## 2021 South Dakota Legislature

## Senate Bill 7

AMENDMENT 7D FOR THE SENATE JUDICIARY BILL

## An Act to permit <u>Medicaid</u> a government agency to qualify as a victim for purposes of restitution in criminal cases.

- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:
- 4 **Section 1.** That § 23A-28-2 be AMENDED.

## 5 23A-28-2. Definition of terms.

- Terms used by this chapter mean:
- 7 (1) "Community service restitution," public service work provided under court order 8 that benefits the general public which includes: charitable agencies, governmental 9 agencies, educational institutions, the handicapped, the elderly, the ecology, the 10 church of the offender's choice, and any other agencies that the sentencing judge 11 deems reasonably rehabilitative to the offender. No work service may result in gain 12 to any private individual or to a private corporation;
- (2) "Criminal activities," includes any crime for which there is a plea of guilty or verdict
   of guilty upon which a judgment of conviction may be rendered and any other crime
   committed after June 30, 1979, which is admitted by the defendant, whether or not
   prosecuted. However, the term does not include petty offenses;
- (3) "Pecuniary damages," all damages which a victim could recover against the
  defendant in a civil action arising out of the same facts or event, except punitive
  damages and damages for pain, suffering, mental anguish, and loss of consortium.
  Without limitation, the term includes damages for wrongful death;
- 21 (4) "Restitution," full or partial payment of pecuniary damages to a victim;
- (5) "Victim," any person, as defined in subdivision 22-1-2(31), who has suffered
   pecuniary damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities, including any
   person or government agency who has by contract or by statute undertaken to
   indemnify another or to pay or provide a specified or determinable amount or
   benefit upon determinable contingencies. Any victim who has suffered pecuniary

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damages has priority of claim as opposed to any person <u>or government agency</u> who
 has a claim to indemnity or subrogation as a result of the same defendant's criminal
 activity.

Catchlines are not law. (§ 2-16-13.1)