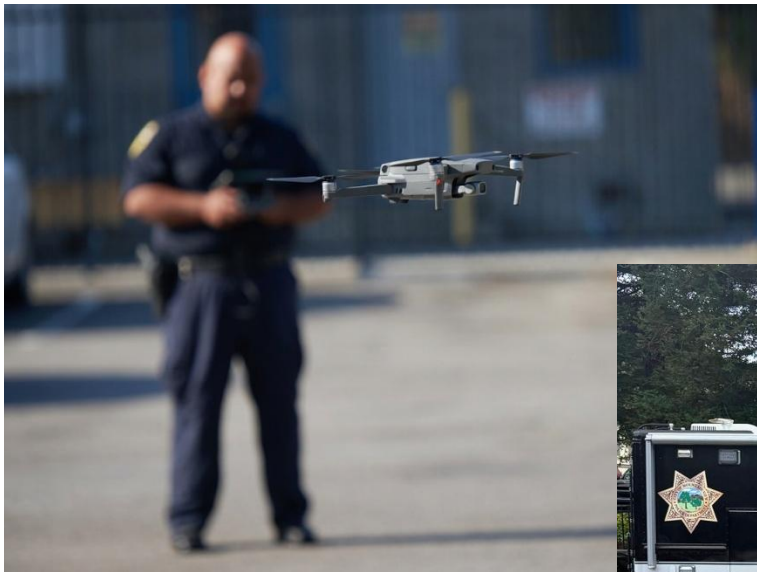




Mountain View Police Department



ASSEMBLY BILL 481 MILITARY EQUIPMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2025

POSTED: April 26, 2026

Background

On September 30, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed a series of eight (8) policing reform bills, including Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481) on the acquisition and use of items defined as military equipment. On May 10, 2022, the Mountain View City Council adopted Ordinance No. 7.22 approving Mountain View Police Department Policy 709, Military Equipment (“MVPD Policy 709”) pursuant to AB 481, which was renewed on May 9, 2023. On May 27, 2025, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 3.2025, which adopted an amended MVPD Policy 709.

Summary

In 2025, the Mountain View Police Department (MVPD) had equipment meeting 9 of the 15 categories requiring reporting by AB 481. For the most part, the equipment listed in this report is highly specific in its use, requires authorization and training, and is not carried day-to-day. Even when equipment is deployed into the field in certain appropriate circumstances, it is not necessarily used or fired. The majority of equipment used in 2025 was during training and certifications.

The City of Mountain View has not received any complaints or concerns regarding the use or acquisition of the equipment covered by AB 481 during this reporting period. MVPD has diligently followed MVPD Policy 709, ensuring transparency and accountability in its operations, with no policy violations in 2025.

In 2025, the department purchased 200 rounds of .308 caliber ammunition for approximately \$643, replaced expired chemical munitions for approximately \$2,000, and purchased 200 rounds of 40mm Sponge Rounds for \$6,000. As noted in the 2024 AB 481 Report, the Police Department proposed the purchase of a high-mobility, multi-purpose wheeled vehicle as part of the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget. This item was approved in the Budget. The City has purchased the vehicle and is awaiting its delivery. Unless otherwise noted, all the costs for the equipment listed in the tables below are funded in the Police Department budget from the City’s General Operating Fund.

Plans for future equipment purchases meeting the reporting requirements of AB 481 include incidental purchases to replace or replenish equipment used throughout the year for existing items. Further, MVPD continues to research and evaluate emerging UAS technologies. MVPD will also research potential funding streams for the possible procurement of updated platforms.

MVPD does not possess any equipment related to the 1033 Department of Defense program. All equipment that was previously possessed as part of this program has been returned. In addition, any items listed from the 2023 report that have been removed from the tables below are no longer in the possession of MVPD.

Introduction

As required by AB 481 and MVPD Policy 709, MVPD must prepare an annual report on the use of each type of military equipment approved in the Policy over the last year. Subsequently, the City Council must review the Ordinance, Policy, and AB 481 Annual Report and determine whether MVPD's use of the defined military equipment in the past year complied with the Policy.

AB 481 requires police departments to identify, at a minimum, six (6) elements in their annual reports for each type of covered equipment:

1. Summary of how each type of equipment was used and the purpose of that use.
2. Summary of complaints or concerns received for each type of equipment.
3. Information disclosing violations of military equipment policies and actions taken in response, as well as the result of internal audits.
4. Annual costs for each type of 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 report.
5. Quantity possessed of each type of equipment.
6. Plans to acquire additional military equipment in the coming year and the quantity sought.

In 2025, MVPD has equipment meeting nine of the 15 categories set forth in AB 481 and MVPD Policy 709, indicated below in **bold**.

Category 1: Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.

Category 2: Mine-resistant, ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.

***Category 3: High-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as "Humvees," two-and-a-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.**

Category 4: Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.

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

Category 6: Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.

Category 7: Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items 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.

Category 8: Firearms of .50-caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.

Category 9: Ammunition of .50-caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.

Category 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.

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

Category 12: "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.

Category 13: Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).

Category 14: The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40-millimeter projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.

Category 15: Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

* Although the military equipment category for the ARV, category 3, contains a broad range of possible equipment types, including traditional military vehicles such as "Humvees" the ARV is not designed for traditional military use. Instead, it is a purpose-built public safety vehicle constructed on a standard Ford F-550 chassis.

Military Equipment

The tables on the following pages provide the required information regarding Quantity, Costs, Summary of Use and Purpose, Complaints, Policy Violations, and Future Purchases. The cost column includes any expenditures in 2025 as well as the original acquisition cost, noted in the table with an asterisk (*).

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 1: Unmanned, Remotely Piloted, Powered Aerial or Ground Vehicles						
Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual with Forward-Looking Infrared Unmanned Aerial System (UAS)	2	*\$14,861.31 (when purchased in 2020) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, this Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) platform was used in four (4) mission-related deployments, including support for patrol operations and assistance to outside agencies, zero (0) public outreach flights, and twelve (12) training-related flights. The Mavic aircraft were primarily used for training and pilot proficiency exercises, allowing department personnel to maintain familiarity with aircraft controls, thermal imaging systems, and aerial observation techniques. Operational deployments included patrol support operations and assistance to outside agencies, providing aerial situational awareness during police operations. These flights allowed officers to remotely observe areas that may present hazards and assist officers on the ground by providing additional visual perspective. The Mavic serves as a valuable training and supplemental operational tool within the department's UAS program. The system supports officer safety and operational effectiveness by allowing personnel to remotely assess potentially hazardous situations and maintain proficiency with unmanned aerial technology.	None	None	MVPD continues to research and evaluate emerging UAS technologies. MVPD will also research potential funding streams for the possible procurement of updated platforms.

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
DJI Matrice 30T Drone with Thermal Camera	2	*\$33,986.81 (when purchased in 2023) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, this Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) was deployed for training, assisting outside agencies/task forces, investigations, special operations, patrol support, and public outreach. 74 flights in total were conducted (24 missions, 33 trainings, 6 public outreach/flight demonstrations, and 11 flights to ensure operational readiness). Operational deployments included patrol support operations, special operations support, and assistance to outside agencies. These flights allowed officers to remotely observe areas that may present hazards, assist in locating individuals, and provide aerial situational awareness during police operations. Additionally, the UAS program supported public outreach and community engagement efforts, including demonstration flights that allowed the public to better understand how UAS technology supports public and officer safety.	None	None	MVPD continues to research and evaluate emerging UAS technologies. MVPD will also research potential funding streams for the possible procurement of updated platforms.
Loki MK2 EU Drones	2	*\$13,693.80 (when purchased in 2023) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, this UAS platform was deployed for training, assisting external agencies, community presentations, and supporting SWAT and investigations in executing search warrants. This equipment enhances officer safety by allowing remote observation of dangerous situations, thus reducing risks to personnel. Their primary use is for suspect searches within buildings. The estimated number of deployments in 2025 was 15 times in training and five times in the field.	None	None	MVPD continues to research and evaluate emerging UAS technologies. MVPD will also research potential funding streams for the possible procurement of updated platforms.

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
DJI Mavic 3T Wide/Zoom/Thermal Camera UAS	1	*\$6,157 (when purchased in 2023) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, this UAS platform was not used. This UAS platform enhances officer safety by enabling remote assessment of risks, thereby reducing potential harm to personnel. It serves various purposes, including documenting crime scenes, suspect and missing person searches, interagency support, and tasks like aerial surveillance for firefighting support, building inspections, or aerial photography.	None	None	None planned
Robotex Avatar Robot	1	*\$12,389.21 (when purchased in 2011) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, this robot was deployed in the field once and used in training eight (8) times. The robot enters buildings ahead of officers based on intelligence to gather visual/audio information safely, enhancing safety for individuals and officers. Only trained, assigned operators can operate this equipment.	None	None	None planned

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 3: mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.						
Terradyne Armored Rescue Vehicle (ARV)	1	\$382,200	As noted in the 2024 AB 481 Report and included in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget, the City purchased an ARV. The vehicle has not yet been delivered to the City. Therefore, there was no use in 2025. Having an ARV provides a safe, robust, rapid response option in emergency situations where there is a risk of gunfire, violent confrontations, or hazardous conditions (such as active shooter events, riots, dangerous rescues, high-risk warrant services, and natural disasters). An ARV can shield first responders, such as paramedics, firefighters, and police, from harm and can help safely extract injured or trapped individuals from dangerous areas.	None	None	Purchased with an estimated delivery in May 2026

Although the military equipment category for the ARV, category 3, contains, a broad range of possible equipment types, including traditional military vehicles such as “Humvees” the ARV purchased by the City is not designed for traditional military use. Instead, it is a purpose-built public safety vehicle constructed on a standard Ford F-550 chassis.

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 5: Command and Control Vehicles that are Either Built or Modified to Facilitate the Operational Control and Direction of Public Safety Units						
Mobile Command Control Vehicle (MCV)	1	*\$536,000 (when purchased in 2016) \$0 cost for maintenance and repair costs in 2025	In 2025, the Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) was deployed to large concerts and other Shoreline events, SWAT/Crisis Negotiation Team training, City-hosted and corporate events, and driver familiarization exercises. It provides command and control capabilities and workspaces for the Incident Commander at both on-scene and remote locations, supporting incident and event management.	None	None	None planned
SWAT Command Vehicle	1	* \$229,884 (when purchased in 2015) \$288.37 maintenance and repair costs in 2025	In 2025, the SWAT Command Vehicle was deployed in the field twice and was used in monthly SWAT training. It provides command and control capabilities for the SWAT Commander, transports SWAT personnel and equipment, facilitates training, and provides a safe environment for emergency medical and tactical medic staff.	None	None	None planned

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 7: Battering Rams, Slugs, and Explosive Breaching Apparatuses						
Explosive Breaching Initiator	2	*\$200 (when purchased in 2002) \$0 cost in 2025	Explosive breaching equipment was used only in training in 2025. This equipment enables safe, quick entry into structures, is restricted to SWAT incidents, and requires Incident Commander authorization for deployment.	None	None	The department anticipates purchasing replacements for equipment used in training or operations at an estimated cost of \$1,000.
Nonel MS (blasting cap)	134	*\$3.75 each (when purchased in 2002) \$0 cost in 2025				
Primacord (50 grains per foot) —primary explosive	2,956'	*\$695 for 2,000' (when purchased in 2002) \$0 cost in 2025				

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 8: Firearms of .50-Caliber or Greater (Excludes Standard-Issue Shotguns and Standard-Issued Shotgun Ammunition)						
.50-Caliber Semiautomatic Rifle	1	The Barrett .50 caliber sniper rifle was seized in 2006 during a criminal investigation and now belongs to the MVPD. \$0 cost in 2025	The Barret .50-caliber rifle was not used for training or deployed in the field in 2025. It is designed for specific strategic and tactical purposes, such as stopping weaponized vehicles, penetrating heavy glass, or neutralizing protected snipers. It uses various ammunition types to suit different scenarios.	None	None	None planned

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 9: Ammunition of .50-Caliber or Greater						
.50-Caliber Ammunition	590 Rounds*	*\$4,300 (when purchased in 2021) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, the Barret .50-caliber ammunition was not used for training nor deployed in the field. The rifle is compatible with various ammunition types for different uses (see Category 8).	None	None	None planned

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 10: Specialized Firearms and Ammunition of Less than .50-Caliber						
.308-Caliber Sniper Rifle	2	*\$7,518 (when purchased in 2021) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, this firearm was not deployed in the field. The SWAT team trained monthly with this sniper rifle. The rifle's primary functions are incident observation and immediate threat assessment.	None	None	None planned
.308-Caliber Ammunition	1,000	200 rounds purchased in 2025 for 643.00	In 2025, 800 rounds of ammunition were used in firearms qualifications and departmental training.	None	None	In 2026, 1,000 rounds will be purchased for approximately \$2,000.
B-West AK-47 .762 Semiautomatic Rifle	1	*\$500 (when purchased in 2008) \$0 cost in 2025	The B-West AK-47 was not used in 2025. It was acquired in lieu of destruction in 2008 and used for operator weapons systems familiarity and weapons systems capabilities. This rifle is currently in inventory and stored as surplus.	None	None	None planned
M4 .223 Rifle, Semi- and Fully Automatic	2	*\$3,000 (when purchased in 2000) \$0 cost in 2025	The M4 .223 semi- and fully automatic rifles were not deployed in the field or in training in 2025. These rifles were the previously assigned SWAT operator primary weapon.	None	None	None planned
HK MP5 Suppressed 9mm Submachine Gun	1	*\$2,700 (when purchased in 1994) \$0 cost in 2025	The HK MP5 suppressed 9mm submachine gun, acquired for concealed carry by plainclothes SWAT operators, was used only in training in 2025 and is stored as surplus in inventory.	None	None	None planned
HK .308 Rifle	1	*\$5,000 (when purchased in 2010) \$0 cost in 2025	The HK .308 rifle was not deployed in the field or used in training in 2025. This firearm is stored as surplus in inventory.	None	None	None planned

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Remington 870 Breaching Shotgun	1	*\$800 (when purchased prior to 1995) \$0 cost in 2025	The Remington 870 breaching shotgun, designed for defeating locks and hinges for emergency entry, was neither deployed in the field nor in training in 2025 and is stored as surplus in inventory.	None	None	None planned
Steyr AUG .223 Rifle	1	*\$2,000 (when purchased prior to 2010) \$0 cost in 2025	The Steyr AUG .223 rifle, converted for blank ammunition use in scenario training, was not deployed in the field or in training in 2025.	None	None	None planned

The M4 rifles previously listed under category 10 are being removed from the military equipment inventory because they utilize the same platform and are consistent with standard-issue patrol rifles, which are excluded from reporting requirements as standard-issue service weapons.

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 12: Noise Flash Diversionary Device and Chemical Munitions						
Chemical Munitions	83*	*\$4,800 (when purchased in 2018) \$2,076 in 2025 to replace expired munitions	In 2025, chemical munitions were deployed in the field but not fired, and were used only in training to ensure certification and proficiency. This includes various chemical deployment munition systems. These munitions are used primarily as a non-lethal tool to disperse rioting and barricaded suspects. SWAT members spend about four (4) hours per year on chemical munitions training.	None	None	Approximately 40 rounds may be purchased in 2026 to replace used and/or expired equipment. The estimated cost is \$3,000.
Noise Flash Diversionary Device (NFDD)	50	*\$4,407 (when purchased in 2018 & 2023) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, two (2) NFDDs were deployed and detonated during a criminal barricade. They were also used in training to ensure certification and proficiency. NFDDs serve to distract or disorient threats, aiding officers in managing dangerous situations. SWAT members spent approximately eight hours training with NFDDs in 2025.	None	None	None planned

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
Category 14: Kinetic Energy Weapons and Specialty Munitions						
FN303 .68 Launcher	2	*\$2,400 (when purchased prior to 2010) \$0 cost in 2025	The FN303 .68 launcher was only used for training in 2025. It fires .68-caliber projectiles, such as impact, marker, chemical, powder, and training rounds, to prevent suspect access to protected areas, control suspect movement, cease suspect actions, or disable or disorient suspects.	None	None	None planned
.68-Caliber Projectiles	900	*\$4,443 (when purchased in 2023) \$0 cost in 2025	These munitions were deployed only in training and are a non-lethal option used to de-escalate conflict.	None	None	None planned
40mm LMT Single-Shot Sponge Round Launcher	42	*\$1,800 (when purchased) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, the 40mm LMT Single-Shot Sponge Round Launchers were deployed in the field but not fired except at mandatory training and qualifications. This equipment provides the option for gaining compliance through less-lethal munitions.	None	None	None planned
40mm LMT 4-Shot Multi-Launcher	1	*\$2,300 (when purchased) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, the 40mm LMT 4-Shot Multi-Launcher was deployed in the field, but not fired except at mandatory training and qualifications. This equipment provides the option for gaining compliance through less lethal munitions.	None	None	None planned
40mm Sponge Round	300	*\$1,980 (when purchased) \$5,675 in 2025 for 200 rounds	In 2025, these projectiles were deployed in the field but not fired. They were used for training and qualification purposes. Projectiles fired with the launchers are used to prompt individuals to stop their actions when deemed a reasonable option.	None	None	The department plans to purchase 200 rounds in 2026 for approximately \$6,000

Equipment Name	Qty	Cost	Summary of Use and Purpose	Complaints	Policy Violations	Future Purchases
40mm Less-Lethal Sponge Round with Chemical Agent	59	*\$1,080 (when purchased in 2020) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, these projectiles were deployed in the field but not fired except at 40mm training and qualification. Projectiles fired with the launchers are used for the purpose stated above.	None	None	None planned
12-Gauge Shotgun Chemical Munition Launcher	1	*\$400 (when purchased prior to 1995) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, the 12-Gauge Shotgun Chemical Munition Launcher was deployed in the field but not fired except at training. This equipment is used as a non-lethal option to de-escalate conflict.	None	None	None planned
SAGE 37mm Projectile Launcher	3	*\$2,325 (when purchased prior to 2000) \$0 cost in 2025	In 2025, the SAGE 37mm Projectile Launcher was not deployed in the field or in training. It launches less-lethal munitions and is currently stored as surplus in inventory.	None	None	None planned
Sage 37mm Impact Munition	50	*\$500 (when purchased prior to 2000) \$0 cost in 2025	37mm impact munitions were not deployed in the field nor used in training in 2025. Rounds for the above launcher systems offer an additional less-lethal option and are currently stored as surplus.	None	None	None planned

* Purchased or acquired in previous fiscal years.

The (37) 12-Gauge Shotgun Beanbag Launchers and munitions are no longer in use. They have been disassembled and submitted for destruction.

Conclusion

This Assembly Bill 481 Annual Military Equipment Use Report is designed to ensure compliance with the law and Mountain View Police Department policies. The equipment, purpose, and training outlined in this report are essential in helping Mountain View officers maintain community safety. The department is committed to using this equipment responsibly, as it enhances the ability to deliver professional and efficient service during incidents that require a strategic law enforcement response.