709 Military Equipment
Addendum A

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial vehicles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

DJI MAVIC MINI, Quantity: 3. This is a battery powered remote operated Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) able to record video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost: $400 each.

DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE DUAL, Quantity: 7. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with color and infrared camera, audio speaker, and light. Cost $5,500 each

DJI M300 with HT20, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 45 minutes of flight time. It can be operated in inclement weather and is equipped with an infrared camera, zoom camera, and light. Cost $25,000.

SKYDIO2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 25 minutes of flight time. It is equipped with a color camera. Cost $1,200.

EMAX TINYHAWK, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS able to record video with approximately 5 minutes of flight time. Cost $250.

BRINC LEMUR, Quantity: 2. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video and audio with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $17,000 for one, and one donated.

DJI MAVIC AIR 2, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered remote operated UAS that records video with approximately 30 minutes of flight time. Cost $1,200.

b. <u>Purpose:</u>

To be used when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations:

i. Public safety and life preservation missions including, barricaded suspects, hostage situations, active shooters, apprehension of armed and dangerous fleeing suspects, and high-risk search warrants;
ii. Mass casualty events;
iii. Lost or missing persons;
iv. Rescue events;
v. Disaster response and recovery;
vi. Suspected explosive devices;
vii. Post-incident crime scene preservation and documentation;
viii. Pursuant to a search warrant;
ix. Special Events;

x. When there is probable cause to believe that the UAS will record images of a place, thing, condition, or event, and that those images tend to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony;
xi. Anytime a UAS would enhance public safety, improve operational safety, incident stabilization or incident mitigation as determined by the authorizing person;
xii. Anti-UAV operations when a person is operating a UAV in a manner which impedes emergency personnel who, in the course of their duties, are coping with an emergency (refer to Penal Code § 402(a)(2);
xiii. Training missions;
xiv. In support of the Salinas Fire Department when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy; and
xv. Mutual Aid support when the underlying mission meets the uses outlined in this policy.

c. Expected Lifespan:
3-5 years for all UAS.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance and battery replacement cost is approximately $13,000 total.

e. Authorized Use:
It is the policy of the Salinas Police Department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy or our community, pursuant to state and Federal law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure, 332 Missing Persons, 615 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Operations, and FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107.

f. Training:
All department UAS operators are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for UAS operation. In addition, each operator must attend a 20-hour department training and ongoing bi-monthly training.

1 . Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicles.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
ROBOTEX AVATAR TACTICAL ROBOT, Quantity: 1. This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy-duty tactical robot, with one fixed camera to the front and moveable dome camera on the top, and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

RECON ROBOTICS RECON SCOUT XT AND THROWBOT 2, Quantity: 2 This is a battery powered, remote operated robot that can be thrown into hazardous situations and crawl over terrain and small obstacles. It has real time video and audio capabilities. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations top quickly

make informed decisions and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost $30,000

TRANSCEND ROBOTICS VANTAGE ROBOT, Quantity: 1 This is a battery powered, remote operated, heavy duty tactical robot, with an adjustable color camera with thermal and night vision capabilities, and two-way radio. It allows officers to view and inspect dangerous locations from a position of safety and communicate with any people it encounters and enhance the safety of officers and the community. Cost None (Donated).

b. Purpose:
To be used during critical incidents by SWAT members to remotely gain visual/audio information, deliver Hostage Negotiations phone, open doors, locate barricaded subjects, clear buildings/houses, and increase safety for officers and the community during critical incidents.

c. Expected Lifespan:
10-15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance and battery replacement are approximately $2,000 total.

e. Authorized Use:
Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate a robot. Use is authorized by the Incident or Tactical commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 408 SWAT / HNT.

f. Training:
SWAT officers receive a day of in-house training and regular practical training on the capabilities and operation of robots.

2. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL MAXXPRO MRAP, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats up to 10 personnel with an open floorplan that allows for rescue of personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields and personal body armor. Cost $7,000.

OSHKOSH MRAP M-ATV, Quantity: 1. This vehicle is an armored vehicle that seats four personnel with a robust suspension, which allows for an emergency response to almost any situation. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to residents and officers beyond the protection level of handheld shields or personal body armor. Cost $0.

b. Purpose:

To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety by providing ballistic protection, vehicle-based rescue operations, and use in rough terrain which can limit equipment availability.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years remain for each.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance $2,600 each.

e. Authorized Use:
The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a Watch Commander or SWAT Commander based on circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with department Policy and training. The Department shall utilize armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal Law. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 408 SWAT / HNT and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
All driver/operators are licensed by The Department of Motor Vehicles with Class B airbrake endorsement. They attend formalized instruction on these vehicles' operation and receive practical driving instruction in preparation for the license examination.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
INTERNATIONAL 4300 by SVI Trucks, Quantity:1 This is a custom-built Mobile Command Vehicle equipped with mobile computer terminals, a police radio, desks, and a kitchen area with sink, refrigerator, microwave, and a restroom. It has an adjustable color camera with zoom capabilities. Cost $389,469.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used during special events and major prolonged incidents where a command post is beneficial to support and control law enforcement activities.

c. Expected lifespan:
This vehicle was purchased in 2005 and lifespan is determined by the amount of use, which is infrequent. Estimated to be 20+ years. Information Technology (IT) may have to be upgraded in the future.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $700.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the MCV may be authorized by the Watch Commander or an Incident Commander during pre-planned events or other times a command post may be beneficial to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and Seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:

Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. Users are required to participate in a two-hour department approved familiarization and practical driving training.

5. Command and Control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
Ford F-550 van by LDV Inc., Quantity: 1. This is a custom-built vehicle designated for use by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICIC) task force. The vehicle is equipped to run computer forensic examination equipment and contains an interview room which can be audio and video recorded. Cost $195,722 which was reimbursed by the ICAC grant program.

b. Purpose:
This vehicle is used as part of a county-wide task force to aid in the response to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and internet crimes against children.

c. Expected lifespan:
15 years

d. Fiscal impact:
The ICAC vehicle is new and has not been serviced. Estimated annual maintenance cost $400 would consist of common preventative maintenance all vehicles require.

e. Authorized Use:
Use of the ICAC vehicle may be authorized by an Investigations Unit supervisor when its capabilities may be useful to further a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 322 Search and seizure and 706 Vehicle Use.

f. Training:
Operation of this vehicle only requires a standard driver's license. There is no special training required to operate this vehicle. There is a familiarization session with ICAC investigators regarding functionality.

8. Firearms of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
REMMINGTON ARMS 870, Quantity: 2. This is a 12-gauge pump action shotgun with a breaching standoff device affixed to the end of the barrel. Cost: $900 each.

b. Purpose:
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or occupants such as an active shooter situation.

c. Expected lifespan:
The expected lifespan of this firearm is 15 years or more with proper maintenance.

d. Fiscal impact:
Annual maintenance cost is approximately $50 each.

e. **Authorized Use:**
Breaching shotguns are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this firearm is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. **Training:**
A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this firearm.

9. Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotgun ammunition.

a. **Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:**
DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY T.K.O. FRANGIBLE BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

FEDERAL DOOR BREACHING ROUND, Quantity: 60. This is a 12-gauge shotgun round designed to defeat door hinges and locking mechanisms to be used with a special attachment to the barrel. Frangible rounds disintegrate upon impact making penetration through a barrier less likely.

b. **Purpose:**
To quickly defeat locked doors in situations where delay would be dangerous to offices or residents such as an active shooter situation.

c. **Expected lifespan:**
Specialty ammunition such as breaching rounds generally have a five-year guarantee.

d. **Fiscal impact:**
Both shotgun rounds are approximately $4-5 each depending on market availability and demand. Replacement cost is $480-600 quinquennially or $96-120 annually.

e. **Authorized Use:**
Breaching shotgun rounds are only available to SWAT and specialty units such as the Violence Suppression Task Force and then only to trained officers. Except for emergency situations, use of this ammunition is authorized by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. **Training:**
A shotgun breaching firearms training course is required before officers can use this ammunition.

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10. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber including assault weapons as designed in sections 30510 and 3055 of the Penal Code.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

COLT M16-A1, Quantity: 30. This is a military rifle modified by the Salinas Police Department range staff to only shoot semi-automatic. Its appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. Originally obtained to be used as patrol rifles, they have not been issued to officers or used in any way for several years. The rifles belong to the U.S. government and SPD intends to return them to the Defense Logistics Agency. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE MK18, Quantity: 26. This is a rifle that in appearance would be recognizable to the public as an AR-15. This rifle is chambered in 5.56 and only issued to qualified SWAT members. It has a shorter barrel than a standard issue patrol rifle making it easier to maneuver and control inside structures with greater accuracy than a handgun. Cost $1,485 each.

HECKLER & KOCH MP-5, Quantity: 3. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,380 each.

SIG SAUER MPX, Quantity: 2. This is a sub-machinegun chambered in 9mm. A short barrel firearm which allows a trained officer better control inside of a structure with greater accuracy than a handgun. The officer that uses this firearm is typically a properly trained SWAT member or former SWAT member. Cost $1,850 each.

AERO PRECISION LLC AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

DANIEL DEFENSE DD5 AR-10, Quantity: 1. This is a semi-automatic rifle chambered in .308 and is used by SWAT snipers in high-risk situations. Its appearance is that of an AR-15 but has the capability to reach farther distances with greater accuracy due to the ammunition it fires. Cost $0.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 4. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .308 issued to SWAT sniper teams for high-risk situations. It is designed for precision

shot placement. This rifle is more accurate at greater distances than an AR-15 style rifle. Cost $900 each.

REMINGTON 700, Quantity: 1. This is a bolt action long-range rifle chambered in .338 issued to SWAT sniper teams. It is designed for precision shot placement. The .338 rifle round has greater power and velocity than a .308 rifle round. Cost $0.

HORNADAY .308 168GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 600. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .308 rifles. Cost $125 per case of 100.

HORNARDAY .338 285GR RIFLE ROUND, Quantity, 100. This is the approved rifle round for duty use in .338 rifles. Cost $630 per case of 100.

b. Purpose:

The Salinas Police Department equips its members with firearms to address the risks posed to the public and department members by violent and sometimes well-armed persons. These firearms are to be used as precision weapons to address a threat with more precision and/or at greater distances than a handgun.

c. Expected lifespan:

Colt M-16A1 are at the end of their expected lifespan but most still function although not issued, maintained, or used.

Daniel Defense MK18 have a 15-year lifespan.

Heckler & Koch MP-5 have a 20+ year lifespan determined by maintenance.

Sig Sauer MPX have a 20-year lifespan.

Aero Precision LLC have a 20-year lifespan.

Daniel Defense DD5 have a 20-year lifespan.

Remington 700 have a 20-year lifespan.

Ammunition is good until used.

d. Fiscal impact:

Annual maintenance of each firearm is approximately $50.

Ammunition is used regularly during training and is replaced after use. Cost is approximately $1,000 annually.

e. Authorized Use:

The use of deadly force is only justified when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary in the following circumstances (Penal Code 835a)

- An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.
- An officer may use deadly force to apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause serious bodily injury to another person unless immediately apprehended.

Use of these firearms by personnel is authorized so long as the user has completed approved training and has maintained qualification requirements. It is the policy of SPD to utilize firearms only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to state and federal laws. Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 312 Firearms.

f. Training:

Prior to using an AR-15 style firearm on duty, officers must attend a POST rifle school.

SWAT officers are required to attend a POST approved SWAT school that includes range training.

SWAT officers and snipers train with their firearms monthly.

Officers must attend a submachine gun school prior to using a submachine gun on duty.

11. Any firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

LEWIS MACHINE & TOOL (LMT) M203 40MM LAUNCHER, Quantity: 2. This accessory is listed in this section because it was designed to launch explosive projectiles, however it is utilized in the same manner as items identified in section 14 "40mm launchers," below. The Salinas Police Department does not possess explosive projectiles. The M203 launcher is a firearm attachment utilized in such a way to consolidate less lethal and lethal force options. It mounts under the barrel of a rifle and has a separate trigger and aiming system. This launcher is primarily intended to deliver less lethal chemical agent containers.

b. Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. Expected lifespan:

25 years but can vary greatly depending on use including practice and training.

d. Fiscal impact:

Annual maintenance is approximately $50 each.

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e. Authorized Use:

f. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

In order to control subject who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

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

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

g. Training:

To use less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend a department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.

12. Distraction Devices "flashbang grenades"

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290M MINI FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 63. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). Cost $36.40 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-3 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 23. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces three sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $103.31 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 7290-7 FLASH-BANG, Quantity: 11. This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting, multi-bang device that produces a loud thunderous bang (175db) with an intense bright light (6-8 million candelas). This is similar to the 7290M, however it produces seven sequential bangs. Ideal for use inside a large structure. Cost $128.25 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 7290MT/7290T TRAINING MINI FLASH-BANG TRAINING BODIES, Quantity 14. Both training systems are used to facilitate realistic training scenarios. They are built and weigh the same as the model 7290M and 7290. The body is painted bright blue and use is unlimited. Cost $56.10 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS, 201FB TRAINING FUZES RELOAD, Quantity: 24. The fuse is inserted into the training body and produces a loud bang. These are used during training only. Cost $13.60 each

b. Purpose:

This device is ideal for distracting dangerous people during high-risk situations during SWAT operations.

c. Expected lifespan:

Single use, good until used.

d. Fiscal impact:

There are no associated maintenance costs, units are replaced upon use. On average, 20 devices are used during SWAT operations and another 20 training fuses per year. Annual replacement cost is approximately $1,000 total.

e. Authorized Use:

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The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Except in emergencies (i.e. life threatening situations), light/sound diversionary devices shall not be used without prior authorization of the Tactical Commander or Team Leader.

i. Generally, light/sound diversionary devices may be considered whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry, enabling arrest and potentially reducing the risk of injury.

ii. Circumstances for the use of light/sound diversionary devices shall include, but be not limited to:
   - Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations
   - High-Risk warrant services
   - To distract a violent person, mentally deranged persons or persons believed to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs and necessary to facilitate apprehension.
   - When the Tactical Commander or Team Leader deems their use necessary to safely resolve an incident.

iii. Prior to deploying light/sound diversionary devices, SWAT personnel shall consider all available intelligence information and circumstances (i.e. presence of small children or elderly persons, etc.). Circumstances may dictate that deployment of the device inside the objective is not an option. In these circumstances deployment will occur outside of the objective.

iv. In all cases, light/sound diversionary devices shall be deployed in an area visible to the deploying officer. The deploying officer will not throw the device at anyone.

v. Due to the fact light/sound diversionary devices have the potential to ignite flammable materials, a portable fire extinguisher should be readily accessible whenever these devices are deployed. In any situation a light/sound diversionary device is deployed, all S.W.A.T. members in the area should wear Nomex hoods and gloves.

vi. Generally, these devices will **not** be used solely for the preservation of evidence.

vii. The Tactical Commander shall review the use of light/sound diversionary devices, as soon as practical, following each incident or operation to ensure the devices were used according to policy and that the devices functioned properly. All information obtained shall be used for statistical and training purposes.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force.

f. Training:

Prior to use, officers must attend diversionary device training conducted by a POST certified instructor. This occurs during basic SWAT school and another half-day of in-house training.

12. Chemical Irritants "Tear Gas"

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230B CS BALLFED CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity:65. This is a pyrotechnic grenade designed for indoor use delivering a maximum amount of irritant smoke throughout multiple rooms with minimal risk of fire. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $32.41 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5230JL CS JET LITE CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 63. This is a burning grenade designed to rapidly discharge a high volume of smoke and chemical irritant. Due to combustion risk, it should not be used on rooftops, crawl spaces, or indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $34.63 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 5430 CS FLAMELESS EXPULSION CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 20. This is a flameless grenade that poses no risk of fire. It discharges a large amount of powder and is most effective indoors. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $38.71 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6230 CANISTER GRENADE, Quantity: 14. This is a pyrotechnic grenade that emits smoke and chemical irritant for approximately 30-40 seconds. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $23.88 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 6343 OC/CS VAPOR GRENADE, Quantity: 5. This device delivers an invisible vapor. It is most effective indoors. Irritant is a combination of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS). Cost $35.12 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 4330 CS LIQUID BARRICADE SPIN STABILIZED 40MM, Quantity: 140. This Liquid CS filled projectile penetrates intermediate barriers and delivers irritant agents into an adjacent room. Irritant is chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) and is deployed using a 40mm launching system. Cost 22.20 each.

COMBINED TACTICAL SYSTEMS 1947 OC VAPOR MK-9, Quantity 9. This is a cannister that delivers an invisible vapor of chemical irritant and is most effective when used indoors. Irritant is Oleoresin Capsicum (OC). Cost 45.30 each

b. Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The use of chemical irritants are an option that can be selected in the goal of protection of life and property and/or restoration of order. Generally, the option to deploy chemical irritants will be exercised after the suspect has been given numerous opportunities to surrender, the Tactical Commander is satisfied that negotiations have been exhausted, and that further communication with the suspect will not result in the suspects' surrender.

The deployment of this less lethal option is intended to resolve the situation without creating a confrontation between the police and the suspect. In using chemical irritants, the intent is to make the suspect's environment so uncomfortable that he/she seeks to exit the structure or vehicle and is taken into custody by an arrest team. It is never the intent of the Salinas Department to injure or punish the suspect by using these devices. The suspect's failure to surrender has created the need for this option.

c. Expected lifespan:

Tear Gas devices have a five-year shelf life.

d. Fiscal impact:

Tear Gas devices are replaced after use or at the expiration of their shelf life. SPD cannot reasonably predict when use of these devices will occur. Total quinquennial replacement cost $9,088.16 or $1,817.63 annual.

e. Authorized Use:

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

SPD SWAT Standard Operating Procedures:

Prior to deployment, the Tactical Commander and Team Leader should consider the evacuation of the area around the objective site that may be affected by the application of the chemical agents. Command personnel should insure, **within reason**, there are no infants, ill, or physically mentally or emotionally disabled people in the specified deployment area.

The team member(s) assigned to deploy the chemical irritants will develop a Chemical Agents Deployment Plan which will explain how much irritant will be used, where it will be introduced and how it will be deployed (except during Emergency Gas Deployment). These team members will then present the plan to the Team Leader and Tactical Commander.

Prior to deployment, both team members will inspect the munitions to avoid confusion or errors. Once the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team(s) are in place, they will advise the Team Leader. The Team Leader will advise them when to deploy the munitions and this order will be repeated by the Chemical Irritants Deployment Team to eliminate any confusion.

When practicable, fire personnel should be alerted or summoned to the scene prior to the deployment of tear gas to control any fires and to assist in providing medical aid or gas evacuation if needed.

Applicable department policies include but are not limited to 300 Use of Force and 308 Control Devices and Techniques.

f. <u>Training:</u>

Members must attend a department approved chemical irritant school to participate on the Chemical Irritant Deployment Team.

14. 40mm projectile launchers and projectiles.

a. <u>Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:</u>

PENN ARMS PUMP 40MM MULTI-LAUNCHER P540-1, Quantity 17 (12 patrol, 2 patrol sergeants, 1 Investigations, and 2 SWAT). This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with a six-shot capacity. This launcher is primarily used for the deployment of the CTS 4557 Baton Round. Cost $3,400

PENN ARMS 40MM SINGLE LAUNCHER L140-4, Quantity: 4. This is a 40mm projectile launcher designed to operate similar to a long-gun with one shot capacity used for the deployment of 40mm chemical agent containers.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 FOAM BATON ROUND, Quantity: 400. This is a less lethal kinetic energy projectile made of foam and plastic. These can be used as an impact weapon similar to a baton but at a distance and from a position of cover to limit additional risks to officers and residents. They can also be used to disable lights

and surveillance cameras or break windows from a distance to provide extra protection to officers during critical incidents. Cost $19.09 each.

PENN ARMS CTS 4557 RELOAD KIT, Quantity: 12 cases (120 rounds). This is a less expensive projectile used for training. Cost $1,551.00 per case ($12.925 each).

b. Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict by the use of less lethal options in conjunction with de-escalation tactics when feasible. The 40mm launcher is exclusively used as a less lethal force option for both kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents.

c. Expected lifespan:

25 years for 40mm launchers but can vary greatly depending on use, including practice and training.

Foam Baton Rounds have a five-year shelf life and reload kits for training are good until used.

d. Fiscal impact:

Annual maintenance is approximately $50 per launcher.

Foam baton rounds are replaced when used. Annually, an average of 5-30 are used as a less lethal force option. Use for non-force tasks such as disabling a light have not been accurately tracked. Replacing 100 foam baton rounds is likely an overestimate but costs $1,909.

Reload Kits are used for training. A minimum of 12 rounds are used per officer during initial training and six rounds are used per officer per year for qualification. Approximately 1,000 per year for a cost of $12,925.

e. Authorized Use:

In order to control subject(s) who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, The Salinas Police Department authorizes officers to use Control Devices in accordance with policy.

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Kinetic energy projectiles when used properly, are less likely to result in death or serious physical injury and can be used in an attempt to de-escalate a potentially deadly situation. Circumstances appropriate for deployment include, but are not limited to, situations in which:

(a) The person is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of approved munitions.
(b) The person has made credible threats to harm him/herself or others.

(c) The person is engaged in riotous behavior or is throwing rocks, bottles or other dangerous projectiles at people and/or officers.
(d) There is probable cause to believe that the person has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents for crowd control purposes shall only be deployed by officers who have received POST training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including an officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control (Penal Code § 13652).

Tear gas may be used for crowd control, crowd dispersal or against barricaded suspects based on the circumstances. Only the Watch Commander, Incident Commander or SWAT / HNT Commander may authorize the delivery and use of tear gas.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) may be used on a person or group of people who are engaging in, or about to engage in violent behavior. OC should not be used against people or groups who merely fail to disperse or do not reasonably appear to present a risk to the safety of officers or the public.

Applicable department policies include 300 Use of Force, 308 Control Devices and Techniques, and 309 Conducted Energy Device.

f. **Training:**

To use 40mm less lethal kinetic energy projectiles, officers are required to attend department approved training.

To use less lethal chemical irritants including those delivered by 40mm projectile launchers, officers are required to attend a department approved chemical irritant school.