[Supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 392 (Weber and McCarty) - California Act to

Save Lives: Incorporating Police Best Practices]

Resolution supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 392, introduced by Assembly Members Shirley Weber and Kevin McCarty, co-authored by Assembly Members Chris Holden and Mark Stone, and California State Senators Steven Bradford and Holly Mitchell, California Act to Save Lives: incorporating policing best practices that authorizes police officers to use deadly force only when it is necessary to prevent imminent and serious bodily injury or death and to require de-escalation methods whenever possible.

WHEREAS, Under current California law, police officers are authorized to use deadly force regardless of whether or not it is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury; and

WHEREAS, Current California law authorizes police officers to use deadly force regardless of whether or not there are viable nonlethal alternatives; and

WHEREAS, The California law that determines when a homicide by an officer is "justified" was written in 1872, fails to include current best practices, and authorizes deadly force in a manner that violates the U.S. constitution; and

WHEREAS, California State Assembly Bill No. 392 (California Act to Save Lives) introduced by Assembly Members Shirley Weber and Kevin McCarty would bring California law up to date and in line with policing best practices to avoid unnecessary death and ensure community safety; and

WHEREAS, Law enforcement is tasked with keeping the public safe—protecting and preserving human life should be a central guiding principle of this role; and

WHEREAS, Current law results in officers killing civilians far more often than is necessary, leaving many families and communities devastated and causing them to distrust those who have taken an oath to protect them; and

WHEREAS, The California Act to Save Lives provides a clear definition for when deadly use of force can be used by police officers; and

WHEREAS, Incorporating policing best practices, The California Act to Save Lives authorizes police officers to use deadly force only when it is necessary to prevent imminent and serious bodily injury or death – that is, if, given the totality of the circumstances, there was no reasonable alternative to using deadly force, including warnings, verbal persuasion, or other nonlethal methods of resolution or de-escalation; and

WHEREAS, According to the California Department of Justice, in 2017 California police killed 172 people, half of whom were unarmed; and

WHEREAS, Of the unarmed people California police killed in 2017, three out of four were people of color; and

WHEREAS, In 2017, Black people in California were 3.2 times more likely to be killed by police than white people; and

WHEREAS, An analysis by the Washington Post and census data found that California police kill people at a rate 37% higher than the national average per capita; and

WHEREAS, Nationwide, almost half of people killed by police have a disability or mental illness; and

WHEREAS, In a report conducted after the shooting death of Stephon Clark, the California Department of Justice recommended that the Sacramento Police Department update its use of force guidelines to clearly define when force is and is not authorized; and

WHEREAS, The California Act to Save Lives would update police use of force protocols by establishing adequate and constitutional standards to ensure officers avoid the use of deadly force at every possible opportunity; and

WHEREAS, This bill takes into account officer safety and specifies that officers can always invoke the self-defense law that applies to the public; and

WHEREAS, The California Act to Save Lives reflects policies that policing experts recognize as effective at better preserving life while also allowing officers the latitude needed to ensure public safety; and

WHEREAS, Under President Obama, the U.S. Department of Justice helped many cities adopt similar policies, including San Francisco and Seattle; and

WHEREAS, Several police agencies and law enforcement organizations outside of California have recommended or already adopted stricter use-of-force standards similar to those proposed under this bill; and

WHEREAS, Seattle's federal monitor determined that the policy change resulted in a marked reduction in serious uses of force without compromising the safety of officers; and

WHEREAS, Reforming California law is common sense; officers at agencies with stricter use of force policies kill fewer people and law enforcement in those agencies are also less likely to be killed or seriously injured themselves; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 230, introduced by CA Senator Caballero mandates training standards and requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to implement a course or courses of instruction for the regular and periodic training of law enforcement officers in the use of force. The bill would require the commission to develop uniform, minimum guidelines for adoption and promulgation by California law enforcement agencies for the use of force, as specified in Assembly Bill 392; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco's crisis intervention and de-escalation training has resulted in a significant reduction in the use of force incidents citywide and is being recognized as the statewide model; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of SB 230 would only become operative contingent on the enactment of Assembly Bill 392 of the 2019–20 Regular Session; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 392, introduced by Assembly Member Shirley
Weber updates the deadly use-of-force standard from "reasonable" to "necessary" and would
redefine the circumstances under which a homicide by a peace officer is deemed justifiable to
include when the killing is in self-defense or the defense of another, consistent with the
existing legal standard for self-defense, or when the killing is necessary to prevent the escape
of a fleeing felon whose immediate apprehension is necessary to prevent death or serious
injury; and

WHEREAS, SB 230 sets forth training requirements which complement the update to the use-of-force standard in AB 392, the two bills complement one another and represent a comprehensive solution to police use of deadly force in California; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the California Legislature and Governor Newsom to support and pass California State Assembly Bill No. 392; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit this resolution to the California State Legislature and Governor Gavin Newsom.



City and County of San Francisco Tails

City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Resolution

File Number:

190256

Date Passed: May 07, 2019

Resolution supporting California State Assembly Bill No. 392, introduced by Assembly Members Shirley Weber and Kevin McCarty, co-authored by Assembly Members Chris Holden and Mark Stone, and California State Senators Steven Bradford and Holly Mitchell, California Act to Save Lives: incorporating policing best practices that authorizes police officers to use deadly force only when it is necessary to prevent imminent and serious bodily injury or death and to require de-escalation methods whenever possible.

April 25, 2019 Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee - RECOMMENDED

May 07, 2019 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED, AN AMENDMENT OF THE WHOLE **BEARING SAME TITLE**

> Ayes: 11 - Brown, Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Ronen, Safai, Stefani, Walton and Yee

May 07, 2019 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Ayes: 10 - Brown, Fewer, Haney, Mandelman, Mar, Peskin, Ronen, Safai, Walton and Yee

Noes: 1 - Stefani

File No. 190256

I hereby certify that the foregoing **Resolution was ADOPTED AS AMENDED** on 5/7/2019 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

> Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

Unsigned

London N. Breed Mayor

5/17/2019

Date Approved

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, not being signed by the Mayor within the time limit as set forth in Section 3.103 of the Charter, or time waived pursuant to Board Rule 2.14.2, became effective without her approval in accordance with the provision of said Section 3.103 of the Charter or Board Rule 2.14.2.

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board

5/17/2019

Date