

ANNUAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT USE REPORT

MAY 1, 2022 – APRIL 30, 2023



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Mission of the Sacramento Police Department is to work in partnership with the Community to protect life and property, solve neighborhood problems, and enhance the quality of life in our City.



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Executive Summary

On September 30, 2021, California Governor Gavin Newsom approved Assembly Bill 481, requiring law enforcement agencies to obtain approval from the applicable governing body (City Council), by adoption of a military equipment use policy. The Sacramento Police Department is required to seek city council approval of its military equipment use policy at a regular open meeting prior to taking certain actions relating to the funding, acquisition, and use of military equipment.

Assembly Bill 481 allows the governing body to approve the funding, acquisition, and use of military equipment within its jurisdiction, only if it determines that the military equipment meets specified standards. The military equipment use policy is subject to city council review to determine whether the standards set forth in Assembly Bill 481 have been met, based upon an annual military equipment use report.

Finally, Assembly Bill 481 requires publication of the military equipment use policy and annual report on the department's website. Assembly Bill 481, California Government Code § 7072, states the following:

(a) A law enforcement agency that receives approval for a military equipment use policy pursuant to § 7071 shall submit to the governing body an annual military equipment report for each type of military equipment approved by the governing body within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The law enforcement agency shall also make each annual military equipment report required by this section publicly available on its internet website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The annual military equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment:

- (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
- (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
- (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing



costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.

(5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.

(6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.

(b) Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual military equipment report pursuant to this section, the law enforcement agency shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual military equipment report and the law enforcement agency's funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

In addition to maintaining the highest levels of public safety, the Sacramento Police Department is committed to transparency, public trust, community partnerships, and compliance with the law. As such, the department has authored the following annual military equipment use report in accordance with annual reporting requirements set forth in California Government Code § 7072.



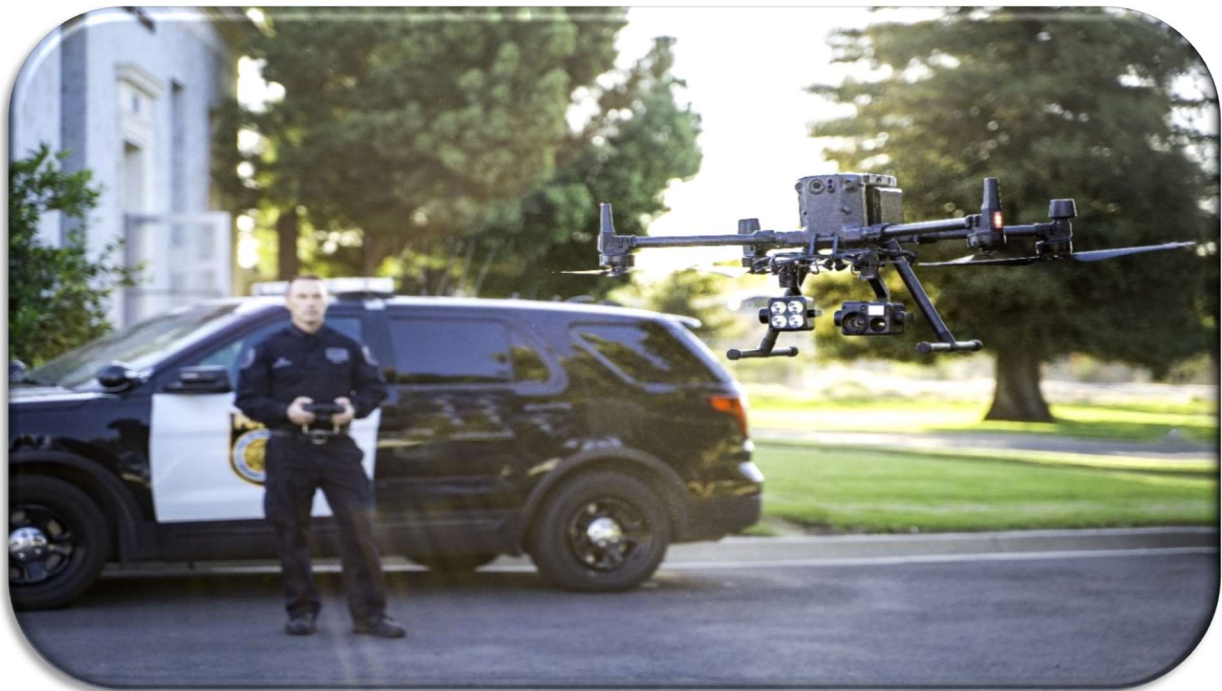
Introduction

The Sacramento Police Department possesses and employs a wide variety of military equipment to assist in safely furthering its mission statement to *“Work in partnership with the Community to protect life and property, solve neighborhood problems, and enhance the quality of life in our City.”* While the inventory of military equipment varies, the mere possession of the equipment does not warrant its use for every incident.

The Sacramento Police Department recognizes that critical incidents are unpredictable and can be dynamic in nature. A variety of equipment options can greatly assist incident commanders, officers, and specific units to bring those incidents to a resolution in a safe manner. The use of military equipment is restricted to certain instances and in some cases only by certain units. The use of the department’s military equipment is continuously evaluated and the use of such equipment by department personnel is influenced by the totality of the circumstances, public safety, officer safety, civil rights, state law, and information available at the time of use.

It is incumbent upon incident commanders, supervisors, individual officers, and specific units to recognize the particular circumstances wherein military equipment may legally and should be employed to enhance the safety of our community and officers, and to bring a critical incident to a safe resolution.

This annual report outlines a summary of military equipment usage guidelines, inventory, fiscal impact, complaints, and reported concerns from May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023.





Definitions

Pursuant to California Assembly Bill 481, the following definitions are applicable only to the Sacramento Police Department's current military equipment inventory and potential military equipment acquisitions for operational needs.

"Governing body" means the Sacramento City Council.

"Military equipment" is any of the wide variety of items defined by California Government Code § 7070(c)(1)-(16) including:

1. **Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS):** An uncrewed aerial system along with the associated equipment to control it remotely.
2. **Robots:** A remotely controlled uncrewed machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers.
3. **Armored Vehicles:** Commercially produced wheeled and tracked armored personnel vehicle utilized for law enforcement purposes.
4. **Mobile Incident Command Vehicle (MICV):** A vehicle used as a mobile office that provides shelter, access to Department computer systems, and restroom facilities during extended events.
5. **Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) Vehicle:** A vehicle used as a mobile office that provides shelter, access to Department computer systems, and restroom facilities on extended events.
6. **Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD):** A high intensity directional acoustic array for long-range, crystal-clear hailing and notification. The LRAD is only authorized for use as a communication device. Per SPD General Order 580.17 (Use of the Long Range Acoustical Device), the LRAD warning tone shall not be used.
7. **40mm Launchers and Munitions:** 40mm launchers are utilized by department personnel as a less lethal tool to launch impact rounds, chemical agents, and smoke munitions.
8. **Less Lethal Shotguns and Munitions:** A shotgun used to deploy less lethal shotgun impact rounds.
9. **Combined Systems LC5 Launching Cup:** A cup that attaches to a less lethal shotgun allowing officers to launch canisters of chemical agent or smoke canisters.
10. **Diversionsary Devices:** A device that emits loud noise and bright light used to distract dangerous persons.



11. **Rifles and Rifle Ammunition:** Long gun fired from shoulder level, having a longer, grooved barrel intended to spin projectiles and thereby have greater accuracy over longer distances.
12. **Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters:** Canisters that contain chemical agents that are released when deployed.
13. **Explosive Breaching Tools:** Equipment used to provide an explosive charge to safely gain entry into structures during high-risk operations.
14. **PepperBall Launchers and Projectiles:** A device that deploys hard plastic projectiles that release contained PAVA powder upon impact.
15. **“Military equipment”** does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the Federal Defense Logistics Agency.

“Military Equipment Use Policy” refers to SPD General Order 410.06 (Military Equipment Use) and means a publicly released, written document governing the use of military equipment by the department that addresses, at a minimum, all of the following:

1. A description of each type of military equipment, quantity sought, capabilities, expected lifespan, and product descriptions from the manufacturer.
2. Purposes and authorized uses for which the department proposes to use each type of military equipment.
3. Fiscal impact of each type of military equipment, including the initial procurement and estimated annual maintenance costs.
4. Legal and procedural rules that govern each authorized use.
5. Training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), that must be completed before any sworn member is allowed to deploy or use each type of military equipment to enhance community and officer welfare, safety, and rights.
6. Compliance procedures to ensure use of military equipment complies with authorized uses and identification of auditing and oversight entities.
7. Procedures by which members of the community may register complaints and submit questions about the use of military equipment. Includes department response procedures that each complaint or question receives a response in a timely manner.



Summary of Military Equipment Usages

The following data represents military equipment used from May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023. Certain equipment, particularly consumables (e.g., ammunition, diversionary devices, PepperBalls, chemical agents, explosive breaching tools, etc.), are used throughout the reportable period and continually during training courses to maintain proficiency. Therefore, reported data represents only the operational use of military equipment.

By population, the City of Sacramento is the sixth largest city in California with over 520,000 people. The volume of calls for service answered by the Sacramento Police Department reflects a population of that size. Between May 1, 2022 and April 30, 2023, the department responded to 183,814 calls requiring an officer and handled 65,169 officer-initiated calls (total of 248,983 contacts). Among all contacts, force was used 86 times (26 of which involved the use of military equipment) on a total of 18 suspects. The following is a brief demographic breakdown of the 18 suspects:

- During 5 incidents, officers used multiple types of military equipment on the same suspect (18 suspects but 26 usages).
- Suspect age range: 22 to 75 years old
- Suspect gender: Female (3), Male (15)
- Suspect race/ethnicity: Hispanic (6), Caucasian (5), African American (4), East Indian (1), Multiracial (1), Pacific Islander (1)
- Police district and incident count: District 1 (1), District 2 (4), District 3 (2), District 4 (3), District 5 (1), District 6 (7)

Military Equipment Usage During 26 Uses of Force								
Equipment Type	Suspect Gender and Race/Ethnicity							
	Female Black	Male Black	Female Hispanic	Male Hispanic	Male White	Male Multiracial	Male East Indian	Male Pacific Islander
PepperBall Munitions	1	1	1	1	2		1	
40mm Exact Impact Sponge Rnd		1	1		1	1	1	
40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Rnd					1			
Super-Sock Bean Bag		1	1	3	2	1	1	1
Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade				1	1			
LWRCI SWAT Operator Pkg IC-DI 10.5" Rifle					1			

**Not included: One usage of LWRCI SWAT Operator Package IC-DI 10.5" Rifle, occurred during an aggressive animal shooting (further information contained on page 34)*

**The information provided is the most current information available at the time of the report. Data is subject to change should the Sacramento Police Department become aware of any new information.*



Outreach and Community Engagement

The Sacramento Police Department continually strives to be one of the leading progressive law enforcement agencies nationwide. The Sacramento Police Department has prioritized fostering and enhancing relationships with our community by participating in and organizing opportunities to increase community awareness, transparency, and education. For example, select military equipment (e.g., UAS, robots, armored vehicles, the Mobile Incident Command Vehicle, and Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle) are regularly displayed during outreach and community events. Other military equipment may also be displayed as a means of providing a safe environment for our community to enjoy all of the great amenities the City of Sacramento has to offer.



Military Equipment Use Data, by Category

Note: Includes uses of force and other situations (e.g., UAS delivery of items during critical incidents, defeating a vehicle window to gain unobstructed view, robot cameras to provide interior assessment prior to officer entry, etc.)

Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS)

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, UAS were utilized 449 times.

Authorized usages:

- Collect aerial photographic and video evidence in support of an investigation (e.g., crime scene documentation of shootings, homicides, officer-involved shootings).
- Support SWAT and patrol during high-risk, tactical, or other public safety life-preservation missions (e.g., interior visual assessments of structures or outdoor areas to gain intelligence prior to officers entering a dwelling or contacting a potentially armed, or resistive subject that may be hiding).
- Deliver items during critical incidents to engage and enhance de-escalation and crisis intervention techniques to peaceably resolve incidents (e.g., CNT phone).
- Conduct aerial searches for at-risk and missing persons.
- Special events (e.g. outreach event)

Unauthorized usages:

- There were two reported violations, related to the use of two custom-built GepRC and Diatone UAS that are personally-owned by a Sacramento Police Department Media Specialist. Please reference page 34 for additional information.

Robots

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, robots were utilized 11 times:

- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team (1)
- Uncrewed Aerial Support Team (10)

Authorized usages:

- Support SWAT and patrol during high-risk, tactical, or other public safety life-preservation missions (e.g., opening doors to clear buildings, interior visual assessments of structures or outdoor areas to gain intelligence prior to officers entering a dwelling or contacting a potentially armed, or resistive subject that may be hiding).
- Provide interior visual assessments of structures or outdoor areas to gain intelligence prior to officers entering a dwelling or contacting a potentially armed, or resistive subject that may be hiding.

Unauthorized usages:

There were no reported violations.



Armored Vehicles

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, the BearCat G2 and BearCat G3 were utilized 237 times. SPD also utilized the Sacramento County Sheriff Office's NIJ Level IV Armored Caterpillar (CAT®) Multi-Terrain Loader (The ROOK) one time during a SPD SWAT call-out. The ROOK was utilized to provide ballistic protection that allowed officers to shut off gas to the residence and block the suspect's vehicle to prevent a pursuit.

Authorized usages:

- Support SWAT and patrol during critical incidents by providing greater safety to community members and officers beyond the level of protection of a shield and personal body armor.

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Mobile Incident Command Vehicle and Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, the Mobile Incident Command Vehicle and the Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle were utilized 4 times.

Authorized usages:

- Serves as a command post for critical incidents during complex events.

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, the LRAD was utilized 109 times.

Authorized usages:

- Communicate with a subject during a law enforcement operation where direct communication was not possible (e.g., armed and barricaded subject, hostage situation, Crisis Negotiation Team incidents).

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

40mm Launchers and Munitions

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, the 40mm launcher was utilized 7 times:

- Impact rounds (6)
- OC rounds (1)
- CS rounds (0)
- Pyrotechnic rounds (0)
- Aerial warning/signaling rounds (0)



Authorized usages:

- Confront armed, potentially armed, or violent persons.
- Engage in efforts to achieve tactical advantage during critical incidents or high-risk entries that jeopardize safety to the community or officers (e.g, defeat an automotive window to gain an unobstructed view of an armed barricaded individual).

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, the Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup was not utilized.

Less Lethal Shotguns and Munitions

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, Less Lethal Shotguns were utilized 11 times:

- 12 Gauge Super-Sock Beanbag round (11)

Authorized usages:

- Confront armed, potentially armed, or violent persons.
- Engage in efforts to achieve tactical advantage during critical incidents or high-risk entries that jeopardize safety to the community or officers (e.g, defeat an automotive window to gain an unobstructed view of an armed barricaded individual).

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Rifles and Rifle Ammunition

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, rifles were utilized 2 times.

Authorized usages:

- Used in accordance with California Penal Code § 835a and SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force).

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Diversionsary Devices

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, diversionsary devices were utilized 8 times.

Authorized usages:

- Support SWAT during call outs and high-risk warrant services.
- Distract dangerous suspects during high-risk incidents.



Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Chemical Agents and Smoke Canisters

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, chemical agents and smoke canisters were utilized **2** times:

- CS Canister/Grenade (**2**)
- OC Canister/Grenade (0)
- Smoke Canister/Grenade (0)
- OC Fogger (0)
- OC Stream (0)

Authorized usages:

- Address an individual who displays self-destructive, dangerous, or combative behavior.
- Engage in efforts to achieve tactical advantage during critical incidents or high-risk entries that jeopardize safety to the community or officers.

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Explosive Breaching Tools

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, explosive breaching tools were not deployed in the field.

PepperBall Launchers and Projectiles

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, PepperBall launchers and projectiles were utilized 8 times.

Authorized usage:

- Address an individual who displays self-destructive, dangerous, or combative behavior.
- Confront armed, potentially armed, or violent persons.
- Engage in efforts to achieve tactical advantage during critical incidents or high-risk entries that jeopardize safety to the community or officers (e.g, defeat an automotive window to gain an unobstructed view of an armed barricaded individual).

Unauthorized usages:

- There were no reported violations.

Outside Agency Usages

From May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023, SPD utilized military equipment owned and maintained by an outside agency one time. Please reference page 13 for additional information.



Inventory by Equipment, by Type

Note: The inventory of certain items of consumable military equipment (e.g., ammunition, diversionary devices, chemical agents, etc.) frequently fluctuates throughout the year due to operational usage, training, operational wear, or manufacturer recommended replacement guidelines. While the Sacramento Police Department strives to provide accuracy in its inventory reporting, this report reflects approximations of certain consumable items of military equipment. Quantities listed are ending quantities from the reporting period of: May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023.

Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS)	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
Mavic Mini / DJI	6
Inspire 2 / DJI	1
Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual / DJI	35
Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced / DJI	2 (2 approved)
M300 RTK with H20T / DJI	1
Mavic Pro / DJI	1
Mobula 7 / Happymodel	13
Kopis / Holybro	1
A75 / iFlight	8
A85 / iFlight	16
M30T / DJI	0

Robots	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
Andros F6A / Remotec	2
Dragon Runner 20 / Qinetiq	1
Temper 4WD Gen 2/ ECX	1
Night Crawler SE 4WD / Losi	1

Armored Vehicles	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
Bearcat G2 / Lenco	1
Bearcat G3 / Lenco	1
The ROOK Modified CAT Compact Track Loader Chassis / Ring Power Corporation	0 (1 approved)

Mobile Incident Command Vehicle (MICV)	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
M2, Custom Built / Freightliner	1



Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) Vehicle	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
MT-55, Custom Built / Freightliner	1

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
LRAD 100X Mag – HS Wireless Kit / Genasys Inc.	2
LRAD 300X-RE / Genasys Inc.	1
LRAD 500X-RE / Genasys Inc.	1

40mm Launchers and Munitions	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
40mm Launchers	
40mm Single Shot Launcher #1425 / Defense Technology	98
40mm Tactical 4-Shot Launcher #1440 / Defense Technology	2
40mm Munitions	
40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round #6325 / Defense Technology	665 rounds
40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round #6320 / Defense Technology	531 rounds
Ferret 40mm Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round, CS #2262 / Defense Technology	176 rounds
Spede-Heat 40mm Long-Range, CS #6182 / Defense Technology	35 rounds
Spede-Heat 40mm Long-Range Round Saf-Smoke #6183 / Defense Technology	17 rounds
40mm Round Muzzle Blast, OC #6040 / Defense Technology	98 rounds
40mm Warning/Signaling Munition with OC, 50 meter #6028OC / Defense Technology	47 rounds
40mm Warning/Signaling Munition with CS, 50 meter #6028CS / Defense Technology	46 rounds
40mm Warning/Signaling Munition #6028WS / Defense Technology	88 rounds



Less Lethal Shotguns and Rounds	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
Less Lethal Shotgun	
Model 870, 12 Gauge Shotgun / Remington Firearms	552
Less Lethal Rounds	
Super-Sock® Bean Bag – 12 Gauge 2 ¾ / Combined Tactical Systems	10,126 rounds

Combined Systems LC5 Launching Cup	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
LC5 Launching Cup / Combined Systems, Inc.	2

Diversionsary Devices	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
7290-2 Flash-Bang / Combined Systems, Inc.	27
7290M Mini-Bang / Combined Systems, Inc.	71
7290-7 Flash-Bang / Combined Systems, Inc.	11

Rifles and Rifle Ammunition	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
Rifles	
AR-10 .308 Caliber Rifle, Model LR-308 / DPMS	2 (1 is non-functioning)
Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle MKII 7.62mm, 20" / LWRCI	2
SWAT Operator Package IC DI 10.5" Rifle / LWRCI	19
M16A1 Rifle, Converted to Semi-Automatic AR-15 / Colt	322
6920 Series Patrol Rifle / Colt	200
M4 Commando 11.5" Rifle / Colt	2
Rifle Ammunition	
.223 Caliber 62 Grain Rifle Round / Speer Gold Dot	249 cases (500 rounds/case)
American Eagle .223 55 Grain Rifle Round / Federal	1,245 cases (500 rounds/case)
Gold Medal .308 WIN 168 Grain Rifle Round / Federal	28 cases (500 rounds/case)
.308 WIN Armour Piercing FMJCH 196 Grain / Ruag Swiss P	6 boxes (20 rounds/box)
.308 WIN Tactical 164 Grain / Ruag Swiss P	99 boxes (10 rounds/box)



Chemical Agents and Smoke Canisters	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
Triple-Chaser Separating Canister, CS #1026 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	50 canisters
Riot Control Continuous Discharge Grenade, CS #1082 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	69 canisters
Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade #1032 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	54 canisters
Flameless Expulsion CS Grenade #2042 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	26 canisters
Flameless Expulsion OC Grenade #2040 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	19 canisters
Flameless Tri-Chamber Saf-Smoke Grenade #1033 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	51 canisters
Pocket Tactical Blue Smoke Grenade #1017B / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	51 canisters
Riot Control Continuous Discharge OC Grenade #1080 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	107 canisters
OC Triple-Chaser Separating Canister #1020 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	47 canisters
OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade #1056 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	48 canisters
Han-Ball OC Grenade #1099 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	50 canisters (removed from inventory for disposal)
CS Baffled Canister Grenade #5230B / Combined Systems, Inc.	50 canisters
OC Aerosol Grenade 1.3% Fogger, 6 ounce, #56854 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	18 canisters
First Defense 1.3% MK-9 Stream OC Aerosol #56895 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	27 canisters
First Defense 1.3% MK-9 Fogger OC Aerosol #43953 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	6 canisters
First Defense 1.3% MK-46V Stream OC Aerosol #43046 / Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology	9 canisters



Explosive Breaching Tools	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
50 Grain Detonating Cord / Dyno Nobel Inc.	1,397 feet
Blasting Caps / Dyno Nobel Inc.	70
870 Express Breaching Shotgun / Royal Arms International / Remington Firearms	5
TESAR-2 Black Cap 425 Grain Copper Frangible Breaching Round / Royal Arms International	76 rounds
TESCR#3 Green Cap 375 Grain Clayvon Copper Frangible Breaching Round / Royal Arms International	11 rounds
TESAR-4 Yellow Cap 750 Grain Copper Frangible Breaching Round / Royal Arms International	12 rounds
HP Cutter 12 Gauge Hollow Point Rebar Cutter Breaching Round / Royal Arms International	0 rounds
FB-82H 12 Gauge 82 Grain Flash Bang Hard Breaching Round / Royal Arms International	61 rounds
MB-70S 12 Gauge Muzzle Blast Flash Bang Soft Breaching Round / Royal Arms International	0 rounds

PepperBall Launchers and Projectiles	
Equipment Name and Model / Manufacturer	Quantity
PepperBall Launchers	
VKS Carbine / PepperBall	70
PepperBall Projectiles	
Live Projectile / PepperBall	5 containers (375 projectiles/container)
Live-X Projectile / PepperBall	4 containers (375 projectiles/container)
VXR Live-X Projectile / PepperBall	9 1/2 containers (150 projectiles/container)
VXR Live Projectile / PepperBall	9 containers (150 projectiles/container)



Fiscal Impact

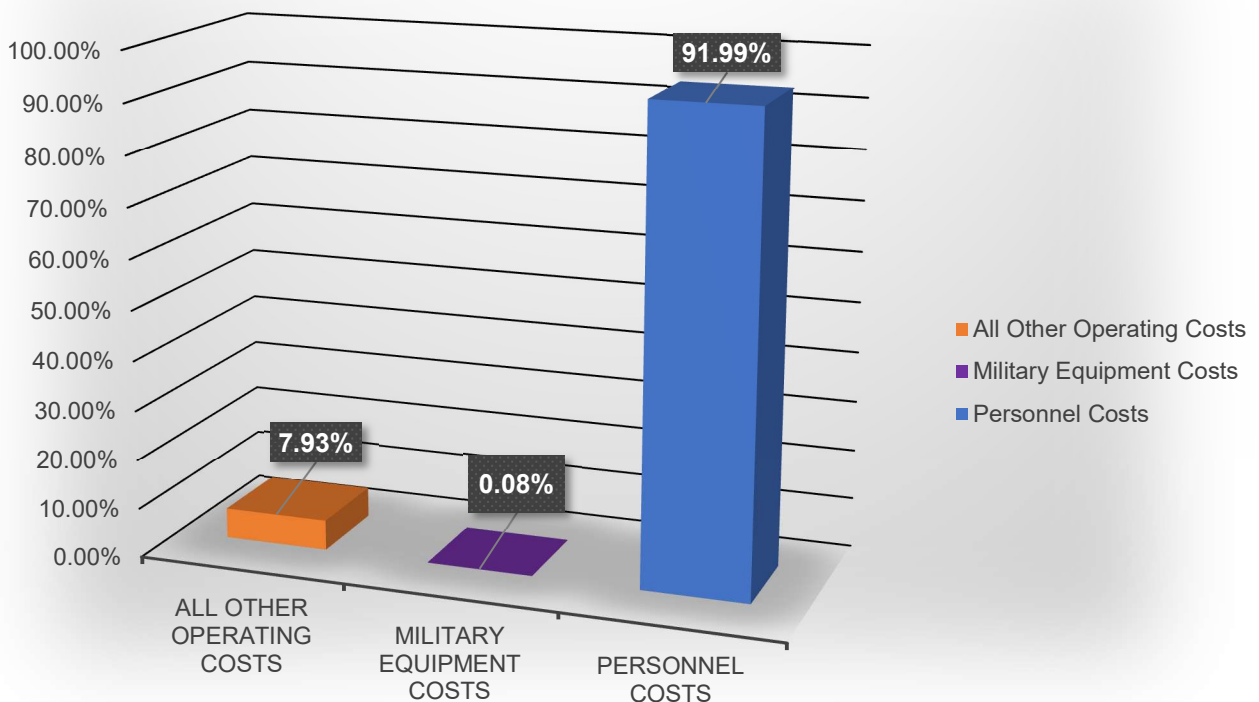
Fiscal Year 2023

July 2022 – June 2023

Currently, the Sacramento Police Department maintains a workforce comprised of over 769 full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn peace officer positions and 346 FTE professional staff positions. The department's adopted budget for FY 2022/23 was approximately \$202,091,609 – 91.99% of allocated for personnel expenses. The portion of the budget allocated for military equipment expenditures represents a small fraction of the department's operating costs. Nevertheless, the funds spent on military equipment are an integral part of providing the essential resources and material needed to keep our community and officers safe.

As shown in the following chart and subsequent tables, military equipment and related costs are nominal as compared to the overall department budget. Cost breakdowns show the individual equipment prices (per unit), costs of related training, maintenance, upgrades, other ongoing costs, and source funding. Funding for all equipment is primarily from the general fund, and occasionally from other state/federal funds and/or grant funding.

Sacramento Police Department Amended Budget Fiscal Year 2022/2023





Fiscal Year 2023

Operating Budget Allocation¹

Category	FY 2022/23 Amended Budget	Budget Percentage
Personnel Costs	\$202,091,609	91.99%
Military Equipment Costs (Subset of Non-Personnel Costs)	\$196,000	0.08%
All Other Operating Costs	\$17,400,634	7.93%
TOTAL	\$219,688,243	100%

Military Equipment Expenditures² by Category and Projected Cost

Category	22-23 MEU Budget	22-23 MEU Actual Funds Spent	23-24 MEU Annual Ongoing Costs (Approximate)	23-24 MEU Projected Acquisitions ³ (Approximate)
Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS)	\$106,000	\$12,674.69	\$15,000	\$71,200
Robots	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0
Armored Vehicles	\$16,000	\$23,975.37	\$33,000 ⁴	\$0
Mobile Incident Command Vehicle (MICV)	\$11,000	\$10,750.57	\$11,000	\$0
Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) Vehicle	\$600	\$3,904.87	\$4,000	\$0
Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0
40mm Launchers and Munitions	\$5,100	\$0	\$1,000	\$16,200
Less Lethal Shotgun and Munitions	\$30,950	\$0	\$3,750	\$42,900
Combined Systems LC5 Launching Cup	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Diversionary Devices	\$0	\$3,341.64	\$0	\$2,400
Rifles and Rifle Ammunition	\$17,400	\$0	\$5,000	\$200,000
Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,410
Explosive Breaching Tools	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$2,982
PepperBall Launchers and Projectiles	\$3,050	\$0	\$0	\$22,600
TOTAL	\$196,000	\$54,647.14	\$78,150	\$361,692

¹ Personnel cost account for 91.99% of the overall budget costs, some of which are utilized for MEU annual ongoing costs.

² The amounts included in this table, are an aggregate of the individual item cost, estimated taxes, and shipping costs.

³ Projected acquisitions column includes an aggregate of the individual item cost, estimated taxes, estimated shipping costs, and anticipated vendor price increases.

⁴ The ROOK was approved and ordered during the 22-23 MEU reporting period, estimated delivery in 2023 (approximate cost \$400,000).



CONSUMABLE MILITARY EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS FISCAL YEAR 2023

Projected consumable military equipment acquisitions for FY23 (July 2023 – June 2024) are anticipated to be consistent with current replenishment schedules and quantities for consumables. A variety of commercial factors (e.g., supply and demand, inflation, supply chain issues, etc.) may influence the fiscal impact of future military equipment acquisitions and ongoing military equipment consumables can vary according to inventory levels that fluctuate as a result of training, operational usage, or manufacturer recommended replacement guidelines.

Categories of consumable military equipment are:

- Ammunition (all calibers)
- Explosive breaching tools
- Chemical agents and smoke canisters
- Specialty munitions (40mm munitions and Super-Sock® Bean Bag Rounds)
- Diversionary devices
- PepperBall projectiles

Funding for the majority of the consumable military equipment for FY23 is anticipated to be sourced from the existing police budget.

NON-CONSUMABLE MILITARY EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS FISCAL YEAR 2023

Projected non-consumable military acquisitions for FY23 (July 2023 – June 2024) are anticipated to be limited at this time. Any unanticipated replacements of existing non-consumable military equipment for FY24 will be initiated on a case-by-case basis that is dependent on operational need, operational wear, or end of serviceable lifespan. Procurement will be consistent with the City Council-approved policy for acquisitions of military equipment.

Categories of non-consumable military equipment are:

- Uncrewed Aerial system (UAS)
- Robots
- Armored vehicles
- Mobile Incident Command Vehicle (MICV)
- Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle
- Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD)
- 40mm launchers
- Less lethal shotguns
- Combined Systems LC5 Launching Cup
- Rifles
- Breaching shotguns
- PepperBall launchers

Projected Acquisitions

The department has the following projected acquisitions of military equipment for FY2024:



Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)

- Replenish existing inventory
 - Combined Systems, Inc. 7290M Mini-Bangs (36)
 - Royal Arms International TESAR-2 Black Cap, 425 Grain Copper Frangible Breaching Rounds (125)
 - Royal Arms International HP Cutter, 12 Gauge Hollow Point Rebar Cutter Breaching Rounds (45)
 - Royal Arms International FB-82H, 12 Gauge, 82 Grain Flash Bang Hard Breaching Rounds (10)
 - Royal Arms International MB-70S, 12 Gauge Muzzle Blast Flash Bang Soft Breaching Rounds (45)
- New Replacement
 - Loyal 9 Manufacturing M4-89 LE Rifle 11.5" (18)
 - LWRCI Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle MKII, 7.62mm, 20" (1), marked for destruction
 - Destroy existing DPMS AR-10 .308 WIN Rifle (1), acquire from Evidence & Property
 - Royal Arms International Royal Reminton 870 Express Breaching Shotgun (2)
 - Convert from existing inventory from Evidence & Property
- New inventory
 - Defense Technology Ferret 40mm Liquid Barricade Penetrator Rounds, OC #2260 (50)
 - Defense Technology, Flameless Tri-Chamber OC Grenade #1030 (50)
 - Combined Systems, Inc. CS Baffled Canisters Grenade #5230B (50)
 - Maxim Defense 5.56x45mm, 40 Grain Frangible Rifle Training Ammunition (1,000)

Evidence and Property Division

- Replenish existing inventory
 - Speer Gold Dot .223 Caliber, 62 Grain Rifle Rounds – 400 cases (500 rounds per case)
 - Defense Technology 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Rounds #6325 (300)
 - Defense Technology 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Rounds #6320 (200)
 - Combined Tactical Systems Super-Sock® Bean Bag – 12 Gauge 2 ¾" (6,000)
 - PepperBall VXR Live-X Projectiles (3000)
- New Replacement
 - PepperBall VKS Carbine Launchers (6)
 - * *PepperBall will provide eighteen (18) boxes of PepperBall VXR Live-X Projectiles (900) at no cost.*
 - Hornady .308 WIN TAP, 168 Grain ELD Match TAP AR (6,000)

Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS)

- New Replacement
 - DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced (4)
 - DJI M30T (1)
- New inventory
 - DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise (3)
 - DJI Avata (1)
 - DJI Mavic 3 Cine Premium Combo (1)

Projected Acquisitions, New Inventory Descriptions



Loyal 9 Manufacturing M4-89 LE Rifle 11.5”

QUANTITY	18 (Requested Acquisition)
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$2223/each



Manufacturer: Loyal 9 Manufacturing

Manufacturer Description: The M4-89 rifle features a combat grade barrel made from 4150 CrMoV steel with a twist rate of 1/7 and six grooves. The barrel is threaded with a 1/2-28 threaded muzzle and has a .750" gas block journal with a gas port. The barrel has been high-pressure tested (HPT) and magnetic particle inspected (MPI). The barrel finish is a QPQ corrosion-resistant finish, and the barrel extension is also QPQ coated with an M4 feed ramp extension. The twist rates and thread pitches for the barrel will match the caliber, and match-grade firearms will have 416 stainless steel barrels.

(Description Source: <https://sonsoflibertygw.com/solgw-m489/>)

Defense Technology Ferret 40mm Liquid Barricade Penetrator Rounds, OC #2260

QUANTITY	50 (Requested Acquisition)
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$29.95/each



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40MM Ferret® Round is a frangible projectile filled with chemical agent. It has a diameter of 1.60 inches (40mm) and a length of 4.1 inches (10.4cm). The effective range of the projectile is 54 yards (50 meters). The velocity of the projectile is 375 fps (114 mps) for powder and 325 fps (99 mps) for liquid. The total weight of the payload is 4.1 grams. Upon impact, the round will discharge instantaneously.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/ferret-40mm-liquid-barricade-penetrator-round-oc/>)



Defense Technology, Flameless Tri-Chamber OC Grenade #1030

QUANTITY	50 (Requested Acquisition)
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$58/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The OC Flameless Tri-Chamber Pyrotechnic Grenade combines the effectiveness of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) as an incapacitating agent with the flexible delivery methods, range, and area coverage of pyrotechnic munitions. The OC Flameless Tri-Chamber Grenade can be used in crowd control, or for barricade situations, or as a less lethal solution to incapacitate subjects through temporary respiratory discomfort, while reducing or negating the chance of fire to structures. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade was designed with the barricade situation in mind. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects. The purpose of the Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade provides the option of delivering a pyrotechnic chemical device indoors, maximizing the chemicals' effectiveness via heat and vaporization, while minimizing or negating the chance of fire to the structure. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 0.88 oz. of active agent.

(Description Source: <https://www.defensetechnology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-oc-grenade/>)

Combined Systems, Inc. CS Baffled Canister Grenade #5230B

QUANTITY	50 (Requested Acquisition)
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$41.93/unit



Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The Grenade is an irritant and smoke pyrotechnic grenades. It has a diameter of 2.60 inches (66mm), a length of 6.20 inches (157mm), and an overall weight of 395 grams. The grenade uses the Model 201 fuze type, with a fuze delay of 1.5 +/- 0.3 seconds



on average. It is launchable and has a discharge time of 20-40 seconds. The grenade has four emission ports and is designed with low flame potential.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/5230b-cs-baffled-canister-grenade-pyro-low-flame-potential-2/>)

Royal Arms International Royal Remington 870 Express Breaching Shotgun

QUANTITY	2 (Conversion from existing inventory)
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$0* Existing Inventory



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International / Remington Firearms

Manufacturer Description: The Royal Arms Breaching Shotgun is a modified version of the Remington 870 Express Synthetic 12 Gauge Shotgun. It is designed to be a breaching shotgun and is modified with custom CNC machined parts. The shotgun is intended for breaching purposes and was invented by Royal Arms.

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/royal-remington-870-express-breaching-shotgun/>)

Maxim Defense 5.56x45mm Caliber, 40 Grain Frangible Training Ammunition

QUANTITY	50 boxes
LIFESPAN	15 years
INITIAL COST	\$15/box of 20



Manufacturer: Maxim Defense

Manufacturer Description: Non-jacketed 9mm/556 frangible ammunition compatible with current systems suppressed or non-suppressed. Lead free, non-jacketed frangible ammunition with no spalling allowing for end user to train with issued weapon systems in shoot houses and open ranges. Product characteristics: 5.56x45mm, frangible, 40gr +/-7gr(2.6g +/-0.5).

(Description Source: <https://maximdefense.com/product-category/ammunition/5-56/>)



Hornady .308 WIN TAP, 168 Grain ELD Match TAP AR Round

QUANTITY	30 cases
LIFESPAN	15 years
INITIAL COST	\$250/case of 200



Manufacturer: Hornady

Manufacturer Description: Designed specifically for the 308 AR-10 platform and its variants, the resilient tip of the ELD Match bullet aids in reliable feed and function, and the propellant is specifically tailored to efficiently operate in the AR-10. The 168 gr. ELD® Match bullet with Heat Shield® tip delivers the excellent terminal performance TAP Precision® is known for, but features a resilient, heat resistant polymer tip that improves the ballistic coefficient, resulting in higher impact velocities, less drop, less wind drift, and more energy on target.

(Description Source: <https://www.hornadyle.com/rifle-ammunition/168-gr-eld-match-tap-ar#!/>)

DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise

Quantity	3
Lifespan	3-5 years
Initial Cost	\$6,300/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: DJI Mavic 3E/3T features both an infrared sensing system and upward, downward, and horizontal omnidirectional vision systems, allowing for hovering and flying indoors as well as outdoors and for automatic Return to Home while avoiding obstacles in all directions. The aircraft has a maximum flight speed of 47 mph (75.6 kph) and a maximum flight time of 45 minutes. The built-in DJI AirSense system detects nearby aircraft in the surrounding airspace, providing alerts in the DJI Pilot 2 app to ensure safety. Safety during flight is improved with the beacon that helps to identify the aircraft and the auxiliary bottom light allows the vision positioning system to achieve an even greater performance during takeoff and landing at night or when there is low light. The DJI RC Pro Enterprise comes with a wide range of aircraft and gimbal controls as well as customizable buttons and has a maximum operating time of 3 hours.

(Description Source: <https://enterprise.dji.com/mavic-3-enterprise>)



DJI Avata

Quantity	1
Lifespan	3-5 years
Initial Cost	\$1,428/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: DJI Avata features a compact and portable aircraft body, which is equipped with a propeller guard. With both a Vision System and an Infrared Sensing System, it can hover stably and fly flexibly indoors as well as outdoors, and automatically initiate Return to Home (RTH). With a gimbal and 1/1.7" sensor camera, the aircraft stably shoots 4K 60fps ultra-HD video and 4K photos. The aircraft has a maximum hover time of approximately 18 minutes. DJI Avata uses DJI O3+ technology, when used with compatible goggles and remote-control devices, it provides video transmission with a maximum range of 6 mi (10 km), and a bit rate of up to 50 Mbps, bringing an immersive flight experience. The goggles are equipped with a high-performance display. By receiving the video signal from the aircraft, users can enjoy a first-person view of their aerial experience in real time. The remote-control devices are equipped with a range of function buttons, which can be used to control the aircraft and operate the camera. DJI Goggles 2 and DJI Motion Controller can easily control the flight of the aircraft by tracking your head or hand movements, bringing a new and convenient flight control experience.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/avata>)

DJI Mavic 3 Cine Premium Combo

Quantity	1
Lifespan	3-5 years
Initial Cost	\$4,999/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: DJI Mavic 3 features both an Infrared Sensing System and Forward, Backward, Upward, Lateral, and Downward Vision Systems, allowing for hovering and flying indoors as well as outdoors and for automatic Return to Home while avoiding obstacles in all directions. The aircraft has a maximum flight speed of 47 mph (75.6 kph) and a maximum flight time of 46 minutes. DJI Mavic 3 Cine comes with the DJI RC Pro remote controller that has a built-in 5.5-in high brightness 1000cd/m² screen with a resolution of 1920x1080 pixels.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/mavic-3-pro>)



Training Costs

Fiscal Year 2022 – Military Equipment Use Training Costs

The use of certain items of military equipment and related special tactics are perishable skills that require ongoing training to maintain proficiency. While the Department conducts continual training within its Training Division and within certain specialized units (e.g, CNT, SWAT, EOD), there is significant tactical insight and enhanced skills to be gained by participating in external training courses. These courses provide officers a curriculum and exercises designed to impart knowledge, skills, and enhanced capability. The courses attended by officers can vary each year and depend on operational need. Funding sources for training are sourced from the existing police budget or grants unless, otherwise indicated.

The following external training courses were attended by department members between May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023:

Chemical Agents Instructor Course

Course Presenter: California Association of Tactical Officers (CATO)

Course Content: POST-certified 40-hour course designed to prepare experienced peace officers as required by California Penal Code § 22820. This course emphasizes issues related to an overview of OC, CS and smoke, delivery methods, decontamination, first aid protocols, legal issues and safety protocols.

Cost: N/A (3 officers – SPD hosted the class)

Police Sniper Response to a Public Venue

Course Presenter: TACFLOW Academy

Course Content: 40-hour course designed to teach the experienced police sniper principles of proactive over-watch protection of various public venues that are targeted by domestic and international attackers based on the large numbers of persons.

Cost: \$1,450.00/student (1 officer - existing police budget)

Basic Long Rifle / Observer Course

Course Presenter: Pinnacle Tactical

Course Content: 40-hour course designed to train law enforcement personnel assigned as police snipers of the tactical team.

Cost: \$701.00/student (3 officers – existing police budget)

Firearms / Tactical Rifle

Course Presenter: Sacramento Police Academy

Course Content: This 18 or 36-hour POST-certified course provides training in the operation, application, maintenance, and use of the agency patrol rifle. This course satisfies the training requirement specified in California Penal Code § 33220(b) and POST Regulation 1081. This course provides updated legislative content of California Penal Code § 835a.



Cost: N/A (26 students – in-house training)

Manual, Mechanical, Ballistic, Thermal, and Hydraulic Breacher Course

Course Presenter: Forced Entry Tactical Training (FETT – USA)

Course Content: Specialized breaching involving manual mechanical, ballistic, thermal, and hydraulic breaching techniques.

Cost: \$1,585.00/student (1 officer - existing police budget)

Uncrewed Aerial Systems PIX4D Training

Course Presenter: Airborne Public Safety Association and Forensic Mapping Solutions, Inc.

Course Content: 16-hour course provides training to Uncrewed Aerial Systems operators in PIX4D. This course provides the necessary instruction to successfully process a vehicle collision or crime scene using aerial photogrammetry with Pix4D Mapper Software.

Cost: \$1,350.00/student (1 officer - existing police budget)

Law Enforcement Drone Association Training

Course Presenter: Law Enforcement Drone Association Training (LEDA)

Course Content: 4-day course provides training to Uncrewed Aerial Systems operators.

Cost: N/A (2 officers – no cost to the department)

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) School

Course Presenter: Sacramento County Sheriff's Office

Course Content: 80-hour POST-certified course provides training to SWAT operators and Tactical Support Team members and includes instruction on diversionary devices.

Cost: \$1,303.00/student (12 officers - existing police budget)

Hazardous Device School

Course Presenter: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Course Content: New bomb technicians spend six weeks learning entry level bomb technician techniques and procedures. Students learn improvised explosive device (IED) components, construction, identification, and render safe procedures along with basic explosive demolition operations. Student certification ensures they will be operating from the same procedures as every other bomb tech in the country.

Cost: \$3,743.52/student (1 officer – existing police budget)

Commercial Driver's License Driving School

Course Presenters: CalTrans, various local trade schools, and drivingtests.org

Course Content: All drivers of the MICV and the ROOK are required to have a commercial driver's license. The department is utilizing <https://driving-tests.org/> as a self-study prep guide for the DMV CDL test. The behind the wheel training (no cost to the department) is done with local training partners such as Caltrans and Trade schools.

Cost: \$99/student (1 officer - existing police budget)



Colt M4/M16 Armorers Course

Course Presenters: Colt

Course Content: 24-hour course that covers some of the following topics: firearm history, nomenclature, operations, disassembly, parts identification, removal and installation of barrel and front sight assembly, design changes, parts interchangeability, headspace and firing pin protrusion testing, and fire control theory, maintenance, troubleshooting, written test, practical exam, and graduation.

Cost: \$2,000/student (1 officer - existing police budget)



Department Transparency

Community Complaints, Concerns, and Comments

In some instances, the application and use of military equipment may cause questions or concerns from our community. It is vital that the department address questions regarding the application and use of military equipment.

The Sacramento Police Department is committed to receiving and documenting community member complaints. As such, the department has sound internal procedures for thorough and impartial investigations of all complaints. Resolving complaints in a fair, impartial, and timely manner will ensure the consistent high-level of integrity and efficiency maintained by the Sacramento Police Department.

The following is a summary of formal investigations (including officer-involved shootings) and the use of military equipment, as investigated by the Sacramento Police Department's Internal Affairs Division and Force Investigation Team from May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023.

Complaints or Concerns:

The Sacramento Police Department's Inspection and Standards Team conducted an inspection of all reported complaints and concerns. The results of the inspection revealed no community-reported complaints or concerns related to the use of military equipment.

Officer-Involved Shootings (OIS) and Discharge of Military Equipment Firearm:

There were three OIS incidents that involved the use of military equipment:

1. **August 10, 2022:** SPD patrol officers responded to the 100 block of Dragonfly Circle based on information that a male was armed with a sword and had barricaded himself in his residence with his wife and children. Additional information, provided by his wife, revealed she was not allowed to leave the residence with her children. Officers from the SPD Crisis Negotiation Team and Special Weapons and Tactics Team responded and for several hours, continually attempted to de-escalate the hostage situation. The teams learned that the male was holding his family inside an upstairs bedroom. During negotiations, officers utilized a Long Range Acoustic Device, both Lenco Bearcat Armored Vehicles, Uncrewed Aerial Systems, M2 Freightliner Mobile Incident Command Vehicle, and the MT-55 Freightliner Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle. More than six hours into the incident, negotiations heard sounds of distress as the male made verbal threats to harm his wife. SWAT officers initiated a hostage rescue, forced entry into the residence, and encountered the male holding a long sword raised next to his wife and children. One officer discharged their duty rifle striking the male. Immediately, officers rendered emergency medical aid to the male who was taken to an area hospital for medical



attention. The male was later booked for false imprisonment charges. No hostages or officers were injured during this incident.

2. **July 2, 2022:** SPD patrol officers responded to a residence on the 5600 block of Gilgunn Way for a report of the caller's husband threatening to kill her. The husband was armed with a knife and the wife had locked herself in a bathroom. When officers arrived, they observed a 75-year-old male armed with two knives. Officers employed de-escalation techniques for more than ten minutes in an effort to disarm him. During negotiations, the male, still armed, retreated into the residence and towards his wife's location. Moments later, officers heard a female screaming as officers entered the residence. One officer fired their duty weapon; one officer deployed a 12 Gauge Super-Sock Beanbag round; and one officer deployed a Conducted Energy Device (CED). Officers rendered medical aid until the suspect was transported to a hospital, where he was pronounced deceased. The victim and officers were not injured.
3. **May 3, 2022:** SPD SWAT officers responded to a residence on the 600 block of Las Palmas Avenue to serve a search warrant. During the search warrant service, one officer was bitten by an aggressive animal and discharged their LWRCI SWAT Operator Package IC-DI 10.5" duty rifle at the animal. The officer received medical treatment at a hospital for their injuries.

Response to Procedure Violations

California Assembly Bill 481, which requires local law enforcement agencies to provide information regarding military equipment use procedure violations and responses to those violations. In accordance with this legislation, the Sacramento Police Department has actively tracked its use of military equipment. As of April 30, 2023, there have been two (2) reported violations of the military equipment use policy.

Response: During the course of the military equipment use audit, inspectors identified one (1) custom-built Diatone UAS and one (1) custom-built GepRC UAS that were not previously approved for use. Both items were utilized for media creation related to non-operational video productions and were never utilized during police field operations.

Internal Audits

California Assembly Bill 481 requires local law enforcement agencies to include the results of any internal audits or inspections conducted and any responsive actions in its annual military equipment use report. When an audit is conducted, inspectors shall refer to the department's military equipment use policy for established guidelines regarding funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

The duty of auditing the Sacramento Police Department's military equipment use has been assigned to the Department's Inspection and Standards Team (IST). This unit has developed a tracking and auditing process to ensure compliance, consistency, accountability, and



transparency as outlined in SPD General Order 410.06 (Military Equipment Use, Compliance) which states:

The Department Inspections and Standards Team (IST) will ensure that all Department members comply with this policy. The IST will conduct an annual audit with the assistance of the Professional Standards Unit. The Chief of Police or designee will be notified of any policy violations and, if needed, the violation(s) will be referred to the Internal Affairs Division and handled in accordance with Reference Manual 220.01 (Internal Affairs Investigations). All instances of non-compliance will be reported to City Council via the annual military equipment report.

Internal Audit Results

The IST conducted eleven (11) audits related to department approved military equipment use from May 1, 2022, through April 30, 2023. The detail and results of each audit are listed below:

1. **AUDIT** – The IST inspected the department’s military equipment. The scope of the audit included inspecting equipment type, quantity, verification of serial numbers, and any noted discrepancies compared to the existing SPD Military Equipment Use policy. The methodology of the audit included On-site inspections and statistical sampling, which is supported by generally accepted government auditing standards.

FINDINGS – IST identified twenty-one (21) equipment items that required quantity updates and three (3) equipment items that were not identified, as compared with the 2022-2023 Annual Military Equipment Use Report⁵. All of the items were located, identified and documented in a timely manner under the established procedures outlined in SPD General Order 410.06 (Military Equipment Use). To address the errors in the previous report, IST implemented training sessions, developed a more robust tracking system, identified improved checks and balances procedures, conducted audits and inspections department-wide, and implemented new accountability standards.

2. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of department-issued less lethal equipment and munitions, to include the 40mm Launcher, PepperBall Launcher, and Less Lethal Shotguns. The scope of the inspection was to ensure operational readiness of the designated equipment assigned to patrol officers and sergeants. The review included the presence of sufficient munitions, equipment functionality, and proper maintenance. The methodology of the audit included onsite inspections and statistical sampling, which is supported by the generally accepted government auditing standards.

FINDINGS - During the course of the less lethal equipment audit, the IST identified several areas that needed improvement to include updating equipment inventory, replacing expired

⁵ See Appendix M



consumable munitions, and adding equipment that is required to be deployed while on-duty. All corrections were made in a timely manner.

3. **AUDIT** – The IST completed a review of the SPD Internal Affairs Division’s community and internal complaints and concerns as it relates to the use of military equipment. The scope of the review was limited to any concerns and complaints involving the usage of military equipment and all responses if applicable.

FINDINGS – The review of the Internal Affairs Division complaint data did not reveal any community-reported complaints or concerns related to the department’s military equipment use policy.

4. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of the SPD Force Investigation Team, to include use of force administrative reviews involving officer-involved shootings, serious bodily injuries, and in-custody deaths. The scope of the inspection was to identify any cases involving military equipment.

FINDINGS – The IST identified two officer-involved shootings involving the use of military equipment (further information contained on pages 33-34).

5. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of the SPD Use of Force Review Board, to include the board’s findings on uses of force incidents. The scope of the inspection was to identify if any incidents involving military equipment were found in violation of department policy.

FINDINGS – The review of the findings did not reveal any incidents involving military equipment that the board determined to be in violation of department policy.

6. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of the City of Sacramento’s Risk Management Claims involving SPD. The scope of the inspection was to identify any claims involved military equipment.

FINDINGS – The review did not reveal any claims involving department military equipment.

7. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of the SPD Research and Development / Training Division’s curriculum. The scope of the inspection was to review the training curriculum relating to the use of military equipment to ensure it is aligned with best practices.

FINDINGS – The IST found that the SPD Research and Development / Training Division’s curriculum relating to the use of military equipment is aligned with best practices.

8. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of the SPD’s existing policies, reference manuals, and procedures. The scope of this inspection was to identify any outdated information and update accordingly.



FINDINGS – The IST identified multiple corrections that General Order 410.06 (Military Equipment Use) required. All corrections were made in a timely manner.

9. **AUDIT** – The IST requested information on any additional community complaints or concerns not previously reported from the City of Sacramento’s Office of Public Safety and Accountability’s (OPSA) complaints. The scope of the request was to identify if any previously reported complaints or concerns involved military equipment.

FINDINGS – The review did not reveal any previously unreported OPSA complaints related to the use of department military equipment.

10. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of the SPD’s Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) supervisor messages. The scope of the inspection was to identify if any messages involved complaints about military equipment.

FINDINGS – The review did not reveal any messages involving complaints about the use of department military equipment.

11. **AUDIT** – The IST completed an audit of SPD’s completed City of Sacramento Public Injury/Property Loss Reports (Red Border - Form RM3). The scope of the inspection was to identify all uses of force or damage involving military equipment were documented in a City of Sacramento Public Injury/Property Loss Report.

FINDINGS – The IST located six (6) uses of force involving military equipment that were reported, however, an administrative form (Red Border - Form RM3) was not completed. All corrections were made in a timely manner.



Summary of Military Equipment

The inventory of military equipment, particularly consumable material (e.g., ammunition, diversionary devices, PepperBalls, chemical agents, explosive breaching tools, etc.) frequently fluctuates throughout the year due to operational usage, training, operational wear, and manufacturer recommended replacement guidelines.

The following are the types, descriptions, and guidelines for usage of military equipment currently employed by the Sacramento Police Department.

Note: Manufacturer descriptions and source photos are referenced to publicly accessible website sources and are not an endorsement of a particular product or vendor by the City of Sacramento or the Sacramento Police Department. Additionally, the language used by the manufacturer to describe such equipment use is included in this report consistent with California Government Code § 7070(d)(1). Finally, descriptions may not align with the actual methods or approved uses in accordance with Sacramento Police Department policy, local, state, and federal law.





Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS)

Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS): An uncrewed aerial system of any type that can sustain direct flight, whether remotely controlled or via pre-programming, and all the attached systems designed for gathering information via photography, recording, or any other means.

Capability: The Sacramento Police Department uses Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) of varying sizes and capabilities to enhance public safety. The UAS can be deployed when its view would assist officers or incident commanders with situations including, but not limited to, major collision investigations, search for missing persons, natural disaster management, crime scene photography, SWAT, tactical or other public safety and life-preservation missions, and in response to specific requests from local, state, or federal fire authorities for fire response and/or prevention. The UAS are used in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws.

Usage: It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize UAS only for official law enforcement purposes and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to state and federal law. Additionally, only operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate any UAS during approved missions.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 525.09 (Uncrewed Aerial Systems), Federal Aviation Administration Regulation 14 CFR Part 107 [Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems], and the City of Sacramento UAS policy. More information about the rules for public safety agencies can be found on the FAA website at https://www.faa.gov/uas/public_safety_gov/. The use of UAS is governed by federal, state and local laws and regulations. The FAA governs all aircraft rules and regulations, including those applicable to UAS, for flight within the US National Airspace.

Training Requirements: All department UAS operators are licensed by the FAA for UAS operation after the completion of an 80-hour training course. In addition, each UAS operator must attend 40 hours of department training prior to the operational use of the UAS, followed by quarterly department UAS training.



The Department currently possesses the following Uncrewed Aerial Systems:

DJI Mavic Mini

QUANTITY	6
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$400/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: Featuring a Downward Vision System and Infrared Sensing System, DJI Mavic Mini can hover and fly indoors as well as outdoors and Return to Home automatically. With a fully stabilized 3-axis gimbal and 1/2.3” sensor camera, Mavic Mini shoots 2.7K video and 12 MP photos. Mavic Mini has a maximum flight speed of 29 mph (46.8 kph) and a maximum flight time of 30 minutes. This particular model is no longer manufactured.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/mavic-mini>)

DJI Inspire 2

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$1,200/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: The image processing system CineCore2.0 has been upgraded to CineCore2.1, recording video at up to 6K in CinemaDNG/RAW and 5.2K in Apple ProRes when used with Zenmuse X7 camera. It goes from 0 to 50 mph (80 kph) in just 5 seconds and hits a maximum speed of 58 mph (94 kph) and has a max descent speed of 9m/s for unheard of speed and agility in an aircraft this size. A dual battery system prolongs the flight time to a maximum of 27 minutes (with an X4S), while self-heating technology allows it to fly even in low temperatures.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/inspire-2>)



DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual

QUANTITY	35
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$5,500/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: Designed to empower a new generation of workers, the Mavic 2 Enterprise is the ultimate expression of a tool that delivers beyond expectation to meet current workplace challenges and future demands. The DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual features; visible & thermal imagery, integrated radiometric FLIR thermal sensor, adjustable parameters for emissivity & reflective surfaces, and multiple display modes (FLIR MSX, Infrared & Visibility). The Mavic 2 Enterprise series boasts a maximum flight speed of 44.7 mph (72 kph) and a maximum flight time of 31 minutes.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/mavic-2-enterprise/specs>)

DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced

QUANTITY	2 (2 approved)
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$4,000/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: Designed to capture accurate details, the Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced is a highly versatile yet compact tool that features; high-resolution visual & thermal camera, 32x digital zoom, centimeter-level positioning, and RTK omnidirectional obstacle sensing.

The Mavic 2 Enterprise Advanced boasts a maximum flight speed of 44.7 mph (72 kph) and a maximum flight time of 31 minutes.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/mavic-2-enterprise-advanced>)

DJI Matrice 300 RTK with H20T

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$14,000/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: The Matrice 300 RTK is DJI's latest commercial aircraft platform that takes inspiration from modern aviation systems. Offering up to 55 minutes of flight time, advanced AI capabilities, 6 Directional Sensing & Positioning and more, the M300 RTK sets a whole new standard by combining intelligence with high-performance and unrivaled reliability. The Matrice 300 RTK features; 15 km max transmission, 55-min max flight time, 6 directional sensing & positioning, primary flight display, IP45 rating, -20c to 50c operating temperature, hot-swappable battery, and UAV health management.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/matrice-300>)

DJI Mavic Pro

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$1,500/unit



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: DJI Mavic Pro is DJI's smallest flying camera, featuring a fully stabilized camera, Intelligent Flight Modes and Obstacle Avoidance inside a revolutionary folding design. It captures 4K videos and 12 megapixel photos, and is capable of both ActiveTrack™ and TapFly™ making complex shots effortless. Mavic Pro boasts a maximum flight speed of 40 mph (65 kph) and maximum flight time of 27 minutes*. In addition, the Mavic Pro Platinum has an extended max flight time of 30 mins, as well as a 60% noise reduction. (This user manual is taking Mavic Pro's figure for example.)

*Maximum flight time was tested in 0 wind at a consistent 15.5 mph (25 kph). This value should be taken for reference only.

(Description Source: <https://www.dji.com/mavic>)



Happymodel Mobula7

QUANTITY	13
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$250/unit



Manufacturer: Happymodel

Manufacturer Description: The Happymodel Mobula7 1S Micro FPV Whoop Aircraft has a AIO flight controller and the new third-generation RS0802 brushless motor. The Mobula7 features a Runcam Nano 3 camera and the flight time is approximately 2 minutes.

(Description Source: <http://www.happymodel.cn/index.php/2022/01/20/happymodel-mobula7-1s-micro-fpv-whoop-drone/>)

Holybro Kopsis

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$375/unit



Manufacturer: Holybro

Manufacturer Description: KOPIS is a high-performance ready-to-fly FPV drone from Holybro, Low-deck design means centralized mass and excellent handling. The FPV antenna is in a unique location behind the quad, to protect against damage. Kakute F7 flight controller and Atlatl HV V2 video transmitter give perfectly integrated control of all quadcopter systems. This particular model is no longer manufactured.

(Description Source: https://170693844-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2FLIgtGDAvVGkCKGOJb1bR%2Fuploads%2Fhoach5YRAxXNf0zvY1YB%2FHolybro_Kopsis_2_Manual.pdf?alt=media&token=7876e66d-74cf-4a81-a948-2aaa3b67c48d)

iFlight A75

QUANTITY	8
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$300/unit



Manufacturer: iFlight

Manufacturer Description: The iFlight Alpha A75 weights approximately 66.9 grams (without battery), and the following features; 66.9 grams (without battery), butter smooth XING 1103 8000KV, more torque and efficiency, ducts to protect the sensitive environment or yourself, pre-tuned with smooth cinematic settings, iFlight Albatross 5.8G light antenna upgrade (included), and iFlight Albatross 900mhz light micro antenna upgrade (included with every Crossfire Nano RX).

(Description Source: <https://pyrodrone.com/products/alpha-a75-hd-whoop-w-caddx-polar-nano-vista-digital-hd-system-choose-receiver>)

iFlight A85

QUANTITY	16
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$300/unit



Manufacturer: iFlight

Manufacturer Description: The iFlight Alpha series tries to find the optimal ration between weight and power. The iFlight Alpha A75 weights approximately 66.9 grams (without battery), and the following features; 84.5 grams (without battery), butter smooth XING1303 5000KV, more torque and efficiency with longer flight times compared to 1105 motors, ducts to protect the sensitive environment or yourself, pre-tuned with smooth cinematic settings, iFlight Albatross 5.8G light antenna upgrade (included), and iFlight Albatross 900mhz light micro antenna upgrade (included with every Crossfire Nano RX).

(Description Source: <https://www.getfpv.com/iflight-alpha-a85-whoop-hd-w-caddx-polar-nano.html>)



DJI M30T

QUANTITY	0 ⁶
LIFESPAN	3-5 years
INITIAL COST	\$13,341/unit ⁷



Manufacturer: DJI

Manufacturer Description: The DJI™ MATRICE™ 30 Series (M30/M30T) is a powerful industrial drone platform with a multi-redundancy flight controller system, 6 directional sensing and positioning system, precise three-axis gimbal, high-performance multi-camera load, and a new FPV camera with night vision. The DJI Pilot 2 app can be used to observe the real-time view from the cameras and take photos and videos. The Aerial boasts a flight time of up to 41 minutes thanks to the advanced power management system along with the dual batteries that ensure power supply and enhance flight safety.

The remote controller has a protection rating of IP54 (IEC 60529). The build-in 7.02 inch high brightness 1200 cd/m2 screen boasts a resolution of 1920x1200 pixels. The Android operating system comes with a variety of functions such as GNSS, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth. The remote controller supports 65W fast charging and has a maximum operating time of 3 hours 18 minutes with the internal battery and up to 6 hours when used with an external WB37 intelligent battery.

(Description Source: <https://enterprise.dji.com/matrice-30>)

⁶ Approved for acquisition and use in 2022 AMEUR

⁷ Battery not included in this cost



Robots

Robots: A machine that operates on the ground that is capable of being controlled remotely and supports attached systems designed for gathering information through photographs, recordings, or by other means.

Capability: Robots can be used to provide protection from suspected and known explosive hazards. They are also used in tactical support of special operations and can be used to gain visual and audio data, deliver a Crisis Negotiation Team phone, open doors, and clear buildings.

Usage: Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be authorized to operate the Remotec Andros F6-A or Qinetiq Dragon Runner Robot. Use is established by the Bomb Squad Commander and with approval of an incident commander.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD Reference Manual (RM) 532.16 (Bomb Squad Manual). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize a robot only for official law enforcement purposes pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: Robot operators of the Remotec Andros F6A or Qinetiq Dragon Runner Robot shall receive department training in the safe handling of the robots and show competence in the operation of the equipment.



The Department currently possesses the following robots:

Remotec Andros F6A

QUANTITY	2
LIFESPAN	8-10 years
INITIAL COST	\$250,000/unit



Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman Corp. / Remotec Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The Remotec Andros F6A is the most versatile, heavy-duty robot on the market. Speed and agility unite to make it the first choice for a wide range of missions, and its proven stair climbing ability, rugged and dependable chassis, and an arm capable of lifting 65 lbs. mean that the F6A is more than strong enough to handle any task. The F6A also offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for unlimited accessories and tool combinations, and quick-release pneumatic wheels for rapid width reduction.

(Description Source: <https://www.army-technology.com/contractors/mines/northrop-remotec/>)

Qinetiq Dragon Runner 20

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	8-10 years
INITIAL COST	\$90,000/unit



Manufacturer: Qinetiq

Manufacturer Description: Small and lightweight, yet rugged and feature-packed, the Dragon Runner 20 (DR-20) is a highly specialized and mobile robot designed to provide situational awareness, safety and support for reconnaissance, security, inspection and IED missions. At 20 pounds, the DR-20 can be hand carried by one person and easily deployed.

(Description Source: <https://www.qinetiq.com/en-us/what-we-do/services-and-products/dragon-runner-small-and-compact-robot>)



ECX Temper Gen 2 4WD

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	8-10 years
INITIAL COST	\$159/unit



Manufacturer: Horizon Hobby, LLC. / ECX

Manufacturer Description: The ECX® 1/18 Temper® Gen2 4WD Rock Crawler is built to tackle any environment. It sports a stylish and aggressive look with matching wheel rings, plus hidden compartment for the battery tray. The LED light bar keeps going even after the sun goes down. A true 4-link suspension with improved articulation and strength is a substantial upgrade, while the larger servo mount and aluminum steering links allow for bigger servos to handle a higher power output. It has a high torque 380-size 32T brushed motor and waterproof electronics.

(Description Source: <https://www.horizonhobby.com/product/1-18-temper-4wd-gen-2-brushed-rtr/ECX01015.html>)

Losi Night Crawler SE 4WD

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	8-10 years
INITIAL COST	\$350/unit



Manufacturer: Horizon Hobby, LLC. / Losi

Manufacturer Description: If you love scale crawling and night driving, the Losi® Night Crawler™ SE RTR will rock your world. It's built on the proven Losi Night Crawler heritage but offers more lights and a new Exoskeleton cage. The cage and body provide impressive scale details without compromising performance or durability. Additional front and rear rock lights will make it easier to see obstacles in your path and brighter LED light strips will further light the way. This crawler feels most at home on rocky terrain-the rougher, the better-and it doesn't shy away from mud or water, either.

(Description Source: <https://www.losi.com/product/1-10-night-crawler-se-4wd-rock-crawler-brushed-rtr-blue/LOS03015T1.html>)



Armored Vehicles

Armored Vehicle: Commercially-produced, wheeled, armored personnel vehicle utilized for law enforcement purposes.

Capability: Armored vehicles are utilized in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety, improve scene containment and stabilization, and assist in resolving critical incidents.

Usage: The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a watch commander or SWAT commander, based on the specific circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall only be used by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with department policy and training.

Legal Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.18 (Deployment of Armored Vehicles). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize armored vehicles only for official law enforcement purposes and pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: All drivers and operators shall attend formalized instruction and be trained in vehicle operations and practical driving instruction.



The Department currently possesses the following armored vehicles:

Lenco Bearcat G2

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$315,518.65/unit



Manufacturer: Lenco

Manufacturer Description: The Lenco BearCat G2 is the standard tactical armored vehicle for special operations units within the US Law Enforcement community. Since the early 2000s, agencies such as LAPD, LASD SEB, NYPD ESU, Boston PD and hundreds of Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement agencies have made the BearCat G2 part of their standard operating procedure. The G2 has excellent on-road driving characteristics and maneuverability in tight urban settings. The large floor plan seats 10 – 12 fully equipped officers with a long list of tactical features only found on the Lenco BearCat line of armored SWAT vehicles for Police and Government.

(Description Source: <https://www.lencoarmor.com/model/bearcat-g2-police-government/>)

Lenco Bearcat G3

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$404,521.00/unit



Manufacturer: Lenco

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



(Description Source: <https://www.lencoarmor.com/model/bearcat-g3-police-government/>)

The ROOK Modified CAT Compact Track Loader Chassis

QUANTITY	0 (1 approved)
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST (APPROXIMATE)	\$400,000/unit



Manufacturer: Ring Power Corporation

Manufacturer Description: The Rook is a tactical vehicle custom designed and fabricated by Ring Power Corporation from a Cat® chassis and contains rubber tracks, dual joystick controls, cameras, gun port holes, rear and front lights, an enclosed cab with air conditioning/heat and operator comfort seat, custom installed bullet-proof glass, and NIJ Level IV armor cab reinforcement fabrication.

(Description Source: <https://therook.ringpower.com/specs>)

Note: The ROOK was approved and ordered during the 22-23 MEU reporting period, estimated delivery in 2023.



Mobile Incident Command Vehicle (MICV)

Mobile Incident Command Vehicle: A self-contained command post designed to provide shelter, access to department computers, and restroom facilities for extended events. This vehicle can also be used to facilitate mobile booking for incidents that may involve a large number of arrests and other uses include pre-planned or significant events, which require on-site planning and incident command personnel.

Capability: As a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command, control and communications equipment which can be used during a critical incident, large events, natural disasters, and community events.

Usage: The MICV is to be utilized for planned or unplanned events. In order to deploy and operate this equipment, personnel shall have completed departmental training and be in compliance with department policy. Furthermore, authorized staff shall have completed the California State Class B Commercial driving school and be properly licensed.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 420.01 (Use of Police Vehicles). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to use the MICV only for official law enforcement purposes, and in accordance with California state law regarding the operation of motor vehicles.

Training Requirements: The drivers and operators shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle on a closed training course. Upon demonstration of competence in vehicle handling, the operator will drive the vehicle throughout the city with an experienced driver. Driver shall also undergo California Department of Motor Vehicles commercial vehicle testing.



The Department currently possesses the following Mobile Incident Command Vehicle:

Mobile Incident Command Vehicle (MICV)

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	20 years (Chassis) 7 years (IT Systems)
INITIAL COST	\$996,000/unit



Manufacturer: Freightliner M2

Manufacturer Description: The MICV is a Freightliner M2 medium-duty vehicle with a custom-built chassis. Due to the vehicle’s custom features, an exact manufacturer’s description is unavailable. The base of the Freightliner M2 is described by the manufacturer as follows:

The Freightliner M2 106 is designed to get any job done. With a GVWR of up to 66,000 pounds, this versatile medium-duty truck supports a wide range of bodies and chassis-mounted equipment, from dry vans to a concrete pump. Our multiplex wiring system, clear frame rails, and a variety of exhaust packages help you get the configuration you need for the job at hand. In addition to being easy to upfit, the M2 106 maximizes uptime, safety, quality, and productivity to lower your Real Cost of OwnershipSM (RCO). Your RCO is the comprehensive evaluation of the hard and soft costs over the lifetime of your vehicle, which reflects the true value of your truck to your business. Everyone’s business is different, so you can spec your M2 106 based on the factors that impact your bottom line the most. Improve your productivity with your choice of manual, automatic, or automated transmissions from Eaton® and Allison.® And keep drivers safe with the sloped aerodynamic hood, low-profile dash and best-in-class visibility of the ergonomic M2 106. Plus, the M2 106 provides up to a 55-degree wheel cut, set-back front axle and swept-back bumper for superior maneuverability in tight situations. The M2 106 is also available with the Detroit™ DD8™ engine and the Detroit™ DD5™ engine,* both available with the Detroit™ Connect suite of connected vehicle services to maximize uptime. All the more reason to choose this leading medium-duty truck for your hard-working fleet.

(Description Source: <https://freightliner.com/trucks/m2-106/configurator/basic/>)



Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) Vehicle

Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle: A self-contained command post designed to provide shelter, access to department computers, and restroom facilities for extended events.

Capability: As a mobile base of operation, this vehicle contains specialized command and communications equipment which can be used during critical incident callouts where SWAT or CNT have been called.

Usage: The CNT vehicle may be used by officers and staff who have been properly trained in the safe handling of the vehicle. The driver of the vehicle shall have a valid California driver's license.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 420.01 (Use of Police Vehicles). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to use the CNT Vehicle only for official law enforcement purposes, and in accordance with California state law regarding the operation of motor vehicles.

Training Requirements: The driver shall receive training in the safe handling of the vehicle on a closed training course. Once the operator has shown competence in vehicle handling, the driver/operator will drive the vehicle throughout the city with an experienced driver.

The Department currently possesses the following Crisis Negotiation Team Vehicle:

Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) Vehicle

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	30 years
INITIAL COST (APPROXIMATE)	\$293,707/unit



Manufacturer: Freightliner Model MT-55

Description: The CNT Vehicle was custom built for the SPD from a Freightliner Chassis. (Description Source unavailable due to customization)



Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD): The LRAD is a high intensity directional acoustic array for long-range, crystal-clear hailing and notification. The LRAD is only authorized for use as a communication device. Per SPD General Order 580.17 (Use of the Long Range Acoustical Device), the use of the LRAD warning tone is prohibited.

Capability: The LRAD allows the user to focus a broadcast at a specific person, group, structure, or area. LRAD voice broadcast systems are louder and significantly more intelligible than bullhorns and vehicle public address (PA) systems. LRAD systems ensure law enforcement's warning, commands, and instructions are clearly heard and comprehensible.

Usage: The LRAD can be used to issue dispersal orders during crowd and riot control situations or to address the public in the event of civil emergencies, natural disasters, evacuations, and police incidents (e.g., missing persons, perimeters for wanted suspects, K9 deployments, etc.). The LRAD shall only be used by officers trained in its deployment and used in a manner consistent with department policy and training.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.17 (Use of Long Range Acoustical Device (LRAD)). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize the LRAD only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: All operators receive training prior to utilizing any of the LRAD's in an operational capacity.



The Department currently possesses the following Long Range Acoustic Devices:

Genasys, Inc. LRAD 100X MAG-HS Wireless Kit

QUANTITY	2
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$16,455/unit



Manufacturer: Genasys, Inc.

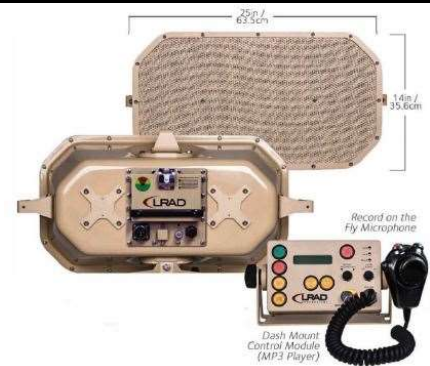
Manufacturer Description: The LRAD 100X MAG-HS Kit consists of an LRAD 100X, a mount with four high strength magnets that clamp to, and unclamp from, magnetic surfaces with a turn of a knob, an LRAD Wireless Kit for remote operation, an AC-powered battery charger, an MP3 player with an all-weather record-on-the-fly mic, a watertight, dust proof hard case, and other accessories. With unparalleled vocal clarity and up to 30db louder than bullhorns, megaphones, and vehicle P.A. systems, the LRAD 100X is also four to six times louder than other acoustic hailers of comparable size and weight. LRAD’s optimized driver and waveguide technology ensures every message is clearly broadcast, heard and understood, even above engine, crowd, siren, and background noise.

(Description Source: https://genasys.com/wp-content/uploads/Datasheet_LRAD_100X-MAG-HS_2021_QR.pdf)



Genasys, Inc. LRAD 300X-RE

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$16,455/unit



Manufacturer: Genasys, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: LRAD 300X-RE is low profile, lightweight and designed for use on a tripod mount configuration or mounted on small vessels, security and defense vehicles and Remote Weapon Stations (RWS). Easily transported, the LRAD 300X-RE provides a highly effective long range communication

(Description Source: https://genasys.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/LRAD_Datasheet_300X-RE.pdf)

Genasys, Inc. LRAD 500X-RE

QUANTITY	1
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$16,455/unit



Manufacturer: Genasys, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The LRAD 500X-RE is compact, lightweight, and designed for applications ranging from fixed security installations to small/mid-sized vehicles and vessels. It can be easily transported to provide security and defense personnel a highly effective communication, hailing and warning capability. The LRAD 500X has been selected as the US Navy and US Army’s AHD (acoustic hailing device) for small vessels and vehicles. LRAD 500X operators have the capability to issue clear, authoritative verbal commands, enhance response capabilities, and provide more time to scale the use of force if required. The extended frequency range of the LRAD 500X-RE ensures voice commands will be clearly heard and understood.

(Description Source: https://genasys.com/wp-content/uploads/Datasheet_500X-RE_2020.pdf)



40mm Launchers and Munitions

40mm Launchers: A single-shot or multi-shot impact munition launcher capable of launching an array of 40mm rounds.

Capability: 40mm launchers can launch a variety of munitions with a maximum effective range of up to 150 yards, depending on the type of munition launched.

Usage: The use of the 40mm launcher may be deployed to limit the escalation of conflict where usage of lethal force is prohibited or avoidable. The range of the weapon system helps to maintain space between officers and a suspect which reduces the immediacy of the threat (principle of de-escalation). This system has additional uses including, but not limited to, response to self-destructive, dangerous, and/or combative individuals, riot and crowd control, civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, against potentially vicious animals, and in training exercises or displayed during community events.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force) and SPD General Order 580.12 (Less Lethal Weapon Systems). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize 40mm munitions only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law, including the provisions of California Penal Code § 13652, enacted by California Assembly Bill 48.

Training Requirements: Sworn members utilizing 40mm less lethal chemical agent or impact rounds are trained in their use by POST-certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors. Marksmanship qualifications with less lethal munitions are held annually for all sworn members.

SPD SWAT operators who utilize the specialized less lethal munitions shall have successfully completed a POST-certified gas school and department POST-certified, in-service training by chemical agent instructors for muzzle blast training.



The Department currently possesses the following 40mm launchers:

Defense Technology, 40mm Single Shot Launcher #1425

QUANTITY	98
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$1,000/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: Manufactured exclusively for Defense Technology®, the 1425 40LMTS is a tactical single shot launcher that features the Rogers Super Stoc™ expandable gun stock and an adjustable Integrated Front Grip (IFG) with light rail. The ambidextrous Lateral Sling Mount (LSM) and QD mounting systems allow both a single- and two-point sling attachment. Users have the option of customizing the 40LMTS with an array of enhanced optics and sighting systems through the launchers Picatinny rail mounting system. The 40LMTS will fire standard 40mm less lethal ammunition, up to 4.8” in cartridge length, but it is NOT designed to fire 40mm high velocity HE ammunition.

(Description Source: https://www.defense-technology.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/DT_40MM_Single_Launcher_Sell_Sheet.pdf)

Defense Technology, 40mm Four Shot Launcher #1440

QUANTITY	2
LIFESPAN	15 years
INITIAL COST	\$1,975/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Defense Technology® #1440 is a Tactical 40mm 4-Shot Launcher that features an expandable ROGERS Super Stoc™ and an adjustable Picatinny mounted front grip. The Tactical 4-Shot will fire standard 40mm Less Lethal ammunition, up to 4.8 inches in cartridge length. Lightweight and tactical, this weapon is NOT designed to fire 40mm High Velocity HE ammunition. The Picatinny Rail Mounting System will accept a wide array of enhanced optics/sighting systems.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/40mm-Tactical-4-Shot-Launcher.pdf>)

The Department currently possesses the following 40mm munitions:

Defense Technology, 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round #6325

QUANTITY	665 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$24/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The eXact iMPact™ 40mm Sponge Round is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round. This lightweight, high-speed projectile consisting of a plastic body and sponge nose that is spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher’s rifled barrel. The round utilizes smokeless powder as the propellant, and, therefore have velocities that are extremely consistent. Used for Patrol, and Tactical Applications.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/exact-impact-40-mm-standard-range-sponge-round/>)

Defense Technology, 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round #6320

QUANTITY	531 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$24/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Direct Impact® munition is a point-of-aim, point-of-impact direct-fire round to incapacitate a single subject. When loaded with OC powder, the Direct Impact combines blunt trauma with the effects of an irritant powder, maximizing the potential for incapacitation.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/direct-impact-40-mm-oc-crushable-foam-round/>)



Defense Technology, Ferret 40mm Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round CS #2262

QUANTITY	176 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$23/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Ferret® 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard, and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle. In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/ferret-40-mm-liquid-barricade-penetrator-round-cs/>)

Defense Technology, Spede-Heat 40mm Long Range CS #6182

QUANTITY	35 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$30/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Spede-Heat™ CS Long-Range Munitions delivers one chemical canister of CS agent from a 40mm launcher down range up to 150 yards. The Spede-Heat™ is a pyrotechnic round designed specifically for outdoor use with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds from a single source. The Spede-Heat family may be used to conceal tactical movement.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/spede-heat-40-mm-long-range-round-cs/>)



Defense Technology, Spede-Heat 40mm Long-Range Round Saf-Smoke #6183

QUANTITY	17 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$27/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Spede-Heat™ Saf-Smoke™ Long Range Munitions is designed to deliver one chemical canister of Saf-Smoke™ payload down range up to 150 yards. The Spede-Heat is a pyrotechnic round designed specifically for outdoor use in a crowd control situations with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds from a single source. The Spede-Heat 40mm is designed for outdoor and has a maximum effective range of 150 yards.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/spede-heat-40-mm-long-range-round-saf-smoke/>)

Defense Technology, 40mm Round Muzzle Blast OC #6040

QUANTITY	98 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$28/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Muzzle Blast OC Round is widely used as a crowd management tool for the immediate and close deployment of chemical agent. It can also be employed in tactical operations such as barricaded subjects for area denial, and a means of contaminating crawl spaces and attics. As a pain compliance round it is an excellent device for deploying chemical-laden OC powder at close ranges for indoor or outdoor operations. It has a maximum effective range of 30 feet/9.1 meters.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/muzzle-blast-40-mm-round-oc/>)



Defense Technology, 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition with OC #6028OC

QUANTITY	47 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$41/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Aerial Warning/Signaling Munition, 50 meters, is intended for use in situations where stand-off distance is desired, giving the operator the ability to engage crowds, vehicles, or vessels. Launched from a 40mm platform, the munitions deflagrate at a set distance of 50 meters to deliver 170 dB of sound and 5 million candelas of light, noticeable in day or night conditions. A tactile feature on the nose of the cone indicates the designated distance.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/40-mm-warning-signaling-munition-with-oc-50-meter/>)

Defense Technology, 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition with CS #6028CS

QUANTITY	46 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$41/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Aerial Warning/Signaling Munition, 50 meters, is intended for use in situations where stand-off distance is desired, giving the operator the ability to engage vehicles, or vessels. Launched from a 40mm platform, the munitions deflagrate at a set distance of 50 meters to deliver 170 dB of sound and 5 million candelas of light, noticeable in day or night conditions. A tactile feature on the nose of the cone indicates the designated distance.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/40-mm-warning-signaling-munition-with-cs-50-meter/>)



Defense Technology, 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition #6028WS

QUANTITY	88 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$41/unit



Manufacturer: Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 40mm Aerial Warning/Signaling Munition, 50 meters, is intended for use in situations where stand-off distance is desired, giving the operator the ability to engage crowds, vehicles, or vessels. Launched from a 40mm platform, the munitions deflagrate at a set distance of 50 meters to deliver 170 dB of sound and 5 million candelas of light, noticeable in day or night conditions.

(Description Source: This particular munition is no longer listed on the manufacturer’s website.)



Less Lethal Shotgun and Munitions

Less Lethal Shotgun: The less lethal shotgun is a standard Remington Model 870, 12 Gauge shotgun that has been outfitted with an orange-colored stock and foregrip to distinguish it from lethal weapons.

Capability: The less lethal shotgun can discharge a 12 Gauge Super-Sock Beanbag Round with a maximum effective range of 75 feet. The range of the weapon system helps to maintain space between officers and a suspect reducing the immediacy of the threat (principle of de-escalation).

Usage: The less lethal shotgun may be deployed to limit the escalation of conflict where usage of lethal force is prohibited or avoidable. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon system may include, but are not limited to, response to self-destructive, dangerous, and combative individuals, riot and crowd control, civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, against potentially vicious animals, and in training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force) and SPD General Order 580.12 (Less Lethal Weapons Systems), and SPD Reference Manual 532.11 (First Amendment Assemblies Manual). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize the less lethal shotgun only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: All SPD officers are required to complete department training on the Remington 870 less lethal shotgun system. SPD SWAT operators receive additional department training on the use of less lethal shotgun operations. Marksmanship qualifications with less lethal munitions are held annually for all sworn members.



The Department currently possesses the following Less Lethal Shotgun:

Remington Model 870, 12 Gauge Shotgun

QUANTITY	552
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$946/unit



Manufacturer: Remington Firearms

Manufacturer Description: An ideal 12-gauge utility gun featuring an 18 1/2" fixed Cylinder choke barrel, single front bead sight, non-glare matte finish, and choice of 5-shot or 7-shot capacities. The Model 870 Synthetic Tactical is an excellent choice as a permanent camp shotgun or as the foundation for your own personalized design.

(Description Source: <https://www.remarks.com/shotguns/tactical/model-870-synthetic-tactical>)

The Department currently possesses the following Less Lethal Shotgun munition:

Combined Tactical Systems Super-Sock Bean Bag – 12 Gauge 2 3/4"

QUANTITY	10,126 rounds (approximate)
LIFESPAN	No listed expiration
INITIAL COST	\$5.90/unit



Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The Model 2581 Super-Sock® is in its deployed state immediately upon exiting the barrel. It does not require a minimum range to “unfold” or “stabilize.” The Super-Sock® is an aerodynamic projectile, and its accuracy is relative to the shotgun, barrel length, environmental conditions, and the operator. The Super-Sock® is first in its class providing the point control accuracy and consistent energy to momentarily incapacitate violent, non-compliant subjects. Effective range is 75ft.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/2581-12ga-super-sock-bean-bag-priced-individually-per-cartridge-must-order-in-quantities-of-5/>)



Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup

Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup: A cup that attaches to the department's Remington 870 12 Gauge less lethal shotguns and allows officers to launch canisters of chemical agents or smoke.

Capability: The Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup is capable of being attached to the almost any 12 Gauge shotgun, including SPD's Remington 870 12 Gauge less lethal shotguns, and firing all Combined Tactical Systems 5 series munitions.

Usage: The use of the Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup may be deployed to limit the escalation of conflict where usage of lethal force is prohibited or avoidable. The range of the weapon system helps to maintain space between officers and a suspect and reduce the immediacy of the threat (principle of de-escalation). This system has additional uses including, but not limited to, response to self-destructive, dangerous, and combative individuals, riot and crowd control, civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, against potentially vicious animals, and in training exercises or approved demonstrations.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force) and SPD General Order 580.12 (Less Lethal Weapons Systems), and SPD Reference Manual 532.11 (First Amendment Assemblies Manual). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize this equipment only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law, including the provisions of California Penal Code § 13652, enacted by California Assembly Bill 48.

Training Requirements: Officers utilizing the launching cups are trained by California POST-certified chemical agent instructors.



The Department currently possesses the following Launching Cup:

Combined Tactical Systems LC5 Launching Cup

QUANTITY	2
LIFESPAN	5-year warranty
INITIAL COST	\$302/unit



Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The LC5 Launching Cups are designed for the 5200 series grenades. The cups can be attached to virtually any 12ga shotgun, and the munition launched with our model 2600 launching cartridge. These can be fired from most 12ga smooth bore shotguns.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/lc5-and-lc6-launching-cups/>)



Diversionsary Devices

Diversionsary Devices: Canisters that emit a loud noise and bright light that is used to distract dangerous persons.

Capability: A diversionsary device is ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high-risk arrest situations. To produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, a diversionsary device can cause short-term (6 to 8 seconds) physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage.

Usage: Diversionsary devices are used during training and tactical events when a diversion or distraction are believed to be an effective tool to bring an event to a safe resolution. Diversionsary devices shall only be used by officers who have been trained in proper use, in hostage and barricaded subject situations, in high-risk search and arrest warrant services where there may be extreme hazards to officers, during other high-risk situations where their use would enhance officer safety, and during training exercises.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.16 (SWAT Diversionsary Devices). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize diversion devices only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: Prior to using this equipment, officers must attend diversionsary device training that is conducted by California POST-certified instructors.



The Department currently possesses the following Diversionary Devices:

Combined Tactical Systems, 7290-2 Flash-Bang

QUANTITY	27
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$52/unit



Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: This is a non-bursting, non-fragmenting multi-bang device that produces a thunderous bang with an intense bright light. Ideal for distracting dangerous suspects during assaults, hostage rescue, room entry or other high risk arrest situations.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/7290-2-flash-bang-aluminum-body-low-roll-doublebang-priced-individually-must-order-in-quantities-of-12/#:~:text=7290%2D2%E2%80%93%20This%20is%20a,other%20high%20risk%20arrest%20situations>)

Combined Tactical Systems, 7290M Mini Bang

QUANTITY	71
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$55.69/unit



Manufacture: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacture Description: The CTS 7290M Mini Flash-Bang is the newest generation in the evolution of the Flash-Bang. Our Model 7290M Flash-Bang exhibits all the same attributes of its larger counterpart but in a smaller and lighter package. Weighing in at just 15 ounces the new 7290M is approximately 30% lighter than the 7290 but still has the same 180db output of the 7290 and produces 6-8 million candelas of light. The patented design of the 7290M, incorporates a porting system that eliminates movement of the body at detonation even if the top or bottom of the device should be in contact with a hard surface. In addition, internal adjustments have greatly reduced smoke output.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/7290m-mini-bang-steel-body-priced-individually-must-order-in-quantities-of-12/>)



Combined Tactical Systems, 7290-7 Flash-Bang

QUANTITY	11
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$169/unit



Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The patented multi-bangs feature top and bottom non-fragmenting, minimal movement devices that perform with high reliability incorporating CTS Superior fuze components with the patented and US Army adopted Confidence Clip and pin shroud.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/7290-7-flash-bang-aluminum-body-7-bang/>)



Rifles and Rifle Ammunition

Rifles: The rifle is a long gun that is fired from shoulder level, having a longer, grooved barrel intended to impart spin of projectiles, and thereby have greater accuracy over a long distance.

Capability: The rifle provides officers the ability to engage armed, hostile suspects at distances generally greater than the effective distance of their handguns. Additionally, rifles offer advantages over handguns, such as increased accuracy potential and the ability to defeat soft body armor.

Usage: To be used to address a threat with more precision and greater distances than a handgun, if present and feasible.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force) and SPD General Order 580.04 (Firearms). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize rifles only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law regarding the use of force.

Training Requirements: Prior to using a rifle, officers must be certified by POST instructors in the operation of the rifle. Additionally, all members that operate any rifle are required to pass a range qualification two times per year.

The Department currently possesses the following rifles:

DPMS AR-10 .308 Caliber Rifle, Model LR-308

QUANTITY	2 (1 is non-functioning)
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$1,500/unit



Manufacturer: DPMS

Description: The DPMS with 16" Barrel, AR-10, is an entry level AR-10 style rifle. This firearm is chambered in .308 Winchester/7.62 NATO Rifle and has a 16" barrel. The magazine holds 20 rounds of ammunition, and the rifle has a collapsible stock. This rifle is primarily used in an overwatch capacity to protect the community during large events. The DPMS AR-10 is no longer being produced.

(Description Source: SPD General Order 410.06)



LWRCI Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle MKII 7.62 MM 20"

QUANTITY	2
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$3,250/unit



Manufacturer: LWRCI

Manufacturer Description: The LWRCI™ Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle (R.E.P.R.) is a full-spectrum weapon system, chambered in 7.62 mm NATO. The REPR MKII™ improves upon the dependability, accuracy, and aesthetics that made the original R.E.P.R. a success. The REPR MKII™ is built for high performance. Available in 12.7", 16.1", and 20" barrel lengths with Rear or Side Charge configurations. The MKII comes with a Geissele trigger, a premium stock solution- Magpul PRS (20" Models) - B5 Systems Precision Stock (16.1" Models), and an LWRCI™ proprietary Ultra Brake™ 4- Port muzzle brake.

(Description Source: https://www.lwrci.com/REPR-MKII-762-NATO_p_261.html)

LWRCI SWAT Operator Package IC DI 10.5" Rifle

QUANTITY	19
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$2,070/unit



Manufacturer: LWRCI

Manufacturer Description: A rifle that fires an intermediate-power cartridge (.223) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle. It is a short-barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside of structures with greater accuracy than a handgun. This particular model is no longer manufactured.

(Description Source: https://www.lwrci.com/LWRCI-IC-DI-LE_p_248.html)



Colt M16A1 Rifle, Converted to Semi-Automatic AR-15

QUANTITY	322
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$870/unit



Manufacturer: Colt

Manufacturer Description: The M16A1 rifle is a lightweight, air cooled, gas operated magazine fed, and shoulder fired weapon that can be fired in semi-automatic. Featuring a triangular handguard, 20-inch pencil-profile chrome-lined barrel with a 1:12-inch twist, and recognizable carrying handle. The rifle is chambered in 5.56 x 45MM Nato (.223).

(Description Source: <https://www.colt.com/detail-page/col-crm16a1-556-20-30rd>)

Colt 6920 Series Patrol Rifle

QUANTITY	200
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$798.72/unit



Manufacturer: Colt

Manufacturer Description: Colt's LE6920 series ships with Magpul MBUS (no carry handle) and a 30-round Magpul PMAG. This rifle is a gas operated semi-automatic rifle, with a 16.1" barrel.

(Description Source: <https://www.colt.com/detail-page/colt-le6920-carbine-223556-161-301-pmag-mbus-4-pos-stk-blk>)

In addition, SPD policy allows officers to carry personally-owned firearms, including patrol rifles that meet the Department Armorer's specifications and safety check. During the reporting period, SPD authorized 111 personally-owned rifles that are not counted in the department patrol rifle inventory.



Colt M4 Commando 11.5” Rifle

QUANTITY	2
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$1,315/unit



Manufacturer: Colt

Manufacturer Description: A rifle that fires an intermediate-power cartridge (.223) which is more powerful than a standard pistol but less powerful than a standard rifle. It is a short-barreled rifle which allows a trained officer better control inside of structures with greater accuracy than a handgun. The rifle features an 11.5” barrel, with a 1:7-inch twist, and is a semi-automatic.

(Description Source: <https://armsunlimited.com/colt-m4-commando-semi-auto-11-5-barrel-rifle/>)



The Department currently possesses the following rifle ammunition:

Speer Gold Dot .223 Caliber 62 Grain Rifle Round

QUANTITY	249 cases
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$259.45/500 rounds per case



Manufacturer: Speer

Manufacturer Description: Speer® Gold Dot® ammunition’s reliability has made it the No. 1 choice for law enforcement, and we offer the same performance for self-defense rifle applications. Gold Dot rifle is engineered to provide industry-leading performance in FBI protocol testing through barrels less than 16 inches long. Its bullets are built using Speer’s exclusive Uni-Cor® method. The jacket is bonded to the core one atom at a time, virtually eliminating core-jacket separation and creating a projectile that’s accurate, tough and consistent through all common barriers.

(Description Source: https://www.speer.com/ammunition/gold_dot/rifle/gold_dot_rifle_personal_protection/19-24461.html)

Federal American Eagle .223 55 Grain Rifle Round

QUANTITY	1,245 cases
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$170/500 rounds per case



Manufacturer: Federal

Manufacturer Description: American Eagle® rifle ammunition offers consistent, accurate performance at a price that's perfect for high-volume shooting. The loads feature quality bullets, reloadable brass cases and dependable primers.

(Description Source: <https://www.federalpremium.com/rifle/american-eagle/american-eagle-rifle/11-AE223.html>)



Federal Gold Medal .308 WIN 168 Grain Rifle Round

QUANTITY	28 cases
LIFESPAN	N/A
INITIAL COST	\$397.22/500 rounds per case



Manufacturer: Federal

Manufacturer Description: Long range isn't just a distance. It's a state of mind. A dedication to push further. And its why Federal Premium® builds Gold Medal® rifle loads. The exclusive primer design provides the best sensitivity and most consistent ballistics in the industry.

(Description Source: <https://www.federalpremium.com/rifle/gold-medal/gold-medal-sierra-matchking/11-GM308M.html>)

RUAG Swiss P .308 Win Armour Piercing FMJCH 196 Grain Rifle Round

QUANTITY	6 boxes
LIFESPAN	15 years
INITIAL COST	\$120/box of 20



Manufacturer: Ruag Swiss

Manufacturer Description: The tungsten carbide core is much harder and more ductile than most targets which makes it unstoppable for light armour. Because the core does not break apart during penetration it transfers outstanding residual energy to the target. Using only high-quality raw materials and producing within tight tolerances ensure an identical point of impact from batch to batch. A wide range of special purpose bullets provide the desired terminal effect on soft and hard targets on every mission. All .308 Win. SWISS P rounds have an identical point of impact at 100 m which allows the shooter to instantly change the bullet type.

(Description Source: <https://www.swiss-p.com/en/Products/308-Win-SWISS-P-Armour-Piercing-127-g-196-gr>)



RUAG Swiss P .308 Win Tactical 164 Grain Rifle Round

QUANTITY	99 boxes
LIFESPAN	15 years
INITIAL COST	\$80/box of 10



Manufacturer: Ruag Swiss

Manufacturer Description: The challenge is to accurately hit targets behind an angled window or wind shield without the risk of unpredictable bullet deflection. This could endanger bystanders, especially if the shooting line is not perpendicular to the window. Conventional bullets break apart or fragment when penetrating glass which makes accurate shooting impossible. At least 90% of the residual body of the SWISS P Tactical bullet stays intact and it does not fragment at all. Tight production tolerances and small production batches ensure constant ballistic values and stringent quality controls guarantee identical trajectory from batch to batch. All .308 Win. SWISS P rounds have an identical point of impact at 100 m which allows the shooter to instantly change the bullet type.

(Description Source: <https://www.swiss-p.com/en/Products/308-Win-SWISS-P-Tactical-106-g-163-gr>)



Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters

Chemical Agent and Smoke Canisters: Canisters that contain chemical agents that are released when deployed.

Capability: Chemical agent and smoke canisters have a vast variety of individual capabilities and applications. Chemical agent and smoke canisters carry the agent into the environment in a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, a micro-pulverized solid (powder), a liquid mist (fogger), a liquid or foam stream, burning pellets (smoke), pyrotechnic devices, and vapor aerosols. Exposure to chemical agents normally causes no lasting effects. This equipment has various indoor and outdoor capabilities and uses. Chemical agents shall be used with caution and only by trained personnel.

Usage: Chemical agent and smoke canisters are used to limit the escalation of conflict where usage of lethal force is prohibited or avoidable. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to, response to self-destructive individuals, dangerous and/or combative individuals, riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, against potentially vicious animals, and in training exercises or displayed during community events.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD Reference Manual 580.07 (Chemical Agent Manual) and SPD Reference Manual 532.11 (First Amendment Assemblies Manual). It is the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize chemical agents only for official law enforcement purposes, in accordance with the SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force), and pursuant to state and federal law, including the provisions of California Penal Code § 13652, enacted by California Assembly Bill 48.

Training Requirements: SPD officers utilizing chemical agent and smoke canisters are certified by California POST less lethal and chemical agent instructors.



The Department currently possesses the following chemical agent and smoke canisters:

Defense Technology, Triple-Chaser Separating Canister CS #1026

QUANTITY	50 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$47/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Triple-Chaser CS consists of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each. When deployed, the canisters separate and land approximately 20 feet apart allowing increased area coverage in a short period of time. This canister can be hand thrown or launched from a fired delivery system. The grenade is 6.5 in. by 2.7 in. and holds an approximately 3.2 oz. of active agent payload. It has an approximate burn time of 20-30 seconds.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/triple-chaser-separating-canister-cs/>)

Defense Technology, Riot Control Continuous Discharge Grenade CS #1082

QUANTITY	69 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$27/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement. The volume of smoke and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/riot-control-continuous-discharge-grenade-cs/>)



Defense Technology, Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade #1032

QUANTITY	54 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$45/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The design of the Tri-Chamber Flameless CS Grenade allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. The grenade is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. This grenade will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade can be used in crowd control as well as tactical deployment situations by Law Enforcement and Corrections but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects. The purpose of the Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade provides the option of delivering a pyrotechnic chemical device indoors, maximizing the chemicals' effectiveness via heat and vaporization, while minimizing or negating the chance of fire to the structure. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is NOT to be launched utilizing a launching cup.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-cs-grenade/>)



Defense Technology, Flameless Expulsion CS Grenade #2042

QUANTITY	26 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$48/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The CS Flameless Expulsion Grenade is a compact, non-pyrotechnic, chemical agent device that provides safe expulsion without risk of fire. It is safe to use inside of a residence. Unlike pyrotechnical grenades, this device’s contents are expelled upon actuation of a CO2 cartridge that will affect a confined area of approximately 1500 square feet. This grenade is 7.5 in. by 1.65 in. and delivers approximately .16 oz. of active agent during its 3-second discharge time.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-expulsion-cs-grenade/>)

Defense Technology, Flameless Expulsion OC Grenade #2040

QUANTITY	19 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$49/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The OC Flameless Expulsion Grenade is a compact, non-pyrotechnic, chemical agent device that provides safe expulsion without risk of fire. It is safe to use inside of a residence. Unlike pyrotechnical grenades, this device’s contents are expelled upon actuation of a CO2 cartridge that will affect a confined area of approximately 1500 square feet. This grenade is 7.5 in. by 1.65 in. and delivers approximately .02 oz. of active agent during its 3-second discharge time.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-expulsion-oc-grenade/>)



Defense Technology, Flameless Tri-Chamber Saf-Smoke Grenade #1033

QUANTITY	51 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$43/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The design of the Tri-Chamber Flameless Saf-Smoke™ Grenade allows the contents to burn within an internal can and disperse the agent safely with reduced risk of fire. The grenade is designed primarily for indoor tactical situations to detect and/or dislodge a barricaded subject. This grenade will deliver approximately .70 oz. of agent during its 20-25 seconds burn time. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade can be used in crowd control as well as tactical deployment situations by Law Enforcement and Corrections but was designed with the barricade situation in mind. Its applications in tactical situations are primarily to detect and/or dislodge barricaded subjects. The purpose of the Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort, and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. The Tri-Chamber Flameless Grenade provides the option of delivering a pyrotechnic chemical device indoors, maximizing the chemicals' effectiveness via heat and vaporization, while minimizing or negating the chance of fire to the structure.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/flameless-tri-chamber-saf-smoke-grenade/>)

Defense Technology, Pocket Tactical Blue Smoke Grenade #1017B

QUANTITY	51 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$39/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Pocket Tactical Blue Smoke Grenade is a small, lightweight device. Though it is slightly over four inches in length, it produces a blue smoke cloud so fast it appears to be an enveloping screen produced by a full size tactical colored smoke grenade. It will burn approximately 20-40 seconds.



(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/pocket-tactical-blue-smoke-grenade/>)

Defense Technology, Riot Control Continuous Discharge OC Grenade #1080

QUANTITY	107 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$41/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Riot Control OC Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use with a high volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports located on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement. The volume of smoke and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 0.88 oz. of active agent.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/riot-control-continuous-discharge-grenade-oc/>)

Defense Technology, OC Triple-Chaser Separating Canister #1020

QUANTITY	47 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$61/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The OC Triple-Chaser Pyrotechnic Grenade is one of our first-ever pyrotechnic grenades that combines the effectiveness of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) as an irritant and inflammatory agent with the flexible delivery methods, range and area coverage of pyrotechnic munitions for crowd control. The Triple-Chaser OC consists of three separate canisters pressed together. This grenade can be hand thrown or launched from a delivery system. The grenade is 6.5 in. by 2.7 in. and holds approximately 1.06 oz. of active agent payload. It has an approximate burn time of 20-30 seconds.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/triple-chaser-separating-canister-oc/>)



Defense Technology, OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade #1056

QUANTITY	48 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$49/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology®

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

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/oc-vapor-aerosol-grenade/>)

Defense Technology, Han-Ball OC Grenade #1099

QUANTITY	50 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$49/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The Han-Ball™ OC Grenade expels its payload in approximately 10-25 seconds. The rubber ball round has an overall size of 4.8 in. tall, including the fuse head, and 3.1 in. diameter. This launchable grenade holds approximately 0.29 oz. of active agent. The Han-Ball™ OC Grenade is a fast burning, high volume continuous discharge grenade.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/han-ball-grenade-oc/>)

Note: Items disposed of after the reporting period.



Combined Systems, Inc. CS Baffled Canister Grenade #5230B

QUANTITY	50 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$41.93/unit



Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

Manufacturer Description: The Grenade is an irritant and smoke pyrotechnic grenades. It has a diameter of 2.60 inches (66mm), a length of 6.20 inches (157mm), and an overall weight of 395 grams. The grenade uses the Model 201 fuze type, with a fuze delay of 1.5 +/- 0.3 seconds on average. It is launchable and has a discharge time of 20-40 seconds. The grenade has four emission ports and is designed with low flame potential.

(Description Source: <https://www.combinedsystems.com/product/5230b-cs-baffled-canister-grenade-pyro-low-flame-potential-2/>)

Defense Technology, OC Aerosol Grenade 1.3% Fogger 6-ounce #56854

QUANTITY	18 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$22/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The 6 oz. OC Aerosol Grenade will deliver its payload of 1.3% OC in 20-25 seconds. This is an anatomized mist which enhances the pungent OC formulation. It is ideal for hard to access areas like attics, garages, etc. and may also be handheld to direct the spray pattern. This product is designed to provide room clearing ability with minimum clear up requirements.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/oc-aerosol-grenade-1-3-fogger-6-ounce/>)



Defense Technology, First Defense 1.3% MK-9 Stream OC Aerosol #56895

QUANTITY	27 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$55/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The MK-9 features an easy to use trigger handle, is intended for use in crowd management and will deliver 14 short bursts of OC at an effective range of 18-20 ft. This 1.3% MC OC aerosol product utilizes a stream delivery method providing a target-specific, strong concentrated stream for greater standoff.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/first-defense-1-3-mk-9-stream-oc-aerosol/>)

Defense Technology, First Defense 1.3% MK-9 Fogger OC Aerosol #43953

QUANTITY	6 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$57/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The MK-9 features an easy to use trigger handle, is intended for use in crowd management and will deliver 14 short bursts of OC at an effective range of 18-20 ft. This 1.3% MC OC aerosol product utilizes a cone or fogger delivery method providing a wide spray pattern for easier target acquisition.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/first-defense-1-3-mk-9-fogger-oc-aerosol/>)



Defense Technology, First Defense 1.3% MK-46V Stream OC Aerosol #43046

QUANTITY	9 canisters
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$495/unit



Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

Manufacturer Description: The MK-46 features a trigger handle, is intended for use in crowd management and will deliver 26 short bursts of OC at an effective range of 25-30 ft. This 1.3% MC OC aerosol product utilizes a stream delivery method providing a target-specific, strong concentrated stream for greater standoff.

(Description Source: <https://www.defense-technology.com/product/first-defense-1-3-mk-46v-stream-oc-aerosol/>)



Explosive Breaching Tools

Explosive Breaching Tools: Tools that are used to conduct an explosive breach.

Capability: Explosive breaching tools have a variety of individual capabilities. The listed tools are utilized by SWAT operators and are capable of breaching glass, metal doors, wood doors, deadbolts, locks, and hinges.

Usage: The listed equipment is used by SWAT and EOD operators to safely gain entry into a structure during high-risk operations.

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force), SPD General Order 580.04 (Firearms), SPD General Order 580.15 (SWAT), and SPD General Order 580.16 (SWAT Diversionary Devices). It is the policy of the SPD to utilize breaching tools only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: All officers who use explosive breaching tools shall attend 40 hours of explosive breaching instruction and must receive quarterly training for explosive operations.

The Department currently possesses the following explosive breaching tools:

Dyno Nobel Inc. Primacord 10, 50 Grain Detonating Cord

QUANTITY	1,397 feet
LIFESPAN	10 years
INITIAL COST	\$1/ft



Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel Inc.

Manufacturer Description: Dyno Nobel Inc. Primacord 10 (Part number A349030) PRIMACORD detonating cords are flexible linear explosives with a core of PETN explosive encased in a textile outer jacket.

(Description Source:

<https://www.dynonobel.com/~media/Files/Dyno/ResourceHub/Technical%20Information/North%20America/Initiation%20Systems/Detonating%20Cord/Primacord.pdf>)



DYNO Nobel Inc. Blasting Caps

QUANTITY	70
LIFESPAN	10 years
INITIAL COST	\$17.64/unit

Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel Inc.



Manufacturer Description: NONEL® nonelectric delay detonator MS 1.1B units consist of a length of orange shock tube with a High Strength detonator attached to one end and the other end sealed. A white J-hook is affixed near the sealed end, providing easy means of connection to detonating cord. Easy-to-read, color-coded delay tags display the delay number and nominal firing time prominently.

(Description Source: <https://www.dynonobel.com/practical-innovations/popular-products/blasting-caps>)

Royal Arms International Royal Remington 870 Express Breaching Shotgun

QUANTITY	5
LIFESPAN	25 years
INITIAL COST	\$500/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International / Remington Firearms

Manufacturer Description: Royal Arms Breaching Shotgun starts out with the Remington 870 Express Synthetic 12 Ga Shotgun as its base. We then completely modify it with our custom CNC machined parts to be the ultimate Breaching Shotgun. Royal Arms invented the Breachers and Breaching shotguns. The Remington Express Synthetic model is a great option for those who don't need the upgraded performance of the Police model.

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/royal-remington-870-express-breaching-shotgun/>)



Royal Arms International Tesar-2 Black Cap 425 Grain Copper Frangible Breaching Round

QUANTITY	76 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$7.68/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description: Black Cap 2-3/4” 425 Grain Compressed Copper Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug. Defeats: Heavy locks, Dead-bolts and Hinges (Solid Oak – Steel Doors).

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/black-cap-420-gr-copper-frangible-12-round-box/>)

Royal Arms International Tescr#3 Green Cap 375 Grain Clayvon Frangible Breaching Round

QUANTITY	11 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$5/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description: Green Cap 2-3/4” 375 Grain Clayvon® Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug. Use: All Doors, Locks & Hinges. Defeats: All Locks, Cross-bolts and Hinges. (Hollow Core Doors – Light Steel doors)

(Description Source: <https://www.global-ordnance.com/product/tescr3-green-cap-375-gr-clayvon-frangible/>)



Royal Arms International Tesar-4 Yellow Cap 750 Grain Copper Frangible Breaching Round

QUANTITY	12 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$5/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description: Yellow Cap 2-3/4” 750 Grain Copper/S-70 Steel Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug. Use: For Class 3 heavy Steel Doors. Defeats: Class 2 Doors, Locks, and Hinge.

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/coppers70-steel-750-grain-12-round-box/>)

Royal Arms International HP Cutter 12 Gauge Hollow Point Rebar Cutter Breaching Round

QUANTITY	0 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$9.33/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description: Silver Cap 2-3/4” 450 Grain Hardened Steel Slug NON-Frangible 12 Ga Shotgun Slug. Use: Cuts re-bar, penetrate security glass, car doors, punches into engine blocks.

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/12-ga-hollow-point-rebar-cutter-round/>)



Royal Arms International FB-82H 12 Gauge 82 Grain Flash Bang Hard Breaching Round

QUANTITY	61 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$8.04/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description: Designed as a Less Lethal / Diversionary Round 185 dB can Breach solid wood doors, light Steel, sliders, Car windows and use in crawl spaces. Use: Diversionary / Disorientation / Breaching / Crowd Control. Hearing Protection MUST be worn by team. Only to be used in 21” or shorter cylinder bore barrel (RAI recommends use of a standoff).

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/fb82h-12-ga-flash-bang-hard/>)

Royal Arms International MB-70S 12 Gauge Muzzle Blast Flash Bang Soft Breaching Round

QUANTITY	0 rounds
LIFESPAN	5 years
INITIAL COST	\$6.77/unit



Manufacturer: Royal Arms International

Manufacturer Description: Less Lethal / Diversionary Round 170 dB will Breach Windows, Sliders, Car windows, Light Wood Doors / Interior Doors. Use: Diversionary / Disorientation / Breaching / Crowd Control Hearing Protection MUST be worn by team. Only to be used in 21” or shorter Cylinder bore Barrel (RAI recommends use of a standoff).

(Description Source: <https://royalarms.com/shop/12-ga-82-grain-flash-bang-soft-12-rnds-per-box/>)



PepperBall Launchers and Projectiles

PepperBall Launcher: A device that discharges Pelargonic acid vanillylamide (PAVA) powder projectiles.

Capability: A PepperBall launcher can quickly and accurately deploy small, non-lethal projectiles ("Pepper Balls") from an effective distance of 150 feet, that produce a chemical that rapidly produces sensory irritation or disabling physical effects in humans. Effects disperse within a short time following removal from exposure.

Usage: PepperBall equipment is used to limit the escalation of conflict where usage of lethal force is prohibited or avoidable. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to, response to self-destructive individuals, dangerous and combative individuals, riot and crowd control, civil unrest incidents, circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained, against potentially vicious animals, and in training exercises or displayed during community events. The range of the weapon system helps to maintain space between officers and a suspect reducing the immediacy of the threat (principle of de-escalation).

Legal and Procedural Rules: The use of this equipment shall comply with the authorizations and prohibitions set forth in SPD General Order 580.02 (Use of Force), SPD General Order 580.12 (Less Lethal Weapon Systems), SPD Reference Manual 580.07 (Chemical Agent Manual), and SPD Reference Manual 532.11 (First Amendment Assemblies Manual). It is the policy of the SPD to utilize PepperBall Launchers only for official law enforcement purposes, and pursuant to state and federal law.

Training Requirements: SPD officers utilizing PepperBall launchers and projectiles are trained in their use by California POST-certified less lethal and chemical agent instructors.

The Department currently possesses the following PepperBall equipment:

PepperBall VKS Carbine

QUANTITY	70
LIFESPAN	20 years
INITIAL COST	\$1,349/unit



Manufacturer: PepperBall

Manufacturer Description: PepperBall launchers are designed for minimum time between launches and quick reload speed, so whether in a crowd control scenario, tactical or even Mobile Field Force situation, the PepperBall system offers flexibility, safety and security, all within one platform. Launchers range from a compact lightweight hand-held style that fits on a standard duty belt to a longer barreled shoulder-mounted launcher with greater range and projectile capacity. Each launcher is air powered, with either carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen, or compressed air powering the launch of projectiles. PepperBall launchers are not classified as firearms.

(Description Source: <https://pepperball.com/launchers/>)

PepperBall Live Projectile

QUANTITY	5 containers (375 projectiles per container)
LIFESPAN	3 years
INITIAL COST	\$2 per projectile



Manufacturer: PepperBall

Manufacturer Description: The classic PepperBall projectile. Contains 2% PAVA, and is excellent for direct impact and area saturation, especially in confined, interior spaces.

Discharged from a PepperBall Launcher, the projectile has a velocity of 280-350 FPS. The projectile has a direct impact of 60 ft and an area of saturation of 150+ ft.

(Description Source: <https://pepperball.com/projectiles/pepperball-live/>)



PepperBall Live-X Projectile

QUANTITY	4 containers (375 projectiles per container)
LIFESPAN	3 years
INITIAL COST	\$3 per projectile



Manufacturer: PepperBall

Manufacturer Description: Our most potent and powerful concentration of PAVA pepper powder. At 5% PAVA, a LIVE-X™ round contains double the amount of PAVA organic irritant of a regular PepperBall® LIVE SD™ round.

One round of LIVE-X contains the equivalent to 10 PepperBall rounds. Discharged from a PepperBall Launcher, the projectile has a velocity of 280-350 FPS. The projectile has a direct impact of 60 ft and an area of saturation of 150+ ft

(Description Source: https://shop.pepperball.com/products/pepperball-live-x?_pos=4&_sid=372811c87&_ss=r)

PepperBall VXR Live-X Projectile

QUANTITY	28.5 boxes (50 projectiles per box)
LIFESPAN	3 years
INITIAL COST	\$179.80 per box of 50 projectiles



Manufacturer: PepperBall

Manufacturer Description: The VXR Live-X Projectile is a non-lethal round. The projectile contains approximately 10x the PAVA of the VXR LIVE projectile. This projectile is best for direct impact or area saturation. Discharged from a PepperBall Launcher, the projectile has a velocity of 280-425 FPS. The projectile has a direct impact of 150 ft and an area of saturation of 390+ ft. The projectile contains 2.5% PAVA powder.

(Description Source: <https://pepperball.com/projectiles/vxr-live-x/>)



PepperBall VXR Live Projectile

QUANTITY	9 containers
LIFESPAN	3 years
INITIAL COST	\$594/per container of 150



Manufacturer: PepperBall

Manufacturer Description: Discharged from a PepperBall Launcher, the projectile has a velocity of 280-425 FPS. The projectile has a direct impact of 150 ft and an area of saturation of 390+ ft. The projectile contains 0.25% PAVA powder. This item is no longer manufactured.

(Description Source: <https://apdistributor.com/pepperball-vxr-live-powder-projectiles>)



Conclusion

The acquisition and use of military equipment in our communities may impact the public's safety and welfare. Our community has a right to know about any funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment by local government officials, as well as a right to participate in the local government's decision to fund, acquire, or use such equipment. When making decisions regarding how military equipment is funded, acquired, or used, the Sacramento Police Department gives strong consideration to our community's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.

In a continued effort for greater transparency, the Sacramento Police Department places high regard to meaningful public input regarding our use of military equipment. Any member of the community may submit a question or concern regarding military equipment use by contacting the Sacramento Police Department Professional Standards Unit via email at SPDPSU@pd.cityofsacramento.org. We will strive to provide a timely response to questions and concerns regarding the use of military equipmen.

Any member of the community may submit a complaint to any member of the department and in any form (e.g., in person, telephone, email, etc.). Once the complaint is received, it shall be routed to the Internal Affairs Division in accordance with SPD General Order 220.01 (Personnel Complaints).



Appendices

The following policies and reference manuals are referenced in the annual report and have been marked to indicate authorized (green) and unauthorized (pink) uses:

- A. GO 420.01 - Use of Police Vehicles
- B. GO 525.09 - Uncrewed Aerial Systems
- C. GO 580.02 - Use of Force
- D. GO 580.04 - Firearms
- E. GO 580.12 - Less Lethal Weapons Systems
- F. GO 580.15 - Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team
- G. GO 580.16 - SWAT Diversionary Devices Flash Bangs
- H. GO 580.17 - Use of the Long Range Acoustical Device
- I. GO 580.18 - Deployment of Armored Vehicles
- J. RM 532.11 - First Amendment Assembly Manual
- K. RM 532.16 - Bomb Squad Manual
- L. RM 580.07 - Chemical Agents

The following Appendix is referenced in the annual report.

- M. Internal Audit Results – Audit #1 Finding Described
- N. SPD District and Beat Maps
- O. Law and Legislation Follow-Up Request Items

Appendix A

GO 420.01 – Use of Police Vehicles



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDERS



420.01 USE OF POLICE VEHICLES 06-26-08

PURPOSE

To establish procedures for the use of police vehicles.

POLICY

To ensure that City vehicles are used in a safe manner for official business.

PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITIONS

1. GRAFFITI - unauthorized decals, signs, bumper stickers, markings, or accessories.
2. SHORT TERM PARKING - parking generally less than two (2) hours.
3. PRIORITY POLICE BUSINESS - investigating crimes, responding to calls, etc. Priority police business does not include attending meetings or court.
4. COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - includes, but is not limited to: telephones, cellular/wireless telephones (cell phones), pagers, computers, and other mobile service devices.
5. HANDS FREE DEVICE - an apparatus used with a cellular telephone that permits the user to talk on the telephone without holding it.
6. TEXT MESSAGE - a written message sent in textual form designed to appear on the viewing screen of a cellular telephone or pager.
7. PUSH-TO-TALK DEVICES - Police radios or cellular telephone models or devices that allow for two-way radio communications in addition to regular cellular telephone service and text messaging.

B. GENERAL

1. Employees shall operate Department vehicles with due care, caution, and obey all traffic laws except as authorized by law.
2. When leaving City vehicles unattended, the drivers shall:
 - a. place the gear selector in "park".
 - b. set the emergency brake.
 - c. roll up all windows.
 - d. remove the keys.
 - e. lock all doors.
3. When Community Service Officers (CSOs) and Crime Scene Investigators use marked patrol vehicles, they shall display magnetic "Civilian Employee" signs on the right and left sides of the vehicle.
4. After using a City vehicle, employees shall remove all trash from the vehicle and dispose of it properly.
5. Employees shall also follow the provisions of G.O. 255.09, Modified Duty.

C. USE OF SEAT BELTS

1. Employees riding in Department vehicles shall use the three-point harness safety belt (shoulder and lap harness) when the vehicle is placed in motion. To ensure employee safety and reduce the possibility of injury, the three-point harness safety belt shall not be altered nor modified in any manner.
2. Employees transporting persons other than City employees shall ensure passengers use seat belts.
 - a. Unless a prisoner poses a danger to the transporting officer, officers shall fasten the belt for the handcuffed prisoner. Officers who do not secure a prisoner with a seat belt, due to a belligerent or combative attitude, shall note this fact in the Arrest Report.
 - b. Patrol wagon prisoners are exempt from the seat belt requirement.

SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL ORDERS

D. USE OF CELLULAR TELEPHONES

California Vehicle Code 23123 states that a person shall not drive a motor vehicle while using a wireless telephone unless that telephone is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free listening and talking, and is used in that manner while driving.

1. Unless extenuating circumstances exist, employees will not utilize a cellular telephone while operating a vehicle unless the telephone is equipped for hands-free use.
2. While operating a Department vehicle or while operating any vehicle while on duty, employees shall exercise caution when dialing calls or sending a text message while the vehicle is in motion. Such use shall not be attempted while in heavy traffic or high speed conditions.

NOTE: To place or receive a telephone call, or send a text message, employees should pull off the road to the nearest, safest, most practical location and stop their vehicle.

3. Employees using a push-to-talk device for two-way communications with other law enforcement personnel who are using that device in the course and scope of his/her employment, shall be exempt from Section D1 above.
4. Traffic violations
 - a. Traffic citations issued to an employee for violating CVC 23123 while using a City vehicle are the responsibility of the employee per City Policy.

E. TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF VEHICLES

1. When additional vehicles are required to supplement existing operations, employees shall contact the Fleet Management Section, Office of Technical Services (OTS), and obtain a vehicle from the pool. In emergency situations, the on-duty station commander may authorize the use of any designated vehicle.
2. Fleet Vehicles
 - a. Employees seeking the use of a vehicle from the unmarked vehicle pool shall contact the Fleet Management Section, present sufficient authorization for the vehicle (e.g., a Travel and Training Request, a One-Day Request, or other form of supervisory authority), complete the Fleet Vehicle Sign-out Log, and obtain the keys. A gasoline credit card shall be issued when necessary.
 - b. When a vehicle has been assigned to sworn personnel in the Office of Operations the vehicle equipment number shall be reported, via MDC if available, to the dispatcher so it may be noted on the unit history. Personnel assigned to other Offices are not required to adhere to this procedure.
 - c. After using the vehicle, the user shall fuel, clean, and park it in the appropriate space. The ending mileage shall be noted. The keys and credit card shall be returned to the Fleet Management Section and the ending mileage reported.
3. Duplicate Sets of Keys
 - a. Under NO circumstances shall employees duplicate keys to any unmarked vehicle without prior authorization of the Manager, Fleet Management Section.
 - b. Employees shall not obtain keys to vehicles permanently assigned to another section without prior approval of the section commander. Section commanders shall ensure the keys to their permanently assigned vehicles are kept in a secured location.
4. Except as noted in section B3 above, patrol vehicles used by sworn personnel not in uniform and civilian personnel shall have "Out of Service" signs prominently displayed in both the driver and passenger rear windows.

F. PERMANENT ASSIGNMENT OF VEHICLES

1. City policy mandates all permanent overnight retention vehicle assignments be authorized by the City Manager.
 - a. Office chiefs shall submit a memo to the Chief of Police (COP) identifying employees within their offices needing permanent vehicle assignment. The memorandum shall be submitted before January 1 of each year.
 - b. The COP will make appropriate notification to the City Manager.

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2. The Fleet Management Section shall maintain a list of permanent vehicle assignments, including:
 - a. the type of vehicle.
 - b. position classification of persons to whom vehicles are assigned.
 - c. the reason for permanent overnight retention assignment.

G. VEHICLE/OFFICER SAFETY

Employees, before beginning their tour of duty, shall verify the vehicle is in good operating condition. Items to be checked include: emergency lights, siren, and MDC.

1. Before going in-service at the start of shift and always after transporting any passengers, officers shall, if possible, remove the back seat of the vehicle and inspect the area under the seat, the rear passenger compartment, and the area under the front seats for contraband, evidence and/or property prisoners may have hidden and/or lost.
2. A complete vehicle inspection shall also be conducted at the end of shift before securing the vehicle.
3. Patrol Wagon
When backing the patrol wagon, the passenger officer, or another City employee, shall signal the driver from behind the vehicle.

H. VEHICLE REPAIR

1. When a vehicle needs repair or service, the driver shall:
 - a. park the vehicle at the applicable police facility garage.
 - b. leave the hood ajar.
 - c. complete a Fleet Equipment Request/Repair Form.
 - d. leave the form with an on-duty employee at the police facility garage. If the garage is closed, leave the form in the box designated for the forms.
2. If a shortage of vehicles occurs, employees shall contact their immediate supervisor. The supervisor shall check with the on-duty garage personnel, who shall determine if any of the deadlined vehicles are safe to use.
3. No employee shall close the hood on a deadlined vehicle and use it without first obtaining the permission of the police garage employee on duty.
4. When a vehicle breaks down in the field, the employee shall notify Communications of the exact location of the vehicle and the nature of the problem.
 - a. When the public safety garage is open:
 - (1) Communications shall contact a garage employee who will determine if a tow is needed. If the mechanical problem is minor and can be corrected in the field, garage personnel shall respond to the officer's location to make repairs.
 - (2) If needed, a tow truck shall be dispatched by garage personnel to have the disabled vehicle towed to the applicable police facility garage.
 - b. If the public safety garage is closed, Communications shall contact the tow company directly for towing to the applicable police facility garage.
 - c. A disabled vehicle shall not be left unattended while waiting for a tow. A vehicle that is disabled for any reason shall not be pushed by another vehicle for any distance except to alleviate a traffic hazard.

I. OUT OF TOWN BREAKDOWN

When a City vehicle requires repair work while out of town, the employee shall notify the WJKPF garage of its location, nature of the problem and, if possible, an estimate for repairs. Only the garage supervisor may authorize repair out of town.

NOTE: Costs of repairing damage to City vehicles resulting from misconduct by the employee having custody of the vehicle may be recoverable from the employee.

J. VEHICLE DAMAGE/GRAFFITI

1. Collisions involving City vehicles shall be investigated per the provisions of G.O. 537.04. NOTE: The California Highway Patrol M.A.I.T. may be called to assist in the investigation of accidents involving a fatality or serious injuries. See G.O. 537.01.
2. Employees involved in collisions or noting damage to vehicles that happened during their shift shall complete a City of Sacramento Driver's Report of Accident form (RM2 or Blue border form) and a Fleet Management Equipment Repair/Request form, and submit them to their supervisor as soon as circumstances permit. Blue border forms shall then be

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- routed to the Professional Standards Unit (PSU), and the Equipment Repair/Request form to garage personnel.
3. Before and after using City vehicles, Department personnel shall visually inspect the vehicle, inside and out, visors and back of seats. This inspection includes operating condition, appearance (damage), and any graffiti present.
- a. If during the inspection the employee discovers new damage which has not been reported, the employee shall complete an Equipment Request/Repair Form. The form shall be submitted to the employee's supervisor who shall immediately investigate the matter. The supervisor shall:
- (1) investigate the unit history and identify the previous user plus any other pertinent information.
- (2) route the Equipment Request/Repair Form and results of the investigation to the section commander who shall:
- (a) review the report and forward it to the Fleet Management Section to request the damage be repaired or removed.
- (b) order further investigation or initiate the process for disciplinary action if appropriate.
- b. If during the inspection the employee discovers new graffiti present, observed materials shall be removed before using the vehicle. The removal may be done by personnel observing the damage or garage personnel. If removal is not possible due to time constraints, the nature of the materials or other variables, the employee shall complete an Equipment Request/Repair Form.
- c. Employees who notice new damage/graffiti shall park the vehicle at the applicable police facility garage and leave the hood ajar.
4. Vehicles should not be utilized until the discrepancies are corrected, and another vehicle substituted. In situations where the use of a vehicle is necessitated, supervisors, with concurrence of the garage staff, may authorize the use of a vehicle deadlined for cosmetic reasons.

K. VEHICLE TAKEN HOME

Except for permanently assigned vehicles, City vehicles are to be used for official business only and shall not be taken home except under special circumstances (early morning raids, surveillance, official trips, etc.). If it becomes necessary to take a vehicle home:

1. the driver shall complete a Use of Police Vehicle form (SPD 440).
2. the concerned division commander shall sign the form and forward it to the Fleet Management Section through the Captain, Staff Services Division.

L. USE OF CITY OWNED VEHICLES

Employees shall not transport unauthorized persons in police vehicles for other than official police business, unless prior authorization is received from the employee's supervisor.

M. TRANSPORTING CHILDREN

1. Employees transporting children in City vehicles under the age of four (4), or weighing less than 40 pounds, shall secure the child in an approved child passenger seat.
2. If due to physical unfitness, medical condition, or size, the child being transported will not benefit from a seat belt, the employee shall select alternative means of transportation for the child. Alternative means to consider are:
 - a. another City vehicle with proper restraints.
 - b. parent, relative, or friend's vehicle with proper restraints.
 - c. ambulance or proper medical transporter.

N. PARKING AND PARKING PLACARDS

1. "Police Only Zones" are intended for short term parking. All day parking is prohibited in these zones.
2. City vehicles may park in metered areas when conducting short term, priority police business (a parking placard is not mandatory).
3. Parking placards shall be assigned by the Deputy Chief of Police, OTS. Parking placards may be used to park in metered spaces for short term priority police business.

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O. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

1. Traffic and parking citations issued to an employee using a City vehicle are the responsibility of the employee per City Policy.
2. Any employee receiving a citation under an emergency situation shall complete an Emergency Vehicle Exemption form (SPD 007), directing it to the employee's Office Chief, explaining the situation in detail. Upon approval of the Office Chief, the memorandum and citation shall be sent to the Office of the Chief (OOC), Attn: Staff Assistance.
3. The OOC shall log the citation and send a request for dismissal, including a reason for the request, to the City Transportation Division.

Appendix B

GO 525.09 - Uncrewed Aerial Systems



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS



525.09
Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS)
06-28-2023

PURPOSE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use and oversight of the Sacramento Police Department's Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS). The City of Sacramento and the Police Department intends to use the UAS Program to support municipal operations in a safe, responsible, transparent manner, in order to increase the quality of life in Sacramento.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to utilize Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) for official law enforcement purposes to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public safety efforts in a manner that safeguards the privacy of our community. Safety and privacy shall be the primary concern in each and every operation. Use of a UAS will be in strict accordance with State and Federal laws and in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and City regulations. For the purposes of this order, the designee for the Chief of Police shall be either a lieutenant assigned to the Metro Division or the Metro Division Captain.

PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITIONS

1. Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA) - A waiver granted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) giving permission to trained and certified pilots to fly within specific parameters and predetermined boundaries.
2. Command System – Remote controller and screen/application used to control and operate UAS.
3. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) -The national aviation authority of the United States with powers to generally regulate all aspects of American aviation.
4. Visual Observer (VO) – Secondary operator who assists the pilot with approved missions.
5. Pilot – Authorized operator of the UAS.
6. Program Manager – Metro Air Ops/Traffic Lieutenant, or designated by the Chief of Police
7. UAS Sergeant – A sergeant assigned to the UAS Unit, or sergeant responsible for the direct supervision of the UAS Unit.
8. Recorded Media - Video signals recorded or digitally stored on a storage device or portable media.
9. Small Uncrewed Aerial System (sUAS) – System consisting of an uncrewed aircraft or uncrewed aerial vehicle (UAV) weighing less than 55lbs. and equipment necessary for the safe and efficient operation of that aircraft.
10. Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle (UAV) – An uncrewed aircraft of any type that is capable of sustaining flight, whether programmed or remotely controlled. UAVs are a component of an Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS).
11. Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS) – A UAS consists of an Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and all of the supporting or attached systems designed for gathering information through imaging, recording or any other means.

B. TRAINING

1. Police personnel who are assigned to the UAS unit must complete a department approved initial and recurring training to ensure proper use and operations.
2. All agency personnel with UAS responsibilities shall also be trained in the local and federal laws and regulations, as well as policies and procedures governing the deployment and use of UAS.
3. Use of any UAS systems for training shall require approval from the UAS Sergeant.
4. Any audio, video, or images captured during training flights shall be retained for at least 90 days. Any training video which inadvertently captures images or evidence related to a crime or other significant event shall be retained in accordance with the City of Sacramento video retention schedule.
5. The UAS Sergeant shall include flyaway, lost link, and crash-landing procedures into the training curriculum.



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6. UAS detection systems may be deployed with management approval, for large, outdoor public events where there could be a risk to public safety. They shall not be used for First Amendment related events.
7. Prior to UAS operation at night, the UAS Sergeant shall implement training procedures that specifically address physiological conditions which may degrade night vision and overcoming visual illusions caused by darkness. Night operations shall comply with the applicable COA when necessary.
8. Any training done away from a police facility shall be conducted within FAA Regulations.

C. DEPLOYMENT

1. Only authorized operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the UAS during approved missions.
2. UAS shall only be deployed with the approval of the on-duty watch commander, his/her designee or a lieutenant assigned to the Metro Division. UAS may be deployed for required department training with the approval of the Metro UAS Sergeant.
3. UAS deployment will be considered when an aerial view would assist officers or incident commanders with the following situations:
 - a. Major collision investigation and recreation
 - b. Missing persons or search and rescue operations
 - c. Natural disaster management
 - d. Post-event crime scene photography and documentation
 - e. SWAT, tactical or other public safety and life preservation missions
 - f. In response to specific requests from local, state or federal fire authorities for fire response and/or prevention.
 - g. Pursuant to a search warrant
 - h. 3D mapping of critical infrastructure or locations used for large scale public events
 - i. Other events as authorized by the Chief of Police or his/her designee
4. UAS shall not be used:
 - a. to conduct random surveillance on citizens.
 - b. to harass, intimidate or discriminate against any individual or group.
 - c. to conduct personal business of any type.
 - d. in an unsafe manner or in violation of FAA rules and regulations outside of our Certificate of Waiver or Authorization.
5. All UAS flights should be verbally broadcast over the radio to ensure dispatch and personnel on scene are aware of the flight. A second broadcast should be made when each mission is complete and the UAS has terminated its flight. Dispatch shall record the time of deployment and flight termination on the call.
6. Department UAS shall only be operated by Sacramento Police Department employees.

D. PRIVACY

1. The use of UAS involves privacy considerations. City employees 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, absent a warrant, court order, or appropriate exigent circumstances. Employees shall take reasonable precautions to avoid inadvertently recording or transmitting images of areas where a reasonable expectation of privacy exists.
2. Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g. thermal or other imaging equipment not generally available to the public) is permissible in viewing areas only where there is no protectable privacy interest or when in compliance with a warrant, court order, or appropriate exigent circumstances. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted.

E. DATA MANAGEMENT AND RECORDS RETENTION

1. All flight hours will be logged and retained for a minimum of two years.
2. Flight summaries will be made available for public review and dissemination.
3. Video recordings will be retained for a minimum of 18 months from the date created in accordance with the City of Sacramento retention schedule. Video recordings that become evidence will be kept in accordance with the crime classification listing in the City of Sacramento retention schedule.



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4. Digital evidence captured by UAS cameras shall be treated as official records and handled pursuant to existing department policies and procedures.
5. Any attempt to erase, alter, or tamper with UAS camera recordings, except as authorized by law or department policy, will be considered employee misconduct.
6. All recordings made using UAS cameras are the property of the Sacramento Police Department and will not be released or disseminated to a third party without the express written consent of the Chief of Police or authorized designee, or unless otherwise expressly required by law.

F. USE OF VIDEO FOR TRAINING

1. Recordings may be used for training purposes.
2. When a recording contains footage that may embarrass an employee, consideration should be given before the video is used for training.
3. If an involved employee objects to the use of a recording, the employee may object in writing through his/her chain of command to the Chief of Police or authorized designee to determine if the training value outweighs the employee's objection. In no event shall any recording be used for the purpose of ridiculing or embarrassing any employee.

G. JOINT OPERATIONS

The on-duty watch commander, his/her designee, or the Metro Air Ops/Traffic Lieutenant may approve the use of UAS as a part of mutual aid situations.

H. COMMUNITY OUTREACH DEMONSTRATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZED DEPLOYMENTS

In an effort to encourage public trust and effectively engage our community, the use of a UAS as part of community engagement or a special event is authorized. The UAS demonstration should be limited to showcasing the department's investigative capabilities and educating the public on the UAS program. Outreach demonstrations and other authorized deployments shall be authorized by the Outreach and Engagement Sergeant and a UAS Sergeant.

Appendix C

GO 580.02 - Use of Force



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS



580.02 USE OF FORCE 12-16-21

PURPOSE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use and application of force, as well as the procedures for after-force medical care.

POLICY

The Sacramento Police Department (SPD) values the sanctity of human life and the freedoms guaranteed by the United States and California constitutions. Use of force (UOF) by peace officers is of important concern to the community. The role of law enforcement is to safeguard life, dignity, and liberty of all persons, without prejudice to anyone. Peace officers shall carry out duties, including UOF, in a manner that is fair and unbiased. This policy will be regularly reviewed and updated by the Professional Standards Division to reflect developing practices and procedures.

It is the policy of the Department that a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only as a last resort when reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or are not feasible and the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary.

This policy is based upon Assembly Bill 392 as codified in Penal Code 835a which states:

(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (1) That the authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life. The Legislature further finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under color of law.
- (2) As set forth below, it is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.
- (3) That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies.
- (4) That the decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.
- (5) That individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement.



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- (b) Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - (A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - (B) To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.
- (2) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.
- (d) A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
- (e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
 - (2) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is “imminent” when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
 - (3) “Totality of the circumstances” means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

1. **IMMINENT THREAT OF DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY** - A threat of death or serious bodily injury is “imminent” when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.
2. **FEASIBLE** - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the totality of the circumstances to successfully achieve the lawful objective without increasing risk to the peace officer or another person.



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3. TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES – All facts known to, or perceived by, the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the UOF.
4. PROPORTIONALITY - The balance of the severity of the offense committed, the threat to public safety and the level of force needed to overcome resistance based on the totality of the circumstances known to, or perceived by, the officer at the time.
5. DE-ESCALATION - Taking action or communicating verbally or nonverbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the UOF or with a reduction of the force necessary. De-escalation tactics include, but are not limited to, warnings, verbal persuasion, and tactical repositioning.
6. CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES (CIT) - A collaborative approach to safely and effectively address the needs of people with mental illnesses, link them to appropriate services, and divert them from the criminal justice system if appropriate. The primary goal of CIT is to improve peace officer and mental health consumer safety while reducing injuries to peace officers and consumers during law enforcement contacts. Crisis intervention techniques include using distance, time, verbal tactics, or other tactics to de-escalate a situation.
7. REACTIVE AUTHORITY- Pre-determined set of force directives given during a critical incident, provided by the Incident Commander or designee, regarding the type of force authorized to effect an arrest, overcome resistance, prevent escape, and/or to preserve life. The reactive authority shall be consistent with current policy and law.
8. PERSONAL BODY WEAPON (PBW) - Improvised use of a part of a peace officer's body, including but not limited to the head, hands, arms, legs, and feet, as a weapon.
9. LEVELS OF RESISTANCE
 - a. COMPLIANT - Subject offers no resistance.
 - b. PASSIVE NON-COMPLIANCE – Subject does not respond to verbal commands but also offers no physical form of resistance.
 - c. ACTIVE RESISTANCE – Subject uses evasive movements in an attempt to defeat a peace officer's attempt at control, including bracing, tensing, running away, verbally or physically signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into or retained in custody.
 - d. ASSAULTIVE – The subject is aggressive or combative; attempting to assault the peace officer or another person, verbally or physically displays an intention to assault the peace officer or another person.
 - e. LIFE-THREATENING – The subject is taking action likely to result in serious bodily injury or death of the peace officer or another person.
10. FORCE DEFINITIONS
 - a. REPORTABLE UOF - Any UOF that causes injury as defined below; any UOF whether or not it results in injury, involving the discharge of a firearm, a canine bite, or use of an impact weapon, chemical agent, or CED; and any UOF, whether or not it results in injury, that deviates from the techniques taught and the equipment provided by the department (section G.4. & G.5.).
 - b. LESS LETHAL FORCE- Any force that is not reasonably likely to cause death. Less lethal force options include, but are not limited to, the use of the CED, baton, chemical agents, 40mm projectiles, bean bag shotgun rounds, personal body weapons, and control holds.
 - c. DEADLY FORCE - Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.
11. INJURY DEFINITIONS
 - a. INJURY - Any visible bodily injury or complaint of bodily injury (non-visible injury) reasonably related to the UOF applied. This type of injury does not include the temporary pain associated with the proper application of control holds and/or restraints.



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- b. SERIOUS BODILY INJURY- Bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ.
 12. POSTITIONAL ASPHYXIA – Situating a person in a manner that compresses their airway and reduces the ability to sustain adequate breathing. This includes, without limitation, the use of any physical restraint that causes a person’s respiratory airway to be compressed or impairs the person’s breathing or respiratory capacity, including any action in which pressure or body weight is unreasonably applied against a restrained person’s neck, torso, or back, or positioning a restrained person without reasonable monitoring for signs of asphyxia.
 13. RETALIATION – Demotion, failure to promote to a higher position when warranted by merit, denial of access to training and professional development opportunities, denial of access to resources necessary for an officer to properly perform their duties, or intimidation, harassment, or the threat of injury while on duty or off duty.
 14. INTERCEDE- For purposes of this policy, the term “intercede” includes, but is not limited to, physically stopping an excessive use of force, recording the excessive force, if equipped with a body-worn camera, and documenting efforts to intervene, efforts to deescalate the offending officer’s excessive use of force, and confronting the offending officer about the excessive force during the use of force; and if the offending officer continues, reporting to dispatch or the watch commander on duty and stating the offending officer’s name, unit, location, time, and situation, in order to establish a duty for that officer to intervene.
 15. EXCESSIVE FORCE- A level of force that is found to have violated Section 835a of the Penal Code, the requirements on the use of force required by this section, or any other law or statute, including Section 835a of the Penal Code and Section 7286 of the Government Code.
 16. KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES- For purposes of this policy, the term “kinetic energy projectiles” means any type of device designed as less lethal, to be launched from any device as a projectile that may cause bodily injury through the transfer of kinetic energy and blunt force trauma. For purposes of this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, items commonly referred to as rubber bullets, plastic bullets, beanbag rounds, and foam tipped plastic rounds.
 17. CHEMICAL AGENTS- For purposes of this policy, the term “chemical agents” means any chemical that can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects in humans, which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. For purposes of this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, chloroacetophenone tear gas, commonly known as CN tear gas; 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile gas, commonly known as CS gas; and items commonly referred to as pepper balls, pepper spray, or oleoresin capsicum.
- B. DUTY TO INTERCEDE
1. If a peace officer observes another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances, taking into account the possibility that other officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by a subject, the peace officer shall intercede, when feasible to do so under the totality of the circumstances. If they do not do so, they shall be subject to discipline to the same severity as if they themselves engaged in the excessive force.
 2. Peace officers shall immediately report potential excessive force to a superior officer when present and observing another officer using force that the officer believes to be beyond that which is necessary, as determined by an objectively reasonable officer under the circumstances based upon the totality of information actually known to the officer.
 3. Retaliation against a peace officer that reports a suspected violation of a law or regulation of another officer to a supervisor or IA is prohibited.
- C. VERBAL WARNING



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If feasible, and if doing so would not increase the danger to the peace officer or another person, the peace officer shall make every attempt to identify themselves and to issue a clear and comprehensible verbal warning before using any force that is likely to cause serious bodily injury or death, so that the subject(s) are given the opportunity to submit to the authority of the peace officer.

D. RENDERING MEDICAL AID

Peace officers on scene shall promptly render aid and/or summon medical assistance when reasonable and safe to do so pursuant to GO 522.02 (Emergency Care for Individuals Under Police Care or Control) when any UOF has resulted in any type of injury or death regardless of custody status.

E. USE OF FORCE DURING AN ASSEMBLY, PROTEST, OR DEMONSTRATION

1. Peace officers using kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents during an assembly, protest, or demonstration shall ensure that such force is used pursuant to RM 532.11 (First Amendment Assembly Manual) and GO 580.12 (Less Lethal Munitions).

2. Peace officers shall only use kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents during an assembly, protest, or demonstration if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat of life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including a peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with all of the following requirements:

- a. De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
- b. Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- c. Persons are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.
- d. An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of persons.
- e. Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.
- f. Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
- g. An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
- h. Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.
- i. Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
- j. Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency solely due to any of the following:
 - (1) A violation of an imposed curfew.
 - (2) A verbal threat.
 - (3) Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.
- k. If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only a lieutenant or above at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize the use of tear gas.

F. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS GOVERNING USE OF FORCE

1. Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force necessary to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.
2. A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose his right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in



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compliance with subsections E.1 and F.1-2 to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this paragraph, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

3. A peace officer shall consider the principles of proportionality in looking at the totality of the circumstances by weighing the severity of the offense, the reasonably perceived level of resistance and the need for apprehension prior to the utilization of force. A peace officer shall continually evaluate tactics when determining the appropriate UOF response.
4. The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and department policies.
5. The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable peace officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight. The totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when peace officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.
 - a. Circumstances of consideration may include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) The immediacy and severity of the perceived threat
 - (2) The conduct of the subject
 - (3) Officer versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion and number of peace officers available versus subjects
 - (4) The conduct of the involved peace officer
 - (5) The effects of drugs or alcohol
 - (6) The subject’s apparent mental state or capacity
 - (7) The subject’s apparent ability to understand and comply with officer commands
 - (8) The proximity or access of weapons to the subject
 - (9) The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject
 - (10) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness
 - (11) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained
 - (12) The seriousness of the subject offense or reason for contact with the subject
 - (13) The training and experience of the peace officer
 - (14) The potential for injury to peace officers, subjects or another person
 - (15) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the peace officer
 - (16) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape or apparent attempt by the subject
 - (17) Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence
 - (18) Environmental factors and/or other exigent circumstances
 - (19) The availability of other resources

Not all of the above factors may be present or relevant in a particular situation, and there may be additional factors not listed.

6. When using force, a peace officer should only use techniques and equipment that are approved by the department. Circumstances may arise in which a peace officer reasonably believes that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons or techniques provided by SPD. A peace officer may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the peace officer may resort to using any objectively reasonable means of force. The use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be objectively reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.



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7. When feasible, peace officers shall attempt to de-escalate situations.
8. When a peace officer reasonably believes they are dealing with a mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or an emotionally disturbed subject, the officer shall, if time and circumstances reasonably permit, utilize CIT.

F. CONSIDERATIONS GOVERNING USE OF DEADLY FORCE

1. Notwithstanding subsection E.1, a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only as a last resort when reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or are not feasible and the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:
 - a. To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.
 - b. To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.
2. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.
3. A subject gaining control of one or more pieces of a peace officer's equipment, without the subject presenting an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death, is not enough by itself to justify the use of deadly force.
4. A peace officer may discharge a firearm in the performance of their official duty:
 - a. Pursuant to Section F. 1.-4; or
 - b. At a firing range, pursuant to all safety rules and regulations; or
 - c. In order to stop a potentially aggressive animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to a peace officer or to another person and alternative methods are not feasible or would likely be ineffective.
 - (1) In circumstances where there is sufficient advance notice that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, department members should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing with the animal (e.g., fire extinguisher, Conducted Energy Device, oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, animal control peace officer). Nothing in this policy shall prohibit any member from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed or becomes impractical.
5. Firearms shall not be discharged as a warning.
6. Peace officers shall consider their surroundings and potential risks to bystanders and other peace officers to the extent reasonable under the circumstances, before discharging a firearm.
7. When a peace officers discharges or attempts to discharge a firearm while on or off duty, intentionally or accidentally, the employee shall immediately notify the on-duty watch commander. This does not include intentional discharges at a range or for recreational purposes (e.g., hunting, private target practice, or other similar activities).

G. PROHIBITED USES OF FORCE

1. Peace officers shall not use force:
 - a. By means of a carotid restraint, choke hold, or any other type of neck restraint.
 - b. Or utilize any transport methods that involve a substantial risk of positional asphyxia.
 - c. Against subjects who are not subject to arrest or detention, except to protect the officer or another person.
 - d. Against subjects who are handcuffed or otherwise restrained, except where the subject is actively resisting, attempting escape, or poses an imminent threat of harm to the peace officer, themselves or another person.



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- e. For the sole purpose of preventing the exercise of first amendment rights, when a legitimate law enforcement purpose does not exist.
- f. For the sole purpose punishment or retaliation.
- g. To stop a subject from swallowing a substance that is already in their mouth.

H. VERBALIZATION DURING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY OR PROTEST

1. When feasible, peace officers should verbalize any use of force that is utilized during a mass protest/unlawful assembly. The following should be verbalized on body worn camera:
 - a. Location of where the use of force occurred
 - b. Type of force that was utilized
 - c. Reason for the use of force
 - d. Description of subject for whom the use of force was intended

I. FORCE OPTIONS

1. Peace officers have a variety of force options available to them. Peace officers do not need to follow a continuum of force but shall select the UOF they deem appropriate for the circumstances, ensuring their UOF complies with the law, the provisions of this policy and any specific SPD policies or manuals governing the type of force they select to use.
2. Peace officers shall continue to assess their UOF selection and either transition to a different UOF option or discontinue a UOF based on their assessment, ensuring their UOF option remains reasonable for the circumstances.
3. Equipment for Sworn Peace Officers
 - a. Issued and required on person
 - (1) Firearm
 - (2) Conductive Energy Devices (CED)
 - (3) Impact weapons (Baton)
 - (4) Handcuffs
 - (5) Radio
 - (6) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray
 - (7) Body Worn Camera (BWC)
 - (8) Flexible Body Armor
 - b. Issued and need to have readily available. This is not a complete list of other issued equipment:
 - (1) Less Lethal Shotgun (readily available in patrol vehicle)
 - (2) Patrol rifle (readily available in patrol vehicle and for qualified sworn personnel)
 - (3) Flashlight
 - (4) Gas Mask
 - (5) Ballistic Helmet
 - (6) Orange reflective vest
4. Required Equipment Issuance and UOF options for Non-Sworn Uniformed Department Personnel
 - a. Issued and required on duty belt:
 - (1) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray
 - (2) Conductive Energy Devices (CED)
5. UOF Options for Sworn Peace Officers
 - a. The following is an alphabetical list of UOF options. This is not a complete list of options:
 - (1) Bola Wrap
 - (2) Chemical Agents
 - (3) Conductive Energy Devices (CED)
 - (4) Control Holds
 - (5) Discharge of Firearms and Other Deadly Force
 - (6) Impact Weapons (baton)
 - (7) Less Lethal Weapons Systems
 - (8) Personal Body Weapons



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- (9) Pointing of a Firearm at a Person
 - (10) Takedowns
 - (11) Use of Canine
 - (12) Verbal Commands/Instructions/Command Presence
6. UOF Options for Authorized, Non-Sworn Uniformed Personnel
- a. Authorized non-sworn uniformed department personnel shall only use the CED or OC in immediate defense of themselves or another member of the department.
 - b. Authorized non-sworn uniformed department personnel who use the CED or OC in defense of themselves or another person shall:
 - (1) Attempt to get away from the situation as soon as possible.
 - (2) Call for code-3 assistance from sworn peace officers as soon as feasible.
7. The following is a list of SPD policies and manuals address specific UOF topics:
- a. GO 522.02 (Emergency Care for Individuals Under Police Care or Control)
 - b. GO 580.03 (Use of Force Reporting, Investigations and Response)
 - c. GO 580.06 (De-escalation and Planned Response)
 - d. GO 580.04 (Firearms)
 - e. GO 580.10 (Use of the Conductive Energy Device (CED))
 - f. GO 580.12 (Less Lethal Weapons Systems)
 - g. GO 580.14 (Use of Canine)
 - h. RM 523.02 (Search and Handcuff Manual)
 - i. RM 532.09 (Arrest of Passive Resisters Manual)
 - j. RM 532.11 (Crowd and Riot Control Manual)
 - k. RM 580.07 (Chemical Agents Manual)
 - l. RM 580.08 (Baton Manual)
- J. USE OF PERSONAL BODY WEAPONS (PBWs)
1. A peace officer may use PBWs to transition to a better position of advantage (i.e., positional change, handcuffing, etc.) to create distance/space, or overcome an assaultive subject.
 2. When PBWs are used, peace officers must continually evaluate the ability to transition to a more advantageous position and/or recognize the signs of submission/compliance by the subject.
 3. PBWs shall not be utilized against subjects solely engaging in passive non-compliance or merely active resistance.
 4. PBWs should not be used on handcuffed persons unless they are exhibiting active aggression and/or to prevent subjects from harming themselves or another person.
- K. USE OF A CONDUCTIVE ENERGY DEVICE (CED)
1. The CED shall be used pursuant to GO 580.10 (Use of the Conducted Energy Device).
 2. A peace officer may deploy and use the CED under the following circumstances:
 - a. To incapacitate a subject whose conduct rises at least to the level of active resistance. This includes threats or pre-indicators leading up to assaultive or resistive behavior.
 - b. To incapacitate a suicidal subject who can't be safely controlled through crisis intervention techniques or other force options.
 3. Peace officers shall avoid using the CED for more than a total of three (3) five-second cycles (15 seconds), unless the totality of the circumstances are such that a reasonable peace officer would conclude that each subsequent application of the CED, analyzed separately, is warranted by the imminent threat to the officer or another person.
 4. CED deployment shall cease when the subject no longer poses an imminent threat of harm to the peace officer or another person.
 5. The use of the CED is considered a serious UOF. Each individual cycle of the CED must be objectively reasonable under the circumstances.
 6. The CED should not be used on handcuffed persons unless they are actively resisting or exhibiting active aggression and/or to prevent subjects from harming themselves or another person.



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L. POINTING A FIREARM

1. Nothing in this policy shall preclude a peace officer from drawing of a firearm when the officer reasonably believes it necessary for the safety of the officer or another.
2. Detentions involving the pointing of a firearm at a person shall be entered into the Racial Identify Profiling Act database (RIPA) pursuant to GO 210.09.
3. The pointing of a firearm at a person shall be documented in the appropriate report, RIPA and on the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) call using the abbreviation "FPAP" (Firearm Pointed At Person).

LI. MOVING VEHICLES

1. A peace officer shall make every reasonable effort to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle.
2. A peace officer shall make every reasonable effort to not intentionally place themselves in a position where a vehicle could be perceived as a threat to the officer.
3. Peace officers shall not discharge a firearm at or from a moving vehicle unless one of the following circumstances exists:
 - a. The peace officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to a peace officer or another person, by means other than the moving vehicle.
 - b. The peace officer reasonably believes that the driver is using or is attempting to use the vehicle as a means to cause imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.

LII. TRAINING

1. At least annually, all sworn personnel shall receive training related to this agency's UOF policy and related legal updates for the following:
 - a. Legal standards for UOF
 - b. Duty to intercede
 - c. The use of objectively reasonable force
 - d. Supervisory responsibilities
 - e. UOF review and analysis
 - f. Guidelines for the use of deadly force
 - g. State required reporting
2. Additional regular and periodic training shall include:
 - a. Training standards and requirements relating to demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the law enforcement agency's UOF policy.
 - b. Training and guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, children, elderly persons, people who are pregnant, and people with physical, mental, and developmental disabilities.
 - c. Minimum training and course titles related to the objectives in the UOF policy include but are not limited to, the standards in Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Learning Domain 20 (Use of Force), and the following:
 - (1) De-escalation and interpersonal communication training, including tactical methods that use time, distance, cover, and concealment, to avoid escalating situations that lead to violence.
 - (2) Implicit and explicit bias and cultural competency.
 - (3) Skills including de-escalation (crisis intervention) techniques to effectively, safely, and respectfully interact with people with disabilities or behavioral health issues.
 - (4) Alternatives to the use of deadly force and physical force, so that de-escalation tactics and less lethal alternatives are, where feasible, part of the decision-making process leading up to the consideration of deadly force. Enhancing a peace officer's discretion and judgment in using less lethal and deadly force in accordance with this policy.
 - (5) Mental health and policing, including bias and stigma.
 - (6) Using public service, including the rendering of first aid, to provide a positive point of contact between law enforcement peace officers and community members to increase trust and reduce conflicts.
 - (7) UOF scenario training including simulations of low-frequency, high-risk situations and calls for service, shoot-or-don't-shoot situations, and real-time force option decision making.



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3. All UOF training provided to all sworn personnel shall be documented by the department.
4. Any officer that receives a sustained internal affairs complaint for excessive force will not be allowed to train any officer(s) for a period of three years from the date the complaint is substantiated. This includes:
 - a. Field training
 - b. In-service training
 - c. Academy instruction or evaluation
 - d. Roll Call presentations
5. Officers shall advise any supervisor that tasks him/her with a training assignment that they are not authorized to instruct, teach, or train. Failure to do so will be cause for discipline.
 - a. The officer is not obligated to go into detail about the prior incident or complaint as to why they cannot train other than to advise the supervisor that in accordance with applicable law they are not authorized to train at that time.

O. REPORTING

1. Supervisors Responsibilities. Upon notification of a reportable UOF, the peace officer's field supervisor shall:
 - a. Respond to the location of the arrest to ensure that a thorough investigation takes place. A thorough investigation into a UOF by a peace officer should include, but is not limited to, an area canvass (for witnesses, evidence and surveillance video), witness statements (which should be obtained by a supervisor or peace officers not involved in the UOF), subject statements, and photographs of the scene and any injuries. If the supervisor is unable to respond to the location of the arrest, the supervisor shall note the reasons why on the call.
 - b. Review the incident with the arresting peace officer and/or other officers.
 - c. Review all recordings (both audio and video) of the event, including In-Car Camera, Body Worn Camera video, and any available surveillance video).
 - d. Assess the appropriateness of the UOF and any charge(s) against the subject.
 - e. Consider arranging for other peace officers to transport and book the subject in the event the subject continues to display hostile, confrontational, or oppositional behavior toward the arresting officer(s).
 - f. A peace officer's field supervisor shall advise the watch commander of any incident involving UOF and initiate a management level review by making a tracking software entry whenever the following reportable UOF events occur:
 - (1) Any reportable UOF that results in the subject requiring a medical clearance (Fit for Incarceration report) prior to booking or, if the subject is not booked into jail or juvenile hall, any injury that would likely require a Fit for Incarceration report.
 - (2) Any reportable UOF, involving the discharge of a firearm, a canine bite, or the use of an impact weapon, chemical agent, or CED.
 - (3) Any reportable UOF that deviates from the techniques taught or the equipment provided by the department.
 - (4) Any UOF the supervisor or Watch Commander determines should be subject to a management level review.
 - g. The field supervisor shall enter the following information into the tracking software:
 - (1) peace officer(s) involved
 - (2) type of force used
 - (3) extent of injuries (if any) to the peace officer and/or subject
 - (4) supervisor's response or reason for no response
 - (5) any administrative actions taken by a supervisor or other managerial personnel
 - (6) all pertinent documents related to the incident (i.e. Red Border, Blue Border, Taser download, etc.)
 - h. Tracking software entries should be completed within 30 days of the incident date and routed in accordance to department procedure.



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(1) In cases where a firearm has been discharged or the UOF results in serious bodily injury or death, the tracking software entry shall be completed by FIT personnel.

(2) All uses of force shall be categorized using the level of force definitions. (See Appendix #1.)

P. DISCLOSURE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

The department will disclose public records pursuant to applicable law, including Penal Code Section 832.7.

Q. REPORTING TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PSU shall submit statistical data regarding all qualifying officer-involved shootings and incidents involving UOF resulting in serious bodily injury is to be reported to the California Department of Justice (URSUS) as required by Government Code Section 12525.2.

R. COMPLIANCE

Any member of the public can submit a complaint to any member of the Department and in any form (i.e. in person, telephone, email, etc.). Once the complaint is received, it should be routed to the Internal Affairs Division in accordance with General Order 220.01 (Personnel Complaints).

S. LEGAL REFERENCES

1. California Penal Code Sections 196, 835a, 13652 and 13652.1.
2. California Government Code Sections 7286 and 12525.2.
3. *GRAHAM V. CONNOR* 490 U.S. 386 (1989) sets the legal standard for reasonable force. The court's decision "requires careful attention to the facts and circumstances of each particular case, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect poses an imminent threat to the safety of the officer or others, and whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight." In addition, "the 'reasonableness' of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than with 20/20 vision of hindsight... the question is whether the officers' actions are 'objectively reasonable' in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them."
4. *TENNESSEE V. GARNER* 471 U.S. 1 (1985) is a civil case in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that, under the Fourth Amendment, when a law enforcement officer is pursuing a fleeing suspect, the officer may not use deadly force to prevent escape unless "the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others." It was found that use of deadly force to prevent escape is an unreasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment, in the absence of probable cause that the fleeing suspect posed a physical danger.



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LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UOF resulting in death• UOF resulting in Serious Bodily Injury (SBI)• Officer involved shooting resulting in injury or death• Officer involved shooting-subject missed• Use of vehicle as weapon resulting in SBI• In-custody death• Use of non-issued equipment resulting in SBI or death	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officer involved shooting of an animal• Canine bite• CED deployment-probe• Use of chemical agents• Use of baton• Use of CED drive stun• Use of personal body weapons• Use of less lethal weapons systems• Use of BolaWrap®	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any UOF used to overcome a combative, physically aggressive, or fleeing subject who has delayed, obstructed, or fought with an officer• Any UOF that results in a visible injury or complaint of pain by the subject to whom force was applied to. Example: visible scratch, abrasion, complaint of pain however not minor discomfort by application of certain control holds or handcuffs



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REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEVEL 1	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEVEL 2	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEVEL 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sergeant notification• Homicide call out• CSI request• IAD call out• PSU call out• PIO call out• District Attorney response team• OPSA• Crime or casualty report• Red border form (RM 3)• Tracking software entry <p>All call outs are based on the needs of the incident.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sergeant notification• Crime or casualty report• CSI request• Red border form (RM 3)• Tracking software entry• Watch commander investigation (shooting of an animal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sergeant notification• Incident/crime report• CSI request• Red border form (RM 3) if there is visible injury• No tracking software entry

Appendix D

GO 580.04 - Firearms



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580.04 FIREARMS 01-10-23

PURPOSE

The purpose of this General Order is to regulate the carrying of authorized firearms by Department personnel; set guidelines for the issuance, maintenance, and modification of firearms; and establish standards and specifications for firearms and related accessories used by officers.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department that all officers have available and know how to use authorized firearms and firearm-related accessories as part of their safety equipment.

PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITIONS

1. PRIMARY – The main duty handgun or optional duty handgun carried by officers. May be Department issued or personally owned.
2. SECONDARY – An optional duty handgun, Department issued or personally owned, authorized by the Chief of Police (COP), for use as an alternative to a primary handgun by command staff, specialized units, and specific sworn officers.
3. BACK-UP – An optional, personally-owned, department-approved handgun carried by officers in addition to the primary or secondary firearm.
4. ON DUTY – For the purpose of this order, “on-duty” includes regular working hours, as well as overtime, and off-duty work-related assignments or emergencies, when specifically required by the Department.
5. SA – Single Action.
6. SAO – Single Action Only.
7. DA – Double Action.
8. DAO – Double Action Only.
9. ACCESSORIES – Holsters, sights, grips, optical sighting devices, weapon-mounted lights, and/or any other accessories authorized by the Department Armorer.
10. TACTICAL WEAPON LIGHT – A device mounted on a firearm for illumination.
11. DUTY FIREARM – A firearm authorized by the department to be carried while on-duty.
12. MINIATURE RED DOT SIGHT (MRDS) – a non-magnified, electronic optic capable of being mounted to a pistol slide for use as the primary sighting system.
13. MILLED SLIDE – A pistol slide with a machine-cut recess and drilled and tapped holes to accept an MRDS and its mounting bolts.
14. SUPPRESSOR/OPTIC READY SIGHTS – Iron sights that are of sufficient height to be used in conjunction with an MRDS.
15. ADAPTER/SEALING PLATE – An adapter that allows a specific MRDS to be mounted on a particular optic-ready handgun.

B. GENERAL

1. Under normal circumstances, all shotguns and rifles inside Department facilities shall be unloaded, with the action open and the safety on.
2. Department personnel conducting firearm training inside a Department facility shall use authorized training cartridges.
3. Department personnel shall ensure that shotguns and patrol rifles are unloaded prior to storing them.
4. The Department Armorer shall maintain the specifications for authorized firearms and holsters



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(both Department issued and personally owned). The armorer will also maintain the ammunition specifications.

5. On-duty Department personnel shall only use firearms, accessories, and ammunition that have been approved by the Department.
6. The Weapons Committee shall make recommendations for authorized firearms, accessories, and ammunition. The specifications will be approved by the deputy chief, Office of Operations (OOO).
7. Unattended firearms in a police facility shall be stored in a locked personal locker or in a designated locked safe at the officer's assigned police facility.
8. Except as provided below, Department-issued rifles shall not be taken home without sworn management approval.
 - a. Officers with marked home retention vehicles may keep their firearms secured in the locking devices of their vehicles.
 - b. Officers with alarmed, unmarked home retention vehicles may keep their rifles secured in the vehicle trunk with a cable lock or other locking device, with approval of their supervisor.
 - c. Firearms may be locked in a purpose-built gun safe within the officer's residence.
9. In compliance with California Penal Code Section 25140, any handgun stored in an unattended vehicle shall be locked in the vehicle's trunk, placed in a locked container out of plain view, or placed in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view. A peace officer, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle not equipped with a trunk, may lock the handgun out of plain view within the center utility console of that motor vehicle with a padlock, keylock, combination lock, or other similar locking device. This requirement applies to peace officers on or off-duty but would not apply to a peace officer during circumstances requiring immediate aid or action that are within the course of their duties.

C. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. The safe handling of firearms shall be the responsibility of every employee.
2. All firearms and ammunition shall be stored, placed, or transported in a position safe from unintentional discharge. Before transporting loaded seized firearms, employees shall inform a supervisor.
3. Upon receipt by Department personnel, all firearms shall be checked to determine if they are loaded.
4. Every firearm handled by Department personnel shall be treated as if the firearm were loaded.
5. The loading or unloading of firearms shall be conducted with full consideration of the consequences of an unintentional discharge per G.O. 580.03 (Discharge of Firearm).
6. When unloading a firearm, Department personnel shall:
 - a. Keep fingers off the trigger and out of the trigger guard.
 - b. Engage manual safety (if the firearm is equipped with a manual safety).
 - c. Point the barrel into a loading/unloading tube, or, if unavailable, point the barrel in a direction that minimizes the risk of injury and property damage.
 - d. Remove the magazine (if the firearm has a magazine).
 - e. Open the action/cylinder and remove any ammunition from the chamber(s) and fixed magazine to ensure they are empty.
7. Dry firing a firearm or practicing drawing a firearm while on duty or on City property is prohibited with the following exceptions:
 - a. Under the direct supervision of a Department firearms instructor.
 - b. When the Department Armorer is servicing or certifying a firearm.
8. When a Department employee takes possession of a unique firearm or firearm unfamiliar to them, the employee shall immediately contact their supervisor to determine how the firearm is



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to be handled or who shall handle the firearm to render it safe.

9. When field stripping (disassembling) any firearms, Department personnel shall
 - a. Ensure that the firearm is unloaded.
 - b. Point the muzzle into a loading/unloading tube if they must pull the trigger for disassembly. If a loading/unloading tube is not available, they must point the muzzle in a direction that minimizes risk of injury and property damage.

D. PERSONALLY-OWNED FIREARMS

1. Officers choosing to carry personally-owned firearms or accessories while on duty shall contact the Department Armorer to ensure that the firearms, any modifications, and/or any accessories they want to carry are authorized.
2. The city will not reimburse, replace, or repair personally-owned firearms or accessories.
3. Officers choosing to carry personally-owned firearms shall return their Department-issued firearms to the armorer after qualifying with their personally-owned firearms.
4. Officers shall carry only Department-supplied ammunition in their personally-owned firearms while on duty.

E. AUTHORIZED HANDGUNS

1. Authorized duty handgun calibers shall be 9mm Luger, 40S&W, or .45ACP.
2. Personally-owned handguns shall be either Sig Sauer DA/SA, Sig Sauer DAO, Sig Sauer Striker Fired, or Glock Safe Action. SAO trigger configurations are not authorized.
3. Secondary Handguns
 - a. Command officers may carry a Department-authorized compact handgun, whether issued by the Department or personally owned.
 - b. Officers assigned in an undercover capacity may carry a Department-authorized compact handgun, whether issued or personally owned, if the officers:
 - (1) Obtain authorization from their division commander.
 - (2) Carry the handgun as a primary handgun only during undercover operations.
 - c. Officers may carry a personally-owned, Department-authorized compact handgun if they have approval from their division commander.
 - d. Officers assigned to administrative duties may carry a personally-owned, Department-authorized compact handgun if they have approval from the COP.
 - (1) Authorization requests shall be made by submitting a memo through the requesting officer's chain of command to the COP.
 - (2) Supervisor comments shall be documented on the memo as necessary.
 - e. Authorization shall be made for the duration of the officer's present assignment and shall be reviewed upon re-assignment.
 - f. All handguns shall pass a safety certification conducted by the Department Armorer.
 - g. All officers shall qualify with their secondary handgun.

F. BACK-UP HANDGUNS

Officers may carry any of the following backup handguns:

1. Any primary or secondary handgun.
2. Any personally-owned handgun, if
 - a. The handgun passes a safety certification by the Department Armorer.
 - b. The officer qualifies with the handgun.
 - c. The handgun must be of a caliber that accepts Department issued ammunition.
3. SAO trigger configurations are not authorized for backup carry.

G. CARRYING OF PATROL RIFLES

1. Rifles shall be issued to all eligible, trained officers together with the following equipment:
 - a. Sling.
 - b. Optical sighting device.



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- c. Soft case.
- d. Magazines.
- e. Ammunition.
2. The patrol rifles shall be modified to fire only in the semi-automatic mode except those rifles issued to SWAT.
3. Officers using a vehicle equipped with a rifle-locking device shall secure their rifles in that device. A loaded magazine may be inserted into the rifle. The bolt shall be closed, and the safety selector switch placed in the "on" position. No live cartridge shall be chambered while the rifle is stored in the vehicle. If the vehicle is not equipped with a locking device, the officer shall store their rifle in a soft case, unloaded, and secured with a cable lock in the rear of the vehicle while on duty.

H. PATROL RIFLE DEPLOYMENT

1. The rifle is a weapon that officers may use to overcome suspects who are armed or may be armed with handguns. It may also be used in other situations to provide a tactical advantage.
2. Officers shall not display the rifle on routine calls or incidents. The circumstances of each call or incident shall dictate the reasonableness of the deployment of the rifle.

I. PERSONALLY-OWNED RIFLES

1. Officers may provide their personally-owned rifles for duty use if the weapons meet current Department specifications and have been checked and approved for use by the Department Armorer.
2. Officers requesting to use a personally-owned assault weapon shall ensure that the officer is in full compliance with state and federal law, and G.O. 380.06 (Authorization for Officer Purchase or Receipt of Assault Weapon), and that the weapon is properly registered to them.
3. The Department Armorer shall record the serial number of the weapon to be approved, confirm the assault weapon's registration status, and retain a copy of the DOJ registration entry in Department records.
4. Patrol rifles shall be an AR-15 style or a closely designed mil-spec variant.
5. Officers seeking to purchase a weapon shall be responsible for ensuring suitability prior to purchase.
6. Suitable patrol rifles shall include the following features:
 - a. Caliber must be .223 Remington/5.56 mm NATO and capable of firing Mil Spec 855 or 193 ammo.
 - b. Fire mode of semi-automatic and safe only. NOTE: No personally-owned rifles may be full-automatic or multiple-round burst selective.
 - c. Zero magnification optic, holographic, or red dot sighting system (e.g., Eotech 512 or Aimpoint).
 - d. Aircraft grade aluminum or Mil-spec standard steel receiver.
 - e. Synthetic stock and grips; may include a collapsible stock and a sling.
 - f. Adjustable front and rear sights for variable windage and elevation conditions. Front and rear sights must be usable while the optic is in place.
 - g. Optional – Accessory rail or mounting point for backup sighting devices, vertical handgrips, or tactical weapon lights.
 - h. A direct gas impingement or gas piston operating system.
 - i. A minimum length to include a 16" barrel/26" overall and a maximum length to include a 20" barrel/40" overall.
 - j. May have a muzzle brake or compensator.
 - k. Ability to fit a standard AR-15/M16 magazine.



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J. CARRYING OF FIREARM

1. Only authorized firearms shall be carried or possessed on duty.
2. A .380 caliber ACP handgun shall not be carried as a secondary handgun in uniform.
3. Officers shall not alternate between primary and secondary handguns unless authorized.
4. Backup handguns shall be carried concealed and in a holster.
5. A primary or secondary handgun shall be carried on duty, except when:
 - a. Interviewing prisoners.
 - b. In a jail or other facility where firearms pose a security threat.
 - c. Doing so will jeopardize a covert assignment. NOTE: Written approval by a captain or higher authority is required prior to working unarmed in a covert capacity.
6. Rifles shall be carried in the officer's vehicle at all times while on duty.
7. Officers shall attach slings to rifles at all times.

K. REGISTRATION AND SAFETY CERTIFICATION

1. All Department-purchased firearms carried on duty shall be listed on an SPD 983 (Departmental Gun Record) and delivered annually to the armorer for inspection.
2. Personally-owned firearms and holsters (including back-up handguns/holsters) shall be listed on an SPD 197 (Optional Duty Back-Up Weapon).
3. Officers shall contact the Department Armorer and request a safety inspection of any personally-owned firearm prior to duty use.
 - a. Officers shall provide a copy of the SPD 197 to the Department Armorer at the time of the safety inspection.
 - b. Officers shall provide the original SPD 197 to the Department Rangemaster and obtain a passing score on a department range qualification with any personally-owned firearm prior to duty use. The Department Rangemaster will then sign the original SPD 197.
 - c. The officer shall return the original SPD 197 form signed by the Department Rangemaster to the Department Armorer.
4. The Department Armorer shall:
 - a. Retain copies of all SPD 197 forms.
 - b. Perform annual safety certification inspection on all firearms. NOTE: It will be the responsibility of each officer to deliver his/her firearms to the armorer for the required annual servicing.
 - c. Return all personally-owned firearms that fail safety certification to their owners for necessary repairs. Personally-owned firearms shall not be carried until they have been safety certified by the armorer, and the officer has qualified their personally-owned firearm at a qualification shoot.
 - d. Enter the serial number of all Department-issued and personally-owned firearms into Versadex.
 - e. Perform necessary preventive maintenance and/or repair on Department-issued firearms.
 - f. Remove from service any Department-issued firearm not passing safety certification and issue replacement firearms as necessary.
 - g. Record all safety certifications (passed or failed) on each firearm.
 - h. Report safety issues and/or violations of this GO to the Evidence & Property Division manager. The Evidence & Property Division manager shall immediately report violations or safety issues to the affected office deputy chief.

L. MAINTENANCE

1. Officers shall ensure that all duty firearms are maintained in good working order. This includes normal cleaning and lubrication of the firearms monthly and after every qualification shoot.
2. Department-issued firearms shall not be disassembled beyond what is approved in training.



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3. Department-issued firearms shall be immediately surrendered to the armorer for inspection whenever they appear to be damaged or malfunctioning in any manner.
4. Firearms shall not be altered from factory specifications unless approved and installed by the armorer.
5. Officers choosing to carry an MRDS are responsible for ensuring that the MRDS is securely mounted to the slide of their duty pistol and inspected by the Department Armorer or Department Rangemaster prior to use. Battery changes, secure mounting, and maintenance of the MRDS are the responsibility of the officer and shall be conducted per the manufacturer's recommendations.

M. DEFECTIVE WEAPONS

1. Any firearm identified as defective shall be taken out of service immediately and shall not be used until cleared by the Department Armorer.
2. Officers finding that a Department-issued firearm does not function properly shall turn the weapon in to the Department armory as soon as practical.
 - a. The Department Armorer will issue another firearm to the officer. If the armory is closed, the Watch Commander may issue a loaner firearm from the officer's area command.
 - b. If the armory is closed, the defective firearm may be placed in a tall evidence locker at the Evidence & Property Division, with the officer sending an email explaining the malfunction or the nature of the defect to the Department Armorer. The armorer shall arrange to issue a replacement or repair the malfunction during the next business day.

N. HOLSTERS

1. Officers shall use Department-authorized holsters for carrying primary, secondary, and back-up firearms on duty.
2. Officers may use one of the Department-issued holsters or purchase a Department-authorized holster without reimbursement from the city.
3. Uniform holsters shall meet the specifications as required in the Uniform Manual (RM 430.01).
4. Officers using a personally-owned holster for a primary, secondary, or back-up handgun on duty shall
 - a. Contact the armorer to ensure that the personally-owned holster is authorized.
 - b. Declare how they intend to carry the back-up handgun (e.g., left ankle, vest) on an SPD 197 (Optional Duty Backup Weapon).
 - c. Have the holster inspected by a Department Rangemaster and demonstrate proficiency with the holster by using it in a departmental qualification.

O. SHOULDER HOLSTERS

1. Plain clothes officers may wear a Department-authorized shoulder holster for their primary or secondary handgun with their deputy chief's written approval.
2. Officers assigned to the Air Operations Unit may wear a Department-authorized shoulder holster for their primary or secondary handgun without approval from their deputy chief. Handguns in shoulder holsters shall be secured by a lanyard while in flight.
3. Officers must complete training with the use of the shoulder holster by a Department Rangemaster and successfully complete a departmental qualification.

P. TACTICAL WEAPON LIGHT

1. The addition of tactical weapon lights shall be permitted for those personnel who are trained in the use of these systems.
2. The tactical weapon light shall have no visible laser or light/laser combination or tape switches/extensions that activate the light on the pistol grip or around the trigger guard.
3. Officers choosing to carry a tactical weapon light on a duty firearm shall:
 - a. Use a tactical weapon light that has been approved for use with duty firearms. NOTE: The Department Rangemaster and armorer shall maintain a list of Department-authorized



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tactical weapon lights and related equipment.

- b. Successfully complete the Department orientation course regarding the proper use and handling of tactical weapon lights. Attendance for the orientation can be arranged through the Department Rangemaster or his/her designee.
4. Officers may install a tactical weapon light system on a Department-issued duty firearm or a personally owned duty firearm. With the exception of Department equipment issued to selected specialized units, all items related to the tactical weapon light system shall be purchased at the officer's own expense.
5. The tactical weapon light shall not be used for purposes of general illumination. It shall only be used when a firearm would normally be deployed, and illumination is needed.
6. The tactical weapon light shall only be attached or removed from the weapon after it has been rendered safe, the action is open, and/or the slide is locked back.
7. The tactical weapon light shall not be detached from any firearm while the firearm is loaded and/or the action is closed.

Q. MINIATURE RED DOT SIGHT (MRDS)

1. Officers choosing to carry a duty pistol equipped with an MRDS shall:
 - a. Only use an MRDS that has been authorized for use with duty firearms. The Department Armorer and Department Rangemaster shall maintain a list of Department-authorized MRDS and related equipment.
 - b. Prior to carrying the MRDS officers shall successfully complete the Department orientation course regarding the proper use of the MRDS. Attendance for the orientation shall be arranged through the Department Rangemaster or their designee.
2. Officers may utilize an MRDS on a personally-owned duty firearm that is specifically designed to allow the mounting of an optic. Examples would include the Glock MOS pistol or the SIG Sauer P320 pistol. Personally-owned MRDS-compatible duty firearms must be inspected and approved by the Department Armorer prior to initial qualification and duty use.
3. Officers may use a genuine Glock or SIG Sauer OEM replacement MRDS-compatible slide in lieu of the slide that originally came with the officer's personally-owned Glock or SIG Sauer P320 or P226 pistol.
4. Officers may not replace a Department-issued duty pistol's slide with an aftermarket MRDS-compatible slide. Department-issued duty pistols shall retain the original slide and have matching serial numbers on the slide and frame.
5. Officers may use a personally-owned duty pistol with a genuine OEM SIG Sauer or Glock slide that has been milled to accept an MRDS by a Department-authorized company. The Department Rangemaster and the Department Armorer shall maintain a list of companies that are authorized by the Department to perform slide milling services. Any milled slide shall be inspected by the Department Armorer prior to initial qualification and duty use.
6. Officers shall not have the slide of any Department-issued duty pistol milled to accept an MRDS.
7. Prior to duty use, officers shall re-zero the MRDS if it was removed and remounted on a duty pistol.
8. Officers shall verify the zero on their MRDS duty pistol bi-annually.
9. Backup iron sights shall be used on any MRDS-equipped duty pistol. The backup sights must be of sufficient height to be viewable and utilized within the optic lens.
10. Personally owned Glock MOS or SIG Sauer optic-ready duty pistols may be equipped with a Department-authorized aftermarket adapter plate and/or sealing plate to improve the MRDS fit and reliability. The Department Armorer and Department Rangemaster shall maintain a list of approved plate manufacturers.



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R. WEAPONS COMMITTEE

1. The Weapons Committee shall consist of a:
 - a. Lieutenant.
 - b. Sergeant, Sacramento Police Academy.
 - c. Sergeant, SWAT.
 - d. Department Rangemaster.
 - e. Patrol representative.
 - f. Department Armorer
 - g. PSU representative.

S. AUDITS

1. The Evidence & Property Division manager shall coordinate an annual audit of all firearms.
2. The audit findings shall be forwarded to PSU.

Appendix E

GO 580.12 - Less Lethal Weapons Systems



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580.12 LESS LETHAL WEAPON SYSTEMS 2-19-2022

PURPOSE

This policy establishes guidelines for the use and deployment of various less lethal weapon systems.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to deploy and use less lethal weapon systems as instructed in department training in order to maximize the safety of all individuals involved in an incident.

PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITIONS

1. 12-GAUGE SUPER-SOCK® BEANBAG ROUND: A less lethal 2.4-inch 12-gauge shotgun round firing a ballistic fiber bag filled with 40 grams of lead shot at a velocity of 270-290 feet per second (FPS). CTS Supersock rounds are discharged from a dedicated 12-gauge shotgun that is distinguishable by an orange butt stock and fore grip. This round provides accurate and effective performance when fired from the approved distance of not fewer [REDACTED]. The maximum effective range of this munition is up to [REDACTED] from the target. The Model 2581 Super-Sock® is in its deployed state immediately upon exiting the barrel. It does not require a minimum range to “unfold” or “stabilize.” The Super-Sock® is an aerodynamic projectile. However, accuracy is relative to the shotgun, barrel length, environmental conditions, and the operator. The Super-Sock® is very accurate. However, effectiveness depends on many variables, such as distance, clothing, stature, and the point where the projectile impacts.
2. PEPPERBALL (LIVE-X ROUND): A less lethal frangible .68 caliber sphere containing 2.5 grams of 2.5% PAVA powder (PAVA powder is a synthetic version of capsaicin or “OC,” which is an irritant found in chili peppers). The pepperball is fired from purpose-built pepperball guns that are energized by a compressed air at 280-425 fps and delivers 8.85 -20.65ft/lbs. of kinetic energy on impact in addition to the dispersion of synthetic irritant. Pepperballs can be fired accurately and effectively to a distance of [REDACTED].
3. PEPPERBALL (GLASS BREAKER): A solid nylon .68 caliber sphere. The Glass Breaker is fired at 280-325 FPS from purpose-built pepperball guns that are energized by compressed air. It delivers 0-30 ft/lbs of kinetic energy on impact. Glass Breakers can be fired accurately and effectively up to a distance of [REDACTED]. Glass Breaker rounds will be loaded into a yellow magazine.
4. 40MM EXACT IMPACT SPONGE (BLUE TIP): A less lethal 40mm lightweight plastic and foam projectile fired from a single or multi-round purpose built 40mm grenade launcher with a rifled barrel at 325 FPS. The 30-gram foam projectile delivers 120 ft/lbs. of energy on impact. The 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round provides accurate and effective performance when fired from the approved distance of not less than [REDACTED] and as far as [REDACTED] from the target.
5. 40MM DIRECT IMPACT OC (ORANGE TIP): A less lethal 40mm lightweight plastic and crushable foam projectile fired from a single or multi-round purpose-built 40mm grenade launcher with a rifled barrel at 295 FPS. The 39-gram crushable foam projectile delivers 120 ft/lbs of energy upon impact in addition to dispersion of 5 grams of OC irritant. The 40mm Direct Impact OC Round provides accurate and effective performance when fired from the approved distance of not less than [REDACTED] and as far as [REDACTED] from the target.
6. COMBINED LESS LETHAL: The use of multiple less lethal force options in combination against a violent and/or resistive subject that would reduce the likelihood of further violence or the use of lethal force and allow officers a safer approach to take the subject into custody.

B. AVAILABILITY

1. Less lethal shotguns shall be secured in a weapon mounting system in police vehicles when not deployed. NOTE: Lethal shotgun ammunition shall not be loaded into dedicated less lethal shotguns.



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2. Flexible baton rounds shall be available to all personnel trained in its use.
3. 40mm launchers, 40mm rounds as well as pepperball launchers and pepperball rounds shall be assigned to patrol teams and issued to individual officers by field supervisors.
4. Glass Breaker rounds shall only be loaded in yellow pepperball magazines. They will only be stored in watch commander vehicles and the Sacramento Police Department SWAT Van.
5. Less lethal weapon systems may be deployed by officers trained in their use.

C. DEPLOYMENT CRITERIA

1. Less lethal weapon systems are not a substitute for deadly force.
2. No officer shall simultaneously hold a lethal firearm and any less lethal weapon system launcher.
3. Each officer shall deploy no more than one less lethal weapon system at a time.
4. Officers shall not deploy a less lethal weapon system unless specific information reasonably indicates the potential for the system's use. The circumstances of each incident shall dictate the reasonableness for the deployment.
5. Pregnant women, young children and elderly people shall not be the intentional target(s) of a less lethal weapon system unless the use of the system is necessary and objectively reasonable under the circumstances.

D. PRE-DEPLOYMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Personnel assigned a less lethal weapon system are responsible for maintaining the system's operational readiness.
2. When not in use, the less lethal weapon systems shall be stored unloaded in their issued case or vehicle locking device. Pepperball launchers shall not be energized with compressed air.
3. Less lethal weapon systems shall be locked in the vehicle during routine field assignments.
4. Pepperball air cylinders shall be maintained above 2500 PSI and shall be checked daily.

E. USE OF LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

1. Use of a less lethal weapon system shall be pursuant to department policies, in a manner that is consistent with department training, and current law.
2. Use of a less lethal weapon system shall be consistent with the manufacturer's guidelines and the approved department training plan.
3. When practical target zones shall be consistent with the manufacturer's guidelines and the approved department training. The head, neck, spine, heart or any other vital organs and groin should be avoided as target areas unless threat and circumstances justify their use.
4. When utilizing combined less lethal systems officers should be aware that nothing in this general order will relieve them of their responsibility to ensure that their application of force is consistent with existing law.
5. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Self-destructive, dangerous and/or combative individuals.
 - b. During assemblies, protests, or demonstrations, deployment shall be in accordance with Penal Code Section 13652.
 - c. Subjects that appear to be, physically unresponsive to a peace officer's commands when reasonably believed to be armed and/or dangerous. This allows officers a safer approach to provide medical aid, to take the subject into custody, and/or gain a tactical advantage.
 - d. Potentially vicious animals.
 - e. Training exercises or approved demonstrations.
6. When practical, prior to firing a less lethal weapon system, the discharging officer shall:
 - a. Loudly announce that a specified less lethal weapon system is going to be used.
 - b. Instruct the Communications Center to broadcast that a specified less lethal weapon system is to be used. The purpose of this notification is to alert all personnel that a less lethal weapon is being used.
7. Ammunition specifically designed for training only shall not be fired at a human being.



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8. Glass Breaker Pepperball rounds are only to be used with watch commander approval. They are intended to be used on vehicles or residences for the purpose of breaking glass. However, these rounds may also be used to malfunction video cameras, break light bulbs, or other purposes.
9. Glass Breaker rounds shall not be used on people or animals.

F. USE OF FORCE DURING AN ASSEMBLY, PROTEST, OR DEMONSTRATION

Peace officers using kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents during an assembly, protest or demonstration shall ensure that such force is used pursuant to RM 532.11 (First Amendment Assembly Manual).

G. TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. If possible, when a less lethal weapon system is to be utilized, a sufficient number of officers should be assembled to assist with the physical custody of the targeted subject. The number of additional officers and their responsibilities shall be dictated by the dynamics of the incident.
2. Unless extraordinary circumstances exist, consideration should be given to the following responsibilities:
 - a. Protection officer(s) – a sufficient number of officers prepared to deliver appropriate force cover options given the immediate circumstances.
 - b. Custody officer(s) – a sufficient number of officers who are responsible for handcuffing and restraining the subject(s).
3. Under exigent circumstances, nothing in this order shall prohibit an officer from deploying and discharging a less lethal weapon without requesting authorization or having the presence of additional officers.

H. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. After a less lethal weapon system has been discharged and the subject has been restrained, officers shall:
 - a. Ensure that any injuries sustained are appropriately treated as outlined in:
 - (1) General Order 522.02 - Emergency Care for Individuals Under Police Care or Control
 - (2) Reference Manual 580.07 - Chemical Agents Manual (section C: First Aid)
 - (3) General Order 580.10 - Use of the Conducted Energy Device (CED) (section G: Responsibilities After Use)
 - b. Immediately notify the sergeant supervising the district in which the discharge occurred. The officer shall also notify their immediate supervisor as soon as is practical.
 - c. Comply with the reporting requirements as outlined in the following policies:
 - (1) General Order 580.02 – Use of Force
 - (2) General Order 240.03 – Civil Liability
2. Supervisors shall:
 - a. Respond to the scene of the incident.
 - b. Ensure photographs are taken of the impact site(s), injuries, discharged projectile and any other evidence of significance.
 - c. Comply with the use of force reporting requirements pursuant to General Order 580.02 – Use of Force policy.
 - d. Complete a City of Sacramento Incident/Loss Report form (RM-3 Red Border) when an injury or property damage has occurred.
 - e. Notify the watch commander of the incident and circumstances.
 - f. Ensure that all evidence, projectiles and expended cartridges are booked into the Evidence and Property Section. Expended pepperballs generally should not be booked.
 - g. Ensure that all appropriate reports are completed before the end of watch.
 - h. Replace any expended projectiles.

I. ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE

1. Any accidental discharge of a less lethal weapon system shall be immediately reported to the sergeant supervising the district in which the discharge occurred. The officer shall also notify their immediate supervisor as soon as is practical.
2. The circumstances of the accidental discharge shall be documented in a general offense report with the appropriate classification.



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3. If a malfunction of the less lethal weapon system is suspected, the system and ammunition shall be given to the watch commander who will facilitate the inspection of the equipment by the department armorer.
4. The watch commander shall initiate a division investigation into the accidental discharge and forward the finding in memorandum format through the chain of command to the affected employee's Office Chief.

Appendix F

GO 580.15 - Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team



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GO 580.15 SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (S.W.A.T) TEAM 04-16-13

PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to identify roles/responsibility, duties, call out procedures, physical requirements and specialized equipment of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team members.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to maintain a group of specially trained and disciplined officers qualified to handle specific emergency situations.

PROCEDURE

A. GENERAL

1. In the event of a barricaded subject(s), hostage(s) or sniper(s) situations, or need for a high-risk warrant service, the special weapons and tactics employed by SWAT enable the department to respond to an emergency situation with professional expertise. This provides the optimum police reaction to specific emergency situations while providing a maximum level of safety to all persons involved.
2. SWAT team members shall maintain expertise in areas; to include
 - a. Scouting
 - b. Team movement
 - c. Slow/dynamic entries
 - d. Chemical agents
 - e. Weapons usage
 - f. Barricaded subjects
 - g. Hostage situations
 - h. Building searches
 - i. Explosive breaching
 - j. Diversionary devices
 - k. SWAT/K9 integrated deployment
3. All SWAT personnel involved in a tactical deployment shall attend any debriefing of the incident.
4. SWAT shall only be requested by a supervisor.
5. As part of any tactical deployment of SWAT, Incident Commanders (IC) shall also consider contacting a negotiator.

B. METRO SPECIAL OPERATIONS LIEUTENANT

1. The Metro Special Operations Lieutenant shall also be known as the SWAT Commander. In this capacity, the commander shall maintain two (2) SWAT teams.
2. The Metro Special Operations lieutenant or a designee shall
 - a. Approve all proposed SWAT team training programs.
 - b. Have the overall responsibility of procuring and maintaining all specialized weapons and equipment that is unique to the SWAT function.

C. SWAT SERGEANT

1. SWAT sergeants are under the direct command of the Metro Special Operations lieutenant.
2. Each sergeant assigned to SWAT shall
 - a. Coordinate team activities with the SWAT commander during any tactical deployment. This shall include information gathering on suspects and the suspects' location, deployment of the SWAT team and perimeter groups, and the formulation and execution of tactical plans.
 - b. Directly supervise officers assigned to SWAT, making necessary corrections and commands when appropriate.
 - c. Ensure a training program is developed, to include weapons training, and their related written debriefs are completed for the team's monthly training and provided to the Metro Special Operation lieutenant.



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- d. Conduct annual inspections of each officer's assigned equipment and its condition.
 - e. Monitor on-duty workout time and ensure that all SWAT team members maintain the minimum level of established physical agility.
3. Upon completion of any tactical deployment, the SWAT Sergeant shall submit a concise report to the Metro Special Operations Lieutenant. The concise report should include:
- a. A list of deployed SWAT team members and the equipment that that was utilized.
 - b. The reason why SWAT was utilized.
 - c. A brief-summary of the situation and the tactics used.
 - d. Problems that were encountered during the tactical deployment.
 - e. Recommendations for consideration during future SWAT tactical deployments.

D. SWAT OFFICER

1. SWAT officers shall
 - a. Participate in all weapons and tactics training to ensure proper completion of assigned tasks.
 - b. Maintain all assigned weapons and equipment.
 - c. Maintain a participatory and cooperative demeanor during training exercises and tactical deployments.
2. During a tactical deployment, each officer shall adhere to assigned tasks to prevent jeopardizing the team's effort and to lessen the hazards to fellow officers and citizens.

E. PHYSICAL AGILITY TEST

1. All officers seeking assignment to SWAT shall pass the SWAT physical agility test before placement on a SWAT team.
2. Each officer assigned to SWAT will be allowed on-duty time to assist in the maintenance of physical conditioning.
3. All members of SWAT shall pass the SWAT physical agility test no less than twice each calendar year.
4. Current physical agility requirements are available for review in the Metro Special Operations office.
5. If necessary, the SWAT supervisor may order any SWAT team member to take the existing physical agility test to determine compliance.

F. USE OF SWAT

1. The first SWAT officer to arrive shall assume the role of SWAT officer in charge and contact the IC for a briefing. The SWAT officer in charge shall direct the activities of the SWAT team until relieved by a SWAT supervisor.
2. As each SWAT officer arrives, he or she shall report to the command post.
3. The SWAT supervisor shall deploy SWAT personnel and equipment as the situation dictates, which may include entry/arrest teams, inner perimeter positions, and scout teams.
4. The SWAT supervisor shall prepare plans of action which could include plans for an assault and for deployment of chemical agents. These plans shall be reviewed with the IC.
5. All persons apprehended by SWAT during a tactical deployment shall be released to officers designated by the IC.
6. SWAT officers shall prepare reports as necessary in connection with their role in the tactical deployment and/or apprehension.
7. Evidence coming to the attention of a SWAT officer during a tactical deployment shall be brought to the attention of the officer designated by the IC.

G. SITUATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Hostage Situations
 - a. When a hostage situation has developed, the SWAT supervisor shall be notified and SWAT personnel shall respond to the incident.
 - b. When appropriate, SWAT shall establish a cover group of strategically placed snipers and emergency assault team to rescue the hostages(s).



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c. SWAT shall work cooperatively with the IC and the hostage negotiator.

2. Sniper Situations

a. The SWAT is the action group and shall be the primarily responsible for taking snipers into custody or rendering them incapable of doing any further harm.

b. A physical assault upon the suspect's location shall only be made as a last resort when

1. There is no response from the suspect,
2. It is unknown if the suspect barricaded inside.
3. With concurrence of the IC.

H. SWAT CALL BACK

1. A SWAT call-up shall be initiated by a watch commander or incident commander (IC).

2. If the need for a SWAT action arises when a SWAT team is on duty, that team will be directed to respond.

3. If the need for a SWAT action arises when a SWAT team is not on duty, a call-out shall be initiated via the Communications Division. The SWAT sergeant or designee shall ensure all appropriate SWAT personnel have been notified.

4. In the event that all SPD SWAT officers are unavailable, with the approval of the watch commander, an outside agencies SWAT team may be requested.

I. ON CALL STATUS

1. The SWAT commander, along with at least (8) members [(1) sergeant, and (7) officers] shall be placed on an "on-call" status at all times. NOTE: An assistant team leader may substitute in lieu of the sergeant.

a. Procedure for the rotation shall be determined by the SWAT sergeant.

b. On-call officers shall be available to respond within a reasonable time to any SWAT call-out.

2. All SWAT team members shall live within a thirty (30) minute drive of Highway 50/ Business 80 freeway interchange.

a. The response time shall be calculated on traveling within the legal speed limits and obeying all rules of the road.

b. If necessary, the travel time shall be determined by by the Deputy Chief, Office of Field Services or designee.

J. DEPLOYMENT OF SWAT WEAPONS

1. SWAT weapons may be deployed when the team has been called upon and other weapons would be inappropriate.

2. SWAT personnel shall not display SWAT weapons on routine calls.

a. The weapons may be deployed on rapidly developing spontaneous events with announcement via radio.

b. For planned events, use of the weapons will require the approval from the SWAT Sergeant.

3. SWAT weapons may be deployed when officers are confronted with any potentially armed subjects, armed barricaded subjects, or hostage situations.

4. SWAT sergeants shall ensure that SWAT weapons are cleaned and inspected for proper operation on a regular basis or after each time they are fired.

5. SWAT weapons shall not be routinely stored within the passenger area of a vehicle.

6. At no time, except under exigent circumstances, shall a loaded weapon, except holstered side arms, be brought inside a police facility. **NOTE: Any weapon with a magazine inserted shall be considered a loaded weapon.**

Appendix G

GO 580.16 - SWAT Diversionary Devices Flash Bangs



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS



GO 580.16 SWAT DIVERSIONARY DEVICES (FLASH BANGS) 02-26-19

PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to establish procedures for the use, training, and accountability of diversionary devices.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to ensure that diversionary devices are used in a safe and conscientious manner.

PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITIONS

1. DIVERSIONARY DEVICES - A device that has very low shrapnel potential and low incendiary that can produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause short-term (6 - 8 seconds) physiological/psychological sensory deprivation.
2. AERIAL WARNING/SIGNALING MUNITIONS (DEFENSE-TECHNOLOGY #6028WS)– A 40mm launchable Diversionary Device designed to travel a specific distance and deflagrate above a target.
3. ALTERNATE SAFE DEPLOYMENT AREA– A location where a Diversionary Device can be safely expended in the event the pin has been pulled but the device is not deployed in its intended or pre-planned location.

B. DEPLOYMENT

1. The decision to use Diversionary Devices shall be made by the SWAT Commander or, when absent, by the SWAT Sergeant and when applicable, with the concurrence of the Incident Commander.
2. Diversionary Devices shall only be used:
 - a. By officers who have been trained in their proper use.
 - b. In hostage and barricaded subject situations.
 - c. In high risk warrant (search/arrest) services where there may be extreme hazards to officers.
 - d. During other high-risk situations where their use would enhance officer safety.
 - e. During training exercises.
3. Diversionary Devices shall not be used solely to prevent the destruction of evidence.
4. In each instance involving use, the deploying officer(s) shall:
 - a. Attempt to visually observe the impact point to minimize the possibility of injury.
 - b. Wear eye/ear protection and Nomex gloves if they are in the immediate area.
 - c. Plan for and mitigate obvious fire hazards.
 - d. Identify an Alternate Safe Deployment Area in the event that the deployment is aborted after the pin is pulled.
 - e. Collect the spent device for destruction.
5. Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions can be used for riot crowd control or other high-risk situations where their use would enhance officer or public safety.
 - a. Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are designed to travel approximately 50 meters and deflagrate 20 feet above the target. The launcher shall be held at an approximately 45-degree elevation angle to ensure safe delivery of the munitions.
 - b. Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions shall only be deployed by officers who have been trained in their proper use.
 - c. The deploying officer(s) shall wear eye/ear protection.
 - d. The use of Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions shall be approved by a lieutenant, incident commander, or higher authority.
 - e. Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions shall not be aimed directly at a crowd or individual.
 - f. Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions are designed to be used outdoors and have a fire-producing



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capability.

- g. Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions shall be deployed in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's guidelines.

C. AVAILABILITY

1. All Diversionary Devices shall be secured at the direction of the SWAT Commander and in a manner that is consistent with the manufacturer's direction and the needs of the Department.
2. The SWAT Sergeant or their designee shall:
 - a. Maintain a "master log" that accounts for the use and inventory of all Diversionary Devices' serial numbers and Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions.
 - b. Restock diversionary device supplies.
 - c. Conduct quarterly audits of the diversionary devices.
 - d. Assure that the spent diversionary devices are properly destroyed.

D. TRAINING

1. The initial training shall be consistent with the manufacturer's recommendation, which shall include practical exercises.
2. Authorized officers shall be trained in the use of munitions and how to properly shield their eyes and ears from explosive flash and over-pressure.
3. Certified Diversionary Device SWAT instructors will conduct training for officers.
4. The SWAT Commander shall ensure that each SWAT officer and authorized canine officer receives regular training in the use of Diversionary Devices not less than once per year.
5. The SWAT Commander shall ensure that each authorized officer receives regular training in the use of Aerial Warning/Signaling munitions.

E. SAFETY

1. Munitions which fail to deflagrate shall be considered hazardous and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.
2. Officers handling or manipulating munitions which failed to deflagrate shall wear appropriate protective equipment to include eye and ear protection and Nomex gloves.

Appendix H

GO 580.17 - Use of the Long Range Acoustical Device



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS



580.17 USE OF THE LONG RANGE ACOUSTIC DEVICE (LRAD) 1-17-23

PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to establish guidelines for the deployment and use of the LRAD – Long Range Acoustic Device.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to deploy and use the LRAD to maximize the safety of all individuals involved in an incident.

PROCEDURE

A. DEFINITION

Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) - A high-intensity directional acoustic array for long-range crystal-clear hailing and notification. The LRAD is only authorized for use as a communication device.

B. GENERAL

1. The LRAD shall only be used by officers trained in its deployment and used in a manner consistent with Department policy and training.
2. Officers shall document use of the LRAD as required by GO 410.06 – Use of Military Equipment.
3. The LRAD warning tone shall not be used.
4. To ensure the LRAD is not damaged, it shall not be transported at speeds greater than 15 MPH when mounted on the outside of a vehicle.

C. COMMUNICATION

1. The LRAD may be used to issue dispersal orders during crowd and riot control situations or to address the public in the event of:
 - a. Civil emergencies.
 - b. Natural disasters.
 - c. Evacuations.
 - d. Police incidents (e.g., missing persons, perimeters for wanted suspects/ K9 deployments, etc.)
2. The LRAD device may be used by police negotiators to initiate verbal contact with a subject when other forms of communications are not practical.

Except as described in section C.2. above, a prerecorded message shall be used to make announcements, when possible. When the use of a pre-recorded message is not possible or when additional information is necessary, the LRAD's handheld microphone or remote headset may be used.

Appendix I

GO 580.18 - Deployment of Armored Vehicles



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDERS



580.18 DEPLOYMENT OF ARMORED VEHICLES 06-22-18

PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to establish guidelines for the deployment and use of SPD armored vehicles by patrol teams during critical incidents. Patrol officers are the first responders to all unplanned critical incidents and should have access to armored vehicles to provide ballistic protection during these events.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Sacramento Police Department to deploy and use armored vehicles in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety, improve scene containment and stabilization, and lead ultimately to a successful conclusion of a critical incident.

PROCEDURE

A. GENERAL

1. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training.
2. The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a watch commander based on the specific circumstances of a given critical incident. Critical incidents will involve actual, threatened, or suspected violence related to loss of life or other serious bodily injury.
3. The watch commander shall ensure that the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) commander is notified regarding the use of the armored vehicle as soon as is practical.
4. The use of this equipment shall not be used in lieu of using SWAT, per G.O. 580.15 [Special Weapons and Tactics (S.W.A.T.) Team].
5. Dispatch shall note on the call whenever Patrol is deploying armored vehicles.

B. AVAILABILITY

1. The armored vehicles will be secured and maintained by the SWAT team.
2. The keys and checkout book will be secured in the Metro parking lot.

C. LIMITS TO DEPLOYMENT OF ARMORED VEHICLES

1. Armored vehicles shall be deployed by Patrol for critical incidents involving actual, threatened, or suspected violence related to loss of life or serious bodily injury.
2. Armored vehicles shall not be used for crowd control situations unless articulable facts dictate the need to deploy the equipment.
3. Armored vehicles shall not be used for routine patrol or day-to-day operations.

Appendix J

RM 532.11 - First Amendment Assembly Manual

SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

**First Amendment Assembly
MANUAL**



RM 532.11

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First Amendment Assembly Manual



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT
First Amendment Assembly Manual



REVISED: 2-19-2022

PURPOSE

This policy provides guidance for managing public assemblies, demonstrations and protests.

POLICY

The Sacramento Police Department (SPD) serves the community in the capital of California. As the capital city, public assemblies, demonstrations and protests occur frequently. First Amendment rights and the right to peacefully assemble exercised within the law must be respected and protected. It is the policy of this department to not harass, intimidate, or discriminate against persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights, while also preserving the peace, protecting life and preventing the destruction of property.

Every assembly is unique; therefore, it is imperative that SPD's actions are proportional to the behaviors encountered. Adaptable strategies and tactics are essential in handling these events. The purpose of SPD's presence at the scene of a public assembly, demonstration or protest is to preserve the peace, protect life, prevent the destruction of property, and to facilitate the exercise of First Amendment rights. Many of the assemblies within the City of Sacramento are peaceful and do not require direct police intervention. During an assembly, the balance between enforcement actions and de-escalation should always be considered. Tactics used should allow for the continuance of the assembly and exercise of First Amendment rights when possible while addressing public safety and criminal behavior as safely as possible.

This manual is based upon Assembly Bill 48 as codified in Penal Code 13652 which states:

13652. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration.
- (b) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be deployed by a peace officer that has received training on their proper use by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training for crowd control if the use is objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control, and only in accordance with all of the following requirements:
- (1) De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
 - (2) Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
 - (3) Persons are given an objectively reasonable opportunity to disperse and leave the scene.
 - (4) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of persons.

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- (5) Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.
 - (6) Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
 - (7) An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
 - (8) Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.
 - (9) Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
 - (10) Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency solely due to any of the following:
 - (A) A violation of an imposed curfew.
 - (B) A verbal threat.
 - (C) Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.
 - (11) If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only a commanding officer at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize the use of tear gas.
- (c) This section does not prevent a law enforcement agency from adopting more stringent policies.
- (d) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Kinetic energy projectiles" means any type of device designed as less lethal, to be launched from any device as a projectile that may cause bodily injury through the transfer of kinetic energy and blunt force trauma. For purposes of this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, items commonly referred to as rubber bullets, plastic bullets, beanbag rounds, and foam tipped plastic rounds.
 - (2) "Chemical agents" means any chemical that can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects in humans, which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. For purposes of this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, chloroacetophenone tear gas, commonly known as CN tear gas; 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile gas, commonly known as CS gas; and items commonly referred to as pepper balls, pepper spray, or oleoresin capsicum.

GENERAL PROCEDURES

A. Types of Crowds

1. Peaceful assembly- Lawful, constitutionally protected actions and speech with no laws being violated.
2. Civil disobedience- An unlawful event involving a planned or spontaneous demonstration by a group or groups of people.
3. Riot- Any use of force or violence, disturbing the public peace, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by two or more persons acting together, and without authority of law.

B. Planned Assemblies

1. These include assemblies which have gone through a permit process or assemblies that SPD gained prior knowledge of and has adequate time to plan and prepare for.
2. An Incident Commander should be assigned when necessary to develop an incident action plan (IAP) to include consideration for:
 - a. staffing.
 - b. traffic mitigation.
 - c. community impact.
 - d. outreach with organizer(s)
 - e. general public safety
3. Planned assemblies may not always require a police presence; however, having prior knowledge of

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the event will allow an initial assessment and monitoring of the event, as needed.

C. Unplanned Assemblies

1. These are spontaneous assemblies that have not gone through a permit process and/or an assembly that SPD had no prior knowledge of to allow adequate planning.
2. Initial responding officers should:
 - a. determine the purpose of the assembly.
 - b. contact the organizer or leader of the assembly, if possible.
 - c. determine the planned actions of the assembly.
 - d. brief the area supervisor who shall determine if additional resources and planning are needed.
3. Supervisors shall notify the on-duty watch commander of an unplanned assembly in progress.

D. Response

1. Should the assembly be lawful and peaceful, only periodic monitoring may be needed.
2. Should the assembly involve civil disobedience, an Incident Commander shall attempt to obtain the necessary resources to manage the activity.
3. Should the assembly turn into a riot, the Incident Commander should determine what resources would be needed/allocated and may declare an unlawful assembly.
4. There may be small groups within a larger assembly who are engaged in civil disobedience or illegal acts and, when possible, efforts should be made to identify and/or detain and arrest the specific individuals involved in the unlawful activity. However, there will be situations where, based on the totality of circumstances, the entire assembly must be declared unlawful in order to effectively prevent violent and disorderly activity or where enforcement action is not reasonable or feasible against the specific subjects committing illegal acts.
5. The response to any assembly should be proportional to the behaviors observed.
6. Continual reevaluation of the situation should be made by the Incident Commander to determine appropriate courses of action.

E. Use of Force

1. All uses of force during the management of an assembly shall follow the Sacramento Police Department's Use of Force Policy (G.O. 580.02) and should be recorded on body worn camera.
2. Supervisors shall be notified of any reportable use of force and tracking software entries shall be completed as soon as practical.
3. Reportable uses of force will be reviewed in accordance with G.O. 580.02.

F. Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Agents

1. Generally, authorized use of chemical agents shall be at the direction of the Incident Commander. However, officers observing an imminent threat to life or serious bodily injury during an event which reasonably requires the immediate use of their issued chemical agent (3 oz container, fogger, or pepperball or OC) may act in accordance with applicable policies without seeking and receiving Incident Commander direction, if the delay in seeking authorization would likely result in additional violence on the part of the suspect or injury to the officer or any the public.
2. Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall only be deployed if their use falls within the department's Use of Force Policy, the Chemical Agents Manual and the provisions of Penal Code Section 13652.
3. In addition to the requirements of Penal Code Section 13652, factors to consider prior to use include, but are not limited to:
 - a. violence of the participants.
 - b. whether the participants have been given notice of an unlawful assembly to include use of kinetic weapons and chemical agents if participants fail to disperse.
 - c. whether the participants have an avenue of egress.
 - d. whether there are participants present who are at risk of serious effects related to the use of chemical agents (i.e., children, elderly or disabled).
 - e. whether there are facilities in proximity of the deployment which may be impacted (e.g., hospitals, schools, day care centers).
 - f. whether first aid is available, if needed.
 - g. any adverse weather conditions that may impact the effectiveness of the chemical

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agent.

h. whether officers have the proper protective equipment for chemical agent exposure.

4. The Incident Commander and those authorized in the deployment of chemical agents shall be familiar with the Chemical Agents Manual 580.07.
5. Chemical Agents shall be deployed only by those trained and authorized to do so.
6. Prior to authorizing use of kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents, the Incident Commander shall ensure compliance with GO 580.02 and Penal Code 13652.

G. Media

1. The SPD Media Policy as well as applicable law shall be followed.
2. If officers close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post, or establish a police line, or rolling closure at a demonstration, march, protest, or rally where individuals are engaged in a protected activity pursuant to the First Amendment, officers shall comply with the requirements of Penal Code § 409.7 relating to media access which state that:
 - a. A duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network may enter the closed areas described in this section.
 - b. A peace officer or other law enforcement officer shall not intentionally assault, interfere with, or obstruct the duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network who is gathering, receiving, or processing information for communication to the public.
 - c. A duly authorized representative of any news service, online news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network that is in a closed area described in this section shall not be cited for the failure to disperse, a violation of a curfew, or a violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 148, for gathering, receiving, or processing information.
 - d. If the duly authorized representative is detained by a peace officer or other law enforcement officer, that representative shall be permitted to contact a supervisory officer immediately for the purpose of challenging the detention, unless circumstances make it impossible to do so.
 - e. An officer may still enforce other applicable laws if the person is engaged in activity that is unlawful.

H. Self-Identified Legal Observers and Crowd Monitors

1. Do not have the same legal status as the professional media and are therefore subject to all laws and orders.
2. A supervisor or Incident Commander may allow a person who self identifies as a legal observer or crowd monitor to remain in an area after a dispersal order. A reasonable effort should be made to establish an observation area for the observers and monitors independent of the media representatives that is sufficiently near the incident to allow observation which will not interfere with emergency or criminal investigation operations. Observers and monitors in this assigned area would not be subject to arrest or detention.

I. Outside Agency Assistance or Mutual Aid

1. Outside agency assistance or mutual aid can be considered by the Incident Commander when the magnitude and/or duration of the event may necessitate additional resources. The Incident Commander shall inform outside agencies operating with SPD the mission, objectives, and goals of the operation. When outside agencies are staffing the same assembly where no mutual aid has been requested, coordination with those agencies should occur.
 - a. When outside agencies are working independently on the same assembly, efforts should be made to identify a liaison so communication between agencies can occur. Ideally, a representative from the other agency/ies should be present at the command post.
 - b. Requests for mutual aid should be made in accordance with the Mutual Aid Policy.
 - c. The Incident Commander may request activation of the Sacramento Regional Incident Management Team (SRIMT). SRIMT provides the framework necessary to establish an incident command or unified command system as required by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) and has specifically trained personnel to respond to and manage major and/or complex critical incidents requiring a significant number of local, regional, or state

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resources. This request will be made through the Sacramento Regional Fire EMS Communications Center (SRFECC), which will contact the Sacramento Operational Area Coordinator.

- (1) Team activation requests are considered on a case-by-case basis.
 - (2) A request for activation should include the following information:
 - a) Type/nature of the incident.
 - b) Proposed scope of work for which the SRIMT is needed.
 - c) Incident Command Post location.
 - d) A contact phone number for the Incident Commander or their designee.
 - (3) SPD will retain jurisdictional responsibility (Government Code 8618) for any incident within the city limits.
 - (4) Levels of SRIMT activation include:
 - a) Full Team- SRIMT will staff all command and general staff functions.
 - b) Short Team- SRIMT will provide two personnel for each command and general staff functions.
 - c) Specific Resource- SRIMT will provide personnel and trainees to meet specific limited command and general staff functions.
2. A request for National Guard resources requires approval by the City Manager and the Chief of Police and shall be made in accordance with the Mutual Aid Policy.
3. When requesting assistance from outside agencies, consideration should be given for the following:
- a. Outside agency resources may best be used at fixed posts to protect assets versus field force deployment.
 - b. Interoperability of communication systems.
 - c. Assigning at least one person to be the primary coordinator with outside agencies.
 - d. Assure there is a check in and check out process to include equipment return and accounting for any actions taken.
 - e. Assure all uses of force are reported.
 - f. Opening of a joint operations center (JOC).
 - g. Logistical needs for outside agencies.
 - h. Assure outside agencies understand operational objectives.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A formal Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be developed using the principles of the Incident Command System (ICS) for large-scale events. However, flexibility and adaptability should be considered as each assembly is unique. Not all forms or positions listed below will always be implemented. Positions listed below can be staffed with other designees at the discretion of the Incident Commander. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander (IC) or operations chief to store all IAP's on the shared drive in the folder titled "IAP".

ICS Forms-

ICS 201 Incident Briefing.
ICS 202 Incident Objectives
ICS 203 Organization Assignment
ICS 204 Division/Unit Assignment
ICS 207 Organizational Chart
ICS 211E Equipment Check-in
ICS 211P Personnel Check-in List
ICS 201 Incident Planning Worksheet
ICS 220 Air Operations Worksheet
ICS 205 Radio Communications Plan

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- A. Incident Commander - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
 - 1. Normally assigned to a Captain or Lieutenant.
 - 2. Determine and communicate incident mission, objectives and goals.
 - 3. Plans and coordinates activities of staff.
 - 4. Creates Incident Action Plan (IAP) when needed to include objectives, command post and staffing assignments.
- B. Operations Chief- Normally assigned to a Lieutenant or Sergeant who establishes the tactics to meet the incident objectives and directs all operational resources.
- C. Public Information Officer- Normally assigned to one of the department's designated spokesperson(s) who serves as the conduit for information to internal and external stakeholders, including the media or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event.
- D. Liaison Officer- Responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations assisting at an incident.
 - 1. Role can be staffed by one or more personnel, dependent on the size of the event and the number of outside agency personnel involved.
 - 2. Primary person assisting with outside agency coordination.
 - 3. Can also be assigned to communicate with assembly organizer.
- E. Planning Officer- Supports the incident action planning process by tracking resources, collecting/analyzing information, and maintaining documentation.
 - 1. Role can be staffed by one or more personnel.
 - 2. Conducts plans for future staffing, to include consideration of department-wide 12-hour shifts, altering existing shift start times and cancellation of days off.
 - 3. Plans for demobilization at the conclusion of the event.
 - 4. Conducts other planning as requested by the Incident Commander.
 - 5. Creates IAP(s) for next operational period(s).
- F. Logistics Officer- provides resources and needed services to support the achievement of the incident objectives.
 - 1. Role can be staffed by one or more personnel.
 - 2. Fleet, Logistics, and Supply Administrative Analysts may assist the logistics officer.
 - 3. Assists the Incident Commander with equipment, food, and facility needs.
- G. Field Operations
 - 1. Platoon leader (Lieutenant)
 - a. Oversees squad leaders (Sergeants)- A platoon generally consists of four squads.
 - b. Responsible for directing teams to designated positions to accomplish the direction of the Incident Commander.
 - c. Assure team leaders understand goals and directions.
 - d. Ensures the proper and proportional application of force.
 - e. Accounts for and assures all use of force is documented and reviewed.
 - f. Advises the Incident Commander of:
 - (1) all uses of force to include the application, type of force and officer(s) involved.
 - (2) all arrests and citations and suspect disposition.
 - g. Accounts for all equipment.
 - 2. Sergeant (Squad Leader)
 - a. Oversees a team (squad) of approximately 9 officers.
 - b. Implements direction given by the platoon leader.
 - c. Assures staff has safety equipment.
 - d. Continuously assesses officer's readiness and provide breaks as needed.
 - e. Advise the platoon leader of all uses of force incidents and documents as applicable per policy.

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3. Officers:
 - a. report to a squad leader.
 - b. shall assure issued equipment is readily available to themselves and operational.
 - c. shall not conduct any independent action unless necessary to protect themselves or the public from an imminent threat.
 - d. should vocalize any use of force, when possible, on BWC to include:
 - (1) the location of where the use of force occurred.
 - (2) the type of force that was utilized.
 - (3) the reason for use of force.
 - (4) description of subject for whom the force was intended.
 - e. shall ensure name and/or badge number are visible on the exterior of the uniform of the day.
 - f. shall not seize cameras, cell phones or belongings of participants or observers unless officer(s) is placing that person under lawful arrest, the item is evidence of a crime, or the property is abandoned.
 - g. shall advise squad leader of any use of force.
 - h. may be assigned to deploy chemical agents.
- H. Intelligence Officer
 1. Staffed by a member(s) of the Criminal Intelligence Unit.
 2. Provides information to the Incident Commander on assembly time, place, purpose, organizers and counter protests when information is known.
- I. Arrest Processing
 1. In the event arrests are necessary, a team of detectives and/or other personnel may be assigned to this role.
 2. A processing location should be designated by the Incident Commander that is safe and secure and away from the main area of the demonstration.
 3. Body-worn cameras shall be activated during all contact with subjects at the arrest processing site.
 4. Personnel assigned should process the arrest or cite and release of the subjects as efficiently and timely as possible while ensuring all the necessary information and Mirandized statements are obtained.
 5. Personnel should be assigned to transport arrestees to the arrest processing location.
 6. The arresting officer shall complete the probable cause statement, fill out the arrest log, and identify the person whom they arrested on BWC in the field prior to transportation.
- J. Command Post
 1. The location from which the Incident Commander manages the assembly. For smaller assemblies it may be closer in proximity to the event. However, during larger-scale assemblies the command post should be at an offsite location.
 2. Only personnel designated by the Incident Commander shall be allowed into the command post.
 3. The command post is generally not located with staging, logistics or arrest processing.
- K. Fiscal Unit:
 1. monitors costs related to the incident.
 2. provides accounting, procurement, time recording and cost analysis.
- L. Communications
 1. For larger assemblies, a tactical dispatcher may be requested to manage the dedicated operational channel at the command post.
- M. Community Liaison Officer-pre-designated by the Incident Commander or designee and is responsible for engaging with the event organizer and/or participants, ideally from the planning stage before the event until its conclusion.
 1. Should work with event organizer to help facilitate a peaceful protest by reviewing the schedule of events.

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2. Shall advise organizer(s) that criminal acts can result in the assembly being declared unlawful and that enforcement action can be taken against the violators.
3. Provide contact information to the organizer and, when practicable, remain in constant communication during the event.
4. Should serve as a liaison in the field between the event organizers and the Incident Commander or designee.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES

- A. The Incident Commander can determine an assembly to be unlawful based on current law. Specifically, California Penal Code section 407 states that whenever two or more persons assemble to do an unlawful act, or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.
- B. California Penal Code section 408 makes an unlawful assembly a misdemeanor.
- C. California Penal Code section 409 makes it a misdemeanor to remain at a riot or unlawful assembly after having been ordered by the peace officer to disperse.
- D. An unlawful assembly may be considered if there is violence or clear and present danger of imminent violence, or other unlawful acts such as property damage.
- E. The Incident Commander should not declare an unlawful assembly if the sole purpose is to provide direction to the crowd.
- F. Prior to declaring an assembly unlawful, the Incident Commander should gather adequate resources to manage the crowd in the event that participants do not leave.
- G. Once an assembly has been deemed unlawful, the admonishment shall be read over an amplified device. The admonishment should state the time and give a specific number of minutes for people to leave. During the final admonishment, the person broadcasting shall ensure that, "this is the final notice, anyone remaining on the street (or other specified location) will be subject to arrest" is also declared.
- H. Once admonitions are initiated, the Incident Commander or their designee shall ensure there is an avenue for those assembled to leave the area as directed. Those assembled shall be given a reasonable opportunity to comply with the direction to leave.
- I. Repeated, audible announcements shall be made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and/or chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- J. The Incident Commander will make the decision on how best to make arrests or move an assembly after the admonishments have been given.
- K. In the event of passive resisters (a person who is neither fighting, resisting arrest, nor running away, but unlawfully remains after the admonition is given), the Incident Commander shall consider the following:
 1. if possible, encircle the passive resisters and separate them from others assembled.
 2. use pre-determined arrest teams to contact each person and read each person the passive resister admonishment.
 3. if a passive resister will not voluntarily stand to be handcuffed, control holds and pressure points consistent with department training can be utilized and the subject should be charged with resisting arrest.

STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

The following are some of the possible tactics for crowd control situations that the Incident Commander should consider:

- A. If the assembly is peaceful and not impeding traffic:
 1. officers may contact the organizer to determine plans.
 2. officers can monitor as needed.
- B. If the assembly begins to impede traffic but is otherwise peaceful, officers can form a traffic perimeter of a 1-3 block radius from the crowd to prevent vehicles from entering where people are assembled in the roadway and to facilitate the movement of the crowd.

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First Amendment Assembly Manual

- C. If the assembly begins to have acts of misdemeanor vandalism such as spray painting:
 - 1. the Incident Commander can direct officers to arrest the individuals who committed the unlawful acts if it is safe to do so.
 - 2. in situations where it would be unsafe to attempt arrests, officers should attempt to gather as much information as possible for a crime report in order to identify and arrest the suspect(s) at a later time.
- D. If an assembly results in violence (i.e., officers or others being assaulted, arson, etc.):
 - 1. the Incident Commander may direct that an unlawful assembly be declared and that arrests of those who remain be effected.
 - 2. in situations where it would be unsafe to attempt arrests, officers should attempt to gather as much information as possible for a crime report in order to identify and arrest the suspect(s) at a later time.
 - 3. the Incident Commander may consider using various standardized tactics such as line formations to move the crowd to prevent further violence.
 - 4. the Incident Commander can decide to direct personnel to deploy less lethal force when consistent with the SPD Use of Force Policy (G.O. 580.02) and Penal Code 13652.
 - 5. the Incident Commander may consider the deployment of chemical agents when a riot is occurring to include violence, arson, looting and after an unlawful assembly admonishment has been given. This does not preclude the self-deployment of OC foggers, 3-ounce containers or pepperball when exigent circumstances exist.
- E. Crowd Management Techniques may include the following:
 - 1. protecting critical infrastructure with skirmish lines.
 - 2. isolating the crowd to specific routes and locations as needed to prevent traffic impacts, to prevent furtherance of criminal activity, or to make arrests.
 - 3. presenting a display of officers to deter criminal activity.
 - 4. giving a dispersal order to allow notification and time for participants to leave peacefully after an assembly is declared unlawful.
 - 5. contacting the leader or organizer of the assembly to mediate a resolution.
 - 6. implementing reasonable time, place and manner restrictions to protect public safety. An example would be to separate two antagonistic groups for public safety but still allowing them to be in the same general area. Any restrictions must be:
 - a. content neutral.
 - b. narrowly tailored to serve an important government interest.
 - c. leave room for open, ample alternative channels of communication.
- F. Specialty Resources - The resources below are not limited to the functions listed and may be used for other purposes at the discretion of the Incident Commander.
 - 1. Bike Officers:
 - a. can be used to create a traffic perimeter due to their mobility to navigate traffic.
 - b. can be used to monitor assemblies from a distance.
 - c. can be deployed on a skirmish line to provide larger coverage areas due to the width of their bikes.
 - d. can use bikes to move a skirmish line forward.
 - e. can be used to maneuver into a crowd to effect an arrest.
 - 2. SWAT Officers:
 - a. can be used to deploy chemical agent(s).
 - b. can be used as arrest teams.
 - c. can be used for an officer or a subject rescue.
 - d. can be used as a quick response team.
 - 3. Detectives:
 - a. can be assigned to a squad.
 - b. can be assigned to arrest team/processing.
 - c. can be assigned to conduct follow up on crimes committed.
 - d. can be used in an intelligence-gathering capacity.
 - 4. Motor Officers:

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- a. can be used to create a traffic perimeter for traffic safety.
- b. can assist in monitoring an assembly from a distance.
5. Air Support Unit:
 - a. can provide an overview of the event from the air to include the size of the assembly.
 - b. can assist in identifying subjects committing a crime and documenting criminal activity.
 - c. can provide information on traffic considerations.
6. Real Time Crime Center:
 - a. can be used to monitor video feeds of the assembly.
 - b. can assist in documenting crimes being committed to include suspect information.
 - c. provides real-time information to the Incident Commander.
7. Professional Standards Unit
 - a. can proactively ensure timely reporting of uses of force and auditing of body-worn camera footage.
 - b. can assure reports, as well as blue and red border forms are completed and thorough.

DEMOBILIZATION

At the conclusion of an assembly, proper demobilization is critical for accountability. The following should be considerations of the Planning Officer:

- A. Accounting for all personnel to include any mutual aid staff.
- B. Accounting for any use of force.
- C. Completing all documentation (first report of injury, report writing, etc.) at the end of watch unless authorized to hold over for the next shift by the Incident Commander or their designee.
- D. Closing and cleaning any facilities utilized.
- E. Cleaning, repairing, and returning any equipment that was checked out.
- F. Inventorying less lethal and chemical agents and re-ordering, if applicable.
- G. Restocking any other equipment or paperwork utilized.
- H. Conducting after-action debrief, when appropriate, as determined by the Incident Commander.

AFTER ACTION REPORT:

In accordance with SPD policy, all major police operations require an After-Action Report. After every incident requiring an IAP, a report should be made by the Incident Commander to include:

- A. Synopsis of the incident to include time, type of incident and resources used.
- B. Any Uses of Force including numbers and types.
- C. Arrests.
- D. Damage.
- E. Reports numbers.
- F. Equipment issues.
- G. Specific type and number of Less Lethal Munitions used.
- H. Media interaction.
- I. Number of personnel assigned.

APPENDIX

First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

The following is a summary of some of the admonishments and California Penal Codes related to assemblies.

Admonish Only:

I am (rank/name), a police officer with the Sacramento Police Department. I am giving you a lawful order (NOTE: be specific on your direction to the crowd: “You can no longer block 5th and J Street. You can continue to march or move onto the sidewalk area”).

Dispersal Order (726 PC):

“I am (rank/name), a police officer with the Sacramento Police Department. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and, in the name of the people of the State of California, order all those assembled at (give specific location) to disperse immediately. You have (state the current time and a reasonable amount of time to disperse, e.g., “it is now 9:30 pm and you have 15 minutes to leave the area) to disperse. Those who remain may be arrested.” Disperse by walking on the sidewalk (provide specific direction; example: away from officers towards 20th street).

Reminders:

1. Use plain language when giving directions for dispersal (do not use north, south, east or west—as it can be confusing).
2. Make sure the avenue of dispersal is not blocked by officers.
3. On the last and final dispersal order, add, “this is the final notice, anyone remaining on the street will be subject to arrest” (modify this if you are also clearing the sidewalk area of a blockage).
4. In the event of objectively dangerous and unlawful situations that less lethal munitions, chemical agents or electronic devices are to be utilized, the dispersal order should also include the following: “you may be arrested and/or subject to other police action including the use of: (name the type of device/weapon to be used i.e. kinetic energy projectiles, chemical agents, or electronic devices) which could result in serious injury”

Passive Resister Admonishment (726 PC):

“I am (Rank/Name), of the Sacramento Police Department. Please accompany these police officers who will process your arrest. If you do not voluntarily accompany them and you remain in a passive position, you may be subject to an additional arrest charge. We will not lift or carry you. If your passive resistance continues you will be subjected to control hold that will inflict a degree of pain. I repeat, we will not lift or carry you. You are under arrest and you are being asked to voluntarily cooperate and accompany these police officers.”

Common California Penal Codes

148 PC. Resisting Arrest

241 PC. Assault on a Police Officer

403 PC Willfully disturb or break up a public assembly or government meeting

407 PC- Unlawful Assembly defined

409 PC. Remaining present at place of riot, etc., after warning to disperse

415 PC. Disturbing the Peace

416 PC. Refusing to disperse upon lawful command

422 PC. Punishment for Threats

First Amendment Restrictions:

To survive First Amendment constitutional challenges, such restrictions must satisfy a three-prong test outlined by the Supreme Court in Ward v. Rock Against Racism (1989).

1. The regulation must be content neutral.
2. It must be narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest.
3. It must leave open ample alternative channels for communicating the speaker's message.

UOF to Disperse a Crowd Checklist

As a result of Assembly Bill 48, with limited exceptions, "...kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration."

AB 48 restricts law enforcement from using these less-lethal options to "defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual, including any officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control", only when the following requirements have been met or failed:

- De-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force have been attempted, when objectively reasonable, and have failed.
- Repeated, audible announcements are made announcing the intent to use kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate.
- An objectively reasonable effort has been made to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not, and kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents are targeted toward those individuals engaged in violent acts. Projectiles shall not be aimed indiscriminately into a crowd or group of persons.
- Kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents are used only with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.
- Officers shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.
- An objectively reasonable effort has been made to extract individuals in distress.
- Medical assistance is promptly provided, if properly trained personnel are present, or procured, for injured persons, when it is reasonable and safe to do so.
- Kinetic energy projectiles shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs.
- Kinetic energy projectiles or chemical agents shall not be used by any law enforcement agency solely due to any of the following:
 - A violation of an imposed curfew.
 - A verbal threat.
 - Noncompliance with a law enforcement directive.
- If the chemical agent to be deployed is tear gas, only a commanding officer at the scene of the assembly, protest, or demonstration may authorize the use of tear gas.

"Kinetic energy projectiles" means any type of device designed as less lethal, to be launched from any device as a projectile that may cause bodily injury through the transfer of kinetic energy and blunt force trauma. For purposes of this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, items commonly referred to as rubber bullets, plastic bullets, beanbag rounds, and foam tipped plastic rounds.

"Chemical agents" means any chemical that can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects in humans, which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. For purposes of this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, chloroacetophenone tear gas, commonly known as CN tear gas; 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile gas, commonly known as CS gas; and items commonly referred to as pepper balls, pepper spray, or oleoresin capsicum.

Reference GO 580.02 for Watch/Incident Commander reporting requirements.

Appendix K

RM 532.16 - Bomb Squad Manual

Sacramento Police Department

Bomb Squad Manual



RM 532.16



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

REFERENCE MANUAL 532.16



532.16

BOMB SQUAD MANUAL

07-12-2011

TO: ALL PERSONNEL

All explosives shall be handled by members of the Department Bomb Squad. The Department's goal is to protect lives and property and to minimize the impact these incidents have on the community.

Officers shall report, through the chain of command to the Chief of Police, any discrepancies or conflicts they discover between the contents of this manual and current law or police procedure.

SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOMB SQUAD MANUAL

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SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT
BOMB SQUAD MANUAL

A. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOMB SQUAD

1. Render safe and/or remove suspected improvised explosive devices (IEDs), incendiary devices, explosives, pyrotechnics, flares, explosive chemicals and other hazardous situations (i.e. items classified by the FBI as Weapons of Mass Destruction in accordance with title 18 USC 2332).
2. Provide for proper and safe transportation, disposal and/or storage of explosives and other items as referred to above.
3. Respond and evaluate suspicious objects/packages/vehicles.
4. Compile and report information on explosive devices and incidents to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Bomb and Arson Tracking System (BATS).
5. Collect and preserve evidence.
6. Document information and submit written reports.
7. Conduct all follow-up investigations.
8. Prepare and provide court room testimony.
9. Store, maintain and inventory bomb squad equipment.
10. Provide support to special operations/events, including dignitary protection.
11. Prepare and participate in explosive related training programs.
12. Maintain professional liaison with other state and local bomb squads, military explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units, Federal agencies and other associations.
13. Develop emergency response plans for bomb threats, IED's and bomb crime scenes.
14. Develop and promulgate bomb threat awareness and safety programs for public and private organizations.
15. Provide training to Department personnel as it relates to explosives and explosive devices, as well as the response to such incidents.
16. Report found or recovered military ordnance to military EOD units.
17. Support specialized law enforcement with the clearing of drug labs, marijuana fields or other locations where booby traps and explosives could be located.
18. Provide robotic support.
19. Provide explosive breaching support.
20. Special searches, including oversight on the use of explosive detection canines during operations.
21. Provide mutual aid when requested and authorized.

B. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Bomb Squad Supervisor
 - a. Shall be a Hazardous Devices School (HDS) certified bomb technician or accepted to HDS within 6 months of being selected as bomb squad supervisor.
2. Core Staffing
 - a. Shall be comprised of HDS certified bomb technicians.
3. Supervision
 - a. While performing bomb squad functions the bomb technicians will be under the supervision of the bomb squad supervisor.

C. NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOMB SQUAD SUPERVISOR

1. The Bomb Squad Supervisor shall be notified in the following circumstances:
 - a. When more than 2 technicians are needed on a call.
 - b. For call-outs involving SWAT and/or critical incidents.
 - c. When any injury occurs as the result of an explosion.
 - d. Any incident involving significant media exposure.
 - e. Information that needs to be forwarded up the chain of command.
2. It is the responsibility of the bomb squad supervisor to:
 - a. Direct/Supervise bomb squad operations.
 - b. Maintain required files and reports.
 - c. Assign cases for follow-up investigation.
 - d. Ensure reports are completed and reported to the ATF BATS system.
 - e. Coordinate training and maintain training records.
 - f. Act as liaison with other agencies.

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D. BOMB SQUAD PROCEDURES

1. General Safety

a. Priorities that should guide bomb technicians during the formulation of their response plan(s) are:

- (1) Safety to the public.
- (2) Safety of the officers on the scene, including the bomb technician.
- (3) Collection and preservation of evidence.
- (4) Convenience to the public/restoration of service.

b. Principles to be followed during a bomb squad call out are:

- (1) [REDACTED]

(4) Calls involving a suspicious package/device or confirmed explosive device/live explosives require a minimum of two certified technicians to respond. Technician response to other calls may be determined by the bomb squad supervisor based on the totality of the circumstances.

- (5) [REDACTED]

c. **Equipment Use on Suspicious Items/Devices:** The overall situation, including the circumstances and the physical environment will be used to determine the use of specialized equipment. The following general guidelines will be used in making this determination.

- (1) [REDACTED]

(6) Additional Equipment

(a) A squad should have a vehicle suitable for transporting all the necessary equipment and two technicians.

(b) [REDACTED]

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E. RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR SUSPICIOUS ITEMS

1. While enroute, attempt to contact the officer in charge at the scene to determine the number of bomb squad personnel and equipment needed. Advise the officer in charge that [REDACTED].
2. Discuss possible evacuation of the area.
3. [REDACTED]
7. Upon arrival, contact the officer in charge for an update.
8. Change/suggest evacuation or shelter in place as needed.
9. Modify the bomb squad personnel and equipment needed.
10. Verify/request Fire and Ambulance if necessary.
11. [REDACTED]
15. Set up and test all equipment before approaching the suspect item.
16. When approaching the suspect item, always go prepared with the proper equipment.
17. [REDACTED]
18. The technicians shall be responsible for the crime scene and the collection, packaging, logging and preservation of all evidence in accordance with Department evidence procedures.
19. Deteriorated Products/Chemicals/Explosives

- a. [REDACTED]

F. TRANSPORTATION OF SUSPICIOUS DEVICES

1. Consideration will be given to the following prior to the transportation of a suspicious device:
 - a. The decision to transport a suspect device should be weighed carefully to ensure that the act of loading and transporting does not unduly increase the hazards to the technician or the public.
 - b. Property damage and evidentiary value shall be taken into consideration but shall not compromise the safety of personnel or the public.

2. [REDACTED]

G. POST BLAST PROCEDURES

1. Bomb squad technicians will respond to post blast incidents to:
 - a. [REDACTED]
 - c. Investigate the crime.
 - d. Conduct crime scene investigation or assist Crime Scene Investigators.

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H. RANGE PROCEDURES

1. Safety is the primary goal when dealing with explosives at the range. Any bomb technician may raise a concern over the safety of an activity or procedure. If a concern is voiced, all activity shall stop until the concern is appropriately addressed and resolved.
2. The following range safety procedures shall be followed:
 - a. A minimum of two technicians will be present during all range procedures.
 - b. Only bomb technicians or technicians in training are permitted to be present during the connection of blasting caps to live explosives during range operations.
 - c. Technicians will notify/coordinate disposal operations with appropriate authorities and surrounding facilities which may be affected.
 - d. Access is restricted to bomb technicians and emergency response personnel, or fire apparatus and ambulance.
 - e. Night time range operations will only be done when absolutely necessary to render safe a dangerous device that cannot wait until the following day.
 - f. [REDACTED]
 - g. A range safety officer will be designated to observe operations and ensure appropriate procedures are adhered to per HDS training.
 - h. [REDACTED]
 - i. Technicians will be aware of toxic/hazardous chemicals.
 - j. [REDACTED]
3. Proper personal protective equipment will be used and may include the following:
 - a. [REDACTED]
 - d. Hearing protection.

I. COMMERCIAL EXPLOSIVES DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

1. For old or deteriorated dynamite or any other sensitive unstable explosives the following guidelines will be followed:
 - a. [REDACTED]
 - c. A waiver-of-damages form is recommended to be signed by the property owner or responsible person(s), prior to the destruction.
 - d. The area being used for disposal of explosives should be inspected to minimize potential property damage prior to the disposal.
 - e. The preferred methods of disposal of explosives and blasting caps are:
 - (1) [REDACTED]
 - f. Disposal operations should only be conducted during daylight hours unless exigent circumstances exist.

J. MILITARY ORDNANCE PROCEDURES

1. [REDACTED] The following guidelines are recommended when dealing with military ordnance:
 - a. Obtain as much information as possible on the ordnance.
 - b. If there is any question or doubt of being able to safely move the item, the area [REDACTED]
 - c. At no time will bomb squad personnel transport or dispose of military ordnance with which they are unfamiliar or unequipped to handle.
 - d. [REDACTED]

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K. REMOTE CONTROLLED DEVICE PROCEDURES

1. The following guidelines should be followed when working with a suspected remote controlled (radio frequency) device:

a.

█ [REDACTED]

L. SPECIAL OPERATIONS/DRUG RAIDS

1. Bomb technicians may be requested to assist in a tactical situation. Prior to deployment the bomb squad shall be included in all related briefings.

a. Special Weapons and Tactical (SWAT) operations

(1) Use of bomb technicians for breaching operations or diversion devices.

(2) Use of the robot for observation, communications and clearing of locations.

(3) [REDACTED]

b. Drug labs, marijuana fields and drug search warrants

(1) Searches of clandestine drug locations shall be the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in charge of the operation. [REDACTED]

c. Dignitary protection

(1) Bomb Squad personnel will coordinate with local, state and federal agencies the search and stand-by requirements during these events.

M. STORAGE OF DEVICES AND EXPLOSIVES

1. Except for emergency situations, explosives will be stored in accordance with Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) regulations.

2. A continuous/updated inventory of explosives must be kept.

3. Strong consideration should be given to alarming, fencing and lighting the immediate area surrounding an explosive magazine.

4. Magazine/storage safety rules:

a. No smoking, matches or spark-producing devices are allowed in or around the storage facility.

b. Keep the storage grounds free from brush, leaves and weeds. Keep area properly drained from standing water.

c. Keep the storage interior clean and ventilated.

d. Only approved non-sparking tools and lights allowed inside the storage area.

e. Keep explosives properly stacked and rotated.

f. Keep explosives and caps properly separated.

g. Do not store fireworks, chemicals or flammable fluids with explosives.

N. BOMB THREATS AND SEARCHES (also refer to G.O. 532.03 - Bomb Threats/Explosive Devices)

1. Initial response to locations having received a bomb threat will normally be handled by patrol personnel. Searches and evacuation of these locations will normally be the responsibility of the owner/manager/administrator.

a. An explosive detection canine may be used to assist in the search. Canines should never be used to examine items already identified as suspicious.

b. [REDACTED]

d. All searchers will be instructed not to disturb any suspicious items that may be located.

e. [REDACTED]

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g. The suspected explosive device will be handled in accordance with bomb squad procedures.

2. [REDACTED]

NOTE: Because of the sensitive location, once a threat is received the bomb squad may respond as part of the initial search team and participate in the initial search.

3. [REDACTED]

O. REPORTING OF INCIDENTS

1. Complete all Department reports.
2. [REDACTED]
3. Report all incidents to the ATF Bomb and Arson Tracking System (BATS).

P. MUTUAL AID/VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

1. The public safety bomb squad program in the U.S. is structured to maximize experience and training levels among the accredited bomb squads. It is important that every effort be made to provide bomb squad assistance and/or cooperate in the training of other agencies in the surrounding region and in accordance with any Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) that may be in place.

Q. REFERENCES TO CONSIDER

1. FBI National Guidelines for Bomb Technicians.
2. NBSCAB "National Strategic Plan"
3. FBI STB 2003-1 "Range Safety and Basic Demolition Procedures"
4. ATF "Guide to Developing a Permanent Disposal Range"
5. ATF "Federal Explosives Law and Regulations"

Appendix L

RM 580.07 - Chemical Agents

SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHEMICAL AGENTS MANUAL



RM 580.07



SACRAMENTO POLICE DEPARTMENT CHEMICAL AGENTS MANUAL 2-7-22



A. CHEMICAL AGENT TRAINING

1. With the exception of individual aerosol canisters, only those supervisors trained in the use and deployment of chemical agents shall direct or participate in the decision to use chemical agents.
2. The training shall consist of classroom and field training with chemical agents using departmentally approved lesson plans and instructors.

B. CHEMICAL AGENT OPTIONS

1. The active ingredient in each of these chemical munitions (grenades or frangible projectiles) is CS or OC. Methods of deployment include handthrown and 40mm launched. CS and OC are carried into the environment as micro-pulverized solid (powder), liquid, or burning pellets (smoke). Some of these projectiles and grenades will cause fires. Each projectile and grenade shall be discussed in the following pages. The carrying agent and methods of introduction shall also be covered. These munitions shall only be deployed by officers trained in their use.
2. CS (Ortho Chlorobenzalmalononitrile)
 - a. Color code Blue.
 - b. Reaction time of 3-7 seconds and is effective for approximately one half-hour.
 - c. When deployed there is a high likelihood officers may experience some level of exposure.
 - d. Can cause the following physiological and respiratory effects:
 - (1) excessive tearing.
 - (2) excessive mucous discharge.
 - (3) involuntary closure of the eyes.
 - (4) shortness of breath.
 - (5) feeling suffocated.
 - (6) coughing, sneezing, and burning sensation through the respiratory tract.
 - e. Extreme exposures may result in, nausea, vomiting, and blistering of the skin.
 - f. Some failures may occur with:
 - (1) subjects under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
 - (2) subjects with mental disorders.
 - (3) animals.
3. OC (Oleoresin Capsicum)
 - a. Color code Orange.
 - b. Reaction time of 1-2 seconds and effective time of approximately one half-hour.
 - c. When deployed there is a high likelihood officers may experience some level of exposure.
 - d. Can cause the following physiological and respiratory effects:
 - (1) burning sensation and inflammation of the eyes, mucous membranes and skin.
 - (2) involuntary muscle spasm of the eye causing intermittent blinking or complete shutting of the eyes.



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- (3) shortness of breath.
 - (4) feeling suffocated.
 - (5) coughing, sneezing and burning sensation through the respiratory tract.
- e. Some failures may occur on people and animals.
4. The arsenal of chemical agents maintained by Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) shall be the responsibility of the SWAT Commander.
 5. The arsenal of chemical agents maintained by patrol shall be the responsibility of each Station Captain or designee. Maintenance shall include the ordering and rotation of stock.

C. FIRST AID

1. When a chemical agent is used, the Department shall provide first aid as soon as possible to all persons affected by its deployment
 - a. Fresh air (face into wind).
 - b. Flushing of eyes and face with large amounts of clean water.
 - c. Shower as soon as practical and launder clothing.
 - d. Never apply any oils, salves, or lotions.
2. If symptoms persist, medical aid should be obtained.

D. CHEMICAL AGENT EXPOSURE

1. Exposure normally causes no lasting effects. However, a large overdose of CS or OC without removing the subject from the environment where it was introduced can cause serious illness or even death.
2. Many variables affect the saturation. The amount of ventilation is the primary variable. Furniture, carpeting, and drapes also have an effect. The dosage (the amount of agent entering an exposed person's system) is difficult to determine. The effects of exposure to these chemical agents will vary depending on a person's general physical condition, breathing rate, etc.
3. Because of these and other considerations, it is not possible for manufacturers to recommend specific guidelines for use of chemical munitions. Indiscriminate use of chemicals must be avoided. Plans to deploy chemical munitions must be based on the tactical situation, law, and Department policy.
4. Pyrotechnics, designed for indoor use, are the most effective form of munitions (i.e. Barricaded subjects). Only pyrotechnic munitions that are specifically designed for indoor use (i.e. Tri-Chamber Flameless) should be used in an indoor enclosure.
5. The risk of serious illness or death increases with the length and concentration of the exposure. Persons who have pre-existing medical conditions may be at a greater risk of experiencing these severe effects and death. The amount of chemical agents introduced into a structure will be determined by a mathematical formula of agent exposure and time.
6. Chemical agents shall be used with caution and only by trained personnel. Life cannot exist if the oxygen content in a room is reduced by the introduction of smoke or chemical agent to less than 19.5% by volume.



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E. DECONTAMINATION

1. Whenever a chemical agent is introduced into a structure and the situation or incident has been resolved, the following steps shall be taken:
 - a. Notify the Fire Department for ventilation and deployment of fans for aeration.
 - b. The SWAT Commander or designee shall see that the property owner of the contaminated structure receives a copy of the Sacramento Police Department Chemical Agent Notification Form (SPD 076) or that the structure is posted with a copy of the SPD 076. The name of the person to whom the form is given shall be recorded as part of the Command Post report.

F. INDIVIDUAL AEROSOL CHEMICAL AGENTS (DEF-TEC MK 4 and 6)

1. Application
 - a. Individual aerosol chemical agents are intended to be used primarily against suspects who are non-compliant. Other circumstances may exist where an officer can best resolve a conflict by the use of the individual aerosol canister. A stream of agent (liquid or foam) should be aimed at the suspect's facial area (eyes, nose and mouth) using multiple short bursts ensuring delivery directly onto the target area from a distance of [REDACTED].
 - b. As with any chemical agent, its use may not stop an attack by a suspect. Officers must have other options available. General Order 580.02 outlines reporting procedures to be complied with after the use of this agent.
2. Performance
 - a. The canisters project a liquid stream of agent up to a distance of [REDACTED]. The stream should not be projected at less than [REDACTED]. Medical follow-up must be utilized after exposure. Medical follow-up shall include aeration and flushing the eyes with water.

G. FOGGERS (DEF-TEC MK-9)

1. Application
 - a. The CS and OC foggers can be used against individual persons or crowds. The fogger can also be used to introduce chemical agents into a small area. If used against a person, the spray should be directed towards the facial area.
 - b. As with any chemical agent, its use may not stop an attack by a suspect. Officers must have other options available.
2. Performance

The chemical agent in the fogger is released in a liquid mist. The effective distance [REDACTED] and each of the magnum aerosols contains approximately [REDACTED] bursts.

H. MUZZLE BLAST DISPERSION ROUNDS (DEF-TEC #6040 and #6042)

1. Application
 - a. The muzzle blast dispersion rounds are munitions used primarily for crowd management. These muzzle blast rounds are an excellent device for deploying chemical-laden powder at close ranges in both indoor and outdoor environments. These rounds provide instantaneous emission of the chemical agent directly at or on non-compliant subjects.



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- b. These rounds may also be used on barricaded subjects and in compliance with the First Amendment Assembly Manual (RM 532.11).
2. Performance
 - a. When fired, they give an immediate blast of a powder which contains the agent. Muzzle blast rounds are designed to deliver chemical agents in the immediate area [REDACTED] of the grenadier.
 - b. Muzzle blast dispersion rounds present no fire danger.
- I. DIRECT IMPACT ROUNDS OC 40MM DEF-TEC #6320
 1. Application
 - a. Direct impact rounds are lightweight, high speed projectiles that are spin stabilized via the incorporated rifling collar and the 40mm launcher's rifled barrel. Impact rounds are designed to be fired at a person.
 2. Performance
 - a. Direct impact rounds consist of a plastic body and a crushable foam nose that contains a powder payload. The crushable foam nose dissipates energy upon impact by releasing the powder payload.
 - b. Direct impact rounds have an optimal energy range of [REDACTED] feet but may be used in situations from [REDACTED].
 - c. Direct impact rounds shall not be intentionally fired at the head, spine or groin.
 - d. Direct impact rounds present no fire danger.
- J. SPEDE-HEAT LONG RANGE ROUNDS (DEF-TEC #6182 and #6183)
 1. Application
 - a. Spede-Heat rounds are designed to deliver one chemical or smoke canister from a launcher. The rounds have a maximum range of [REDACTED] and are primarily used as a crowd management solution when the agent is released as smoke from the canister.
 - b. Spede-Heat rounds are designed for outdoor use and have a fire-producing capability.
 - c. When launching these rounds, it is recommended to have a spotter to ensure canisters do not land on rooftops or enter windows or doorways when skip fired.
 - d. These rounds shall not be fired directly at personnel as serious injury or death may result.
 2. Performance
 - a. Spede-Heat rounds may be launched into the air from a shoulder fired launcher at an angle of [REDACTED] or they may be skip fired into the target area.
 - b. Are not designed for barricade penetration and present an extreme fire danger.
 - c. Shall not be intentionally fired directly at persons.
- K. CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE CS MUNITION (DEF-TEC #1082)
 1. Application
 - a. The Continuous Discharge CS Munition are intended for outdoor use only and smoke is the carrying agent for the chemical.
 - b. It is hand thrown and has an extreme fire danger.



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2. Performance
 - a. The Continuous Discharge CS Munition have a pull-ring-safety lever operation and it will instantaneously discharge approximately [REDACTED] of smoke and irritant.
 - b. The longer burn time may allow for throwback by individuals wearing burn protection (i.e. welder's mitt).
 - c. It should not be deployed onto rooftops or indoors as they present an extreme fire danger.
- L. TRIPLE-CHASER CANISTER - CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE (DEF-TEC #1020)
 1. Application
 - a. The Triple Chaser Canister is intended for outdoor use only. It is a fast burning pyrotechnic grenade consisting of three separate canisters pressed together with separating charges between each section.
 2. Performance
 - a. When deployed, these canisters will separate into [REDACTED] sub-munitions which are dispersed approximately [REDACTED] allowing for increased area coverage.
 - b. It should be deployed in an underhand method that keeps the canister's body moving sideward towards the deployment site. This will assist in delivering the sub-canisters along a line.
 - c. Quick burn time minimizes throwback potential.
 - d. It should not be deployed onto rooftops or indoors as they present an extreme fire danger.
- M. HAN-BALL RUBBER BALL OC MUNITIONS - OC (DEF-TEC #1099)
 1. Application
 - a. The Han-Ball rubber ball OC munitions are fast burning, high volume continuous discharge munitions. The chemical agent is discharged through six gas ports located around the equator of the body.
 2. Performance
 - a. Designed for outdoor use in crowd management situations.
 - b. It utilizes the pull ring-safety lever operation and it has a [REDACTED] delay before a release of [REDACTED] of agent.
 - c. Due to the quick discharge time, throwback potential is greatly reduced.
 - d. It should not be deployed onto rooftops or indoors as it presents an extreme fire danger.
- N. SMOKE GRENADES (DEF-TEC #1063 and 1017)
 1. Application
 - a. The smoke grenade can be used as a signaling device, for testing wind direction, screening officer movements from a suspect, or as a carrying agent to assist the deployment of other chemical agents.
 2. Performance
 - a. It utilizes the pull ring-safety lever operation and it has a [REDACTED] delay before a release of [REDACTED] of smoke. The pocket tactical grenade will release [REDACTED] of smoke.
 - b. It should not be deployed onto rooftops or indoors as it presents an extreme fire danger.



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O. AEROSOL OC VAPOR (DEF-TEC #1056)

1. Application
 - a. It delivers a very high concentration of OC in a powerful mist. The OC Vapor requires minimal decontamination with maximum effectiveness.
 - b. It is designed for indoor use but can be used outdoors.
2. Performance
 - a. It utilizes the pull ring-safety lever operation and it has a [REDACTED] delay before a release of vapor from three lower ports.
 - b. It presents no fire danger.

P. FLAMELESS EXPULSION CS (DEF-TEC #2042)

1. Application
 - a. Designed for indoor use and contents are expelled upon actuation of a CO2 cartridge.
 - b. It will affect a confined area consisting of approximately [REDACTED].
 - c. Most commonly used in tactical deployment situations when dealing with barricaded subjects.
 - d. Not suited for outdoor use.
2. Performance
 - a. It has [REDACTED] delay, followed by a submunition that mechanically activates a CO2 cartridge and the pressure expels the powder through one or two ports on the side of the canister within [REDACTED].
 - b. It is for indoor use and does not present fire danger.

Q. OC AEROSOL GRENADE FOGGER (DEF-TEC 56854)

1. Application
 - a. Designed as an operator controlled instantaneous initiated aerosol grenade that is a non-pyrotechnic that contains no CFCs.
 - b. It is not a fire hazard and requires minimal decontamination.
2. Performance
 - a. The 6 oz. Aerosol Grenade will deliver its payload of [REDACTED] Major Capsaicinoids OC in [REDACTED]. It is most effective when used in confined areas or deployed close to the target.
 - b. It is designed for use in tactical indoor operations when a non-pyrotechnic instantaneous delivery system is desired.
 - c. It is ideal for situations where the use of pyrotechnic, powder, or liquid devices are not practical or desired. The [REDACTED] Major Capsaicinoids provides sufficient effects in confined areas of up to [REDACTED] such as attics, crawl spaces, garages, and interior rooms.

R. MK-46V VERTICAL AEROSOL PROJECTOR (DEF-TEC 56346V)

1. Application
 - a. The MK-46 features a trigger handle and is intended for use in crowd management.
2. Performance
 - a. It will deliver [REDACTED] of OC at an effective range of [REDACTED]
 - b. The [REDACTED] Major Capsaicinoids OC aerosol product utilizes a stream delivery method providing a target-specific, strong concentrated stream for greater standoff.



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S. GAS MASKS

1. Identification

- a. [REDACTED]

2. Use

- a. Officers shall have a functioning gas mask at all times.
- b. [REDACTED]
- c. [REDACTED]
- d. It is recommended that all personnel in the immediate vicinity of the deployment of chemical agents utilize protective masks.

3. Maintenance

- a. Masks shall be stored in their designated container.
- b. Officers should remove the filter and perform a tap-test by tapping the filter against a hard surface in order to free any residual materials. The mask should be cleaned with mild, non-oil-based soap and clean water. The mask should be rinsed thoroughly and be left to air dry for approximately one hour. Specific instructions on care and cleaning this mask can be found in the instruction manual.
- c. Replace the harness assembly if the straps become frayed or threadbare.
- d. Check the rubber discs inside the inlet valve assembly. They must be totally intact and pliable.
- e. The life of the mask depends on how it is carried, stored and cared for. Every NIOSH mask has a date of manufacture listed; consult the manufacturer's instructions and warranties.
- f. If you have difficulty breathing, immediately replace the filter. When exposed to chemical environments for extended periods of time, it is recommended that the filter be replaced as necessary or at least every four hours in heavily contaminated areas.
- g. Officers shall conduct an annual departmental fit test of their issued gas mask to assure it is in working order and fits correctly.

T. LIQUID FILLED BARRICADE PROJECTILE ROUNDS (DEF-TEC #1262)

1. Application

- a. The liquid filled barricade projectile rounds are non-burning and suitable for indoor use. They are designed to penetrate barriers such as windows, particleboard doors, and interior walls. These rounds have no fire potential. The chemical agent is released in a liquid mist.

2. Performance

- a. The maximum effective range for these munitions is [REDACTED] when



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deployed from a shoulder deployed launcher. These munitions will burst and disseminate the agent on impact.

- b. For use by [REDACTED] only and shall not be intentionally fired directedly at persons.
- c. Liquid filled barricade projectiles present no fire danger.

U. TRI-CHAMBER FLAMELESS CS MUNITIONS (DEF-TEC #1032)

1. Application

- a. It is designed specifically for indoor use for crowd control or tactical operations.
- b. It provides the option of delivering a pyrotechnic chemical device while maximizing the chemicals' effectiveness via heat and vaporization and minimizing or negating the chance of fire.

2. Performance

- a. Pyrotechnic contents are burned within the innermost of [REDACTED] canisters.
- b. The internal combustion allows the chemical-laden smoke to release through [REDACTED] ports on the outer canister side while safely containing any of the fire-producing properties within the [REDACTED] internal canisters.
- c. The fuse is shrouded to further protect surrounding materials from the possibility of fire.
- d. It has a burn time of [REDACTED] and presents little to no fire damage.
- e. They are for use by [REDACTED] only.

V. 40MM WARNING/SIGNALING MUNITION OC (DEF TEC #6028OC) AND OR AERIAL DISTRACTION DEVICE CS (SAFARILAND #6028CS) WITH CHEMICAL AGENT PAYLOAD

1. Application

- a. Launched from a 40MM platform and are designed to produce [REDACTED] of sound, and [REDACTED] candelas of light.
- b. Each munition is manufactured to deflagrate at a set distance of [REDACTED] and deliver a small amount of chemical agent payload [REDACTED]

2. Performance

- a. The 40MM aerial distraction munitions shall be used in compliance with the First Amendment Assembly Manual (RM 532.11). management and civil disobedience operations.
- b. When fired, the 40MM aerial distraction munitions are designed to travel and deflagrate [REDACTED] target when launched at a [REDACTED] angle, from a distance of 50 meters.
- c. The 40MM aerial distraction munitions are designed for outdoor use and have a fire-producing capability. These munitions shall not be intentionally fired directly at persons as serious injury or death may result.
- d. Are for use by [REDACTED] members only.

Appendix M

Internal Audit Results – Audit #1 Finding Described

SPD's internal audit identified twenty-four (24) items of equipment, the accounting of which, requires updated reporting from 2022.

1. Colt 6920 Series Patrol Rifle

Manufacturer: Colt

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 200 items of the above that were inadvertently omitted from the 2022 report. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

In addition, SPD policy allows officers to carry personally-owned firearms, including patrol rifles that meet the Department Armorer's specifications and safety check. During the reporting period, SPD authorized 111 personally-owned rifles that are not counted in the department patrol rifle inventory.

2. Defense Technology, 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round #6320

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 531 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 96 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

3. Defense Technology, Ferret 40mm Liquid Barricade Penetrator Round CS #2262

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 176 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 50 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

4. Defense Technology, 40mm Exact Sponge Impact Round #6325

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 665 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 96 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

5. Defense Technology, 40mm Round Muzzle Blast OC #6040

Manufacturer: Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 98 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 47 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

6. Defense Technology, Riot Control Continuous Discharge OC Grenade #1080
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 107 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 82 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

7. PepperBall VKS Carbine
Manufacturer: PepperBall

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 70 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 61 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

8. PepperBall VXR Live Projectile
Manufacturer: PepperBall

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 9 containers of the above that were inadvertently omitted from the 2022 report. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

9. Remington Model 870, 12 Gauge Shotgun (Less Lethal Shotgun)
Manufacturer: Remington Firearms

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 552 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 619 items of the above. This was an error in counting duplicate serial numbers. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

10. Combined Systems, Inc. CS Baffled Canister Grenade #5230B
Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 50 items of the above that were inadvertently omitted from the 2022 report. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

11. Speer Gold Dot .223 Caliber 62 Grain Rifle Round

Manufacturer: Speer

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 249 cases of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 218 cases of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

12. Defense Technology, 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition with OC #6028OC
Manufacturer: Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 47 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 44 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

13. Defense Technology, 40mm Warning/Signaling Munition #6028WS
Manufacturer: Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 88 items of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 50 items of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

14. Combined Tactical Systems Super-Sock® Bean Bag – 12 Gauge 2 3/4”
Manufacturer: Combined Systems, Inc.

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of approximately 10,126 rounds of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 2,525 rounds of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

15. Federal Gold Medal .308 WIN 168 Grain Rifle Round
Manufacturer: Federal

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 28 cases of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 8 cases of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

16. RUAG Swiss P .308 Win Tactical 164 Grain Rifle Round
Manufacturer: Ruag Swiss

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 99 boxes of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 9 boxes of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

17. Defense Technology, Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade #1032
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 54 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 20 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

18. Defense Technology, Flameless Expulsion OC Grenade #2040
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 19 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 18 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

19. Defense Technology, Pocket Tactical Blue Smoke Grenade #1017B
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 51 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 11 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

20. Defense Technology, OC Triple-Chaser Separating Canister #1020
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 47 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 26 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

21. Defense Technology, OC Vapor Aerosol Grenade #1056
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology®

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 48 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 16 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

22. Defense Technology, Han-Ball OC Grenade #1099
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 50 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 28 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

NOTE: Items disposed of after the reporting period.

23. Defense Technology, First Defense 1.3% MK-9 Stream OC Aerosol #56895
Manufacturer: Safariland, LLC / Defense Technology

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 27 canisters of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 5 canisters of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

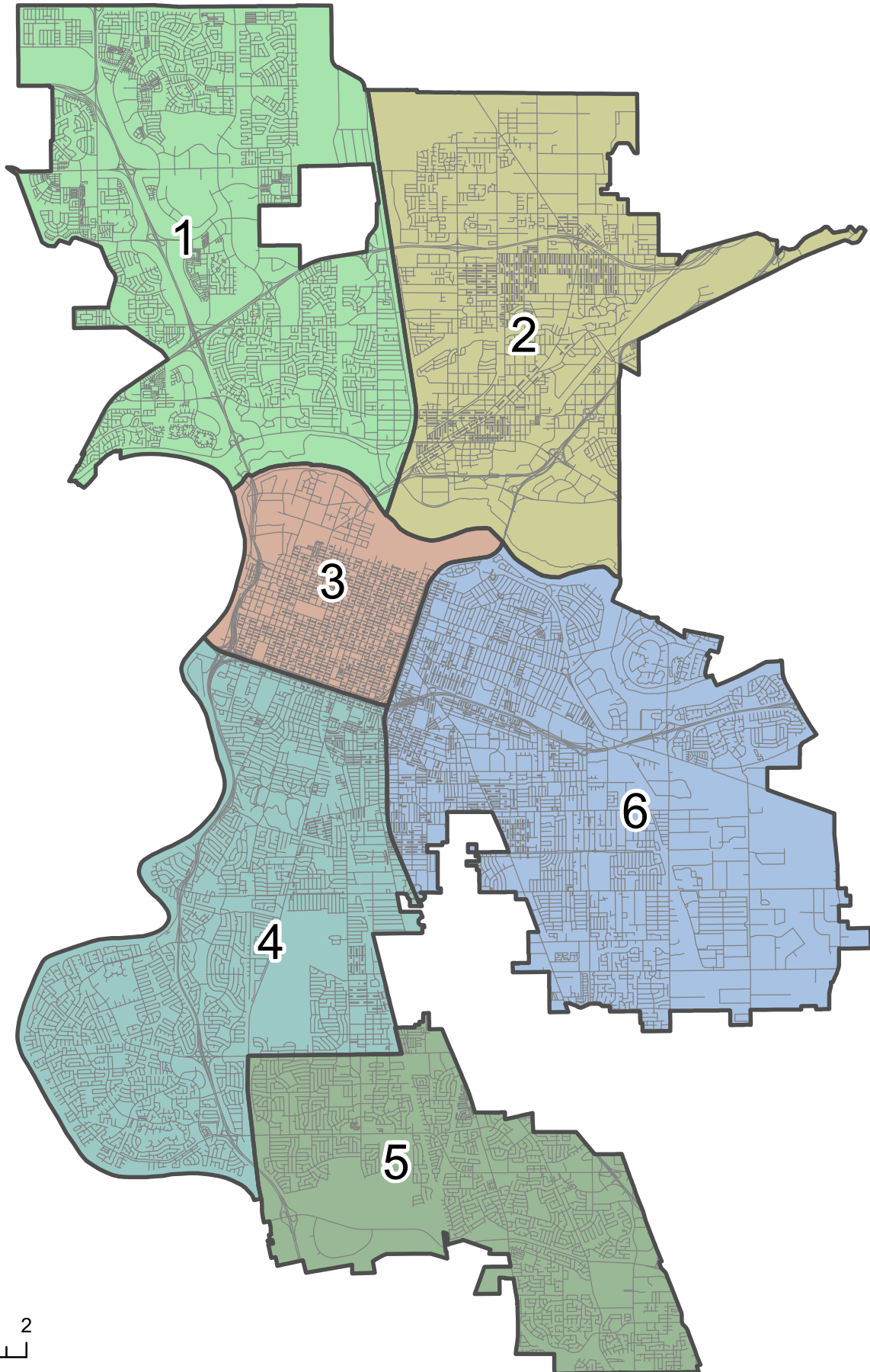
24. Dyno Nobel Inc. Primacord 10, 50 Grain Detonating Cord
Manufacturer: Dyno Nobel Inc.

The 2023 audit determined that SPD is in possession of 1397 feet of the above; however, in the 2022 audit, SPD reported 1000 feet of the above. No items were purchased; items were discovered after a change of audit procedure.

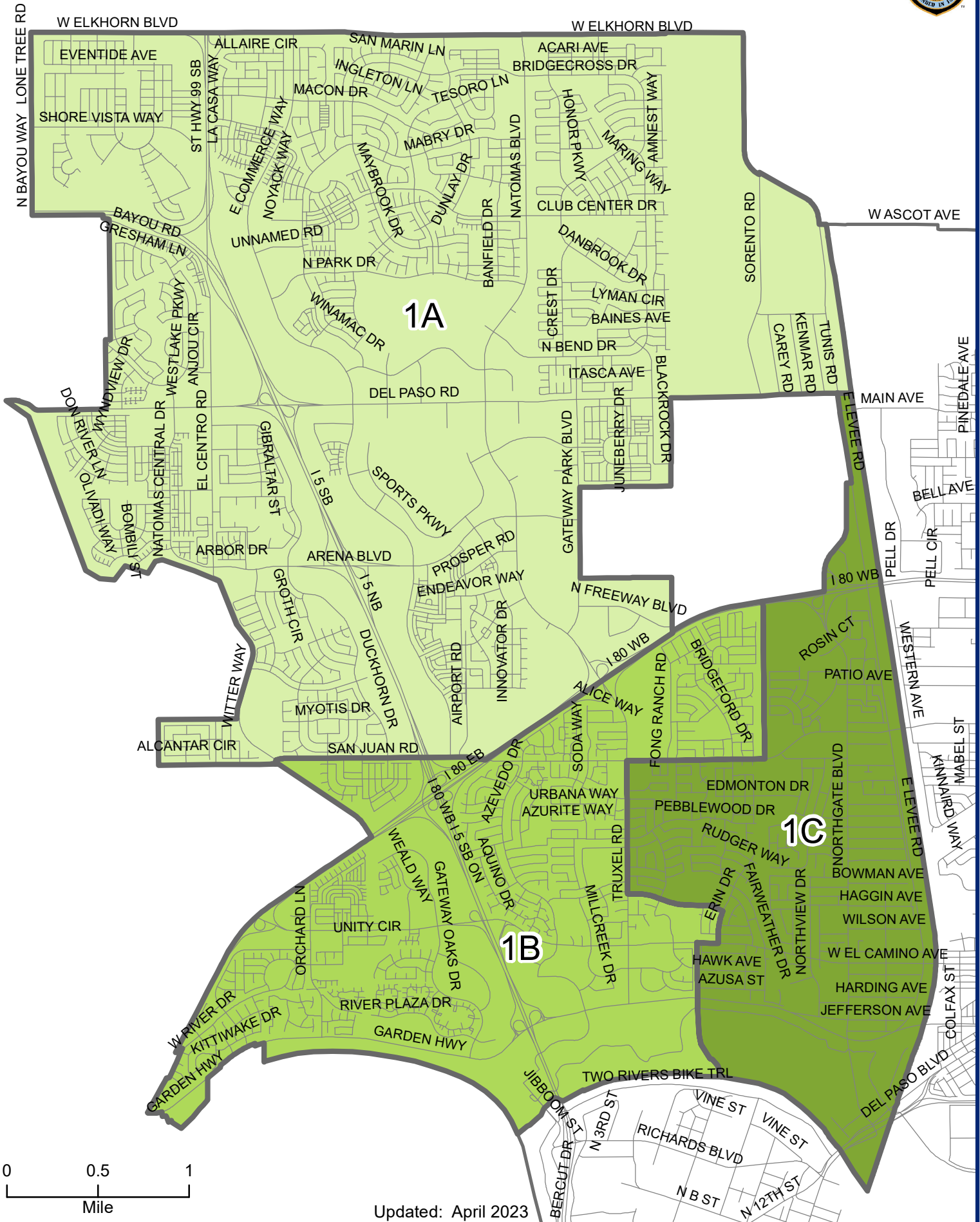
Appendix N

SPD District and Beat Maps

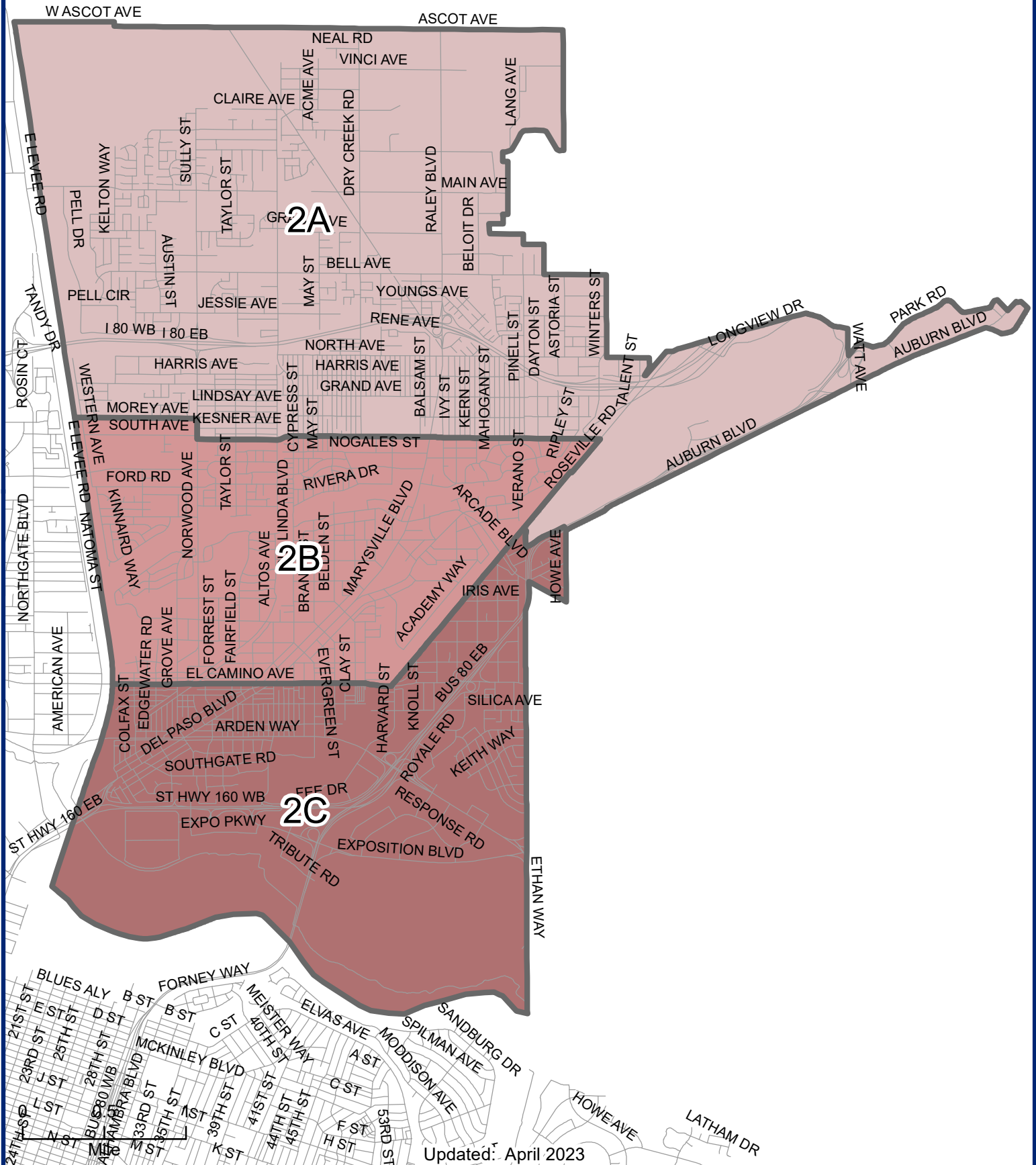
Sacramento Police Department Police Districts - 2022



Police District 1

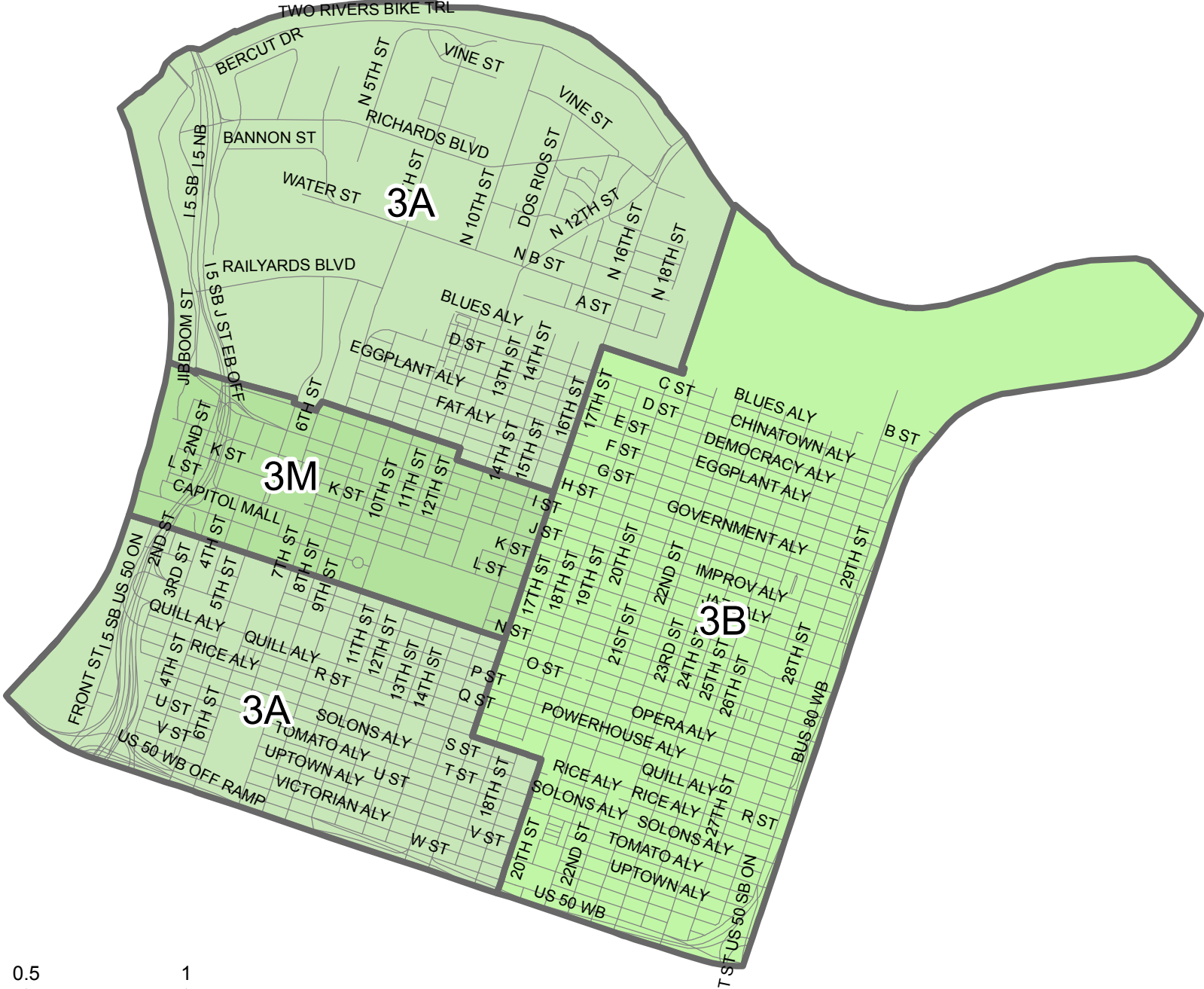


Police District 2

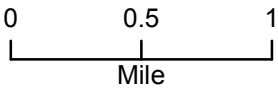
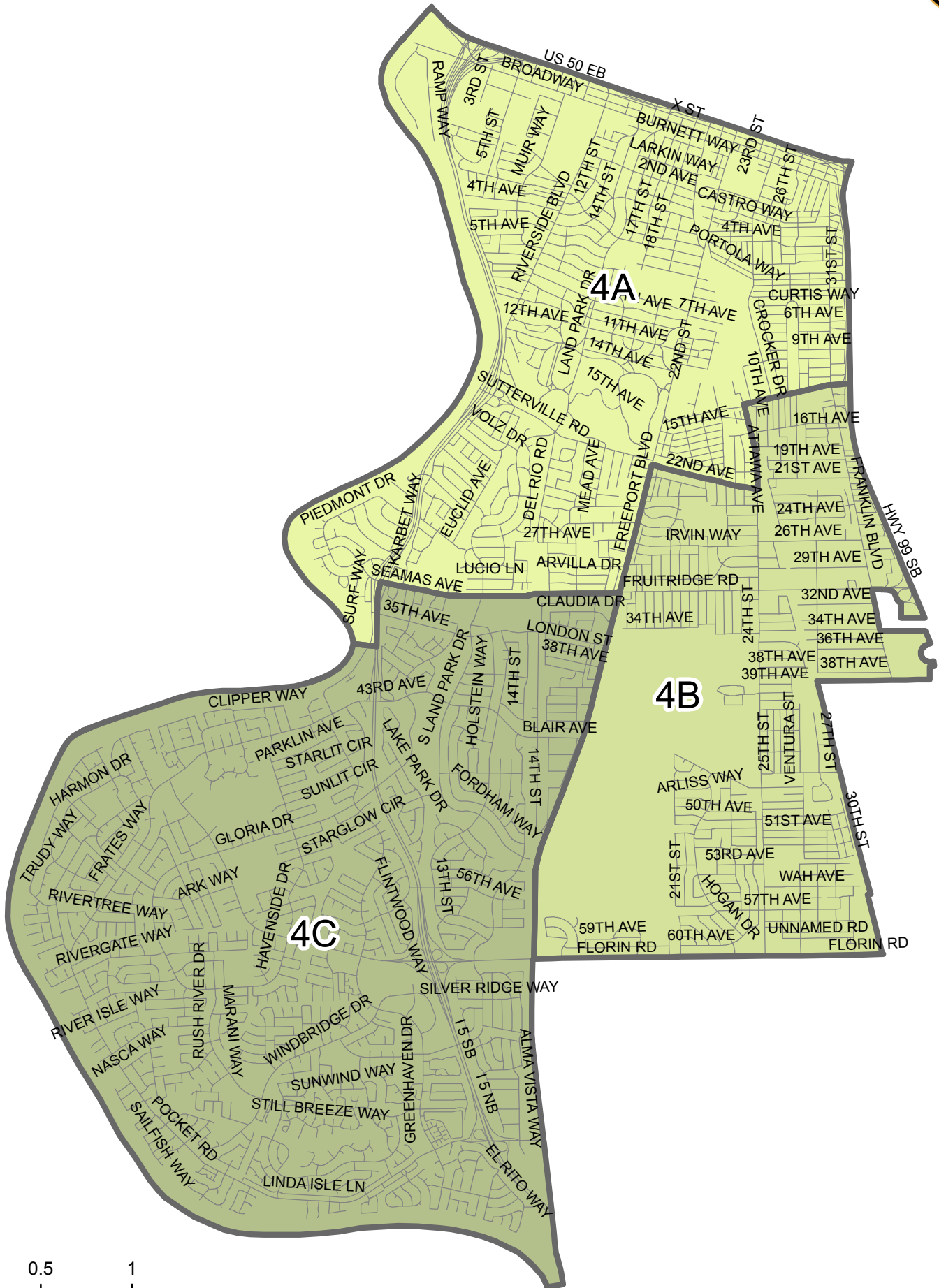


Updated: April 2023

Police District 3



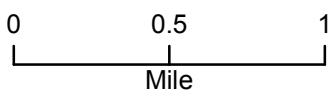
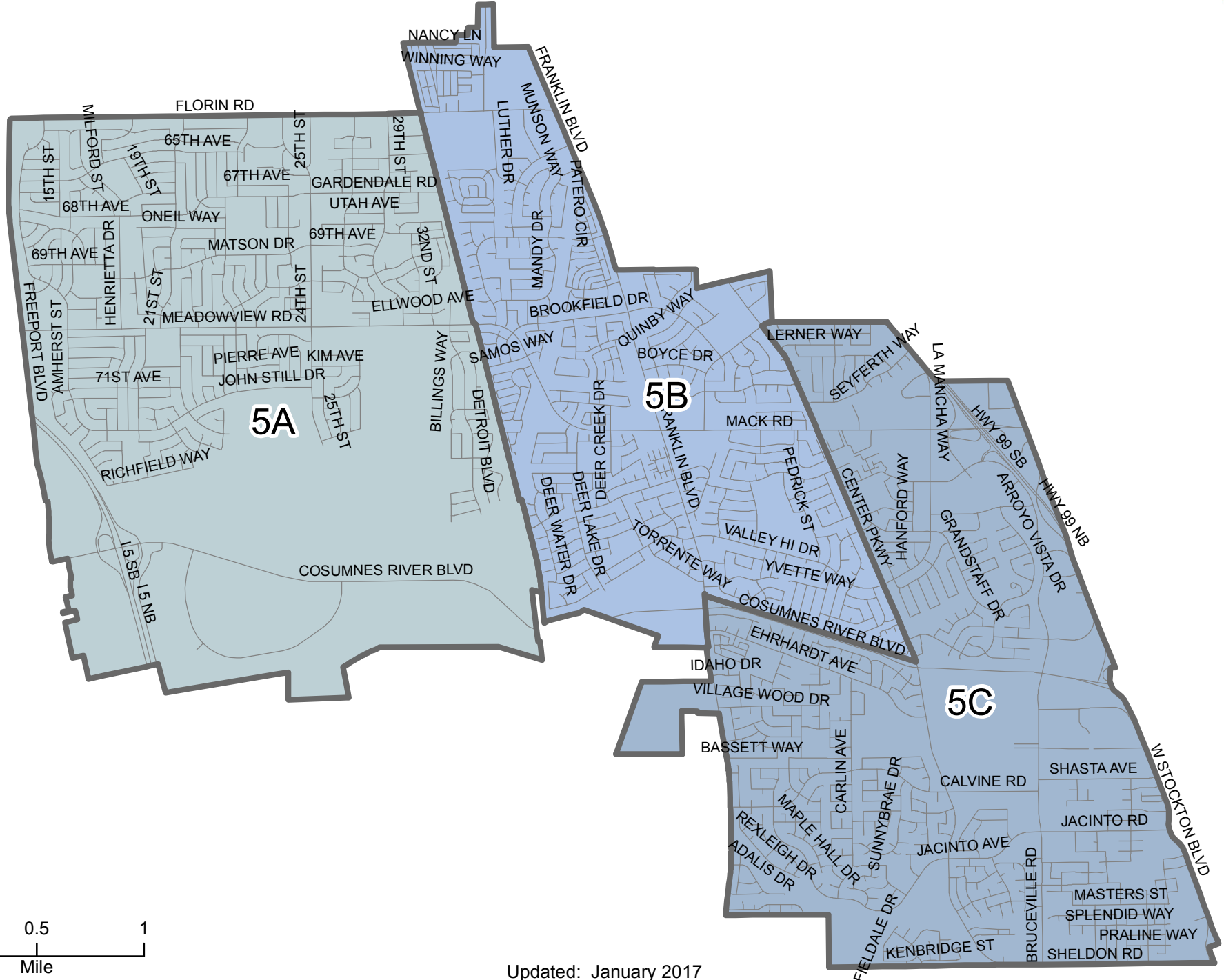
Police District 4



Updated: January 2017



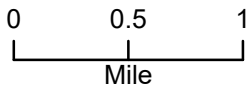
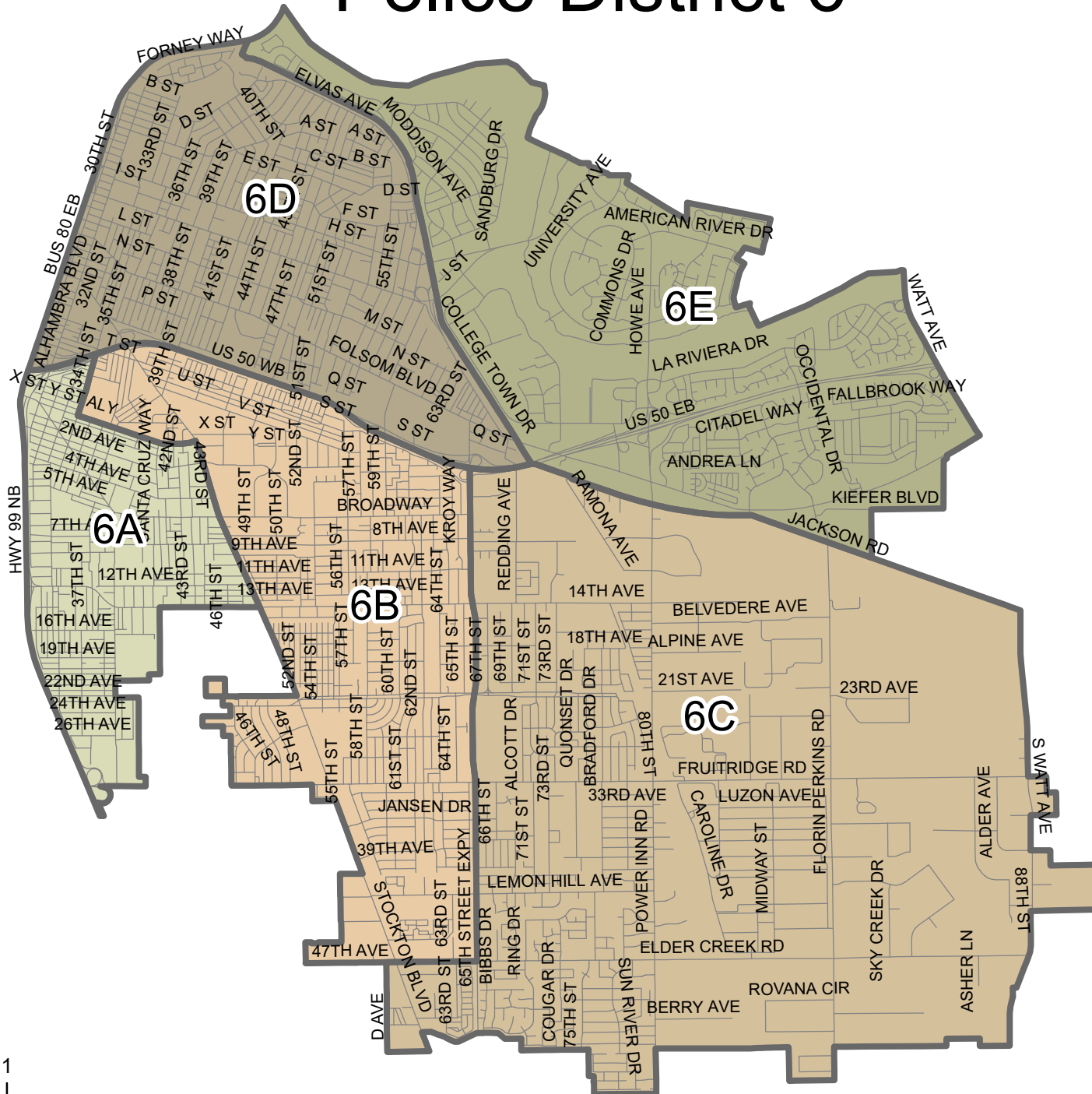
Police District 5



Updated: January 2017



Police District 6



Updated: January 2019

Appendix O

Law and Legislation Follow-Up Request Items

Appendix O: Law and Legislation Follow-Up Request Items

1. Military Equipment Use Data, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 AMEUR Comparison

Equipment Type	2021-2022 AMEUR (4.5 months)	Monthly Average	2022-2023 AMEUR (12 months)	Monthly Average	% Change
UAS	139	30.89	449	37.42	21%
Robots	6	1.33	11	0.92	-31%
Armored Vehicles	79	17.56	237	19.75	13%
MIC & CNT Vehicles	2	0.44	4	0.33	-25%
LRAD	34	7.56	109	9.08	20%
40mm Launchers & Munitions	3	0.67	7	0.58	-13%
Less Lethal Shotguns & Munitions	7	1.56	11	0.92	-41%
LC5 Launching Cup	0	0.00	0	0.00	N/A
Diversionsary Devices	8	1.78	8	0.67	-63%
Rifles & Ammunition	0	0.00	2	0.17	N/A
Chemical Agents & Smoke Canisters	0	0.00	2	0.17	N/A
Explosive Breaching Tools	0	0.00	0	0.00	N/A
PepperBall Launchers & Projectiles	4	0.89	8	0.67	-25%
O/S Agency Usages	0	0.00	1	0.08	N/A

2. Summary of Military Equipment Usages, Additional Demographic Data

Hispanic: 6 Incidents

1. Male, PepperBall Munition and Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade
2. Female, PepperBall Munition
3. Female, 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round and Super-Sock Bean Bag
4. Male, Super-Sock Bean Bag
5. Male, Super-Sock Bean Bag
6. Male, Super-Sock Bean Bag

Caucasian: 5 Incidents

1. Male, PepperBall Munition, Super-Sock Bean Bag, 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round, and 40mm Direct Impact OC Crushable Foam Round
2. Male, PepperBall Munition
3. Male, Super-Sock Bean Bag
4. Male, Flameless Tri-Chamber CS Grenade
5. Male, LWRCI SWAT Operator Pkg ICOD1 10.5" Rifle

African American: 4 Incidents

1. Female, PepperBall Munition
2. Male, PepperBall Munition
3. Male, 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round
4. Male, Super-Sock Bean Bag

East Indian: 1 Incident

1. Male, PepperBall Munition, 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round, and Super-sock Bean Bag

Multiracial: 1 Incident

1. Male, PepperBall Munition, 40mm Exact Impact Sponge Round, and Super-sock Bean Bag

Pacific Islander: 1 Incident

1. Male, Super-Sock Bean Bag