



# FULLERTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

## TRAINING BULLETIN

ROBERT DUNN, CHIEF OF POLICE

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**JUNE 2020, TB # 20-02**

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### OVERVIEW OF AB 392

This bulletin serves as a reminder of the training and policy mandates and the changes codified by AB 392, which became effective January 1, 2020.

AB 392 amends California law by redefining the circumstances under which homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable and by affirmatively prescribing the circumstances under which a peace officer is authorized to use deadly force to effect an arrest, prevent escape, or overcome resistance. (Pen. Code, §§ 196, 835a).

#### OVERVIEW OF AB 392 (FOUND IN FPD POLICY 300 USE OF FORCE)

##### 1. **Deadly Force Can Only Be Used When an Officer Reasonably Believes that Such Force Is Necessary, and Only Under Certain Circumstances**

a. Under AB 392, an officer's use of deadly force is justified only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that deadly force is "necessary" to:

b. "Defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person"; or

c. "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, officers must, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify themselves as such and warn that deadly force may be used. Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (c)(1)(A) and (B). AB 392 defines "deadly force" as any force that "creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury." (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (e)(1).)

##### 2. **"Imminent" Threats Are Ones that "Must Be Instantly Confronted And Addressed."**

Under AB 392, an "imminent" threat is one where a reasonable officer, based on the totality of the circumstances, 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." (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (e)(2).) "An

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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.” (*Ibid.*).

### **3. The Evaluation of Whether an Officer “Reasonably Believes” That Deadly Force Is “Necessary” is Based on the “Totality of the Circumstances”**

Under AB 392, an officer’s decision to use force is 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.” (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (a)(4).)

In considering the totality of the circumstances, AB 392 provides that the conduct of the officer *and* the subject leading up to the use of deadly force is relevant. The statute states that the “totality of the circumstances” includes “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.” (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (e)(3).)

The Legislature further amended Penal Code 835a to state that uses of force are to 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.” (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (a)(3).)

### **4. Officers May Not Use Deadly Force Against Persons Who Pose a Danger Only to Themselves**

AB 392 prohibits the use of deadly force against persons based only on the danger they pose to themselves. (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (c)(2).)

**\*\*\* FOUND WITHIN FPD POLICY 300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS \*\*\***

### **5. AB 392 Recognizes a Peace Officer’s Right to Self-Defense if Using Objectively Reasonable Force**

AB 392 recognizes that an officer may need to use objectively reasonable force to “effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance” from a person being arrested. (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (d).) In these circumstances, AB 392



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does not require officers to “retreat or desist from their efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested.” (*Ibid.*) However, the statute still encourages the use of “tactical repositioning” or other de-escalation tactics in responding to resistance. (*Ibid.*; see also Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (a)(2).)

### 6. AB 392 Applies to All Peace Officers

AB 392 applies to all “peace officers,” a very broad category that essentially includes all officers in any state or local public safety agency whose primary duty is to enforce the law. (Pen. Code, § 830 et seq.) This means that AB 392’s requirements are applicable to the officers in each of the county sheriff’s departments; city, transit agency, and school and university police departments; and all state and local law enforcement and correctional officers, among others defined in the Penal Code. (*Ibid.*)

### 7. Other Amendments to the Penal Code by AB 392

AB 392 further amended Section 835a of the Penal Code to include:

- a. The Legislature’s declaration that law enforcement’s use of force 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.” (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (a)(1).)
- b. The Legislature’s intent that peace officers use “deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life,” and accordingly, that officers use “other available resources and techniques,” such as tactical repositioning or de-escalation, if it is “reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.” (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (a)(2).)
- c. The Legislature’s finding that people 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.” (Pen. Code, § 835a, subd. (a)(5).)



**Source: CADOJ Information Bulletin – 2020-DLE-10 – 5/20/2020**

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