

N.C.P.I.—Civil 804.09  
EXCESSIVE FORCE IN MAKING ARREST—SECTION 1983 CLAIM—ISSUE OF  
REASONABLENESS OF FORCE USED.  
GENERAL CIVIL VOLUME  
MARCH 2016  
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804.09 EXCESSIVE FORCE IN MAKING ARREST—SECTION 1983 CLAIM—  
ISSUE OF REASONABLENESS OF FORCE USED.

*NOTE WELL: This series of instructions is designed to be used with 804.12 ("Excessive Force in Making Arrest—Section 1983 Claim—Sample Verdict Sheet").*

The (*state number*) issue reads:

"Was the amount of force used by the defendant to arrest the plaintiff excessive?"

If you have answered the second issue "Yes," you will consider the fourth issue regardless of your answer to the third issue.

On this issue the burden of proof is on the plaintiff. This means that the plaintiff must prove, by the greater weight of the evidence, that the defendant used excessive force in *his* arrest of the plaintiff.

A law enforcement officer has the right to use such force and make such contact as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances to make a lawful arrest.<sup>1</sup> The reasonableness of a particular use of force or amount of contact must be judged objectively,<sup>2</sup> in light of the facts and circumstances viewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at that time [rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight].<sup>3</sup>

You may take into consideration all the facts and circumstances surrounding the arrest, including the severity of the crime at issue, whether the plaintiff posed an immediate threat to the safety of the officer or others, and whether the plaintiff was actively resisting arrest or attempting to escape.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, as to this (*state number*) issue on which the plaintiff has the burden of proof, if you find, by the greater weight of the evidence, that the

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amount of force used by the defendant to arrest the plaintiff was excessive,  
then it would be your duty to answer this issue “Yes” in favor of the plaintiff.

If, on the other hand, you fail to so find, then it would be your duty to  
answer this issue “No” in favor of the defendant.

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1 *NOTE WELL*: “Whether an officer is authorized to make an arrest ordinarily depends, in the first instance, on state law.” *Michigan v. DeFillippo*, 443 U.S. 31, 36 (1979). If an officer attempts an arrest without probable cause, it is unlawful, and any use of force by the officer is inappropriate. *Glenn-Robinson v. Acker*, 140 N.C. App. 606, 623, 538 S.E.2d 601, 614 (2000) (citing *Nolin v. Isbell*, 207 F.3d 1253, 1258 (11th Cir. 2000)).

2 *Glenn-Robinson v. Acker*, 140 N.C. App. at 622, 538 S.E.2d at 613 (citing *Graham v. Conner*, 490 U.S. 386, 395-97 (1989)).

3 *See Graham v. Conner*, 490 U.S. at 396.

4 *Id.*