
Military Equipment

709.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

709.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

Governing body – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

California Government Code Defined Military Equipment Categories – Includes, but is not limited to the following:

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

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709.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Mountain View Police Department (MVPD or Department) that members of this Department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

709.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR

The Police Chief should designate a member of this Department to act as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.
- (b) Identifying Department equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Department, or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.
- (c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.
- (d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Mountain View Police Department (Government Code § 7071).
- (e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
 1. Publicizing the details of the meeting.
 2. Preparing for public questions regarding the Department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.
- (f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Police Chief and ensuring that the report is made available on the Department website (Government Code § 7072).
- (g) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

709.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department.
See attachment: 709.4 Military Equipment Inventory.pdf

709.5 APPROVAL

The Police Chief or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Police Chief or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the Department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

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

709.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Military equipment used by other law enforcement agencies that are providing mutual aid to this jurisdiction or otherwise engaged in law enforcement operations within this jurisdiction shall comply with their respective military equipment policies in rendering mutual aid.

709.7 ANNUAL REPORT

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Police Chief or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Police Chief or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the Department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in Department inventory.

709.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of the military equipment.

Pursuant to California Government Code §7070(d)(7), members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of listed equipment in this policy by any of the following means:

- (a) Via email to: PSU@mountainview.gov.

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- (b) Via phone call to: 650-903-6728.
- (c) Via mail sent to:
Mountain View Police Department
Attn: Professional Standards Unit
1000 Villa Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

The Mountain View Police Department is committed to responding to complaints, concerns, and/or questions received through any of the above methods in a timely manner.

Attachments

709.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Categories of Military Equipment (Government Code § 7070(c))

***Categories in bold contain items in MVPD's inventory**

- 1) **Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.**
- 2) Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- 3) High-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV, commonly referred to as Humvees), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- 4) Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- 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. However, items that are designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision.**
- 8) **Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.**
- 9) **Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.**
- 10) **Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, 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 or a State agency.**
- 11) Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- 12) **“Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls,” excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.**
- 13) Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).
- 14) **The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40 mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.**
- 15) Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a State agency to require additional oversight.

Military Equipment Inventory

I. Unmanned Aerial System (UAS)/Drones (Category 1)

Equipment Name: Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual with Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) UAS (Unmanned Aerial System)

Purchase Cost: The initial cost of equipment, licensing, software, and training was approximately \$12,000, which was previously approved by the City Council.

Quantity Owned: 2

Acquired: May 2020

Lifespan: Approximately 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Remotely piloted aerial vehicles capable of providing live and recorded video images captured from aerial positions, including images enhanced by FLIR and optical zoom lenses.

Manufacturer Product Description:

DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual with FLIR UAS System is a business-level, foldable, portable, long-range flying camera and accessory system that adapts well to uses by first responders and businesses that routinely inspect hard-to-reach assets. The four motors system allows the craft to fly for up to 31 minutes on a single battery. The craft has a top speed of 44 MPH, making it ideal for tracking operations or fights over large areas. This is not a military-grade item and weighs less than two pounds.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: UAS/Drones may be used to enhance the MVPD's mission of protecting lives and property when other means and resources are not available or are less effective. Uses may include, but are not limited to: search and rescue (e.g., missing person); critical incidents (e.g., barricaded, hostage, and active shooter); bomb investigation; traffic accident reconstruction; crime scene reconstruction; and "hot pursuits" of suspects.

The system allows officers to safely respond to incidents and view potentially dangerous situations in a safe manner. In addition, the UAS Systems can be used to assist other City departments with tasks such as fire suppression efforts and City Building roof inspections. Additional requirements are listed in the Unmanned Aerial System Operations Policy 613.

Fiscal Impact: Ongoing costs associated with UAS operation is estimated to be approximately \$15,000 per year. Some minor maintenance of the systems is performed by in-house staff at no additional cost.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: Any use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with constitutional and privacy rights and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. The use of the UAS potentially involves privacy considerations. Absent a warrant or exigent circumstances, operators and observers shall adhere to FAA altitude regulations and shall not intentionally record or transmit images of any location where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy (e.g., residence, yard, enclosure). Operators and observers shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. Reasonable precautions can include, for example, deactivating or turning imaging devices away from such areas or persons during UAS operations. In addition, City Council Policy K-23, Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems, regulates the use of drones by City staff.

Training Required: Prior to piloting any UAS/Drone staff members must obtain basic operator training.

II. Robot (Category 1)

Equipment Name: Robotex Avatar Robot

Purchase Cost: \$20,000

Acquired: 2003

Lifespan: 10 to 15 years

Quantity Owned: 1

Equipment Capabilities: This equipment is a battery-powered, remote-operated device equipped with two cameras and two-way radio capabilities. This equipment is for use during high-risk incidents. Use is limited to members of the Department SWAT Team. Incidents that may qualify for its use include, but are not limited to, a high-risk warrant service, barricaded subject, and hostage negotiation/rescue. Before entering a structure, particularly in a dangerous situation, knowledge of a subject's location is very important, and the robot can provide that without placing anyone at risk. Cameras can also help determine if a subject is armed and if there are any other people inside that need assistance. The two-way speakers can be used to communicate with anyone inside a location.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: To be used to gain visual/audio information from a safe distance. This makes the situation safer for both the subject and officers and helps accomplish tasks, such as clearing buildings in a way that reduces the safety risk to both Officers and the community. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training are permitted to operate the robot.

Fiscal Impact: No known annual maintenance cost.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: Any use of the robot is established by the Incident Commander. All other applicable MVPD policies remain in effect, to include, but are not limited to, MVPD Policy 322, Search and Seizure.

Training Required: Prior to operating the robot, an operator must complete in-house operator training.

III. Command and Control Vehicle (Category 5)

Equipment Name: Command Control Vehicle

Purchase Cost: \$536,000

Quantity Owned: 1

Acquired: 2016

Lifespan: Approximately 12 years

Equipment Capabilities: MVPD's Mobile Command Vehicle is similar to a large recreational vehicle which is set up with multiple desk and meeting areas. It can be driven to most locations within the City of Mountain View and used as a command post to help organize and manage emergency situations.

Manufacturer Product Description: Freightliner MT55, 26,000 lb GVWR with air-ride suspension. Features include:

- Custom fabricated bench seating;
- LDV Intel-I-Touch™ power and data electronics system to control strategic onboard systems;
- 65" interactive display and multiple LED TVs and monitors throughout;
- Weatherproof exterior access door to view LCD monitor;
- Digital HDTV antenna, audio video switching system;
- Mast and camera system; and
- Radio, CAT6 computer network cable, cellular modem.

Fiscal Impacts: The initial cost of vehicle and equipment was approximately \$500,000 in 2016. Maintenance of the systems is performed by the City's Fleet Service. Annual costs are estimated to be \$10,000.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Mobile command vehicles support the management of incidents and planned events by providing interior and/or exterior workspaces and command and control capabilities to the Incident Commander on-scene or at remote locations.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: Use of the Mobile Command Vehicle is governed by local and State laws. Mobile Command Vehicle use is consistent with rules for a Class C driver's license in the State of California.

Training Required: Two hours of training involving learning how to drive and deploy the vehicle.

IV. Breaching Apparatus (Category 7)

Equipment Name: Explosive Breaching Equipment
Purchase Cost: Varies; see below for individual cost per equipment type
Quantity Owned: See below for individual quantity per equipment type
Acquired: See below for individual acquired dates per equipment type
Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: The MVPD Explosive Breaching Program was started in 2002. The Program was established to provide the SWAT Team the ability to quickly create an opening in a wall or window to quickly enter a building for an emergency rescue of hostages. It is reserved for rescue operations only.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: To safely gain entry into a structure. This equipment would only be deployed during a SWAT incident, and its use would need specific authorization from the Incident Commander.

Fiscal Impact: The program is inexpensive to maintain. No new equipment is needed.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: Use is established under MVPD Policy 423.3. It is the policy of the MVPD to utilize diversion devices only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force.

Training Required: The training consists of an 80-hour course for a member of the SWAT Team specifically designated as the "breacher." At the conclusion of the course, the breacher must pass a test proctored by CAL/OSHA. The OSHA certification is valid for 5 years. Before the expiration of the certification, the breacher must retake and pass the test. The materials used for training are inexpensive. A typical training day will consist of 5 to 10 practice breaches. The material used for each breach is under \$10.

Inventory:

Explosive breaching initiator—Activates the Nonel MS (blasting cap). Quantity: 2. Cost: \$200. Obtained: 2002. No expiration.

Nonel MS (Blasting cap)—Starts the explosive chain. Quantity: 150. Cost: \$3.75 each. Obtained: 2002. No expiration.

Primacord (50 grains per foot)—Primary explosive. Quantity: 3,000 feet. Cost: \$695 for 2,000 feet (\$0.34 per foot). Obtained: 2002. No expiration.

V. Specialized Firearms and Ammunition (Category 10)

Equipment Name: 5.56 mm Semiautomatic Rifles and Ammunition
Purchase Cost: \$62,639.28
Quantity Owned: 108 total (see below for inventory break-down per type)
Acquired: Purchased in two phases beginning in 2002
Lifespan: Approximately 15 years

Equipment Capabilities: Mountain View Police Department utilizes the Colt AR-15/M4 5.56 mm/.223 Remington semiautomatic rifle for both patrol and the SWAT Team. These rifles, equipped and locked in each patrol car, offer a higher degree of accuracy at a longer distance. The bullets used in rifles are also more effective at penetrating body armor (as some suspects have worn during high-profile shooting events in the country). They are normally kept secured in patrol cars or in the Police station and are only deployed on specific incidents where officers believe guns or weapons are involved. Suppressors are attachments that can be added to the ends of rifles to muffle the sound a rifle makes when it is fired.

Inventory:

Colt AR-15/M4 Rifles—Air-cooled, gas-operated, semiautomatic rifle which uses 5.56 ammunition.
Quantity: 88.

Surefire rifle suppressers for SWAT rifles. Quantity: 12.

M16 Rifles—Backup surplus items (a batch of 20 rifles were procured from the military for free under their 1033 surplus equipment program. They are functionally almost identical to the Colt M4s referenced above). Quantity: 20.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Officers may deploy the patrol or SWAT rifle in a situation where the Officer reasonably believes that the rifle may be needed. Examples of situations for deploying the patrol rifle may include, but are not limited to: where the Officer reasonably anticipates contact with a person who is in possession of a firearm; when an Officer is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at a long distance (generally a distance greater than 25 yards); where an Officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed a suspect's firepower (firepower refers to the type of firearms and ammunition the suspect is believed to have in their possession); when an Officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to use the rifle for a situation involving a barricaded person or a person with a hostage; and when an Officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.

Fiscal Impact: The ongoing costs for ammunition will vary and maintenance is conducted by Department staff.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: All applicable State, Federal, and local laws governing police use of force. Various MVPD Policies on use of force and firearms.

Training Required: Officers must successfully complete a 24-hour patrol rifle course as well as regular Department firearms training and qualifications as required by law and policy. SWAT Firearm Instructors attend a 40-hour POST-approved rifle instructor class, and SWAT personnel must attend an 80-hour basic SWAT Team course.

VI. Specialized Firearms and Ammunition (Category 10)

Equipment Name: .308 Caliber Sniper Rifle

Purchase Cost: \$7,800.

Quantity Owned: 2

Acquired: January 20, 2021

Lifespan: Approximately 15 years

Equipment Capabilities: The sniper rifle is capable of firing a .308 caliber bullet.

Manufacturer Product Description: .308/7.62 with 20" barrel, semiautomatic, magazine-fed sniper rifle.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: This rifle may only be used by a SWAT Officer trained and certified to be a sniper (MVPD currently has two such officers) and may be deployed to assist the SWAT Team in a critical incident or emergency. The main use is for observation of an incident and to be able to accurately and immediately be able to stop a threat to life.

Examples of situations for deploying the rifle may include, but are not limited to: where the Officer reasonably anticipates an armed encounter; when the Officer is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at a long distance; where an Officer reasonably expects the need to meet or exceed the firearms and ammunition that a suspect is reported or believed to possess; when an Officer reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a hostage; and when an Officer reasonably believes that a suspect may be wearing body armor.

Fiscal Impact: The ongoing costs for ammunition will vary and maintenance is conducted by Department staff.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: All applicable State, Federal, and local laws governing police use of force. Various MVPD Policies on use of force and firearms.

Training Required: In addition to patrol rifle and standard SWAT operator training, SWAT snipers must successfully complete a California POST-certified sniper course as well as regular SWAT sniper training and qualifications as required by law and policy.

VII. Specialized Firearms and Ammunition (Categories 8 and 9)

Equipment Name: .50 Caliber Semiautomatic Rifle and Ammunition

Quantity Owned: 1

Acquired: 2006

Lifespan: Approximately 15 years

Equipment Capabilities: The sniper rifle is capable of firing a 7.62 mm projectile bullet.

Manufacturer Product Description: LWRC .308/7.62 with 20" barrel, semiautomatic, magazine-fed sniper rifle.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: MVPD SWAT is in the process of implementing a large-caliber sniper program. The Barrett .50 caliber rifle is paired with several ammunition types to address a variety of employment uses. The Barrett .50 caliber addresses a variety of strategic and tactical needs above and beyond what the issued .308 platform can address, including, but not limited to: stopping automobiles being used as weapons, especially large or armored vehicles and those known or reasonably suspected to contain vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs); defeating bank glass and other heavy glass; and neutralizing a criminal sniper firing from a protected position, such as from behind concrete block or brick or a vertical building.

Fiscal Impacts: The Barrett .50 caliber sniper rifle was seized in 2006 during a criminal investigation and now belongs to the MVPD. The MVPD has purchased 750 rounds of .50 BMG M33 NATO Ammunition 624 Grain Full Metal Jacket costing \$2,679.88, and 220 rounds of Hornady .50 BMG H8270 Match Ammunition 750 Grain A-Max costing \$1,608.34. The ongoing costs for ammunition will vary, and maintenance is conducted by Department staff.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: All applicable State, Federal, and local laws governing police use of force. Various MVPD Policies on use of force and firearms. This weapon and associated ammunition are not currently operational as MVPD is currently developing a specific policy around its use.

Training Required: In addition to patrol rifle and standard SWAT operator training, SWAT snipers must successfully complete a California POST-certified sniper course, a 40-hour large caliber rifle instructor course, as well as regular SWAT sniper training and qualifications as required by law and policy.

VIII. Flashbangs (Category 12)

Equipment Name: Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD) or Flashbang

Purchase Cost: \$1,872

Quantity Owned: 48

Acquired: November, 2018

Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: An NFDD, or flashbang, is a device that creates a bright flash and loud sound to temporarily divert the attention of subjects in the immediate area.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Flashbangs are used to distract and temporarily immobilize dangerous suspects by overwhelming their senses of vision and hearing. The distraction gives Officers time to seize a moment and create an opportunity to take control of high-risk or dangerous situations.

Fiscal Impact: No known annual maintenance cost.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: All applicable State, Federal, and local laws governing police use of force. Various MVPD Policies on use of force and firearms.

Training Required: 8-hour noise flash diversionary devices instructor school.

IX. Flashbangs (Category 12)

Equipment Name: Chemical Munitions

Purchase Cost: See below for price per equipment type

Quantity Owned: See below for inventory break-down per type

Acquired: November, 2018

Lifespan: Approximately 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Chemical agent munitions can be used as a nonlethal tool to disperse rioting suspects and barricaded suspects.

Purpose/Authorized Uses: Compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option; riot control to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control; and deny a designated area to a suspect, force a suspect to move to a desired area, or to disorient a suspect.

Fiscal Impact: No known annual maintenance cost.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: All applicable State, Federal, and local laws governing police use of force. Various MVPD Policies on use of force and firearms.

Training Required: 40-hour chemical agent instructor course.

Inventory:

Def-Tech 40 MM Barricade Penetrator liquid CS chemical agent munition. Quantity: 20 rounds. Approximately \$21 each, approximately \$420 total.

CTS 5230B Baffled CS chemical agent canister munition. Quantity: 30 canisters. Approximately \$36 dollars per round, approximately \$1,080 total.

CTS 5230 CS chemical agent canister munition. Quantity: 10 canisters. Approximately \$26 each, approximately \$260 total.

CTS 5231 CS Smoke Triple Phaser outdoor canister. Quantity: 5 canisters. Approximately \$39 each, approximately \$145 total.

Def-Tech CS Riot Control continuous discharge canister. Quantity: 25 canisters. Approximately \$24 each, approximately \$600 total.

CTS 4630 40 MM CS chemical agent muzzle blast—Riot control. Quantity: 5 munitions. Approximately \$20 dollars each, approximately \$100 total.

Def-Tech CS chemical agent rubber handball munition (no projectiles). Quantity: 15 munitions. Approximately \$32 each, approximately \$480 total.

X. Projectile Launcher and Munitions (Category 14)

Equipment Name: Projectile Launchers and Associated Munitions (see below for each individual type)

Purchase Cost: See below for cost per equipment type

Quantity Owned: See below for quantity owned per equipment type

Acquired: See below for acquired date per equipment type

Lifespan: 5 years

Equipment Capabilities: Less-lethal systems that use smokeless powder to deliver projectiles from a safe distance.

Purpose and Authorized Use: To help deescalate and limit the escalation of conflict where effective without the need for lethal force. Situations for use of the less-lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

- Self-destructive, dangerous, and/or combative individuals.
- Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
- Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained.
- Potentially vicious animals.
- Training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Fiscal Impact: No known annual maintenance cost.

Legal/Procedural Rules Governing Use: Use is established under MVPD Policy 308. It is the policy of the MVPD to utilize chemical agents only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to State and Federal law, including those regarding the use of force.

Training Required: 24-hour less-lethal instructor course.

Inventory:

FN303 Less-Lethal Launcher. Quantity: 2. Launches .68 caliber projectiles, including impact, paint, markers, OC powder, and training rounds. Chemical agents can be used to deny a designated area to a suspect, force a suspect to move to a desired area, and to disable or disorient a suspect. Approximately \$1,200 each, approximately \$2,400 total.

40 mm Single-Shot Launcher. Quantity: 2. Used to deploy less-lethal munitions and compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. Approximately \$900 each, approximately \$1,800 total.

40 mm 4-Shot Multi-Launcher. Used to deploy less-lethal munitions and compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. Quantity: 1. Approximately \$2,300.

12-Gauge Shotgun Chemical Munition Launcher. Used to deploy chemical munition (Baffled CS chemical munition) to be used to deny a designated area to a suspect, force a suspect to move to a desired area, and to disable or disorient a suspect. Quantity: 1. Approximately \$300.

40 mm Less-Lethal Sponge Round with no Chemical Agent. Quantity: 50 rounds. Approximately \$18 per round, approximately \$900 total.

40 mm Less-Lethal Sponge Round with CS Chemical Agent. Quantity: 40 rounds. Approximately \$18 per round, approximately \$720 total.

40 mm Less-Lethal Sponge Round with OC Chemical Agent. Quantity: 20 rounds. Approximately \$18 per round, approximately \$360 total.

Less-Lethal .68 caliber projectiles, including impact, paint, markers, OC powder, and training rounds. Chemical agents can be used to deny a designated area to a suspect, force a suspect to move to a desired area, and disable or disorient a suspect. Quantity: Approximately 900 rounds of ammunition. Approximately \$1,650.

Baffled CS chemical agent canister munition. Quantity: 30 canisters. Approximately \$36 per round, approximately \$1,080 total.