San Diego Police Department

San Diego Police Department California Assembly Bill 481 Military Equipment Outline

March 9, 2022





Summary / Goal of Presentation

- To seek San Diego City Council approval for continued use of military style equipment as defined in California State Assembly Bill 481.
- To outline and explain the uses for current equipment being utilized by the San Diego Police Department.
- To outline the equipment described in State Assembly Bill 481 currently utilized by the department is needed to maintain public safety and the highest quality of police service to all of our communities.
- Only .10% of the adopted FY2022 SDPD Department Budget is allocated for equipment listed Assembly Bill 481.





FY2022 Budget Chart

San Diego Police Department Adopted Budget FY 2022



General Fund Expenditures:

Category	FY 2022 Adopted Budget	Percentage of Annual Budget
Personnel Costs	\$ 510,629,912	86.1%
Non-Personnel Costs	\$ 81,756,875	13.8%
Military Equipment Costs (Subset of Non-Personnel Costs)	\$ 905,599	0.1%
TOTAL	\$ 593,292,386	100%



Summary / Goal of Presentation

- To emphasize that the San Diego Police Department does <u>not</u> participate in the 1033 program for procuring surplus military equipment. The last piece of equipment the department received from this program was an unmanned robot that was returned in March of 2020.
- The items listed in the SDPD Annual Military Equipment Report are all manufactured by civilian companies. The acquisition and implementation of each tool stems from incidents where lives were lost, and an important equipment need was identified. The overall purpose of their use is deescalation, stand off distance, safety and most importantly, the preservation of human life.





SDPD SWAT Team

- The majority of the equipment described in AB-481 is utilized exclusively by the SDPD SWAT Team. The mission the of SDPD SWAT Team is to use training, sound tactical planning and equipment to bring a safe resolution to critical incidents.
- The SWAT Team maintains the highest level of operational readiness through the development of sound tactical strategies and innovative training programs.
- The SDPD SWAT Team is always used by the department as a de-escalation tool. Only certain specific exigent circumstances will dictate early aggressive tactical action. A vast majority of all SWAT calls out end with a peaceful resolution.





SDPD SWAT Team

- Primary Response Team (PRT) Officers 365 days a year / 24 hours a day coverage in the field. The PRT concept was adopted by the SDPD after the Crandall Street Tragedy in June of 1981. Primary Mission – Emergency citizen and officer rescues.
- Special Response Team (SRT) Officers A minimum of a Team Leader and 6 officers on call at all times. The SRT concept was adopted by the SDPD after the McDonalds Restaurant tragedy in July of 1984. Primary Mission – Hostage Rescue and complex armed barricaded suspect response.





SDPD SWAT Team

- SWAT Sniper Team 2 Team Leaders and 16 officers (fully staffed). Highly trained officers that provide "Overwatch" protection at large events. Snipers also provide the SWAT Team a greater stand-off distance and observation capability at critical incidents.
- SWAT Snipers are assigned to large events to protect citizens against an attack like what occurred at the Las Vegas Harvest Festival in October of 2017. Primary Goal to protect citizens against a sniper based or active shooter type attack.





SDPD Mobile Command Vehicles

- SDPD Mobile Command Vehicles: Self-contained command posts designed to provide the Incident Commander a mobile base of operations.
- Mobile 1 40-foot Mobile Command Vehicle.
- Mobile 2 24-foot Mobile Command Vehicle.
- Mobile 3 44-foot Mobile Command Vehicle that has decontamination and prisoner processing capabilities.
- Mobile 4 Command Vehicle with communications ability.
- ENT (Emergency Negotiations Team) Command Vehicle.
- SWAT Special Equipment Vehicle (SEV)





SDPD Mobile Command Vehicles









SDPD Mobile Command Vehicles









Armored Rescue Vehicles

- (1) 2 door armored rescue vehicle and (1) 4 door armored rescue vehicle.
- Provides a high level of ballistic protection for a rescue team when dealing with an armed suspect.
- The Armored Rescue Vehicles are <u>not</u> equipped with any affixed weapons and are utilized by the SWAT Team as a defensive tool (ballistic protection during citizen/officer rescues etc.).
- The 4 Door Armored Rescue Vehicle is equipped with Bio-Chemical, Radiological and Nuclear detection equipment and a fresh-air breathing system. This allows officers safe access into a potentially hazardous environment to affect a citizen or officer rescue.





Armored Rescue Vehicle 4 Door







Armored Rescue Vehicle 4 Door







Armored Rescue Vehicle 2 Door









Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

- The UAS systems utilized by the department can assist at any incident where an aerial perspective would be beneficial.
- UAS's are only used during critical incidents and high-risk operations with authorization from the Chief of Police.
- UAS's allow SWAT Officers to obtain a view of an area without sending an officer to an uncleared/dangerous position where a robot has limited or no access.
- UAS's are only used by officers that have completed a certification course and have attended continuous training for safe operation. All of the UAS's in the SDPD inventory can by legally purchased by civilians.





Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)









Unmanned Tracked Robots

- Robots are used exclusively by SWAT Officers during critical incidents and high-risk operations.
- The SDPD SWAT Team currently utilizes two types of robots operationally. The ICOR Mini-Caliber Robot and the FLIR FirstLook Robot.
- The ICOR Robot is larger and has the ability to open unlocked door handles. The FirstLook is a smaller robot, with more maneuverability.
- Robots allow SWAT Officers to obtain a view of an area without sending an officer to an uncleared/dangerous position.
- SWAT Officers regularly train on safe robot deployment.





Unmanned Tracked Robot (large)









Unmanned Tracked Robot (small)







Department Issued Rifles / MP-5

- Patrol Officers: Colt Carbine LE Series AR-15 Rifle.
- SWAT Officers Only: Daniel Defense Semi-Automatic AR-15 Rifle.
- SWAT Snipers Only: Accuracy International .308 Caliber Bolt Action Rifle.
- SWAT Snipers Only: JP Enterprises .308 Caliber Semi Automatic Rifle.
- SWAT Snipers Only: .50 Caliber Rifle Deployment Kits (non-operational).
- SWAT / Detectives: MP-5 9mm Sub Machine Gun
- Ammunition: Listed in the report associated with each weapon system.





Department Issued Rifles







Pepperball Launchers

- Pepperball launchers are used only by SWAT Officers.
- Used to deploy an extended range Pepperball in response to an assaultive or actively resisting suspect.
- SWAT Officers must complete a Pepperball Certification Course and requalify with the Pepperball equipment annually.









Diversionary Device -Flashbang

- Flashbang Cannisters are used only by SWAT Officers.
- Used as an attention getting or distraction device.
- When deployed, the cannister emits a loud noise and bright light after a 1.5 second delay.
- Only deployed in a cleared area with at least five feet of open space.
- SWAT Officers must complete a certification course and re-qualify with the equipment annually.





40mm Launchers

- The department has two types of 40mm launchers, single launchers and multi-launchers (SWAT Only).
- Used to launch a 40mm sponge round or chemical agent ferret round (SWAT Only).
- The 40mm sponge round is used only on assaultive suspects or suspects actively resisting with access to a weapon.
- 40mm Chemical Agent Ferret Rounds are used to drive a suspect from a structure or to prevent a suspect from accurately firing out of a location at citizens or officers in an emergency situation.





40mm Launchers







Chemical Agents

- Chemical agents are deployed exclusively by SWAT Officers.
- Chemical agents are used to drive a suspect or suspects from a structure or location. They are also used to prevent an armed suspect from accurately firing at officers and citizens during an emergency situation.
- Chemical agents can be used on violent, assaultive persons. (Open air, only with the permission of the Chief of Police or his / her designee).
- Delivery methods depend on proximity to the target, type of agent being deployed and size of structure.





LRAD

- The LRAD (Long Range Acoustic Device) is a type of loudspeaker system that emits a focused and directional beam of sound.
- The LRAD is used as a PA system to issue Emergency Evacuation Orders, communicate with a suspect where direct communication is not possible, or to relay directions to a crowd in a noisy environment (unlawful assembly announcements).
- The department currently has 2 types:
 - The LRAD Model 100X (Large)
 - The LRAD Model 500X-RE (Compact)







Beanbag Shotgun

- Beanbag Shotguns are Extended Range Impact Weapons capable of firing a 12-gauge bean bag round.
- Beanbag Shotguns are affixed with a bright orange stock and fore-end for easy identification.
- Beanbag Shotguns can be deployed to impact suspects demonstrating assaultive or life-threatening behavior.
- Beanbag Shotguns are NOT utilized by the department during civil unrest or crowd control situations.







Breaching Equipment

- Explosive Breaching:
 - Used during crisis situations when necessary for the SWAT Team to quickly and effectively breach a door or port a wall.
 - Can be used to defeat a fortified door, wall or barrier and is considered a cutting tool.
 - Effective explosive breaching techniques allow SWAT Officers immediate entry into a structure with minimal risk to victims, officers, and suspects.
 - Only used with approval from the SWAT Commanding Officer and the Incident Commander when all the safety considerations have been evaluated.
 - Example: Used by Las Vegas SWAT Officers to defeat door fortification while responding to the Harvest Music Festival Active Shooter in 2017.





Night Vision Equipment

- The SWAT Team currently utilizes NODs (Night Optical/Observation Devices).
- The majority of SWAT missions occur at night or in low-light environments. The NODs provide officers a tactical advantage and a higher degree of officer safety in those conditions.
- The use of NODs is extremely advantageous during hostage rescue, response to active shooters and other high-risk operations.
- SWAT Officers attend a 30-hour training course and must pass an annual low light weapons qualification shoot to utilize night vision equipment.





Night Vision Equipment PVS 14 (Single) & PVS 31







Recent Example

• On February 5, 2022, SDPD Officers responded to a residence in Rancho Bernardo. A woman called to report that her live-in boyfriend was actively firing a gun inside their garage. The residence is a duplex within a densely populated community. The woman was able to escape the residence with four other family members (3 children). Her boyfriend continued to fire multiple weapons inside, including a high-powered rifle. He fired 83 rounds total in multiple directions. SDPD arrived and performed several emergency evacuations. During the ensuing SDPD SWAT response, a UAS, both unmanned robots, both Bearcats, the SWAT SEV, the ENT Command Van, the 40mm launcher, rifles for increased stand off distance and chemical agents described in this presentation were safely utilized. The de-escalation tactics and the equipment used by the SDPD Officers on scene worked. The suspect was eventually taken into custody without any citizen or officer injuries.





Summary / Goal of Presentation

- The San Diego Police Department respectfully asks the City Council to certify the continued use of the safety equipment outlined in this presentation.
- Each piece of equipment is crucial for the department's ability to maintain public safety.





QUESTIONS?

sandiego.gov