

File No. 250017

Committee Item No. 7

Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Rules Committee

Date April 7, 2025

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date _____

Cmte Board

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| ☐ | ☐ | Motion |
| ☒ | ☐ | Resolution |
| ☐ | ☐ | Ordinance |
| ☐ | ☐ | Legislative Digest |
| ☐ | ☐ | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report |
| ☐ | ☐ | Youth Commission Report |
| ☐ | ☐ | Introduction Form |
| ☒ | ☐ | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
| ☐ | ☐ | Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) |
| ☐ | ☐ | Grant Information Form |
| ☐ | ☐ | Grant Budget |
| ☐ | ☐ | Subcontract Budget |
| ☐ | ☐ | Contract/Agreement |
| ☐ | ☐ | Form 126 - Ethics Commission |
| ☐ | ☐ | Award Letter |
| ☐ | ☐ | Application |
| ☐ | ☐ | Form 700 |
| ☐ | ☐ | Information/Vacancies (Boards/Commissions) |
| ☒ | ☐ | Public Correspondence |

OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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Completed by: Victor Young Date April 3, 2025

Completed by: _____ Date _____

1 [Military Equipment Use Policy and Additional Equipment Approval - 2024 Annual Report]

2
3 **Resolution accepting the San Francisco Sheriff Office's Military Equipment Use Policy**
4 **2024 Annual Report and Inventory; and approving the request for purchase and use of**
5 **additional equipment, consistent with the criteria set forth in state law.**
6

7 WHEREAS, On September 30, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law
8 Assembly Bill 481 ("AB 481"), codified in California Government Code Sections 7070 *et seq.*,
9 requiring law enforcement agencies to obtain approval of an equipment use policy to allow the
10 use of particularly defined new or existing law enforcement equipment for a purpose, in a
11 manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body; Government Code,
12 Sections 7070 *et seq.* defined the specific equipment subject to this requirement, the
13 minimum requirements for the policy, and the standards for the approval of the governing
14 body; consistent with Government Code, Sections 7070 *et seq.*, the Sheriff's Office previously
15 prepared an inventory of existing equipment covered by California Government Code,
16 Sections 7070 *et seq.* and an equipment use policy ("Inventory" and "Policy" respectively) to
17 govern the use by the Sheriff's Office of the equipment, for review and approval by the Board;
18 and

19 WHEREAS, On May 9, 2023, by Ordinance No. 077-23 the Board of Supervisors
20 approved the Inventory and Policy, as required by Government Code, Section 7070 *et seq.*;
21 and

22 WHEREAS, By Ordinance No. 077-23, the Board required that the Sheriff's Office
23 submit an annual equipment report to the Board by no later than December 13, 2024, in
24 addition to posting the annual report on its website; and also required that the Sheriff's Office
25

1 hold at least one community engagement meeting regarding the annual equipment report and
2 the Sheriff's Office funding, acquisition, or use of equipment; and

3 WHEREAS, The Sheriff's Office has prepared the Military Equipment 2024 Annual
4 Report and updated Inventory ("2024 Annual Report and Inventory"); a copy of the Report and
5 Inventory are in Board File No. 250017, and are incorporated herein by reference; and

6 WHEREAS, The 2024 Annual Report and Inventory includes proposed additions and
7 amendments, specifically, the addition of a chemical agent launcher system; and

8 WHEREAS, The Sheriff's Office has posted the 2024 Annual Report and Inventory with
9 the proposed additions to the equipment inventory list on its website; and

10 WHEREAS, The Sheriff's Office will hold a community engagement meeting within 30
11 days to allow members of the public to discuss and ask questions regarding the annual
12 equipment report, and the funding, acquisition and use of equipment; now, therefore, be it

13 RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby approves the 2024 Annual Report
14 and Inventory on file with the Clerk of the Board in Board File No. 250017, and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes purchase
16 and use of the additional equipment as described in the 2024 Annual Report and Inventory.
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San Francisco Sheriff's Office Military Equipment 2024 Annual Report and Inventory

INTRODUCTION

This report covers period December 1, 2023 through October 31, 2024.

California Government Code Section 7070 et seq. and San Francisco Administrative Code Section 96H1 require that the San Francisco Sheriff's Office submit an annual report that includes an inventory of equipment in its possession, and information regarding the use of the equipment in the prior year. The following report provides an inventory of such equipment currently in possession of the San Francisco Sheriff's Office and how that equipment was deployed during this reporting period.

Section 1: Inventory and Use lists all military equipment items. Subsection #10 includes deployment and use information for the reporting period.

Section 2: Equipment Requests list equipment that SHF seeks approval for 2025. The list includes new equipment and those that have been previously approved that are intended to:

1. Replenish those that have been used during the reporting period and/or,
2. Supplement those that are in limited inventory.

The budget cycle has not yet allowed the SHF to determine whether it has funds in the budget to purchase the identified additional equipment. However, the Sheriff requests the Board's approval in the event that the budget allows the purchase within the upcoming reporting period.

Section 3 covers a summary of complaints or concerns received concerning SHF's use of military equipment.

The San Francisco Sheriff's Office intends to post this Annual Report on its website on or before Friday, December 23, 2024. The Office will hold a public meeting to allow for discussion and address questions regarding the annual equipment report, funding, acquisition and use of equipment, within 30 days of posting this Annual Report.

SECTION 1: INVENTORY AND USE.

A: Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	
1. Description	An unmanned aircraft that is capable of sustaining directed flight designed for gathering information.
2. Capability	Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) are portable systems flown autonomously without a pilot on board and controlled by an operator on the ground. They have shown themselves to be a valuable resource to public safety organizations by providing a bird's eye view of crime and/or disaster scenes that may not otherwise be seen. The UAS can launch quickly in dangerous situations, locate survivors, and send data about their whereabouts to responders on the ground. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual is a four rotary system that features a 24mm camera with a 1/2.3" 12MP sensor and FUR thermal imaging sensor. The cameras can capture up to Ultra High Definition 4K resolution video at 30fps, or thermal imaging images and temperature data. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual can achieve speeds of up to 44.7 mph, and the four-cell LiPo battery provides up to 31 minutes of flight time. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual also supports an OcuSync 2.0 video transmission system. Additionally, there are three modular accessories to include a spotlight, speaker, and beacon. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual also has omnidirectional obstacle sensing.
3. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates in the air, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and deputies by providing visual support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations.
4. Authorized Uses	Deputies may use the UAS to gain crucial information during search and rescue, disaster response, barricaded subjects, hostage situations, or other high risk tactical operations so that they can make informed and sound decisions. The UAS may be used to make infrastructure assessments, gather, and preserve evidence, or anytime a supervisor believes the use of a UAS would improve operational safety and incident stabilization. In addition, the UAS can be deployed to provide tactical advantage in interior jail setting as part of critical incident response, security search operations and other events approved by the Custody Operations Commander or his/her designee. In all other instances, legal counsel should be consulted. Use of vision enhancement technology (e.g., thermal, and other imaging technology) is permissible only in areas where there is no

A: Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	
	reasonable expectation of privacy, or when in compliance with a search warrant or court order. Use of the UAS must be authorized by the Incident Commander. UAS deployment should be considered on a case-by-case basis under the criteria for authorized use such as during specific incidents when the deployment of the UAS is believed to help mitigate the risk of injury to deputies or others. Only authorized UAS Operators shall be permitted to deploy the UAS. UAS Operators shall obtain approval from the Field Operations Division ("FOD") Chief or their designee prior to conducting a UAS deployment. The UAS shall not be used for surveillance of an individual without a court order or search warrant. The UAS shall never target a person based on race, religion, sexual gender, or any individual characteristic. The UAS shall not be used as a force option and has no offensive capability. The UAS shall not be used during First Amendment activities unless the situation becomes objectively dangerous and unlawful.
5. Training Requirements	Ongoing training will be conducted to ensure operators acquire and maintain proficient UAS skills, knowledge of regulations, and safe operating procedures. Deputies shall train on the use of the UAS quarterly with both in the classroom learning and hands on training. Only operators who have completed the required training shall be authorized to operate the UAS. Only deputies who have been Part 107 Certified shall fly a drone during operations.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	UAS operations shall only be conducted in accordance with the SHF FAA Certificate of Waiver or Authorization (COA), or within the guidelines set out in Title 14 CFR, Part 107 (Code of Federal Regulations.)
7. Fiscal impact	Repair Cost of \$1359.82 due to damage sustained during training mission.
8. Lifespan	Estimated 5 years. Purchased in 2020
9. Number and Types	One DJI Mavic 2 Enterprise (Dual) w/Smart Controller and DJI Enterprise Shield Basic.
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF deployed the UAS for 6 days in the reporting period follows:

A: Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	
	• Super Bowl LVIII, Sunday, February 11, 2024. UAS Team was deployed in response to a mutual aid request from SFPD. • Training deployment with the Special Response Team (SRT).

B: Mobile Command Vehicles	
1, Description	Mobile Command Vehicles, consisting of a Mobile Command Vehicle and a Rapid Response Vehicle, are large trucks, which contain specialized equipment or can carry specialized equipment that can be used to coordinate events in real time.
2. Capability	These vehicles can be a mobile base of operation or command center. These vehicles contain specialized command, control, and communications equipment to assist with this mission.
3. Purpose	Maintain Public Safety / Critical Incident Response
4. Authorized Uses	Mobile Command Vehicles may be used anytime a command post may be needed at an event. These vehicles may also be used to transport equipment, transport personnel, to block a road, or for any other purpose that other patrol cars may be used for.
5. Training Requirements	A class B license is required to drive the Mobile Command Vehicle. A class C license is required to drive the Rapid Response Vehicle.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Mobile Command Vehicles are subject to the department's "Emergency Vehicle Response and Pursuit Driving" and "Vehicle Collision Reports" policies. The Rapid Response Vehicle ("RRV") may only be deployed by a Special Response Team member. The Mobile Command Vehicle may only be deployed with authorization from the Field Operations Division Captain or their designee.
7. Fiscal impact	2013 Ford F59 Rapid Response Vehicle. Initial Cost: \$135,000. Average annual maintenance is \$740.00. Current Mileage = 6968 2012 Freightliner MT55 – Mobile Command Vehicle. Initial Cost: \$580,000. Average Annual Maintenance \$6100. Current Mileage = 8263

B: Mobile Command Vehicles	
8. Lifespan	Remains in Service
9. Number and Types	One 2013 Ford F59 Rapid Response Vehicle One 2012 Freightliner MT55
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF Mobile Command Vehicle was not deployed to any planned or unplanned event. It was only used for route training and for preventative maintenance. The SHF used the F59 RRV to transport training equipment and staff on 10 dates. In addition, the RRV was deployed to 3 events: • Civil Eviction callout at Roosevelt Ave. • SRT Callout at County Jail 3. • Warrant Service callout at the East Bay with an allied agency.

C: Breaching Shotgun	
1. Description	The Remington 870 Police Magnum pump-action is a rugged 12 gauge with a short, tactical 18" barrel backed by a stout 3" chamber. The all-matte black gun is durable and rust resistant. Both the pump action fore-end and stock are robust and tough synthetic.
2. Capability	Utilizing a shotgun for breaching offers tactical teams several advantages. It is quicker than many other breaching techniques. It can destroy locks, hinges, or other devices that prevent entry into a room.
3. Purpose	Used by the SRT to defeat locked, barricaded, or fortified locations allowing deputies to conduct rescues or high-risk forcible entries during high-risk incidents.
4. Authorized Uses	Breaching Shotguns shall not be used outside of the following: 1. Training. 2. Barricaded incidents where the person is resisting a detention/arrest. 3. Active Shooter incidents. 4. High Risk Warrants (warrants in which the Special Response Team ("SRT") is used because of a known specific danger). 5. High risk situations in which a fast and effective breach would allow for an immediate opening of the threshold with minimal risk. 6. An SRT member who is authorized to use the breaching shotgun may find themselves in a position where the breaching shotgun must be used as a secondary weapon. Breaching shotguns are considered shotguns and are subject to the firearms and use of force policy. Breaching shotguns are meant for use on structures and shall never be planned for as the primary weapon platform during an incident. Only SRT members who have completed a shotgun breacher course may deploy the breaching shotgun. The breaching shotgun may only be used with authorization from a SRT supervisor. When a SRT supervisor is not present and in the event of extraordinary circumstances where it is reasonable to believe that the use of the breaching shotgun could mitigate the risk of injury, direct action authority is granted for a SRT breacher to utilize their breaching options.

C: Breaching Shotgun	
	The following variables should be considered prior to using the breaching shotgun and may deter the use of the breaching shotgun: 1. The presence of elderly individuals. 2. The presence of children. 3. The presence of flammable or explosive objects. 4. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities. 5. The presence of medically compromised people. 6. The presence of non-English speaking persons.
5. Training Requirements	SRT shotgun breachers must complete a POST certified SWAT school. SRT shotgun breachers must attend a shotgun breaching class. Shotgun breachers must do live fire training at least twice a year and have successfully completed the shotgun breaching qualification annually.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	SRT members must follow the guidelines of the use of force policy, firearms policy and state law.
7. Fiscal impact	Initial \$1272 • \$636 each for the Breaching Shotguns • \$798 for Picatinny Rail • \$1400 for 425 Grain Rounds • \$1400 for Flash Bang Rounds
8. Lifespan	No expiration date
9. Number and Types	Total of three (3) Shotguns. Two (2) Remington 870 Breacher Shotgun One (1) Picatinny rail on top of the receiver, Aimpoint T2 Ammunition. Royal Arms – 12ga 82 grain “Flash-Bang Round” 190 rounds Flash-Bang Rounds are used as a stand-off diversionary device. These are used as a diversion and can break windows. When used to break a window, SRT deputies shall first visually clear the area in front of the window so that there is no unintended injury when using the round. Flash Bang rounds are mainly used for executing a high-risk warrant or hostage rescue. In rare instances of rioting, flash bang rounds may be used in compliance with the

C: Breaching Shotgun	
	California Government Code. These are not currently in use and no training program has been developed for them. No one is currently authorized to use this round.
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	In 2024 this equipment was used for training on one day (8 hr. training session) by the SRT. It was not deployed in the field.

D: Rifles. (.556 / .223 Caliber)	
1. Description	Lightweight, magazine-fed, gas operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder. These rifles can fire rounds with accuracy at greater distance than pistols.
2. Capability	These rifles provide deputies with the ability to engage hostile suspects at distances greater than the effective distance of their handguns. These rifles are more accurate than pistols and can defeat soft body armor if needed.
3. Purpose	To more effectively and accurately address the increasing level of firepower and body armor utilized by violent suspects, the Sheriff's Office issues patrol rifles to qualified deputies as an additional and more immediate tactical response. In addition, the SRT uses these weapons as their primary weapon platform during all operations.
4. Authorized Uses	Authorized use – Rifles are the primary weapon used by the SRT. Rifles are deployed for all SRT operations. Rifle trained deputies may deploy their issued rifle in any circumstance where they can articulate a reasonable expectation that the rifle may be needed to respond to a threat to life or serious bodily injury. Situations when a non-SRT deputy may deploy a rifle include but are not limited to the following: 1. Situations where there is a reasonable anticipation of an armed encounter. 2. When a deputy is faced with a situation that may require accurate and effective fire at long range. 3. Situations where there is a reasonable need to exceed a suspect's firepower. 4. When a deputy reasonably believes that there may be a need to fire on a barricaded person or a person with a

D: Rifles. (.556 / .223 Caliber)	
	hostage to prevent imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury. - When there is a reasonable belief that the suspect may be wearing body armor and may have access to a weapon. - To dispatch an animal.
5. Training Requirements	Select Fire Rifle Training (Special Response Team): - SWAT Basic Course. - POST certified rifle course. - SRT members must attend and pass biannual rifle qualifications. (Twice a year.) - SRT members that do not pass either course may not deploy a rifle until the course is passed. - SRT members are given up to 10 scheduled range dates with hands on shooting range practice. Patrol Rifle Training: - Deputies must successfully pass a POST certified rifle course. This class must satisfy POST requirements per section 33220(b). - Deputies must attend and pass biannual rifle qualifications (twice a year.) - SHF 4 Hour patrol rifle refresher course that is POST certified.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Rifle usage must follow the guidelines of the Use of Force Policy, Firearms Policy, Penal Code Section 835a(c), and Penal Code Section 33220(b).
7. Fiscal impact	Personnel training and equipment cost for 10 new rifles is approximately \$35,000.
8. Lifespan	Approximately 15 years
9. Number and Types	Total of Forty (40) Patrol Rifles: Twenty six (26) FN Herstal, Ten (10) Colts, Four (4) Geissele, Total of Forty (34) Select Fire Rifles: Eight (8) Bushmaster, Sixteen (16) Colt, Ten (10) Geissele,

D: Rifles. (.556 / .223 Caliber)	
	Ammunition Federal, 55 Grain, Full Metal Jacket 660 Cases (500 rounds per case) Federal, 62 Grain, Full Metal Jacket 740 Cases (500 rounds per case) Federal, 55 Grain, Frangible 25 Cases (500 rounds per case) Speer, 62 Grain, Gold Dot 60 Cases (500 rounds per case) Speer, 75 Grain, Gold Dot 100 Cases (500 rounds per case)
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF deployed these several times during the reporting period but were never discharged. These deployments included but were not limited to high risk eviction operation, warrant service, Operation Safe Streets or in response to a call for assistance. Authorized users also deployed this equipment in training. Training frequency ranged from one to three times during the reporting period.

E: Sniper rifles	
1. Description	The LWRC Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle (R.E.P.R.) is a full spectrum weapon system designed to put 7.62 mm NATO rounds on target in a variety of real-world applications. The R.E.P.R. is built for high performance. The Colt Modular Carbine is a multi-caliber, single serial modular weapon system which can fire a 7.62 x 51 or 5.56 x 54 NATO when the upper receiver group is swapped out.
2. Capability	The Sniper rifle provides SRT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at a great distance with accuracy.

E: Sniper rifles	
3. Purpose	Maintain Public Safety
4. Authorized Uses	The Sniper rifle is used exclusively by the SRT Sniper team for high risk SRT events and special events where “over watch” is appropriate.
5. Training Requirements	SRT Snipers must successfully complete a POST certified Sniper course. SRT Snipers conduct live fire training throughout the training cycle and must pass a quarterly qualification as dictated by the sniper team leader.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Sniper Rifles may only be deployed by SRT Sniper team members. Rifle usage must follow the guidelines of the Use of Force Policy, Firearms Policy, Penal Code Section 835a(c), and Penal Code Section 33220(b).
7. Fiscal impact	Training and Maintenance Cost= \$9,275.04
8. Lifespan	Approximately 15 years
9. Number and Types	Total of Four (4) Semi Auto Sniper Rifles: Four (4) LWRC REPR 7.62. Total initial cost for four, \$5000. Total of Three (3) Bolt Action Sniper Rifles: Two (2) Remington 700 PSS. Initial cost unknown as it was purchased decades ago. This rifle is past its lifespan. It cannot be used until it has been refurbished. \$1500 to have it refurbished. One (1) GA Precision Custom. Initial cost \$6,000. Ammunition Federal, 168 Grain, Tactical Bonded Tip 24 Cases (200 rounds per case) Federal, 168 Grain, Tactical Tip MatchKing 30 Cases (500 rounds per case)
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	During this reporting period the SHF SRT deployed this weapon on two separate events but were not discharged. This weapon was also deployed on 10 training events by the SRT.

F: MP-5 Sub-Machine Guns	
1. Description	A compact, modular, lightweight, shoulder fired, submachine gun capable of semi-automatic or automatic fire chambered in 9mm.
2. Capability	The MP-5 provides the ability to deliver precision gun fire with a shoulder fired weapons system that is accurate, reliable, and safe. Its compact design allows for ease of maneuverability when operating in the open or within interior environments.
3. Purpose	The MP5 is in stock, however; it is currently not assigned or deployed. This weapon has been out of commission for at least 10 years. Employees are not presently qualified to operate the weapon.
4. Authorized Uses	See purpose above.
5. Training Requirements	N/A
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	N/A
7. Fiscal impact	N/A
8. Lifespan	N/A
9. Number and Types	Six (6) MP5, Two (2) MP5SD
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	Not deployed or used.

G: Automatic Pistols	
1. Description	The Glock 18 is a full size 9x19mm pistol with the added ability for automatic fire. The Glock 18 has the same dimensions as the Glock 17 and looks very similar. Glock 18s are fitted with a compensated barrel to reduce recoil.
2. Capability	The G18 allows a pistol shooter to fire in fully automatic firing mode.
3. Purpose	Maintain Public safety
4. Authorized Uses	This weapon is not authorized for use as formalized training has not been certified or approved by the Sheriff.
5. Training Requirements	A training program has not been established for this weapon therefore no one can deploy with it.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	This weapon has no authorized procedures and may not be used
7. Fiscal impact	Unknown initial costs, no annual cost.
8. Lifespan	Approximately 50,000 rounds.
9. Number and Types	Three (3) Glock G18
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF did not deploy or use this equipment during the reporting period.

H: Diversionary Devices	
1. Description	An ATF-controlled Class-C explosive device that emits a bright light and thunderous noise to distract potentially dangerous individuals.
2. Capability	Produces a 165-180db and 6-8 million candela of light output.
3. Purpose	Distraction devices shall be used for distraction and surprise purposes only.
4. Authorized Uses	Flash Bangs may be used by SRT whenever the use of a diversion would help facilitate entry into a room/structure in high-risk situations (high risk situations are situations where there is an elevated risk of injury to all involved due to knowledge of weapons, violence, or active resistance.) Such situations may include barricaded subjects where the deputy can articulate an elevated level of risk, hostage scenarios, high risk warrant services, or high-risk building searches. Diversionary devices may be used to distract, confuse, and disorient subjects. Diversionary/distraction devices may be used when an SRT supervisor reasonably believes the use of the distraction device would lessen the risk of injury to all involved (deputies and others) during planned or exigent circumstances (such as high-risk building searches or active shooter events.) Distraction devices must be used with caution and reasonable efforts to avoid injury. Deputies must know where they are placing the device and should visually clear the space, if safe to do, prior to deploying the device. SRT members deploying a flashbang should reasonably gather as much information on the area the flash-bang will be deployed in to lessen the risk of injury to others. This may include a visual inspection of the area to help lessen the risk to people in the area. The following variables should be considered prior to using flash-bangs and may deter the use of the flash-bang: 1. The presence of elderly individuals. 2. The presence of children. 3. The presence of flammable or explosive objects. 4. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities. 5. The presence of medically compromised people. 6. The presence of non-English speaking persons.

H: Diversionary Devices	
5. Training Requirements	SRT members must successfully complete an 80-hour POST certified SWAT School. In addition, SRT members train on the use of flash-bangs during the SRT annual training cycle. This training is both hands-on and classroom training.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	In accordance with the California Government Code, flash-bangs shall not be used by deputies to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except to defend against a threat to life or serious bodily injury to any individual (including a peace officer), or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. All use of force must follow the established policy SHF 300 Use of Force.
7. Fiscal impact	Initial: \$1700. Annual \$240.00 for replacements.
8. Lifespan	5 Years
9. Number and Types	Two (2) CTS model 7290 Mini M single bangs Nine (9) CTS model 7290-2 Mini double bangs Nine (9) CTS model 7290 Single bangs 12 CTS model 7290-7 Seven bangs
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF SRT deployed this equipment during one training session the reporting period.

I: 40mm Chemical Agent Launcher	
1. Description	M203 40mm stand-alone weapon is designed as a stand-alone weapon system, it includes the LMT frame for rail mounted M203. Utilizes 9" 40mm 1:48" RH twist barrel. Built of aerospace aluminum it includes LMT SOPMOD stock, LMT ergonomic grip and red dot sight.
2. Capability	The 40mm launcher affords the ability to fire a variety of less lethal chemicals and impact munitions from distance.
3. Purpose	The M203 is used to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent, by deploying chemical agents from a distance. By deploying chemical agents, the M203 is used to minimize the potential for injuries by reducing the need for physical confrontation. The M203 is currently used for chemical agents only. Chemical agents are used to drive a person or persons from a structure or location, to prevent an armed person from accurately firing at officers or other persons, and to prevent further violence from a violent person. The 40mm launcher may not currently be used to fire impact weapons.
4. Authorized Uses	40mm launchers shall only be used to disperse chemical agents. When outside of a custodial setting and dealing in crowd control situations, 40mm launchers shall only be deployed by a peace officer that has received training on their proper use by POST 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. Launched chemical agents shall not be used solely due to verbal threats. Launched chemical agents may be used to stop violent rioting, hostage situations, a hostile jail takeover (any time a section of jail becomes unlawfully controlled by one or more inmates), and criminal barricaded situations. Launched chemical agents may only be used by the SRT when authorized by a SRT supervisor or SRT Team Leader. The following variables should be considered and may deter from the use of chemical agents prior to using chemical agents: 1. The presence of elderly individuals. 2. The presence of children. 3. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.

I: 40mm Chemical Agent Launcher	
	4. The presence of medically compromised people. 5. The presence of non-English speaking persons.
5. Training Requirements	SRT members who use the 40mm launcher during crowd control situations shall complete a POST certified SWAT school and continue training in chemical agents during the annual training cycle. SRT members must also be trained in the proper use of chemical agents for crowd control by a peace officer that has received POST certified training.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Use of launched chemical agents shall be consistent with Penal Code Section 13652, and the California Government Code Section 7070 et seq.. All use of force must follow the established policy SHF 300 Use of Force.
7. Fiscal impact	No Additional Cost- absorbed in general operator response curriculum
8. Lifespan	Approximately 20 years
9. Number and Types	Two (2) LMT 40mm Tactical Single Launcher: \$1100 each One (1) FN 40GL Enhanced Grenade Launcher: \$1800 each Two (2) Bushmaster M203 40mm Launcher: \$1800
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF did not deploy this equipment for use in the field during the reporting period, but used this equipment during one training day.

J: Launched Chemical Agents	
1. Description	These less-lethal options address a wide range of scenarios from assisting tactical teams in displacing or detecting barricaded subjects to aiding riot control units in correctional environments.
2. Capability	Dispersal of a chemical irritant can assist in stopping violent actions. Chemical agents can be launched from a safe distance.
3. Purpose	Same as stated above in section I-3.
4. Authorized Uses	Same as stated in section I-4.
5. Training Requirements	Same as stated in section I-5.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Same as stated in section I-6.
7. Fiscal impact	No Additional Cost- absorbed in general operator response curriculum
8. Lifespan	Approximately 50,000 rounds.
9. Number and Types	Seventeen (17): CTS 40MM Powder Projectile 4431 Forty (40): CTS 40MM CS LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4330 Forty Four (44): CTS 40MM OC POWDER PROJECTILE, PART # 4441. Thirty six (36): CTS 40MM OC LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4340. Five (5): CTS 40MM INERT POWDER PROJECTILE, PART # 4401. Zero (0): CTS 40MM INERT LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4300. Forty Two (42) Pocket Tactical CS Grenades – smaller and maybe hand deployed, \$29.40 each. Fifty (50): 37mm AR-2 Pyrotechnic CS Smoke Munition, \$24.99 per round. Fifty (50): 37mm AR-4 Pyrotechnic smoke (not a chemical irritant), \$24.99 round.

J: Launched Chemical Agents	
	Seventy Five (75): 37mm AR-6 Muzzle Blast Munition, \$24.99 per round.
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF did not deploy this equipment for use in the field during the reporting period, but used this equipment during one training day.

K: Arwen 37mm Impact Weapon Launcher	
1. Description	The Arwen 37 weapon is light: 3.11kg unloaded or 3.83kg loaded. It is finished in matte black. It is very easy to use, suitable for right or left-handed operators. Exposed parts are made of anodized aluminum alloy and plastics, which are unaffected by damp environments.
2. Capability	The Arwen 37 launcher features a revolver like rotary magazine which holds five munitions, and which allows for a rate of fire of five rounds in four seconds without reloading.
3. Purpose	The Arwen is used to deploy impact weapons to subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior. It is a less lethal option to resolve critical situations and prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life in high-risk custody and/or field operations. The current authorized use for this weapon is to fire less lethal kinetic energy munitions.
4. Authorized Uses	The Arwen may not be used solely due to a verbal threat or noncompliance with a directive. Deployment for crowd control or civil unrest shall be consistent with Penal Code Section 13652. A deputy shall issue a verbal warning of the intended use of the Arwen before use, unless the issuance of the warning endangers the safety of deputies, to stop injury or the destruction of property. Non-issuance of a warning shall not be due to convenience. The purpose of the warning is to give the individual a reasonable opportunity to voluntarily comply and to warn other deputies and individuals that the Arwen is being deployed. In cases where the targeted person does not speak English, reasonable attempts to provide translation for the warning will be made. The need to immediately incapacitate the subject must be weighed against the risk of causing serious injury or death. The Arwen shall not be aimed at the head, neck, or any other vital organs, except when

	there is an objectively reasonable belief the suspect poses an immediate threat of serious bodily injury or death to others. The Arwen may be deployed against individuals in the following circumstances: 1. Individuals demonstrating assaultive behavior. 2. There is a reasonable belief that the individual possesses or has immediate access to a deadly weapon and intends violence. 3. During a cell extraction to forcibly remove a resistive and violent inmate from a jail cell. 4. To suppress jail disturbance. 5. To control a person who poses an imminent threat. 6. To incapacitate a ringleader or instigator in a jail disturbance/riot. 7. To prevent an individual from harming themselves. 8. To bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. 9. In crowd control deployments, the launcher shall not be used due to a violation of an imposed curfew, a verbal threat, or noncompliance with a law enforcement directive, consistent with Penal Code Section 13652. In addition, all requirements, and considerations consistent with the California Government Code shall be followed when bringing an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control. In high-risk barricade situations where there is a subject that is known to have a weapon and is actively resisting lawful orders, an Arwen may be used to break a window or knock down items to provide SRT with a clearer view of the inside of a structure or to gain access. The following variables should be considered and may deter from use of the Arwen prior to using the Arwen: 1. The presence of elderly individuals. 2. The presence of children. 3. The presence of individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities. 4. The presence of medically compromised people. 5. The presence of non-English speaking persons
5. Training Requirements	Emergency Services Unit members must complete department training consisting of both classroom and hands on training in the use of the Arwen (SHF qualification every 2 years.)

6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Use of the ARWEN 37 shall be consistent with Penal Code Section 13652, Penal Code Section 835(a), and California Government Code Section 7070 et seq.. All use of force must follow the established policy SHF 300 Use of Force.
7. Fiscal impact	Training & equipment cost per staff = approximately \$512.00
8. Lifespan	Approximately 50,000 rounds.
9. Number and Types	Eighteen (18) Arwen 37 Mark 3.0
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	For this period, SHF SRT deployed this equipment in the field on 4 occasions but was not discharged. It was also used for training on one occasion.

L: Less Lethal Impact Munitions	
1. Description	The AR-1 munition consists of a proprietary polymer baton which is intended to be deployed as a means of pain compliance through direct impact at ranges up to 30 yards. It is a smaller diameter than military 40mm.
2. Capability	Munitions capable of accurate less lethal strikes to specific target areas to reduce the risks posed by human behavior.
3. Purpose	Less lethal option to resolve critical situations (both in and out of custody) and prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life in high-risk custody and/or field operations.
4. Authorized Uses	The less lethal impact munitions shall only be used in conjunction with the 37mm launcher. Authorized uses are the same as for the Arwen 37mm launcher.
5. Training Requirements	The less lethal impact munitions shall only be used in conjunction with the 37mm launcher. Training requirements are the same as for the Arwen 37mm launcher.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Use shall be consistent with Penal Code Section 13652, Penal Code Section 835(a), California Government Code Section 7070 et seq.and the Use of Force Policy.
7. Fiscal impact	Training replacement (100 rounds) - \$3,000.00

L: Less Lethal Impact Munitions	
8. Lifespan	Approximately 50,000 rounds.
9. Number and Types	200 AR-1 Baton Munition
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	For this period, SHF SRT deployed this equipment in the field on 4 occasions but was not discharged. It was also used for training on one occasion.

M: Unmanned, Remotely Piloted Ground Vehicle	
1. Description	Small and durable, the Recon Scout Throw Robot weighs just 1.2lbs yet can survive throws of 120 feet and deliver video reconnaissance within dangerous environments.
2. Capability	The Scout micro-robot is deployed during high-risk operations involving surveillance, barricaded subjects, hostage situations and narcotics raids to provide situational awareness and standoff distance to tactical operators. The Scout can be thrown up to 100 feet but cannot see in darkness. Once deployed, operators can direct the ultra-quiet robot to move through an environment and transmit video reconnaissance through walls and doors to a small, handheld operator control unit. This capability can reveal the location of armed subjects, the condition of hostages and the layout of rooms – all of which are critical to planning and executing the tactical operation. The Scout cannot record and has no offensive capability. The Scout cannot transmit sound.
3. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which can provide information for the Incident Commander to make sound decisions.
4. Authorized Uses	Outside of training, the Scout can only be used by members of the SRT for any operation in which the tactical commander believes that a lawful view from a distance would reduce the risk of injury to all involved. The Scout robot shall not be used as a force option. The Scout robot is obsolete and no longer used due to its outdated technology.
5. Training Requirements	In-Service Training

M: Unmanned, Remotely Piloted Ground Vehicle	
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Use of the Scout is for official law enforcement purposes and in a manner that respects the privacy and Fourth Amendment rights of our community.
7. Fiscal impact	Purchased in 2008 for an unknown initial cost
8. Lifespan	10 years. This robot is past its usable life and is no longer used.
9. Number and Types	1 – unmanned ground vehicle: Scout
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	The SHF did not deploy or use this equipment during the reporting period. SHF will consider decommission of this equipment when the 4Sight Tactical R/C is ready for use.

Addition to M: Unmanned, Remotely Piloted Ground Vehicle (4Sight Tactical R/C)	
1. Description	Small and durable the 4Sight Tactical R/C weighs eleven pounds and is 6.76 inches tall. It is a remote control car with lights, which can hold a body camera on the front of the car.
2. Capability	The 4Sight can travel up to 300 feet, carry a body camera, and film locations revealing the location of armed subjects, the condition of hostages and the layout of rooms – all of which is critical to planning and executing the tactical operation. The R/C car cannot transmit sound and has no offensive capability.
3. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which can provide information for the Incident Commander to make sound decisions.
4. Authorized Uses	Outside of training, the 4Sight Tactical R/C can only be used by members of the SRT for any operation in which the tactical commander feels that a lawful view from a distance would reduce the risk of injury to all involved. The 4Sight shall not be used as a force option.
5. Training Requirements	In-Service Training

Addition to M: Unmanned, Remotely Piloted Ground Vehicle (4Sight Tactical R/C)	
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Use of the 4Sight is for official law enforcement purposes and in a manner that respects the privacy and Fourth Amendment rights of our community.
7. Fiscal impact	Initial Cost \$7000 (2) units. No annual cost.
8. Lifespan	This equipment does not expire.
9. Number and Types	Two (2) 4Sight Tactical Remote Control Rover. 4Sight 2.0
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	Added to Equipment Inventory on October 21, 2024. It is intended to replace the Scout.

N: Kinetic Breaching Tool	
1. Description	The Kinetic Breaching Tool ("KBT") combines the power of explosive breaching with the simplicity of mechanical breaching. It is a modern alternative to traditional breaching methods. This hand-held powered breaching ram has been engineered to deliver high impact energy in an easy to use tool.
2. Capability	It is capable of destroying locks, hinges, or other devices that prevent entry into a room.
3. Purpose	Used by the SRT to defeat locked, barricaded or fortified locations allowing deputies to conduct rescues or high-risk forcible entries during high risk incidents.
4. Authorized Uses	The Kinetic Breaching Tool shall not be used outside of the following: 1. Training 2. Barricaded incidents where the person is resisting a detention/arrest.

N: Kinetic Breaching Tool	
	3. Active Shooter/ Active Killer incidents 4. High Risk Warrants (Warrants in which the SRT is used because of a known specific danger) 5. High risk situations in which a fast and effective breach would allow for an immediate opening of the threshold with minimal risk. 6. Deputies must be members of the SRT to use this tool.
5. Training Requirements	Training for the KBT will be held during the normal training cycle throughout the year. The training will be incorporated during the tactical monthly training days.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	Use of the breaching tool will comply with laws regarding forcible entries.
7. Fiscal impact	Initial price \$9845.00. Annual cost \$0.00.
8. Lifespan	No expiration date.
9. Number and Types	Equipment is currently going through procurement process.
10. 2024 SUMMARY INFORMATION	Not in inventory. Still pending order and delivery.

Section 2: ADDITIONAL REQUESTED EQUIPMENT.

The San Francisco Sheriff's Office requests approval for purchase of new equipment that falls under the category of Section I: Chemical Agent Launcher, PepperBall VKS Pro & PPC Breacher.

Addition to I: Chemical Agent Launcher PepperBall VKS Pro & PPC Breacher	
1. Description	PepperBall The VKS PRO is a semi-automatic launcher with adjustable kinetics. It deploys a .68 calibre round or long-range VXR™ projectiles for added flexibility. The PPC Breacher is a dedicated HPA-powered glass-breaking launcher with high visibility markings for easy visual recognition. Systems utilize either round ball projectiles or round tipped projectiles, which are ultrasonically welded and designed to disperse the chemical agent contained inside upon Impact.
2. Capability	From distance of up to 150 feet and with accuracy, the PepperBall system affords the ability to launch PAVA irritant (Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide) similar to pepper spray. It is primarily designed to launch PAVA irritant but it can also launch impact munitions to create a breach for the deployment of PAVA projectiles. PepperBall projectiles are designed to break upon impact when hitting the target, allowing the dispersion of PAVA irritant and minimizing the potential for injury. PepperBall PPC Breacher comes with glass breaking projectiles.
3. Purpose	The PepperBall system is intended for use to control subjects who are violent or who demonstrate the intent to be violent. It is intended to minimize the potential for injuries by reducing the need for physical confrontation. PepperBall system may be used in criminal apprehensions, barricaded subjects, for self-defense or the defense of others, to suppress riots in jail and in other situations that may require the use of less than lethal force to protect persons, property, or public safety.
4. Authorized Uses	PepperBall systems shall only be used to breach glass and/or disperse PAVA irritants. They shall only be deployed by a peace officer that has received training on their proper use 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. The system shall not be used solely due

Addition to I: Chemical Agent Launcher PepperBall VKS Pro & PPC Breacher

	to verbal threats. It may be used to stop violent rioting, hostage situations, a hostile jail takeover (any time a section of jail becomes unlawfully controlled by one or more inmates), and criminal barricaded situations. The PepperBall system may only be used by the SRT when authorized by a SRT supervisor or SRT Team Leader. Authorized uses may include criminal apprehensions, barricaded subjects, for self-defense or the defense of others, to safely stop riots in jail and in other situations that may require the use of force to protect persons, property, or public safety. These weapons may also be used in crowd control situations when a significant risk of harm to persons or property exists.
5. Training Requirements	Pre-identified SHF staff will undergo and complete a 16-hour course taught by PepperBall to train other deputies in the operation and use of the PepperBall. SHF PepperBall training instructors will then train and certify other deputies with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the PepperBall system. After the initial certification, each deputy is required to re-certify every 12 months thereafter.
6. Legal and Procedural Rules	The use of PepperBall system shall be consistent with Penal Code Section 13652, the California Government Code Section 7070 et seq., and the system's user manual. All uses of force must follow the established policy SHF 300 Use of Force.
7. Fiscal impact	\$22,720
8. Lifespan	5-10 years
9. Number and Types	Launcher & Breacher Bundle (10) VKS- PRO or VKS-SBL (2) PPC Breacher (2) Complete Air Systems (500) PepperBall Inert Training Projectiles (500) PepperBall VXR Live-X Projectiles (200) Glass Breaker Projectiles

In addition, SHF is also requesting approval for purchase of equipment that have already been authorized for SHF to use. These are not new equipment. They are intended to:

1. Replenish equipment that were used during this reporting period.
2. Supplement quantities of equipment that is already authorized for SHF to use.

Addition to A: Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) For Description, Capability, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1.A: Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	
Purpose	Supplement current fleet of (1) one UAS and expand deployment capability to interior jail.
Authorized Uses	In addition to the previous years' authorized use, the UAS can be deployed to provide tactical advantage in interior jail setting as part of critical incident response, security search operations and other events approved by the Custody Operations Commander or his/her designee.
Fiscal impact	Equipment cost of \$7896.00 plus personnel training cost.
Number and Types	Two (2) DJI Mavic 3T and three (3) DJI Avata 2.

Addition to C: Breaching Shotgun For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. C: Breaching Shotgun	
Purpose	Supplement current inventory.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$630 - \$700 each, up to \$1400.00
Number and Types	Two (2) Remington 870's

Addition to C: Breaching Shotgun Ammunition For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. C: Breaching Shotgun Ammunition	
Purpose	Replenish inventory that was used during this reporting period and projected training use and deployment readiness for 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$1500.00
Number and Types	200 Rounds, Royal Arms – 12ga 82 grain “Flash-Bang Round”

Addition to D: Rifles (.556 / .223 Caliber) For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. D: .556 / .223 Rifles	
Purpose	Supplement current inventory to be assigned to new users in 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$1100 - \$1500 per rifle, up to \$30,000.00
Number and Types	Patrol Rifles, Up to 10 Rifles Select Fire Rifles, up to 10 Rifles

Addition to D: (.556 / .223 Caliber Ammunition) For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. D: .556 / .223 Rifles	
Purpose	Replenish inventory that was used during this reporting period and for projected training use and deployment readiness for 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$280 - \$330 per Case, up to \$415,800.00
Number and Types	Federal, 55 Grain, Full Metal Jacket, up to 550 Cases Federal, 62 Grain, Full Metal Jacket, up to 550 Cases Federal, 55 Grain, Frangible, up to 50 Cases Speer, 62 Grain, Gold Dot, up to 60 Cases Speer, 75 Grain, Gold Dot, up to 50 Cases

Addition to E: Sniper rifles For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. E: Sniper rifles	
Purpose	Supplement current inventory to be assigned to new users in 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$12,000.00
Number and Types	Up to Two (2) GA Precision Custom. Initial cost \$6,000 per rifle.

Addition to E: Sniper rifle (Ammunition) For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. E: Sniper rifles	
Purpose	Replenish inventory that was used during this reporting period and for projected training use and deployment readiness for 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$339 - \$629 per Case
Number and Types	Federal, 168 Grain, Tactical Bonded Tip, up to 15 Cases (200 rounds) Federal, 168 Grain, Tactical Tip Matchking, up to 10 Cases (500 rounds)

Addition to H: Diversionary Devices For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. H: Diversionary Devices	
Purpose	Replenish inventory that was used during this reporting period and projected training use and deployment readiness for 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$500.00
Number and Types	Up to five (5) CTS model 7290 Mini M single bangs Up to five (5) CTS model 7290-2 Mini double bangs Up to five (5) CTS model 7290 Single bangs Up to five (5) CTS model 7290-7 Seven bangs

Addition to J: Launched Chemical Agents For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. J: Launched Chemical Agents	
Purpose	Replenish inventory that was used during this reporting period and projected training use and deployment readiness for 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$4,500.00
Number and Types	Up to thirty (30): CTS 40MM Powder Projectile 4431, \$840.70 Up to thirty (30): CTS 40MM CS LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4330, \$804.50 Up to Twenty (20): CTS 40MM OC POWDER PROJECTILE, PART # 4441, \$560.22 Up to Twenty (20): CTS 40MM OC LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4340, \$538.75 Up to thirty (30): CTS 40MM INERT POWDER PROJECTILE, PART # 4401, \$491.17 Up to thirty (30): CTS 40MM INERT LIQUID PROJECTILE, PART # 4300, \$497.76 Up to twenty (20) Pocket Tactical CS Grenades, \$717.36

Addition to L: Less Lethal Impact Munitions For Description, Capability, Authorized Uses, Training Requirements, Legal and Procedural Rules, and Lifespan, please refer to Section 1. L: Less Lethal Impact Munitions	
Purpose	Replenish inventory that was used during this reporting period and projected training and deployment readiness for 2025.
Fiscal impact	Approximately \$24,000.00
Number and Types	800 Rounds, AR-1 Baton Munition, \$30 per round

Section 3: SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS AND INTERNAL AUDITS.

The Sheriff's Office has entered into an agreement with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA) to accept and investigate complaints regarding its use of the equipment set forth in this policy.

During this reporting period, DPA did not receive any formal misconduct complaints regarding the use of military equipment by SHF. However, the Sheriff's Office received complaints from several community members in San Bruno, CA regarding an incident that occurred near the County Jail located at 1 Moreland Drive.

On May 21, 2024, the Sheriff's Office received reports from the community of possible exposure to chemical agents. On the same day, the SHF Special Response Team (SRT) conducted chemical agent training on the grounds of the San Bruno County Jail.

Sheriff Miyamoto immediately suspended all chemical agent training at the San Bruno jail complex. .

To this date, the Sheriff's office continues to cooperate with the investigation. Chemical agent training resumed but not currently at the San Bruno jail complex.

Appendix A: Equipment Photos (Manufacturers' file photos).



Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems



Mobile Command Unit (actual SHF equipment)



Rapid Response Vehicle (actual SHF equipment)



Breaching Shotgun & Ammunition



(.556 / .223) Calibre Rifle & Ammunition



Sniper Rifles & Ammunition



MP-5 Sub-Machine Gun



Diversiónary Devices – Flash Bangs



CTS IRRITANT MUNITIONS
r® 5230- CS Canister Grenade



40MM MUNITIONS
4300 – 40MM Inert Liquid
Barricade, Spin Stabilized, 4.1" Long

Launched Chemical Agents



40 MM Chemical Agent Launcher



37 mm Anti-Riot Weapon Enfield England (A.R.W.E.N.) Launcher & Impact Munition



(Left) Recon Scout Robot, to be replaced by 4Sight Tactical R/C (Right).



Kinetic Breaching Tool



PepperBall VKS PRO



PepperBall PPC Breacher



San Francisco

Sheriff's Office

SFSO Military Style Equipment 2024

Rules Committee Presentation

Monday, January 27, 2025



SFSO Military Equipment Use Policy 2024

- SFSO posted via the website at [www.sfsheriff.com \(forms-policies-reports\)](http://www.sfsheriff.com/forms-policies-reports) at the 2024 report on Thursday, December 12, 2024.
- SFSO went through the same approval process in 2023. [The SFSO Military Equipment Use Policy \(MEUP\) Annual Report for 2023](#) was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on April 30, 2024 and approved Mayor Breed on May 21, 2024.
- SFSO is seeking approval for the following:
 - ✓ Continued use of existing equipment covered by MEUP 2023,
 - ✓ Additional equipment to replenish those that have been used in 2024,
 - ✓ Additional equipment to supplement those that are in limited quantity,
 - ✓ SFSO is also seeking approval for one new equipment.



Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems



- **Description.** An unmanned aircraft that is capable of sustaining directed flight designed for gathering information
- **Purpose.** Enhance the safety of the community and deputies by providing visual support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations.
- **Capability.** The UAS can launch quickly and locate survivors and send data to responders on the ground. It features a 24mm camera with thermal imaging sensor. Cameras can capture up to Ultra High Definition 4K resolution video. The Mavic 2 Enterprise Dual can achieve speeds of up to 44.7 mph, and battery provides up to 31 minutes of flight time.



Mobile Command Vehicles



Description. Consist of a Mobile Command Vehicle (left) and a Rapid Response Vehicle (right)

- large trucks, which contain specialized equipment or,
- carry specialized equipment that can be used to coordinate events in real time.

Purpose & Authorized Uses.

- Help coordinate critical incident response.
- With prior approval, maybe used whenever a command post is needed.



Breaching shotgun & ammunition (slugs)



Description.

- Remington 870 Police Magnum pump-action 12 gauge with 18" barrel
- 425 grain breaching slugs

Capability.

- Used by the SRT to defeat locked, barricaded or fortified locations.
- It is quicker than manual breaching
- It requires less training than thermal and explosive entry.



(.556 / .223 Caliber) Rifles & ammunition



Description.

- Lightweight, magazine-fed, gas operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder.
- Can **fire rounds with accuracy at greater distance than pistols.**

Capability.

- Enables deputies **to engage hostile suspects at distances greater than handguns.**
- **More accurate than pistols** and can defeat soft body armor.



Sniper rifles & ammunition



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- The LWRC Rapid Engagement Precision Rifle (R.E.P.R.) is designed to shoot 7.62 mm NATO rounds on target
- The Colt Modular Carbine is a multi-caliber, modular weapon system which can fire a 7.62 x 51 or 5.56 x 54 NATO when the upper receiver group is swapped.
- The Sniper rifle provides SRT Snipers the ability to engage hostile suspects at a great distance with accuracy.

Authorized Uses.

- The Sniper rifle is used exclusively by the SRT Sniper team for high risk SRT events and special operations.
- Sniper teams can also provide over watch and relay potential issues to incident commanders.

Training Requirements.

- Successfully complete a POST certified Sniper course.
- Conduct live fire training throughout the training cycle and must pass a quarterly qualification.



Diversionary Devices (Flash bangs)



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- An ATF-controlled Class-C explosive device that emits a bright light and thunderous noise to distract potentially dangerous individuals.
- Produces a 165-180db and **6-8 million candela of light output.**
- **Intended for distraction and surprise purposes only.**

Authorized Uses.

- Flash bangs may be **used by SRT** to help facilitate entry into a room/structure in high-risk situations.
- May be used by SRT to **distract, confuse, and disorient subjects.**

Training Requirements.

- Successfully complete a POST certified SWAT school.
- Ongoing training throughout SRT's annual training.



Chemical agents & launchers



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- **M203 40mm** is designed as a stand-alone weapon capable of launching less lethal chemicals and impact munitions from distance.
- Chemical agents can be launched from a safe distance.
- Dispersal of a chemical irritant can assist in stopping violent actions.

Authorized Uses.

- With prior approval from SRT supervisor, launched chemical agents may only be used by SRT member.
- May be used to stop violent rioting, during hostage situations, a hostile jail takeover and during barricaded situations.

Training Requirements.

- Successfully complete a POST certified SWAT school.
- Ongoing training throughout SRT's annual training cycle.



Impact weapon launcher & less lethal impact munitions



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- The **Arwen 37** is a shoulder fired weapon that weighs 3.11kg unloaded or 3.83kg loaded.
- It features a revolver like rotary magazine which holds five munitions and a rate of fire of five rounds in four seconds without reloading.
- Used to launch less lethal impact munitions at subjects demonstrating assaultive behavior.
- The AR-1 munition is a proprietary polymer baton intended to be launched through direct impact at ranges up to 30 yards. It is a smaller diameter than military 40mm.
- Provides less lethal option to resolve critical situations and prevent serious bodily injury or loss of life.



Additional Firearms, not currently in use.



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- The MP-5 is a compact, modular, lightweight, shoulder fired, submachine gun capable of semi-automatic or automatic fire chambered in 9mm.
- **The MP5 in storage and is not currently assigned or deployed.** This weapon has been out of commission for at least 10 years. Employees are not presently qualified to operate the weapon.
- The Glock 18 is a full size 9x19mm pistol capable of automatic fire.
- It is fitted with a compensated barrel to reduce recoil. It has the same dimensions as the Glock 17 and looks very similar.
- **This weapon is in storage and is not authorized for use.**



Kinetic Breaching Tool



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- Modern alternative to traditional breaching methods.
- Capable of destroying locks, hinges, or other devices that prevent entry into a room.
- Intended for use by the SRT to defeat locked, barricaded or fortified locations & allow deputies to conduct rescues or high-risk forcible entries during high risk incidents.
- Currently on order, not in inventory.



Unmanned remote piloted vehicles.



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- The **Recon Scout Throw Robot** is small and durable. Weighs just 1.2lbs yet can survive throws of 120 feet and deliver video reconnaissance within dangerous environments.
- The **4Sight Tactical R/C** weighs eleven pounds and is 6.76 inches tall. It is a remote control car with lights, which can hold a body camera on the front of the car.
- **Remotely controlled devices** that reveal the **location of armed subjects**, the **condition** of hostages and the **layout** of rooms during tactical operations.



San Francisco

Sheriff's Office

Rules Committee Presentation
Military Style Equipment - 2024

Equipment requests for 2025.

Additional equipment previously authorized for use.

- Not new equipment.
- Replenish those that were used during reporting period.
- Maintain deployment readiness.
- Supplement limited quantities.



New equipment request for 2025 Chemical Agent Launcher PepperBall VKS Pro & PPC Breacher.



Description, Capability & Purpose.

- PepperBall VKS PRO is a semi-automatic launcher.
- Deploys a .68 caliber round or long-range VXR™ projectile.
- Systems utilize either round ball projectiles or round tipped projectiles, designed to disperse the chemical agent contained inside upon Impact.
- The PPC Breacher is a dedicated HPA-powered glass-breaking launcher with high visibility markings



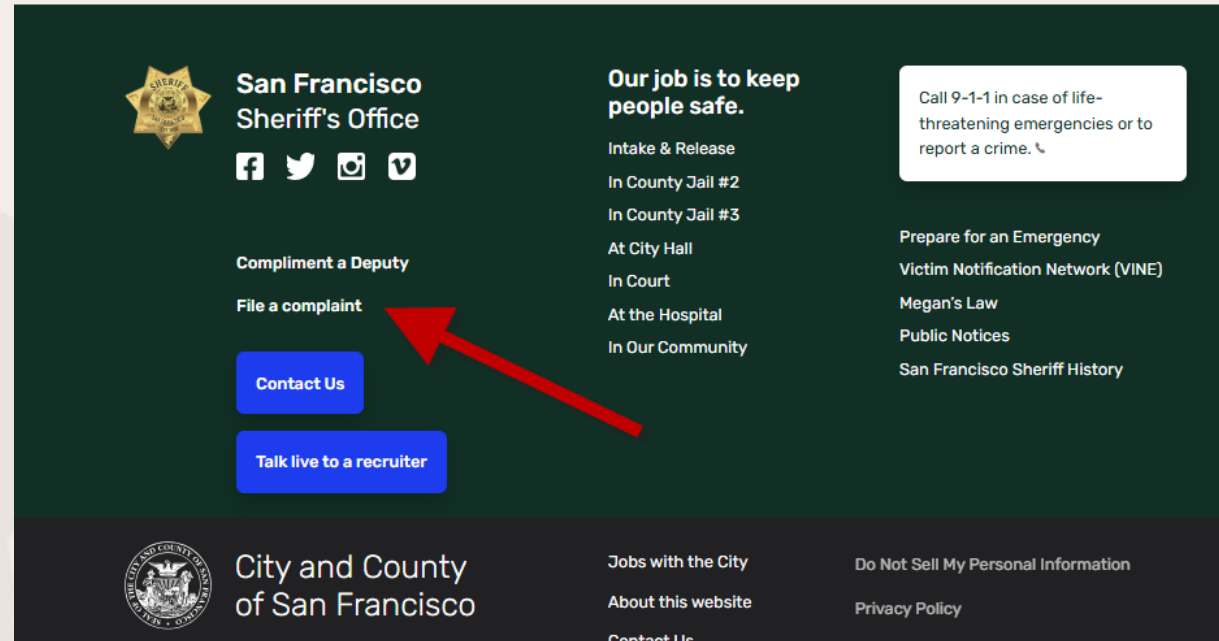
Complaints

Complaints & internal audits.

- Agreement with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA) to accept and investigate complaints regarding its use of the military equipment.
- For 2024, DPA did not receive any formal misconduct complaints regarding the use of military equipment.
- SFSO received complaints from several community members in San Bruno, CA regarding an incident that occurred near the County Jail located at 1 Moreland Drive.
- Incident that occurred on May 21, 2024 when members of the SRT conducted chemical agent training.
- Sheriff's office continues to cooperate with the investigation. Chemical agent training resumed but not currently at the San Bruno jail complex.



Complaints



How to file a complaint?

- Visit <https://sfsheriff.com>. Scroll to the bottom of the page & click on the “File a complaint” link.
- You can also send and email to sfso.complaints@sfgov.org



San Francisco

Sheriff's Office

Rules Committee Presentation
Military Style Equipment - 2024

A large, light gray, semi-transparent seven-pointed star graphic is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially behind the word "Questions?".

Questions?



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
ROOM 456, CITY HALL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102



PAUL MIYAMOTO
SHERIFF

February 6, 2025
PM 2025-004

Ms. Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, Calif. 94102-4689

Emailed to: Angela.Calvillo@sfgov.org

**Response from the San Francisco Sheriff to Request from Rules Committee
Member Supervisor Walton for Information Regarding the San Bruno Training
Incident May 21, 2025 Involving the Accidental Release of CS Gas Into The
Community.**

Dear Madame Clerk,

During the recent Rules Committee review of the Sheriff's Office Military Equipment Use Policy, (MEUP) Supervisor Walton requested information in response to the questions posed on the training incident that occurred on May 21, 2024, and the unintended CS gas exposure to the local surrounding community. We would like to share a timeline and other relevant information regarding the state of the investigation with the members of the Board of Supervisors in preparation for our presentation to the full board on our Annual Report on the Military Equipment Use Policy.

Accompanying this cover letter is briefing for review that includes the following: the event timeline of the training exercise on May 21, 2024, the facts surrounding the exposure of CS to the surrounding community, the response from San Bruno Fire and EMS and the SFSO, and information regarding the chemical agents involved. While the investigation itself is not completed, this document provides information about the current state of the investigation as recent as February 5, 2025. Our office is working collaboratively with the community, the investigation agencies listed in the attached brief, as well as San Mateo County Administrators and public safety partners. Moreover, I made the commitment to the community immediately following the incident to halt all chemical training exercises at the San Bruno facility.

As the Sheriff and the father of five children, I am absolutely dedicated to placing the safety of children, teachers, and the community first. I have also served and continue to be a member of the Special Response Team (SRT), so I am personally familiar with the trainings used for working with chemical agents. The requests in this year's report should not be impacted by this rare occurrence. And in fact the request for new equipment that emits chemical agents ensures a targeted and safer disbursement if deployed.

Finally, I want to share with the Board that the Sheriff's Office, has worked tirelessly with the community to be thoughtful in our acquisition and use of equipment that fall within this category of military equipment. In fact, Chief Counsel Rani Singh and staff from the SRT unit met with John Lindsay-Poland and other members of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) for months beginning in the summer of 2022 prior to our submission of the original Military Equipment Use Policy. The collaboration was so successful that members from AFSC supported the Sheriff's efforts as a "gold standard" in working with community groups that are generally opposed to military equipment use by local law enforcement. The SFSO then again consulted AFSC last year when the first annual report was provided. The history of our willingness to gather input from all sides of the table exemplifies our dedication to the safety of the public at large when deploying military equipment contained in our inventory.

Thank you for your time in advance and I invite any inquiries that the Board members may have. Chief Counsel, Rani Singh is also available for any questions going forward and in advance of Tuesday's vote.

Sincerely,



Paul M. Miyamoto
SHERIFF



San Francisco Sheriff's Office

FACT SHEET: San Bruno Incident, May 21, 2024

Board of Supervisors Briefing Document

In response to the questions posed by the Rules Committee on the training incident that occurred on May 21, 2024, we would like to share a timeline and other information regarding the state of the investigation with the members of the Board of Supervisors in preparation for our presentation to the full board on our Annual Report on the Military Equipment Use Policy.

What chemical agents were used during the SFSO training exercise?

- (One) Combined Systems 5230 CS canister grenade brought by SFSO.
- (Four) Combined systems 4330 CS liquid projectile brought by SFSO.
- (One) Combined Systems 4340 OC Liquid projectile brought by SFSO.
- (Twenty-Four) Federal Sign and Signal G-2 CS canister grenades brought by UC Berkeley PD. (These items are not included in our inventory nor our MEUP annual report specifically. These items must be reported by UC Berkeley PD in their annual report as required by law)

Definition: CS Gas/Oleoresin Capsicum

- CS gas (which contains chlorobenzylidene malononitrile). CS gas is commonly known as one type of tear gas.
- Oleoresin capsicum (OC) liquid, commonly known as pepper spray.

Purpose of training with OC/CS gas:

The SFSO uses CS gas for hostage/rescue scenarios and criminal barricaded incidents. Under mutual aid deployments, it has also been used for crowd control purposes. CS gas helps us test the effectiveness of our equipment and helps us better understand the effects of CS gas on our subjects. By fully exposing ourselves to the chemical agent, we can better empathize with our subjects and understand the limits of CS gas.

Training Frequency:

SFSO conducts these chemical agent training exercises multiple times a year. These exercises have been occurring on San Bruno jail grounds for at least 20 years.

How chemical agents work

- The extent of exposure caused by chemical agents depends on the amount of agent to which a person was exposed, the location of exposure (indoors versus outdoors), how the person was exposed, and the length of time of the exposure.
- Chemical agents work by causing irritation to the area of contact (for example, eyes, skin, and nose) within seconds of exposure.
- The effects of exposure to the chemical agent are usually short-lived (15–30 minutes) after the person has been removed from the source and decontaminated (cleaned off). Most people do not need medical treatment.

Event History: On May 21, 2024, an SFSO training exercise held by the Sheriff's Special Response Team (SRT) in conjunction with the UC Berkeley PD on the San Bruno Jail campus exposed children and adults to CS gas at Portola Elementary School located approximately a mile northeast of the San Bruno training site. Weather condition played a factor in the direction of travel. San Bruno Fire and EMS reported to the incident and treated 21 children and 2 adults for CS symptoms. No one was transported to the hospital for advanced medical services. SFSO responded to the school as well to check on the health and welfare of the school community.

Chronological Report of Training

- 0700-1100 Hrs.
 - Training at Colma BART, unrelated to gas. Training on movement, no gas.
- 1100-1215 Hrs.
 - Lunch, travel back to San Bruno, instructors set up training area.
- 1230-1600 Hrs.
 - Safety brief regarding launchers and handling gas
 - Instruction on launchers and munitions
 - A Deputy fired one OC liquid round and two liquid CS rounds at a tire that was placed up against our connex box. SRT members inspected the tire and liquid without a mask on to understand the effectiveness and exposure potency of the liquid outdoors.
 - Operators shot inert training rounds (no gas) at the tire to train on the operation of the launcher.
 - The Deputy fired two liquid CS rounds into the trailer. Operators walked through the trailer to experience liquid CS indoors without Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - The Deputy discharged one 5230 CS canister in a metal bucket outside of the connex box. About 10 minutes later a UC Berkeley officer discharged one of the G-2 CS canisters into the metal bucket. Operators were to become fully immersed in the gas to test their PPE. Operators trained on removing their masks, being exposed, and putting them back on after being exposed.

- 1330 Hrs.
 - Instructors set up “officer down/rescue drills” inside the connex box. Operators were instructed to run up a hill with the mask on, run down the hill, enter the connex box, shoot a hostile target, and rescue a hostage by carrying out a 165-pound dummy. During the duration of this drill, multiple G-2 CS canisters were deployed to keep the connex box filled with CS agent. This helped train on confidence in the PPE under stress, understanding the capabilities of the PPE when performing strenuous physical activities, understanding how to continue to work through any failures in the PPE when in a heavy CS environment, and understanding the lack of visual acuity caused by CS smoke when performing tasks. An exact number of canisters used is unknown, however it is estimated at about 8-10.
- 1430 Hrs.
 - Training instruction completed.
 - A Sgt offered to train operators on how to properly deploy CS canisters. Multiple operators were trained on proper hand placement, removal of the pin, and placement after discharge. All canisters were deployed into the metal bucket in the connex box. About 10 G-2 CS canisters were discharged.
- 1445 Training Ended
 - Clean up commenced.
- Between 1500hrs and 1600 Hrs.
 - San Bruno Fire arrived at the Jail grounds. The Deputy showed them the area where we trained and explained the training to them.
- 1400-1500 Hrs.
 - Sheriff’s administration received reports of exposure at Portola Elementary
- 1700 Hrs.
 - Sheriff’s executive staff report to pre-scheduled Portola Elementary Open-House to provide information to parents and public regarding incident and provide contact information for follow up

Steps taken after the May 21, 2024 incident:

Our Office halted all chemical training exercises while we reviewed best practices. On August 8, 2024, Sheriff Miyamoto issued a letter to the Portola Community and local authorities that moving forward the Sheriff’s office will not use chemical agents for training at the San Bruno Complex. In addition, the Sheriff’s Office is participating in the San Mateo Alert system (SMC-Alert) to notify community members of any potential hazards or critical incidents that may impact the community. At a community meeting held with San Mateo County first responders and city officials, the Sheriff provided claim information and offered community members and opportunity to conduct a site visit of the area where the training took place. Approximately 10 community members and local officials participated in the site-visit in July 2024.

Training Notification Procedure:

Our Office always notifies the San Bruno Police and San Bruno Fire Departments on the morning of such training exercises. That notification did occur on May 21, 2024. Due to unforeseen circumstances that occurred on May 21, 2024, we are currently revisiting a notification system that would include both Portola Elementary School and surrounding neighbors.

Regulatory Agency Investigations:

- This incident was reported to Cal-Oes and is registered under incident ID number 24-3187
- The Bay Area Air Quality Management District has issued a violation (Violation #A60970) and assessed a fine of \$35,000.00. The violation results from allegations arising from Health and Safety Code Section 42403(b). Results of their investigation are not available until the fine has been paid. We are currently working with the City Attorney to address the terms of the violation payment.
- The County of San Mateo Environmental Health Services (CUPA) is also investigating the matter under Health and Safety Code Section(s) 25507 as well as chapter 6.95 and 25505(a)(4). The final results are still pending. SFSO is working with the agency and made contact as recently as February 5, 2025 via phone to verify that there are no final reports available at this time.



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
ROOM 456, CITY HALL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102



**PAUL MIYAMOTO
SHERIFF**

December 12, 2024
Reference: CLC 2024-146

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102

RE: Military Equipment 2024 Annual Report, Inventory and List of
Proposed Additional Equipment

Dear Ms. Calvillo:

Attached please find a proposed Resolution for the Board of Supervisors approval. California Government Code Section 7072 and San Francisco Administrative Code Section 96H.1 require law enforcement agencies to publish an annual report regarding use of military equipment and to seek approval of the acquisition of new equipment. In Ordinance No. 077-23, adopted by the Board on May 9, 2023, the Board approved the Sheriff's policy, which has not changed, and required the Sheriff's Office to submit its 2024 Annual Report on or before December 13, 2024.

The following is a list of accompanying documents:

- Proposed Resolution
- 2024 Annual Report and Inventory, with proposed additions.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at 415-554-7219 or rani.singh@sfgov.org.

Sincerely,

KULVINDAR RANI SINGH
Chief Legal Counsel
San Francisco Sheriff's Office

From: [Deetje B](#)
To: [Young, Victor \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [DEETJE BOLER](#)
Subject: Item. on Rules Committee Calendar: Police Use of Military Weapons
Date: Friday, January 31, 2025 9:43:40 AM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Supervisors,

Re: Police Use of Military Weapons

The proposed purchase and potential use of surplus military weapons and equipment is not acceptable policy. Our City, the city of St. Francis, must lead to a turn away from violence in its policing to the greatest degree and by whatever means possible. This new post-mechanical, automated world possesses almost miraculous levels of communication and/or attack, and we, as a community, have the choice of peaceful enforcement of the law rather than resorting to weapons of war. If, indeed, an attack on the peace were so extreme that war weapons were required, then the militia could be called in. But our police, our community law enforcement officers, should not be subject to battle-level expectations -- or the expectation of having to use military weapons in their own community.

Therefore, I suggest that the Board indicate to the Police and the Sheriff's Departments that they should refrain from the purchase of military weapons. Instead, the funds otherwise spent on weapons could be put toward salaries for increasing the force numbers, for appropriate training programs, and for working conditions that would be the envy of all so that finding and hiring the number of officers needed would be no problem.

To me, keeping the peace by employing military weapons is a non-sequitur. Once we use military weapons against our own civilians, we are no longer 'keeping the peace', we are breaking it. Although that might seem necessary under possible revolutionary attack, it should not seem necessary to maintaining the peace on our streets. There must be alternatives; otherwise we are doomed to undeclared war on ourselves.

However, since at present the City is accustomed to accept (buy) surplus military weapons from the U.S government, then the citizens may appeal to the Board of Supervisors to reject the purchase from the US government of weapons, or else at least set limits on their use of lethal weapons of war.

However, by now, our police departments already have some military equipment (surplus from the Federal government). We can send it back (and ask for a refund?), we can decline to buy any more surplus weaponry from the military, and we can put those funds into salaries or training in peaceful resolution. (I am not suggesting that the police do without any armed protection but I am suggestion that the police return to 'keeping the peace' rather than threatening the populace willy-nilly with violence.

I apologize for the length of this, all these words, but sometimes that's

necessary when going against the tide. Of violence. Of fear. Of confused hope and despair. ...And holding instead onto the shores of shared hopes and caring.

Respectfully,

Deetje Boler, WILPF-SF

1280 Laguna St. SF, CA 94115

From: [Lagunte, Richard \(BOS\)](#)
To: [Young, Victor \(BOS\)](#)
Subject: FW: Supervisors: Item 24 on Sheriff's Military Equipment, Feb. 11
Date: Friday, February 7, 2025 10:56:12 AM

From: John Lindsay-Poland <JLindsay-Poland@afsc.org>
Sent: Friday, February 7, 2025 10:23 AM
To: Board of Supervisors (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; BOS-Supervisors <bos-supervisors@sfgov.org>; BOS-Legislative Aides <bos-legislative_aides@sfgov.org>; BOS-Operations <bos-operations@sfgov.org>
Cc: Goossen, Carolyn (PDR) <carolyn.goossen@sfgov.org>; Kingston, Tim (PDR) <tim.kingston@sfgov.org>; jfriedenbach@cohsf.org; mlyon01mlyon01@gmail.com; dlee@im4humanintegrity.org; Jennifer Tu <JT@afsc.org>
Subject: Supervisors: Item 24 on Sheriff's Military Equipment, Feb. 11

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Supervisors:

We are writing regarding [Item 24](#) on your Board agenda on Tuesday, the Sheriff Department's Military Equipment Use Report.

1. The organizations signed below urge you to direct the Sheriff's Office to dispose of the eight submachine guns it owns. The Sheriff's Office does not train officers on these high-powered weapons and it has not assigned or deployed them for at least 10 years. They are not appropriate for San Francisco.
2. The Sheriff's Office is seeking approval to acquire 12 new Pepperball launchers and 1,200 munitions, weapons the Department has not previously owned (pp. 26-27 of Military Equipment Annual Report). These weapons launch chemical agents, which can be in the jail or on patrol, both as an anti-personnel weapon and to break glass. The policy for using this weapon includes the state law restrictions on using 'less lethal' weapons for crowd control, but it does NOT include prohibitions and other guidelines included in the manufacturers manual.

The launcher that SFSO proposed to acquire fires up to 160 rounds from a single magazine, on an AR-15-type platform.

These manufacturer guidelines in [the product manual](#) for the Pepperball VKS PRO launcher and munitions include:

- Never point or discharge your launcher at anything you do not intend to shoot
- ***Increasing the velocity of this product increases the risk of death or injury.*** (italics/bold added)
- Never discharge your launcher at the personal property of others.
- KEEP ALL PEPPERBALL PROJECTILES AND LAUNCHERS OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

However, the proposed uses for this weapon do not include these restrictions. Authorized uses in the proposed policy include making arrests (“criminal apprehensions”), an extremely wide range of situations, as well as operations at homes where a person is "resisting arrest." The latter could include people in mental health crises who do not represent a threat to others. The Sheriff’s Office already has 50,000 “less lethal” munitions, according to the report (p. 22).

We strongly urge you to require the Sheriff’s Office to incorporate stronger protections to prevent harms from the use of these weapons. These should include limitations on the velocity setting for the Pepperball launchers and a prohibition on their use in the presence of children.

Sincerely,

American Friends Service Committee
Coalition on Homelessness
Gray Panthers of San Francisco
Interfaith Movement for Human Integrity
Racial Justice Committee of the San Francisco Public Defender
San Francisco Public Defender’s Office

From: [Rishav Rout](#)
To: [Board of Supervisors \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Chan, Connie \(BOS\)](#); [Chen, Chyanne \(BOS\)](#); [Dorsey, Matt \(BOS\)](#); [Engardio, Joel \(BOS\)](#); [Fielder, Jackie \(BOS\)](#); [Mahmood, Bilal \(BOS\)](#); [Mandelman, Rafael \(BOS\)](#); [Melgar, Myrna \(BOS\)](#); [Sauter, Danny \(BOS\)](#); [Sherrill, Stephen \(BOS\)](#); [Walton, Shamann \(BOS\)](#); [ChanStaff \(BOS\)](#); [SherrillStaff](#); [SauterStaff](#); [DorseyStaff \(BOS\)](#); [EngardioStaff \(BOS\)](#); [MelgarStaff \(BOS\)](#); [MandelmanStaff \(BOS\)](#); [FielderStaff](#); [ChenStaff](#); [MahmoodStaff](#)
Subject: Prevent Unnecessary Gun Violence
Date: Monday, February 10, 2025 3:43:18 PM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I am writing regarding [Item 24](#) on your Board agenda on Tuesday, the Sheriff Department's Military Equipment Use Report.

Firstly, I ask that you direct the Sheriff's department dispose of the following items in its inventory:

- the MP-5 submachine guns in its inventory, as listed in "Military Equipment Annual Report 2024 and Inventory" Section F, Page 12
- The automatic Glock 18 pistols in its inventory, listed in Section G Page 13 of the same document.

These weapons are not authorized for deployment, currently. There is no training program in place for these weapons, so their deployment in the near future is also not possible. These automatic fire weapons are not appropriate for the tasks of the SF Sheriff's Department, and should be removed from inventory.

Second, the Sheriff's Office is seeking approval to acquire 12 new Pepperball launchers and 1,200 munitions, weapons the Department has not previously owned (pp. 26-27 of Military Equipment Annual Report). These weapons launch chemical agents, which can be in the jail or on patrol, both as an anti-personnel weapon and to break glass. The policy for using this weapon includes the state law restrictions on using 'less lethal' weapons for crowd control, but it does NOT include prohibitions and other guidelines included in the manufacturers manual.

The launcher that SFSO proposed to acquire fires up to 160 rounds from a single magazine, on an AR-15-type platform.

These manufacturer guidelines in [the product manual](#) for the Pepperball VKS PRO launcher and munitions include:

- Never point or discharge your launcher at anything you do not intend to shoot
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- Never discharge your launcher at the personal property of others.
- KEEP ALL PEPPERBALL PROJECTILES AND LAUNCHERS OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

However, the proposed uses for this weapon do not include these restrictions. Authorized uses

in the proposed policy include making arrests (“criminal apprehensions”), an extremely wide range of situations, as well as operations at homes where a person is "resisting arrest." The latter could include people in mental health crises who do not represent a threat to others. The Sheriff's Office already has 50,000 “less lethal” munitions, according to the report (p. 22).

I urge you to oppose the purchase and deployment of potentially lethal chemical weapons systems for the Sheriff's department; this system's usage restrictions are insufficient as they do not restrict usage in situations where children are present (as specified in the user manual), nor do they restrict the maximum velocity at which potentially lethal glass breaking projectiles can be used on human targets.

Thanks,
Rishav Rout

From: [Edna Kozikaro](#)
To: [Board of Supervisors \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Chan, Connie \(BOS\)](#); [Chen, Chyanne \(BOS\)](#); [Dorsey, Matt \(BOS\)](#); [Engardio, Joel \(BOS\)](#); [Fielder, Jackie \(BOS\)](#); [Mahmood, Bilal \(BOS\)](#); [Mandelman, Rafael \(BOS\)](#); [Melgar, Myrna \(BOS\)](#); [Sauter, Danny \(BOS\)](#); [Sherrill, Stephen \(BOS\)](#); [Walton, Shamann \(BOS\)](#); [ChanStaff \(BOS\)](#); [SherrillStaff](#); [SauterStaff](#); [DorseyStaff \(BOS\)](#); [EngardioStaff \(BOS\)](#); [MelgarStaff \(BOS\)](#); [MandelmanStaff \(BOS\)](#); [FielderStaff](#); [ChenStaff](#); [MahmoodStaff](#)
Subject: Please vote NO on Item 24
Date: Monday, February 10, 2025 1:13:32 PM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I am writing regarding [Item 24](#) on your Board agenda on Tuesday, the Sheriff Department's Military Equipment Use Report.

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Second, the Sheriff's Office is seeking approval to acquire 12 new Pepperball launchers and 1,200 munitions, weapons the Department has not previously owned (pp. 26-27 of Military Equipment Annual Report). These weapons launch chemical agents, which can be in the jail or on patrol, both as an anti-personnel weapon and to break glass. The policy for using this weapon includes the state law restrictions on using 'less lethal' weapons for crowd control, but it does NOT include prohibitions and other guidelines included in the manufacturers manual.

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SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

However, the proposed uses for this weapon do not include these restrictions. Authorized uses in the proposed policy include making arrests ("criminal apprehensions"), an extremely wide range of situations, as well as operations at homes where a person is "resisting arrest." The latter could include people in mental health crises who do not represent a threat to others. The Sheriff's Office already has 50,000 "less lethal" munitions, according to the report (p. 22).

I urge you to oppose the purchase and deployment of potentially lethal chemical weapons systems for the Sheriff's department; this system's usage restrictions are insufficient as they do not restrict usage in situations where children are present (as specified in the user manual), nor do they restrict the maximum velocity at which potentially lethal glass breaking projectiles can be used on human targets.

Sincerely,

Edna Kozikaro, D6

From: [Lea McGeever](#)
To: [Board of Supervisors \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [Mandelman, Rafael \(BOS\)](#); [MandelmanStaff \(BOS\)](#); [Chan, Connie \(BOS\)](#); [ChanStaff \(BOS\)](#); [Melgar, Myrna \(BOS\)](#); [MelgarStaff \(BOS\)](#); [Walton, Shamann \(BOS\)](#); [Waltonstaff \(BOS\)](#); [Dorsey, Matt \(BOS\)](#); [DorseyStaff \(BOS\)](#); [Engardio, Joel \(BOS\)](#); [EngardioStaff \(BOS\)](#); [Mahmood, Bilal \(BOS\)](#); [MahmoodStaff; Chen, Chyanne \(BOS\)](#); [ChenStaff; Fielder, Jackie \(BOS\)](#); [FielderStaff; SauterStaff; Sauter, Danny \(BOS\)](#); [daniel.sauter@sfgov.org](#); [SherrillStaff; Sherrill, Stephen \(BOS\)](#); [tips@sfgstandard.com](#); [aldo.toledo@sfgchronicle.com](#); [Marke Bieschke](#); [Joe Rivano Barros](#)
Subject: Vote no or return to Rules Committee for 250017 [Military Equipment Use Policy and Additional Equipment Approval - 2024 Annual Report]
Date: Saturday, February 8, 2025 6:36:01 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)

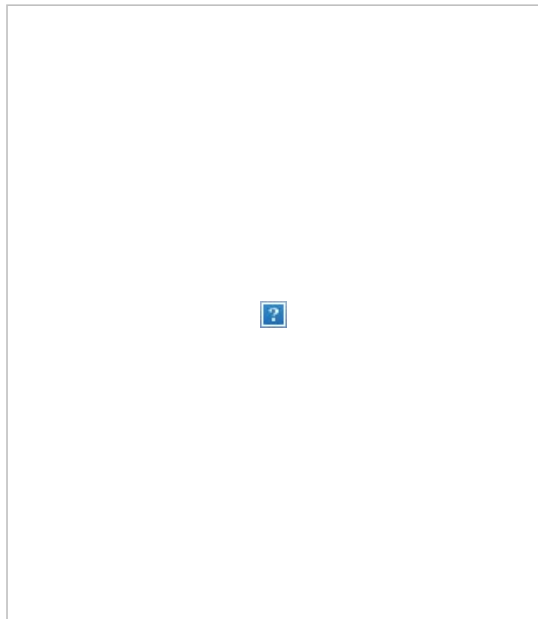
This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Board of Supervisors,

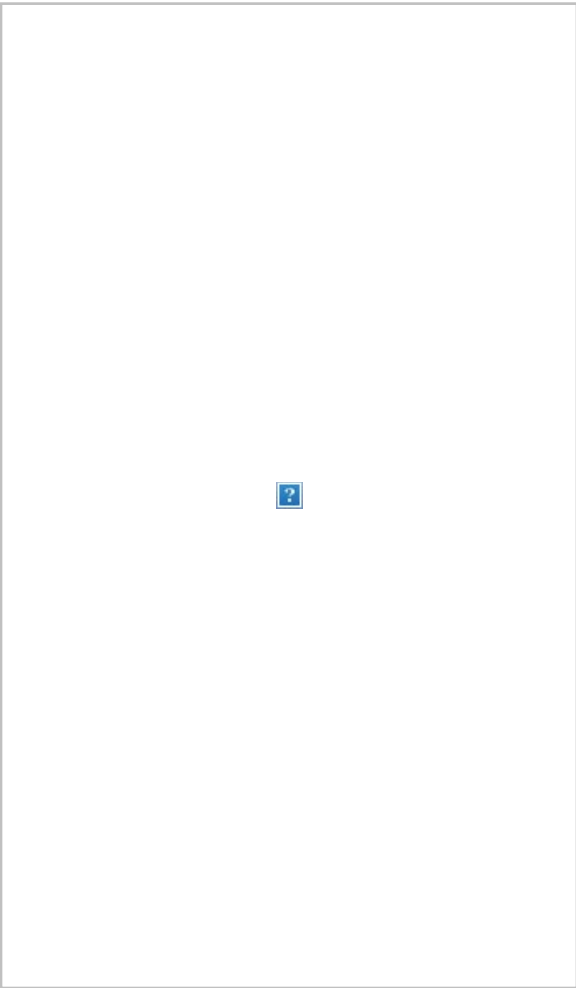
For the reasons below I wish you'd show you care for children's safety too and delay the approval of 250017 until the investigation (chemical weapons employed during an exercise injuring children downwind) is complete, at minimum.

Reasons:

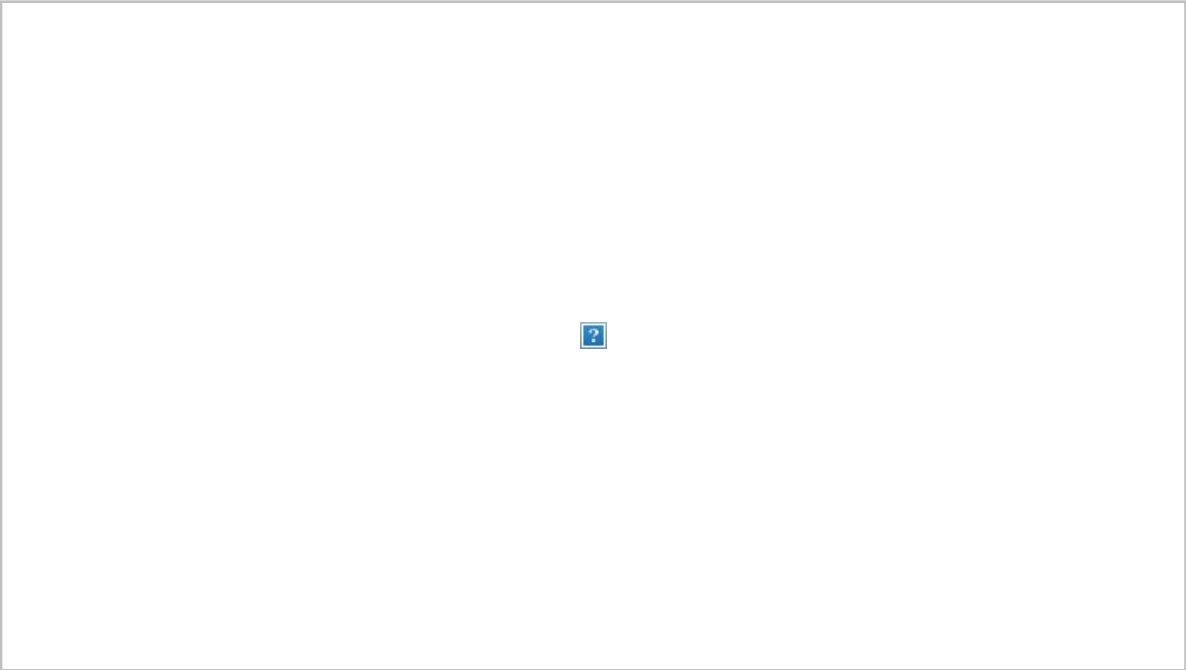
The agenda item that caught my attention was this Sheriff's military equipment inventory and request. For starters, as an abolitionist I do not want any militarized policing, period. As Lea, I have been derided by our Sheriff's X account which leaves me feeling even less safe.



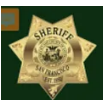
This same account recently thanked a man, "JJ Smith," in Supervisor Matt Dorsey's network for getting video of a man who has filed ethics complaints against corrupt politicians and the Salvation Army, and who was at a protest.



So, back to the Sheriff's weapons. They are requesting to replace some older inventory they have and have a request for a new pepper spray projectile weapon to hit/impact people 150 feet away, assisted with a "red dot system"/red light beam for easier targeting. They also want new PPC Breacher weapons that can break glass from 150 feet away. It sounds like they also use pepper balls as projectiles.



But that's not all. This request comes after the Sheriffs got in trouble for an outdoor chemical agent exercise and children in school downwind from the training were hit with the chemical: [Kids sickened by training at nearby S.F. jail may have ingested decades-old chemical weapons](#). The investigation is still ongoing. Supervisor Walton voiced concerns approving more chemical weapons for the Sheriffs before this investigation concluded. People actually came to public comment on this item also concerned about this, and concerned about it happening again to the children. The public didn't trust the current leadership in the Sheriff's department with chemical weapons, and were concerned about the Sheriff's negatively impacting their community's safety.



San Francisco
Sheriff's Office

**Rules Committee Presentation
Military Style Equipment - 2024**

Complaints

Complaints & internal audits.

- Agreement with the **Department of Police Accountability (DPA) to accept and investigate complaints regarding its use of the military equipment.**
- For 2024, DPA did not receive any formal misconduct complaints regarding the use of military equipment.
- **SFSO received complaints from several community members in San Bruno, CA** regarding an incident that occurred near the County Jail located at 1 Moreland Drive.
- Incident that occurred on **May 21, 2024 when members of the SRT conducted chemical agent training.**
- Sheriff's office continues to cooperate with the investigation. **Chemical agent training resumed but not currently at the San Bruno jail complex.**

I voiced my concerns about any militarized policing department while we have a Trump administration, wondering what the Sheriffs would do with these weapons if the federal government ordered them to illegally use these weapons against us. I don't have faith police would stand up to the President if ordered to do so, especially under threat. I also said a military has an enemy to use these weapons against, and that I feel like an enemy to the Sheriffs, in personal reference to the X post above, but also said given the long history of violence and brutality against the LGBTQ+ community.

Since committee member Supervisor Mandelman was so late to this meeting, he didn't hear the Sheriff's presentation nor did he hear public comment on this, so Chair Walton continued this item until 2/3 for a vote, this week. When this item came up again, Chair Walton voiced his concern again, saying he would like to sever this item from other items on their agenda so that it wouldn't get passed onto the BOS, or to continue the item to see what the investigation produces, but he didn't know if Supervisor Sherrill and Mandelman supported this. Silence. So he motioned to send this to the BOS with a *No* recommendation. Sherrill and Mandelman approved with Sherrill still getting used to saying *Aye* instead of *Yes*. I predict this will get voted *Aye* by our "Moderate" BOS. They love policing us in spite of the dangers to us.

Sincerely,
D6 resident

From: [Deetje B](#)
To: [Board of Supervisors \(BOS\)](#)
Cc: [DEETJE BOLER](#); [Jennifer Tu](#)
Subject: Sheriff's Dept. Weapons - @SF BOS meeting, 2/11/25
Date: Friday, February 7, 2025 10:41:02 AM

This message is from outside the City email system. Do not open links or attachments from untrusted sources.

Dear Supervisors: Re: Sheriff's Dept. Weapons: Pepperball launchers & munitions; submachine guns

The Sheriff's Department is seeking approval to acquire 12 Pepperball launchers & 1,200 munitions, which the Department has not previously owned (pp.26-27 of Military Equipment Annual Report).

We support AFSC's request* (copied below) that, in short, if you approve the Sheriff Department's proposed acquisition of launchers and munitions, it incorporate all those stronger protections they propose, so as to prevent harms from their use.

However, further, we at WILPF-SF consider these projectile weapons entirely unsafe and unacceptable for use in our community and so would ask that you not approve their acquisition.

We also support the AFSC's request that the Department dispose of their 8 submachine guns. They, too, are not appropriate for San Francisco.

We appreciate your attention to this serious matter.

Sincerely,

Deetje Boler

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF-SF)

* The Sheriff's Department is seeking approval to acquire 12 new Pepperball launchers and 1,200 munitions, weapons the Department has not previously owned (pp. 26-27 of Military Equipment Annual Report). These weapons launch chemical agents. which can be in the jail or on patrol, both as an anti-personnel weapon and to break glass. The policy for using this weapon includes the state law restrictions on using 'less lethal' weapons for crowd control, but it does NOT include prohibitions and other guidelines included in the manufacturers manual.

The launcher that SFSD proposed to acquire fires up to 160 rounds from a single magazine, on an AR-15-type platform.

These manufacturer guidelines in [the product manual](#) for the Pepperball VKS PRO launcher and munitions include:

- Never point or discharge your launcher at anything you do not intend to shoot
- *Increasing the velocity of this product increases the risk of death or injury.* (italics/bold added)
- Never discharge your launcher at the personal property of others.
- KEEP ALL PEPPERBALL PROJECTILES AND LAUNCHERS OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN.

However, the proposed uses for this weapon do not include these restrictions. Authorized uses in the proposed policy include making arrests (“criminal apprehensions”), an extremely wide range of situations, as well as operations at homes where a person is “resisting arrest.” The latter could include people in mental health crises who do not represent a threat to others. The Sheriff’s Department already has 50,000 “less lethal” munitions, according to the report (p. 22).

We strongly urge you to require the Sheriff’s Department to incorporate stronger protections to prevent harms from the use of these weapons. These should include limitations on the velocity setting for the Pepperball launchers and a prohibition on their use in the presence of children.

In addition, we urge you to direct the Sheriff’s Department to dispose of the eight submachine guns it owns. The Department does not train officers on these high-powered weapons and it has not assigned or deployed them for at least 10 years. They are not appropriate for San Francisco.

Sincerely,
John Lindsay-Poland
American Friends Service Committee

From: [John Lindsay-Poland](#)
To: [Board of Supervisors \(BOS\)](#); [BOS-Supervisors](#); [BOS-Legislative Aides](#); [BOS-Operations](#)
Cc: [Goossen, Carolyn \(PDR\)](#); [Kingston, Tim \(PDR\)](#); jfriedenbach@cohsf.org; mlyon01mlyon01@gmail.com; dlee@im4humanintegrity.org; [Jennifer Tu](#)
Subject: Supervisors: Item 24 on Sheriff's Military Equipment, Feb. 11
Date: Friday, February 7, 2025 10:25:12 AM

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Dear Supervisors:

We are writing regarding [Item 24](#) on your Board agenda on Tuesday, the Sheriff Department's Military Equipment Use Report.

1. The organizations signed below urge you to direct the Sheriff's Office to dispose of the eight submachine guns it owns. The Sheriff's Office does not train officers on these high-powered weapons and it has not assigned or deployed them for at least 10 years. They are not appropriate for San Francisco.
2. The Sheriff's Office is seeking approval to acquire 12 new Pepperball launchers and 1,200 munitions, weapons the Department has not previously owned (pp. 26-27 of Military Equipment Annual Report). These weapons launch chemical agents, which can be in the jail or on patrol, both as an anti-personnel weapon and to break glass. The policy for using this weapon includes the state law restrictions on using 'less lethal' weapons for crowd control, but it does NOT include prohibitions and other guidelines included in the manufacturers manual.

The launcher that SFSO proposed to acquire fires up to 160 rounds from a single magazine, on an AR-15-type platform.

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However, the proposed uses for this weapon do not include these restrictions. Authorized uses in the proposed policy include making arrests ("criminal apprehensions"), an extremely wide range of situations, as well as operations at homes where a person is "resisting arrest." The latter could include people in mental health crises who do not represent a threat to others. The Sheriff's Office already has 50,000 "less lethal" munitions, according to the report (p. 22).

We strongly urge you to require the Sheriff's Office to incorporate stronger protections to prevent harms from the use of these weapons. These should include limitations on the velocity setting for the Pepperball launchers and a prohibition on their use in the presence of children.

Sincerely,

American Friends Service Committee

Coalition on Homelessness

Gray Panthers of San Francisco

Interfaith Movement for Human Integrity

Racial Justice Committee of the San Francisco Public Defender

San Francisco Public Defender's Office