

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2008 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 1075

(Delegate Conaway, *et al.*)

Judiciary

Criminal Law - Self-Defense - Immunity for Use of Physical Force in Defense of Dwelling or Place of Business

This bill provides that an occupant of a dwelling or a place of business is justified in using any degree of physical force, including deadly physical force, against another person when the other person (1) has made an unlawful entry into the dwelling or place of business; and (2) the occupant has a reasonable belief that the other person has committed, intends to commit, or is committing a crime in addition to the uninvited entry and might use physical force, no matter how slight, against an occupant. The bill provides that an individual who uses physical force in accordance with the requirements above is immune from criminal prosecution for the use of the force or civil liability for any resulting injuries or death.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Potential minimal decrease in State expenditures for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services as a result of a decrease in the number of persons arrested and incarcerated for the types of cases affected by the bill.

Local Effect: Potential minimal decrease in circuit court expenditures due to fewer criminal prosecutions in the types of cases affected by the bill.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: Self-defense is a common law doctrine that has been addressed by Maryland courts on numerous occasions. In order to succeed on a claim of self-defense, the accused must have: • not been the aggressor or provoked the conflict; • had reasonable grounds to believe that he was in apparent imminent or immediate danger of losing his own life or incurring serious bodily harm from his assailant or potential assailant; • actually believed at the time that he faced this type of danger; and • not used more force than the situation demanded. See *Marquardt v. State*, 164 Md. App. 95, 140 (2005). See also *Sydnor v. State*, 365 Md. 205, 216, A.2d 669, 675 (2001).

Included in the doctrine of self-defense is a duty to retreat, that is, a duty by the individual claiming self-defense to retreat and escape the danger if it was in his power to do so and was consistent with maintaining his safety. See *Sydnor*, 365 Md. at 216, 776 A.2d at 675. Use of deadly force traditionally has not been permissible in defense of property alone. Traditionally, under the common law, the right to the use of deadly force in self-defense did not apply until the claimant “retreated to the wall.”

Some states have adopted the “true man” doctrine as an alternative to the common law doctrine of self-defense. The true man doctrine applies when the individual claiming self-defense was in a place where he/she had a right to be and faced a reasonably apparent danger of death or serious bodily harm. Under this doctrine, an individual has the right to stand his/her ground against an attacker and is under no obligation to retreat and can use force, and if reasonable, deadly force against his/her attacker. This doctrine provides that an individual faced with a felonious attack is under no obligation to retreat, even if it is safe to do so. Nor is the individual required to deliberate whether a retreat is reasonable under the circumstances. However, the true man doctrine does not authorize certain behavior, including: • the use of unreasonable force; or • initiation of a confrontation or attack.

Other states, like Maryland, have adopted an exception to the duty to retreat known as the “castle doctrine.” Under the castle doctrine, “a man faced with the danger of an attack upon his dwelling need not retreat from his home to escape the danger, but instead may stand his ground and, if necessary to repel the attack, may kill the attacker.” See *Burch v. State*, 346 Md. 253, 283-4, 696 A.2d 443, 458 (1997) quoting *Crawford v. State*, 231 Md. 354, 361, 190 A.2d 538, 541 (1963). Courts are split as to whether a duty to retreat exists under the castle doctrine in situations involving cohabitants, guests, and invitees.

Background: In 2005, Florida enacted castle doctrine legislation that includes immunity from criminal prosecution and civil action and provisions awarding court costs and fees. While Florida courts had adhered to the castle doctrine in the past, the doctrine was not

codified. Though the law is centered around the castle doctrine, it contains some true man doctrine features. The law extended the castle doctrine, including the right to stand ground and use deadly force, to occupied vehicles, mobile homes, and places where the individual has a right to be, including public places. The law also includes presumptions of fear of death or great bodily harm that warrant the use of deadly force for unlawful entry into a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: Similar cross filed bills were introduced in 2007. HB 455 received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee but no further action was taken. Its cross file, SB 518, received a hearing in the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee but no further action was taken. HB 589 of 2006, a similar bill, received an unfavorable report in Judiciary. The cross filed bill, SB 870, received a hearing in Judicial Proceedings but no further action was taken.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): State's Attorneys' Association, Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts), Office of the Public Defender, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Department of Legislative Services

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