

## AB392 and Use of Force

In February 2020 our officers attended POST certified training hosted by the Santa Clara Police Department. This training was 2 hours long and it pertained Use of Force by police officers and new legislative mandates under AB392 and 835(a)PC

Foothill- De Anza CCD Police Department is not the possessor or custodian of the training outline. The Santa Clara Police Department is responsible for posting the content of this course.

See for additional:

<https://www.santaclaraca.gov/our-city/departments-g-z/police-department/about-us/policy-information-and-training-summary>

This material was also taught in-house to our officers by Sergeant Akana . At a minimum each officer participated in (1) self-paced learning that combined on-line material with a fill-in the blank quiz and (2) a lecture and group participation session (3) viewed a recorded scenario and prepared a sample police report to document the scenario. (4) frequent review of policy, law, case studies.

(1) The two-hour self-paced material was provided by California POST.

It can be found at: <https://lp.post.ca.gov/activity/2873>

The officers were to complete the quiz titled in this section: “AB392 Quiz”

(2) The officers reviewed the essential concepts of AB392, 835(a) PC, policy, de-escalation, and case law pertaining to use of force. They also were taught important concepts of proper documentation of use of force.

(3) After watching a scenario provided by California POST each officer wrote a report to document the forced used from the perspective of one of the actors in the scenario. The completed reports were each reviewed by a panel of three sergeants and any corrections or adjustments needed to be re-submitted by the officer for final approval.

(4) When participating in firearms training and firearms qualification the instructor reviews policy, requirements of lethal force, recent case laws, and statutory requirements with each officer.

Here the minimum requirements of AB392:

(1) That the authority to use physical force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a serious responsibility that SHALL be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life. The Legislature further finds and declares

that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under color of law.

(2) As set forth below, it is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers SHALL evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case, and SHALL use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.

(3) That the decision by a peace officer to use force SHALL be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by peace officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency POLICIES.

(4) That the decision by a peace officer to use force SHALL be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances SHALL account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force.

(5) That individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions, as their disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers. It is estimated that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement.

(b) Any peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense may use objectively reasonable force to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a peace officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary for either of the following reasons:

(A) To defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(B) To apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury, if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended. Where feasible, a peace officer SHALL, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

(2) A peace officer SHALL not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to themselves, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or to another person.

(d) A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A peace officer SHALL not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of objectively reasonable force in compliance with subdivisions (b) and (c) to effect the arrest or to

prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, “retreat” does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

(e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions SHALL apply:

(1) “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

(2) A threat of death or serious bodily injury is “imminent” when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

(3) “Totality of the circumstances” means all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.