

STATE OF NEW YORK

10114

IN ASSEMBLY

March 12, 2020

Introduced by M. of A. DiPIETRO, LiPETRI, STEC, PALMESANO -- read once and referred to the Committee on Codes

AN ACT to amend the penal law, the criminal procedure law and the civil practice law and rules, in relation to the justified use of physical force

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Section 35.15 of the penal law, as added by chapter 73 of
2 the laws of 1968, subdivisions 1 and 2 as amended by chapter 511 of the
3 laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:

4 § 35.15 Justification; use of physical force in defense of a person.

5 1. A person may, subject to the provisions of subdivision two of this
6 section, use physical force upon another person when and to the extent
7 he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to defend himself,
8 herself or a third person from what he or she reasonably believes to be
9 the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by such other person,
10 unless:

11 (a) The latter's conduct was provoked by the actor with intent to
12 cause physical injury to another person; or

13 (b) The actor was the initial aggressor; except that in such case the
14 use of physical force is nevertheless justifiable if the actor has with-
15 drawn from the encounter and effectively communicated such withdrawal to
16 such other person but the latter persists in continuing the incident by
17 the use or threatened imminent use of unlawful physical force; or

18 (c) The physical force involved is the product of a combat by agree-
19 ment not specifically authorized by law.

20 2. A person may not use deadly physical force upon another person
21 under circumstances specified in subdivision one of this section unless:

22 (a) The actor reasonably believes that such other person is using or
23 about to use deadly physical force. [~~Even in such case, however, the~~
24 ~~actor may not use deadly physical force if he or she knows that with~~
25 ~~complete personal safety, to oneself and others he or she may avoid the~~
26 ~~necessity of so doing by retreating; except that the~~] The actor is under
27 no duty to retreat if he or she is:

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD14753-05-0

1 (i) in his or her dwelling or any other place that he or she is
2 lawfully permitted to be and is not the initial aggressor; or

3 (ii) a police officer or peace officer or a person assisting a police
4 officer or a peace officer at the latter's direction, acting pursuant to
5 section 35.30 of this article; or

6 (b) He or she reasonably believes that such other person is committing
7 or attempting to commit a kidnapping, forcible rape, forcible criminal
8 sexual act or robbery; or

9 (c) He or she reasonably believes that such other person is committing
10 or attempting to commit a burglary, and the circumstances are such that
11 the use of deadly physical force is authorized by subdivision three of
12 section 35.20 of this article.

13 § 2. Section 35.05 of the penal law is amended by adding a new subdi-
14 vision 3 to read as follows:

15 3. When a defendant has offered the defense of justification for the
16 threatened or actual use of deadly force, the court shall instruct the
17 jury that they shall not be permitted to consider the possibility of
18 retreat as a factor in determining whether a person who threatened or
19 used deadly force reasonably believed that the force was necessary to
20 prevent death or serious bodily injury to himself or another.

21 § 3. Section 35.10 of the penal law is amended by adding a new subdi-
22 vision 7 to read as follows:

23 7. A person who is justified in threatening or using physical force
24 against another person in defense of himself, herself, another person,
25 or property pursuant to this section is immune from criminal and civil
26 liability for any damages incurred by the aggressor pursuant to the
27 application of reasonable physical force or threatened use of force.

28 § 4. Subdivision 1 of section 120.14 of the penal law, as amended by
29 chapter 222 of the laws of 1994, is amended to read as follows:

30 1. He or she intentionally places or attempts to place another person
31 in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death
32 by displaying a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or what appears to
33 be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm;
34 provided, however, that where a person is justified in the use of phys-
35 ical force upon another person in self-defense or defense of a third
36 person, or in defense of premises under the provisions of article thir-
37 ty-five of this chapter, such person shall not be liable under the
38 provisions of this subdivision; or

39 § 5. Section 140.10 of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding
40 a new subdivision 4 to read as follows:

41 4. No person shall be arrested pursuant to this section for a use of
42 force, unless the police officer believes that there is probable cause
43 to find that the use of force was not justifiable under article thirty-
44 five of the penal law.

45 § 6. Section 180.10 of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding
46 a new subdivision 8 to read as follows:

47 8. Upon arraignment, if a defendant offers the defense of justifica-
48 tion to any allegation involving the use of physical force, including
49 deadly physical force, the court shall dismiss the charges unless the
50 court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the use of such
51 physical force by the defendant was not reasonable or justified.

52 § 7. Rule 3211 of the civil practice law and rules is amended by
53 adding a new subdivision (i) to read as follows:

54 (i) (1) Motion to dismiss; use of force; justification. A party may
55 move to dismiss a cause of action on the basis that the moving party
56 used reasonable force under section 35.15 of the penal law. Upon filing

1 a motion to dismiss, the court shall hold a hearing prior to trial and
2 shall grant such motion unless the party responding to the motion proves
3 by clear and convincing evidence that the use of force was not reason-
4 able or justified.

5 (2) The court shall award reasonable attorney fees, court costs,
6 compensation for any loss of income and all other expenses incurred by a
7 person in defense of any civil action arising from the person's use of
8 reasonable force pursuant to section 35.15 of the penal law if the court
9 finds that the defendant's actions were justified and dismisses the case
10 under this subdivision.

11 § 8. The civil practice law and rules is amended by adding a new
12 section 3012-c to read as follows:

13 § 3012-c. Certificate of merit in certain actions to recover damages
14 for personal injury, injury to property or wrongful death. (a) In any
15 action to recover damages for personal injury, injury to property or
16 wrongful death brought by an individual who committed a crime against
17 the respondent, where the injuries complained of resulted from a use of
18 physical force or deadly physical force by the respondent at the time of
19 the commission of the crime, the complaint shall be accompanied by a
20 certificate, signed by the attorney for the plaintiff, certifying that
21 the attorney has reviewed the facts of the case and that, to the best of
22 such attorney's knowledge, information and belief there is a reasonable
23 basis for the commencement of such action and that the respondent was
24 not justified in the use of physical force or deadly physical force
25 against the plaintiff.

26 (b) Where a certificate is required pursuant to this section, a single
27 certificate shall be filed for each action even if more than one defend-
28 ant has been named in the complaint or is subsequently named.

29 (c) If the attorney for the plaintiff fails to provide the certificate
30 as required by subdivision (a) of this section the court may dismiss the
31 complaint or make such final or conditional order with regard to such
32 failure as is just including but not limited to denial of the accrual of
33 any interest, costs, attorneys' fees and other fees, relating to the
34 underlying mortgage debt. Any such dismissal shall be without prejudice
35 and shall not be on the merits.

36 § 9. This act shall take effect immediately; provided however, that
37 section five of this act shall take effect upon the repeal of subdivi-
38 sion 4 of section 140.10 of the criminal procedure law pursuant to
39 section 59 of chapter 222 of the laws of 1994, as amended.