

# Intentional Torts

# No class on Friday

## Office Hours

Today from 12pm to 1pm

# Classes next week

Monday - 8:00am - 9:40am - Insurance

Tuesday - 10:10am - 11:50am - Workers' Compensation

Wednesday - 8:00am - 9:40am - No Fault and Beyond

Thursday - 10:10am - 11:50am - No Fault and Beyond / Review

# Office hours next week

Wednesday - 12:00pm - 1:00pm

Thursday - 12:00pm - ???

# Structure

## Intentional Torts:

~~--- Battery~~

~~--- Assault~~

--- False imprisonment

--- Intentional infliction of emotional distress

## Defenses:

--- Consent

--- Self-defense

--- Defense of property

--- Necessity

## **Abridged Definition from Restatement (Third) of Torts**

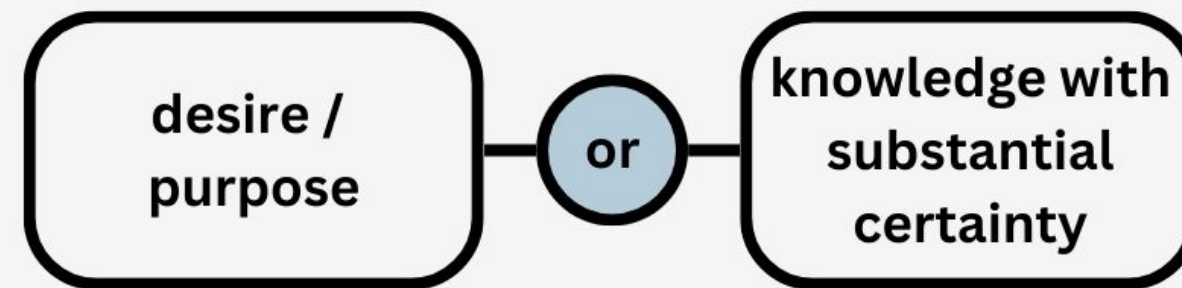
A person acts with the intent to produce a consequence if:

(a) the person acts with the purpose of producing that consequence;

or

(b) the person acts knowing that the consequence is substantially certain to result.

# Intent

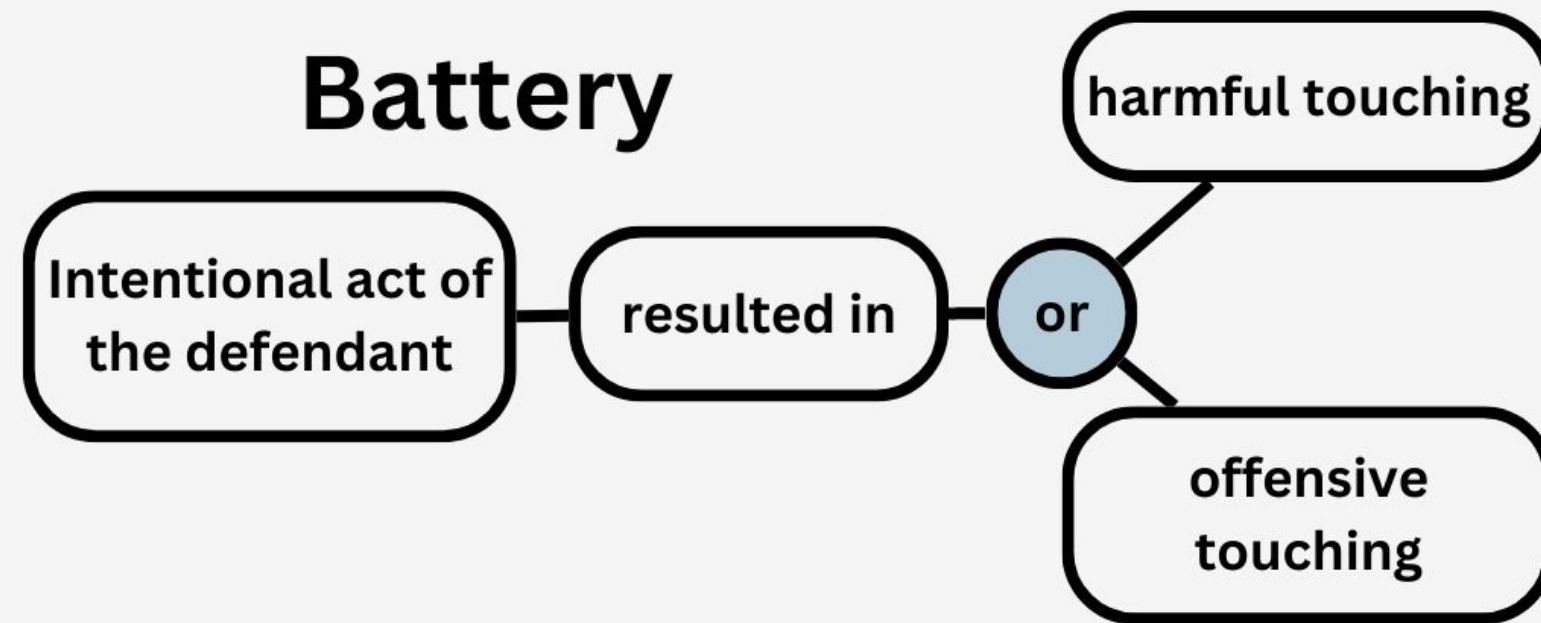


# Battery

## Abridged Definition from Restatement (Second) of Torts

An actor is subject to liability to another for battery if he acts intending to cause a harmful or offensive contact with the person of the other or a third person, or an imminent apprehension of such a contact, and a harmful or offensive contact with the person of the other directly or indirectly results.

# Battery



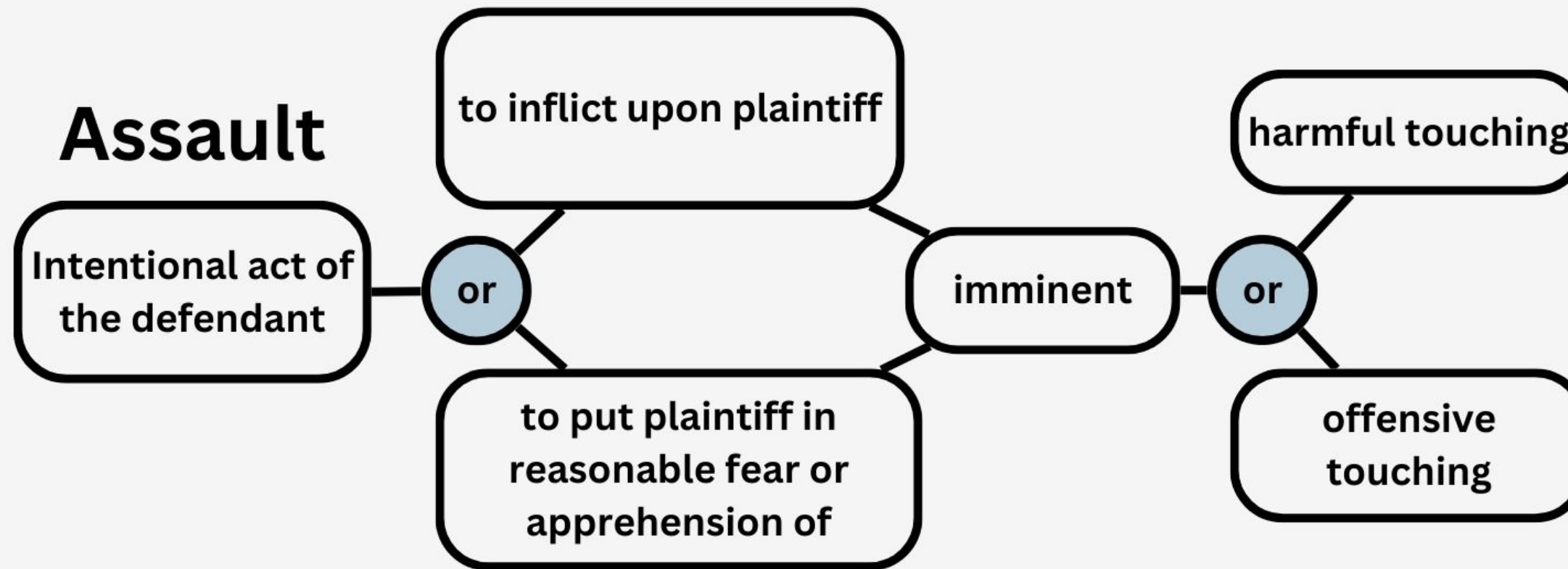


# Assault

## Abridged Definition from Restatement (Second) of Torts

An actor is subject to liability to another for assault if

- (a) he acts intending to cause a harmful or offensive contact with the person of the other or a third person, or an imminent apprehension of such a contact, and
- (b) the other is thereby put in such imminent apprehension.



## **With intentional torts, always consider**

1. The legal interest that each intentional tort addresses
2. The requirements of the defendant
3. The requirements of the plaintiff
4. Any objective requirements, including analysis that the judge or jury must conduct

# The legal interest that each intentional tort addresses

## Battery

Freedom from harmful or offensive contact

## Assault

Freedom from apprehension of harmful or offensive contact

## False Imprisonment

Freedom from confinement

## IIED

Freedom from severe emotional distress

# False Imprisonment

# Lopez v. Winchell's Donut House

“The Accused Employee Who Freely Left”

# False Imprisonment

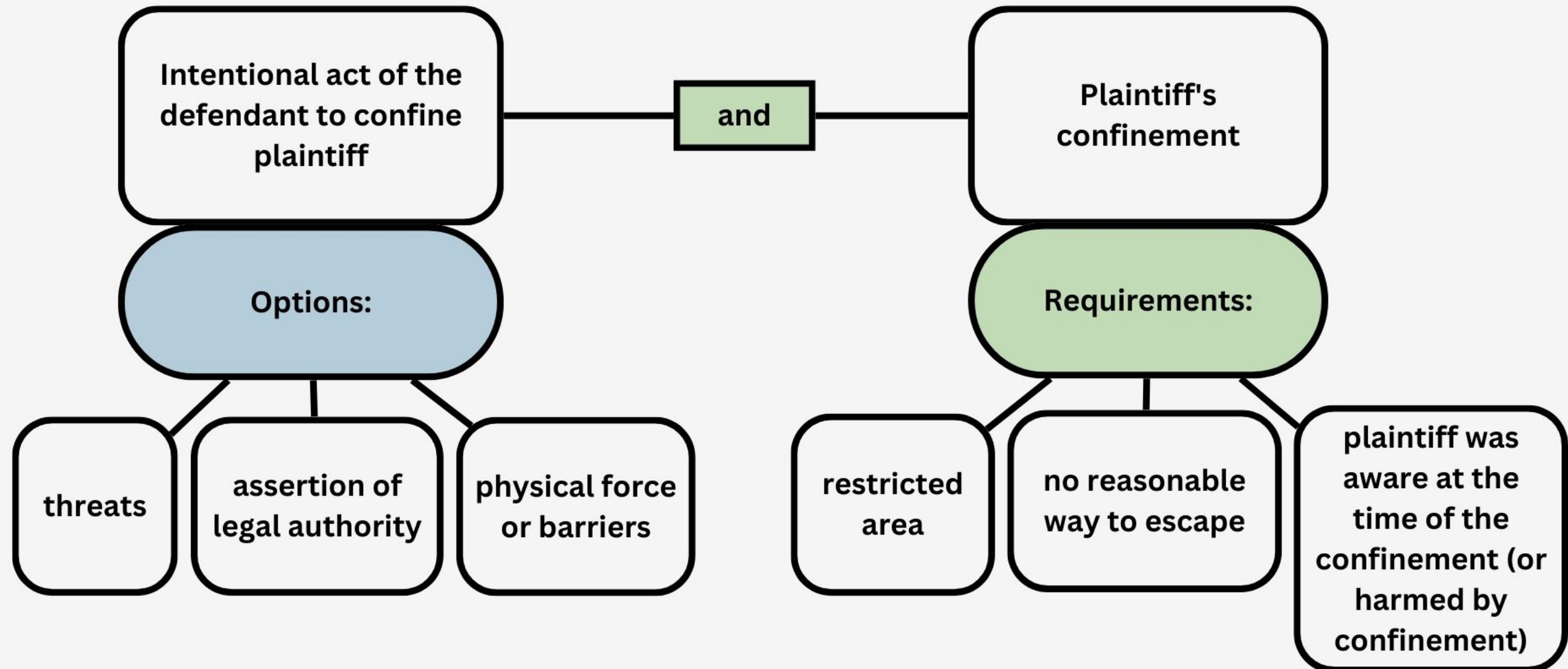
**Interest Protected:** Freedom from confinement

## **Abridged Definition from Restatement (Second) of Torts**

An actor is subject to liability to another for false imprisonment if

- (a) he acts intending to confine the other or a third person within boundaries fixed by the actor, and
- (b) his act directly or indirectly results in such a confinement of the other, and
- (c) the other is conscious of the confinement or is harmed by it.

# False Imprisonment





# **Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress**

# Womach v. Eldridge

“The Distressing Accusation of Molestation”

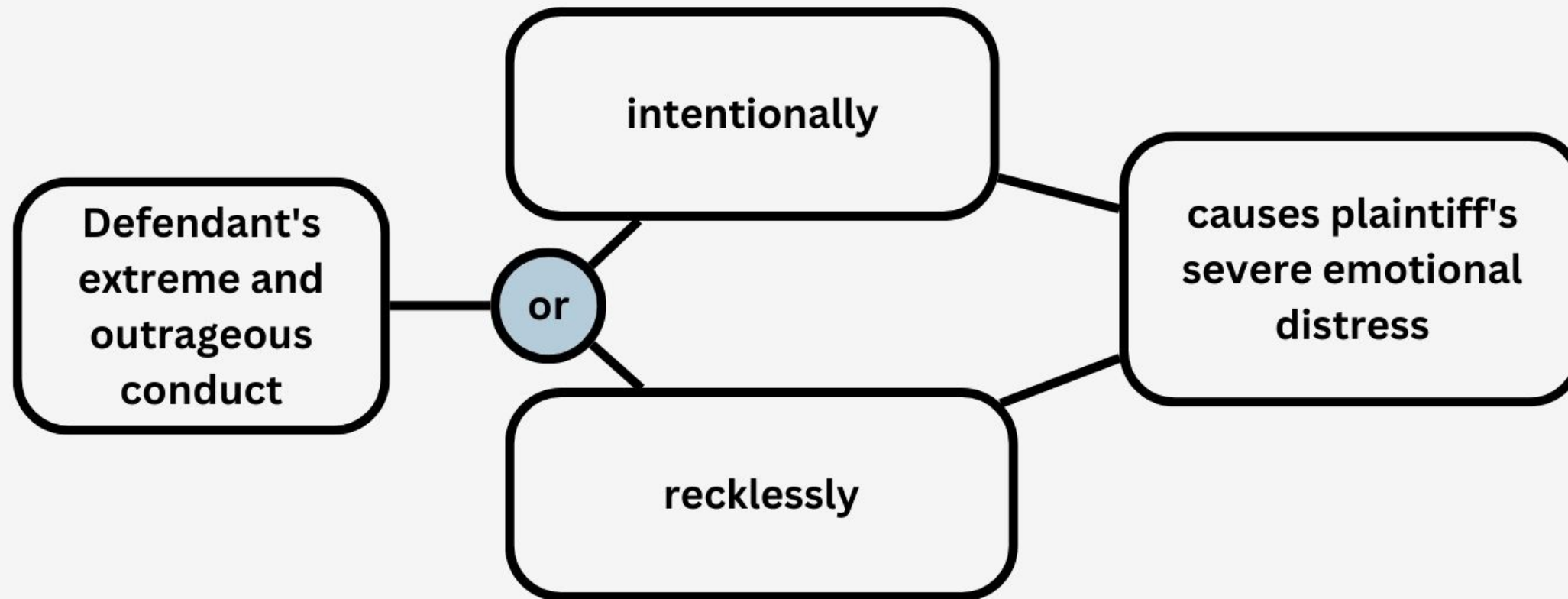
# Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

**Interest Protected:** Freedom from severe emotional distress

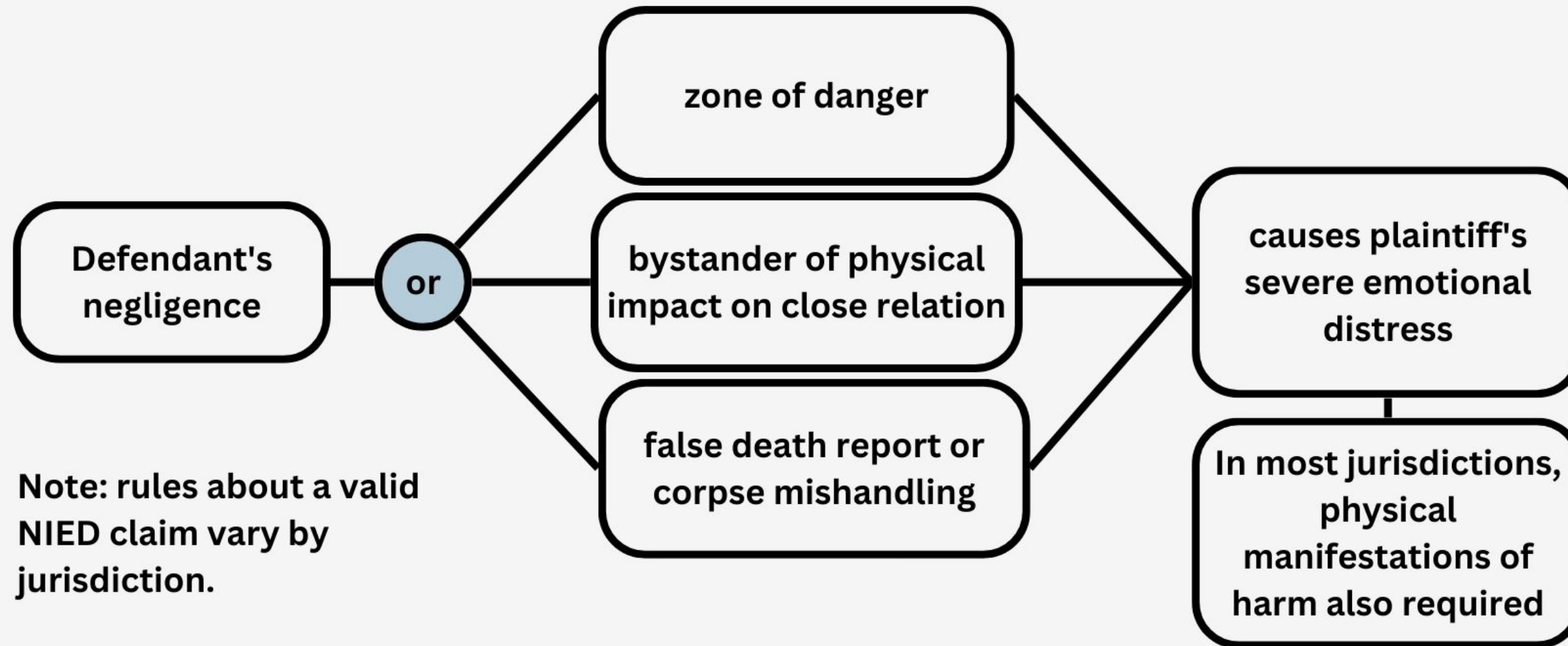
## Second Restatement Definition

“One who by extreme and outrageous conduct intentionally or recklessly causes severe emotional distress to another is subject to liability for such emotional distress, and if bodily harm to the other results from it, for such bodily harm.”

# Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress



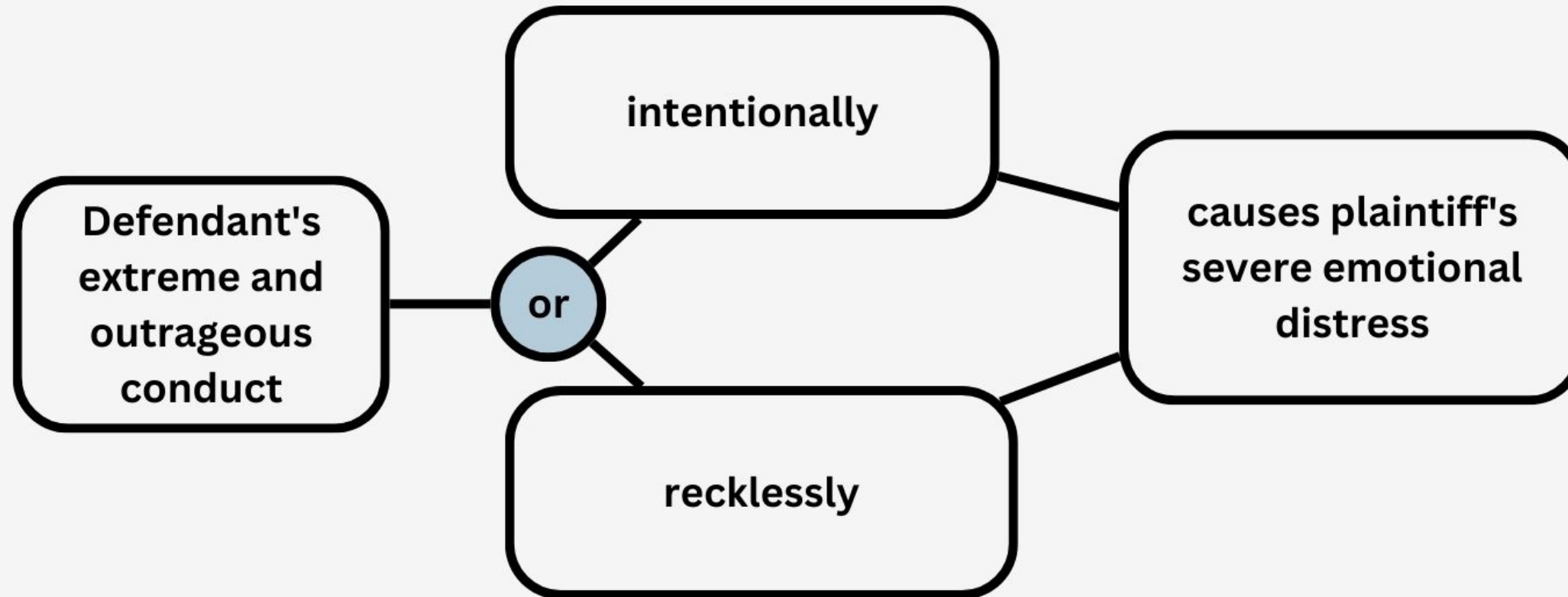
# Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress



# Snyder v. Phelps

“Protesting Soldiers’ Funerals”

# Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress



# Defenses

Consent

Self Defense

Defense of Property

Necessity



# Consent

**Hart v. Geysel**

“Consenting to a Prize Fight”

**Hackbart v. Cincinnati Bengals**

“Professional Football Injury”

**O’Brien v. Cunard**

“The Silent Vaccine Objector”

# Self Help Defenses

Self Defense

Defense of Property

Necessity

# Self defense

**Courvoisier v. Raymond**  
“Mistaken Self-Defense”

# Defense of property

Katko v. Briney

“The Spring-Gun Boobytrap”

# Necessity

**Ploof v. Putnam**

“The Private Island in a Storm”

**Vincent v. Lake Erie Transportation Company**

“The Boat Slamming Against the Dock”

# Hand Formula

$$B < P * L$$

Negligence when the burden on the defendant of taking precautions is less than the probability of loss for the plaintiff multiplied by the magnitude of that loss.



# Culpability

**Strict Liability**

**Negligence**

**Intentional Torts**