2021 South Dakota Legislature

House Bill 1212

AMENDMENT 1212C FOR THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS BILL

1	An	Act	to	clarify	the	use	of	force.

- BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

3	Section 1	1. That a NEW SECTION be added:
4	22	2-18-3.1. Definitions.
5		Terms used in §§ 22-18-4 to 22-18-4.9, inclusive, mean:
6	<u>(1)</u>	"Deadly force," force that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm;
7	<u>(2)</u>	"Dwelling," a building or structure of any kind, whether temporary or permanent,
8		that is designed to be occupied by people lodging therein at night, together with
9		any attached garage or porch, and which includes:
10		(a) A tent;
11		(b) A camper or motorhome; and
12		(c) Any other conveyance, whether mobile or immobile;
13	(3)	"Forcible felony," arson, assault, burglary, kidnapping, manslaughter, murder,
14		rape, and robbery, and any other felony that involves the use of or the threat of
15		physical force or violence against a person;
16	<u>(4)</u>	"Residence," a dwelling in which a person:
17		(a) Resides, either temporarily or permanently; or
18		(b) Is an invited quest; and

"Unlawful force," an act of force that is employed without the consent of the person (5) 19 20 against whom it is directed and without legal justification or excuse;

"Vehicle," a conveyance of any kind, whether motorized or not, which is designed (6) to transport people or property.

23 **Section 2.** That § 22-18-4 be AMENDED.

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22-18-4. Force--Defense of person.

Any A person is justified in the using or threatening to use of force or violence, force, other than deadly force, against another person when if the person reasonably believes that such conduct using or threatening to use force is necessary to prevent or terminate defend against the other person's trespass on or other criminal interference with real property or personal property lawfully in his or her possession or in the possession of another who is a member of his or her immediate family or household or of a person whose property he or she has a legal right to protect. However, the person is justified in the use of deadly force only as provided in §§ 22-16-34 and 22-16-35 other's imminent use of unlawful force.

A person who uses or threatens to use force in accordance with this section does not have a duty to retreat—if the person is in a place where he or she has a right to be before using or threatening to use force.

Section 3. That a NEW SECTION be added:

22-18-4.1. Deadly force--Defense of person.

A person is justified in using or threatening to use deadly force if the person reasonably believes that using or threatening to use deadly force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself, herself, or another, or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony.

A person who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this section does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground, if the person using or threatening to use the deadly force is:

- (1) Not engaged in a criminal activity; and
- (2) In a place where the person has a right to be.

Section 4. That a NEW SECTION be added:

22-18-4.2. Defense of dwelling or residence--Force--Deadly force.

A person who is in a dwelling or residence, in which the person has a right to be:

- (1) Has no duty to retreat;
 - (2) Has the right to stand his or her ground; and
- (3) Has the right to use or threaten to use:
 - (a) Force against another, if the person reasonably believes that using or threatening to use force is necessary to defend himself, herself, or another against the imminent use of unlawful force; and

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1		(b) Deadly force, if the person reasonably believes that using or threatening to
2		use deadly force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily
3		harm to himself, herself, or another, or to prevent the imminent commission
4		of a forcible felony.
5	Section 5	That a NEW SECTION be added:
6	22	-18-4.3. Imminent deathGreat bodily injuryReasonable fear.
7		For purposes of § 22-18-4.2, a person is presumed to have held a reasonable fear
8	of imm	ninent peril of death or great bodily harm, to himself, herself, or another, when using
9	or thre	eatening to use defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great
10	<u>bodily</u>	harm if:
11	(1)	The person against whom the defensive force was used or threatened:
12		(a) Was in the process of unlawfully entering a dwelling, residence, or occupied
13		vehicle;
14		(b) Had unlawfully entered, a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; or
15		(c) Had removed or was attempting to remove another against the other's will
16		from a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; and
17	<u>(2)</u>	The person who uses or threatens to use defensive force knew or had reason to
18		believe that an unlawful entry or an unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had
19		occurred.
20	Section 6	5. That a NEW SECTION be added:
21	22	-18-4.4. Presumption of fearExceptions.
22		The presumption set forth in § 22-18-4.3 does not apply if:
23	(1)	The person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened:
24		(a) Has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, or
25		vehicle, including as an owner, lessee, or titleholder; and
26		(b) Is not the subject of a protection order, including a temporary protection
27		order;
28	<u>(2)</u>	The person sought to be removed is the child, grandchild, or otherwise in the lawful
29		custody or under the lawful guardianship of the person against whom the defensive
30		force is used or threatened;
31	<u>(3)</u>	The person who uses or threatens to use defensive force is engaged in a criminal
32		activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further a criminal
33		activity; or

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1	(4) The person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened is a law
2	enforcement officer, who enters or attempts to enter a dwelling, residence, or
3	vehicle in the performance of official duties and:
4	(a) The officer identified himself or herself as a law enforcement officer; or
5	(b) The person using or threatening to use force knew or reasonably should
6	have known that the person entering or attempting to enter was a law
7	enforcement officer.
8	Section 7. That a NEW SECTION be added:
9	22-18-4.5. Unlawful entryPresumption.
10	A person who unlawfully enters or attempts to enter a person's dwelling, residence,
11	or occupied vehicle is presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act
12	involving force or violence.
13	Section 8. That a NEW SECTION be added:
14	22-18-4.6. ForceDefense of property other than a dwelling.
15	A person is justified in using or threatening to use force, other than deadly force,
16	against another if and to the extent the person reasonably believes that using or
17	threatening to use force is necessary to prevent or terminate another's trespass on, or
18	criminal interference with:
19	(1) Real property other than a dwelling;
20	(2) Personal property that is lawfully:
21	(a) In the person's possession;
22	(b) In the possession of a member of the person's immediate family or
23	household; or
24	(c) In the possession of one whose property the person has a legal duty to
25	protect.
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26	A person who uses or threatens to use force in accordance with this section does

Section 9. That a NEW SECTION be added:

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22-18-4.7. Deadly force--Defense of property other than a dwelling.

A person is justified in using or threatening to use deadly force only if the person reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony.

A person who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this section does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground, if the person using or threatening to use the deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and is in a place where the person has a right to be.

Section 10. That a NEW SECTION be added:

22-18-4.8. Immunity.

A person who uses or threatens to use force, as permitted in §§ 22-18-4 to 22-18-4.7, inclusive, is justified in such conduct and is immune from criminal prosecution and from civil liability for the use or threatened use of such force brought by the person against whom force was used or threatened, or by any personal representative or heir of the person against whom force was used or threatened, unless:

- (1) (a) The person against whom force was used or threatened is a law enforcement officer, who was acting in the performance of official duties; and
 - (b) The officer identified himself or herself; or
- (2) The person using or threatening to use force knew or reasonably should have known that the person was a law enforcement officer who was acting in the performance of official duties.

The court shall award reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by a defendant in the defense of any civil action brought by a plaintiff, if the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution in accordance with this section.

In a criminal prosecution, once a prima facie claim of self-defense immunity has been raised by the defendant, the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence is on the party seeking to overcome the immunity from criminal prosecution provided for in this section.

As used in this section, the term, criminal prosecution, includes arresting, detaining in custody, and charging or prosecuting the defendant.

Section 11. That a NEW SECTION be added:

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1	2	2-18-4.9. AggressorUse of forceJustification not available.
2		Any justification for the use or the threatened used of either force or deadly force
3	<u>is not</u>	available to a person who:
4	<u>(1)</u>	Is attempting to commit, committing, or escaping after the commission of a forcible
5		felony; or
6	(2)	Initially provokes the use or threatened use of force against himself or herself,
7		unless:
8		(a) Such force or threat of force is so great that the person reasonably believes
9		he or she is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm and that
10		every reasonable means to escape such danger has been exhausted, other
11		than the use or threatened use of force that is likely to cause death or great
12		bodily harm to the assailant; or
13		(b) In good faith, the person withdraws from physical contact with the assailant
14		and indicates clearly to the assailant that he or she desires to withdraw and
15		terminate the use or threatened use of force, but the assailant continues or
16		resumes the use or threatened use of force.
17	Section	12. That § 20-9-8 be REPEALED.
18	20	0-9-8. Right to use force in defense of persons or property.
19	Section	13. That § 22-5-9 be REPEALED.
20	2:	2-5-9. Resistance to public offenses permitted.
21	Section	14. That § 22-16-34 be REPEALED.
22	2	2-16-34. Justifiable homicideResisting attempted murderResisting
23	felon	y on person or in dwelling house.
24	Section	15. That § 22-16-35 be REPEALED.
25	2	2-16-35. Justifiable homicideDefense of personDefense of other

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persons in household.