Use of Deadly Force in PA1 by Josh Bodene, Esq.

Before unholstering your firearm, be able to answer "YES" to both I & II:

I. May I use DEADLY FORCE? (shooting a gun is always "deadly force")

A. *YES, IF*:

- 1. you did not first provoke the other person in the same encounter by attempting to inflict upon them death or serious bodily injury, *AND*
- 2. you <u>sincerely hold</u> the <u>reasonable belief</u>, based on <u>facts you can point to</u> from the <u>totality of the circumstances</u> that:
- 3. the other person <u>imminently intends</u>, and <u>is able</u>, to imminently inflict upon you (or someone else):
 - a) Death;
 - b) **Serious Bodily Injury** (not just a punch to the face, but a baseball bat to the head, for instance);
 - c) Kidnapping; OR
 - d) Rape ("Sexual intercourse compelled by force or threat").

Your use of deadly force is <u>PRESUMED</u> to be justified when you reasonably believe that the other person has already (or is in the act of) unlawfully and forcefully:

- 1. entering, and is present in, your home or occupied vehicle; *OR*
- 2. removing, a person against his will from your home or *occupied* vehicle.

However *YOU LOSE THE PRESUMPTION IF*: (1) the other person is lawfully present (though *NOT A CATEGORICAL DISQUALIFIER*); (2) the <u>totality of the circumstances</u> suggests otherwise (*NOT A CATEGORICAL DISQUALIFIER*); (3) you are engaged in a criminal activity (*DISQUALIFIER*); *OR* (4) you knew/should have known that the other person is a police officer (*DISQUALIFIER*).

<u>IN THE DEFENSE OF SOMEONE ELSE</u> you <u>may</u> legally use deadly force when (1) you would be justified in doing so if you were in his shoes; **AND** (2) he'd be justified in doing so on his own behalf.

II. May I use deadly force without first RETREATING?

A. *YES, IF*:

- 1. You CANNOT first retreat to complete safety; OR
- 2. *You are at <u>HOME</u>* (or temporary dwelling) *(CASTLE DOCTRINE)* even if the other person has an equal right to be there
 - a) **unless** you were the initial aggressor, in which case you must first retreat; *OR*
- 3. You are at <u>WORK</u> (CASTLE DOCTRINE)
 - a) unless you were the initial aggressor, in which case you must first retreat.
 - b) (NOTE: but if you are at work you do have a duty to retreat first, before using deadly force, if you know the other person is a <u>coworker</u>, i.e. it's his or her workplace too); *OR*
- 4. You're neither at home, nor at work (STAND YOUR GROUND), but nonetheless:
 - a) the person displays "an item that can reasonably be perceived to be...a weapon readily or apparently capable of lethal use" (i.e. a gun, baseball bat, axe);
 - b) you are not engaged in criminal activity;
 - c) you legally possess your gun; AND
 - d) you have a right to be where you are (i.e. you're not trespassing).

(That being said, best practice is to *retreat if you can*, even if the law doesn't require it)

<u>IN THE DEFENSE OF SOMEONE ELSE</u>, retreat to the extent the "someone else" must retreat.



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