

Expanded Course Outline
San Jose Police Department
AB392 # 33888
Rev 12/22/2020

Course Purpose

The purpose of this course is to provide peace officers with the legal updates relating to the use of deadly force in Assembly Bill 392 (Weber), signed into law by Governor Newsom on August 19, 2019. The law takes effect on January 1, 2020. This course shall be used in conjunction with the POST-developed training video available on the POST Learning Portal.

Learning Outcome

When responding to calls for service or upon viewing activity, students completing this course will understand the legal changes to Penal Code Sections 196 and 835a and comprehend the circumstances when a peace officer is authorized to use deadly force.

I. Registration, Introduction, and Course Overview

- A. Registration
 - 1. Roster distribution
 - 2. A separate roster for this course must be submitted for separate credit in EDI and Plan I reimbursement eligibility
- B. Introduction and course overview
 - 1. Provide a brief overview
 - a. The changes in the penal code more clearly define a peace officer's role and responsibilities when exercising different force options, especially deadly force, while providing for more latitude when making the decision to use force.
 - b. Objective reasonableness remains the standard for evaluating the use of force and will be reviewed in more detail further into the course.
 - c. New language explicitly states the use of force shall be evaluated without the benefit of hindsight.

II. Penal Code Section 196

- A. Justifiable Homicide
 - 1. Definition revised to rely more heavily on PC 835a
 - 2. PC 196 identifies the circumstances when a peace officer is justified to commit a homicide
 - a. In obedience to any judgment of a competent court order
 - b. When the homicide results from a peace officer's use of force that complies with Penal Code Section 835a B. What changed?
 - 1. Removed "When necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process or in the discharge of any other legal duty"

2. Removed “When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have been rescued or have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting persons charged with felony and who are fleeing from justice or resisting such arrest.”

III. Penal Code Section 835a

A. PC 835a (a)

1. The Legislature finds and declares:
 - a. Peace officers must understand that the authority to use physical force is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and the dignity and the sanctity of every human life
 - b. The Legislature finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by peace officers acting under the color of law
2. It is the intent of the Legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life
 - a. Peace officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstance of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer
 - b. The standard changed with the addition of the word “*objectively*” reasonable officer
3. Peace officers shall carefully and thoroughly evaluate the decision to use force in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force, to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies
 - a. Facilitate a discussion of agency policies relating to use of force
 - b. These should be aligned with the revisions to PC 196 and PC 835
4. The decision by a peace officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation
 - a. Based on the totality of circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time
 - b. Without the benefit of hindsight
 - c. The totality of circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using force
5. Peace officers must understand that individuals with physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities are significantly more likely to experience greater levels of physical force during police interactions
 - a. One’s disability may affect their ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers
 - b. Estimates show that individuals with disabilities are involved in between one-third and one-half of all fatal encounters with law enforcement
 - i. Individuals with disabilities may be impaired by the use, misuse, or discontinued use of medications or controlled substances that create further disruptions to compliance
 - ii. An individual’s disability(ies) may impair the ability to understand and comply with a peace officer’s commands
 - c. Discuss how officers should approach situations involving people with disabilities.
 - i. What might cause an individual with a disability to have difficulty understanding or following directions from a peace officer?

- ii. What is your agency's policy regarding uses of force involving people with disabilities?
 - iii. What are some tactics officers can use to try to determine if the subject has a disability and to gain compliance?
 - iv. What are some examples of use of force situations involving people with disabilities?
- B. PC 835a (b)
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. The standard is unchanged
- C. PC 835a (c) (1)
 - 1. 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 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.
 - i. Where feasible, a peace officer shall, before the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and
 - ii. warn that deadly force may be used, unless the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts
 - 2. Discuss how this aligns with your agency's policy
- D. PC 835a (c) (2)
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. Discuss your agency policy in responding to solo suicidal subjects.
- E. PC 835a (d)
 - 1. 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
 - 2. 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 of 835a to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. The term "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.
 - a. Discuss the meaning of "retreat"
 - b. Show examples of "retreat" available on the public domain
- F. PC 835a (e)
 - 1. This section defines key terms related to use of force
 - 2. For the purposes of 835a, the following terms apply:

- a. “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
 - b. 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
 - i. 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
 - ii. Discuss the difference between an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury and imminent harm
 - c. “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.
- G. Review of agency Use of Force policy
- 1. Discuss how agency’s policy has changed relative to AB 392.
 - 2. SB 230, a related Bill to AB 392, addresses agency Use of Force policies and includes specific mandated criteria for policies no later than January 1, 2021.
 - 3. Discuss how your agency's policy has changed relative to SB 230.

IV Review

- 2. Show POST video, AB: 392: California’s Use of Force Standard, What You Need to Know
- 3. Facilitate Class Discussion regarding changes. Question and Answers period.
 - a. SJPDP Policy forecasted these changes
 - i. Pursuit Policy
 - ii. Tactical Conduct
 - iii. No direct use against misdemeanants or felony property crime.
 - iv. Department wide CIT training