File No. 220641 **Committee Item No.** 2
Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Committee: Rules Committee **Date** Nov. 14, 2022

Board of Supervisors Meeting **Date** _____

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Completed by: Victor Young **Date** Nov 10, 2022
Completed by: _____ **Date** _____

[Administrative Code - Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Certain Police Department Equipment]

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to require Board of Supervisors approval of a policy governing ~~for~~ the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment consistent with the criteria set forth in state law, and approving the Police Department's Use of Equipment Policy.

NOTE: **Unchanged Code text and uncodified text** are in plain Arial font.
Additions to Codes are in *single-underline italics Times New Roman font*.
Deletions to Codes are in ~~*strikethrough italics Times New Roman font*~~.
Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font.
Board amendment deletions are in ~~strikethrough Arial font~~.
Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Background and Findings.

(a) On September 30, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 481 ("AB 481), requiring law enforcement agencies to obtain approval from their applicable governing body for the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment.

(b) AB 481 requires the Police Department to obtain Board of Supervisors approval for use of certain existing equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022. The list of covered law enforcement equipment includes:

(1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.

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

(3) High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a

breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this category.

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

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

(6) Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.

(7) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this category.

(8) Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this category.

(9) Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this category.

(10) Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the California Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.

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

(12) “Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls,” excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.

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

(14) The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.

(15) Any other equipment as determined by a local governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

Notwithstanding the law enforcement equipment listed in subsections (b)(1) through (15), law enforcement equipment or “covered equipment” under AB 481 does not include general equipment not designated as prohibited or controlled by the federal Defense Logistics Agency.

(c) AB 481 requires the Police Department to submit to the Board of Supervisors a draft Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy for the covered equipment as described in subsection (b). At a minimum, the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy shall address:

(1) A description of each type of covered equipment, the quantity sought, its capabilities, expected lifespan, and product descriptions from the manufacturer of the equipment.

(2) The purposes and authorized uses for which the Police Department proposes to use each type of covered equipment.

(3) The fiscal impact of each type of covered equipment, including the initial costs of obtaining the equipment and estimated annual costs of maintaining the covered equipment.

(4) The legal and procedural rules that govern each authorized use.

(5) The training, including any course required by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, to ensure the full protection of the public’s welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties and full adherence to the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy prior to the use or deployment of covered equipment.

(6) The mechanisms to ensure compliance with the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy, including which independent persons or entities have oversight authority, and, if applicable, what legally enforceable sanctions are put in place for violations of the policy.

(7) The Police Department's procedures by which members of the public may lodge complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of covered equipment, and how the Police Department will ensure that each complaint, concern, or question receives a response in a timely manner.

(d) Under AB 481, the Police Department must seek the Board of Supervisors' approval prior to engaging in any of the following:

(1) Requesting covered equipment made available pursuant to Section 2576a of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(2) Seeking funds for covered equipment, including, but not limited to, applying for a grant, and soliciting or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.

(3) Acquiring covered equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.

(4) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of covered equipment within the territorial jurisdiction of San Francisco.

(5) Using any new or existing covered equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the Board of Supervisors.

(6) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of, covered equipment.

(7) Acquiring covered equipment through any means not provided by this paragraph.

(e) Under AB 481, the Board of Supervisors may approve a policy governing the funding, acquisition, and use of covered equipment only if it determines ~~that the equipment meets~~ all of the following:

(1) The equipment is necessary because there are no reasonable alternatives that can achieve the same objectives of officer and civilian safety.

(2) The proposed Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.

(3) If purchasing the covered equipment, the equipment is reasonably cost effective compared to available alternatives that can achieve the same objective of officer and civilian safety.

(4) Existing covered equipment complies with the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy, or if previous use did not comply with said policy, corrective action has been taken to remedy nonconforming uses and ensure future compliance.

(f) Under AB 481, the Police Department must submit an annual report for the covered equipment within one year of receiving Board of Supervisors approval of the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy, and annually thereafter for as long as the covered equipment is available for use. The annual Law Enforcement Equipment Report ("covered equipment report") shall be publicly posted and, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of covered equipment:

(1) A summary of how the covered equipment was used and the purpose of its use.

(2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the covered equipment.

(3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the covered equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.

(4) The total annual cost for each type of covered equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the covered equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual covered equipment report.

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

(6) If the Police Department intends to acquire additional covered equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of covered equipment.

(g) Under AB 481, within 30 days of submitting to the Board of Supervisors and publicly releasing the annual covered equipment report, the Police Department shall hold at least one public meeting regarding the covered equipment report and use therein.

(h) AB 481 requires the Board of Supervisors to review any ordinance approving the funding, acquisition, or use of covered equipment, annually, and determine whether to renew the ordinance consistent with applicable law. If the Board of Supervisors determines that a type of covered equipment identified in that annual Law Enforcement Equipment Report has not complied with state law, the Board of Supervisors shall either disapprove a renewal of the authorization for that type of equipment or require modifications to the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy to comply with state law.

Section 2. The Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Chapter 96H~~G~~, consisting of Section 96H~~G~~.1, to read as follows:

***CHAPTER 96H~~G~~: POLICE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT* POLICY**

SEC. 96H~~G~~.1 FUNDING, ACQUISITION, AND USE OF CERTAIN POLICE EQUIPMENT.

(a) Pursuant to California Government Code Sections 7070 et. seq, the Police Department is required to obtain Board of Supervisors' approval of a Use of Equipment Policy prior to seeking funding for, acquisition of, and use of certain law enforcement equipment.

(b) The Police Department shall submit a draft Use of Equipment Policy to the Board of Supervisors for approval. Thereafter, the Police Department shall review the approved Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy and submit a report regarding the covered equipment within one year of receiving Board of Supervisors approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the covered equipment is available for use. The Police Department shall hold a public hearing on the Use of Equipment Policy and annual report prior to submitting the annual report to the Board of Supervisors for its review and approval. The Use of Equipment Policy and annual report shall be publicly available and posted on the Police Department's website for at least thirty days prior to said hearing.

(c) The Board of Supervisors may only approve the Use of Equipment Policy governing the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment consistent with the criteria set forth in state law, referenced in subsection (a).

~~(d) A copy of the Police Department's Use of Equipment Policy is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No._____, the file for the ordinance establishing this Chapter 96G.~~

Section 3. Approval of Use of Equipment Policy.

(a) The Police Department's Use of Equipment Policy is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Board File No. 220641. That policy includes an inventory of the Police Department's equipment subject to AB 481, the uses of such equipment, the fiscal impact of such equipment, the legal and procedural rules governing its use, the training that must be completed before the equipment may be used, the mechanisms to ensure

compliance with the policy, and the procedures by which members of the public may register complaints or concerns about the equipment.

(b) The Board of Supervisors hereby determines that the equipment identified in the Use of Equipment Policy is necessary because there is no reasonable alternative; the policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties; the equipment is reasonably cost effective; and prior use of the equipment complied with any policy that was previously in place.

(c) The Board of Supervisors hereby approves the Use of Equipment Policy.

Section ~~3~~4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

Section ~~4~~5. Undertaking for the General Welfare. In enacting and implementing this ordinance, the City is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming, nor is it imposing on its officers and employees, an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DAVID CHIU, City Attorney

By: ____/s/_____
ALICIA CABRERA
Deputy City Attorney

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FILE NO. 220641

LEGISLATIVE DIGEST
(Revised 10/17/2022)

[Administrative Code - Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Certain Police Department Equipment]

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to require Board of Supervisors approval of a policy governing the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment consistent with the criteria set forth in state law, and approving the Police Department's Use of Equipment Policy.

Existing Law

On September 30, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 481 ("AB 481"), requiring law enforcement agencies to obtain approval from their applicable governing body for a policy governing the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment. AB 481 requires the Police Department to obtain Board of Supervisors approval of the use of certain existing equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022.

AB 481 requires the Police Department to submit to the Board of Supervisors a draft Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy for approval. Within one year of Board of Supervisors approval of the policy, and annually thereafter for as long as the covered equipment is available for use, the Police Department is required to review the approved Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy and submit a report regarding the covered equipment. The Police Department must hold a public hearing on the Use of Equipment Policy and annual report prior to submitting the annual report to Board of Supervisors for its review and approval. The Use of Equipment Policy and annual report shall be publicly available and posted on the Police Department's website for at least thirty days prior to said hearing.

AB 481 requires the Board of Supervisors to annually review any ordinance approving the policy governing the funding, acquisition, or use of covered equipment, and determine whether to renew the ordinance consistent with applicable law. If the Board of Supervisors determines that a type of covered equipment identified in that annual Law Enforcement Equipment Report has not complied with state law, the Board of Supervisors shall either disapprove a renewal of the authorization for that type of equipment or require modifications to the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy to comply with state law.

Amendments to Current Law

The proposed ordinance would require the Police Department to comply with the requirements of AB 481 by obtaining approval from the Board of Supervisors of a policy governing the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment.

As amended in the Rules Committee on July 11, 2022, the proposed ordinance would also approve the Use of Equipment Policy submitted by the Police Department and available in Board File No. 220641

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
POLICE DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS
1245 3RD Street
San Francisco, California 94158

LONDON N. BREED
MAYOR

WILLIAM SCOTT
CHIEF OF POLICE

May 16, 2022

Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B Goodlett Pl
San Francisco, CA 94102

President Walton and Members:

Re: SFPD Compliance with California Assembly Bill 481, Government Code 7070-7075

CA Assembly Bill 481, Government Code 7070-7075, was enacted in January 2022. Under AB 481, the San Francisco Police Department ("the Department") is required to submit policies summarizing the funding, acquisition or uses of equipment defined by Government Code 7070 (c) to the Board of Supervisors for review and approval. In addition, the Department is required to post the draft use policy on our public website. This letter confirms both the draft use policy submission and public posting requirement on the Department website. The enclosed submission to the Board of Supervisors relates to the Department equipment inventory acquired by the Department prior to January 1, 2022.

Government Code 7070(c) defines the equipment as the following:

(1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
(2) Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
(3) High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
(4) Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
(5) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
(6) Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
(7) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
(8) Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
(9) Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
(10) Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.
(11) Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

(12) "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
(13) Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).
(14) The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.
(15) Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment acquired by the Department prior to January 2022:

Government Code 7070 Equipment	**SFPD Inventory**
(1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles. *Note – all systems in SFPD inventory are ground vehicles	REMOTEC F5A REMOTEC F6 REMOTEC RONS QinetiQ TALON QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER IROBOT FirstLook Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot (All items also governed by SF Admin Code 19B)
(2) Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision. & (3) High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator Ramp System
(5) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	Ford Eagle MH, 2001 Ford Eagle MH, 2002 Ford E-350 Van, 1992 Freightliner MT-55, 2012 Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011
(7) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision.	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot) Ballistic Breacher Rounds

Government Code 7070 Equipment	SFPD Inventory
(12) "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.	Flash Bangs Pepperball Systems
(13) Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).	LRAD
(14) The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.	40mm Launcher 12 Gauge (GA) Pump-Action Shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister

AB 481 contains a list of equipment covered by the legislation that does not necessarily indicate the equipment was provided by the federal government as surplus equipment. The items in the Department's inventory are used as a component of overall best practices for law enforcement agencies throughout the country responding to critical or prolonged incidents where in many cases the alternatives are limited to use of Department issued firearms and increased potential for loss of life. Loss of the items listed in the Department inventory would jeopardize the safety of visitors, residents, and peace officers within the jurisdiction of the city and county of San Francisco.

The Department members are required to comply with Department General Orders (DGOs) approved by the Police Commission or other Department written directives while using these tools. A finding of a member's non-compliance with Department written directives and/or officer misconduct results in discipline. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief may impose discipline of up to 10-day suspension or the Chief or the Department of Police Accountability ("DPA") may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

The Department seeks the Board of Supervisors review and approval of the continued use and maintenance of the current inventory of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481. When there are plans to fund, acquire, or use new equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 not listed in the current inventory, the Department will submit a use policy for the Board's consideration.

The members of the San Francisco Police Department are committed to excellence in law enforcement and are dedicated to the people, traditions, and diversity of our city. In order to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime, we will provide service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision. Our highest priority is the protection of human life. While crime prevention is our principal goal, we should vigorously pursue those who commit serious crimes.

We look forward to receiving your feedback and discussing our draft use policy with Board members and members of the public at a future public hearing.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL REDMOND
Acting Chief of Police

For

WILLIAM SCOTT
Chief of Police

Encl: Draft Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy for Equipment Acquired Prior to January 2022

DRAFT SUBMITTED 11/10/2022

Law Enforcement Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

The City and County of San Francisco values safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures, to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties. As required by California Assembly Bill 481, Government Code Section 7070 -7075, the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy Ordinance aims to ensure the responsible use of the Police Department's current inventory (equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022), and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' safety, civil rights, and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter, the Police Department is required to preserve the public peace, prevent, and detect crime, and protect the rights of persons and property by enforcing the laws of the United States, the State of California, and the City and County. The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), codified at Government Code sections 7070-7075 requires law enforcement agencies in California to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, via adoption of a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy through an ordinance, prior to the law enforcement agency seeking funds, permanently or temporarily acquiring, using new or existing equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 or collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 within the territorial authority of the governing body.

Equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 do not necessarily indicate equipment that has been provided by the federal government and include, but are not limited to, command and control vehicles and less lethal bean bag projectile launchers. AB 481 identifies 14 categories of equipment. The Department's inventory meets nine of those categories that are listed in this policy.

The Department does not have the following equipment, and as such, have not included in this policy:

- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

The Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy defines the way the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 acquired by the Police Department prior to January 2022 will be used to support the Department's mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized uses, and training requirements.

This Use of Equipment Policy applies to all to Department personnel that use, plan to use, procure or share equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of current equipment, defined under Government Code 7070-7075, for the Department is limited to the authorized uses outlined in this document and is subject to the requirements categorized in this Use Policy Ordinance.

On an annual basis, the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the annual report required by this Use Policy and if determined necessary, may vote on whether to renew the associated Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy.

This Use of Equipment Policy contains authorized uses relating to the current inventory.

SECTION 1: CURRENT INVENTORY POLICY ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicle (ground)	
1. Description	REMOTEC F5A: The Remotec F5A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability and an arm capable of lifting over 85lbs. The F5A can carry/tow a variety of large tools and accessories that smaller robot platforms cannot. REMOTEC F6A: The Remotec F6A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability, an arm capable of lifting 65lbs, a Hazmat probe, and offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for accessories and tool combinations, and quick-release pneumatic wheels for rapid width reduction. REMOTEC RONS: Remote ordnance neutralization systems otherwise known as explosive ordnance disposal robots. QinetiQ TALON: TALONs are widely deployed for improvised explosive device (IED) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), reconnaissance, communications, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear), HAZMAT, security, heavy lift, defense, and rescue missions. QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: Dragon Runners can be hand carried or transported inside a rucksack, and both can be remotely operated from many hundreds of meters away, providing protection and safety to their operators. IRobot FirstLook: FirstLook is a throwable, rugged, and expandable robot that provides immediate situational awareness, performs persistent observation, and investigates dangerous and hazardous material while keeping its operator out of harm's way. FirstLook allows operations where other robots can't fit or maneuver. This rugged, lightweight robot can be inserted into structures and provides operators with visual, audio, and sensor feedback before entry. The robot climbs small obstacles, overcomes curbs, turns in

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	place and self-rights when flipped over. Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: Throwable micro-robot platform that enables operators to obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance within indoor or outdoor environments.
2. Quantity	17 total. The following five are ~~(5 out of commission~~not functioning:~~. 12 functioning)~~ IRobot FirstLook (1) Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot (1) QinetiQ TALON (1) REMOTEC RONS (2)
3. Expected Lifespan	All robots, 8-10 years.
4. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and ~~officers by~~officers by providing ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use.
5. Authorized Use	~~Provide ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations~~. The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments. ~~Robots shall not be used as a Use of Force against any person.~~ Robots will only be used as a deadly force option when risk of loss of life to members of the public or officers is imminent and outweighs any other force option available to SFPD. Use of any robots with audio or video functionality shall comply with authorized uses and prohibitions approved pursuant to Section 19B.2 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use. Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: REMOTEC F5A: $267,955.95 REMOTEC F6A: n/a REMOTEC RONS: $147,703.50

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	QinetiQ Talon: $208,068.30, QinetiQ Dragon Runner: $121,730.49, IRobot FirstLook: $106,551.41, Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: $9,840, 2012 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,445 Year obtained: REMOTEC F5A: 2012 REMOTEC F6A: Prior to 2010 REMOTEC RONS: 2017 QinetiQ TALON: 2011 QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: 2013 IRobot FirstLook: 2017 Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: 2012
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks SF Administrative Code 19B
8. Training	All robot operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operate the robots

B. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system. The Lenco Bearcat is an armored vehicle that seats 10-12 personnel with open floor plan that allows for rescue of down personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to citizens and officers beyond the protection level of shield and personal body armor. A battering ram attachment can be attached to the Lenco Bearcat for breaching purpose. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2 inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire. The Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system is a hydraulic ramp that can extend to a second story level so officers can enter a structure through a window, or an airplane if needed.
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents to protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These

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	vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection.
5. Authorized Use	To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used only by Tactical and Specialist Teams when authorized by ~~Command~~commissioned officers for: • mobile physical cover in incidents involving actual or threatened violence or when reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, exists that violence will occur using firearms or explosives; or any deadly weapon; • Vehicle blocking for incidents involving armed and unresponsive persons in vehicles; • Medical emergencies and disaster responses, when the armored vehicle's capabilities are necessary to prevent loss of life. ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

C. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system (entry apparatus) and battering ram attachment. See Section B1 for description.
2. Quantity	One (listed in section B)
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents.

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	The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2-inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire.
5. Authorized Use	~~Battering ram on the BearCat may be used during a search/arrest warrant service after the prior approval of a magistrate.~~ Entry apparatus on the BearCat may be used to allow personnel to enter or extract victims or suspects. ~~Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams~~ Authorized to be used in high-risk tactical situations where de-escalation methods were unsuccessful, have been exhausted or where other force options would jeopardize the safety of the public and officers. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams See comments in Bear Cat, above.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

D. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	
1. Description	Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford E-350 Van Freightliner MT55 Cargo Van Freightliner Sprinter Van

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2. Quantity	5 total
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	The mobile incident command vehicle is an unarmored vehicle equivalent to a commercial recreational vehicle. It is equipped with specific communication and audio-visual devices to assist in command and control of a critical incident. This vehicle allows for mobile incident command and use of the Incident Command Systems facilitating the best possible on scene decision-making by key leaders. It provides for mobility, sheltering, and logistical support, restroom facilities and power. There is no known alternative for the Mobile Incident Command Vehicles which provide the same amount of mobility and support at one location in a quick deploying package.
5. Authorized Use	To be used at both planned and unplanned events including critical incidents, large demonstrations, or prolonged incidents where an on-scene command post would help the outcome of the incident. The Homeland Security Unit (HSU) maintains a fleet of five command vans. The on-scene Incident commander determines the need for a command vehicle.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $3,500,000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: Ford Eagle MH, 2001 Ford Eagle MH, 2002 Ford E-350 Van, 1992 Freightliner MT-55, 2012 Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	Department Notice 21-128 Command Van Requests DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	Freightliner: Class B license Remaining Command Vehicles require Class C license. The National Incident Management System Training Program: Incident Command System (ICS) 100-800 ICS 300 & 400 Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC)

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E. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature	
1. Description	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Ballistic Breacher Rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot)
2. Quantity	Energetic Breaching Tool: Detonating Cord: 18 grain per foot - 2.3 lbs., 25 grain per foot - 12.1 lbs., 50 grain per foot – 6.2 lbs., 100 grain per foot – 0.4 lbs., and 200 grain per foot – 1.4 lbs.; Blasting Caps: 17 Units; Materials: UTK Rubber Strips – 33 pieces, UTK Pucks – 11 pieces, FETT Rubber Rolls – 5 rolls, Fett Water Bladders – 40 pieces, Hydro Gel Rolls – 20 rolls, and Breacher Tape – 20 rolls. Kinetic Breaching Tool: 3 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 200 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	Used to safely breach doors or devices. This allows officers to conduct rescues or high-risk forceable entries during high risk and critical incidents. These items allow peace officers to quickly and safely enter a structure when time is of the essence and where it is not feasible to delay access to the structure. The alternative to these items may involve mechanical breaching which requires officers to stand in front of the door utilizing hydraulic tools, rams, sledgehammers, the jaws of life or other handheld battering rams. This increases the likelihood of the use of Department issued firearms if suspects fire upon officers that are in a doorway utilizing a handheld battering ram. As such there is no reasonable alternative to these items listed in this category if negotiation, or de-escalation or other alternatives to entry are not possible. Law enforcement agencies receive calls for suspicious packages every day. SFPD's Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) AKA bomb squad, is responsible for performing the threat assessment of these suspicious packages. These packages can be an improvised explosive device (IED) which has no standard application, meaning there is no one standard way to address these devices. IEDs are homemade and are becoming more sophisticated as web/internet resources are more readily available. SFPD has tools that minimize the time on target (the amount of time an officer is next to a suspicious package/device) and provide more protection for our bomb techs, which in turn provides increased safety for the public. One of these tools is a “pan disruptor” and can be attached to a wheeled robot. The pan disrupter is a percussion actuated non-electrically fired device. It is a steel tube filled with water, plugged off on one side while the other side is capped by a shotgun

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	shell. A breach is used which has a firing pin that is projected forward by an explosively driven shock wave from a shock tube- this is fired remotely so the bomb tech does not have to be anywhere near the package as it is breached.
5. Authorized Use	For use during high-risk warrant service on fortified locations, encounters with barricaded suspects, active shooter, and hostage rescue. ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: Energetic Breaching Kit: $5,000 Kinetic Breaching Tool: $9,500 per unit Ballistic Breacher Rounds: $150 for 25 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): Attachments with procurement of the EOD robots. Year obtained: Energetic Breaching Kit: 2020 Kinetic Breaching Tool: 2018 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 2008 Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $8,476
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 5.16 Obtaining Search Warrants DGO 8.02 Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incident
8. Training	CAL-OSHA Blaster's License Firearm Instructor Training IDC Instructor Training California Association of Tactical Officers (CATO): Critical Incident Leadership POST: Ballistic Breacher Certification All Pan Disrupter operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operating the robots

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F. "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray	
1. Description	Flash-Bang is an explosive device that produces a blinding flash of light and a sudden, loud noise intended to temporarily stun, distract, and disperse people and it is thrown by hand or projected. Pepperball 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. Quantity	Combined Tactical Systems Flash-Bang quantity: 227 units PepperBall VKS ™: 8 PepperBall Rounds: 6,740 rounds
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury of involved parties or front-line personnel during tactical or high-risk operations.
5. Authorized Use	To safely resolve critical situations during high-risk tactical operations. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may carry and deploy such weapons. The deployment of Flashbangs requires the approval of at least one of the following: • Commanding Officer of the Special Operation Group (SOG) • Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit • SOG or Team Leader • Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Flash bang: $4,681.99 ($35.95/per unit) Year first obtained: Prior to 2000 Pepperball: $9,999.03 (bundle) Year first obtained: 2021
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control DGO 8.10 Guideline for First Amendment Activities CA Penal Code Section 13652 Tactical Unit Order ~~11-02:~~ Use of Chemical Agent ~~where is this public?~~ Tactical Unit Order~~-21-02~~: Pepperball Systems ~~where is this public?~~ SFPD Crowd Control Manual

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8. Training	24 hour less-lethal instructor course. Once completed, the instructors teach and certify members of their perspective units in the use and deployment of the flashbang. This is a 10-hour certification. Once certified, each officer must get re-certified every 6 months. 40-hour POST approved chemical agent instructor course. The chemical agent instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy chemical agents. Each officer must re-certify once a year.

G. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	
1. Description	~~LRAD -~~LRAD -Model 100X: A device that can be used as a specialized loudspeaker system that produces sound at a high power for directional communication ~~communicating~~ at a distance. LRAD sound is directionally focused toward the intended individual person or groups. ~~and can put out a highly directional "beam" of incredibly loud sound up to 152 decibels Needs model name~~
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	LRAD is an amplified communication device used by law enforcement agencies to communicate to the public, suspect(s), hostile crowds, or during disaster management. ~~LRAD is used as a safe deterrent against hostile crowds or individuals committing violent acts evidence shows it can lead to hearing loss/not safe –~~
5. Authorized Use	LRADs may only be utilized as a public address system only for ~~commercial purposes~~ (1) Disaster or city-wide emergency management or (2) rescue operations including missing or lost persons ~~at no louder than 120db~~ (3) Dispersal Orders or~~.~~ (4) During Critical Incident to communicate to suspect(s). ~~If we use this not authorized language here than we have to use it in other places. Also this conflicts with stated purpose~~ ~~As a Warning/Deterrent Tone, the LRAD is used as an alternative to less-lethal options such as pepper spray or less-lethal munitions. The use of Warning/Deterrent Tone~~ The LRAD use must be authorized by a commissioned officer from the Tactical Unit. ~~by one of the following persons: A commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police; An Incident Commander; The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company; The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT.~~

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	When authorized to be used as a public address system ~~Warning/Deterrent Tone~~ the LRAD shall not be deployed at distances less than fifty (50) feet. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or the Specialist Team who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy the LRAD. ~~The deployment of the LRAD requires the approval of at least one of the following:~~ ~~Incident Commander~~ ~~Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company~~ ~~Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT team~~ ~~Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police~~ ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: $8,252.83 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $0 Year obtained: 2013
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	~~DGO 5.01 Use of Force~~ DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order ~~21-01~~: Use of Extended Range Impact Weapons During Crowd Control ~~Not publicly available~~ Tactical Unit Order: ~~04-03~~ Use of Chemical Agents ~~? Not publicly available~~
8. Training	Tactical Unit officers are given a 2-hour block in the use and operation of the LRAD system.

H. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.	
1. Description	SUB MACHINE GUNS Description: Heckler & Koch (H&K) MP-5, 40 caliber Lightweight, air-cooled weapon with a calculated roller-delayed bolt and uses handgun ammunition. While these weapons use the same ammunition as handguns, they have capabilities of holding more ammunition and are equipped with lasers and optics specifically designed for use and more accuracy. Sub-machine guns are generally used as defensive weapons and aren't designed for long-range accuracy.

	SEMI AUTO RIFLES Description: ~~LAR-15, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber~~ AR-15A3 Tactical, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber LWRCI REPR 7.62 NATO caliber Lightweight, magazine- fed, gas-operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder. Some of the rifles have select fire triggers. Some of the rifles have longer barrels and are designed for longer, more precise shots. FULL AUTO TEC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN Description: M4 Carbine/Commando/EPR, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber A weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
2. Quantity	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 15 SEMI AUTO RIFLES: ~~608~~ 233 FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 64
3. Expected Lifespan	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 20 years SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 5-25 years FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 20 years
4. Purpose	Nationwide, violent offenders outgun law enforcement and high-powered weapons continue to be weapon of choice for violent offenders confronting law enforcement and innocent civilians. In 2016, long guns (rifles, etc.) were used in 40% of firearms related line- of -duty deaths. From 1988 to August 2019, more than 85% of mass public shootings have occurred in gun-free zones, like the workplace, schools, churches, and shopping malls where law enforcement may be in the vicinity and waiting for SWAT deployment is not timely. Long guns outperform handguns as handguns need to be reloaded during confrontations with armed felons in possession of high-velocity rifles. Long guns offer increased accuracy and capacity to stop threats of great bodily injury or death at close and intermediate ranges. These firearms are capable of firing more accurately and quicker than a pistol and decrease the likelihood of errant rounds traveling beyond the intended target.
5. Authorized Use	During large critical incidents, ~~/~~active shooter or incidents where an armed suspect is threatening the public or officers and where there may be a need to defeat body armor. To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options.

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	~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: SUB MACHINE GUNS: n/a SEMI AUTO RIFLES: approx. $1,000 each FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: approx. $1,000, not incl. accessories Years obtained: SUB MACHINE GUNS: varies (2010-2019) SEMI AUTO RIFLES: varies (2010-2019) FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: varies (2010-2019)
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force ~~Various Department Bulletins, Notices and Manuals.~~ ~~Adjustments to the sights and weapon light are prohibited. If the accuracy of the weapon is in question, the rifle shall be taken out of service until the accuracy can be confirmed by range staff. When not in actual use, the Patrol Rifle shall be carried with safety mechanism on, (1) at port arms, (2) slung muzzle up, (3) slung muzzle down~~.
8. Training	POST Tactical Rifle Operator, POST SBR Operator Training ~~& SFPD Patrol Rifle Course and bi-annual patrol rifle qualification required in order to deploy department issued service weapons.~~

I. Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	
1. Description	40mm Launcher 12 Gauge Pump-Action Shotgun/Remington 870 Ballistic breaching shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister

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	CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister
2. Quantity	40mm Launcher: 90 Units 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 round: over 2000 rounds CTS 4556 OC Impact: 114 Units CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: 148 Units CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: 135 Units CTS 4530 CS Impact: 118 Units CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: 179 Units CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: 159 Units CTS 4557 Foam Baton: 226 Units CTS 5230 Baffled Canister :66 Units CTS 5210 White Smoke Canister :79 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	The 40mm launcher affords the ability to use less lethal chemical agents and impact munitions. This is designed to fire a projectile to temporarily incapacitate a subject ~~and are considered a less-lethal weapon~~. The use allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides a less-lethal force option, when appropriate per DGO 5.01. ~~n alternative option for deadly force when reasonable.~~ The bean bag shotgun is a less-lethal weapon that also allows officers to confront a ~~an armed or~~ dangerous suspect at a longer distance when used in accordance with DGO 5.01. ~~This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter. The alternative is the use of a department issued firearm if de-escalation or negotiation is unsuccessful.~~ Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. ~~Not a purpose.~~ These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations. ~~Chemical agents shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest or demonstration, except as permitted under California Penal Code Section 13652(b). Projectile launch platforms and their munitions shall not be aimed or fired at a person's head, neck, throat or vital organs nor fired closer than 20 feet nor shall they be used against children, elderly persons or persons only engaged in passive resistance.~~ ~~Only trained members assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who are working an assignment under the~~

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	~~direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following:~~ ~~Incident Commander~~ ~~The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company~~ ~~The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team~~ ~~A Commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police~~ ~~When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety.~~
5. Authorized Use	~~De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury.~~ ~~Not a purpose~~ Only trained members assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who are working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following: • Incident Commander • The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company • The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team • A Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety. Chemical agents shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except as permitted under California Penal Code Section 13652(b). Chemical agents and projectile launch platforms and their munitions shall be used in accordance with DGO 5.01.
6. Fiscal Impact	40mm Launcher: $1,090.00 per unit 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581: $9,979.83 ($4.20/per unit) CTS 4556 OC Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: $1,119.72 CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4530 CS Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: $1,097 CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4557 Foam Baton: $9,9976.69 CTS 5230 Baffled Canister: $52.60 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000

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	Year obtained: n/a
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 5.01 Use of Force CA Penal Code Section 13652
8. Training	Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Less-Lethal Instructors must complete and pass 16-hour POST approved course to train other officers in the operation and use of the 40mm less-lethal launcher. The less-lethal instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the 40mm launcher. Each officer must re-certify every 6 months

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

Exigent Circumstances	An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or destruction of property ~~or evidence~~ that requires the immediate use of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481. An exigent circumstance arises when an officer reasonably believes, based on specific and articulable facts, that a threat exists to a person's safety, the safety of others, or the safety of the involved officers(s).
Critical Incidents	As defined in SFPD General Order 8.01, the following situations constitute critical incidents: Hostage/barricaded suspect; sniper; citizen shot by an officer; officer shot or critically injured while on duty; riots, insurrection or potentially violent demonstrations; prison break; explosion of destructive devise; airplane crash; officer arrested on or off duty; major fire (five alarms or greater); hazardous material incident; earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property or the likelihood of either; accidents (explosions, traffic, construction, etc.) involving multiple casualties.
De-escalation	A range of verbal and non-verbal skills used to slow down the sequence of events, enhance situational awareness, conduct proper threat assessments, and allow for better decision-making, to reduce the likelihood of a situation escalating into a physical confrontation or injury. De-escalation tactics prioritize reducing the number of use of force incidents and front-line personnel safety.
Department General Order (DGO)	The Department's most authoritative and permanent directives, established, revised, and adopted by the Police Commission after a public hearing for the overall administration and management of the Department and the general conduct of all members. These policies go through a rigorous drafting period that includes consideration of Department of Police Accountability and other stakeholder policy recommendations.

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High-Risk Tactical Situation	Patrol officers encounter high-risk situations (felony stops, hot prowl calls, shootings, armed subject calls, etc.) routinely and address them using their training and readily available resources. However, high-risk tactical situations are instances that occur where the potential of death or serious injury is elevated or requires a response from a Tactical/Special Operations unit that have training, resources and supplies that exceed the capabilities and resources available to patrol units. This can include "high-risk warrant service" where law enforcement agencies may use a matrix and award points for certain aspects of the warrant (e.g., weapons, criminal history, potential for violent resistance), and where the point total determines whether a Tactical/Special Operations detail is required.
POST	California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established by the Legislature in 1959 to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement. Participating agencies agree to abide by the standards established by POST. More than 600 agencies participate in the POST Program and are eligible to receive the Commission's services and benefits.
Less Lethal	Non-lethal or less-lethal weapons are used on a subject who is armed with and used or threatened to use a weapon, other than a firearm, that could cause serious injury or death. The less lethal is intended to be less likely to kill a living target or are designed to deescalate or restrain a living target as an alternative to the use of Department issued firearms.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)- tactical and technical explosives experts under the Tactical Unit and Special Operations. EOD receives advanced training and critical skills needed to disable and defeat explosive devices and weapons of mass destruction.

SECTION 3. ACQUIRING OR SEEKING FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AB 481

When ~~Should~~ existing stock of equipment listed in this Use Policy has reached significantly low levels, has been exhausted, needs maintenance or replacing, or if there exists an objectively reasonable expectation that existing stock may reach significantly low levels, the Department shall immediately notify the ~~may purchase new stock without additional~~ Board of Supervisors when new stock, maintenance or replacements of existing equipment listed in this Use Policy has been acquired or procured by the Department. ~~. approval to maintain essential availability for the Department's needspublic safety needs~~. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed in this Use Policy from other law enforcement agencies of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("CalOES") in the event of a~~n~~ designated emergency when approved by the Chief of Police or designee. The procurement process shall meet the requirements of the Office of Contract Administration ("OCA") who promulgates rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 21 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. The SFPD Contracting Department shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 and ~~cooperate to the fullest extent~~fully cooperate with OCA in the Acquisition of Commodities and Services.

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SECTION 4. COMPLIANCE & SANCTIONS

~~AB481 requires this policy to include "the mechanisms to ensure compliance with the military equipment use policy, including which independent persons or entities have oversight authority." The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has ultimate oversight authority over compliance wit this policy.~~

Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department: Assistant Chief of Operations or designee.

Each member of the Department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following: San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation though the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct.

Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

Independent Entities with Oversight Authority:
Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter section 4109, the Police Commission is empowered to prescribe and enforce any reasonable rules and regulations that it deems necessary to provide for the efficiency of the Department, provided that the civil service and ethics provisions of this Charter shall control in the event of any conflict with rules adopted under section 4109.

Under San Francisco Charter section 4.136(k), the Department of Police Accountability shall conduct a performance audit or review of police officer use of force and how the Police Department has handled claims of officer misconduct. DPA shall also have the authority to conduct performance audits or reviews of whether Police Department personnel and management have complied with federal and state law, City ordinances and policies, and Police Department policies.

Complaints of Officer Misconduct: Members of the public can register complaints about SFPD activities with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA), 1 South Van Ness Ave, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 241-7711, https://sf.gov/departments/department-police-accountability. DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD use of force, misconduct, or allegations that a member has not properly performed a duty. DPA manages, acknowledges, and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Complaints ~~[required by law]~~, Concerns and Inquiries: Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and manner. To do so, the Department has included a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

page on its public website. This page includes an email address for public inquiries: SFPDChief@sfgov.org. This email is assigned to multiple staff members in the Chief's Office who will respond to inquiries within 48 hours.

SECTION 5: COLLABORATION WITH OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

~~Military~~ Equipment ~~quipment~~ not listed in this Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy shall not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless there is an approved interagency operation in compliance with SFPD DGO 5.14, an exigent circumstance requiring deployment of mutual aid partners , SFPD members have made the law enforcement agency aware of this Use Policy or the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

SECTION 6: ANNUAL REPORTING

Pursuant to Ca. Gov Code Section 7072, the San Francisco Police Department shall submit an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report to the Board of Supervisors. The annual submission shall report on each type of equipment approved by the Board of Supervisors within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the equipment is available for use. The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

(1) A summary of how the equipment was used, which equipment was used, the frequency of use, ~~and~~ the purpose of its use, and the outcome of the incident, including whether injuries were sustained. ~~and the date, time and location(s) of such use together with report and incident numbers. .~~
(2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the equipment.
(3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
(4) The total annual cost for each type of equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual equipment report.
(5) The quantity possessed for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
(6) If SFPD intends to acquire additional equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of equipment.

Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.

~~The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall be made publicly available on SFPD's website for as long as the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is available for use.~~

~~Prior to the public release of I think the withing 30 days language is state law and needs to be kept~~ Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report, SFPD shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community meeting through the Police Commission at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report and SFPD's funding, acquisition, or use of equipment listed in the report.

The Board of Supervisors shall determine, based on review of the annual report, whether each type of equipment identified in this use policy complied with the standards set forth in Government Code 7071(d). If the

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Board of Supervisors determines that SFPD has not complied with Government Code 7071(d) standards, they may vote to disapprove a renewal or require modifications to this use policy in a manner that will resolve the lack of SFPD's compliance with Government Code 7071(d).

The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall be made publicly available on SFPD's website for as long as the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is available for use.

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Law Enforcement Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

The City and County of San Francisco values safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures, to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties. As required by California Assembly Bill 481, Government Code Section 7070 -7075, the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy Ordinance aims to ensure the responsible use of the Police Department's current inventory (equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022), and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' safety, civil rights, and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter, the Police Department is required to preserve the public peace, prevent, and detect crime, and protect the rights of persons and property by enforcing the laws of the United States, the State of California, and the City and County. The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), codified at Government Code sections 7070-7075 requires law enforcement agencies in California to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, via adoption of a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy through an ordinance, prior to the law enforcement agency seeking funds, permanently or temporarily acquiring, using new or existing equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 or collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 within the territorial authority of the governing body.

Equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 do not necessarily indicate equipment that has been provided by the federal government and include, but are not limited to, command and control vehicles and less lethal bean bag projectile launchers. AB 481 identifies 14 categories of equipment. The Department's inventory meets nine of those categories that are listed in this policy.

The Department does not have the following equipment, and as such, have not included in this policy:

- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

The Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy defines the way the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 acquired by the Police Department prior to January 2022 will be used to support the Department's mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized uses, and training requirements.

This Use of Equipment Policy applies to all to Department personnel that use, plan to use, procure or share equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of current equipment, defined under Government Code 7070-7075, for the Department is limited to the authorized uses outlined in this document and is subject to the requirements categorized in this Use Policy Ordinance.

On an annual basis, the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the annual report required by this Use Policy and if determined necessary, may vote on whether to renew the associated Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy.

This Use of Equipment Policy contains authorized uses relating to the current inventory.

SECTION 1: CURRENT INVENTORY POLICY ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicle (ground)	
1. Description	REMOTEC F5A: The Remotec F5A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability and an arm capable of lifting over 85lbs. The F5A can carry/tow a variety of large tools and accessories that smaller robot platforms cannot. REMOTEC F6A: The Remotec F6A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability, an arm capable of lifting 65lbs, a Hazmat probe, and offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for accessories and tool combinations, and quick-release pneumatic wheels for rapid width reduction. REMOTEC RONS: Remote ordnance neutralization systems otherwise known as explosive ordnance disposal robots. QinetiQ TALON: TALONs are widely deployed for improvised explosive device (IED) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), reconnaissance, communications, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear), HAZMAT, security, heavy lift, defense, and rescue missions. QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: Dragon Runners can be hand carried or transported inside a rucksack, and both can be remotely operated from many hundreds of meters away, providing protection and safety to their operators. IRobot FirstLook: FirstLook is a throwable, rugged, and expandable robot that provides immediate situational awareness, performs persistent observation, and investigates dangerous and hazardous material while keeping its operator out of harm's way. FirstLook allows operations where other robots can't fit or maneuver. This rugged, lightweight robot can be inserted into structures and provides operators with visual, audio, and sensor feedback before entry. The robot climbs small obstacles, overcomes curbs, turns in

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	place and self-rights when flipped over. Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: Throwable micro-robot platform that enables operators to obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance within indoor or outdoor environments.
2. Quantity	17 total. The following five are not functioning: IRobot FirstLook (1) Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot (1) QinetiQ TALON (1) REMOTEC RONS (2)
3. Expected Lifespan	All robots, 8-10 years.
4. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers by providing ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use.
5. Authorized Use	. The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments. Robots will only be used as a deadly force option when risk of loss of life to members of the public or officers is imminent and outweighs any other force option available to SFPD. Use of any robots with audio or video functionality shall comply with authorized uses and prohibitions approved pursuant to Section 19B.2 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use. Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: REMOTEC F5A: $267,955.95 REMOTEC F6A: n/a REMOTEC RONS: $147,703.50 QinetiQ Talon: $208,068.30, QinetiQ Dragon Runner: $121,730.49, IRobot FirstLook: $106,551.41,

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	Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: $9,840, 2012 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,445 Year obtained: REMOTEC F5A: 2012 REMOTEC F6A: Prior to 2010 REMOTEC RONS: 2017 QinetiQ TALON: 2011 QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: 2013 IRobot FirstLook: 2017 Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: 2012
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks SF Administrative Code 19B
8. Training	All robot operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operate the robots

B. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system. The Lenco Bearcat is an armored vehicle that seats 10-12 personnel with open floor plan that allows for rescue of down personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to citizens and officers beyond the protection level of shield and personal body armor. A battering ram attachment can be attached to the Lenco Bearcat for breaching purpose. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2 inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire. The Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system is a hydraulic ramp that can extend to a second story level so officers can enter a structure through a window, or an airplane if needed.
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents to protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian

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	commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection.
5. Authorized Use	To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used only by Tactical and Specialist Teams when authorized by commissioned officers for: • mobile physical cover in incidents involving actual or threatened violence or when reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, exists that violence will occur using firearms or explosives; or any deadly weapon; • Vehicle blocking for incidents involving armed and unresponsive persons in vehicles; • Medical emergencies and disaster responses, when the armored vehicle's capabilities are necessary to prevent loss of life.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

C. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system (entry apparatus) and battering ram attachment. See Section B1 for description.
2. Quantity	One (listed in section B)
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to

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	providing the same level of ballistic protection. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2-inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire.
5. Authorized Use	Entry apparatus on the BearCat may be used to allow personnel to enter or extract victims or suspects. Authorized to be used in high-risk tactical situations where de-escalation methods were unsuccessful, have been exhausted or where other force options would jeopardize the safety of the public and officers. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams See comments in Bear Cat, above.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

D. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	
1. Description	Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford E-350 Van Freightliner MT55 Cargo Van Freightliner Sprinter Van
2. Quantity	5 total
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	The mobile incident command vehicle is an unarmored vehicle equivalent to a commercial recreational vehicle. It is equipped with specific communication and audio-visual devices to assist in command and control of a critical incident. This vehicle allows for mobile incident command and use of the Incident Command Systems facilitating the best possible on scene

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	decision-making by key leaders. It provides for mobility, sheltering, and logistical support, restroom facilities and power. There is no known alternative for the Mobile Incident Command Vehicles which provide the same amount of mobility and support at one location in a quick deploying package.
5. Authorized Use	To be used at both planned and unplanned events including critical incidents, large demonstrations, or prolonged incidents where an on-scene command post would help the outcome of the incident. The Homeland Security Unit (HSU) maintains a fleet of five command vans. The on-scene Incident commander determines the need for a command vehicle.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $3,500,000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: Ford Eagle MH, 2001 Ford Eagle MH, 2002 Ford E-350 Van, 1992 Freightliner MT-55, 2012 Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	Department Notice 21-128 Command Van Requests DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	Freightliner: Class B license Remaining Command Vehicles require Class C license. The National Incident Management System Training Program: Incident Command System (ICS) 100-800 ICS 300 & 400 Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC)

E. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature	
1. Description	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Ballistic Breacher Rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot)
2. Quantity	Energetic Breaching Tool: Detonating Cord: 18 grain per foot - 2.3 lbs., 25 grain per foot - 12.1 lbs., 50 grain per foot – 6.2 lbs., 100 grain per foot – 0.4

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	lbs., and 200 grain per foot – 1.4 lbs.; Blasting Caps: 17 Units; Materials: UTK Rubber Strips – 33 pieces, UTK Pucks – 11 pieces, FETT Rubber Rolls – 5 rolls, Fett Water Bladders – 40 pieces, Hydro Gel Rolls – 20 rolls, and Breacher Tape – 20 rolls. Kinetic Breaching Tool: 3 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 200 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	Used to safely breach doors or devices. This allows officers to conduct rescues or high-risk forceable entries during high risk and critical incidents. These items allow peace officers to quickly and safely enter a structure when time is of the essence and where it is not feasible to delay access to the structure. The alternative to these items may involve mechanical breaching which requires officers to stand in front of the door utilizing hydraulic tools, rams, sledgehammers, the jaws of life or other handheld battering rams. This increases the likelihood of the use of Department issued firearms if suspects fire upon officers that are in a doorway utilizing a handheld battering ram. As such there is no reasonable alternative to these items listed in this category if negotiation, or de-escalation or other alternatives to entry are not possible. Law enforcement agencies receive calls for suspicious packages every day. SFPD's Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) AKA bomb squad, is responsible for performing the threat assessment of these suspicious packages. These packages can be an improvised explosive device (IED) which has no standard application, meaning there is no one standard way to address these devices. IEDs are homemade and are becoming more sophisticated as web/internet resources are more readily available. SFPD has tools that minimize the time on target (the amount of time an officer is next to a suspicious package/device) and provide more protection for our bomb techs, which in turn provides increased safety for the public. One of these tools is a “pan disruptor” and can be attached to a wheeled robot. The pan disrupter is a percussion actuated non-electrically fired device. It is a steel tube filled with water, plugged off on one side while the other side is capped by a shotgun shell. A breach is used which has a firing pin that is projected forward by an explosively driven shock wave from a shock tube- this is fired remotely so the bomb tech does not have to be anywhere near the package as it is breached.
5. Authorized Use	For use during high-risk warrant service on fortified locations, encounters with barricaded suspects, active shooter, and hostage rescue.

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6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: Energetic Breaching Kit: $5,000 Kinetic Breaching Tool: $9,500 per unit Ballistic Breacher Rounds: $150 for 25 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): Attachments with procurement of the EOD robots. Year obtained: Energetic Breaching Kit: 2020 Kinetic Breaching Tool: 2018 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 2008 Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $8,476
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 5.16 Obtaining Search Warrants DGO 8.02 Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incident
8. Training	CAL-OSHA Blaster's License Firearm Instructor Training IDC Instructor Training California Association of Tactical Officers (CATO): Critical Incident Leadership POST: Ballistic Breacher Certification All Pan Disrupter operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operating the robots

F. "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray	
1. Description	Flash-Bang is an explosive device that produces a blinding flash of light and a sudden, loud noise intended to temporarily stun, distract, and disperse people and it is thrown by hand or projected. Pepperball 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. Quantity	Combined Tactical Systems Flash-Bang quantity: 227 units

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	PepperBall VKS ™: 8 PepperBall Rounds: 6,740 rounds
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury of involved parties or front-line personnel during tactical or high-risk operations.
5. Authorized Use	To safely resolve critical situations during high-risk tactical operations. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may carry and deploy such weapons. The deployment of Flashbangs requires the approval of at least one of the following: • Commanding Officer of the Special Operation Group (SOG) • Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit • SOG or Team Leader • Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police
6. Fiscal Impact	Flash bang: $4,681.99 ($35.95/per unit) Year first obtained: Prior to 2000 Pepperball: $9,999.03 (bundle) Year first obtained: 2021
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control DGO 8.10 Guideline for First Amendment Activities CA Penal Code Section 13652 Tactical Unit Order Use of Chemical Agent Tactical Unit Order: Pepperball Systems SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	24 hour less-lethal instructor course. Once completed, the instructors teach and certify members of their perspective units in the use and deployment of the flashbang. This is a 10-hour certification. Once certified, each officer must get re-certified every 6 months. 40-hour POST approved chemical agent instructor course. The chemical agent instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy chemical agents. Each officer must re-certify once a year.

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G. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	
1. Description	LRAD -Model 100X: A device that can be used as a specialized loudspeaker system that produces sound at a high power for directional communication at a distance. LRAD sound is directionally focused toward the intended individual person or groups.
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	LRAD is an amplified communication device used by law enforcement agencies to communicate to the public, suspect(s), hostile crowds, or during disaster management.
5. Authorized Use	LRADs may only be utilized as a public address system only for (1) Disaster or city-wide emergency management or (2) rescue operations including missing or lost persons(3) Dispersal Orders or (4) During Critical Incident to communicate to suspect(s). The LRAD use must be authorized by a commissioned officer from the Tactical Unit. When authorized to be used as a public address system the LRAD shall not be deployed at distances less than fifty (50) feet. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or the Specialist Team who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy the LRAD.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: $8,252.83 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $0 Year obtained: 2013
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order: Use of Extended Range Impact Weapons During Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order:Use of Chemical Agents
8. Training	Tactical Unit officers are given a 2-hour block in the use and operation of the LRAD system.
1. Description	SUB MACHINE GUNS Description: Heckler & Koch (H&K) MP-5, 40 caliber

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	Lightweight, air-cooled weapon with a calculated roller-delayed bolt and uses handgun ammunition. While these weapons use the same ammunition as handguns, they have capabilities of holding more ammunition and are equipped with lasers and optics specifically designed for use and more accuracy. Sub-machine guns are generally used as defensive weapons and aren't designed for long-range accuracy. SEMI AUTO RIFLES Description: AR-15A3 Tactical, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber LWRCI REPR 7.62 NATO caliber Lightweight, magazine- fed, gas-operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder. Some of the rifles have select fire triggers. Some of the rifles have longer barrels and are designed for longer, more precise shots. FULL AUTO TEC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN Description: M4 Carbine/Commando/EPR, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber A weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
2. Quantity	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 15 SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 233FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 64
3. Expected Lifespan	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 20 years SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 5-25 years FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 20 years
4. Purpose	Nationwide, violent offenders outgun law enforcement and high-powered weapons continue to be weapon of choice for violent offenders confronting law enforcement and innocent civilians. In 2016, long guns (rifles, etc.) were used in 40% of firearms related line- of -duty deaths. From 1988 to August 2019, more than 85% of mass public shootings have occurred in gun-free zones, like the workplace, schools, churches, and shopping malls where law enforcement may be in the vicinity and waiting for SWAT deployment is not timely. Long guns outperform handguns as handguns need to be reloaded during confrontations with armed felons in possession of high-velocity rifles. Long guns offer increased accuracy and capacity to stop threats of great bodily injury or death at close and intermediate ranges. These firearms are capable of firing more accurately and quicker than a pistol and decrease the likelihood of errant rounds traveling beyond the intended target.
5. Authorized Use	During large critical incidents, active shooter or incidents where an armed suspect is threatening the public or officers and where there may be a need

	to defeat body armor. To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: SUB MACHINE GUNS: n/a SEMI AUTO RIFLES: approx. $1,000 each FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: approx. $1,000, not incl. accessories Years obtained: SUB MACHINE GUNS: varies (2010-2019) SEMI AUTO RIFLES: varies (2010-2019) FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: varies (2010-2019)
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force .
8. Training	POST Tactical Rifle Operator, POST SBR Operator Training

I. Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	
1. Description	40mm Launcher 12 Gauge Pump-Action Shotgun/Remington 870 Ballistic breaching shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister
2. Quantity	40mm Launcher: 90 Units 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 round: over 2000 rounds CTS 4556 OC Impact: 114 Units CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: 148 Units CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: 135 Units CTS 4530 CS Impact: 118 Units CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: 179 Units

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	CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: 159 Units CTS 4557 Foam Baton: 226 Units CTS 5230 Baffled Canister :66 Units CTS 5210 White Smoke Canister :79 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	The 40mm launcher affords the ability to use less lethal chemical agents and impact munitions. This is designed to fire a projectile to temporarily incapacitate a subject. The use allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides a less-lethal force option, when appropriate per DGO 5.01. The bean bag shotgun is a less-lethal weapon that also allows officers to confront a dangerous suspect at a longer distance when used in accordance with DGO 5.01. Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations.
5. Authorized Use	Only trained members assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who are working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following: • Incident Commander • The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company • The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team • A Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety. Chemical agents shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest, or demonstration, except as permitted under California Penal Code Section 13652(b). Chemical agents and projectile launch platforms and their munitions shall be used in accordance with DGO 5.01.
6. Fiscal Impact	40mm Launcher: $1,090.00 per unit 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581: $9,979.83 ($4.20/per unit) CTS 4556 OC Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: $1,119.72 CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: $868

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	CTS 4530 CS Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: $1,097 CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4557 Foam Baton: $9,9976.69 CTS 5230 Baffled Canister: $52.60 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: n/a
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 5.01 Use of Force CA Penal Code Section 13652
8. Training	Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Less-Lethal Instructors must complete and pass 16-hour POST approved course to train other officers in the operation and use of the 40mm less-lethal launcher. The less-lethal instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the 40mm launcher. Each officer must re-certify every 6 months

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

Exigent Circumstances	An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or destruction of property that requires the immediate use of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481. An exigent circumstance arises when an officer reasonably believes, based on specific and articulable facts, that a threat exists to a person's safety, the safety of others, or the safety of the involved officers(s).
Critical Incidents	As defined in SFPD General Order 8.01, the following situations constitute critical incidents: Hostage/barricaded suspect; sniper; citizen shot by an officer; officer shot or critically injured while on duty; riots, insurrection or potentially violent demonstrations; prison break; explosion of destructive devise; airplane crash; officer arrested on or off duty; major fire (five alarms or greater); hazardous material incident; earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property or the likelihood of either; accidents (explosions, traffic, construction, etc.) involving multiple casualties.
De-escalation	A range of verbal and non-verbal skills used to slow down the sequence of events, enhance situational awareness, conduct proper threat assessments, and allow for better decision-making, to reduce the likelihood of a situation escalating into a physical confrontation or injury. De-escalation tactics prioritize reducing the number of use of force incidents and front-line personnel safety.

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Department General Order (DGO)	The Department's most authoritative and permanent directives, established, revised, and adopted by the Police Commission after a public hearing for the overall administration and management of the Department and the general conduct of all members. These policies go through a rigorous drafting period that includes consideration of Department of Police Accountability and other stakeholder policy recommendations.
High-Risk Tactical Situation	Patrol officers encounter high-risk situations (felony stops, hot prowl calls, shootings, armed subject calls, etc.) routinely and address them using their training and readily available resources. However, high-risk tactical situations are instances that occur where the potential of death or serious injury is elevated or requires a response from a Tactical/Special Operations unit that have training, resources and supplies that exceed the capabilities and resources available to patrol units. This can include "high-risk warrant service" where law enforcement agencies may use a matrix and award points for certain aspects of the warrant (e.g., weapons, criminal history, potential for violent resistance), and where the point total determines whether a Tactical/Special Operations detail is required.
POST	California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established by the Legislature in 1959 to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement. Participating agencies agree to abide by the standards established by POST. More than 600 agencies participate in the POST Program and are eligible to receive the Commission's services and benefits.
Less Lethal	Non-lethal or less-lethal weapons are used on a subject who is armed with and used or threatened to use a weapon, other than a firearm, that could cause serious injury or death. The less lethal is intended to be less likely to kill a living target or are designed to deescalate or restrain a living target as an alternative to the use of Department issued firearms.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)- tactical and technical explosives experts under the Tactical Unit and Special Operations. EOD receives advanced training and critical skills needed to disable and defeat explosive devices and weapons of mass destruction.

SECTION 3. ACQUIRING OR SEEKING FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AB 481

When existing stock of equipment listed in this Use Policy has reached significantly low levels, has been exhausted, needs maintenance or replacing, or if there exists an objectively reasonable expectation that existing stock may reach significantly low levels, the Department shall immediately notify the Board of Supervisors when new stock, maintenance or replacements of existing equipment listed in this Use Policy has been acquired or procured by the Department. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed in this Use Policy from other law enforcement agencies of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("CalOES") in the event of a designated emergency when approved by the Chief of Police or designee. The procurement process shall meet the requirements of the Office of Contract Administration ("OCA") who promulgates rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 21 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. The SFPD Contracting

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Department shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 and fully cooperate with OCA in the Acquisition of Commodities and Services.

SECTION 4. COMPLIANCE & SANCTIONS

Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department: Assistant Chief of Operations or designee.

Each member of the Department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following: San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation though the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct.

Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

Independent Entities with Oversight Authority:
Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter section 4109, the Police Commission is empowered to prescribe and enforce any reasonable rules and regulations that it deems necessary to provide for the efficiency of the Department, provided that the civil service and ethics provisions of this Charter shall control in the event of any conflict with rules adopted under section 4109.

Under San Francisco Charter section 4.136(k), the Department of Police Accountability shall conduct a performance audit or review of police officer use of force and how the Police Department has handled claims of officer misconduct. DPA shall also have the authority to conduct performance audits or reviews of whether Police Department personnel and management have complied with federal and state law, City ordinances and policies, and Police Department policies.

Complaints of Officer Misconduct: Members of the public can register complaints about SFPD activities with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA), 1 South Van Ness Ave, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 241-7711, https://sf.gov/departments/department-police-accountability. DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD use of force, misconduct, or allegations that a member has not properly performed a duty. DPA manages, acknowledges, and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Complaints, Concerns, and Inquiries: Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and manner. To do so, the Department has included a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy page on its public website. This page includes an email address for public inquiries: SFPDChief@sfgov.org. This email is assigned to multiple staff members in the Chief's Office who will respond to inquiries within 48 hours.

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SECTION 5: COLLABORATION WITH OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Equipment not listed in this Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy shall not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless there is an approved interagency operation in compliance with SFPD DGO 5.14, an exigent circumstance requiring deployment of mutual aid partners , SFPD members have made the law enforcement agency aware of this Use Policy or the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

SECTION 6: ANNUAL REPORTING

Pursuant to Ca. Gov Code Section 7072, the San Francisco Police Department shall submit an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report to the Board of Supervisors. The annual submission shall report on each type of equipment approved by the Board of Supervisors within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the equipment is available for use. The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

(1) A summary of how the equipment was used, which equipment was used, the frequency of use, the purpose of its use, and the outcome of the incident, including whether injuries were sustained.
(2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the equipment.
(3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
(4) The total annual cost for each type of equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual equipment report.
(5) The quantity possessed for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
(6) If SFPD intends to acquire additional equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of equipment.
Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report, SFPD shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community meeting through the Police Commission at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report and SFPD's funding, acquisition, or use of equipment listed in the report.

The Board of Supervisors shall determine, based on review of the annual report, whether each type of equipment identified in this use policy complied with the standards set forth in Government Code 7071(d). If the Board of Supervisors determines that SFPD has not complied with Government Code 7071(d) standards, they may vote to disapprove a renewal or require modifications to this use policy in a manner that will resolve the lack of SFPD's compliance with Government Code 7071(d).

The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall be made publicly available on SFPD's website for as long as the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is available for use.

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Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

The City and County of San Francisco values safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures, to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties. As required by California Assembly Bill 481, Government Code Section 7070 -7075, the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy Ordinance aims to ensure the responsible use of the Police Department's current inventory (equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022), and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' safety, civil rights, and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter, the Police Department is required to preserve the public peace, prevent, and detect crime, and protect the rights of persons and property by enforcing the laws of the United States, the State of California, and the City and County. The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), codified at Government Code sections 7070-7075 requires law enforcement agencies in California to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, via adoption of a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy through an ordinance, prior to the law enforcement agency seeking funds, permanently or temporarily acquiring, using new or existing equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 or collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 within the territorial authority of the governing body.

Equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 do not necessarily indicate equipment that has been provided by the federal government and include, but are not limited to, command and control vehicles and less lethal bean bag projectile launchers.

The Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy defines the way the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 acquired by the Police Department prior to January 2022, will be used to support the Department's mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized uses, and training requirements.

This Use of Equipment Policy applies to all to Department personnel that use, plan to use, procure or share equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of current equipment, defined under Government Code 7070-7075, for the Department is limited to the authorized uses outlined in this document and is subject to the requirements categorized in this Use Policy Ordinance.

On an annual basis, the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the annual report required by this Use Policy and if determined necessary, may vote on whether to renew the associated Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy.

This Use of Equipment Policy contains authorized uses relating to the current inventory.

SECTION 1: CURRENT INVENTORY POLICY ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicle	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description:** REMOTEC F5A: (2) The Remotec F5A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability and an arm capable of lifting over 85lbs. The F5A can carry/tow a variety of large tools and accessories that smaller robot platforms cannot.

	REMOTEC F6A: The Remotec F6A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability, an arm capable of lifting 65lbs, a Hazmat probe, and offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for accessories and tool combinations, and quick-release pneumatic wheels for rapid width reduction. (2). REMOTEC RONS: (2 functioning, 2 out of service) Remote ordnance neutralization systems otherwise known as explosive ordnance disposal robots. QinetiQ TALON: TALONs are widely deployed for improvised explosive device (IED) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), reconnaissance, communications, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear), HAZMAT, security, heavy lift, defense, and rescue missions. Quantity: 1 functioning, 1 out of service. QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: Dragon Runners can be hand carried or transported inside a rucksack, and both can be remotely operated from many hundreds of meters away, providing protection and safety to their operators. Quantity 2 IRobot FirstLook: (3 functioning and one out of service) FirstLook is a throwable, rugged, and expandable robot that provides immediate situational awareness, performs persistent observation, and investigates dangerous and hazardous material while keeping its operator out of harm's way. FirstLook allows operations where other robots can't fit or maneuver. This rugged, lightweight robot can be inserted into structures and provides operators with visual, audio, and sensor feedback before entry. The robot climbs small obstacles, overcomes curbs, turns in place and self-rights when flipped over. Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: (1 out of service) Throwable micro-robot platform that enables operators to obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance within indoor or outdoor environments. **Expected lifespan:** All robots, 8-10 years.
2. Purpose of Use	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use. The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments.
3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost:** REMOTEC F5A: $267,955.95 REMOTEC F6A: n/a REMOTEC RONS: $147,703.50 QinetiQ Talon: $208,068.30 QinetiQ Dragon Runner: $121,730.49 IRobot FirstLook: $106,551.41 Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: $9,840 **Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment:** $1,445
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks SF Administrative Code 19B
5. Training	All robot operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to

	operating the robots.

B. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description**: Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system. The Lenco Bearcat is an armored vehicle that seats 10-12 personnel with open floor plan that allows for rescue of down personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to citizens and officers beyond the protection level of shield and personal body armor. A battering ram attachment can be attached to the Lenco Bearcat for breaching purpose. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2 inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire. The Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system is a hydraulic ramp that can extend to a second story level so officers can enter a structure through a window, or an airplane is needed. **Expected lifespan:** 25 years
2. Purpose of Use	The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection.
3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost:** $335,782.14 **Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment:** $1,040
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
5. Training	Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

C. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description** Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system (entry apparatus) and battering ram attachment. See Section B1. **Expected lifespan:** 25 years
2. Purpose of Use	The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2-inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire.

3. Fiscal Impact	See Section B3.
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	The use of the battering ram on the BearCat during a search/arrest warrant service require the prior approval of a magistrate and at the time of entry determines there are exigent circumstances amounting to an immediate threat of injury to officers executing the warrant or grounds to suspect that evidence is being destroyed (Langford v. Gates).
5. Training	Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter.

D. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description:** Ford Eagle MH, 2001 (1) Ford Eagle MH, 2002 (1) Ford E-350 Van, 1992 (1) Freightliner MT-55, 2012 (1) Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011 (1) **Expected lifespan:** 20 years
2. Purpose of Use	The mobile incident command vehicle is an unarmored vehicle equivalent to a commercial recreational vehicle. It is equipped with specific communication and audio-visual devices to assist in command and control of a critical incident. This vehicle allows for mobile incident command and use of the Incident Command Systems facilitating the best possible on scene decision-making by key leaders. It provides for mobility, sheltering, and logistical support, restroom facilities and power. The Homeland Security Unit (HSU) maintains a fleet of five command vans for use at both planned and unplanned events including critical incidents, large demonstrations, or prolonged incidents where an on-scene command post would help the outcome of the incident. The on-scene Incident commander determines the need for a command vehicle. There is no known alternative for the Mobile Incident Command Vehicles which provide the same amount of mobility and support at one location in a quick deploying package.
3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost: Five command van total** $3,500,000 **Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment:** ~$50,000
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	SFPD Department Notice 21-128 Command Van Requests SFPD DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification SFPD Crowd Control Manual
5. Training	Freightliner: Class B license Remaining Command Vehicles require Class C license. The National Incident Management System Training Program: ICS 100-800 ICS 300 & 400 Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC)

E. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description:**

	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Ballistic Breacher Rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot) **Expected lifespan:** 5 years
2. Purpose of Use	Battering rams and breaching apparatus are used to defeat locked, barricaded, or fortified locations allowing officers to conduct rescues or high risk forceable entries during high risk and critical incidents. These items allow peace officers to quickly and safely enter a structure when time is of the essence and where it is not feasible to delay access to the structure. The alternative to these items may involve mechanical breaching which requires officers to stand in front of the door utilizing hydraulic tools, rams, sledgehammers, the jaws of life or other handheld battering rams. This increases the likelihood of the use of Department issued firearms if suspects fire upon officers that are in a doorway utilizing a handheld battering ram. As such there is no reasonable alternative to these items listed in this category. Law enforcement agencies receive calls for suspicious packages every day. SFPD's Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) AKA bomb squad, is responsible for performing the threat assessment of these suspicious packages. These packages can be an improvised explosive device (IED) which has no standard application, meaning there is no one standard way to address these devices. IEDs are homemade and are becoming more sophisticated as web/internet resources are more readily available. SFPD has tools that minimize the time on target (the amount of time an officer is next to a suspicious package/device) and provide more protection for our bomb techs, which in turn provides increased safety for the public. One of these tools is a “pan disruptor” and can be attached to a wheeled robot. The pan disrupter is a percussion actuated non-electrically fired device. It is a steel tube filled with water, plugged off on one side while the other side is capped by a shotgun shell. A breach is used which has a firing pin that is projected forward by an explosively driven shock wave from a shock tube- this is fired remotely so the bomb tech does not have to be anywhere near the package as it is breached. The breaching devices listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments.
3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost: n/a** **Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment:** $8,476
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	SFPD DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 5.16 Obtaining Search Warrants SFPD DGO 8.02 Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incident
5. Training	CAL-OSHA Blaster’s License Firearm Instructor Training IDC Instructor Training California Association of Tactical Officers (CATO): Critical Incident Leadership POST: Ballistic Breacher Certification All Pan Disrupter operators must complete the FBI’s 6-week hazardous device school prior to operating the robots

F. "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description:** Flash bang is an explosive device that produces a blinding flash of light and a sudden, loud noise intended to temporarily stun, distract, and disperse people and it is thrown by hand or projected. Pepperball 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. **Expected lifespan**: 5 years
2. Purpose of Use	Flash bangs are used as a distraction device to disorient or divert the suspect'(s) attention away from officers. This can allow officers to gain safer access to a high-risk situation, giving extra time to assess and analyze existing threats. This can prevent injury to officers and citizens. These devices can often lead to a safer resolution and allow officers to take a citizen into custody without force. There is no known alternative to a flash bang when it is necessary. It is the policy of the San Francisco Police Department that Pepperball systems may be used in criminal apprehensions, barricaded suspect, for self-defense or the defense of others, 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. It is the policy of the San Francisco Police Department that Chemical Agents may be used in criminal apprehensions and control situations (in critical incidents and other circumstances that require the use of chemical agents to protect life and public safety and as a dispersal agent in crowd control situations.) Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may carry and deploy such weapons. The deployment of Flashbangs requires the approval of at least one of the following: Commanding Officer of the Special Operation Group (SOG) Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SOG or Team Leader Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police
3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost:** Flash bang: $4,681.99 ($35.95/per unit) Pepperball: $9,999.03 **Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment:** $5,104.45
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	SFPD DGO 5.01 Use of Force SFPD DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control DGO 8.10 Guideline for First Amendment Activities Tactical Unit Order 11-02: Use of Chemical Agent Tactical Unit Order 21-02: Pepperball Systems SFPD Crowd Control Manual
5. Training	Tactical Unit / Specialist Team flashbang instructors must complete and pass a 24 hour less-lethal instructor course. Once completed, the instructors teach and certify members of their perspective

	units in the use and deployment of the flashbang. This is a 10-hour certification. Once certified, each officer must get re-certified every 6 months. Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Chemical Agent Instructors must complete and pass a 40-hour POST approved chemical agent instructor course. The chemical agent instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy chemical agents. Each officer must re-certify once a year. Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Chemical Agent Instructors must complete and pass a 16-hour course taught by Pepperball to train other officers in the operation and use of the Pepperball. The Pepperball instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the Pepperball system. Each officer must re-certify every 6 months with the Pepperball system. CA POST: Chemical Agent Instructor Course

G. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description:** LRAD-A device that can be used as a specialized loudspeaker system that produces sound at a high power for communicating at a distance and can put out a highly directional "beam" of incredibly loud sound up to 152 decibels. **Expected lifespan:** 20 years
2. Purpose of Use	The LRAD is used in situations necessary to address the public. It can also be used as a safe deterrent against hostile crowds or individuals committing violent acts. This device is only used when standard sound amplification equipment is not sufficient to provide adequate range or capability needed. LRAD is used as an alternative to bullhorns and loudspeakers designed to warn people and then cause discomfort. The Tactical Unit S.W.A.T team members are responsible for the deployment of the LRAD. As a Public Address System, the LRAD is used under the following circumstances: To issue dispersal orders during crowd riot control; civil emergencies; natural disasters, evacuations, trained SWAT Hostage Negotiation (HNT) personnel during SWAT operations and hostage negotiations. As a Warning/Deterrent Tone, the LRAD is used as an alternative to less-lethal options such as pepper spray or less-lethal munitions. The use of Warning/Deterrent Tone must be authorized by one of the following persons: A commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police; An Incident Commander; The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company; The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT. When authorized to be used as a Warning/Deterrent Tone the LRAD shall not be deployed at distances less than fifty (50) feet. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy the LRAD. The deployment of the LRAD requires the approval of at least one of the following: Incident Commander Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT team Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police
3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost:** $8,252.83

	Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $0
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	Tactical Unit Order-Deployment and Use of the Long-Range Acoustical Device
5. Training	Tactical Unit officers are given a 2-hour block in the use and operation of the LRAD system.

H. Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	
1. Description	**Product Name/Description:** 40mm Launcher 12 Gauge Pump-Action Shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister **Expected lifespan:** 5 years
2. Purpose of Use	The 40mm launcher affords the ability to use less lethal chemical agents and impact munitions. This is designed to fire a projectile to temporarily incapacitate a subject and are considered a less-lethal weapon. The use allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides an alternative option for deadly force when reasonable. The bean bag shotgun also allows officers to confront an armed or dangerous suspect at a longer distance. This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter. The alternative is the use of a department issued firearm. Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When properly deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following: Incident Commander The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team A Commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety.

3. Fiscal Impact	**Initial Cost:** 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581: $9,979.83 ($4.20/per unit) CTS 4556 OC Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: $1,119.72 CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4530 CS Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: $1,097 CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4557 Foam Baton: $9,9976.69 CTS 5230 Baffled Canister: $52.60 **Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment:** ~$50,000
4. Legal and Procedural Rules	SFPD DGO 5.01 Use of Force SFPD DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order 21-01: Use of Extended Range Impact Weapons During Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order 04-03 Use of Chemical Agents
5. Training	Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Less-Lethal Instructors must complete and pass 16-hour POST approved course to train other officers in the operation and use of the 40mm less-lethal launcher. The less-lethal instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the 40mm launcher. Each officer must re-certify every 6 months.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

Exigent Circumstances	An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or destruction of property or evidence that requires the immediate use of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
Critical Incidents	As defined in General Order 8.01, the following situations constitute critical incidents: Hostage/barricaded suspect; sniper; citizen shot by an officer; officer shot or critically injured while on duty; riots, insurrection or potentially violent demonstrations; prison break; explosion of destructive devise; airplane crash; officer arrested on or off duty; major fire (five alarms or greater); hazardous material incident; earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property or the likelihood of either; accidents (explosions, traffic, construction, etc.) involving multiple casualties.
Department General Order (DGO)	The Department's most authoritative and permanent directives, established, revised, and adopted by the Police Commission after a public hearing for the overall administration and management of the Department and the general conduct of all members. These policies go through a rigorous drafting period that includes consideration of Department of Police Accountability and other stakeholder policy recommendations.
POST	California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established by the Legislature in 1959 to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement. Participating agencies agree to abide by the standards established by POST. More than 600 agencies participate in the POST Program and are eligible to receive the Commission's services and benefits.
Less Lethal	Non-lethal or less-lethal weapons are used on a subject who is armed with and used or threatened to use a weapon, other than a firearm, that could cause serious injury

	or death. The less lethal is intended to be less likely to kill a living target or are designed to deescalate or restrain a living target as an alternative to the use of Department issued firearms.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)- tactical and technical explosives experts under the Tactical Unit and Special Operations. EOD receives advanced training and critical skills needed to disable and defeat explosive devices and weapons of mass destruction.

SECTION 3. ACQUIRING OR SEEKING FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AB 481

When stock of equipment listed in this Use Policy has reached significantly low levels, has been exhausted, needs maintenance or replacing, the Department may purchase new stock without Board of Supervisors approval to maintain essential availability for the Department's needs. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed in this Use Policy from other law enforcement agencies of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("CalOES") in the event of an emergency when approved by the Chief of Police or designee. The procurement process shall meet the requirements of the Office of Contract Administration ("OCA") who promulgates rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 21 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. The SFPD Contracting Department shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 and cooperate to the fullest extent with OCA in the Acquisition of Commodities and Services.

SECTION 4. COMPLIANCE & SANCTIONS

Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department:
Assistant Chief of Operations or designee.

Each member of the Department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following:

San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation though the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct. Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

Complaints of Officer Misconduct: Members of the public can register complaints about SFPD activities with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA), 1 Van Ness Ave 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 241-7711, https://sf.gov/departments/department-police-accountability. DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD. DPA manages, acknowledges, and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Concerns and Inquiries: Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and manner. To do so, the Department has included a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy page on its public website. This page includes an email address for public inquiries: SFPDChief@sfgov.org. This email is assigned to multiple staff members in the Chief's Office who will respond to inquiries within 48 hours.

SECTION 5: COLLABORATION WITH OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Equipment not listed in this Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy shall not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless there is an approved interagency operation in compliance with SFPD DGO 5.14, an exigent

circumstance or the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

SECTION 6: ANNUAL REPORTING

Pursuant to Ca. Gov Code Section 7072, the San Francisco Police Department shall submit an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report to the Board of Supervisors. The annual submission shall report on each type of equipment approved by the Board of Supervisors within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the equipment is available for use. The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

(1) A summary of how the equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
(2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the equipment.
(3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
(4) The total annual cost for each type of equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual equipment report.
(5) The quantity possessed for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
(6) If SFPD intends to acquire additional equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of equipment.

The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall be made publicly available on SFPD's website for as long as the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is available for use.

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report, SFPD shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting with the Police Commission at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report and SFPD's funding, acquisition, or use of equipment listed in the report.

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Law Enforcement Equipment Use Policy

California Assembly Bill 481

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Police Department

July 11, 2022

AB 481

California Assembly Bill 481, codified at Government Code sections 7070-7075, requires law enforcement agencies in California to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, of a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy as specified, by ordinance.

Defines 15 categories of equipment typically used by Law Enforcement Agencies.
Requires public posting and BOS hearings considering Department's equipment use policy for equipment acquired prior January 2022.
BOS review of any AB 481 equipment acquired after January 2022 prior to SFPD procurement, acquisition or use.
SFPD Annual Reporting & Public Hearing.
BOS annual review of the approved use policy and may decide whether SFPD can continue use of equipment.

USE POLICY

The proposed law enforcement equipment must include the following:

Department's inventory of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481
Description of authorized uses
Fiscal impact
Legal/procedural rules
Training requirements

SFPD Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022

(1) Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles. *Note – all systems in SFPD inventory are ground vehicles	REMOTEC F5A REMOTEC F6 REMOTEC RONS QinetiQ TALON QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER IROBOT FirstLook Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot (All items also governed by SF Admin Code 19B)
(2) Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers. However, police versions of standard consumer vehicles are specifically excluded from this subdivision. & (3) High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached. However, unarmored all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorized dirt bikes are specifically excluded from this subdivision.	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator Ramp System
(5) Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	Ford Eagle MH, 2001 Ford Eagle MH, 2002 Ford E-350 Van, 1992 Freightliner MT-55, 2012 Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011

(7) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. However, items designed to remove a lock, such as bolt cutters, or a handheld ram designed to be operated by one person, are specifically excluded from this subdivision.	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot) Ballistic Breacher Rounds
(12) “Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, “tear gas,” and “pepper balls,” excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.	Flash Bangs Pepperball Systems
(13) Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD).	LRAD
(14) The following projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, “bean bag,” rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons.	40mm Launcher 12 Gauge (GA) Pump-Action Shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister

Department General Orders (DGOs) are the Department's most authoritative and permanent directives, established, revised, and adopted by the Police Commission after a public hearing for the overall administration and management of the Department and the general conduct of all members. These policies go through a rigorous drafting period that includes consideration of Department of Police Accountability and other stakeholder policy recommendations.

DGO 5.01 Use of Force
DGO 5.16 Obtaining Search Warrants
DGO 5.17 Bias Free Policing
DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
DGO 8.02 Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incident
DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents
DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks

SFPD Department Notice 21-128 Command Van Requests
SFPD Crowd Control Manual

Uses

Command vans are used during Safe Shopper Operations or other operations where police presence and visibility acts as a deterrent to crime as well as during critical incidents where an incident command post is necessary.

Robots (remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground) are used as bomb assessment and situational awareness tools that allow for distance between an officer and a subject or an officer and an explosive device. The robots are equipped with cameras and can approach dangerous situations allowing time and distance between subjects and law enforcement. The alternative is deploying multiple officers to confront a subject without knowing the specific layout elevating the risk to officers and subjects. Regarding explosive device assessments, the robots eliminate need for officers to approach and destinate the device, minimizing the time on target (the amount of time an officer is next to a suspicious package/device) and provides more protection for bomb techs.

Extended Range Impact Weapon (ERIWs) are the Department's less lethal option (bean bag guns). ERIWs allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides an alternative option for deadly force when reasonable. The bean bag shotgun allows officers to confront an armed or dangerous suspect at a longer distance. This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter. The alternative is the use of a department issued firearm.

Uses

Breaching tools like pan disrupter can be attached to robots and is used by the Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) to breach a potential improvised explosive device (IED). The pan disrupter is a percussion actuated non-electrically fired device. It is a steel tube filled with water, plugged off on one side while the other side is capped by a shotgun shell. A breach is used which has a firing pin that is projected forward by an explosively driven shock wave from a shock tube. The pan disrupter is fired remotely so the bomb tech does not have to be anywhere near the package as it is breached.

Chemical agents like pepper spray are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, or as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations (pepper ball). The alternative is placing officers in the middle of a disruptive or hostile crowd incident where physical force or restraint methods may be used against subjects. The use of these agents makes the environment inhospitable enough for subjects to stop violent activity on their own accord without need for physical interactions with law enforcement.

Public Website

https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/your-sfpd/policies/law-enforcement-equipment-use-policy

Questions?

Law Enforcement Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

The City and County of San Francisco values safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures, to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties. As required by California Assembly Bill 481, Government Code Section 7070 -7075, the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy Ordinance aims to ensure the responsible use of the Police Department's current inventory (equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022), and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' safety, civil rights, and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter, the Police Department is required to preserve the public peace, prevent, and detect crime, and protect the rights of persons and property by enforcing the laws of the United States, the State of California, and the City and County. The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), codified at Government Code sections 7070-7075 requires law enforcement agencies in California to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, via adoption of a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy through an ordinance, prior to the law enforcement agency seeking funds, permanently or temporarily acquiring, using new or existing equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 or collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 within the territorial authority of the governing body.

Equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 do not necessarily indicate equipment that has been provided by the federal government and include, but are not limited to, command and control vehicles and less lethal bean bag projectile launchers. AB 481 identifies 14 categories of equipment. The Department's inventory meets nine of those categories that are listed in this policy.

The Department does not have the following equipment and as such have not included in this policy:

- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

The Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy defines the way the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 acquired by the Police Department prior to January 2022, will be used to support the Department's mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized uses, and training requirements.

This Use of Equipment Policy applies to all to Department personnel that use, plan to use, procure or share equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022

Police Department

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of current equipment, defined under Government Code 7070-7075, for the Department is limited to the authorized uses outlined in this document and is subject to the requirements categorized in this Use Policy Ordinance.

On an annual basis, the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the annual report required by this Use Policy and if determined necessary, may vote on whether to renew the associated Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy.

This Use of Equipment Policy contains authorized uses relating to the current inventory.

SECTION 1: CURRENT INVENTORY POLICY ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicle (ground)	
1. Description	REMOTEC F5A: The Remotec F5A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability and an arm capable of lifting over 85lbs. The F5A can carry/tow a variety of large tools and accessories that smaller robot platforms cannot. REMOTEC F6A: The Remotec F6A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability, an arm capable of lifting 65lbs, a Hazmat probe, and offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for accessories and tool combinations, and quick-release pneumatic wheels for rapid width reduction. REMOTEC RONS: Remote ordnance neutralization systems otherwise known as explosive ordnance disposal robots. QinetiQ TALON: TALONs are widely deployed for improvised explosive device (IED) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), reconnaissance, communications, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear), HAZMAT, security, heavy lift, defense, and rescue missions. QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: Dragon Runners can be hand carried or transported inside a rucksack, and both can be remotely operated from many hundreds of meters away, providing protection and safety to their operators. IRobot FirstLook: FirstLook is a throwable, rugged, and expandable robot that provides immediate situational awareness, performs persistent observation, and investigates dangerous and hazardous material while keeping its operator out of harm's way. FirstLook allows operations where other robots can't fit or maneuver. This rugged, lightweight robot can be inserted into structures and provides operators with visual, audio, and sensor feedback before entry. The robot climbs small obstacles, overcomes curbs, turns in place and self-rights when flipped over. Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: Throwable micro-robot platform that enables operators to obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance within indoor or outdoor environments.

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2. Quantity	17 total (5 out of commission. 12 functioning)
3. Expected Lifespan	All robots, 8-10 years.
4. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use. The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments.
5. Authorized Use	Provide ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: REMOTEC F5A: $267,955.95, 2012 REMOTEC F6A: n/a REMOTEC RONS: $147,703.50, 2017 QinetiQ Talon: $208,068.30, 2011 QinetiQ Dragon Runner: $121,730.49, 2013 IRobot FirstLook: $106,551.41, 2017 Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: $9,840, 2012 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,445 Year obtained: REMOTEC F5A: Prior to 2010 REMOTEC F6A: Prior to 2010 REMOTEC RONS: Prior to 2010 QinetiQ TALON: Prior to 2010 QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: Prior to 2010 IRobot FirstLook: 2015 Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: 2013
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks SF Administrative Code 19B
8. Training	All robot operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operate the robots

B. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system. The Lenco Bearcat is an armored vehicle that seats 10-12 personnel with open floor plan that allows for rescue of down personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to citizens and officers beyond the protection level of shield and personal body armor. A battering ram attachment can be attached to the Lenco Bearcat for breaching purpose. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot

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	by 2 inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire. The Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system is a hydraulic ramp that can extend to a second story level so officers can enter a structure through a window, or an airplane if needed.
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection.
5. Authorized Use	To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

C. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system (entry apparatus) and battering ram attachment. See Section B1 for description.
2. Quantity	One (listed in section B)
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2-inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the

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	front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire.
5. Authorized Use	Battering ram on the BearCat may be used during a search/arrest warrant service after the prior approval of a magistrate. Entry apparatus on the BearCat may be used to allow personnel to enter or extract victims or suspects. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

D. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	
1. Description	Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford E-350 Van Freightliner MT55 Cargo Van Freightliner Sprinter Van
2. Quantity	5 total
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	The mobile incident command vehicle is an unarmored vehicle equivalent to a commercial recreational vehicle. It is equipped with specific communication and audio-visual devices to assist in command and control of a critical incident. This vehicle allows for mobile incident command and use of the Incident Command Systems facilitating the best possible on scene decision-making by key leaders. It provides for mobility, sheltering, and logistical support, restroom facilities and power. The Homeland Security Unit (HSU) maintains a fleet of five command vans. The on-scene Incident commander determines the need for a command vehicle. There is no known alternative for the Mobile Incident Command Vehicles which provide the same amount of mobility and support at one location in a quick deploying package.
5. Authorized Use	To be used at both planned and unplanned events including critical incidents, large demonstrations, or prolonged incidents where an on-scene command post would help the outcome of the incident.

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6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $3,500,000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: Ford Eagle MH, 2001 Ford Eagle MH, 2002 Ford E-350 Van, 1992 Freightliner MT-55, 2012 Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	Department Notice 21-128 Command Van Requests DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	Freightliner: Class B license Remaining Command Vehicles require Class C license. The National Incident Management System Training Program: Incident Command System (ICS) 100-800 ICS 300 & 400 Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC)

E. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature	
1. Description	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Ballistic Breacher Rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot)
2. Quantity	Energetic Breaching Tool: Detonating Cord: 18 grain per foot - 2.3 lbs, 25 grain per foot - 12.1 lbs, 50 grain per foot – 6.2 lbs, 100 grain per foot – 0.4 lbs, and 200 grain per foot – 1.4 lbs; Blasting Caps: 17 Units; Materials: UTK Rubber Strips – 33 pieces, UTK Pucks – 11 pieces, FETT Rubber Rolls – 5 rolls, Fett Water Bladders – 40 pieces, Hydro Gel Rolls – 20 rolls, and Breacher Tape – 20 rolls. Kinetic Breaching Tool: 3 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 200 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	Used to safely breach doors or devices. This allows officers to conduct rescues or high-risk forceable entries during high risk and critical incidents. These items allow peace officers to quickly and safely enter a structure when time is of the essence and where it is not feasible to delay access to the structure. The alternative to these items may involve mechanical breaching which requires officers to stand in front of the door utilizing hydraulic tools, rams, sledgehammers, the jaws of life or other handheld battering rams. This increases the likelihood of the use of Department issued firearms if suspects fire upon officers that are in a doorway utilizing a handheld battering ram. As such there is no reasonable alternative to these items listed in this category.

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	Law enforcement agencies receive calls for suspicious packages every day. SFPD's Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) AKA bomb squad, is responsible for performing the threat assessment of these suspicious packages. These packages can be an improvised explosive device (IED) which has no standard application, meaning there is no one standard way to address these devices. IEDs are homemade and are becoming more sophisticated as web/internet resources are more readily available. SFPD has tools that minimize the time on target (the amount of time an officer is next to a suspicious package/device) and provide more protection for our bomb techs, which in turn provides increased safety for the public. One of these tools is a "pan disruptor" and can be attached to a wheeled robot. The pan disrupter is a percussion actuated non-electrically fired device. It is a steel tube filled with water, plugged off on one side while the other side is capped by a shotgun shell. A breach is used which has a firing pin that is projected forward by an explosively driven shock wave from a shock tube- this is fired remotely so the bomb tech does not have to be anywhere near the package as it is breached.
5. Authorized Use	High-risk warrant service on fortified locations, barricaded suspects, active shooter, and hostage rescue
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: Energetic Breaching Kit: $5,000 Kinetic Breaching Tool: $9,500 per unit Ballistic Breacher Rounds: $150 for 25 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): Attachments with procurement of the EOD robots. Year obtained: Energetic Breaching Kit: 2020 Kinetic Breaching Tool: 2018 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 2008 Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $8,476
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 5.16 Obtaining Search Warrants DGO 8.02 Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incident
8. Training	CAL-OSHA Blaster's License Firearm Instructor Training IDC Instructor Training California Association of Tactical Officers (CATO): Critical Incident Leadership POST: Ballistic Breacher Certification All Pan Disrupter operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operating the robots

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F. "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray	
1. Description	Flash bang is an explosive device that produces a blinding flash of light and a sudden, loud noise intended to temporarily stun, distract, and disperse people and it is thrown by hand or projected. Pepperball 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. Quantity	Flashbang quantity: 227 units PepperBall Delivery Systems: 8 PepperBall Rounds: 6,740 rounds
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may carry and deploy such weapons. The deployment of Flashbangs requires the approval of at least one of the following: Commanding Officer of the Special Operation Group (SOG) Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SOG or Team Leader Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police
5. Authorized Use	To safely resolve critical situations during high-risk tactical operations
6. Fiscal Impact	Flash bang: $4,681.99 ($35.95/per unit) Year first obtained: Prior to 2000 Pepperball: $9,999.03 Year first obtained: 2021
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control DGO 8.10 Guideline for First Amendment Activities Tactical Unit Order 11-02: Use of Chemical Agent Tactical Unit Order 21-02: Pepperball Systems SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	24 hour less-lethal instructor course. Once completed, the instructors teach and certify members of their perspective units in the use and deployment of the flashbang. This is a 10-hour certification. Once certified, each officer must get re-certified every 6 months. 40-hour POST approved chemical agent instructor course. The chemical agent instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy chemical agents. Each officer must re-certify once a year.

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G. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	
1. Description	LRAD-A device that can be used as a specialized loudspeaker system that produces sound at a high power for communicating at a distance and can put out a highly directional "beam" of incredibly loud sound up to 152 decibels
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	LRAD is used as a safe deterrent against hostile crowds or individuals committing violent acts
5. Authorized Use	As a Warning/Deterrent Tone, the LRAD is used as an alternative to less-lethal options such as pepper spray or less-lethal munitions. The use of Warning/Deterrent Tone must be authorized by one of the following persons: A commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police; An Incident Commander; The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company; The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT. When authorized to be used as a Warning/Deterrent Tone the LRAD shall not be deployed at distances less than fifty (50) feet. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or the Specialist Team who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy the LRAD. The deployment of the LRAD requires the approval of at least one of the following: Incident Commander Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT team Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: $8,252.83 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $0 Year obtained: 2013
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order 21-01: Use of Extended Range Impact Weapons During Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order 04-03 Use of Chemical Agents
8. Training	Tactical Unit officers are given a 2-hour block in the use and operation of the LRAD system.

H. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.	
1. Description	SUB MACHINE GUNS Description: Heckler & Koch (H&K) MP-5, 40 caliber

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	Lightweight, air-cooled weapon with a calculated roller-delayed bolt and uses handgun ammunition. While these weapons use the same ammunition as handguns, they have capabilities of holding more ammunition and are equipped with lasers and optics specifically designed for use and more accuracy. Sub-machine guns are generally used as defensive weapons and aren't designed for long-range accuracy. SEMI AUTO RIFLES Description: LAR-15, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber AR-15A3 Tactical, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber LWRCI REPR 7.62 NATO caliber Lightweight, magazine- fed, gas-operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder. Some of the rifles have select fire triggers. Some of the rifles have longer barrels and are designed for longer, more precise shots. FULL AUTO TEC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN Description: M4 Carbine/Commando/EPR, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber A weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
2. Quantity	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 15 SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 608 FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 64
3. Expected Lifespan	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 20 years SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 5-25 years FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 20 years
4. Purpose	Nationwide, violent offenders outgun law enforcement and high-powered weapons continue to be weapon of choice for violent offenders confronting law enforcement and innocent civilians. In 2016, long guns (rifles, etc.) were used in 40% of firearms related line of duty deaths. From 1988-August 2019, more than 85% of mass public shootings have occurred in gun-free zones, like the workplace, schools, churches, and shopping malls where law enforcement may be in the vicinity and waiting for SWAT deployment is not timely. Long guns outperform handguns as handguns need to be reloaded during confrontations with armed felons in possession of high-velocity rifles. Long guns offer increased accuracy and capacity to stop threats of great bodily injury or death at close and intermediate ranges. These firearms are capable of firing more accurately and quicker than a pistol and decrease the likelihood of errant rounds traveling beyond the intended target.
5. Authorized Use	During large critical incidents/active shooter or incidents where an armed suspect is threatening the public or officers and where there may be a need to defeat body

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	armor. To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: SUB MACHINE GUNS: n/a SEMI AUTO RIFLES: approx. $1,000 each FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: approx. $1,000, not incl. accessories Years obtained: SUB MACHINE GUNS: varies (2010-2019) SEMI AUTO RIFLES: varies (2010-2019) FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: varies (2010-2019)
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force Various Department Bulletins, Notices and Manuals. Adjustments to the sights and weapon light are prohibited. If the accuracy of the weapon is in question, the rifle shall be taken out of service until the accuracy can be confirmed by range staff. When not in actual use, the Patrol Rifle shall be carried with safety mechanism on, (1) at port arms, (2) slung muzzle up, (3) slung muzzle down.
8. Training	POST Tactical Rifle Operator, POST SBR Operator Training & SFPD Patrol Rifle Course and bi-annual patrol rifle qualification required in order to deploy department issued service weapons.

I. Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	
1. Description	40mm Launcher 12 Gauge Pump-Action Shotgun/Remington 870 Ballistic breaching shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister
2. Quantity	40mm Launcher: 90 Units 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 round: over 2000 rounds CTS 4556 OC Impact: 114 Units CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: 148 Units CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: 135 Units CTS 4530 CS Impact: 118 Units

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	CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: 179 Units CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: 159 Units CTS 4557 Foam Baton: 226 Units CTS 5230 Baffled Canister :66 Units CTS 5210 White Smoke Canister :79 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	The 40mm launcher affords the ability to use less lethal chemical agents and impact munitions. This is designed to fire a projectile to temporarily incapacitate a subject and are considered a less-lethal weapon. The use allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides an alternative option for deadly force when reasonable. The bean bag shotgun also allows officers to confront an armed or dangerous suspect at a longer distance. This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter. The alternative is the use of a department issued firearm. Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations. Only trained members assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who are working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following: Incident Commander The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team A Commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety.
5. Authorized Use	De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury
6. Fiscal Impact	40mm Launcher: $1,090.00 per unit 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581: $9,979.83 ($4.20/per unit) CTS 4556 OC Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: $1,119.72 CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4530 CS Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: $1,097 CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4557 Foam Baton: $9,9976.69 CTS 5230 Baffled Canister: $52.60

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	Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: n/a
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Less-Lethal Instructors must complete and pass 16-hour POST approved course to train other officers in the operation and use of the 40mm less-lethal launcher. The less-lethal instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the 40mm launcher. Each officer must re-certify every 6 months

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

Exigent Circumstances	An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or destruction of property or evidence that requires the immediate use of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
Critical Incidents	As defined in General Order 8.01, the following situations constitute critical incidents: Hostage/barricaded suspect; sniper; citizen shot by an officer; officer shot or critically injured while on duty; riots, insurrection or potentially violent demonstrations; prison break; explosion of destructive devise; airplane crash; officer arrested on or off duty; major fire (five alarms or greater); hazardous material incident; earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property or the likelihood of either; accidents (explosions, traffic, construction, etc.) involving multiple casualties.
Department General Order (DGO)	The Department's most authoritative and permanent directives, established, revised, and adopted by the Police Commission after a public hearing for the overall administration and management of the Department and the general conduct of all members. These policies go through a rigorous drafting period that includes consideration of Department of Police Accountability and other stakeholder policy recommendations.
POST	California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established by the Legislature in 1959 to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement. Participating agencies agree to abide by the standards established by POST. More than 600 agencies participate in the POST Program and are eligible to receive the Commission's services and benefits.
Less Lethal	Non-lethal or less-lethal weapons are used on a subject who is armed with and used or threatened to use a weapon, other than a firearm, that could cause serious injury or death. The less lethal is intended to be less likely to kill a living target or are designed to deescalate or restrain a living target as an alternative to the use of Department issued firearms.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)- tactical and technical explosives experts under the Tactical Unit and Special Operations. EOD receives advanced training and critical skills needed to disable and defeat explosive devices and weapons of mass destruction.

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SECTION 3. ACQUIRING OR SEEKING FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AB 481

When stock of equipment listed in this Use Policy has reached significantly low levels, has been exhausted, needs maintenance or replacing, the Department may purchase new stock without Board of Supervisors approval to maintain essential availability for the Department's needs. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed in this Use Policy from other law enforcement agencies of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("CalOES") in the event of an emergency when approved by the Chief of Police or designee. The procurement process shall meet the requirements of the Office of Contract Administration ("OCA") who promulgates rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 21 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. The SFPD Contracting Department shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 and cooperate to the fullest extent with OCA in the Acquisition of Commodities and Services.

SECTION 4. COMPLIANCE & SANCTIONS

Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department: Assistant Chief of Operations or designee.

Each member of the Department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following:

San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation though the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct.

Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

Complaints of Officer Misconduct: Members of the public can register complaints about SFPD activities with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA), 1 South Van Ness Ave 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 241-7711, https://sf.gov/departments/department-police-accountability. DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD. DPA manages, acknowledges, and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Concerns and Inquiries: Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and manner. To do so, the Department has included a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy page on its public website. This page includes an email address for public inquiries: SFPDChief@sfgov.org. This email is assigned to multiple staff members in the Chief's Office who will respond to inquiries within 48 hours.

SECTION 5: COLLABORATION WITH OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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Equipment not listed in this Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy shall not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless there is an approved interagency operation in compliance with SFPD DGO 5.14, an exigent circumstance or the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

SECTION 6: ANNUAL REPORTING

Pursuant to Ca. Gov Code Section 7072, the San Francisco Police Department shall submit an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report to the Board of Supervisors. The annual submission shall report on each type of equipment approved by the Board of Supervisors within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the equipment is available for use. The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

(1) A summary of how the equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
(2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the equipment.
(3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
(4) The total annual cost for each type of equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual equipment report.
(5) The quantity possessed for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
(6) If SFPD intends to acquire additional equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of equipment.

The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall be made publicly available on SFPD's website for as long as the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is available for use.

Prior to the public release of ~~Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing~~ an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report, SFPD shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community meeting through the Police Commission at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report and SFPD's funding, acquisition, or use of equipment listed in the report.

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BOARD of SUPERVISORS

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: William Scott, Police Chief, Police Department

FROM: Victor Young, Assistant Clerk

DATE: May 31, 2022

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Rules Committee received the following proposed legislation:

File No. 220641 Administrative Code - Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Certain Police Department Equipment

Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to require Board of Supervisors approval for the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment consistent with the criteria set forth in state law.

If you have comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102 or by email at: victor.young@sfgov.org.

cc: Lisa Ortiz, Police Department
Lili Gamero, Police Department
Diana Oliva-Aroche, Police Department
Sgt Stacy Youngblood, Police Department/Commission

City and County of San Francisco
Master Report

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

File Number: 220641 **File Type:** Ordinance **Status:** 30 Day Rule

Enacted: **Effective:**

Version: 1 **In Control:** Rules Committee

File Name: Administrative Code - Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Certain Police Department Equipment **Date Introduced:** 05/24/2022

Requester: **Cost:** **Final Action:**

Comment: **Title:** Ordinance amending the Administrative Code to require Board of Supervisors approval for the funding, acquisition, and use of certain law enforcement equipment consistent with the criteria set forth in state law.

Sponsor: Mayor

History of Legislative File 220641

Ver	Acting Body	Date	Action	Sent To	Due Date	Result
1	President	05/24/2022	ASSIGNED UNDER 30 DAY RULE	Rules Committee	06/23/2022	

From:	Betty Traynor
To:	Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS)
Cc:	Young, Victor (BOS)
Subject:	SFPD NOT in Compliance with AB481 - Item 2 on 7/11/22 Rules Comm. Agenda
Date:	Sunday, July 10, 2022 7:11:53 PM

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

Dear members of the Rules Committee,

I am writing to urge you to NOT recommend to the full Board of Supervisors the SFPD's proposed policy related to AB 481 until the policy fully complies with AB481's requirements.

AB 481 is a new law that requires California law enforcement agencies to publish information about a range of militarized gear used in policing and jails, and to obtain approval of policies about the use of this military equipment.

SFPD's proposal for military equipment has several problems, including points of non-compliance with AB 481.

Examples include:

- The proposed policy excludes both an inventory and policy for assault rifles that SFPD possesses.

- The proposed policy is missing independent oversight required by AB 481.

- The proposed policy doesn't define authorized uses, and grants limitless authorization.

- The proposed policy fails to comply with AB481's ban on chemical and impact weapons (tear gas and rubber bullets) for crowd control.

Also, the proposed policy doesn't limit use on persons experiencing mental health crises - including those indicating self-harm.

The policy for deploying armored vehicles is ambiguous and vague, with no limits on authorized uses.

Important Question: Does the use policy exclude or prohibit use of military equipment for public relations purposes or activities, such as bringing an armored vehicle to a fair or school? It should--We do not want children thinking armored vehicles or other military equipment are toys to play with and thus harmless.

Please take time to thoroughly consider the proposed policy.

The Board of Supervisors has until mid-November to take action before the use of equipment would be affected. ***This is a serious matter and the Board should not do this quickly.*** The law gives the Board time to listen and consider objections by community members, send the policy back to staff for amendments, consult with the department, city attorney, and others, before adopting a policy.

Thank you very much for your serious consideration of my concerns with the SFPD's compliance with AB 481.

Betty Traynor
S.F. Resident
Member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) - S.F. Branch
Oldest women's peace organization, began in 1915.

From:	regina sneed
To:	Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject:	Re: SFPD NOT in Compliance with AB481 - Item 2 on 7/11/22 Rules Comm. Agenda
Date:	Sunday, July 10, 2022 8:40:36 PM

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

Dear members of the Rules Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors:

AB481 requires the City to provide information to the public annually on the range of military equipment the police and sheriff departments use in policing . The Board must approve the policy. To my knowledge the Sheriff's department has not submitted its proposed policy, having missed the statutory deadline.

I urge the Rules Committee to return the Police department policy for further development to address deficiencies in meeting the requirements of AB 481. It would make sense to review and approve both policies together and you have plenty of time to do so.

I want to provide just a few examples of things that need to be addressed:

I do not see any mention of the use of assault rifles. I believe Both Departments have them.

There is no independent oversight of the policy as required. If this ordinance is not done correctly now, there will be no adequate annual review and oversight.

As San Francisco is a city with many protests, I do not see references required by AB481 that ban chemical or impact weapons like rubber bullets and tear gas from being used for crowd control.

I do not see affirmative statements about how the city will use this equipment in situations involving people suffering mental breakdowns, or people with disabilities that could be harmed by equipment.
.
There are other issues which are not included in the draft that deserve a public hearing. I request that the appropriate Board Committee hold a hearing to get public input on this subject.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my concerns on the city's compliance with this important law.

Regina Sneed
San Francisco resident
And member of San Francisco Branch
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

From:	Arla Ertz
To:	Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject:	SFPD NOT in Compliance with AB481 - Item 2 on 7/11/22 Rules Comm. Agenda Inbox
Date:	Monday, July 11, 2022 7:44:53 AM

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

Dear members of the Rules Committee:

I am a San Francisco resident, taxpayer, and voter. I strongly urge you to **NOT** recommend to the full Board of Supervisors the SFPD's proposed policy related to AB481 until the policy fully complies with AB481's requirements, which it currently fails to do.

AB481 is a new law that requires California law enforcement agencies to publish information about militarized gear they use in policing and jails, and to obtain approval of policies about the use of this military equipment. SFPD's proposal for military equipment has several problems and key omissions, including points of noncompliance with AB481.

Please carefully consider each element of the proposal, including the following examples:

~ As proposed, SFPD's policy would exclude both an inventory and policy for assault rifles that SFPD possesses
~ As proposed, the policy omits independent oversight required under AB481.
~ As proposed, the policy fails to define authorized uses, and grants limitless authorization.
~ As proposed, the policy is out of compliance with AB481's ban on chemical and impact weapons (tear gas and rubber bullets) for crowd control.
~ As proposed, the policy neglects to limit use on persons experiencing mental health crises, including those indicating self-harm.
~ As proposed, the policy for deploying armored vehicles is ambiguous and vague, with no limits on authorized uses.

Having worked professionally for over a couple of decades as a social worker in the field of child mental and behavioral health (as program director of an expressive arts program for homeless and other at-risk children, as an early intervention mental health consultant for an agency serving homeless children and their families, etc.) I am further concerned about whether the use policy excludes or prohibits use of military equipment for public relations purposes or activities, such as bringing an armored vehicle to a fair or school. It must! It is unacceptable to allow use of such equipment in any way that could lead children to think of armored vehicles or other military equipment as fun! They must not be encouraged or even merely tempted to think of them as toys to play with and thus harmless. I'm sure that you can appreciate the myriad negative repercussions of such "training" at young, impressionable ages,

and recognize that it is imperative to ensure the policy clearly prevents risk of such outcomes.

Please take ample time to thoroughly consider all elements of the proposed policy and their weaknesses--there is no requirement or need to rush to a decision! The Board of Supervisors has until mid-November to take action before the use of equipment would be affected. This is a serious matter and I implore you not to move too quickly, at the expense of meticulously diligent attention. The law gives the Board time to listen and consider objections from community members, send the policy back to staff for amendments, consult with the department, city attorney, and others, before adopting a policy.

Thank you for your conscientious consideration of my concerns with the SFPD's lack of compliance with AB481, and for your careful, detailed deliberation.

Sincerely,

Arla S. Ertz
Member, San Francisco branch, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom
1096 Fulton St., Apt. 7
San Francisco, CA 94117

From:	Arla Ertz
To:	Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
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Sincerely,

Arla S. Ertz
Member, San Francisco branch, Women's International League for Peace & Freedom
1096 Fulton St., Apt. 7
San Francisco, CA 94117

From: regina sneed
To: Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject: Rules Committee Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641
Date: Thursday, October 20, 2022 3:06:57 PM

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

Dear Members:

Please accept these comments on the revised draft ordinance scheduled to be heard in Committee on October 24, 2022, as I am not able to attend the hearing.

AB 481 is a public information and accountability tool. The law requires the Board of Supervisors to approve a use of military equipment ordinance only if the use policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties. I hope you will take the time to ensure that the ordinance does that from its inception and I hope you will include the requirements for the annual reporting to make sure you get all the information to perform your important oversight role.

San Francisco is a city of peace and does not favor the militarization of the police. With this ordinance, the Board has an obligation to review why we need the equipment and whether there are alternate means to accomplish policing policies and programs to protect the public.

Military equipment is more frequently deployed in low-income Black and Brown communities meaning that the impacts of misuse of military equipment is more acutely felt in these communities. Recent news reports indicate that the police and regulators of the police can not yet agree on a use of force policy. Will military equipment be misused if we do not have clear and specific descriptions for its usage that can be understood by citizens.

The ordinance lists all the equipment and it's permitted use but does not adequately explain the actual operational costs which from a citizens perspective includes the purchase price, the storage costs, the maintenence cost, the cost of operation, the training of operators and any need for replacements. Will the annual report provide a cost benefit analysis to determine whether we need the item at all or whether there is a better less costly option. The citizens want better community policing and social services. Where should our limited funds go?

The ordinance relies on the Board of Supervisors to protect the public interest but that is not enough in this complex world. The ordinance should include a private right of action to allow citizens to file suits to insure compliance with the law. California has championed this concept of consumer protection for the public in many laws since the 1970's. The ordinance should include this provision.

There are a few specific concerns that I do not think have been sufficiently addressed in the ordinance. In the description of use for some equipment, it is not clear to me how different special populations such as people with developmental disabilities, people with language barriers and people who can not hear or see would be protected. The ban on use of equipment must be very clear for these populations.

I am not clear whether this draft contains the required ban against use of chemical weapons like tear gas and rubber bullets from being used to control crowds. San Franciscans enjoy their protected first amendment rights to protest peacefully. The ordinance should reflect these rights.

Please take the time to pass a ordinance that safeguards public safety and civil liberties. I would also note that the Sheriff's Department has failed to submit its ordinance to the Board. The public should have a chance to review these ordinances together.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Regina Sneed
District Two resident
Life member Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
San Francisco Branch

From: regina sneed
To: Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject: Rules Committee Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641
Date: Thursday, October 20, 2022 3:06:57 PM

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Regina Sneed
District Two resident
Life member Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
San Francisco Branch

From: regina sneed
To: Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject: Re: Rules Committee Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641
Date: Friday, October 21, 2022 4:41:09 PM

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

Dear Members:

Please see the attached article about the use of armed robots by police in Oakland. I wish to add to my statement below that the San Francisco ordinance should ban arming robots for any police use in San Francisco.

Thank you.

Regina Sneed

https://theintercept.com/2022/10/17/police-robot-gun-oakland/ Sent from my iPad

> On Oct 20, 2022, at 3:06 PM, regina sneed <reginasneed@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> Dear Members:
>
> Please accept these comments on the revised draft ordinance scheduled to be heard in Committee on October 24, 2022, as I am not able to attend the hearing.
>
> AB 481 is a public information and accountability tool. The law requires the Board of Supervisors to approve a use of military equipment ordinance only if the use policy will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights and civil liberties. I hope you will take the time to ensure that the ordinance does that from its inception and I hope you will include the requirements for the annual reporting to make sure you get all the information to perform your important oversight role.
>
> San Francisco is a city of peace and does not favor the militarization of the police. With this ordinance, the Board has an obligation to review why we need the equipment and whether there are alternate means to accomplish policing policies and programs to protect the public.
>
> Military equipment is more frequently deployed in low-income Black and Brown communities meaning that the impacts of misuse of military equipment is more acutely felt in these communities. Recent news reports indicate that the police and regulators of the police can not yet agree on a use of force policy. Will military equipment be misused if we do not have clear and specific descriptions

for its usage that can be understood by citizens.

The ordinance lists all the equipment and it's permitted use but does not adequately explain the actual operational costs which from a citizens perspective includes the purchase price, the storage costs, the maintenence cost, the cost of operation, the training of operators and any need for replacements. Will the annual report provide a cost benefit analysis to determine whether we need the item at all or whether there is a better less costly option. The citizens want better community policing and social services. Where should our limited funds go?

The ordinance relies on the Board of Supervisors to protect the public interest but that is not enough in this complex world. The ordinance should include a private right of action to allow citizens to file suits to insure compliance with the law. California has championed this concept of consumer protection for the public in many laws since the 1970's. The ordinance should include this provision.

There are a few specific concerns that I do not think have been sufficiently addressed in the ordinance. In the description of use for some equipment, it is not clear to me how different special populations such as people with developmental disabilities, people with language barriers and people who can not hear or see would be protected. The ban on use of equipment must be very clear for these populations.

I am not clear whether this draft contains the required ban against use of chemical weapons like tear gas and rubber bullets from being used to control crowds. San Franciscans enjoy their protected first amendment rights to protest peacefully. The ordinance should reflect these rights.

Please take the time to pass a ordinance that safeguards public safety and civil liberties. I would also note that the Sheriff's Department has failed to submit its ordinance to the Board. The public should have a chance to review these ordinances together.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Regina Sneed
District Two resident
Life member Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
San Francisco Branch

From:	Betty Traynor
To:	Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Cc:	Young, Victor (BOS)
Subject:	Rules Committee 10/24/22: Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641
Date:	Monday, October 24, 2022 1:26:55 AM

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Dear members of the SF Board of Supervisors Rules Committee,

I have just looked at the SFPD letter of compliance with AB 481 and its list of military weapons they possess--Unbelievable! See partial list of what SFPD has in its inventory for use (in bold):

- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers: **Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator Ramp System**
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses: **Energetic Breaching Tool, Kinetic Breaching Tool, Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot), Ballistic Breacher Rounds** -
- “Flashbang” grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas" and "pepper balls": **Flash Banks, Pepperball System**
- Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: **40mm Launcher, 12 Gauge (GA) Pump-Action Shotgun,12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581, CTS 4556 OC Impact, and more...**

Does the SFPD really need these weapons of war in our city--against whom will they use them? For what purpose? Will they be publicly displayed to be "shown off" in our communities to intimate us?

Please members of the Board of Supervisors seriously question the SFPD's reason for these weapons? When and why do they anticipate using them? Will their loss really "jeopardize the safety of visitors, residents, and peace officers" or make us less safe by their very presence.

We are not a City at war but one that should be striving for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Thank you very much,

Betty Traynor
District 5
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom-SF Branch

From:	Adrienne Fong
To:	ChanStaff (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); MandelmanStaff, [BOS]
Cc:	Young, Victor (BOS)
Subject:	To Rules Committee RE - Item 6 220641 [Administrative Code - Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Certain Police Department Equipment]
Date:	Monday, October 24, 2022 9:00:50 AM
Importance:	High

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To Supervisors Chan, Peskin and Mandelman,

From: Adrienne Fong (afong@jps.net

RE: Item 6 on October 24, Rules Committee on the agenda

6. 220641 [Administrative Code - Funding, Acquisition, and Use of Certain Police Department Equipment]

As resident of San Francisco in district 2.

I was shock to learn of the arsenal of military equipment that SFPD has at its disposal.
My first impression was WHY? And WHO is this most likely to be used against. Lastly is do I trust SFPD?

The amount of money used for the equipment is appalling, when we have an increase of homelessness in SF and other pressing issues in SF.

A concern is that this equipment will primarily be used against Black, Brown and poor communities in SF. – especially as the economic situation gets worse.

I ASK THAT YOU QUESTION DEEPLY! There is significant data and guide lines missing in the report by SFPD, that is dangerous.
DON'T BE COMPLIC*IT* IN PUTTING OUR MOST VULERALBE COMMUNITIES IN DANGER!

The militarization of SFPD is frightening!

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Adrienne Fong
afong@jps.net

Law Enforcement Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

The City and County of San Francisco values safeguards, including transparency, oversight, and accountability measures, to protect the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties. As required by California Assembly Bill 481, Government Code Section 7070 -7075, the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy Ordinance aims to ensure the responsible use of the Police Department's current inventory (equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022), and the protection of City and County of San Francisco residents' safety, civil rights, and liberties.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Pursuant to the San Francisco Charter, the Police Department is required to preserve the public peace, prevent, and detect crime, and protect the rights of persons and property by enforcing the laws of the United States, the State of California, and the City and County. The Department's mission is to protect life and property, prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime by providing service with understanding, response with compassion, performance with integrity and law enforcement with vision.

Assembly Bill 481 (AB 481), codified at Government Code sections 7070-7075 requires law enforcement agencies in California to obtain approval from the applicable governing body, via adoption of a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy through an ordinance, prior to the law enforcement agency seeking funds, permanently or temporarily acquiring, using new or existing equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 or collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 within the territorial authority of the governing body.

Equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 do not necessarily indicate equipment that has been provided by the federal government and include, but are not limited to, command and control vehicles and less lethal bean bag projectile launchers. AB 481 identifies 14 categories of equipment. The Department's inventory meets nine of those categories that are listed in this policy.

The Department does not have the following equipment, and as such, have not included in this policy:

- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants and utilize a tracked system instead of wheels for forward motion.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Firearms of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotguns are specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Ammunition of .50 caliber or greater. However, standard-issue shotgun ammunition is specifically excluded from this subdivision.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.

The Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy defines the way the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 acquired by the Police Department prior to January 2022 will be used to support the Department's mission, by describing the intended purpose, authorized uses, and training requirements.

This Use of Equipment Policy applies to all to Department personnel that use, plan to use, procure or share equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

POLICY STATEMENT

The authorized use of current equipment, defined under Government Code 7070-7075, for the Department is limited to the authorized uses outlined in this document and is subject to the requirements categorized in this Use Policy Ordinance.

On an annual basis, the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the annual report required by this Use Policy and if determined necessary, may vote on whether to renew the associated Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy.

This Use of Equipment Policy contains authorized uses relating to the current inventory.

SECTION 1: CURRENT INVENTORY POLICY ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered ground vehicle (ground)	
1. Description	REMOTEC F5A: The Remotec F5A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability and an arm capable of lifting over 85lbs. The F5A can carry/tow a variety of large tools and accessories that smaller robot platforms cannot. REMOTEC F6A: The Remotec F6A is a heavy-duty robot. It has stair climbing ability, an arm capable of lifting 65lbs, a Hazmat probe, and offers multiple communications options, a chassis and manipulator that allow for accessories and tool combinations, and quick-release pneumatic wheels for rapid width reduction. REMOTEC RONS: Remote ordnance neutralization systems otherwise known as explosive ordnance disposal robots. QinetiQ TALON: TALONs are widely deployed for improvised explosive device (IED) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), reconnaissance, communications, CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear), HAZMAT, security, heavy lift, defense, and rescue missions. QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: Dragon Runners can be hand carried or transported inside a rucksack, and both can be remotely operated from many hundreds of meters away, providing protection and safety to their operators. IRobot FirstLook: FirstLook is a throwable, rugged, and expandable robot that provides immediate situational awareness, performs persistent observation, and investigates dangerous and hazardous material while keeping its operator out of harm's way. FirstLook allows operations where other robots can't fit or maneuver. This rugged, lightweight robot can be inserted into structures and provides operators with visual, audio, and sensor feedback before entry. The robot climbs small obstacles, overcomes curbs, turns in

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	place and self-rights when flipped over. Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: Throwable micro-robot platform that enables operators to obtain instantaneous video and audio reconnaissance within indoor or outdoor environments.
2. Quantity	17 total (5 out of commission. 12 functioning)
3. Expected Lifespan	All robots, 8-10 years.
4. Purpose	A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers by providing ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use. ~~The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments~~.
5. Authorized Use	~~Provide ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations~~. The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments. ~~Robots shall not be used as a Use of Force against any person.~~ Robots will only be used as a deadly force option when risk of loss of life to members of the public or officers is imminent and outweighs any other force option available to SFPD Use of any robots with audio or video functionality shall comply with authorized uses and prohibitions approved pursuant to Section 19B.2 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. Only assigned operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. The Tactical Unit/EOD Special Operations Bureau establish use. Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: REMOTEC F5A: $267,955.95 REMOTEC F6A: n/a REMOTEC RONS: $147,703.50 QinetiQ Talon: $208,068.30, QinetiQ Dragon Runner: $121,730.49,

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	IRobot FirstLook: $106,551.41, Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: $9,840, 2012 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,445 Year obtained: REMOTEC F5A: 2012 REMOTEC F6A: Prior to 2010 REMOTEC RONS: 2017 QinetiQ TALON: 2011 QinetiQ DRAGON RUNNER: 2013 IRobot FirstLook: 2017 Recon Robotics Recon Scout ThrowBot: 2012
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.07 Hazardous Material Incidents DGO 8.08 Bomb Threats, Clandestine Laboratories, Destructive Devices, Explosions, and Fireworks SF Administrative Code 19B
8. Training	All robot operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operate the robots

B. Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system. The Lenco Bearcat is an armored vehicle that seats 10-12 personnel with open floor plan that allows for rescue of down personnel. It can stop various projectiles, which provides greater safety to citizens and officers beyond the protection level of shield and personal body armor. A battering ram attachment can be attached to the Lenco Bearcat for breaching purpose. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2 inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire. The Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system is a hydraulic ramp that can extend to a second story level so officers can enter a structure through a window, or an airplane if needed.
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents to protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially

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	reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection.
5. Authorized Use	To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used only by Tactical and Specialist Teams when authorized by ~~Command~~commissioned officers for: • mobile physical cover in incidents involving actual or threatened violence or when reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, exists that violence will occur using firearms or explosives; or any deadly weapon; • Vehicle blocking for incidents involving armed and unresponsive persons in vehicles; • Medical emergencies and disaster responses, when the armored vehicle's capabilities are necessary to prevent loss of life. ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

C. High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), commonly referred to as Humvees, two and one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.	
1. Description	Lenco BearCat with a Patriot 3 Liberator ramp system (entry apparatus) and battering ram attachment. See Section B1 for description.
2. Quantity	One (listed in section B)
3. Expected Lifespan	25 years
4. Purpose	Provides armored vehicle response to critical incidents. The BearCat is used to provide ballistic protection to officers and citizens during rescue, critical incidents, and other hazardous situations. These

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	vehicles allow officers closer access to high-risk situations while substantially reducing the physical risk to the officers and citizens. These vehicles are built on commercial vehicle chassis and are primarily a reinforcement of civilian commercial vehicles. As such, there are no reasonable alternatives to providing the same level of ballistic protection. The battering ram attachment is an 11 foot by 2-inch tubing with an octagon shaped strike plate on one end. The battering ram can be attached to the front or rear of the BearCat so it can be used to breach a door or structure without exposing an officer to any potential gunfire.
5. Authorized Use	~~Battering ram on the BearCat may be used during a search/arrest warrant service after the prior approval of a magistrate.~~ Entry apparatus on the BearCat may be used to allow personnel to enter or extract victims or suspects. ~~Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams~~ Authorized to be used in high-risk tactical situations where de-escalation methods were unsuccessful or would be futile and other force options would jeopordize the safety of the public and officers. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams See comments in Bear Cat, above
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $335,782.14 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $1,040 Year obtained: 2010
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Class C California Driver's License Tactical Officer and Specialist Team Officer is trained in a 10-hour block to drive and operate the BearCat and ramp system and then trained annually, thereafter

D. Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.	
1. Description	Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford Eagle Motor Home (MH) Ford E-350 Van Freightliner MT55 Cargo Van Freightliner Sprinter Van
2. Quantity	5 total
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years

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4. Purpose	The mobile incident command vehicle is an unarmored vehicle equivalent to a commercial recreational vehicle. It is equipped with specific communication and audio-visual devices to assist in command and control of a critical incident. This vehicle allows for mobile incident command and use of the Incident Command Systems facilitating the best possible on scene decision-making by key leaders. It provides for mobility, sheltering, and logistical support, restroom facilities and power. ~~The Homeland Security Unit (HSU) maintains a fleet of five command vans. The on-scene Incident commander determines the need for a command vehicle.~~ There is no known alternative for the Mobile Incident Command Vehicles which provide the same amount of mobility and support at one location in a quick deploying package.
5. Authorized Use	To be used at both planned and unplanned events including critical incidents, large demonstrations, or prolonged incidents where an on-scene command post would help the outcome of the incident. The Homeland Security Unit (HSU) maintains a fleet of five command vans. The on-scene Incident commander determines the need for a command vehicle.
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial Cost: $3,500,000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: Ford Eagle MH, 2001 Ford Eagle MH, 2002 Ford E-350 Van, 1992 Freightliner MT-55, 2012 Freightliner Sprinter Van, 2011
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	Department Notice 21-128 Command Van Requests DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	Freightliner: Class B license Remaining Command Vehicles require Class C license. The National Incident Management System Training Program: Incident Command System (ICS) 100-800 ICS 300 & 400 Emergency Vehicle Operator Course (EVOC)

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E. Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature	
1. Description	Energetic Breaching Tool Kinetic Breaching Tool Ballistic Breacher Rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot)
2. Quantity	Energetic Breaching Tool: Detonating Cord: 18 grain per foot - 2.3 lbs, 25 grain per foot - 12.1 lbs, 50 grain per foot – 6.2 lbs, 100 grain per foot – 0.4 lbs, and 200 grain per foot – 1.4 lbs; Blasting Caps: 17 Units; Materials: UTK Rubber Strips – 33 pieces, UTK Pucks – 11 pieces, FETT Rubber Rolls – 5 rolls, Fett Water Bladders – 40 pieces, Hydro Gel Rolls – 20 rolls, and Breacher Tape – 20 rolls. Kinetic Breaching Tool: 3 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 200 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	Used to safely breach doors or devices. This allows officers to conduct rescues or high-risk forceable entries during high risk and critical incidents. These items allow peace officers to quickly and safely enter a structure when time is of the essence and where it is not feasible to delay access to the structure. The alternative to these items may involve mechanical breaching which requires officers to stand in front of the door utilizing hydraulic tools, rams, sledgehammers, the jaws of life or other handheld battering rams. This increases the likelihood of the use of Department issued firearms if suspects fire upon officers that are in a doorway utilizing a handheld battering ram. As such there is no reasonable alternative to these items listed in this category if negotiation, de-escalation or other alternatives to entry are not possible. Law enforcement agencies receive calls for suspicious packages every day. SFPD's Explosive Ordnance Detail (EOD) AKA bomb squad, is responsible for performing the threat assessment of these suspicious packages. These packages can be an improvised explosive device (IED) which has no standard application, meaning there is no one standard way to address these devices. IEDs are homemade and are becoming more sophisticated as web/internet resources are more readily available. SFPD has tools that minimize the time on target (the amount of time an officer is next to a suspicious package/device) and provide more protection for our bomb techs, which in turn provides increased safety for the public. One of these tools is a “pan disruptor” and can be attached to a wheeled robot. The pan disrupter is a percussion actuated non-electrically fired device. It is a steel tube filled with water, plugged off on one side while the other side is capped by a shotgun

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	shell. A breach is used which has a firing pin that is projected forward by an explosively driven shock wave from a shock tube- this is fired remotely so the bomb tech does not have to be anywhere near the package as it is breached.
5. Authorized Use	For use during h~~H~~igh-risk warrant service on fortified locations, encounters with barricaded suspects, active shooter, and hostage rescue. ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: Energetic Breaching Kit: $5,000 Kinetic Breaching Tool: $9,500 per unit Ballistic Breacher Rounds: $150 for 25 rounds Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): Attachments with procurement of the EOD robots. Year obtained: Energetic Breaching Kit: 2020 Kinetic Breaching Tool: 2018 Ballistic Breacher Rounds: 2008 Pan Disrupter (attached to a robot): 2000 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $8,476
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 5.16 Obtaining Search Warrants DGO 8.02 Hostage and Barricaded Suspect Incident
8. Training	CAL-OSHA Blaster's License Firearm Instructor Training IDC Instructor Training California Association of Tactical Officers (CATO): Critical Incident Leadership POST: Ballistic Breacher Certification All Pan Disrupter operators must complete the FBI's 6-week hazardous device school prior to operating the robots

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Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy

Inventory Acquired Prior to January 2022
Police Department

F. "Flashbang" grenades and explosive breaching tools, "tear gas," and "pepper balls," excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray	
1. Description	Flash-Bang is an explosive device that produces a blinding flash of light and a sudden, loud noise intended to temporarily stun, distract, and disperse people and it is thrown by hand or projected. Pepperball 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. Quantity	Combined Tactical Systems Flash-Bang quantity: 227 units PepperBall VKS ™: 8 PepperBall Rounds: 6,740 rounds
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury of involved parties or front-line personnel during tactical or high-risk operations. ~~Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may carry and deploy such weapons. The deployment of Flashbangs requires the approval of at least one of the following:~~ ~~Commanding Officer of the Special Operation Group (SOG)~~ ~~Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit~~ ~~SOG or Team Leader~~ ~~Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police~~
5. Authorized Use	To safely resolve critical situations during high-risk tactical operations. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or Specialist Team member who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may carry and deploy such weapons. The deployment of Flashbangs requires the approval of at least one of the following: • Commanding Officer of the Special Operation Group (SOG) • Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit • SOG or Team Leader • Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Flash bang: $4,681.99 ($35.95/per unit) Year first obtained: Prior to 2000 Pepperball: $9,999.03 (bundle) Year first obtained: 2021

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7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control DGO 8.10 Guideline for First Amendment Activities Tactical Unit Order 11-02: Use of Chemical Agent where is this public? Tactical Unit Order 21-02: Pepperball Systems where is this public? SFPD Crowd Control Manual
8. Training	24 hour less-lethal instructor course. Once completed, the instructors teach and certify members of their perspective units in the use and deployment of the flashbang. This is a 10-hour certification. Once certified, each officer must get re-certified every 6 months. 40-hour POST approved chemical agent instructor course. The chemical agent instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy chemical agents. Each officer must re-certify once a year.

G. Taser Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and the Long-Range Acoustic Device (LRAD)	
1. Description	~~LRAD~~ LRAD -Model 100X: A device that can be used as a specialized loudspeaker system that produces sound at a high power for directional communication ~~communicating~~ at a distance. LRAD sound is directionally focused toward the intended individual person or groups. ~~and can put out a highly directional "beam" of incredibly loud sound up to 152 decibels~~ Needs model name
2. Quantity	One
3. Expected Lifespan	20 years
4. Purpose	LRAD is an amplified communication device used by law enforcement agencies to communicate to the public, suspect(s), hostile crowds, or during disaster management. ~~LRAD is used as a safe deterrent against hostile crowds or individuals committing violent acts~~ evidence shows it can lead to hearing loss/not safe –
5. Authorized Use	LRADs may only be utilized as a public address system only for ~~commercial purposes~~ (1) Disaster or city-wide emergency management or (2) rescue operations including missing or lost persons at no louder than 120db -(3) Dispersal Orders or~~.~~ (4) During Critical Incident to communicate to suspect(s). ~~If we use this not authorized language here than we have to use it in other places. Also this conflicts with stated purpose~~

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	~~As a Warning/Deterrent Tone, the LRAD is used as an alternative to less-lethal options such as pepper spray or less-lethal munitions. The use of Warning/Deterrent Tone~~ The LRAD use must be authorized by a commissioned officer from the Tactical Unit.~~by one of the following persons: A commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police; An Incident Commander; The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company; The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT.~~ When authorized to be used as a public address system ~~Warning/Deterrent Tone~~ the LRAD shall not be deployed at distances less than fifty (50) feet. Only trained member assigned to the Tactical Unit, or the Specialist Team who is working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy the LRAD. ~~The deployment of the LRAD requires the approval of at least one of the following:~~ ~~Incident Commander~~ ~~Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company~~ ~~Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Company SWAT team~~ ~~Commander, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief or Chief of Police~~ ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: $8,252.83 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: $0 Year obtained: 2013
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification DGO 8.03 Crowd Control Tactical Unit Order 21-01: Use of Extended Range Impact Weapons During Crowd Control Not publicly available Tactical Unit Order 04-03 Use of Chemical Agents ? Not publicly available
8. Training	Tactical Unit officers are given a 2-hour block in the use and operation of the LRAD system.

H. Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including assault weapons as defined in Sections 30510 and 30515 of the Penal Code, with the exception of standard issue service weapons and ammunition of less than .50 caliber that are issued to officers, agents, or employees of a law enforcement agency or a state agency.	
1. Description	SUB MACHINE GUNS Description: Heckler & Koch (H&K) MP-5, 40 caliber

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	Lightweight, air-cooled weapon with a calculated roller-delayed bolt and uses handgun ammunition. While these weapons use the same ammunition as handguns, they have capabilities of holding more ammunition and are equipped with lasers and optics specifically designed for use and more accuracy. Sub-machine guns are generally used as defensive weapons and aren't designed for long-range accuracy. SEMI AUTO RIFLES Description: LAR-15, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber AR-15A3 Tactical, Colt M4 Carbine, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber LWRCI REPR 7.62 NATO caliber Lightweight, magazine- fed, gas-operated rifle intended to be fired from the shoulder. Some of the rifles have select fire triggers. Some of the rifles have longer barrels and are designed for longer, more precise shots. FULL AUTO TEC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN Description: M4 Carbine/Commando/EPR, 5.56 NATO/.223 REM caliber A weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
2. Quantity	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 15 SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 608 FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 64
3. Expected Lifespan	SUB MACHINE GUNS: 20 years SEMI AUTO RIFLES: 5-25 years FULL AUTO TAC SBR: 20 years
4. Purpose	Nationwide, violent offenders outgun law enforcement and high-powered weapons continue to be weapon of choice for violent offenders confronting law enforcement and innocent civilians. In 2016, long guns (rifles, etc.) were used in 40% of firearms related line- of -duty deaths. From 1988 to -August 2019, more than 85% of mass public shootings have occurred in gun-free zones, like the workplace, schools, churches, and shopping malls where law enforcement may be in the vicinity and waiting for SWAT deployment is not timely. Long guns outperform handguns as handguns need to be reloaded during confrontations with armed felons in possession of high-velocity rifles. Long guns offer increased accuracy and capacity to stop threats of great bodily injury or death at close and intermediate ranges. These firearms are

	capable of firing more accurately and quicker than a pistol and decrease the likelihood of errant rounds traveling beyond the intended target.
5. Authorized Use	During large critical incidents/active shooter or incidents where an armed suspect is threatening the public or officers and where there may be a need to defeat body armor. To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options~~.~~ ~~2~~ ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~
6. Fiscal Impact	Initial cost: SUB MACHINE GUNS: n/a SEMI AUTO RIFLES: approx. $1,000 each FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: approx. $1,000, not incl. accessories Years obtained: SUB MACHINE GUNS: varies (2010-2019) SEMI AUTO RIFLES: varies (2010-2019) FULL AUTO TAC SHORT BARREL RIFLE (SBR) MACHINE GUN: varies (2010-2019)
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 5.01 Use of Force Various Department Bulletins, Notices and Manuals. Adjustments to the sights and weapon light are prohibited. If the accuracy of the weapon is in question, the rifle shall be taken out of service until the accuracy can be confirmed by range staff. When not in actual use, the Patrol Rifle shall be carried with safety mechanism on, (1) at port arms, (2) slung muzzle up, (3) slung muzzle down.
8. Training	POST Tactical Rifle Operator, POST SBR Operator Training & SFPD Patrol Rifle Course and bi-annual patrol rifle qualification required in order to deploy department issued service weapons.

I. Projectile launch platforms and their associated munitions: 40mm projectile launchers, "bean bag," rubber bullet, and specialty impact munition (SIM) weapons	
1. Description	40mm Launcher 12 Gauge Pump-Action Shotgun/Remington 870 Ballistic breaching shotgun 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581

	CTS 4556 OC Impact CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade CTS 4530 CS Impact CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade CTS 4431 Powder Barricade CTS 4557 Foam Baton CTS 5230 Baffled Canister CTS 6210 White Smoke Canister
2. Quantity	40mm Launcher: 90 Units 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581 round: over 2000 rounds CTS 4556 OC Impact: 114 Units CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: 148 Units CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: 135 Units CTS 4530 CS Impact: 118 Units CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: 179 Units CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: 159 Units CTS 4557 Foam Baton: 226 Units CTS 5230 Baffled Canister :66 Units CTS 5210 White Smoke Canister :79 Units
3. Expected Lifespan	5 years
4. Purpose	The 40mm launcher affords the ability to use less lethal chemical agents and impact munitions. This is designed to fire a projectile to temporarily incapacitate a subject and are considered a less-lethal weapon. The use allows officers to address a threat from a greater distance and provides an alternative option for deadly force when reasonable. The bean bag shotgun also allows officers to confront an armed or dangerous suspect at a longer distance. This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter as~~. T~~the alternative is the use of a department issued firearm. ~~if de-escalation or negotiation is unsuccessful.~~ Chemical agents are specifically formulated smokes, liquids, and powders designed to temporarily disable a person by causing irritation of the mucous membrane, eyes, and skin. When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers. ~~Not a purpose.~~ These agents may be used in criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, and as a dispersal agent during crowd control situations. Chemical agents shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest or demonstration, except as permitted under California Penal Code Section 13652(b). Projectile launch platforms and their munitions shall not be aimed or fired at a person's head, neck, throat or vital organs

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	nor fired closer than ~~20~~ 15 feet nor shall theny be used against children, elderly persons or persons only engaged in passive resistance. ~~Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.~~ ~~Only trained members assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who are working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following:~~ ~~Incident Commander~~ ~~The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company~~ ~~The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team~~ ~~A Commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police~~ ~~When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety.~~
5. Authorized Use	~~De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury.~~ ~~Not a purpose~~ Only trained members assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team and Specialist Team members who are working an assignment under the direction of the Tactical Company, may deploy chemical agents. The deployment during crowd control must be authorized by any of the following: • Incident Commander • The Commanding Officer of the Tactical Company • The Lieutenant assigned to the Tactical Unit SWAT Team • A Commander, Deputy Chief or Chief of Police When engaged in an evolving critical incident, not related to crowd control, a tactical leader may authorize immediate use of chemical agents to protect life or public safety.
6. Fiscal Impact	40mm Launcher: $1,090.00 per unit 12GA Super-Sock Bean Bag Model 2581: $9,979.83 ($4.20/per unit) CTS 4556 OC Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4340 OC Liquid Barricade: $1,119.72 CTS 4441 OC Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4530 CS Impact: $1,244.50 CTS 4330 Liquid Barricade: $1,097

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	CTS 4431 Powder Barricade: $868 CTS 4557 Foam Baton: $9,9976.69 CTS 5230 Baffled Canister: $52.60 Estimated annual cost to maintain the equipment: ~$50,000 Year obtained: n/a
7. Legal and Procedural Rules	DGO 8.01 Critical Incident Evaluation and Notification
8. Training	Tactical Unit / Specialist Team Less-Lethal Instructors must complete and pass 16-hour POST approved course to train other officers in the operation and use of the 40mm less-lethal launcher. The less-lethal instructors will then certify the officers in their perspective units with a 10-hour class to carry and deploy the 40mm launcher. Each officer must re-certify every 6 months

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

Exigent Circumstances	An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or destruction of property ~~or evidence~~ that requires the immediate use of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.
Critical Incidents	As defined in SFPD General Order 8.01, the following situations constitute critical incidents: Hostage/barricaded suspect; sniper; citizen shot by an officer; officer shot or critically injured while on duty; riots, insurrection or potentially violent demonstrations; prison break; explosion of destructive devise; airplane crash; officer arrested on or off duty; major fire (five alarms or greater); hazardous material incident; earthquake or any natural calamity involving multiple casualties or significant destruction of property or the likelihood of either; accidents (explosions, traffic, construction, etc.) involving multiple casualties.
De-escalation	A range of verbal and non-verbal skills used to slow down the sequence of events, enhance situational awareness, conduct proper threat assessments, and allow for better decision-making, in order to reduce the likelihood of a situation escalating into a physical confrontation or injury. De-escalation tactics prioritize front-line personnel safety as much as reducing the number of use of force incidents.
Department General Order (DGO)	The Department's most authoritative and permanent directives, established, revised, and adopted by the Police Commission after a public hearing for the overall administration and management of the Department and the general conduct of all members. These policies go through a rigorous drafting period that includes consideration of Department of Police Accountability and other stakeholder policy recommendations.

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POST	California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) was established by the Legislature in 1959 to set minimum selection and training standards for California law enforcement. Participating agencies agree to abide by the standards established by POST. More than 600 agencies participate in the POST Program and are eligible to receive the Commission's services and benefits.
Less Lethal	Non-lethal or less-lethal weapons are used on a subject who is armed with and used or threatened to use a weapon, other than a firearm, that could cause serious injury or death. The less lethal is intended to be less likely to kill a living target or are designed to deescalate or restrain a living target as an alternative to the use of Department issued firearms.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)- tactical and technical explosives experts under the Tactical Unit and Special Operations. EOD receives advanced training and critical skills needed to disable and defeat explosive devices and weapons of mass destruction.

SECTION 3. ACQUIRING OR SEEKING FUNDS FOR EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AB 481

~~When~~ Should stock of equipment listed in this Use Policy has reach~~ed~~ significantly low levels, has been exhausted, needs maintenance or replacing, or if there exists an objectively reasonable expectation that stock may reach significantly low levels, the Department shall immediately notify the ~~may purchase new stock without additional~~ Board of Supervisors~~. approval to maintain essential availability for the Department's needs~~public ~~safety needs~~. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed in this Use Policy from other law enforcement agencies of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("CalOES") in the event of a~~n~~ designated emergency when approved by the Chief of Police or designee. The procurement process shall meet the requirements of the Office of Contract Administration ("OCA") who promulgates rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 21 of the San Francisco Administrative Code. The SFPD Contracting Department shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 21 and cooperate to the fullest extent with OCA in the Acquisition of Commodities and Services.

SECTION 4. COMPLIANCE & SANCTIONS

AB481 requires this policy to include "the mechanisms to ensure compliance with the military equipment use policy, including which independent persons or entities have oversight authority." The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has ultimate oversight authority over compliance wit this policy.

Department shall assign the following personnel to oversee Policy compliance by the Department: Assistant Chief of Operations or designee.

Each member of the Department belongs to a chain of command. The Officer in Charge (OIC) of that chain of command is responsible for overseeing compliance with all SFPD written directives and the Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy. If allegations arise that a member is not in compliance, the OIC will initiate an investigation and will take the appropriate action which could include an investigation of misconduct by Internal Affairs.

Sanctions for violations of this Policy include the following:

San Francisco Police Department will conduct an internal investigation though the Chief of Staff/Internal Affairs (IA) Unit. The results of the investigation will be reported to the Chief of Police, who will determine the penalty for instances of misconduct.

Under San Francisco Charter section A8.343, the Chief may impose discipline of up to a 10-day suspension on allegations brought by the Internal Affairs Division or the DPA. Depending on the severity of the allegation of misconduct, the Chief or the DPA may elect to file charges with the Police Commission for any penalty greater than the 10-day suspension. Any discipline sought must be consistent with principles of just cause and progressive discipline and in accordance with the SFPD Disciplinary Guidelines.

Complaints of Officer Misconduct: Members of the public can register complaints about SFPD activities with the Department of Police Accountability (DPA), 1 South Van Ness Ave, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 241-7711, https://sf.gov/departments/department-police-accountability. DPA, by Charter authority, receives and manages all citizen complaints relating to SFPD. DPA manages, acknowledges, and responds to complaints from members of the public.

Complaints ~~[required by law]~~, Concerns and Inquiries: Department shall acknowledge and respond to concerns in a timely and manner. To do so, the Department has included a Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy page on its public website. This page includes an email address for public inquiries: SFPDChief@sfgov.org. This email is assigned to multiple staff members in the Chief's Office who will respond to inquiries within 48 hours.

SECTION 5: COLLABORATION WITH OUTSIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Military ~~Equipment~~ equipment not listed in this Law Enforcement Use of Equipment Policy shall not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction unless ~~there is an approved interagency operation in compliance with SFPD DGO 5.14, an exigent circumstance or~~ the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is approved for use in accordance with this policy.

SECTION 6: ANNUAL REPORTING

Pursuant to Ca. Gov Code Section 7072, the San Francisco Police Department shall submit an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report to the Board of Supervisors. The annual submission shall report on each type of equipment approved by the Board of Supervisors within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the equipment is available for use. The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall, at a minimum, include the following information for the immediately preceding calendar year for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

(1) A summary of how the equipment was used, which equipment was used, the frequency of use, ~~and~~ the purpose of its use, and the outcome of the incident, including whether injuries were sustained and the date, time and location(s) of such use together with report and incident numbers. ~~.~~
(2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the equipment.
(3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
(4) The total annual cost for each type of equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual equipment report.
(5) The quantity possessed for each type of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481.

(6) If SFPD intends to acquire additional equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of equipment.

Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements.

The annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report shall be made publicly available on SFPD's website for as long as the equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481 is available for use.

~~Prior to the public release of~~ I think the withing 30 days language is state law and needs to be kept ~~Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing~~ an annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report, SFPD shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community meeting through the Police Commission at which the general public may discuss and ask questions regarding the annual Law Enforcement Use of Equipment report and SFPD's funding, acquisition, or use of equipment listed in the report.

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#	AB 481 Recommended Edits	pg. number	Supervisor	SFPD Response	SFPD Explanation
R1	Section A.4 "Purpose": Change the following sentence "A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers." to read: "A remotely controlled unmanned machine that operates on the ground, which is utilized to enhance the safety of the community and officers by providing ground support and situational awareness for law enforcement operations."	3	Peskin	Included/Accepted redline	
R2	Section A.5 "Authorized Use": Change the following sentence "The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments." to read: "The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, or during suspicious device assessments. Robots shall not be used as a Use of Force against any person."	3	Peskin	Revised and accepted	SFPD has revised to read: "The robots listed in this section shall not be utilized outside of training and simulations, criminal apprehensions, critical incidents, exigent circumstances, executing a warrant or during suspicious device assessments. Robots will only be used as a deadly force option when risk of loss of life to members of the public or officers are immanent and outweigh any other force option available to SFPD" Robots are often used as an alternative to a TAC officer approaching a home during a high risk search warrant. The robot creates distance between a potentially dangerous situation and an officer's body. Robots can also be used to deploy a breaching apparatus or less lethal options such chemical agents. This deployment would fall under a "use of force" action. Supervisor Peskin's edit would remove SFPD's ability to create distance during some of the more dangerous and precarious situations TAC officers encounter. LAEs must be prepared to address scenarios where mass casualties are a potential and must be thwarted. In some cases deadly force against a threat is the only option to mitigate those mass casualties.
R3	Section B.5 "Authorized Use": Change from "To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams" to read: "To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used only by Tactical and Specialist Teams when authorized by Command officers for: • mobile physical cover in incidents involving actual or threatened violence or when reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, exists that violence will occur using firearms or explosives; could • Vehicle blocking for incidents involving armed and unresponsive persons in vehicles; • Medical emergencies and disaster responses, when the armored vehicle’s capabilities are necessary to prevent loss of life. Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements."	5	Peskin	Revised and accepted	SFPD has revised to read: "To protect and safely transport SFPD personnel to active scenes. Used only by Tactical and Specialist Teams when authorized by commissioned officers: • mobile physical cover in incidents involving actual or threatened violence or when reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, exists that violence will occur using firearms or explosives; or any other deadly weapon; • Vehicle blocking for incidents involving armed and unresponsive persons in vehicles; • Medical emergencies and disaster responses, when the armored vehicle’s capabilities are necessary to prevent loss of life." Changing "command staff" to "commissioned officers" which are rank of Lieutenant and above as time wasted with bureaucracy may result in lives lost. SFPD TAC requires ability to be agile and deployed quickly. We have moved the sentence relating to logging and reporting to the "Annual Report" Section of this policy

#	AB 481 Recommended Edits	pg. number	Supervisor	SFPD Response	SFPD Explanation
R4	Section C.5 "Authorized Use": deletion of "Battering ram on the BearCat may be used during a search/arrest warrant service after the prior approval of a magistrate."	6	Peskin	Revised and accepted	SFPD revised authorized use to read: "Entry apparatus on the BearCat may be used to allow personnel to enter or extract victims or suspects. Authorized to be used in high-risk tactical situations where de-escalation methods were unsuccessful or would be futile and other force options would jeopardize the safety of the public and officers. Used by Tactical and Specialist Teams See comments in Bear Cat, above"
R5	Section D.6. "Fiscal Impact": Is the Ford E-350 Van, 1992 still in use?	7	Peskin	Yes	
R6	Section E.4. "Purpose": add "if negotiation, de-escalation or other alternatives to entry are not possible." to the end of para 1.	8	Peskin	Revised and accepted	
R7	Section E.5. "Authorized Use": include "Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements."	9	Peskin	Revised and accepted	Moved this to the Annual Report section of the us policy so it applies to all items.
R8	Section F.2. "Quantity": Request for model names	10	Peskin	Included/Accepted redline	While model/make names are not clearly required by AB 481 and not readily available for all products listed in this use policy, we have updated to include the model names.
R9	Section F.5 "Authorized Use": include "Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements."	10	Peskin	Revised and accepted	Moved this to the Annual Report section of the us policy so it applies to all items.
R10	Section F.6.: "Fiscal Impact": "need to specify if this is a bundle or if purchased separately costs"	10	Peskin		confirmed that this cost is associated with a bundle.
R11	Section F.7.: "Legal and Procedural Rules": Tactical Unit Order 11-02: Use of Chemical Agent where is this public? Tactical Unit Order 21-02: Pepperball Systems where is this public?	11	Peskin	Will be posted publicly	Per Ca Penal Code § 13650, SFPD must post on its website all current standards polices and operating procedures that would otherwise be made available during a PRA. The Unit Order should be posted subject to redactions any information that could compromise the officer's safety or reveal tactical information. The department is reviewing and will post.
R12	Section G.1: "Description": needs model name	11	Peskin	Included/Accepted redline	While model/make names are not clearly required by AB 481 and not readily available for all products listed in this use policy, we have updated to include the model names.
R13	Section G.1: "Description": Revised description to delete the direction beam of sound as the department is no longer allowed to use in this way. Now the description reads as follows: "LRAD -Model 100X: A device that can be used as a specialized loudspeaker system that produces sound at a high power for directional communication communicating at a distance. LRAD sound is directionally focused toward the intended individual person or groups."	11	COP	Included/Accepted redline	
R14	Section G.4. "Purpose": change the purpose from "LRAD is used as a safe deterrent against hostile crowds or individuals committing violent acts: to read as follows: "LRAD is used as a safe deterrent against hostile crowds or individuals committing violent acts evidence shows it can lead to hearing loss/not safe"	11	Peskin	Not included	The Department revised the Purpose to read as follows: "LRAD is an amplified communication device used by law enforcement agencies to communicate to the public, suspect(s), hostile crowds, or during disaster management."

#	AB 481 Recommended Edits	pg. number	Supervisor	SFPD Response	SFPD Explanation
R15	Section G.5. "Authorized use": change " LRADs may only be utilized as a public address system for commercial purposes. Any other use is not authorized." to read as follows: "LRADs may only be utilized as a public address system only for (1) Disaster or city-wide emergency management or (2) rescue operations including missing or lost persons at no louder than 120db." Regarding the sentence "Any other use is not authorized."- If we use this not authorized language here than we have to use it in other places. Also this conflicts with stated purpose	11	Peskin	Revised and accepted	SFPD revised the language to read as follows: "LRADs may only be utilized as a public address system only for (1) Disaster or city-wide emergency management (2) rescue operations including missing or lost persons at no louder than 120db (3) Dispersal Orders or (4) During Critical Incident to communicate to suspect(s)." SFPD deleted the following sentence: "Any other use is not authorized" SFPD removed the previous required approvals as the system will no longer utilize the deterrent tones.
R16	Section G.5."Authorized Use": include "Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements."	12	Peskin	Revised and accepted	Moved this to the Annual Report section of the us policy so it applies to all items.
R17	Section G.7. "Legal and Procedural Rules": Tactical Unit Order 21-01: Use of Extended Range Impact Weapons During Crowd Control -Not publicly available? Tactical Unit Order 04-03 Use of Chemical Agents ? Not publicly available?	12	Peskin	Will be posted publicly	Per Ca Penal Code § 13650, SFPD must post on its website all current standards polices and operating procedures that would otherwise be made available during a PRA. The Unit Order should be posted subject to redactions any information that could compromise the officer's safety or reveal tactical information. The department is reviewing and will post online.
R18	Section H.4. "Purpose": Deleted "Nationwide, violent offenders outgun law enforcement and high-powered weapons continue to be weapon of choice for violent offenders confronting law enforcement and innocent civilians. In 2016, long guns (rifles, etc.) were used in 40% of firearms related line- of -duty deaths. From 1988 to -August 2019, more than 85% of mass public shootings have occurred in gun-free zones, like the workplace, schools, churches, and shopping malls where law enforcement may be in the vicinity and waiting for SWAT deployment is not timely. "	13	Peskin	declined	This narrative explains why law enforcement agencies started using these types of weapons. It is important for the public to understand the relevance to law enforcement use.
R19	Section H.5. "Authorized Use": Change the use from "During large critical incidents/active shooter or incidents where an armed suspect is threatening the public or officers and where there may be a need to defeat body armor. To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options." to read as follows: "During active shooter or incidents where an armed suspect with body armor is threatening the public." Peskin highlighted with a question: "To be used to effectively control a scene with increased distance between officer and subject allowing more time to deploy other force options."	14	Peskin	declined	As written by Supervisor Peskin, this authorized use would limit all officers, including patrol, to use these weapons when they know an active shooter or suspect has body armor on. Knowledge or confirmation of body armor is not a feasible expectation. These firearms are also currently used as lethal cover for ERIW deployment when distance is more advantageous to officers. As these weapons are more accurate than handguns, and able to be used at greater distances they are more effective at addressing incidents where high-powered weapons are being used by subjects which limits the potential of injuring bystander or other unintended targets.
R20	Section H.5. "Authorized Use": include "Each deployment/use shall be logged with all deployment details and reported to the Assistant Chief of Operations or designee to fulfill annual reporting requirements."	14	Peskin	Revised and accepted	Moved this to the Annual Report section of the us policy so it applies to all items.

#	AB 481 Recommended Edits	pg. number	Supervisor	SFPD Response	SFPD Explanation
R21	Section I.4. " Purpose": delete "This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter." and include "if de-escalation or negotiation is unsuccessful.	15	Peskin	declined	SFPD has slightly revised the end of para 1 of the purpose to read: "The bean bag shotgun also allows officers to confront an armed or dangerous suspect at a longer distance. This can potentially prevent a deadly force encounter as the alternative is the use of a department issued firearm." Use of firearm is not dependent on unsuccessful de-escalation or negotiation. Use of a less lethal tools does not guarantee that a firearm will not be used but it does decrease the likelihood. Using a less lethal is an alternative to firing a service weapon but is still considered use of force.
R22	Section I.4. " Purpose": delete "When deployed, they provide a less lethal force option and significantly reduce the risk of injury to citizens, suspects, and police officers." -Not a purpose	15	Peskin	declined	As chemical agents are defined as less lethal force options by law enforcement agencies, deleting this sentence eliminates the purpose of the use from the policy.
R23	Section I.4, "Purpose": include "Chemical agents shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest or demonstration, except as permitted under California Penal Code Section 13652(b). Projectile launch platforms and their munitions shall not be aimed or fired at a person's head, neck, throat or vital organs nor fired closer than 20 feet nor shall then be used against children, elderly persons or persons only engaged in passive resistance."	15	Peskin	Revised and accepted	SFPD modified this revision slightly to align with department policy: "Chemical agents shall not be used to disperse any assembly, protest or demonstration, except as permitted under California Penal Code Section 13652(b). Projectile launch platforms and their munitions shall not be aimed or fired at a person's head, neck, throat or vital organs nor fired closer than **15** feet nor shall then be used against children, elderly persons or persons only engaged in passive resistance.
R24	Section 1.5 "Authorized use": Delete "De-escalation tool not likely to inflict serious injury."	16	Peskin	accepted	
R25	Section 2. Definitions: change from "Exigent Circumstances: An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or destruction of property or evidence that requires the immediate use of equipment subject to the provisions of AB 481." : to read as follows: "Exigent Circumstances: An emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to any person"	17	Peskin	declined	This edit would prohibit SFPD TAC from addressing hostile crowds destroying buildings or property (ex: Jan 6th insurrection or taking over an SFPD station or city hall). While this definition may apply to SF Admin Code 19b and its concern around PII collection and data sharing, the equipment under the provisions of AB 481 are not collecting PII and are acquired to disperse and control unusually dangerous and spontaneous events where typical SFPD patrol responses are not sufficient. SFPD and most law enforcement agencies defer to exigent circumstance definitions that include property destruction, destruction of evidence or lean on the reasonable belief of an officer that immediate action is necessary. SFPD offers to delete destruction of evidence from this definition as we do not believe that rises to the need for a TAC response.
R26	Section 3: Acquiring or seeking funds: Change section to read as follows: "Should stock of equipment listed in this Use Policy has reached significantly low levels, has been exhausted, needs maintenance or replacing, or if there exists an objectively reasonable expectation that stock may reach significantly low levels, the Department shall immediately notify the may purchase new stock without additional Board of Supervisors. approval to maintain essential availability for the Department's needs public safety needs. The Department is authorized to acquire additional stock of items listed in this Use Policy from other law enforcement agencies of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ("CalOES") in the event of an designated emergency when approved by the Chief of Police or designee"	18	Peskin	accepted	

From:	regina sneed
To:	Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject:	Re: Rules Committee Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641 testimony for October 31, 2022 .
Date:	Friday, October 28, 2022 2:18:08 PM

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Dear members of the Rules Committee:

I have some additional comments and suggestions based on the latest formation obtained from the agenda materials for this meeting.

I do not see any written response from the Police Department to the questions raised by Supervisor Peskin in his annotated draft. Specifically, under F(7) and G (7), there are four tactical orders 11-02, 21-02, 21-01 and 04-03 which may or may not be public
It is important for the public to have some way to see the Police Department responses to these questions. These orders should be made public. They would explain how these weapons are used.

I note that the Sheriff's Department has not submitted its equipment ordinance yet. I stated before that it would be good to review and approve these two ordinances together.

I now want to turn to the most critical concerns I have about this ordinance.

Please look to other jurisdictions in the Bay Area that have better definitions defining authorized use. It needs to be clear and understandable for the public to know what is allowed and under what circumstances. The city has had a problem with use of force issues. Please make sure this policy contains specific language about use of force, what is lethal force.

I have written previously about a provision for private right of action to add another layer of accountability. I do not see this being discussed in the Committee. So, there is another way to approach this subject.

The Supervisors have a lot of oversight in the budget process. Please set up the annual report cycle under this ordinance with the Police Department budget cycle. San Francisco could establish this by setting the first report date to coincide with the budget deadline of March 1, 2023 for next fiscal year. The Police Department will have time to hold its required public hearing. The Board will be reviewing expenditures in the report at the same time as the Police Budget. It's a good time to make adjustments.

Berkeley and Oakland required early reports so they could make sure they were getting a good reporting system. Supervisor Chan had concerns about what would be included in the annual report. Getting the first report set up in the budget cycle provides an opportunity for early corrections of the content that may be desired by the Board and requested by the public.

The current draft anticipates automatic restocking of items if there was an unexpected reduction in stock. This provision does not appear to meet the requirements of the State law. One can imagine the types of situations that would deplete equipment stock. As a citizen, I want more scrutiny not less in such situations and the Board should want more scrutiny and transparency too.

Please take the time to pass the strongest and best ordinance to fulfill your oversight and accountability functions for us San Franciscans.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments.

Regina Sneed
District Two resident

From:	regina sneed
To:	Peskin, Aaron (BOS)
Cc:	Young, Victor (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject:	Military Equipment Policy: File Number 220641
Date:	Tuesday, November 1, 2022 12:22:49 PM

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

Dear Supervisor Peskin:

It was disappointing at the last Rules Committee meeting not to have a complete response from the Police Department to the questions and comments on this ordinance. Can you please make their response and any revised ordinance available to the public as soon as these documents are in hand prior to the November 7 hearing. Those of us in the community who are following this are trying to ensure that the final ordinance meets the state law requirements and that it meets San Francisco standards for protecting the public's civil rights.

My previous emails have offered a number of proposals that could make this a better more accountable ordinance. I hope you will consider including them and will at least address them at the Rules Committee next Monday.

Thank you.

Regina Sneed
District Two resident
Sent from my iPad

From:	regina sneed
To:	Young, Victor (BOS); Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS)
Subject:	Re: Rules Committee Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641 testimony for November 7, 2022
Date:	Sunday, November 6, 2022 9:55:59 AM

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

Dear Rules Committee members:

I have reviewed the most recent draft policy that will be considered by the Rules Committee on November 7, 2022. Please call for further amendments to address the following issues that are needed to ensure the public has full knowledge of how military equipment is being used by the police.

Remember that San Francisco is a city of peace. This policy should protect peace by the Board adopting a policy that embodies the highest level of accountability and transparency to protect the public from the misuse of military equipment.

The policy still is lacking in specificity for defining authorized uses. It is not clear to me under what circumstances and exactly how these weapons will be used. Assault weapons need to be added back into the policy as citizens are concerned that their use has lead to unnecessary deaths. We need real accountability here.

The policy needs to be tied to the budget cycle. I strongly recommend that we have an initial report in March 2023. Supervisor Chan has raised concerns about the annual report. Having an initial smaller report will go a long way to seeing whether the reporting is meeting the requirements of the State law. It will let the Board of Supervisors budget process increase the transparency around the police budget for the public's benefit.

I also want to note that the State law requires the annual report to include personnel costs associated with the equipment items and that includes training and maintenence costs. It appears that the police department may not be maintaining the required records. If this is accurate, then it is another reason to call for a process aligned with the budget to correct these possible reporting deficiencies.

The final issue that needs further amendments relates to restocking of equipment. The current draft allows the police department to restock depleted items for up to 10 million dollars without Board approval. This appears to defeat one of the main purposes of this policy which is to provide more oversight and transparency for the public to know and have the information to monitor the funding, acquisition and use of military equipment as decisions are being made. 10 million dollars is an awful lot of equipment to be purchased without Board and public oversight.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this policy.

Regina Sneed
District Two resident

From: Arthur Koch
To: Young, Victor (BOS)
Subject: AB 481. How should San Francisco PD use its militarized equipment?
Date: Monday, November 7, 2022 12:16:29 AM

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

Victor,

I'm not sure who I should be sending this to, but I plan to give on site testimony in Monday's Rules Committee Meeting in room 250 at 10:00am. I understand I only have two minutes to speak so I would like this on the written record in case I don't get to it all. Please forward to whoever documents the written record, or needs to know.

Thanks!

Art Koch

415-385-4136

Hi, my name is Arthur Koch and I live in San Francisco District #9. I represent the SF Friends Meeting Just a couple blocks from here at 65 S. 9th street. I ask the Board of Supervisors to call for further amendment of the proposed military equipment policy to:

1. Fully define authorized use for all weapons, especially assault weapons.

2. Align receipt of annual report with budgets.

3. Require transparency and restocking – no blank checks for up to $10 million.

- As a Quaker pacifist, I don't think the SFPD should have so many weapons of War. We are a city not a military. I think the proposed policy is morally and ethically wrong.

- This policy does not safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, or civil liberties (and AB 481 requires governing bodies to ONLY approve the use policy if it "will safeguard the public's welfare, safety, civil rights, and civil liberties.")

My personal story is: I visited a friend in Visitacion Valley a couple years ago (one of the poorest neighborhoods in San Francisco) and I witnessed a military style armored vehicle making a drug bust at his neighbor's house. It was shocking and seemed way out of proportion to me, like it was a different reality than other neighborhoods in SF. I was more afraid of the Police than all the poverty and crime that surrounded me. Breaching devices should not be deployed against a person, and should only be used on doors or similar entryways. Military equipment is more frequently deployed in low-income Black and Brown communities, meaning the risks and impacts of police militarization are experienced most acutely in marginalized communities." [AB 481]

If I get to it:

The proposed policy should not allow unrestricted restocking

The proposed policy allows SFPD to acquire equipment without prior BOS approval if it runs low on any of its stock, or simply wishes to replace any of its equipment. SFPD may do so for up to *ten million dollars.*

What could SF fund with ten million dollars? How might that go towards schools, housing, youth employment, or public infrastructure?

If stocks run low, this is exactly the situation in which *more* oversight is needed, not less. The public has a right to know why that supply was unexpectedly depleted, how it was used, and whether to expect similar levels of use in the future.

From:	Arthur Koch
To:	Peskin, Aaron (BOS); Chan, Connie (BOS); Mandelman, Rafael (BOS); Young, Victor (BOS)
Subject:	Rules Committee Military Equipment Policy agenda item: File number 220641 testimony for November 7, 2022
Date:	Monday, November 7, 2022 8:55:20 AM

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

To the Rules Committee Members,

My name is Arthur Koch and I live in San Francisco District #9. I represent the SF Friends Meeting Just a couple blocks from here at 65 S. 9th street. I ask the Board of Supervisors to call for further amendment of the proposed military equipment policy to:

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If stocks run low, this is exactly the situation in which *more* oversight is needed, not less. The public

has a right to know why that supply was unexpectedly depleted, how it was used, and whether to expect similar levels of use in the future.

My story: A couple years ago I visited a friend in Visitation Valley, one of the poorest neighborhoods in San Francisco, and I witnessed a military style armored vehicle making a drug bust at his neighbor's house. It was shocking and seemed way out of proportion to me, like I was in another reality that I don't see in other neighborhoods.

The proposed policy cedes authority to other jurisdictions

The section on "Collaboration With Outside Law Enforcement Agencies" allows other jurisdictions to potentially deploy military weapons with fewer safeguards in place with no accountability to the people of San Francisco.

SFPD should instead adopt a policy that restricts equipment use to be the same as what the Board of Supervisors has approved. Sample language to use instead:

Equipment not listed in this policy shall not be used by any other law enforcement agency or member in this jurisdiction. When collaborating with outside agencies within San Francisco's jurisdiction, SFPD shall ensure all outside agencies' weapon use shall comply with this policy.

Align receipt of annual report with budget process

- How many personnel devoted how many hours toward training on each weapon? What was the cost of that personnel time?
- How many hours were devoted by all personnel towards cleaning rifles? Towards cleaning or maintenance on each weapon?
  Were any of the above at an overtime rate?

To support SFPD in meeting this requirement, San Francisco should follow neighboring cities Berkeley and Oakland in setting a specific delivery date of its annual report (which the state law only requires to be delivered "within one year of approval"). Oakland requires the first annual report be delivered by March 15. By setting a similar March deadline, SFPD will not only be able to avoid a rush before the last minute, it will also be able to deliver a smaller initial report, confirm earlier in the process whether it is tracking all the information required by law, and provide context for its requested budget for the next fiscal year.