Per Curiam

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MIKE STANTON, PETITIONER *v.* DRENDOLYN SIMS

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

No. 12–1217. Decided November 4, 2013

PER CURIAM.

Around one o'clock in the morning on May 27, 2008, Officer Mike Stanton and his partner responded to a call about an "unknown disturbance" involving a person with a baseball bat in La Mesa, California. App. to Pet. for Cert. 6. Stanton was familiar with the neighborhood, known for "violence associated with the area gangs." *Ibid.* The officers—wearing uniforms and driving a marked police vehicle—approached the place where the disturbance had been reported and noticed three men walking in the street. Upon seeing the police car, two of the men turned into a nearby apartment complex. The third, Nicholas Patrick, crossed the street about 25 yards in front of Stanton's car and ran or quickly walked toward a residence. *Id.,* at 7, 17. Nothing in the record shows that Stanton knew at the time whether that residence belonged to Patrick or someone else; in fact, it belonged to Drendolyn Sims.

Stanton did not see Patrick with a baseball bat, but he considered Patrick's behavior suspicious and decided to detain him in order to investigate. *Ibid.*; see *Terry* v. *Ohio*, 392 U. S. 1 (1968). Stanton exited his patrol car, called out "police," and ordered Patrick to stop in a voice loud enough for all in the area to hear. App. to Pet. for Cert. 7. But Patrick did not stop. Instead, he "looked directly at Stanton, ignored his lawful orders[,] and quickly went through [the] front gate" of a fence enclosing Sims' front yard. *Id.,* at 17 (alterations omitted). When the gate closed behind Patrick, the fence—which was more than six feet tall and made of wood—blocked Stanton's view of the

yard. Stanton believed that Patrick had committed a jailable misdemeanor under California Penal Code §148 by disobeying his order to stop;* Stanton also "fear[ed] for [his] safety." App. to Pet. for Cert. 7. He accordingly made the "split-second decision" to kick open the gate in pursuit of Patrick. *Ibid.* Unfortunately, and unbeknownst to Stanton, Sims herself was standing behind the gate when it flew open. The swinging gate struck Sims, cutting her forehead and injuring her shoulder.

Sims filed suit against Stanton in Federal District Court under Rev. Stat. §1979, 42 U. S. C. §1983, alleging that Stanton unreasonably searched her home without a warrant in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The District Court granted summary judgment to Stanton, finding that: (1) Stanton's entry was justified by the potentially dangerous situation, by the need to pursue Patrick as he fled, and by Sims' lesser expectation of privacy in the curtilage of her home; and (2) even if a constitutional violation had occurred, Stanton was entitled to qualified immunity because no clearly established law put him on notice that his conduct was unconstitutional.

Sims appealed, and a panel of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed. 706 F. 3d 954 (2013). The court held that Stanton's warrantless entry into Sims' yard was unconstitutional because Sims was entitled to the same expectation of privacy in her curtilage as in her home itself, because there was no immediate danger, and because Patrick had committed only the minor offense of disobeying a police officer. *Id.,* at 959–963. The court also found the law to be clearly established that Stanton's

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*"Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any . . . peace officer . . . in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his or her office or employment . . . shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment." Cal. Penal Code Ann. §148(a)(1) (2013 West Cum. Supp.).

pursuit of Patrick did not justify his warrantless entry, given that Patrick was suspected of only a misdemeanor. *Id.,* at 963–964. The court accordingly held that Stanton was not entitled to qualified immunity. *Id.,* at 964–965. We address only the latter holding here, and now reverse.

"The doctrine of qualified immunity protects government officials 'from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.'" *Pearson* v. *Callahan*, 555 U. S. 223, 231 (2009) (quoting *Harlow* v. *Fitzgerald*, 457 U. S. 800, 818 (1982)). "Qualified immunity gives government officials breathing room to make reasonable but mistaken judgments," and "protects 'all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law.'" *Ashcroft* v. *al-Kidd*, 563 U. S. ___, ___ (2011) (slip op., at 12) (quoting *Malley* v. *Briggs*, 475 U. S. 335, 341 (1986)). "We do not require a case directly on point" before concluding that the law is clearly established, "but existing precedent must have placed the statutory or constitutional question beyond debate." *al-Kidd*, 563 U. S., at ___ (slip op., at 9).

There is no suggestion in this case that Officer Stanton knowingly violated the Constitution; the question is whether, in light of precedent existing at the time, he was "plainly incompetent" in entering Sims' yard to pursue the fleeing Patrick. *Id.,* at ___ (slip op., at 12). The Ninth Circuit concluded that he was. It did so despite the fact that federal and state courts nationwide are sharply divided on the question whether an officer with probable cause to arrest a suspect for a misdemeanor may enter a home without a warrant while in hot pursuit of that suspect. Compare, *e.g., Middletown* v. *Flinchum*, 95 Ohio St. 3d 43, 45, 765 N. E. 2d 330, 332 (2002) ("We . . . hold today that when officers, having identified themselves, are in hot pursuit of a suspect who flees to a house in order to avoid arrest, the police may enter without a warrant,

regardless of whether the offense for which the suspect is being arrested is a misdemeanor"), and *State* v. *Ricci*, 144 N. H. 241, 244, 739 A. 2d 404, 407 (1999) ("the facts of this case demonstrate that the police had probable cause to arrest the defendant for the misdemeanor offense of disobeying a police officer" where the defendant had fled into his home with police officers in hot pursuit), with *Mascorro* v. *Billings*, 656 F. 3d 1198, 1207 (CA10 2011) ("The warrantless entry based on hot pursuit was not justified" where "[t]he intended arrest was for a traffic misdemeanor committed by a minor, with whom the officer was well acquainted, who had fled into his family home from which there was only one exit" (footnote omitted)), and *Butler* v. *State*, 309 Ark. 211, 217, 829 S. W. 2d 412, 415 (1992) ("even though Officer Sudduth might have been under the impression that he was in continuous pursuit of Butler for what he considered to be the crime of disorderly conduct, . . . since the crime is a minor offense, under these circumstances there is no exigent circumstance that would allow Officer Sudduth's warrantless entry into Butler's home for what is concededly, at most, a petty disturbance").

Other courts have concluded that police officers are at least entitled to qualified immunity in these circumstances because the constitutional violation is not clearly established. *E.g., Grenier* v. *Champlin*, 27 F. 3d 1346, 1354 (CA8 1994) ("Putting firmly to one side the merits of whether the home arrests were constitutional, we cannot say that only a plainly incompetent policeman could have thought them permissible at the time," where officers entered a home without a warrant in hot pursuit of misdemeanor suspects who had defied the officers' order to remain outside (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)).

Notwithstanding this basic disagreement, the Ninth Circuit below denied Stanton qualified immunity. In its one-paragraph analysis on the hot pursuit point, the panel

relied on two cases, one from this Court, *Welsh* v. *Wisconsin*, 466 U. S. 740, 750 (1984), and one from its own, *United States* v. *Johnson*, 256 F. 3d 895, 908 (2001) (en banc) (*per curiam*). Neither case clearly establishes that Stanton violated Sims' Fourth Amendment rights.

In *Welsh*, police officers learned from a witness that Edward Welsh had driven his car off the road and then left the scene, presumably because he was drunk. Acting on that tip, the officers went to Welsh's home without a warrant, entered without consent, and arrested him for driving while intoxicated—a nonjailable traffic offense under state law. 466 U. S., at 742–743. Our opinion first noted our precedent holding that hot pursuit of a fleeing felon justifies an officer's warrantless entry. *Id.,* at 750 (citing *United States* v. *Santana*, 427 U. S. 38, 42–43 (1976)). But we rejected the suggestion that the hot pursuit exception applied: "there was no immediate or continuous pursuit of [Welsh] from the scene of a crime." 466 U. S., at 753. We went on to conclude that the officers' entry violated the Fourth Amendment, finding it "important" that "there [was] probable cause to believe that only a minor offense . . . ha[d] been committed." *Ibid.* In those circumstances, we said, "application of the exigent-circumstances exception in the context of a home entry should rarely be sanctioned." *Ibid.* But we did not lay down a categorical rule for all cases involving minor offenses, saying only that a warrant is "usually" required. *Id.*, at 750.

In *Johnson*, police officers broke into Michael Johnson's fenced yard in search of another person (Steven Smith) whom they were attempting to apprehend on five misdemeanor arrest warrants. 256 F. 3d, at 898–900. The Ninth Circuit was clear that this case, like *Welsh*, did not involve hot pursuit: "the facts of this case simply are not covered by the 'hot pursuit' doctrine" because Smith had escaped from the police 30 minutes prior and his where-

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