-munitions spaced approximately 20 feet apart – allowing increased area coverage in a short period of time, from one deployment. Terrain and surface conditions can affect the distance of the separating sub-munitions.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

Verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. To be used for area deniability, riots, rescue operations, training, tactical incidents, mutual aid, and increasing officer safety. Must have command approval prior to use. Designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd management situations, this device should be deployed in an underhand method that keeps the grenade body moving sideward towards the deployment site. The device should be deployed utilizing wind advantage. It should NOT be deployed onto rooftops, in crawl spaces, or indoors due to its fire-producing capability. Hand throw or launch. Launching of grenades will provide deploying officers to additional stand-off distances. Affords good coverage for large outdoor areas. In the smoke configuration, it can be utilized as a carrying agent (multiplier) for smaller OC, CN or CS munitions, or for concealing the movement of agency personnel. It may also be used as a distraction to focus attention away from other activities. ESU hand delivers this device to its intended target.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48

(AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

\$50 each grenade

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁷

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

¹⁷ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Item 17

Type:

OC Chemical Munitions.

Description:

OC Chemical Munition Canisters.

Quantity:

4 Flameless OC Expulsion Grenade

Capabilities:

Deployed in indoor structures/areas, vehicles.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technology Flameless Expulsion Grenade is designed for indoor use. Hand thrown or launched. This grenade's contents are expelled upon actuation of a CO2 cartridge that will affect a confined area consisting of approximately 1,500 square feet. The Flameless Expulsion Grenade has a 1.5 second delay, followed by submunitions that mechanically activate a CO2 cartridge. The released CO2 pressure expels the powder through one or two (or both) ports on the side of the canister within seconds. The Flameless Expulsion Grenade is extremely safe for indoor use. The extremely light powder from the agent will remain airborne for extended

periods depending on the draft conditions. The Expulsion Grenade cannot be launched

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

The purpose of the Flameless Expulsion Grenade is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. It's applications include detection and/or dislodging barricaded subjects, or for cell extractions. The minimal agent content and the powder carrier will not usually provide ample coverage to be effective outdoors, unless walls or barriers confine it. It is not suitable choice for outdoor crowd management. As a result of the Flameless Expulsion Grenades design, it may have erratic movement when deployed on hard surfaces such as concrete. This is desirable as the movement further restricts "throwback" potential. All grenades are overfilled which may result in excessive agent remaining in the grenade after deployment. ESU hand delivers this device to its intended target location.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

\$46 each grenade

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁸

¹⁸ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 18

Type:

OC Chemical Munitions.

Description:

OC Chemical Munition Canisters.

Quantity:

3 Riot Control OC Grenade

Capabilities:

Deployed in large outdoor open areas

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2017; 3 months of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The Defense Technology Riot Control Grenade is a high volume, continuous discharge grenade available in OC, CN and CS. Built on a smaller scale than the Spede-Heat™ version; it is similar to the military design. In the OC, CN and CS configurations, pelletized chemical agent is discharged through four (4) gas ports located on top of the canister and one (1) on the bottom.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

Designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations, the Riot Control Grenade is a high-volume continuous burn canister that expels its payload in approximately 20 - 40 seconds. The longer burn time may allow for throwback by individuals wearing burn protection such as a welder's mitt. The canisters may be protected from advancing individuals with the use of less lethal impact munitions. The device should be deployed utilizing wind advantage. It should NOT be deployed onto rooftops, in crawl spaces, or indoors due to its fire-producing capability. This device is hand delivered to its intended location. Launching grenades will provide deploying officers to additional stand-off distances. This grenade offers coverage for large outdoor areas.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48

(AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

\$41.65 each grenade

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.¹⁹

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic

¹⁹ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 19

Type:

OC Chemical Munitions.

Description:

Hand Deployed OC Canister / Aerosol Pepper Projector

Quantity:

2 MK9 OC Canister

Capabilities:

Deployed in open areas, vehicles/ vessels, structures

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2020; 3 years of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

The hand deployed MK-9 Aerosol Pepper Projector features an easy to use trigger handle, is intended for use in crowd management and will deliver short bursts of OC at an effective range of 10-15 ft. First Defense is able to offer an OC level of intensity ranging from .2% Major Capsaicinoids to 1.3% MC. This aerosol product utilizes a stream delivery method providing target-specific, strong concentrated stream for greater standoff.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. To be used for area deniability, riots, rescue operations, tactical incidents, mutual aid, and increasing officer safety.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent.

Fiscal Impact:

\$79.99 each

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.²⁰

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This chemical agent is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training

²⁰ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 20

Type:

Tactical Smoke.

Description:

Handheld Tactical Smoke Canisters.

Quantity:

2 Smoke Pocket Tactical Canisters

Capabilities:

Deployed in open areas.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years; Year of Purchase 2015; Shelf life expired 2020

Manufactures Description:

Smoke Pocket Tactical Canisters – The Defense Technology Pocket Tactical Saf-Smoke™ Grenade is small, and lightweight. The Saf-Smoke™ will burn approximately 20-40 seconds. At 4.75 in. by 1.4 inches in size, it easily fits in most tactical pouches. This is a launchable grenade; however, it is normally used as a signaling or covering device. Though it is slightly over four inches in length, it produces a smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full-size tactical grenade.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To check the wind to enhance safety when deploying chemical munitions, to signal officer and enhance officer safety, to reduce visibility for rescues operations, to create an illusion of chemical munitions being introduced and reduce the use of force against rioters. The pocket grenade is not specifically intended as a crowd management device; however, it can be used in chemical configurations in conjunction with larger smoke canisters to “piggy back” chemical agent into a predominately smoke environment. This device should be deployed utilizing wind advantage. It should NOT be deployed onto rooftops, in crawl spaces, or indoors due to its fire-producing capability. Hand throw or launch. The fuze should be removed prior to inserting the grenade into the launching cup, and then the open threaded end is inserted into the launching cup first. Launching of grenades will provide deploying officers additional standoff distances. This small canister may be used as a distraction device. It may also be used as a distraction to focus attention away from other activities.

Fiscal Impact:

\$29.10 each grenade

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.²¹

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This device is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 21

Type:

Shotgun Grenade Launcher

²¹ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Description:

Shotgun Grenade Launcher attachment

Quantity:

2 Shotgun Grenade Launchers

Capabilities:

Deployed in open areas, vehicles/ vessels, structures

Expected Lifespan:

5 years.

Manufactures Description:

The NO. 33 Grenade Launcher provides the operator with the ability of projecting the Pocket Tactical family of grenades (#1019-OC, #1015-CN, #1016-CS, and #1017 series Saf-Smoke™) further than can be hand delivered. The fuze should be removed prior to inserting the grenade into the launching cup, and then the open threaded end is inserted into the launching cup first. This increases the distance between operators and crowds, reducing the chance for injuries to both parties. Clouds of smoke or agent can be deployed to screen tactical movement or envelop a crowd from a distance. Release lines can be augmented with this type of deployment while also denying access to adjoining areas from a distance. The use of a launching cartridge (#1210) is necessary for each delivery.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To compel an individual to cease his/her actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. To be used for area deniability, riots,

rescue operations, tactical incidents, mutual aid, and increasing officer safety.

See above "Purpose and Authorized Uses" section for 40mm Kinetic Energy Marking Projectiles (Green) regarding California Assembly Bill 48 (AB 48) imposition of additional restrictions on the use of kinetic energy projectiles, which are incorporated by reference and apply to this chemical agent launcher.

Fiscal Impact:

\$80 each

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The *California Penal Code* States.²²

Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

Required Training:

This device is only approved for use by ESU personnel. It requires the following additional training:

- Arrest and Control / Defensive Tactics Course
- Specialized Equipment Training
- Tactical Less Lethal Course
- Less Lethal Munitions

²² See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(b).

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. Kinetic energy projectiles are regulated by Department Manual sections 7/5, 7/5.1, 7/5.2, 7/5.3.

Item 22

Type:

Simunition Conversion Kits

Description:

Force on Force, De-escalation Training Kits

Quantity:

6 40mm Simunition Conversion Kits
23 Patrol Rifle Simunition Conversion Kits
6 Remington Shotgun Simunition Conversion Kits
23 Glock Simunition Conversion Kits
23 Beretta Simunition Conversion Kits
15 Smith & Wesson MP9 Simunition Conversion Kits
4 Smith & Wesson 38 Conversion Kits/blanks

Capabilities:

These are intended for training purposes only.

Expected Lifespan:

5 years.

Manufactures Description:

Simunition Conversion Kits- To Further enhance the realism of its training exercises, Simunition has developed simple, inexpensive, easy-to-install conversion kits that allow Simunition ammunition or blanks to be fired from the officer's own service weapons. As both an integral and essential part of a training system which stresses user safety, these kits help preclude the

inadvertent chambering of live ammunition and ensure the proper operation and cycling of the weapons with Sims training ammunition.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To conduct de-escalation/ force on force training scenarios in order to properly train officers in decision making, during use of force encounters.

Fiscal Impact:

\$414 per 40mm Simunition Conversion Kit

\$711 per Patrol Rifle Simunition Conversion Kit

\$263.60 per Shotgun Simunition Conversion Kit

\$481 per Pistol / Revolver Simunition Conversion Kit

Legal and Procedural Rules:

Policy manual Chapter 7 and applicable State and Federal Laws.

Required Training:

Instructor Certification every 2 years

Compliance Mechanisms:

Training use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision.

Item 23

Type:

Noise Flash Diversionary Devices Variety.

Description:

A Noise 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. NFDD 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.

Quantity:

38 Def Tec Distraction Device Training Fuze

4 Def Tec Training Body

55 Distraction Device Reload Unit, 15 Gram

34 Low Roll Distraction Device Body

Manufactures Description:

Training Fuzes – The Defense Technology Low Roll Distraction Device Training Fuze with Safety Clip offers a reliable and safe way to introduce students to the proper deployment protocols used by your Department. The safety clip is designed to keep the pull-pin against the device body to prevent the pin from protruding and possibly snagging other objects. The Low Rolls Distraction Device Training Fuze (1697TSC) will deliver 120 dB of sound and flash. Used in conjunction with the 8933T Low Roll Distraction Device Training Body or the 8922T Low Roll II Distraction Device Training Body, the fuze and body assemblies allow students to understand the safe applications of the Defense Technology reloadable Distraction Device models.

Def Tec Reloadable Training Device – The Defense Technology Low Roll Training Body is a replica of the Low Roll Distraction Device body. The hex cut end cap design reduces the roll effect when deployed. The training body is powder-coated military training blue to be easily distinguished from operational devices. This body will only accept the 1697 series of training fuzes and has an unlimited cycle of use. The use of eye, hearing and glove protection is strongly encouraged. When deploying, do not block the end caps.

Def Tec Low Roll Distraction Device Body – The Low Roll Distraction Device is a reloadable gun steel body with hex design.

Def Tec Distraction Device Reload. 15 grams. The full-size distraction device unit contains 15 grams of flash powder which offer the dynamic explosive content, producing a report and pressure wave stronger than other flashbangs.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

Some NFDDs are used when breaching a location. Use of an NFDD is a proactive and decisive measure that can assist in reducing the risk of injury and loss of life. Their use is intended to momentarily distract and/or temporarily disorient a suspect so that the person can be taken into custody with a minimized chance of injury to the suspect(s) or officers(s) involved. Circumstances justifying the use of tactical devices include but are not limited to:

- High-risk building/room entries
- To prevent or discourage suspects from harming themselves and others.
- To prevent or discourage suspects from arming themselves or destroying evidence.

A verbal warning of the intended use of the device should precede its application. Diversionary devices shall not be deployed on an operation without prior authorization from the ESU (Emergency Services Unit) Officer-In-Charge. Except in extreme emergencies, diversionary devices shall not be used without prior authorization from the ESU Tactical Cadre Leader on scene.

Fiscal Impact:

\$ 13.27 per Training Fuze initial cost; Year of Purchase 2018; 1 year of shelf life remaining

\$ 39.77 per Def Tec Reloadable Body initial Cost

\$ 46.00 per Low Roll Distraction Device Body

\$ 26.36 per Distraction Device Reload Unit, 15 Gram initial cost; Year of Purchase 2018; 1 years of shelf life remaining

Replenish supply approximately every 4-5 years or an "as needed" basis.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The California Penal Code states:²³

1531. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

1532. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

Case law allows for exceptions to the warrant requirement for forced entry into a secured location in case of exigent circumstances or when there is a community caretaking need. Exigent circumstances are specific emergencies "such as the need to render emergency, assistance, imminent harm to others, a threat to the officer, destruction of evidence, or the suspect's escape from the home..."²⁴ However, with the intent of averting violent encounters between law enforcement personnel and surprised occupants during the execution of a search and/or probable cause arrest warrants, Department policy requires officers to, absent reasonable suspicion of exigent circumstances, provide knock-notice prior to entry. Forcible entry may be made only if, after notice and reasonable amount of time has been given, clear and articulable facts are present that the suspect(s)/occupant(s) has failed to comply or does not intend on

²³ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "of Criminal Procedures," Title 12, "Of Special Proceedings of a Criminal Nature," Chapter 3, "Of Search Warrants."

²⁴ See *Legal Bulletin*, July 7, 2021, "U.S. Supreme Court Clarifies Legal Rules Regarding Warrantless Entry into the Home of a Fleeing Misdemeanant."

complying with lawful commands.²⁵ Forced entry as a community caretaking function requires that the purpose of the entry be “totally divorced from the detection, investigation, or acquisition of evidence relating to the violation of a criminal statute.”²⁶

Noise Flash Distraction Devices are considered destructive devices by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). The National Firearms Act requires registration of destructive devices with the ATF. The ATF approves transfers of NFDDs and compiles information on the use of all law enforcement agencies.²⁷

Required Training:

Only Emergency Services Unit (ESU) members who have successfully completed a POST approved training course in the proper use and development of tactical distraction devices shall be authorized to use them during actual operations or training. NFDD instructors shall successfully complete a POST approved NFDD Instructor’s course. All devices shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations for each device type.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of Los Angeles Airport Police Homeland Security Division Commander or appropriate section supervisor.

Item 24

Type:

12-gauge Royal Arms Tactical Breaching Rounds

Description:

²⁵ See LAPD’s Department Manual, 1st Quarter 2022 Vol 4, “Line Procedures,” Section 742, “Search Warrants.”

²⁶ See *Cady v. Dombrowski* (1973) 413 US 433, 441.

²⁷ See *ATF Explosives Industry Newsletter*, December 2003, page 3, “Requirements for Destruction Devices.”

12 gauge breaching rounds for use in an agency-authorized 12-gauge Launcher (21" or shorter cylinder bore barrel equipped with standoff device)

Quantity:

500 Rounds

Capabilities:

Operational range 0-1 yards.

Expected Lifespan:

5 Years; Year of Purchase 2021; 4 years of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

Yellow cap 2-3/4" 750 Grain Copper /S-70 steel frangible 12-gauge shotgun slug. This is a widely used method to breach door locks or hinges for entry during tactical operations. When properly deployed, the slug is capable of defeating door lock mechanisms, doorknobs, hinges, dead bolts, safety chains, and pad locks on either steel, solid wood or hollow core doors. Upon impact with the target, the slug disintegrates in to a fine powder eliminating fragmentation.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To conduct immediate entries into secured/fortified locations or structures during active shooter response, barricaded incidents or hostage rescue operations.

Fiscal Impact:

\$5.40 per round initial cost. \$540 yearly cost

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The California Penal Code states:²⁸

1531. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

²⁸ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "of Criminal Procedures," Title 12, "Of Special Proceedings of a Criminal Nature," Chapter 3, "Of Search Warrants."

1532. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

Case law allows for exceptions to the warrant requirement for forced entry into a secured location in case of exigent circumstances or when there is a community caretaking need. Exigent circumstances are specific emergencies "such as the need to render emergency, assistance, imminent harm to others, a threat to the officer, destruction of evidence, or the suspect's escape from the home..."²⁹ However, with the intent of averting violent encounters between law enforcement personnel and surprised occupants during the execution of a search and/or probable cause arrest warrants, Department policy requires officers to, absent reasonable suspicion of exigent circumstances, provide knock-notice prior to entry. Forcible entry may be made only if, after notice and reasonable amount of time has been given, clear and articulable facts are present that the suspect(s)/occupant(s) has failed to comply or does not intend on complying with lawful commands.³⁰ Forced entry as a community caretaking function requires that the purpose of the entry be "totally divorced from the detection, investigation, or acquisition of evidence relating to the violation of a criminal statute."³¹

Required Training:

Certified Ballistic Breacher course, and annual unit training.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of Los Angeles Airport Police Homeland Security Division Commander or appropriate section supervisor.

Item 25

Type:

12-gauge Royal Arms Flash Bang Rounds

²⁹ See *Legal Bulletin*, July 7, 2021, "U.S. Supreme Court Clarifies Legal Rules Regarding Warrantless Entry into the Home of a Fleeing Misdemeanant."

³⁰ See LAPD's Department Manual, 1st Quarter 2022 Vol 4, "Line Procedures," Section 742, "Search Warrants."

³¹ See *Cady v. Dombrowski* (1973) 413 US 433, 441.

Description:

12-gauge Flash Bang rounds for use in an agency-authorized 12 gauge Launcher (21" or shorter cylinder bore barrel equipped with standoff device)

Quantity:

250 Rounds

Capabilities:

Operational range 0-1 yards for breaching purposes

Expected Lifespan:

5 Years; Year of Purchase 2021; 4 years of shelf life remaining

Manufactures Description:

Powder Compressed with two hard fiber wads. Designed as a Less Lethal / Diversionary Round 185 dB can Breach solid wood doors, light Steel, sliders, Car windows and use in crawl spaces.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

Diversionary / Disorientation / Crowd Control and can be used to conduct immediate entries into secured/fortified locations or structures during active shooter response, barricaded incidents or hostage rescue operations.

Fiscal Impact:

\$4.25 per round initial cost. \$212 yearly cost

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The California Penal Code states:³²

1531. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

1532. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to

³² See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "of Criminal Procedures," Title 12, "Of Special Proceedings of a Criminal Nature," Chapter 3, "Of Search Warrants."

aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

Case law allows for exceptions to the warrant requirement for forced entry into a secured location in case of exigent circumstances or when there is a community caretaking need. Exigent circumstances are specific emergencies “such as the need to render emergency, assistance, imminent harm to others, a threat to the officer, destruction of evidence, or the suspect’s escape from the home...”³³ However, with the intent of averting violent encounters between law enforcement personnel and surprised occupants during the execution of a search and/or probable cause arrest warrants, Department policy requires officers to, absent reasonable suspicion of exigent circumstances, provide knock-notice prior to entry. Forcible entry may be made only if, after notice and reasonable amount of time has been given, clear and articulable facts are present that the suspect(s)/occupant(s) has failed to comply or does not intend on complying with lawful commands.³⁴ Forced entry as a community caretaking function requires that the purpose of the entry be “totally divorced from the detection, investigation, or acquisition of evidence relating to the violation of a criminal statute.”³⁵

Required Training:

Certified Ballistic Breacher course, and annual unit training.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of Los Angeles Airport Police Homeland Security Division Commander or appropriate section supervisor.

Item 26

Type:

Remington 870

Description:

³³ See *Legal Bulletin*, July 7, 2021, “U.S. Supreme Court Clarifies Legal Rules Regarding Warrantless Entry into the Home of a Fleeing Misdemeanant.”

³⁴ See LAPD’s Department Manual, 1st Quarter 2022 Vol 4, “Line Procedures,” Section 742, “Search Warrants.”

³⁵ See *Cady v. Dombrowski* (1973) 413 US 433, 441.

Remington 870 Breaching System 12GA Shotgun

Quantity:

4

Capabilities:

Must have command approval for deployment by certified sworn personnel.

Expected Lifespan:

15-25 years.

Manufactures Description:

The Remington Model 870P line of shotguns is the standard by which all other combat shotguns are judged. They have been in constant use since their inception in 1950 by all branches of the US Military as well as by many countries around the world. The Remington 870P has become legendary for its rugged durability and reliability which equates to a weapon that can be counted on in any situation or environment.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To quickly force entry through locked and/or barricaded doors, the Department authorizes the use of the breaching shotgun when it appears reasonably necessary to prevent death or great bodily injury. The use of the breaching shotgun allows officers to defeat doors that mechanical breaching tools would normally be unable to open. Utilizing a shotgun for breaching offers tactical teams several advantages. It is quicker than manual breaching, jamb spreading or ramming and is safer and requires less training than thermal and explosive entry.

Fiscal Impact:

\$865.00 per rifle initial cost; \$10-30 annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

The California Penal Code states:³⁶

³⁶ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "of Criminal Procedures," Title 12, "Of Special Proceedings of a Criminal Nature," Chapter 3, "Of Search Warrants."

1531. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

1532. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

Case law allows for exceptions to the warrant requirement for forced entry into a secured location in case of exigent circumstances or when there is a community caretaking need. Exigent circumstances are specific emergencies “such as the need to render emergency, assistance, imminent harm to others, a threat to the officer, destruction of evidence, or the suspect’s escape from the home...”³⁷ However, with the intent of averting violent encounters between law enforcement personnel and surprised occupants during the execution of a search and/or probable cause arrest warrants, Department policy requires officers to, absent reasonable suspicion of exigent circumstances, provide knock-notice prior to entry. Forcible entry may be made only if, after notice and reasonable amount of time has been given, clear and articulable facts are present that the suspect(s)/occupant(s) has failed to comply or does not intend on complying with lawful commands.³⁸ Forced entry as a community caretaking function requires that the purpose of the entry be “totally divorced from the detection, investigation, or acquisition of evidence relating to the violation of a criminal statute.”³⁹

Required Training:

Post Approved Certification, Department refresher training, annual manipulations
refresher training, and bi-annual qualification, manipulations test.

Compliance Mechanisms:

³⁷ See *Legal Bulletin*, July 7, 2021, “U.S. Supreme Court Clarifies Legal Rules Regarding Warrantless Entry into the Home of a Fleeing Misdemeanant.”

³⁸ See LAPD’s Department Manual, 1st Quarter 2022 Vol 4, “Line Procedures,” Section 742, “Search Warrants.”

³⁹ See *Cady v. Dombrowski* (1973) 413 US 433, 441.

Operational use under the review of the Homeland Security Section Commander or appropriate section supervision.

Item 27

Type:

Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle.

Description:

Colt 5.56mm Select Fire Enhanced Patrol Rifle.

Quantity:

24.

Capabilities:

This weapon is predominantly used for dignitary protection, counter terrorism, and tactical operations.

Expected Lifespan:

10-20 years.

Manufactures Description:

Built for the demanding use of those who protect our communities every day, the Colt Enhanced Patrol Rifle (EPR) is the next evolution in the world's most dependable, thoroughly field-tested patrol rifle. Featuring an extended handguard that accepts modular rail segments for mounting a wide variety of pro-grade optics, lighting, and ergonomics-enhancing accessories, as well as the highly durable Magpul® MBUS® Pro Series front and rear back up sights and B5 Bravo buttstock. The Colt EPR reestablishes the Colt AR-15® as the finest tool for local, regional, and national law enforcement agencies.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To obtain a tactical advantage when addressing deadly force encounters to include armed suspects, suspects wearing body armor, or multiple suspects. During critical incidents such as assassination attempts, hostage situations, active shooter events, barricaded suspects, high jackings, terrorist attacks, etc.

Fiscal Impact:

\$2000.00 per rifle initial cost; \$50-300 annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

California Penal Code section 835a(c) states:⁴⁰

(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons;

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing suspect for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

Required Training:

Post approved certification, Department refresher training, annual manipulations, refresher training, monthly qualification and manipulations test.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. The

⁴⁰ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(c).

Enhanced Patrol Rifle is only issued and deployed by certified members of the Emergency Services Unit.

Item 28

Type:

DRD Arms Precision Rifle.

Description:

DRD Arms KIVAARI .338 Lapua Semi-Automatic Rifle.

Quantity:

1.

Expected Lifespan:

10-25 years.

Manufactures Description:

This is the most covert semi-automatic gas operated long distance rifle around and uses DRD's patented quick take down rifle technology. That's not all it offers either. Measuring in at an OAL of 47 inches, you might not think that the Kivaari® embodies discreet – what DRD is known for – but we've eliminated the need for bulky long gun cases. Compact portability is fundamental to our brand; if you can't carry it discreetly in the field then it's not a DRD rifle. The Kivaari® can go from box-to-built in less than 60 seconds and is a sub MOA powerhouse chambered in .338 Lapua Magnum.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To provide overwatch and counter sniper capabilities during dignitary protection details, and tactical operations. To obtain a tactical advantage when addressing deadly force encounters to include armed suspects, suspects wearing body armor, or multiple suspects. During critical incidents such as assassination attempts, hostage situations, active shooter events, barricaded suspects, high jackings, terrorist attacks, etc. This rifle is also used to counter suspected VBIED's.

Fiscal Impact:

\$4,608.47 initial cost; \$50-300 annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

California Penal Code section 835a(c) states:⁴¹

(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons;

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing suspect for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

Required Training:

California POST certified Basic SWAT School certification, California POST Approved Precision Rifleman certification, monthly department refresher training, manipulations training, and bi-annual qualification, manipulations test. This rifle can be deployed by any ESU officer who has had familiarization training during exigent circumstances.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision.

⁴¹ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(c).

Item 29

Type:

Remington 700 Precision Rifle.

Description:

Remington 700 .308 Bolt Action Rifle.

Quantity:

4.

Expected Lifespan:

10-25 years.

Manufactures Description:

THE MODEL 700®. A LEGEND FORGED IN STEEL AND MORE THAN 50 YEARS OF UNRIVALED PERFORMANCE.

It's the number one bolt-action of all time, proudly made in the U.S.A. For over 50 years, more Model 700s have been sold than any other bolt-action rifle before or since. The legendary strength of its 3-rings-of-steel receiver paired with a hammer-forged barrel, combine to yield the most popular bolt-action rifle in history.

Top choice of elite military snipers, the Model 700 is unequalled in tactical precision. Whether defending freedom or pursuing big game, its out-of-the-box accuracy is unmatched.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To provide overwatch and counter sniper capabilities during dignitary protection details, and tactical operations. To obtain a tactical advantage when addressing deadly force encounters to include armed suspects, suspects wearing body armor, or multiple suspects. During critical incidents such as assassination attempts, hostage situations, active shooter events, barricaded suspects, high jackings, terrorist attacks, etc.

Fiscal Impact:

\$1810.00 per rifle initial cost; \$50-300 annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

California Penal Code section 835a(c) states:⁴²

(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons;

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing suspect for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

Required Training:

California POST certified Basic SWAT School certification, California POST Approved Precision Rifleman certification, monthly department refresher training, manipulations training, and bi-annual qualification, manipulations test.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision.

⁴² See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(c).

Item 30

Type:

Savage Long Range Precision Rifle.

Description:

Savage Arms MSR 10 Long Range .308 Semi Auto Rifle.

Quantity:

2.

Expected Lifespan:

10-25 years.

Manufactures Description:

The MSR Long Range is a high-performance precision rifle that's built to excel at the range or in the field defending home or country. It comes standard with all of the upgrades today's long-range shooters demand in their .308 AR rifle. Featuring a custom forged upper/lower receiver set the Savage MSR 10 Long Range is a proprietary design which will shoot great right out of the box. Built with a Magpul PRS Gen 3 precision rifle stock, and a Free Float M-LOK compatible hand guard and a BLACKHAWK! Two Stage Target Trigger, the MSR 10 is an exceptional value. The 20" Barrel with 1:10" twist rate chambered in the popular .308 Winchester offers you the ability to challenge targets out to 1000 yards and beyond. You have always talked about getting into long range shooting, and now is your change with the Savage MSR 10 Long Range!

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To provide overwatch and counter sniper capabilities during dignitary protection details, and tactical operations. To obtain a tactical advantage when addressing deadly force encounters to include armed suspects, suspects wearing body armor, or multiple suspects. During critical incidents such as assassination attempts, hostage situations, active shooter events, barricaded suspects, high jackings, terrorist attacks, etc.

Fiscal Impact:

\$1810.00 per rifle initial cost; \$50-300 annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

California Penal Code section 835a(c) states:⁴³

(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons;

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing suspect for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

Required Training:

California POST certified Basic SWAT School certification, California POST Approved Precision Rifleman certification, monthly department refresher training, manipulations training, and bi-annual qualification, manipulations test.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision.

⁴³ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(c).

Item 31

Type:

Sig Sauer Submachine Gun.

Description:

Sig Sauer MPX Select Fire 9mm Submachine Gun.

Quantity:

27.

Capabilities:

This weapon is predominantly used for close quarters operations in confined spaces.

Expected Lifespan:

10-20 years.

Manufactures Description:

The MPX sets a new standard for performance and quality in the sub-gun category. Featuring AR style controls and a closed bolt piston system, the MPX is designed to fulfill the needs of competitive and professional users alike.

Purpose and Authorized Uses:

To obtain a tactical advantage when addressing deadly force encounters to include armed suspects, suspects wearing body armor, or multiple suspects. During critical incidents such as assassination attempts, hostage situations, active shooter events, barricaded suspects, high jackings, terrorist attacks, etc.

Fiscal Impact:

\$1600 per rifle initial cost; \$50-300 annually.

Legal and Procedural Rules:

California Penal Code section 835a(c) states:⁴⁴

(1)Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer

⁴⁴ See *California Penal Code*, Part 2, "Of Criminal Procedure," Title 3, "Additional Provisions Regarding Criminal Procedure," Chapter 5, "Arrest, by Whom and How Made," Section 835a(c).

reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons;

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing suspect for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

Required Training:

Post Approved Certification, Department refresher training, annual manipulations,
Refresher training, monthly qualification and manipulations test.

Compliance Mechanisms:

Operational use under the review of the Professional Development and Training Division Commander or appropriate section supervision. The MPX is only issued and deployed by certified members of the Emergency Services Unit.