

Sonoma County Sheriff's Office 2023 Military Equipment Annual Report

- 1) Robots (Category 1)
 - a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) AVATAR III by Robotex - Cost \$25,000.00, quantity- one. The AVATAR III is a heavy-duty robot. It is controlled by remote operation with a camera attachment. It is able to climb stairs with the ability to broadcast from the controller to the robot as well as to monitor audio and video input that the robot is exposed to. The AVATAR III has a run time of approximately two hours, depending on terrain that the tracked robot must travel to get the location of monitoring. SWAT/Special Operations.
 - b) Purpose:
 - i) To be used to remotely gain visual/audio data, deliver the Hostage Negotiator Team's (HNT) phone, gain access to rooms with partially closed doors, climb stairs to see areas of concealment where it is unsafe for a person to access, and to clear buildings from the available visual fields of the camera.
 - c) Authorized use:
 - i) Only assigned deputies who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate AVATAR III. This robot is assigned to the Special Operations Unit.
 - d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) The unit itself has a lifespan of 10-15 years with regular battery replacement. The lifespan of this robot has run its course. It is currently out of service because it is broken and inoperable.
 - e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) Annual battery replacement is \$0. Batteries no longer needed.
 - f) Training:
 - i) All robot operators must complete training in operating the AVITAR III. Operators must demonstrate the ability to operate it safely and effectively. Operators are designated by the Special Operations Commander to operate the robot in critical incident situations.
 - g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of this agency to utilize this robot only for official law enforcement purposes, and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal law.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) The Avatar robot was not deployed during this reporting period.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints associated with the possession of this robot during this reporting period.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use policy during this reporting period.

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- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The annual cost associated with this piece of equipment is approximately \$0.
 - (b) Each SWAT operator received a minimum of training of 20 hours per month before the robot became inoperable, and training with the equipment is part of those associated costs. Each operator is trained in the robot's use, deployment, capabilities and how to work around it within the confines of a Special Operations Unit call-out. There are 25 SWAT operators and 3 supervisors.
 - (c) Specific training costs associated with this piece of equipment is scenario based and is incorporated into the 20-hours a month of SWAT. Training of SWAT deputies will have a varying cost and is dependent on those in need. Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly SWAT training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses one Avatar robot.
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Special Operations Unit intends to research and identify a new robot to purchase as a replacement in the next year.
- 2) Robots (Category 1)
- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) F6 by REMOTEC - Cost is approximately \$319,000. Quantity- one. The Remotec is a medium sized robot. The robot is capable of being deployed remotely and offers various capabilities; stair climbing ability, arm manipulation and deployment of remote tools. This robot offers two-way communication and can utilize the arm for door and object manipulation as needed. EOD/Bomb squad
 - b) Purpose:
 - i) To remotely assess and render safe suspicious devices to keep Bomb Squad staff safe and allow them to remotely deal with dangerous devices.
 - c) Authorized use:
 - i) Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team use to render dangerous items as safe. This robot may be used by EOD staff to assist the Special Operations Unit as needed in critical situations.
 - d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) This robot is currently over 20 years old and with mild maintenance has been working very well. Due to the specific functions of this unit, it will be utilized until a dangerous device renders the robot inoperable.
 - e) Fiscal Impact:

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- i) No known annual maintenance costs. EOD personnel perform routine preventative maintenance on this robot as needed.
- f) Training:
 - i) Each operator must complete the internal 20-hour training as well as have completed the bomb tech-training course which is provided every three years.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) Comply with the laws and procedures as identified by the FBI Hazardous Devices School and the Nationwide NBSCAB National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board – General Operational Orders.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) In July 2023, the Remotec F6A was used in an operation involving the Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit (E.O.D.). The robot was deployed to the Sonoma Valley Hospital for a suspicious package investigation. It was used as an observation platform to provide audio and video feedback to the E.O.D. Team. The result being the identification of an inert object.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints resulting from the deployment of this equipment during the reporting period.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the military equipment use policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The annual cost associated for this piece of equipment is approximately \$13,022.40. As this robot has been purchased and is in the inventory of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, most of the cost associated with its possession is deputy training. Each of the six bomb technicians receives approximately 20 hours of training on this equipment per year.
 - (b) The training of deputies in the Patrol bureau has a varying cost and is dependent on those needing training and which training is needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly Special Operations Unit training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses one Remotec F6A robots.

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

(a) There is no intent to acquire an additional robot of this type in the next year.

3) Robots (Category 1)

a) Description, quantity, capabilities and purchase cost:

i) Titus Robot by Peraton Romotec, Inc. – Cost: \$233,819.17.

ii) Quantity- one.

iii) The Titus is a medium sized unmanned ground vehicle/robot. The robot is capable of being deployed remotely and offers various capabilities; stair climbing ability, arm manipulation and deployment of remote tools. This robot offers two-way communication and can utilize the arm for door and object manipulation as needed. The robot weighs 135lbs.EOD/Bomb squad

b) Purpose:

i) To remotely assess and render safe suspicious devices to keep Bomb Squad staff safe and allow them to remotely deal with dangerous devices.

c) Authorized use:

i) Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team use to render dangerous items as safe. This robot may be used by EOD staff to assist the Special Operations Unit as needed in critical situations.

d) Expected lifespan:

i) 15 years.

e) Fiscal Impact:

i) No known annual maintenance costs. EOD personnel perform routine preventative maintenance on this robot as needed.

f) Training:

i) Each operator must complete the internal 20-hour training as well as have completed the bomb tech-training course which is provided every three years.

g) Legal and procedural rules:

i) Comply with the laws and procedures as identified by the FBI Hazardous Devices School and the Nationwide NBSCAB National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board – General Operational Orders.

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

(a) This robot was not deployed during the reporting period.

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

(a) There are no known complaints resulting from the possession of this equipment during the reporting period.

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

(a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy

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- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) Where there is no reoccurring cost to the robot's ownership by the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, the annual cost associated for this piece of equipment is approximately.
 - (b) \$13,282.44 in overall EOD Technician annual robot training. This figure represents the estimated cost to train EOD deputies in the use of this robot as well as the Remotec F6A listed above. Because it is in the inventory of the EOD Unit, it is utilized in the same Deputy training and is incorporated in the overall cost. Each of the six bomb technicians receives approximately 20 hours of training on this equipment per year.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly Special Operations Unit training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) Quantity (1).
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) There is no intention to purchase or replace another robot in 2024.
- 4) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Category 1)
- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAV): Unmanned aircraft along with accessories and associated equipment to control it remotely. Patrol and Special Operations
 - ii) Models in use:
 - (1) DJI MAVIC MINI - Cost \$600 each, quantity 3. Multipurpose UAV with enhanced quality in photographs and video. \$50 annual maintenance expense. This drone is used for training purposes.
 - (2) DJI MAVIC ENTERPRISE DUAL - Cost \$5000, quantity 2 (donation funded). Multipurpose UAV with a secondary camera for infrared light. Capable of attaching an audible loudspeaker and/or spotlight. \$300 annual maintenance expense.
 - (3) PARROTT ANAFI THERMO - Cost \$1300, quantity 1. Multipurpose UAV with a stabilized image that utilizes a thermal camera to detect heat and infrared images. \$100 annual maintenance expense. This drone is used for training purposes.
 - (4) PARROTT ANAFI - Cost \$800 (this UAV was donated), quantity 1. Multipurpose UAV with a 32x zoom camera for clear viewing at distance, enhanced quality photographs and video. \$100 annual maintenance expense. This drone is used for training purposes.

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- (5) DJI PHANTOM 4 - Cost \$500 each, quantity 2. Multipurpose UAV with enhanced quality photographs and video. \$100 annual maintenance expense. This drone is used for training purposes.
 - (6) DJI MAVIC 2- ZOOM - Cost \$1200, quantity 1. Multipurpose UAV with a secondary camera for 2x optical zoom. Capable of attaching an audible loudspeaker and/or spotlight. \$200 annual maintenance expense.
 - (7) DJI MAVIC AIR - Cost \$900, quantity 1 (donation funded). Multipurpose UAV with quality photograph resolution and video. \$100 annual maintenance expense. This drone is used for training purposes.
 - (8) DJI M30T- Cost \$15,000.00 each, quantity 1. Multipurpose UAV with extended flight time via improved battery life. High resolution camera with video and photo capabilities. This drone also has infrared thermal imaging enhancing the ability to find a person's heat signature. \$500.00 annual maintenance expense.
 - (9) Loki MKII- Cost-\$14,933.00 each, quantity 1. Remotely deployed interior drone. Allows S.W.A.T. to remotely enter a structure to see, hear, and communicate with a suspect. This drone reduces the need for S.W.A.T. members to enter a structure in unknown circumstances and allows for intelligence gathering. This interior drone reduces person to person confrontation. \$500.00 annual maintenance expenses.
- b) Purpose:
- i) To be deployed when its view would assist deputies or incident commanders with the following situations, which include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Searching for missing persons.
 - (2) Natural disaster management.
 - (3) Crime scene photography.
 - (4) SWAT, tactical, or other public safety and life preservation missions.
 - (5) In response to specific requests from local, state, or federal fire authorities for other incidents, but not limited to, fire response and/or prevention.
- c) Authorized use:
- i) Authorized uses of the UAV include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Response to a public safety emergency.
 - (2) Search and rescue.
 - (3) Investigating suspicious or explosive devices.
 - (4) Natural disaster response and management.
 - (5) Crime scene documentation.
 - (6) Recovery of a decedent.
 - (7) Qualifying law enforcement mutual aid.
- d) Expected lifespan:
- i) 3-5 years.
- e) Fiscal Impact:

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- i) Dependent upon the model. See above for annual maintenance expense for each listed model/brand.
- f) Training:
 - i) All Sheriff's Office UAV pilots must obtain a FAA Part 107 (remote pilot) license before being allowed to operate a UAV. Each pilot has been trained by the Los Angeles Regional Training Center UAV Pilots/Operator Course offered in Sonoma County to provide training to regional pilots. Each UAV pilot receives ongoing monthly training with the Sheriff's Office UAV Unit.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) Use is established under the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office Policy 606 Unmanned Aerial System Operations and FAA Regulation 14 CFR Part 107. It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize the UAV for official law enforcements purposes only, and in a manner that respects the privacy of our community, pursuant to State and Federal laws.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) During the calendar year of 2023, the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office deployed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones) for a total of 19 missions, not including training flights. The total flight times for these missions was approximately 14 hours 3 minutes. The flight mission goals ranged from locating missing persons, law enforcement emergency/crime scenes, to providing a tactical advantage for high-risk situations. The selection of which individual drone to use on any mission is dependent on the requirements and goals of the mission. These flights were conducted within the parameters of Sonoma County Sheriff policy as well as Part 107 regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints resulting in the deployment of any Sheriff's Office drones during the reporting period.
 - (3) There were no internal audits conducted nor any debriefing that resulted in any violation of policy or regulation.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The total annual cost to support the drone inventory is approximately \$9100.00 Training in the use of the drones fluctuated. New pilots to the program receive approximately 36 hours of classroom and flight training. They then receive four hours of training quarterly for the 10-pilot team. This includes maintenance, training, and various peripheral equipment, subscriptions, and software.

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- (b) The training of deputies in the Patrol bureau has a varying cost and is dependent on those needing training and which training is needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for UAV Quarterly, Special Operations Unit training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses 13 unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) There are no plans to acquire additional drones in the next year. This may change if existing drones become inoperable due to unforeseen circumstances.
- 5) Armored Personnel Carrier, vehicle with entry apparatus attached (Category 2 & 3)
 - a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) Lenco Bearcat - Cost \$306,000, quantity 1. The Lenco Bearcat is an armored/protective vehicle that seats 10-12 personnel with an open floor plan which allows for the rescue of injured persons. In addition to the rescue abilities of the Bearcat, the vehicle provides a reasonably safe vehicle that is capable of transporting and positioning a SWAT react team to a location close to a dangerous situation, providing them with the conditions to seek a non-lethal conclusion. The Bearcat is a regional asset (obtained through grant funding) that the Sheriff's Office maintains and operates for the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office SWAT Team as well as for the Santa Rosa Police Department SWAT team. When requested by an allied agency in the region, two SCSO SWAT deputies are assigned to drive and control the vehicle. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
 - b) Purpose:
 - i) To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance deputy and community safety, improve scene containment, stabilize a scene, and assist in resolving critical incidents throughout the region.
 - c) Authorized use:
 - i) The use of the Bearcat can only be authorized by the Special Operations Commander and may only be driven by qualified SWAT team deputies, pursuant to Sheriff's Office Policy 404-Special Operations Unit and 705-Armored Rescue Vehicle. Any request for mutual aid, is directed to the Special Operations Commander and follows the same authorization procedure as the activation of the SWAT team. The Bearcat is an integral safety tool for the SWAT team and is utilized for each SWAT team deployment.
 - d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) 25 years.
 - e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) Approximately \$1000 annually for maintenance. As fuel costs fluctuate, this vehicle is a diesel engine, and the cost for fuel will vary depending on use and miles driven.

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- f) Training:
 - i) Each operator of the Bearcat must complete the Department Emergency Vehicle Operations Course designated for the Bearcat. The driver of the vehicle must be a member of the Sheriff's SWAT Team and in good standing with the mandatory 20 hours of monthly SWAT training.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) All requests for use are reviewed by the Special Operations Commander. The use of the Bearcat must follow Policies 404- Special Operations Unit, and 705- Armored Rescue Vehicle.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) The Bearcat ARV was deployed nine times during this reporting period.
 - (i) Incident #1- March. The first deployment Involved the service of a search warrant for an armed and dangerous suspect wanted for 187 P.C. Murder.
 - (ii) Incident #2- June. The ARV was used to assist the S.R.P.D. in arresting a 664/187 P.C. attempted murder suspect. S.C.S.O. S.W.A.T. Operators were not deployed to this incident.
 - (iii) Incident #3- June. The ARV was used to stage a SWAT "React Team" (small unit designed to respond to an immediate crisis requiring a tactical response) at the annual NASCAR event at Sonoma Raceway. This is an annual, high attendance event, in which the Sheriff's Office is contracted to provide a presence to ensure the safety and security for the attendees. The allocation of the equipment and associated costs are paid under the parameters of the annual contract. The positioning of the Bearcat at that event was to assist the SWAT React team to respond to an emergency that would require that level of a response.
 - (iv) Incident #4- July. The ARV was used to serve search and arrest warrants for a wanted suspect who was charged with 212.5 P.C. Robbery, 245(a)(2) P.C., A.D.W. with a firearm, and 209(a) P.C. Kidnapping for Ransom.
 - (v) Incident #5- August. Same as Incident #3 except for the annual N.H.R.A. drag racing event.
 - (vi) Incident #6- September. The ARV was deployed during a search and arrest warrant service at a residence where three shooting suspects were located.
 - (vii) Incident #7- September. The ARV was deployed during an arrest and search warrant service at a residence at an outside agencies request. The armed and dangerous suspect had threatened to commit an active shooter event at a business. The suspect was prohibited from owning firearms however he was still in possession of high-powered rifles.
 - (viii) Incident #8- November. The ARV was deployed to Sonoma Valley High School in response to a credible threat of an active shooter. Elements of S.W.A.T. and patrol staged the ARV nearby in case it was needed for evacuations.

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- (ix) Incident #9- December. The ARV was deployed to a residence where the suspect had been recklessly shooting multiple firearms in a neighborhood over a period of time. An investigation revealed the suspect was prohibited from owning firearms due to a mental illness commitment. S.W.A.T. operators encountered multiple booby traps and several well barricaded structures. Numerous firearms and tactical gear were recovered.
 - (b) The deployments involved high-risk, and potentially violent encounters. The Bearcat ARV was utilized to position SWAT operators tactically and safely at a dangerous location and/or to be utilized to evacuate the community safely.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the use of this equipment during the reporting period.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The annual cost supporting the Bearcat is approximately \$1000 for maintenance.
 - (b) The training of deputies in the Patrol Bureau has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly SWAT training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses one of these vehicles.
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) There are no plans to acquire additional vehicles of this type next year.
- 6) Command and Control Vehicles (Category 5)
- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) 2021 Freightliner MT-55 chassis 26-foot LDV Specialty Vehicle, Mobile Command Center (MCC) Cost \$505,614, quantity 1. This vehicle is deployable to any critical incident, natural disaster, community event, and any other situation where having an on-scene command and control location are necessary. This vehicle provides the Sheriff's Office the ability to have a stand-alone operationally ready incident command, dispatch, communications, tactical command, hostage negotiation platform, and natural disaster response vehicle throughout

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- Sonoma County. The vehicle is equipped with our dispatch CAD system for seamless integration in operational incidents, multi-system wireless technology for areas of the County that are not currently serviced by all providers, radio repeater technology to act as a bridge for portable radios, and direct connection with the Sheriff's Satellite truck in the event of a significant incident or natural disaster that affects radio or phone communication throughout the County of Sonoma. Sheriff's Office Command.
- b) Purpose:
 - i) To respond to critical incidents and large-scale disasters that require a remote command and control operations center.
 - c) Authorized use:
 - (1) The MCC use can be authorized by the Sheriff's Office Watch Commander or Special Operations Commander as needed to assist with Sheriff's Office operations and to provide the Sheriff's Office with a command center for large-scale disaster incidents where an Incident Management has been established. The MCC can be deployed by the Sheriff's Office in mutual aid situations where a command and control is needed from the Sheriff's Office.
 - d) Expected lifespan:
 - (1) 20 years with annual technology updates.
 - ii) Fiscal impact:
 - (1) Approximately \$1000 annual maintenance. Fuel costs are variable and dependent up on miles driven and the use of the on-board diesel generator. Technology updates and upgrades will be variable depending on the needs and requirements of installed communications equipment.
 - e) Training:
 - (1) The MCC is maintained and managed by the technical service team, comprised of deputy sheriff's, radio communication staff, and Sheriff's IT Unit personnel. This Unit meets monthly for maintenance and deployment training, as well as participation in the quarterly Special Operations Unit training scenario.
 - f) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to only use the MCC for official law enforcement purposes as outlined in Sheriff's Office Policy 706- Mobile Command Center, and in accordance with California State law for operation of a motor vehicle.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (i) The MCC was deployed twice during this reporting period.
 - 1. The first deployment was to Sonoma Raceway for the annual NASCAR event in June 2023. The MCC was sent in support of the Bearcat (described earlier), the Deputy Sheriff's and supporting staff. In the event of a major incident, the MCC would be used for dispatch, portable communications, monitoring equipment, etc.).

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2. The second mobilization of the MCC was in August 2023 for the annual N.H.R.A. drag races at the Sonoma Raceway, a contract security event. The MCC was utilized for the same purpose as the NASCAR event.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (i) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (i) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (i) The annual cost for possessing this piece of equipment is approximately \$12,500.00. The primary cost is related to monthly training between a sergeant and a single deputy. Of the overall cost, approximately \$1000 is related to maintenance.
 - (ii) Training of deputies in the Patrol bureau has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need.
 - (iii) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly SOU training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (i) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses one of these vehicles.
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (i) There are no plans currently to acquire an additional vehicle of this type.
- 7) Command and Control Vehicles (Category 5)
- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) Custom built 2007 Ford F450 with attached Communications Shelter (Sat Truck) Cost \$87,173, quantity 1. The Sat Truck is a mobile radio and satellite communication response vehicle. The truck is equipped with radios, cellular service, satellite phone and radio communications that can connect Sheriff's Office radios with all known radio configurations in northern California. The Sat Truck can operate as a stand-alone command and control vehicle in rural hard to reach areas utilizing the vehicles four-wheel drive system, or can be deployed with the MCC to act as a bridge for communication when standard radio and cellular internet services are not available.
 - ii) The Sat Truck can create a wireless network for a designated zone and provide access for emergency services during a critical incident. The Sat Truck can connect with every

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Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for natural disaster response throughout the State. Sheriff's Office Command.

- b) Purpose:
 - i) Readily deployable mobile command and communications center in the event of a natural disaster or critical incident that has damaged standard methods of communication. This vehicle provides the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office with the ability to continue emergency operations and communications in the worst situations.
- c) Authorized use:
 - i) The Sat Truck can be deployed to meet the operational needs of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office and for mutual aid requests where the Sheriff's Office needs to have a remote command and control center. The activation of the Sat Truck can be authorized by the Watch Commander or Special Operations Unit Commander.
- d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) The current vehicle was purchased in 2007 and is operationally ready. The technological updates contained within the structure have been maintained and will continue to be updated as technology and operational needs change.
- e) Fiscal impact:
 - i) \$300 annual maintenance. Technology costs are dependent and variable upon changes in services and operational needs. Fuel consumption is an additional expense; however, this is based on the needed use and deployment of the vehicle.
- f) Training:
 - i) The Technical Service Team maintains the technology and the operational readiness of this vehicle. That team consists of deputy Sheriff's, radio communications technicians, and a representative of the Sheriff's IT Unit. The team meets monthly and participates in the quarterly Special Operations Unit scenario training.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to only use the Sat Truck for official law enforcement purposes and in accordance with California State law for operation of a motor vehicle.
- h) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - i) The Sat Truck was deployed and staged at the NASCAR event in June 2023 to provide necessary communications to and from the Mobile Command Center (MCC), should it be necessary.
- i) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - i) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment.
- j) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - i) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.

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- k) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - i) The annual cost to support this equipment is approximately \$300. The primary cost is related to maintenance. Training costs are directly related to the possession of the MCC listed above. The MCC and the Sat truck are used together.
 - ii) Training of deputies in the Patrol bureau has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the training needed.
 - iii) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly SOU training.
 - l) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - i) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses one of these types of vehicles.
 - m) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - i) There are no plans to purchase an additional vehicle of this type next year.
- 8) Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses (Category 7)
- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) LIGHTFIELD 12 GAUGE BREACHING ROUND - Cost \$2695.00, quantity 550. This breaching round is a non-metallic round that provides a means of entry that is non-lethal. The round is designed to be deployed with a designated 12-gauge shotgun that has been specially fitted with a "stand-off" muzzle so it can be directly applied to the door. When this round is deployed, the powder contents break apart on contact with the door, so it does not exit from the door as a lethal round. This breaching method provides a safe technique for the deputy who is exposed in front of a door and for any persons on the inside of the door. In 2023, each S.W.A.T. member was issued these rounds primarily to be prepared for an Active Shooter event. The need was identified after several high-profile school shootings where law enforcement was lacking the correct tools to force open a locked door and had to wait. This cost many lives. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
 - b) Purpose:
 - i) Quick and safe entry through a fortified door when appropriate based on Sheriff's policy and State law.
 - c) Authorized use:
 - i) This breaching round can only be used by a SWAT team member in accordance with Sheriff's Office Policies 300- Use of Force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 707- Military Equipment, existing State and Federal Law.
 - d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) 5 years, no listed expiration.

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- e) Fiscal impact:
 - i) No annual maintenance fees, replacement of inventory as used.
- f) Training:
 - i) Each SWAT team member that has completed the 80-hour POST Certified Basic SWAT academy must also attend a 16-hour POST Certified Breacher Course. The SWAT member must be in good standing with the twice monthly SWAT training schedule as well.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) Shotgun breaching rounds will only be used in the execution of an authorized Search Warrant and/or emergency entry to protect lives and prevent death inside a fortified structure.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) These types of breaching rounds were not utilized during this reporting period.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment during the reporting period.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) There are no annual costs associated with these munitions outside of replacement.
 - (b) Training of deputies in the Patrol bureau has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for monthly SWAT training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses 550 of these munitions.
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) Beyond replacement, there are no plans to increase the current inventory during the next year.
- 9) Noise-flash diversionary devices (Category 11)
 - a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) A noise flash diversion device (NFDD) is a device that creates a bright flash and loud sound simultaneously to temporarily divert the attention of subjects in the immediate area off the

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movement and action of law enforcement. An NFDD is used to distract and temporarily incapacitate dangerous suspects by overwhelming their senses of vision and hearing. This allows law enforcement time to take control of high-risk situations.

- (1) Combined Tactical Systems 7290M - Cost \$129.00 each, quantity 5. The 7290m produces 180dB audible output simultaneous to 6-8 million candelas of light output. The structure of the hand placed unit remains intact and is a single use. Engineered with ports, the body of the unit remains where it is placed with the sound and flash. SWAT/Special Operations Unit and Corrections.
- (2) Combined Tactical Systems 7290-9 - Cost \$129 each, quantity 5. The 7290-9 produces 165-180dB audible output simultaneous to 6-8 million candelas of light output. The structure of the hand placed unit remains intact and is a single use. Engineered with ports, the body of the unit remains where it was placed during the sound and flash. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (3) Defense Technology 40mm Warning/Signaling munition - Cost \$41.40 each, quantity 10. The model 6028 WS is a noise and flash diversion device that produces 170dB of sound and a 5 million candela light output. This NFDD is launched through a 40mm launcher and is intended for situations where a stand-off distance is desired and hand deployment is not safe. The cartridge itself will deflagrate (burn away) at a set distance of 50 meters in the air. Tactical Team.
- (4) Lightfield Nova DR - Cost \$4.60 each, quantity 410. This NFDD is fired through a designated 12-gauge shotgun platform. The NFDD produces a 110 dB sound, and the flash is intense, but this is dependent upon where the muzzle of the barrel is. The level of brightness, is described as an "intense muzzle flash", without a stated candela brightness. This form of delivery is the preferred method in the custodial setting as the Deputy has complete control of the safety factors with the use. Corrections.

b) Purpose:

- i) CTS 7290M and the CTS 7290-9 are both meant to be hand deployed/placed at the location of distraction. The function of them is to produce an atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light resulting in a short-term physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give the Deputies a tactical advantage.
- ii) Lightfield Nova DR is meant to be deployed with a dedicated 12-gauge shotgun with a focused direction of fire in a safe manner away from any persons. The function of them is to produce an atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light resulting in a short-term physiological/psychological sensory deprivation to give the Deputies a tactical advantage.
- iii) 40mm warning/signaling munition is meant to be deployed through a 40mm launcher and is only to be used in an outdoor setting where the person deploying the munition has a clear view of the area and it can safely be deployed. This round is not a direct contact round and produces an atmospheric (aerial) over-pressure and brilliant white light, with the intended

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- purpose of gaining attention of a crowd through a short-term physiological and psychological sensory deprivation. The munition itself will deflagrate at a set distance of meters in the air.
- c) Authorized use:
 - i) Diversionary Devices shall only be used:
 - (1) By SWAT, Tactical Team, or SERT deputies who have been trained in their proper and legal use.
 - (2) In hostage and barricaded subject situations for SWAT and SERT.
 - (3) In high-risk warrant (search/arrest) services, where there may be extreme hazards to deputies.
 - (4) During other high-risk situations where the use would enhance officer and public safety, specifically in crowd control situations by the Tactical Team following SCSO Policy 432-First Amendment Assemblies.
 - (5) During training exercises.
 - d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) All the NFDD in Sheriff's Office inventory expire five years after manufacture.
 - e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) This is dependent upon use. Every 5 years, the inventory is replaced, although the specialty units that have access to these types of rounds have an annual inventory update.
 - f) Training:
 - i) All deputies that deploy or utilize one of the NFDD's must be trained and qualified in the safe deployment of each type of system. The NFDD's must be stored and are an ATF controlled Class C Explosive Device and each deputy must be trained in the storage and maintenance process for a Class C explosive device. Anyone utilizing a 40mm launching platform, must have attended a POST approved Less Lethal Course or similar course that meets the POST standard of training specific to the 40mm system.
 - g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize these devices only for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Specifically, the Sheriff's Office Policy 300- Use of force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 432-First Amendment Assemblies, as well as the California Penal Code 13652 and 13652.1.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) In February 2023, Corrections SERT team was activated for a dangerous inmate who barricaded in his cell. Two Nova 12-gauge diversion/ distraction rounds were deployed to gain compliance. (Lightfield Nova 12-gauge model)
 - (b) In April 2023, Corrections SERT team was activated for an inmate armed with a metal weapon in his cell refusing to disarm. The SERT team deployed one Nova 12-gauge diversion/ distraction device during the incident. (Lightfield Nova 12-gauge model).

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- (c) In May 2023, the Corrections SERT team was activated and used two Nova 12-gauge diversion/ distraction devices during cell extraction. The inmate was armed with a stabbing instrument between his knuckles and threatening to kill staff. (Lightfield Nova 12-gauge model).
 - (d) In September 2023, a SWAT operator deployed one diversion/ distraction device during an arrest and search warrant service outside a residential home. The suspect was wanted for credible active shooter threats and possession of firearms including rifles by a prohibited person. (CTS model 7290-m).
 - (e) In December of 2023, the Corrections SERT team was activated for a barricaded inmate refusing to exit his cell and threatening to kill staff. Two Nova 12-gauge diversion/distraction devices were used to gain compliance.
- (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
- (a) There are no known complaints relating to deployment of this equipment during the reporting period.
- (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
- (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
- (a) Replacement costs for munitions are based on the number deployed. Training in the use of diversionary devices is scenario based, and part of overall training of our SOU/SERT Units. The estimated replacement costs during this reporting period are \$74.20.
 - (b) Training of deputies in the Law Enforcement and Detention Divisions has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for training.
- (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
- (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office possesses 690 of these types of munitions in its inventory. 8 were deployed by SWAT/SOU/SERT. 7 were used in SERT operations, and 15 in training. 1 distraction/diversionary device was used by SWAT during operational deployment. The Sheriff's Office Tactical Team did not deploy any munitions during this operating period.
- (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.

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- (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office intends to replace munitions as they are used during the tactical or training operations as described above.

10) OC/CS Chemical Agent (Category 12)

a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

- i) Chemical agent munitions, which are commonly referred to as "gas" or "tear gas", are used by the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office as a non-lethal tool to provide a safe resolution with a barricaded dangerous suspect and under strict legal guidance in reference to non-peaceful assemblies. The chemical agents used by the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office are common among law enforcement agencies across the Country. The Sheriff's Office currently has inventory of two types of chemical irritants- CS (2- Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) and OC (Oleoresin Capsicum). CS is an irritating agent and lachrymator (irritates the eyes and causes tears to flow), OC is an inflammatory agent which causes involuntary closure of eyes (open in 2-5 minutes) and respiratory inflammation (subsides in approximately 2 minutes). There are several delivery systems that can be used to disperse the agent, the following inventory is broken down by delivery system:

(1) Hand Deployed/Placed –

- (a) Defense Technologies Pocket Tactical CS - Cost \$33.25 each, quantity 12. Each contains 0.9 oz. of agent that releases over 20-40 seconds. This type of system is most commonly used indoors. SWAT/Special Operations.
- (b) ALS 6273 OC Expulsion Delivery - Cost \$24.65, quantity 6. It contains 10 grams of OC and has an immediate delivery time. Most commonly used indoors. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (c) ALS 2773 CS Expulsion Delivery - Cost \$42.78 each, quantity 6. Each one contains 24 grams of CS and has an immediate delivery. Most commonly used indoors. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (d) CTS 6230 CS Canister - Cost \$22.63 each, quantity 8. Each canister contains 410 grams of CS that releases over 20-40 seconds. Most commonly used in outdoor settings. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (e) CTS 5230B CS Baffled Canister - Cost \$31.58 each, quantity 18. Each contains 395 grams of CS that releases over 20-40 seconds. Most commonly used indoors with the baffled reduction in flame and fire hazard. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (f) Defense Technology Model 1026 CS - Cost 49.44 each, quantity 30. Each contains 3.2 oz. of CS agent that releases in 20-30 seconds. Most commonly used in large indoor settings and outdoors and has separating canisters to increase the dispersal coverage in a shorter period of time. Tactical Team and Corrections.
- (g) Defense Technology Model 1082 CS - Cost \$27.65 each, quantity 19. Each contains 12.7 oz. of CS agent that releases in 20-40 seconds. This is made for outdoor use due to the amount of smoke that is produced with the agent. Tactical Team.

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- (h) Defense Technology OC Aerosol Fogger 6 oz. and 1 oz. - Cost \$24.87, quantity 12.
There are two sizes, one is 6 oz. and the other is 1 oz. This is an atomized mist, which enhances the formulation. The canister is hand deployed or may be held and maintained in the hand during the spray. Corrections.
- (2) 40mm Launcher Deployed –
 - (a) Defense Technology Direct Impact OC (orange tip) - Cost \$21.57 each, quantity 183.
This is a point of aim, point of impact direct fire round that has an irritant amount of OC powder that releases with contact. As this is a dual-purpose foam tip round, it is a low-lethal round and is used for subjects that are violent and dangerous as an option of non-lethal force. Patrol and Corrections.
 - (b) Defense Technology Powder Barricade Round OC - Cost \$22.50 each, quantity 20.
Each round is a frangible projectile that is designed to penetrate barriers. Upon impact the nose of the round ruptures and instantaneously delivers the agent inside a structure or vehicle. This can be used on structures and vehicles, but not directly aimed at people. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
 - (c) CTS 4330 Barricade, spin stabilized CS Round - Cost \$19.47, quantity 22. This is a liquid filled projectile that penetrates intermediary barriers and delivers CS irritant agents. Commonly used on vehicles and structure barricades, but not intended to be used as a direct impact tool with a person. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
 - (d) Defense Technology Liquid Barricade Round CS - Cost \$21.75 each, quantity 18. This round is a frangible projectile filled with liquid CS that is designed to penetrate barriers. This projectile has 6.9 grams of liquid agent and is intended to dislodge a barricaded suspect from a small space. It can be used on windows and structures but is not intended to be used as a direct impact tool with a person. SWAT/Special Operations Unit and Corrections.
 - (e) CTS CS Smoke Projectile - Cost \$15.53 each, quantity 8. It has a cartridge that launches as a single projectile round emitting smoke and irritant agent CS. This method is best used outdoors or in a large indoor setting. The agent discharges over a 20-40 second time period. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
 - (f) Defense Technology Muzzle Blast OC Round - Cost \$25.75 each, quantity 7. The effective use of this round is indoors and close contact outdoors. This is considered an excellent device for deploying a chemical-laden OC powder into an area to force a barricaded suspect out of space. Corrections.
 - (g) Defense Technology Muzzle Blast CS Round - Cost \$25.75 each, quantity 6. The effective use of this round is indoors and close contact outdoor setting. It is considered a very effective round in deploying a chemical-laden CS powder both indoors to drive barricaded suspects out of spaces and outdoors when excluding a crowd from going into an area of danger. Corrections.

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- (h) CTS 5430 flameless expulsion CS - Cost 33.42, quantity 0. This is a flameless expulsion canister that can be hand delivered or deployed through the use of the launcher. Each canister contains 335 grams of agent and has an instantaneous discharge of the CS agent. It is safe for interior and outdoor use. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (i) CTS 4530 Impact Round CS - Cost \$22.58, quantity 5. This is a multi-effective munition as both a direct contact and CS powder dispersal after contact with the blue tip sponge round (low-lethal). This is a safe round both indoors and outside. SWAT/Special Operations Unit.
- (3) Compressed air deployed (FN 303) –
 - (a) FN303 Less Lethal Pava/OC Powder Projectiles - Cost \$3.53 each, quantity 290. This projectile is intended as an irritant for individual suspects, point-specific target, or small-area denial. Each round contains a powder form of OC agent. The primary effect of the projectile is trauma, which directly neutralizes the aggressor, the secondary effect is from the OC agent. Corrections.
- b) Purpose:
 - i) To limit the escalation of conflict where employment of lethal force is prohibited or undesirable. When a subject is a dangerous, or armed person, barricaded, and a public safety risk to others, the deployment of chemical agents to move the person to a location outside a barrier for safe apprehension. When an assembly has turned violent towards itself or members of the community, 13652(b) PC, makes clear that this is the only occasion when chemical agents can be utilized by the Tactical Team for crowd control.
- c) Authorized use:
 - i) Only deputies who have received a POST Certified course in the deployment and use of chemical agents or similar training may utilize these tools at the direct approval of the Tactical Commander, Special Operations Commander, or SERT Commander.
- d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) Each of the described items above have a 5-year life expectancy.
- e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) There are no annual maintenance fees. Items are replaced through expiration and usage.
- f) Training:
 - i) All deputies employing the use any of the above listed items must have completed the POST Certified Less Lethal Course or similar course that meets the POST standard of training.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize these devices only for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Specifically, the Sheriff's Office Policy 300- Use of force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 432-First Amendment Assemblies, as well as the California Penal Code 13652 and 13652.1.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.

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- (a) Sonoma County Sheriff's Office utilized munitions of this type as a non-lethal tool and to provide a safe resolution to potentially hostile and volatile situations. Correctional Deputies, SERT, Patrol deputies, and SWAT/SOU team members are trained in their use. Munitions of this type are also deployed in training environments.
 - (i) In May 2023, Patrol deputies attempted to arrest a suspect for multiple felony warrants. In Rohnert Park. The suspect barricaded himself inside an RV. One .40mm orange tipped O.C. Powder round was shot into the RV. The suspect exited and became violently aggressive. He was struck with a second .40mm Orange tipped O.C. sponge round and taken into custody.
 - (ii) In August 2023, A suspect was armed with a handgun in Rohnert Park in a public place. The suspect refused to surrender and one .40mm orange tipped O.C. powder round was deployed. The suspect then complied and was arrested. This action prevented an officer involved shooting.
 - (iii) In October 2023, A suspect armed himself with an axe and threatened to kill deputies during a family disturbance. The suspect threw a rock at a deputy who deployed two .40mm orange tipped O.C. powder rounds striking the suspect. The rounds were ineffective, and the suspect retreated back inside the residence. It was determined that further escalation could result in deadly force. To avoid this, deputies arrested the suspect at a later time.
- (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment.
- (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The replacement cost for those munitions used in training or operational deployment is estimated to be approximately \$900.00.
 - (b) Training of deputies in the Law Enforcement and Detention Divisions has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for training.
- (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The total quantity of munitions possessed of this type is 183.

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

(a) Of the 183 in possession of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, it is intended to replace those utilized in training and operational deployment (5 deployed in service and 64 in training, totaling 69).

11) Projectile Launch Platforms and Associated Munitions (Category 14)

a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

i) Launch Platforms-

- (1) Penn Arms Model PGL-65-40, 40mm Launcher - Cost \$3,240, quantity 2. This 40mm launcher is a six round revolving cylinder launcher. Each 40mm launcher is capable of being used for a low-lethal soft foam projectile and chemical agent projectiles. SWAT/Special Operations Unit and Corrections.
- (2) ALS TAC-40 launcher - Cost \$735, quantity 7. This is a single shot break- open frame launcher with shoulder stock. This launcher is used to launch low-lethal soft foam projectiles and chemical agent projectiles. SWAT/ Special Operations Unit, Tactical Team, and Patrol.
- (3) Defense Technologies 40mm Launcher - Cost \$800 each, quantity 21. This is a single shot break-open frame launcher with shoulder stock. This launcher is used to launch low-lethal soft foam projectiles and chemical agent projectiles. Patrol.
- (4) Penn Arms Model GLI-40 Launcher - Cost \$800, quantity 2. This is a single shot break-open frame launcher with shoulder stock. This launcher is used to launch low-lethal soft foam projectiles and chemical agent projectiles. Patrol.
- (5) LMT FW18914 Launcher - Cost \$800, quantity 1. This is a single shot break-open frame launcher with shoulder stock. This launcher is used to launch low-lethal soft foam projectiles and chemical agent projectiles. Patrol.
- (6) LMT 4 Shot 40mm Launcher - Cost \$1899, quantity 1. This 40mm launcher is a four round revolving cylinder launcher. Each 40mm launcher is capable of being used for a low-lethal soft foam projectile and chemical agent projectiles. SWAT/Special Operations Unit and Corrections.

ii) Munitions –

- (1) Defense Technologies 40mm “eXact iMPact” Sponge Round - Cost 23.75 each, quantity 372. This is a lightweight, high-speed projectile with a plastic body and foam (sponge) nose which is spin stabilized. The round is a point of aim, point of impact direct fire round that is used by tactical teams, SWAT teams, patrol deputies, and correctional deputies. The effect of this round is as a psychological and physiological distraction effective long enough for law enforcement to gain compliance of the subject. SWAT/Special Operations Unit, Tactical Team, Patrol, and Corrections.

b) Purpose:

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- i) All the listed launch platforms have the same single purpose, to deliver a 40mm round to an intended target. The launchers can deploy all listed 40mm low lethal sponge tips, 40mm chemical agent rounds and non-chemical signal/emergency rounds. The Sheriff's Office utilizes single shot, break-open frame loading launchers for Patrol and the Tactical Team. The SWAT team and the Corrections SERT team both have a multi-launcher due to the controlled yet dangerous situations in which they would be authorized for use. There is only one low-lethal foam/sponge tip round utilized by the Sheriff's Office as listed above. This round can be deployed by all deputies who have completed the POST Less Lethal Course or similar course that meets the POST standard of training. The approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A low-lethal round can be employed with a suspect who is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of the 40mm as an attempt to disarm the subject, the subject has made credible threats to harm themselves or others, or there is probable cause to believe that the subject has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.
- c) Authorized use:
 - i) A low-lethal round can be utilized with a suspect who is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of the 40mm as an attempt to disarm the subject, the subject has made credible threats to harm themselves or others, or there is probable cause to believe that the subject has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders. The low-lethal rounds can be used during violent assemblies as defined in 13652 PC and 13652.1 PC.
- d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) No annual maintenance expense. Replacement of cartridges as needed based on use.
- e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) No known expense, based on usage.
- f) Training:
 - i) All Deputies who use a 40mm launcher must have been trained through a POST certified Less Lethal Course, or similar training that meets the POST standard of training. Those utilizing a launcher to deploy a chemical agent, must have completed the POST Chemical Agent course or similar training as well.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize these devices only for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Specifically, the Sheriff's Office Policy 300- Use of force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 432-First Amendment Assemblies, as well as the California Penal Code 13652 and 13652.1.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) During the reporting period, the Patrol Bureau and the SWAT team deployed two of these type munitions in response to one incident.

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- (i) In September 2023, The SWAT team served a search warrant at a rural residence where the prohibited person was in possession of multiple firearms and had made credible active shooter threats. The residence had surveillance cameras. One .40mm blue tipped sponge round was used to disable a video camera. The suspect eventually exited his residence but refused to surrender. One additional .40mm blue tipped sponge round was deployed and struck the suspect who then surrendered.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The annual cost associated with these munitions are primarily related to replacement costs. 22 rounds were deployed between Patrol and SWAT during operational activities and training environments. The detention Division expended 27 rounds in training. Estimated replacement cost of these munitions is approximately \$1,163.75.
 - (b) Ongoing training for Patrol and SWAT is an additional varying cost. 20 deputies received specialized training in the use of less-lethal munitions in 2023. The cost to the agency was \$950.00.
 - (c) Training of deputies in the Law Enforcement and Detention Divisions has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the particular training needed.
 - (d) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The total count of these munitions possessed by the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office is 372, (2) deployed during operational, (47) in training environments.
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office intends to replenish the munitions expended during operational activities and training deployments.
- 12) Projectile Launch Platforms and Associated Munitions (Category 14)
- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

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- i) Launch platform –
 - (1) Remington 870 12-gauge Shotgun - Cost \$300, quantity 34. Designated low-lethal shotguns used only for the deployment of low-lethal ammunition. All low-lethal shotguns are painted fluorescent orange to indicate to the handler during all lighting conditions this firearm is only to be used with low-lethal rounds. Patrol and Corrections.
 - (2) Kel-Tec KSG 12-gauge Shotgun - Cost \$929, quantity 18. Designated low-lethal shotguns used only for the deployment of low-lethal ammunition. All low-lethal shotguns are painted Olive Drab green to indicate to the handler during all lighting conditions this firearm is only to be used with low-lethal rounds. Corrections.
- ii) Munitions –
 - (1) Lightfield Less Lethal Mid-Range Rubber Slug - Cost \$23/box of 5 rounds, quantity 297. This is a less lethal impact projectile intended for direct fire at targets between 20 and 40 yards. Patrol.
 - (2) Lightfield Starlight Less Lethal Rounds - Cost \$4.60, quantity 769. This is a less lethal impact round that is made of a star like flexible rubber ball. This can be safely deployed at closer range than most low lethal rounds. Corrections.
- b) Purpose:
 - i) These rounds can be deployed by all deputies who have completed the POST Less Lethal Course or similar course that meets the POST standard of training. The approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease their actions when such Munitions present a reasonable option. A less lethal round can be employed with a suspect who is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of the rubber slug or Starlight round as an attempt to disarm the subject, the subject has made credible threats to harm themselves or others, or there is probable cause to believe that the subject has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.
- c) Authorized use:
 - i) A less lethal round can be employed with a suspect who is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of the less-lethal shotgun and rubber bullet as an attempt to disarm the subject, the subject has made credible threats to harm themselves or others, or there is probable cause to believe that the subject has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders. The low-lethal rounds can be used during violent assemblies as defined in 13652 PC and 13652.1 PC.
- d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) No known expiration.
- e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) With no annual maintenance fees, only expense will be in replacement based on use.
- f) Training:

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- i) All Deputies who use a low lethal shotgun with rubber bullets must have been trained through a POST certified Less Lethal Course or similar course that meets the POST standard of training.
- g) Legal and Procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize these devices only for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Specifically, the Sheriff's Office Policy 300- Use of force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 432-First Amendment Assemblies, as well as the California Penal Code 13652 and 13652.1.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) The Patrol Bureau utilized 25 Lightfield Less Lethal Mid-Range Rubber rounds during training exercises during this reporting period.
 - (b) The Detention Division utilized 645 Lightfield Starlight Less Lethal Rounds during training environments.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The annual cost associated with the military equipment described in this section directly relates to replacement of deployed munitions. Launch platforms are in the inventory of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office and have been described above. The replacement cost of the munitions deployed during this reporting period used is estimated to be \$115.00. The estimated replacement cost of the deployed rounds by the Detention Division is \$2,967.00.
 - (b) Training of deputies in both the Detention Division and Patrol Bureau will have a varying cost and is dependent on the training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) 34 Remington 870 shotguns (Patrol). 18 Kel-Tec KSG shotguns (Detention).
 - (b) 297 Lightfield Less Lethal Mid-Range Rubber Slugs (Patrol). 769 Lightfield Starlight Less Lethal Rounds (Detention).

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

(a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office intends to replenish those rounds expended during operational activities and training deployments. There are no plans currently to add shotguns to our inventory.

13) Projectile Launch Platforms and Associated Munitions (Category 14)

a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

i) Launch Platform-

(1) FN 303 Less Lethal Launcher - Cost \$1,699, quantity 18. This is a compressed air less-lethal launcher that has a magazine that is capable of holding 15 projectiles. Corrections.

ii) Munitions –

(1) FN 303 Projectile Impact Rounds - Cost \$3.53 each, quantity 1845. These are 8.5 gram low-lethal projectiles that use a non-toxic bismuth forward payload to provide better accuracy and more effective range than other less lethal systems. Primary effect of the projectile is trauma, which directly neutralizes the aggressor long enough for law enforcement time to gain compliance from the subject. Corrections.

b) Purpose:

i) This round can be deployed by all Deputies who have completed the POST Less Lethal Course or similar course that meets the POST standard of training. The approved munitions may be used to compel an individual to cease their actions when such munitions present a reasonable option. A low-lethal round can be employed with a suspect who is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of the FN 303 Projectile as an attempt to disarm the subject, the subject has made credible threats to harm themselves or others, or there is probable cause to believe that the subject has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders.

c) Authorized use:

i) A low-lethal round can be employed with a suspect who is armed with a weapon and the tactical circumstances allow for the safe application of the less-lethal compressed air firing system and projectile as an attempt to disarm the subject, the subject has made credible threats to harm themselves or others, or there is probable cause to believe that the subject has already committed a crime of violence and is refusing to comply with lawful orders. The low-lethal rounds can be used during violent assemblies as defined in 13652 PC and 13652.1 PC.

d) Expected lifespan:

i) No known expiration.

e) Fiscal Impact:

i) With no annual maintenance fee, only expense will be in replacement based on use.

f) Training:

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- i) All Deputies who use the FN 303 must have been trained through a POST certified Less Lethal Course.
- g) Legal and Procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize these devices only for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Specifically, the Sheriff's Office Policy 300- Use of force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 432-First Amendment Assemblies, as well as the California Penal Code 13652 and 13652.1.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) The FN 303 projectile impact rounds were deployed in a Corrections training environment 788 times. These rounds were propelled utilizing the FN 303 Less Lethal Launcher.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.
 - (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) The annual cost associated with the military equipment described in this section directly relates to replacement of deployed munitions. Launch platforms are currently in the inventory of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office and have been described above. The estimated replacement cost of the deployed rounds by the Detention Division is, \$2,781.64.
 - (b) Training of deputies in the Law Enforcement and Detention Divisions has a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for training.
 - (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) 18 FN 303 Launchers (Detention)
 - (b) 1845 FN 303 impact rounds (Detention)
 - (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office intends to replenish those rounds expended during operational activities and training deployments. There are no plans currently to add launchers to our inventory.

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14) Projectile Launch Platforms and Associated Munitions (Category 14)

- a) Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:
 - i) Defense Technology Stinger 32 Caliber Rubber Ball Device - Cost \$41.00 each, quantity 8.
This is a hand deployed device that delivers three stimuli for psychological and physiological effects, rubber pellets, light, and sound.
- b) Purpose:
 - i) This is a low lethal device that is placed by a Deputy both indoor and outdoor settings. The device can be used during violent assemblies as defined in 13652 PC, and in correctional settings when other low lethal options have not been successful. These devices provide a moment of distraction that is optimal to affect a safe arrest.
- c) Authorized use:
 - i) When a low lethal force is necessary and other less lethal impact munitions as well as chemical agents are not successful in resolving violent disorder in a crowd. In the Corrections setting, this can be used with other less lethal options that have not been successful for non-compliant or riotous inmates.
- d) Expected lifespan:
 - i) The manufacturer suggests five years from date of purchase.
- e) Fiscal Impact:
 - i) No specific fiscal impact. Maintenance of inventory as well expiration re-supply.
- f) Training:
 - i) For the Tactical Team, each member of the Tactical Team must be trained in the use and deployment of the device, to include a regular Tactical Team training schedule. For Corrections, this device is operated and deployed by SERT (Specialized Emergency Response Team) members that have been trained in the deployment and use of the device, as well as have maintained regular training with SERT.
- g) Legal and procedural rules:
 - i) It is the policy of the Sheriff's Office to utilize these devices only for official law enforcement purposes, pursuant to State and Federal law regarding the use of force. Specifically, the Sheriff's Office Policy 300- Use of force, 404- Special Operations Unit, 432-First Amendment Assemblies, as well as the California Penal Code 13652 and 13652.1.
 - (1) A summary of how the military equipment was used and the purpose of its use.
 - (a) These munitions were not utilized during this reporting period.
 - (2) A summary of any complaints or concerns received concerning the military equipment.
 - (a) There are no known complaints relating to the deployment of this equipment during the reporting period.
 - (3) The results of any internal audits, any information about violations of the military equipment use policy, and any actions taken in response.
 - (a) There are no internal audits that resulted in any violation of the Military Equipment Use Policy.

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- (4) The total annual cost for each type of military equipment, including acquisition, personnel, training, transportation, maintenance, storage, upgrade, and other ongoing costs, and from what source funds will be provided for the military equipment in the calendar year following submission of the annual military equipment report.
 - (a) There have been no costs associated with the possession of this equipment beyond the initial purchase.
 - (b) The training of deputies in the Detention Divisions have a varying cost and is dependent on those in need and the particular training needed.
 - (c) Should any additional funds be required in the years to come, they would be allocated during the annual budgeting process. General Fund appropriations are used for training.
- (5) The quantity possessed for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) There are 6 Defense Technology Stinger 32 Caliber Rubber Ball Devices assigned to the Patrol Bureau and 2 to the Detention Division.
- (6) If the law enforcement agency intends to acquire additional military equipment in the next year, the quantity sought for each type of military equipment.
 - (a) There are no plans to purchase additional munitions beyond those deployed during training exercises or operational situations.