

Prima-Facie Case—Battery

(NB! The definition below does not incorporate transferred-intent doctrines; apply them separately)

A π must demonstrate both the intent and action/result elements.

I. INTENT: δ must intend to [1] cause a contact with the π [2] that is harmful or offensive;

SINGLE INTENT = [1] only; DUAL INTENT = [1] + [2]

[1]. The intent to contact is satisfied if the δ either:

[a]. Desires to cause the contact; or

[b]. Knows with a substantial certainty that the contact will occur.

[2]. An intent to cause a contact that is [a] harmful or [b] offensive is shown if the δ either:

[a]. Desires to harm, or is substantially certain the contact will harm, the π ; or

[i]. For the definition of harm, see below.

[b]. Desires to offend, or is substantially certain the contact will offend, the π .

[i]. For the definition of offensive, see below.

II. ACTION/RESULT: The δ must actually [1] cause the [2] contact to result and [3] the contact must be harmful or offensive.

[1]. The δ can cause the contact either directly or indirectly.

[2]. An actual contact must occur with the π 's body or with items closely associated with the π 's body or personhood.

[3]. The contact must be [a] harmful or [b] offensive.

[a]. A contact is harmful if it is a physical impairment of the condition of the π 's body, or physical pain or illness.

[b]. A contact is offensive if it would offend a reasonable sense of personal dignity, *i.e.*, it must be one which would offend the ordinary person and as such one not unduly sensitive as to his personal dignity.

[i]. If the contact would not offend a reasonable person's sense of personal dignity, because the π is hypersensitive, the contact nevertheless becomes "offensive" if the δ is aware of the π 's hypersensitivity.