

# Military Equipment

## 707.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the approval, acquisition, and reporting requirements of military equipment (Government Code § 7070; Government Code § 7071; Government Code § 7072).

### 707.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include (Government Code § 7070):

**Governing body** – The elected or appointed body that oversees the Department.

**Military equipment** – Includes but is not limited to the following:

- Unmanned, remotely piloted, powered aerial or ground vehicles.
- Mine-resistant ambush-protected (MRAP) vehicles or armored personnel carriers.
- High mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), two-and-one-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks, or wheeled vehicles that have a breaching or entry apparatus attached.
- Tracked armored vehicles that provide ballistic protection to their occupants.
- Command and control vehicles that are either built or modified to facilitate the operational control and direction of public safety units.
- Weaponized aircraft, vessels, or vehicles of any kind.
- Battering rams, slugs, and breaching apparatuses that are explosive in nature. This does not include a handheld, one-person ram.
- Firearms and ammunition of .50 caliber or greater, excluding standard-issue shotguns and standard-issue shotgun ammunition.
- Specialized firearms and ammunition of less than .50 caliber, including firearms and accessories identified as assault weapons in Penal Code § 30510 and Penal Code § 30515, with the exception of standard-issue firearms.
- Any firearm or firearm accessory that is designed to launch explosive projectiles.
- Noise-flash diversionary devices and explosive breaching tools.
- Munitions containing tear gas or OC, excluding standard, service-issued handheld pepper spray.
- TASER® Shockwave, microwave weapons, water cannons, and long-range acoustic devices (LRADs).
- Kinetic energy weapons and munitions.
- Any other equipment as determined by a governing body or a state agency to require additional oversight.

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#### **707.2 POLICY**

It is the policy of the Palm Springs Police Department that members of this department comply with the provisions of Government Code § 7071 with respect to military equipment.

#### **707.3 MILITARY EQUIPMENT COORDINATOR**

The Chief of Police should designate a member of this department to act as the military equipment coordinator. The responsibilities of the military equipment coordinator include but are not limited to:

- (a) Acting as liaison to the governing body for matters related to the requirements of this policy.
- (b) Identifying department equipment that qualifies as military equipment in the current possession of the Department, or the equipment the Department intends to acquire that requires approval by the governing body.
- (c) Conducting an inventory of all military equipment at least annually.
- (d) Collaborating with any allied agency that may use military equipment within the jurisdiction of Palm Springs Police Department (Government Code § 7071).
- (e) Preparing for, scheduling, and coordinating the annual community engagement meeting to include:
  1. Publicizing the details of the meeting.
  2. Preparing for public questions regarding the department's funding, acquisition, and use of equipment.
- (f) Preparing the annual military equipment report for submission to the Chief of Police and ensuring that the report is made available on the department website (Government Code § 7072).
- (g) Establishing the procedure for a person to register a complaint or concern, or how that person may submit a question about the use of a type of military equipment, and how the Department will respond in a timely manner.

#### **707.4 MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY**

The following constitutes a list of qualifying equipment for the Department

[See attachment: PSPD 2023 Report - Military Specialized Equipment Inventory.pdf](#)

#### **707.5 APPROVAL**

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall obtain approval from the governing body by way of an ordinance adopting the military equipment policy. As part of the approval process, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee shall ensure the proposed military equipment policy is submitted to the governing body and is available on the department website at least 30 days prior to any public hearing concerning the military equipment at issue (Government Code § 7071). The

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military equipment policy must be approved by the governing body prior to engaging in any of the following (Government Code § 7071):

- (a) Requesting military equipment made available pursuant to 10 USC § 2576a.
- (b) Seeking funds for military equipment, including but not limited to applying for a grant, soliciting or accepting private, local, state, or federal funds, in-kind donations, or other donations or transfers.
- (c) Acquiring military equipment either permanently or temporarily, including by borrowing or leasing.
- (d) Collaborating with another law enforcement agency in the deployment or other use of military equipment within the jurisdiction of this department.
- (e) Using any new or existing military equipment for a purpose, in a manner, or by a person not previously approved by the governing body.
- (f) Soliciting or responding to a proposal for, or entering into an agreement with, any other person or entity to seek funds for, apply to receive, acquire, use, or collaborate in the use of military equipment.
- (g) Acquiring military equipment through any means not provided above.
- (h) During a tactical emergency of significance or natural disaster, the Chief of Police, in consultation with the City Manager, may deploy armored and rescue vehicles or aircraft as needed, but shall inform City Council within 30 days after its use and the purpose of deployment, the exigent circumstances requiring the need for said equipment, and duration of its use.

#### **707.6 COORDINATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS**

Military equipment used by any member of this Department shall be approved for use and in accordance with this Department policy. Military equipment used by other jurisdictions that are providing mutual aid to this Department or operating in conjunction in a law enforcement capacity with this Department, shall comply with their respective military equipment use policies in rendering mutual aid.

Periodically, the police department may be required to assist or be assisted by other law enforcement agencies to fulfill our mission. The deployment of allied agencies may be a result of mutual aid requests or day to day operational collaboration. In certain mutual aid or operational collaboration circumstances, it may be necessary for Palm Springs police officers to utilize equipment from other agencies. In those situations, police department personnel are required to adhere to the Departments Military Equipment Use Policy regardless of the jurisdiction. Conversely, should another law enforcement agency assist in a mutual aid request in the City of Palm Springs, this policy has been established to ensure that their use of military equipment is consistent with the guidelines set forth within this policy.

Through the Association of Riverside County Chiefs of Police (ARCCOPS) mutual aid agreement, all cities within Riverside County have agreed to accept the use of each law enforcement agencies Military Equipment policy related to any enforcement action throughout Riverside County.

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#### **707.7 ANNUAL REPORT**

Upon approval of a military equipment policy, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee should submit a military equipment report to the governing body for each type of military equipment approved within one year of approval, and annually thereafter for as long as the military equipment is available for use (Government Code § 7072).

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should also make each annual military equipment report publicly available on the department website for as long as the military equipment is available for use. The report shall include all information required by Government Code § 7072 for the preceding calendar year for each type of military equipment in department inventory.

#### **707.8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Within 30 days of submitting and publicly releasing the annual report, the Department shall hold at least one well-publicized and conveniently located community engagement meeting, at which the Department should discuss the report and respond to public questions regarding the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment.

##### **707.8.1 COMPLIANCE**

Department members are bound to adhere to this Policy, in addition to state and local laws and ordinances when employing the use of military equipment at any time. Violations of the law or this Policy may result in criminal or administrative investigations, or action.

##### **707.8.2 COMPLAINT PROCESS**

Members of the public may register complaints or concerns or submit questions about the use of each specific type of military equipment in this Policy by any of the following means:

1. Via email to: [chief@palm springsca.gov](mailto:chief@palm springsca.gov)
2. Via phone call to: (760) 323-8126
3. Via mail sent to: Palm Springs Police Department

Attn: Military Equipment Use Coordinator

200 S. Civic Drive

Palm Springs, CA 92262

The Department is committed to responding to complaints, concerns and/or questions received through any of the above methods in a timely manner.

## **Attachments**

## **PSPD 2023 Report - Military Specialized Equipment Inventory.pdf**

**PALMS SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY LIST**

**1. UAS - Drone (Category 1)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:  
Inventory includes (1) DJI Matrice 300 RTK Drone; (1) DJI Zenmuse H20T Camera; (1) GL60 Plus Gimbal Spotlight; and (1) Talon Dromight Drop System. This equipment is a battery-powered, remote-operated unmanned aerial system (UAS).
  - I. DJI Matrice 300 RTK Drone and Equipment – Initial Cost: \$35,161.02
- b. Purpose:  
The UAS deployment can provide visual access to large expanses, including hazardous mountainous terrain and remote desert areas. This tool would help mitigate risk, improve efficiency, and prevent injury to the public and first responders.
- c. Authorized Use:  
Only operators who have completed the FAA-required training shall be permitted to operate the Drone. Incidents that may qualify for its use include search and rescue operations, overwatch protection at large-scale events, and documenting collision scenes, crime scenes, and damage caused by natural disasters. The UAS may also be used to monitor at-large persons suspected of serious criminal offenses or individuals threatening violent behavior before potentially dangerous face-to-face contact is required. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Unmanned Aerial Systems.
- d. Expected Life Span:  
5 years
- e. Fiscal Impact:  
Annual cost: \$0 - \$3000

**2. Robot (Category 1)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:  
Inventory includes (1) ICOR MK3 Caliber robot. This equipment is a battery-powered, remote-operated device.
  - I. ICOR Robot – Initial Cost: \$Unknown. Primary cost handled by Cathedral City PD
- b. Purpose:  
This equipment is for (potential) use during high-risk incidents. To be used to remotely gain visual/audio data, deliver HNT phones, open doors, disrupt packages, and clear buildings.
- c. Authorized Use:  
Use is primarily limited to members of the department's Special Weapons and Tactics Unit (SWAT), but in some cases, it may be used by patrol personnel. Only operators who have completed the required training shall be permitted to operate the robots. Incidents that may qualify for its use include but are not limited to, a high-risk warrant service, barricaded subject, and hostage negotiation/rescue. Before entering a structure, particularly in a tactically compromised and dangerous situation, knowledge of a subject's location is very important, and the robot can provide that without placing anyone at risk. Cameras can also help determine if a subject is armed and if other subjects inside need assistance. The two-way speakers and camera can be used to de-escalate and determine the resistance level.
- d. Expected Life Span:  
20\_years
- e. Fiscal Impact  
Annual cost: \$0 - \$3000

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**3. Armored Vehicles (Category 2 &3)**

a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase of current armored vehicles:

Inventory includes two (2) Lenco Ballistic Engineered Armored Response Counter-Attack Trucks (2006 BEAR-CAT and 2017 BEAR). The BEAR-CAT and BEAR, or Rescue Vehicles, are primarily used during high-risk tactical enforcement operations, officer rescues, and vehicle borne interventions. Additional deployments may be used during criminal unrest and riots. Rescue vehicles provide ballistic safety during containment and apprehension of armed violent suspects. The armored vehicles also provide four-wheel drive capability to transport or evacuate victims in a flood, fire or other natural disaster scenario.

I. Bearcat – Initial Cost: \$213,329.02. \$155,000 of the total cost donated by private a entity. City cost \$56,329.52 paid for from city budget.

II. Bear – Initial Cost: \$513,600 of which \$256,800 was donated by a private entity. Remaining cost of 256,800 paid for from City Motor Vehicle Replacement fund.

b. Purpose:

To be used in response to critical incidents to enhance officer and community safety, improve scene containment and stabilization, and assist in resolving critical incidents.

c. Authorized Use:

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a watch commander or SWAT commander, based on the specific circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. The driver of the vehicles shall have a valid California driver license. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Vehicle Use, PSPD Policy – Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.

Expected Life Span:

I. Bearcat -15-20 years

II. Bear – 15 -20 years

d. Fiscal Impact:

**Annual Cost:** estimated at \$1000-\$2500 per vehicle

**4. Command and Control Vehicles Built or Modified to Facilitate the Operational Control and Direction of Public Safety Units (2004 Freightliner MB-55 Comms Vehicle) (Category 5)**

**NOTE: This vehicle was decommissioned during the calendar year. There are currently no plans for a replacement, and it will not be included on future inventory reports.**

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

Command vehicles are built in various platforms to include ½ ton pickup chassis, and RV style configuration designed to provide communications intelligence, equipment transportation and crisis communication support.

I. 2004 Freightliner MB-55 RV - Initial Purchase Cost: \$428,661.86

II. 2008 Ford F-250 Super-Duty Pickup – Initial Purchase Cost: \$41,525.47

b. Purpose:

Vehicles are built to better assist in command and control during law enforcement operations, natural disasters, and public safety issues. Vehicles are designed with additional communication abilities, computers, whiteboards, lightening, generators, and mission essential supplies

c. Authorized Use:

The SWAT Command Vehicles shall be used by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. The driver of the vehicle shall have a valid California driver license appropriate for vehicle driven. All other applicable PSPD policies



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remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Vehicle Use, PSPD Policy – Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.

- d. Expected Life Span:
  - I. Freightliner - 15-20 years (Expired. Non-Operational)
  - II. Ford F-250 – 15 years
- e. Fiscal Impact:
  - I. Freightliner - Annual maintenance cost: \$0
  - II. Ford F-250 – Annual maintenance cost estimated at \$1500 or less

**5. Vehicles with Breaching or Entry Apparatus Attachable (Category 2&3)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

LENCO Bear Ballistic Armored vehicle has an attachable metal boom that can be used for breaching structures, fences, or ramming objects.

  - I. LENCO BEAR – Initial purchase covered in item 2 “Armored Vehicles.”
- b. Purpose:

The equipment is to be used during high-risk incidents, to include active shooter incidents on school ground or buildings to enhance officer and community safety, improve scene containment and stabilization, and assist in resolving critical incidents.
- c. Authorized Use:

The use of armored vehicles shall only be authorized by a watch commander or SWAT commander, based on the specific circumstances of a given critical incident. Armored vehicles shall be used only by officers trained in their deployment and in a manner consistent with Department policy and training. The driver of the vehicle shall have a valid California driver license. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to PSPD Policy – Vehicle Use, PSPD Policy – Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.

Expected Life Span:  
15-20 years
- d. Fiscal Impact:

Annual maintenance cost referenced in item 2(d) above.

**6. Assault Weapons Defined Under PC 30510 & PC 30515 (Category 10)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Inventory includes AR-style rifles that function at full and semi-automatic capability (fully automatic rifles are only assigned to SWAT personnel, training division, or stored within the station for station protection in the event of an active shooter).

  - I. Colt AR 15/M4 Rifle, cost approximately: \$1,000.00 ea., quantity: 15
  - II. AI Bolt Action .308 caliber Rifle, cost approximately \$1,200.00 ea., quantity: 3
  - III. POF .308 caliber Rifle, cost: unknown, quantity: 2. No longer in use.
  - IV. Remington 700 Bolt Action .308 caliber Rifle, cost approximately \$1,000.00 ea., quantity: 8, no longer in use.
  - V. Colt AR 15/M16 Full Auto, cost \$0, quantity 1, acquired through 1033 program
  - VI. Colt AR 15/M16 Semi-Auto, cost \$0, quantity 15, acquired through 1033 program
  - VII. H&K Rifles, MP5, cost approximately \$1,500.00 ea., quantity: 16.
  - VIII. H&K Rifles, HK53, cost approximately \$1,500.00 ea., quantity: 2, no longer in use.
- b. Purpose:

The weapons are to be used in situations that require increased accuracy and, in some cases, where precision at long-range distances is needed and currently used by most law enforcement agencies across the nation.

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- c. Authorized Use:  
Only members that are POST certified are authorized to use a rifle. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Use of Force, PSPD Policy – Firearms Training and Qualifications, PSPD Policy – Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.
- d. Expected Life Span:
  - I. Colt AR 15/M4 Rifle – No expiration
  - II. AI Bolt Action .308 caliber Rifle – No expiration
  - III. POF .308 caliber Rifle – No longer in use
  - IV. Remington 700 Bolt Action .308 – No longer in use
  - V. Colt AR 15/M16 Full Auto – No expiration
  - VI. Colt AR 15/M16 Semi Auto – No expiration
  - VII. H&K Rifles, MP5 - No longer in use
  - VIII. H&K Rifles, HK53 – No longer in use
- e. Fiscal Impact:
  - I. Colt AR 15/M4 Rifle – Annual cost between \$0 - \$2,000
  - II. AI Bolt Action .308 caliber Rifle – Annual cost between \$0 - \$2,000
  - III. POF .308 caliber Rifle – No longer in use – Annual cost: \$0
  - IV. Remington 700 Bolt Action .308 – No longer in use – Annual cost \$0
  - V. Colt AR 15/M16 Full Auto – Annual Cost - \$0
  - VI. Colt AR 15/M16 Semi Auto – Annual Cost - \$0
  - VII. H&K Rifles, MP5 – Annual Cost \$1000
  - VIII. H&K Rifles, HK53 – No longer in use – Annual Cost \$0

**7. Breaching Apparatus: Slugs, etc. (Category 7)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost  
Royal Arms Tesar-2 – 12-gauge slugs. Shotgun breaching rounds are specialty shotgun shells utilized for door breaching. The Royal Arms Tesar-2 rounds contain compressed copper powder and are fired through a specialized breaching shotgun barrel. The copper powder is designed to strike and destroy the lock throw inside of the door, allowing entry into the room or structure. The powder is designed to dissipate after striking the lock throw to minimize entry into the target space for the safety of occupants and operators. Designed to breach heavy locks, deadbolts, and hinges mounted inside solid oak or steel doors. Royal Arms Tesar-2 rounds are good until expended if stored properly. Shotgun breaching rounds are used to gain rapid access to a room or structure when an emergent law enforcement need exists.
  - I. Royal Arms Tesar-2 – 12-gauge slugs, cost: Approx. \$5.00 ea., quantity: 117.
- b. Purpose:  
The rounds impact door hinges, doorknobs, and locks to safely gain entry into a structure.
- c. Authorized Use:  
Explosive breaching may only occur after authorization by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander in the field and during training exercises. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Search and Seizure, PSPD Policy - Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.
- d. Expected Life Span:  
Until expended
- e. Fiscal Impact:  
Individual unit price of approximately \$5 each. Estimated between \$0 and \$500 annually

**8. Breaching Apparatus: Explosive Breaching Tools (Category 7)**

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- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Explosive breaching tools are used to breach fortified structures to establish a point of entry. Explosive charges are fashioned to produce little to no fragmentation at the time of detonation. Explosive breaching effectively reduces the time spent overcoming a fortified door or structure. The reduction in time mitigating a hardened structure increasing officer safety and the element of surprise. Blast injuries are reduced by using low yield explosives that mechanically overcome door frames and locking mechanisms.

  - I. 25 grain detonation cord, cost: \$216, quantity 577 ft.
  - II. 50 grain detonation cord, cost: \$380, quantity 1000 ft.
  - III. Nonel Shock tube blasting caps: cost: total \$1106, quantity 140.
- b. Purpose:

To safely gain entry into a structure.

Authorized Use:  
Explosive breaching may only occur after authorization by the Incident Commander or SWAT Commander in the field, and during training exercises. All Breachers will attend an approved "Tactical Energetic Breaching" course. Attend an accredited "advanced" Energetic Breaching course or equivalent. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Search and Seizure, PSPD Policy - Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.

Expected Life Span:

  - I. 25 grain detonation cord – 5 years
  - II. 50 grain detonation cord – 5 years
  - III. Nonel Starters – until expended
- c. Fiscal Impact:
  - I. 25 grain detonation cord – estimated between \$0 and \$349 annually.
  - II. 50 grain detonation cord – estimated between \$0 and \$1,915.49 annually
  - III. Nonel Starters – \$0

**9. LSDD's (Category 12)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Light Sound Diversionary Device (LSDD-"Flashbangs") are diversionary devices used to minimize risk to all parties through the temporary distraction or disorientation of armed and violent suspects that pose significant danger to the officers and community. The effects of the LSDD reduce a suspect's reactionary capabilities and allow for momentary disorientation which creates a tactical advantage. LSDD is a hand delivered device and generally deployed on the exterior of a structure.

  - I. NFDD CTS Model 7290M – Mini bang, cost: \$1901.34, quantity: 42
  - II. NFDD CTS Model 7290-9 – 9 Bang, cost: \$642.06, quantity 6
- b. Purpose:

To produce atmospheric over-pressure and brilliant white light and, as a result, can cause short-term (6 - 8 seconds) physiological/sensory deprivation to give officers a tactical advantage
- c. Authorized Use:

Diversionary Devices shall only be used:

  - I. By SWAT officers who have been trained in their proper use.
  - II. In hostage and barricaded subject situations.
  - III. In high-risk warrant (search/arrest) services where there may be extreme hazards to officers.
  - IV. During other high-risk situations where their use would enhance officer safety.
  - V. During training exercises.

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All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Use of Force, PSPD Policy - Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.

- d. Expected Life Span:  
5 years
- e. Fiscal Impact:
  - I. NFDD CTS Model 7290M – Annual cost between \$0 - \$4300
  - II. NFDD CTS Model 7290-9 – Annual cost between \$0 - \$2000

**10. Chemical Agents (Category 12)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:

Chemical agent munitions, which are commonly referred to as “tear gas,” are used by the Palm Springs Police Department as a non-lethal tool to disperse rioting suspects and on barricaded suspects.

The Palm Springs Police Department uses chemical agents which are used by law enforcement across the United States: CS (2-Chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) and OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) CS is an irritating agent and lachrymator (irritates the eyes and causes tears to flow). CS has been medically tested in the UK and US, specifically by the U.S. Army. There are no known allergic reactions to CS. OC was de-regulated in California in 1996, is endorsed by the FBI, and is available to civilians to legally possess (2.5oz or less). OC is an inflammatory agent which causes involuntary closure of the eyes (open in 2-5 minutes) and respiratory inflammation (subsides in approximately 2 minutes).

  - I. **CS 1082** - The Riot Control CS Grenade is designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd control situations with a high-volume continuous burn that expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds through four gas ports on the top of the canister. This grenade can be used to conceal tactical movement or to route a crowd. The volume of smoke and agent is vast and obtrusive. This launchable grenade is 6.0 in. by 2.35 in. and holds approximately 2.7 oz. of active agent. Cost: \$ 50, quantity: 2
  - II. **CS 4330** - The Ferret 40mm Round is non-burning and suitable for indoor use. Used primarily by tactical teams, it is designed to penetrate barriers, such as windows, hollow core doors, wallboard, and thin plywood. Upon impacting the barrier, the nose cone ruptures and instantaneously delivers a small chemical payload inside of a structure or vehicle.  

In a tactical deployment situation, the 40mm Ferret is primarily used to dislodge barricaded subjects from confined areas. Its purpose is to minimize the risks to all parties through pain compliance, temporary discomfort and/or incapacitation of potentially violent or dangerous subjects. Cost: \$ 390, quantity: 14
  - III. **OC 1070** - The Spede-Heat OC Grenade is a high volume, continuous burn it expels its payload in approximately 20-40 seconds. The payload is discharged through four gas ports on top of the canister, three on the side and one on the bottom. This launchable grenade is 6.12 in. by 2.62 in. and holds approximately 1.09 oz. of active agent. Cost: \$60, quantity: 2
  - IV. **OC 6340 Aerosol** - This unique grenade delivers an invisible OC vapor and renders an intense respiratory effect to a non-compliant subject. Cost: \$105, quantity: 3
  - V. **CS 6330 Aerosol** - A unique grenade delivering an invisible vapor and rendering an intense respiratory effect. Cost: \$105, quantity: 3
- b. Purpose:

To limit the escalation of conflict where employment of lethal force is prohibited or undesirable. Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:

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- I. Self-destructive, dangerous and/or combative individuals.
  - II. Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
  - III. Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained.
  - IV. Potentially vicious animals.
  - V. Training exercises or approved demonstrations.
- c. Authorized Use:  
Only officers who have received POST certification in the use of chemical agents are authorized to use chemical agents. All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Use of Force, PSPD Policy – Special Weapons and Tactics Unit.
- d. Expected Life Span:  
5 years for each category
- e. Fiscal Impact:
- I. 1082 – estimated between \$0 and \$2500 annually
  - II. F620 – estimated between \$0 and 500 annually
  - III. 1070 – estimated between \$0 and 500 annually
  - IV. 6340 – estimated between \$0 and \$380 annually
  - V. 6330 – estimated between \$0 and 360 annually

**11. 40mm Projectile Launchers (Category 14)**

- a. Description, quantity, capabilities, and purchase cost:  
Less lethal 40mm launchers and rubber projectile munitions- Munitions are configured for high and low energy impact. Munitions have the additional benefit as a barrier round for breaking vehicle and residential glass so that chemical munitions can be deployed. The sponge munition is used as a Less-Lethal weapon designed to de-escalate a potentially violent encounter.
- I. DEFTEC 40mm launcher, cost per device: \$1500, quantity: 58
- b. Purpose:  
To limit the escalation of conflict where employment of lethal force is prohibited or undesirable. 40mm less lethal has been effective in disarming violent suspects, armed suspects, and subjects who are suicidal with minimal injury and risk to the person, law enforcement or the public.
- c. Authorized Use:  
Situations for use of the less lethal weapon systems may include, but are not limited to:
- I. Self-destructive, dangerous and/or combative individuals.
  - II. Riot/crowd control and civil unrest incidents.
  - III. Circumstances where a tactical advantage can be obtained.
  - IV. Potentially vicious animals.
  - V. Training exercises or approved demonstrations.
- All other applicable PSPD policies remain in effect, including, but not limited to, PSPD Policy – Use of Force.
- d. Expected Life Span:
- I. 40mm Launcher: No expiration
  - II. 40 mm Sponge Round: 5 years
- e. Fiscal Impact:
- I. 40mm Launcher: estimated between \$0 and \$1500 per device
  - II. 40 mm Sponge Round: estimated between \$0 and \$3000 annually

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**Maintenance of Military Use Supply Levels**

When military equipment has reached significantly low levels or have been exhausted, or the department requires acquisition of any of the items noted in Category 1-15 under Military equipment categories of this policy, the Department may order equipment as needed in each calendar year by adhering to City of Palm Springs procurement rules, regulations, and city approval processes.