I MINA'TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2014 (SECOND) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUÅHAN

This is to certify that Bill No. 146-32 (COR), "AN ACT TO ADD NEW §§ 37.70, 37.71, 37.72 AND 37.73 TO CHAPTER 37 AND TO AMEND §7.86(b)(2)(A) OF CHAPTER 7 OF TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO GRANTING IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR CIVIL ACTION TO A PERSON WHO USES FORCE INTENDED OR LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY ON SOMEONE WHO UNLAWFULLY OR FORCIBLY ENTERS A RESIDENCE, VEHICLE OR BUSINESS; TO BE KNOWN AS THE "CASTLE DOCTRINE ACT," was on the 1st day of February, 2014, duly and regularly passed.

Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D. Speaker Tina Rose Muña Barnes Legislative Secretary This Act was received by I Maga'lahen Guåhan this _____ day of feet, 2014, at 10:50 o'clock P.M. Assistant Staff Officer Maga'lahi's Office APPROVED: EDWARD J.B. CALVO I Maga'lahen Guåhan Date: _____ Public Law No.

I MINA'TRENTAI DOS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2013 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 146-32 (COR)

As amended by the Committee on U.S. Military Relocation, Homeland Security, Veteran's Affairs and Judiciary; and further amended on the Floor.

Introduced by:

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AN ACT TO ADD NEW §§ 37.70, 37.71, 37.72 AND 37.73 TO CHAPTER 37 AND TO AMEND §7.86(b)(2)(A) OF CHAPTER 7 OF TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO GRANTING IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR CIVIL ACTION TO A PERSON WHO USES FORCE INTENDED OR LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY ON SOMEONE WHO UNLAWFULLY OR FORCIBLY ENTERS A RESIDENCE, VEHICLE OR BUSINESS; TO BE KNOWN AS THE "CASTLE DOCTRINE ACT."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 **Section 1.** New §§ 37.70, 37.71, 37.72 and 37.73 are *added* to Chapter 37
- 3 of Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, to read as follows:

"CASTLE DOCTRINE ACT

§ 37.70. Legislative Findings and Intent. I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that it is proper for law-abiding people to protect themselves, their families, and others from intruders and attackers without fear of prosecution or civil action from acting in defense of themselves and others.

I Liheslatura further finds that the "Castle Doctrine" is a common-law doctrine of ancient origins that declares that a person's home is his or her castle.

I Liheslatura further finds that persons residing in or visiting Guam have a right to remain safe.

Therefore, it is the intent of *I Liheslatura* that no person or victim of crime should be required to surrender his or her personal safety to a criminal, nor should a person or victim be required to needlessly retreat in the face of intrusion or attack.

§ 37.71. Home Protection, Use of Deadly Force, Presumption of Fear of Death or Harm.

- (a) A person is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or serious bodily injury to himself or herself or another when using defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury to another if:
 - (1) the person against whom the defensive force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully or forcefully entered, a business, residence, or occupied vehicle, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against that person's will from the business, residence, or occupied vehicle; and

| 1 | (2) the person who uses defensive force knew or had |
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| 2 | reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or |
| 3 | unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had occurred. |
| 4 | (b) The presumption set forth in Subsection (a) does not |
| 5 | apply if: |
| 6 | (1) the person against whom the defensive force is |
| 7 | used has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the business, |
| 8 | residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, |
| 9 | and there is not an injunction for protection from domestic |
| 10 | violence or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact |
| 11 | against that person; or |
| 12 | (2) the person who uses defensive force is engaged in |
| 13 | a criminal activity or is using the business, residence, or |
| 14 | occupied vehicle to further a criminal activity; or |
| 15 | (3) the person against whom defensive force is used is |
| 16 | a uniformed law enforcement officer who enters or attempts to |
| 17 | enter a habitable property, residence, or vehicle in the |
| 18 | performance of his or her official duties, and the officer |
| 19 | identified himself or herself in accordance with applicable law, |
| 20 | or the person using force knew or reasonably should have |
| 21 | known that the person entering or attempting to enter was a law |
| 22 | enforcement officer. |
| 23 | (c) A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts |
| 24 | to enter a person's business, residence, or occupied vehicle is |
| 25 | presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act |
| 26 | involving force or violence. |
| 27 | (d) As used in this Section, the term: |

1 (1)habitable property has the meaning provided by §34.10. Habitable property, as used in this Section, are limited 2 3 to business buildings, for which the victim has beneficial 4 control and use; and residences, vehicles and house boats for 5 which the victim has a legal right to occupy. Habitable property, as used in this Section, does not 6 include yards or outdoor spaces surrounding business buildings, 7 8 residences, vehicles or house boats. Nothing herein is construed to limit the right of a victim to use defensive force in a manner 9 10 consistent with Chapter 7 of Title 9, GCA in areas outside of 11 his home, business, car or house boat. 12 (2) business means habitable property that is lawfully 13 used to conduct commercial activity by duly licensed 14 corporations, LLCs, partnerships or sole proprietorships. 15 (3)

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- (3) *residence* as used in this Chapter, means a habitable property in which a person resides, either temporarily or permanently, or is visiting as an invited guest.
- (4) *vehicle* is defined in §1102 and §5101 of Title 16, GCA.
- (5) Defensive force has the same meaning as self defense as used in Chapter 7 of Title 9, GCA, except that a lawful occupant of habitable property has no duty or obligation to retreat.

§ 37.72. Immunity from Criminal Prosecution and Civil Action.

As used in this Section, the term criminal prosecution 1 (a) includes arresting, detaining in custody, and charging or prosecuting 2 3 the defendant. 4 (b) A person who uses force as permitted in §37.71 is justified in using such force and is immune from criminal prosecution 5 and civil action for the use of such force, except when: 6 7 (1) the person against whom force was used is a law enforcement officer, as defined by public law, who was acting 8 in the performance of his or her duties, and the officer identified 9 himself or herself in accordance with applicable law; or 10 the person using force knew or reasonably should 11 12 have known that the person was a law enforcement officer; or 13 (3) the use of force is found to be unlawful or was found to have been exercised with any illegal activity. 14 A law enforcement agency shall use standard procedures 15 (c) for investigating the use of force as described in Subsection (b), but 16 the agency may not arrest the person for using force unless it 17 18 determines that there is probable cause that the force that was used 19 was unlawful. 20 (d) The court shall award reasonable attorney's fees, court 21 costs, compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by 22 the defendant in defense of any civil action brought by a plaintiff if the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as 23 24 provided in Subsection (b). If any provision of this Act or its 25 § 37.73. Severability. application to any person or circumstance is found to be invalid or contrary 26 to law, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of this 27

| 1 | Act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, |
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| 2 | and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable." |
| 3 | Section 2. Paragraph (A) of § 7.86(b)(2) of Article 4, Chapter 7 of Title 9, |
| 4 | Guam Code Annotated, is amended to read as follows: |
| 5 | "(A) the defendant is not obliged to retreat from his dwelling, place |
| 6 | of work or vehicle, unless he was the initial aggressor or is assailed in his |
| 7 | place of work by another person whose place of work the defendant knows it |
| 8 | to be; and". |