

**Appendix One:**

**Integrated Instruction and Verdict Form –  
Section 1983 Claim –  
Excessive Force (Stop, Arrest, or other “Seizure”)**

**Instructions**

**Section 1983**

[Plaintiff] is suing under Section 1983, a civil rights law passed by Congress that provides a remedy to persons who have been deprived of their federal [constitutional] [statutory] rights under color of state law.

**Elements of Claim**

[Plaintiff] must prove both of the following elements by a preponderance of the evidence:

First: [Defendant] acted under color of state law.

Second: While acting under color of state law, [defendant] deprived [plaintiff] of a federal [constitutional right] [statutory right].

I will now give you more details on action under color of state law, after which I will tell you the elements [plaintiff] must prove to establish the violation of [his/her] federal [constitutional right] [statutory right].

**Action Under Color of State Law**

The first element of [plaintiff]’s claim is that [defendant] acted under color of state law. This means that [plaintiff] must show that [defendant] was using power that [he/she] possessed by virtue of state law.

A person can act under color of state law even if the act violates state law. The question is whether the person was clothed with the authority of the state, by which I mean using or misusing the authority of the state.

By “state law,” I mean any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any state. And when I use the term “state,” I am including any political subdivisions of the state, such as a

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1 county or municipality, and also any state, county or municipal agencies.

2 *[Insert appropriate instruction on action under color of state law. See Instructions 4.4.1*  
3 *through 4.4.3.]*

4  
5 Deprivation of a Federal Right

6  
7 [I have already instructed you on the first element of [plaintiff]’s claim, which requires  
8 [plaintiff] to prove that [defendant] acted under color of state law.]

9  
10 The second element of [plaintiff]’s claim is that [defendant] deprived [him/her] of a  
11 federal [constitutional right] [statutory right].

12  
13 The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution protects persons from being  
14 subjected to excessive force while being [arrested] [stopped by police]. In other words, a law  
15 enforcement official may only use the amount of force necessary under the circumstances to  
16 [make the arrest] [conduct the stop]. Every person has the constitutional right not to be subjected  
17 to excessive force while being [arrested] [stopped by police], even if the [arrest] [stop] is  
18 otherwise proper.

19  
20 In this case, [plaintiff] claims that [defendant] used excessive force when [he/she]  
21 [arrested] [stopped] [plaintiff]. In order to establish that [defendant] used excessive force,  
22 [plaintiff] must prove both of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

23  
24 First: [Defendant] intentionally committed certain acts.

25  
26 Second: Those acts violated [plaintiff]’s Fourth Amendment right not to be subjected to  
27 excessive force.

28  
29 In determining whether [defendant]’s acts constituted excessive force, you must ask  
30 whether the amount of force [defendant] used was the amount which a reasonable officer would  
31 have used in [making the arrest] [conducting the stop] under similar circumstances. You should  
32 consider all the relevant facts and circumstances (leading up to the time of the [arrest] [stop]) that  
33 [defendant] reasonably believed to be true at the time of the [arrest] [stop]. You should consider  
34 those facts and circumstances in order to assess whether there was a need for the application of  
35 force, and the relationship between that need for force, if any, and the amount of force applied.  
36 The circumstances relevant to this assessment can include *[list any of the following factors, and*  
37 *any other factors, warranted by the evidence]:*

- 38  
39 ● the severity of the crime at issue;  
40 ● whether [plaintiff] posed an immediate threat to the safety of [defendant] or others;  
41 ● the possibility that [plaintiff] was armed;  
42 ● the possibility that other persons subject to the police action were violent or

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1 dangerous;

- 2 ● whether [plaintiff] was actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight;  
3 ● the duration of [defendant]’s action;  
4 ● the number of persons with whom [defendant] had to contend; and  
5 ● whether the physical force applied was of such an extent as to lead to unnecessary  
6 injury.

7  
8 The reasonableness of [defendant]’s acts must be judged from the perspective of a  
9 reasonable officer on the scene. The law permits the officer to use only that degree of force  
10 necessary to [make the arrest] [conduct the stop]. However, not every push or shove by a police  
11 officer, even if it may later seem unnecessary in the peace and quiet of this courtroom,  
12 constitutes excessive force. The concept of reasonableness makes allowance for the fact that  
13 police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are  
14 sometimes tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving, about the amount of force that is necessary in a  
15 particular situation.

16  
17 As I told you earlier, [plaintiff] must prove that [defendant] intended to commit the acts  
18 in question; but apart from that requirement, [defendant]’s actual motivation is irrelevant. If the  
19 force [defendant] used was unreasonable, it does not matter whether [defendant] had good  
20 motivations. And an officer’s improper motive will not establish excessive force if the force  
21 used was objectively reasonable.

22  
23 What matters is whether [defendant]’s acts were objectively reasonable in light of the  
24 facts and circumstances confronting the defendant.

25  
26 *[Liability in Connection with the Actions of Another]*

27  
28 *[If the case involves a claim that a defendant is liable for the actions of another, insert*  
29 *appropriate instruction here. See Instruction 4.6.1 (supervisory liability); Instruction 4.6.2*  
30 *(liability for failure to intervene); Instructions 4.6.3 through 4.6.8 (municipal liability).]*

31  
32 Damages

33  
34 *[Insert appropriate instructions on damages here. See Instructions 4.8.1 through 4.8.3.]*

35  
36  
37 Instructions Concerning Verdict Form

38  
39 A verdict form has been prepared for your convenience. I will review this form with you  
40 now, and afterwards you will take it with you to the jury room.

41 [Form of verdict read]  
42

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1  
2 In order for you as a jury to answer a question, each juror must agree to the answer. In  
3 other words, your answers to each question must be unanimous. Your foreperson will write the  
4 unanimous answer of the jury in the space provided after each question, and will date and sign  
5 the form of verdict when completed.  
6

7 Nothing said in the verdict form is meant to suggest what your verdict should be. You  
8 alone have the responsibility for deciding the verdict.  
9

10  
11 **Verdict Form**  
12

13 We, the jury, unanimously find the following by a preponderance of the evidence:  
14

15  
16 (1) Did [defendant] act under color of state law?  
17

18 Answer: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
19

20  
21 IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO PART 1, PROCEED TO PART 2. OTHERWISE, PLEASE  
22 STOP.  
23

24  
25 (2) Did [defendant] intentionally commit an act, under color of state law, that violated  
26 [plaintiff]'s Fourth Amendment right not to be subjected to excessive force?  
27

28 Answer: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
29

30  
31 IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO PART 2, PROCEED TO PART 3. OTHERWISE, PLEASE  
32 STOP.  
33

34  
35 (3) Did [defendant]'s act, described in Part (2) above, cause injury to [plaintiff]?  
36

37 Answer: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
38

39  
40 IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO PART 3, PROCEED TO PART (4)(A), AND SKIP PART  
41 (4)(B).  
42

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1 IF YOU ANSWERED "NO" TO PART 3, SKIP PART 4(A) AND PROCEED TO PART 4(B).  
2  
3

4 (4)(A) Please state the amount that will fairly compensate [plaintiff] for any injury  
5 [he/she] actually sustained as a result of [defendant]'s conduct.  
6

7 Answer: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
8 (Fill in Dollar Figure)

9 (4)(B) Because we answered "No" to Part 3, [plaintiff] is awarded nominal damages in  
10 the amount of \$ 1.00.  
11  
12

13 AFTER ANSWERING PART 4, PROCEED TO PART 5.  
14  
15

16 (5)(A) Did [defendant] act maliciously or wantonly in violating [plaintiff]'s rights?  
17

18 Answer: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
19  
20

21 IF YOU ANSWERED "YES" TO PART (5)(A), PROCEED TO PART (5)(B). OTHERWISE,  
22 PLEASE STOP.  
23  
24

25 (5)(B) Do you award punitive damages against [defendant]?  
26

27 Answer: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
28

29 If yes, in what amount?  
30

31 Answer: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
32 (Fill in Dollar Figure)  
33  
34

35 SO SAY WE ALL, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20[ ].  
36

37 \_\_\_\_\_  
38 Foreperson