



Westlaw Classic

操作使用手冊

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- Westlaw UK 英國
- Westlaw EU Content 歐盟& 歐洲國家
- Westlaw Canadian Materials 加拿大
- Westlaw HK 香港
- Westlaw Australia 澳洲

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THOMSON REUTERS
OnePass

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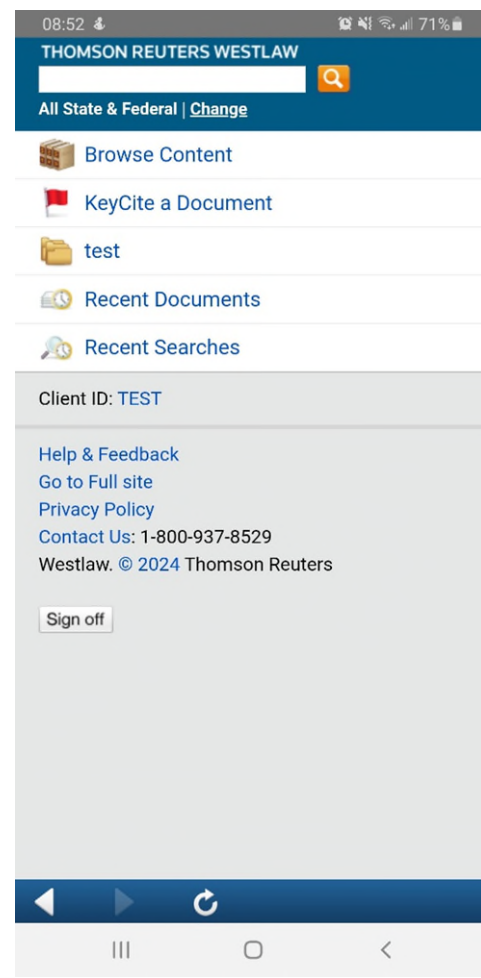
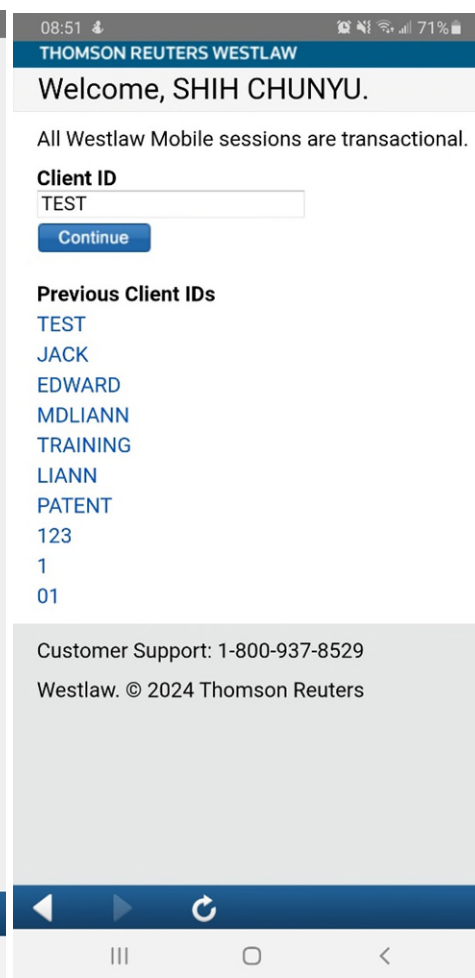
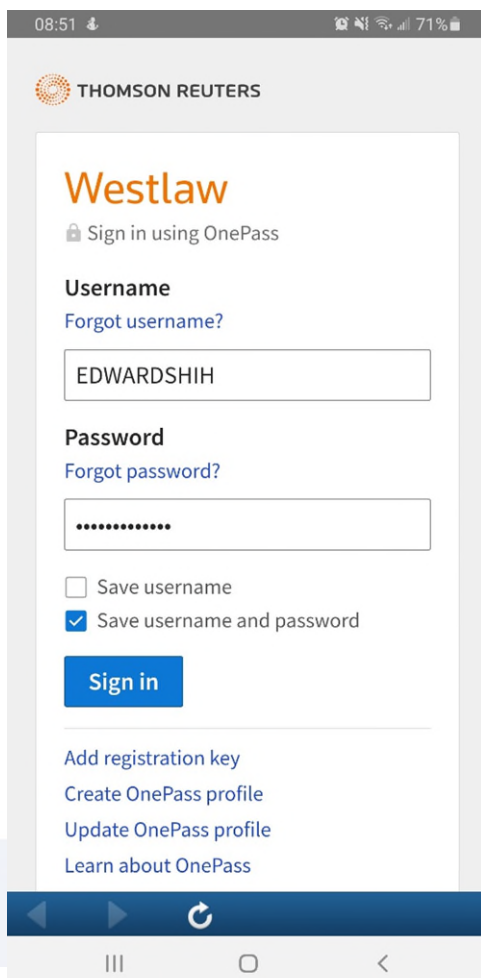
Continue

平板、手機(Android與Ios)注意事項

使用平板與手機時瀏覽器請切換電腦版網站(非常重要)

1. 專屬WESTLAW APP (與SSO系統衝突)
2. 要有個人帳號密碼
3. 簡易版介面

請參考以下手機截圖



CITATIONS介紹

Citation是指引文標注方式，**Citation Format**系統編號。

•範例：

•**386 US 487**

•**35 USCA 282**

•**109 HARV L REV 125**

•**US PAT 7255627**

CITATIONS介紹

386



第386冊

US



美國最高法院判決書

487



第487頁

CITATIONS介紹

35



TITLE 35

USCA



美國法典

§ 282



第282條

CITATIONS介紹

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第109冊

HARV L REV



哈佛Law Review期刊

125



第125頁

CITATIONS介紹

US



美國

PAT



專利法

7255627



檔案編號

[返回](#)

KeyCite 的意思:

紅旗 (red flag) :

- CASES 案件之法律見解，已被推翻，**不具法律效力**。
- 法律條文中表示該條法令**被修正或廢止**。

黃旗 (yellow flag) :

- CASES 案件出現負面的「**被**」引用歷史，該判決仍未被駁回或廢止。
- 法律條文方面，則表示已提案修法。

斜線白藍旗 (blue H) : 代表本案件上訴中、目前無法調閱。

WestlawClassic首頁

TRAINING ▾ Folders ▾ History ▾ Favorites ▾ Alerts ⓘ 👤 ▾

THOMSON REUTERS
WESTLAW CLASSIC ▾

Enter terms, citations, databases, anything ... ▾

All State & Federal 🔍 Advanced

☰

Browse

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- Trial Court Orders
- Statutes & Court Rules
- Regulations
- Administrative Decisions & Guidance
- Secondary Sources

Forms

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- Trial Court Documents
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- Jury Verdicts & Settlements
- Proposed & Enacted Legislation
- Proposed & Adopted Regulations
- Arbitration Materials

Executive Action & Litigation **NEW**

- Artificial Intelligence Legal Materials & News
- Civil Rights Legal Materials & News
- COVID-19 Legal Materials & News
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Q ▾ Enter terms, citations, 🔍

☐ Select all • 0 item(s) selected • [Clear all](#)

☐ **My Favorites**

☐ Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)

☐ World Journals

☐ Federal Bankruptcy Court Cases

☐ Congressional Bills

Secondary Sources | Law Reviews & Journals

☐ Food & Drug Administration (FDA)

☐ All Mergers & Acquisitions Transactions

☐ European Union

☐ Corpus Juris Secundum

Patent Law: Legal & Economic Principles

☐ Proposed Legislation (Bills)

United States Code Annotated Popular Name Table

☐ Global Competition & Antitrust

☐ Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

☐ European Union Journals

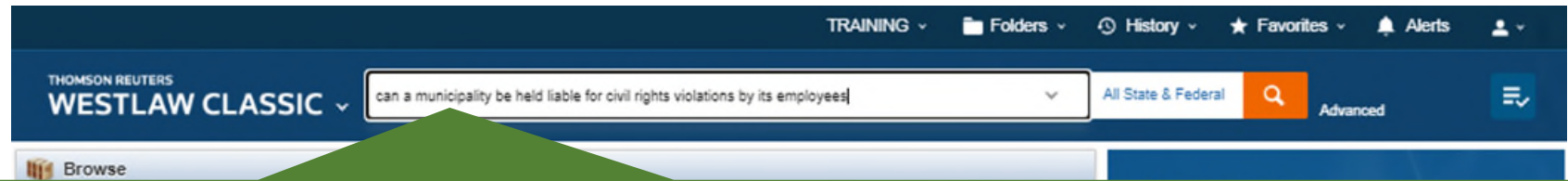
查詢欄位可以接受的指令：

你可以輸入的指令如下：

- 整段句子，疑問句
- 布林邏輯與連接詞
- 雙方訴訟人或單一訴訟人
- Citations：531 US 98
- West Key Numbers
- 資料庫名稱
- 期刊名稱



輸入整段句子查詢資料為例：



例子：can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees

Trial Court Orders

Statutes & Court Rules

Regulations

Administrative Decisions & Guidance

Secondary Sources

Trial Court Documents

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Jury Verdicts & Settlements

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Sample Agreements

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Trial Transcripts & Oral Arguments

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Next-Generation Search

Integrated Litigation Analytics

Analysis of Statutory & Regulatory Changes

Learn more about Westlaw Edge

News and Insight from REUTERS

Facing fresh legal crisis, Robinhood has lawyers to spare

1/28/2021 | REUTERS LEGAL

(Reuters) - Robinhood Markets Inc has plenty to keep its lawyers busy. Good thing for the company, it also has plenty of lawyers.

5 of 6 Additional Practice Areas

Practice Areas

My Favorites

- Proposed Legislation (Bills)
- United States Code Annotated Popular Name Table
- Global Competition & Antitrust
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
- Federal Bankruptcy Court Cases
- European Union Journals
- World Journals
- U.S. Tax Court Cases
- News
- Fifty State Construction Lien and Bond Law
- U.S. Court of Federal Claims Cases
- U.S. Supreme Court Cases
- Form Finder
- Statutes & Court Rules
- Secondary Sources

點查詢欄位右側“**All Federal**”選項：

查詢輸入的句子：can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees

The screenshot displays the Westlaw Classic web interface. At the top, the search bar contains the query "can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees". To the right of the search bar, the "All States, 8th Circuit" dropdown menu is highlighted with a green arrow, indicating the selected jurisdiction. Below the search bar, the "Browse" section is visible, showing a list of practice areas. A green callout box with white text points to the "All States, 8th Circuit" dropdown, stating: "選擇各州法院、聯邦法院或上訴法院。" (Select state courts, federal courts, or appellate courts.)

The "Browse" section includes the following categories:

- All Content
- Federal Materials
- State Materials
- Cases
- Topics & Key Numbers
- Trial Court Orders
- Statutes & Court Rules
- Regulations
- Administrative Decisions & Guidance
- Secondary Sources
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- News
- Business Law Center
- Company Investigator
- Sample Agreements
- Legislative History
- Trial Transcripts & Oral Arguments
- Intellectual Property
- International Materials
- Directories

The "News and Insight from REUTERS" section features a headline: "U.S. Justice Department probes SpaceX after hiring discrimination complaint" dated 1/28/2021. The article text states: "(Reuters) - The U.S. Department of Justice is probing Elon Musk's rocket company SpaceX over whether the company discriminates against non-U.S. citizens in its hiring, according to court documents filed on Thursday."

The "Favorites" section on the right side of the interface lists various legal resources, including:

- Proposed Legislation (Bills)
- United States Code Annotated Popular Name Table
- Global Competition & Antitrust
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
- Federal Bankruptcy Court Cases
- European Union Journals
- World Journals
- U.S. Tax Court Cases
- News
- Fifty State Construction Lien and Bond Law
- U.S. Court of Federal Claims Cases
- U.S. Supreme Court Cases
- Form Finder
- Statutes & Court Rules
- Secondary Sources

可選擇要以聯邦為主或以美國各州為主：

Jurisdiction (Select up to 3)

☒ **All States**

☐ Alabama	☐ Idaho	☐ Mississippi	☐ Ohio	☐ Washington
☐ Alaska	☐ Illinois	☐ Missouri	☐ Oklahoma	☐ West Virginia
☐ Arizona	☐ Indiana	☐ Montana	☐ Oregon	☐ Wisconsin
☐ Arkansas	☐ Iowa	☐ Nebraska	☐ Pennsylvania	☐ Wyoming
☐ California	☐ Kansas	☐ Nevada	☐ Rhode Island	☐ Tribal
☐ Colorado	☐ Kentucky	☐ New Hampshire	☐ South Carolina	☐ Guam
☐ Connecticut	☐ Louisiana	☐ New Jersey	☐ South Dakota	☐ Puerto Rico
☐ Delaware	☐ Maine	☐ New Mexico	☐ Tennessee	☐ Virgin Islands
☐ D.C.	☐ Maryland	☐ New York	☐ Texas	☐ Northern Mariana Islands
☐ Florida	☐ Massachusetts	☐ North Carolina	☐ Utah	
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☐ Include Related Federal

☒ **All Federal**

By Court

- ☐ United States Supreme Court
- ☐ Federal Courts of Appeals
- ☐ Federal District Courts
- ☐ Bankruptcy Courts
- ☐ Tax Court
- ☐ Military Courts

By Circuit

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- ☐ 2nd Circuit
- ☐ 3rd Circuit
- ☐ 4th Circuit
- ☐ 5th Circuit
- ☐ 6th Circuit
- ☐ 7th Circuit
- ☐ 8th Circuit
- ☐ 9th Circuit
- ☐ 10th Circuit
- ☐ 11th Circuit

51州區域

上訴法院(13個)

聯邦法院

Save **Cancel**

進入查詢結果的畫面：

查詢輸入的句子： can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees

15種類別資料列表(判決、法律、法規、行政命令、期刊、合約表格、法庭文件、訴訟要點、法庭審判命令KeyNumber)等。

THOMSON REUTERS
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Proposed & Enacted Legislation 10,000
Proposed & Adopted Regulations 1,888
Arbitration Materials 8,971
All results 37,714

Overview (15)

Select all items | No items selected

Cases | View all 218

Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. | August 20, 2020 | 157 N.E.3d 406 | 2020 WL 4676345 | 2020 -Ohio- 4131 | 108644

CIVIL RIGHTS — Arrest and Detention. Probable cause existed to arrest casino patron based upon report of alleged robbery, entitling contract security officer to immunity under § 1983.

...A municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 on the basis of respondeat superior liability; rather, in order to be held liable for a constitutional violation, the municipality's policy must be the moving force behind the civil rights violation. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983....

...78 Civil Rights 78III Federal Remedies in General 78 1342 Liability of Municipalities and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of officers and employees in general; vicarious liability and respondeat superior in general....

...[¶ 10] In October 2016, Morrison and Artesia filed a complaint against the appellees, alleging causes of action for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, conversion, loss of consortium, violation of civil rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983, and violation of civil rights under 42 U.S.C. 1981. 1...

...The issue of whether an employer can be held liable under § 1983 for the actions of an employee usually arises in the context of municipal liability for the acts of its employees....

Peak Alarm Co., Inc. v. Salt Lake City Corp.
Supreme Court of Utah. | April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 2010 WL 1507942 | 20080918

TORTS - Malicious Prosecution. Directed verdict in criminal case was not conclusive in civil case as to lack of probable cause for arrest and prosecution.

...78 Civil Rights 78III Federal Remedies in General 78 1342 Liability of Municipalities and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of officers and employees in general; vicarious liability and respondeat superior in general....

...municipal liability under § 1983 through a deliberate indifference argument is a narrow one; the Supreme Court demands application of "rigorous standards of causation . . . to ensure that the municipality is not held liable solely for the actions of its employee." ...

...did not have actual or constructive notice of alleged violations of alarm company employee's constitutional rights arising from allegedly defamatory remarks by police administrator, precluding municipal liability on a theory of deliberate indifference in § 1983 action; administrator's generalized criticism of alarm industry did not ... or his company, and alarm company employee failed to show any pattern of alleged tortious behavior that would put city on notice of repeated constitutional ...

...ed § 1983 as a basis for eight independent claims alleging civil rights violations under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution....

Points of Law Found in Cases | View all 10

CIVIL RIGHTS
[1]: 78 1351(1) Governmental ordinance, policy, practice, or custom > In general

欄位呈現各類別的資料結果，查詢結果總筆數有37,714。

左邊列表選擇欲瀏覽的類別資料：

查詢輸入的句子：can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees

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All Content can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees ▾ All States  Advanced 

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Arbitration Materials 8,971
All results 37,714

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Search within results

Jurisdiction
☒ State 218
☐ Commonwealth Puerto Rico Supreme Ct. 1
☐ Tribal Eastern Cherokee Trial Ct. 1

Date

1 - 20 Sort by: Relevance ▾    

☐ Select all items No items selected

1. **Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino**
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. | August 20, 2020 | 157 N.E.3d 408 | 2020 WL 4878345 | 2020 -Ohio- 4131
...based upon report of alleged robbery, entitling contract
...for **liability**; rather, in order to be **held liable** for a **civil rights violation**. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983....
...ities and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of al....
...alleging causes of action for false arrest and detention, S.C. 1983, and **violation of civil rights** under 42 U.S.C.
...in **employee** usually arises in the context of **municipal**

2. **Peak Alarm Co., Inc. v. Salt Lake City Corp.**
Supreme Court of Utah. | April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 2010 WL 1507942 | 20080918
TORTS - Malicious Prosecution. Directed verdict in criminal case was not conclusive in **civil** case as to lack of probable cause for arrest and prosecution.
...75 **Civil Rights** 78III Federal Remedies in General 78  1342 **Liability of Municipalities** and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of officers and **employees** in general; vicarious **liability** and respondeat superior in general....
... The route to **municipal liability** under § 1983 through a deliberate indifference argument is a narrow one; the Supreme Court demands application of "rigorous standards of culpability and causation . to ensure that the **municipality** is not **held liable** solely for the actions of its **employee** "
...City officials did not have actual or constructive notice of alleged **violations** of alarm company **employee's** constitutional rights arising from allegedly defamatory remarks by police department's alarm administrator, precluding **municipal liability** on a theory of deliberate indifference in § 1983 action; administrator's generalized criticism of alarm industry did not defame **employee** or his company, and alarm company **employee** failed to show any pattern of alleged tortious behavior that would put city on notice of repeated constitutional **violations** ...
... Mr. Howe used § 1983 as a basis for eight independent claims alleging **civil rights violations** under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution....

3. **Gentry v. Robinson**
Supreme Court of Arkansas. | December 17, 2009 | 2009 Ark. 634 | 361 S.W.3d 788 | 08-1452

» RELATED DOCUMENTS
Secondary Sources
§ 2:21.Public employees
Alabama Personal Injury and Torts
...Ray v. Judicial Correction Services, Inc., 270 F. Supp. 3d 1262, 1296 (N.D. Ala. 2017) (to present a viable § 1983 claim against **municipality**, plaintiff must show that **municipal** policy or custom was moving force behind injury; plaintiff cannot **hold municipality liable** under § 1983 merely because custom or policy made it more likely that constitutional **violation** would occur, but instead court must determine that a defendant's act was proximate cause of ultimate constitutional **violation**); McKenzie v. Talladega City Board of Education, 242 F. Supp. 3d 1244, 1253, 346 Ed. Law Rep. 383 (N.D. Ala. 2017)....
Police Misconduct as Municipal Policy or Custom
American Jurisprudence Proof of Facts 3d
...Prima facie case: Plaintiff seeking to **hold city liable** under § 1983 for acts of its **employees** can prove the existence of a **municipal** policy or custom with proof that: (1) a **municipal** official with final policymaking authority directly committed or commanded the constitutional **violation**; (2) a policy maker indirectly caused the misconduct of a subordinate **municipal employee** by acquiescing in a longstanding

透過左側選擇類別資料，例如：點選“Cases”查看所有的218筆資料。

資料結果重新排序：

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All Content can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees All States

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Jurisdiction
State 216
Commonwealth Puerto Rico Supreme Ct. 1
Tribal Eastern Cherokee Trial Ct. 1

Date All

Cases (218)

1 - 20 Sort by: Relevance

1. Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County | 108644
157 N.E.3d 406 | 2020 WL 4876345 | 2020 -Ohio- 4131

CIVIL RIGHTS — Arrest and Detention. Probable cause existed to arrest defendant based upon report of alleged robbery, entitling contract security officer to immunity under § 1983.

...A municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 for a constitutional violation if the municipality was not responsible for the defendant's prior liability; rather, in order to be held liable for a constitutional violation, the municipality must be responsible for the defendant's prior liability.

...78 Civil Rights officers and employees of the City of Cincinnati were involved in the assault and battery on the plaintiff in 1981. 1...

...The issue of vicarious liability for the actions of the defendant's employees is addressed in the following cases...

2. Peak Alarm
Supreme Court of Ohio | 108644
TORTS - Malicious prosecution.

...78 Civil Rights officers and employees of the City of Cincinnati were involved in the assault and battery on the plaintiff in 1981. 1...

... The route to the application of "right of privacy" to an employee...

...City officials did not allegedly defamatory remarks by police department's alarm administration, producing municipal liability on a theory of deliberate indifference in § 1983 action; administrator's generalized criticism of alarm industry did not defame employee or his company, and alarm company employee failed to show any pattern of alleged tortious behavior that would put city on notice of repeated constitutional violations...

... Mr. Howe used § 1983 as a basis for eight independent claims alleging civil rights violations under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution...

3. Gentry v. Robinson
Supreme Court of Arkansas. | December 17, 2009 | 2009 Ark. 634 | 361 S.W.3d 788 | 08-1452

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Secondary Sources

§ 2:21.Public employees

Alabama Personal Injury and Torts

...Ray v. Judicial Correction Services, Inc., 270 F. Supp. 3d 1282, 1298 (N.D. Ala. 2017) (to present a viable § 1983 claim against municipality, plaintiff must show that municipal policy or custom was moving force behind injury; plaintiff cannot hold municipality liable under § 1983 merely because custom or policy made it more likely that constitutional violation would occur, but instead court must determine that a defendant's act was proximate cause of ultimate constitutional violation); McKenzie v. Talladega City Board of Education, 242 F. Supp. 3d 1244, 253, 348 Ed. Law Rep. 383 (N.D. Ala. 2017)...

Police Misconduct as Municipal Policy or Custom

American Jurisprudence Proof of Facts 3d

...Prima facie case: Plaintiff seeking to hold city liable under § 1983 for acts of its employees can prove the existence of a municipal policy or custom with proof that: (1) a municipal official with final policymaking authority directly committed or commanded the constitutional violation; (2) a policy maker indirectly caused the misconduct of a subordinate municipal employee by acquiescing in a longstanding

系統提供五種方式重新排序結果：

1. “最新日期”
2. “最多被引用”
3. “最多被使用”
4. “法院層級”
5. “關鍵字出現多寡”

系統預設“1~20”筆資料呈現

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Search within results

Jurisdiction: State 216 Commonwealth Puerto Rico Supreme Ct. 1 Tribal Eastern Cherokee Trial Ct. 1

Date: All

Cases (218)

1 - 20 Sort by: Relevance

Select all items No

security officer to immunity under § 1983.

...A municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 on the basis of respondeat superior liability; rather, in order to be held liable for a constitutional violation, the municipality's policy must be the moving force behind the civil rights violation. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983...

...78 Civil Rights 78III Federal Remedies in General 78 1342 Liability of Municipalities and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of officers and employees in general; vicarious liability and respondeat superior in general...

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Supreme Court of Utah. | April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 2010 WL 1507942 | 20080918

TORTS - Malicious Prosecution. Directed verdict in criminal case was not conclusive in civil case as to lack of probable cause for arrest and prosecution.

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3. Gentry v. Robinson

Supreme Court of Arkansas. | December 17, 2009 | 2009 Ark. 634 | 361 S.W.3d 788 | 08-1452

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Secondary Sources

§ 2:21.Public employees

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可以調整資料的瀏覽方式：

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All Content can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees All States Advanced

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1. ...
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可以設定顯示內容細節，
1. 顯示案件名稱
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Police Misconduct as Municipal Policy or Custom

American Jurisprudence Proof of Facts 3d

...Prima facie case: Plaintiff seeking to hold city liable under § 1983 for acts of its employees can prove the existence of a municipal policy or custom with proof that: (1) a municipal official with final policymaking authority directly committed or commanded the constitutional violation. (2) a policy...

TORTS - Malicious Prosecution. Directed verdict in criminal case was not conclusive in civil case as to lack of probable cause for arrest and prosecution.

78 Civil Rights 78III Federal Remedies in General 78 1342 Liability of Municipalities and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of officers and employees in general; vicarious liability and respondeat superior in general...

... The route to municipal liability under § 1983 through a deliberate indifference argument is a narrow one: the Supreme Court demands application of "rigorous standards of culpability and causation", to ensure that the municipality is not held liable solely for the actions of its employee. ...

...City officials did not have actual or constructive notice of alleged violations of alarm company employee's constitutional rights arising from allegedly defamatory remarks by police department's alarm administrator, precluding municipal liability on a theory of deliberate indifference in § 1983 action; administrator's generalized criticism of alarm industry did not defame employee or his company, and alarm company employee failed to show any pattern of alleged tortious behavior that would put city on notice of repeated constitutional violations...

... Mr. Howe used § 1983 as a basis for eight independent claims alleging civil rights violations under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution...

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6. Attorney：委任律師
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9. Docket Number：訴訟案號

...Local government cannot be held liable for violation of civil rights by its agents under federal civil rights statute [42 U.S.C.A. § 1983] on basis of respondeat-superior theory; local governments are liable only when execution of government policy or custom inflicts the injury....

...[3][4][5] As to the plaintiffs civil rights claim against the city of Dodge City, the Court of Appeals held that the trial court did not err in dismissing that claim for the reason that a local government cannot be held liable for civil rights violations of its agents under a respondeat superior theory....

...2. A local government cannot be held liable for violation of civil rights by its agents under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1982) on the basis of a

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Brief of Defendant/Appellee, Suffolk County Sheriff's Department

Qingsheng LIU, Plaintiff/Appellant, v. SUFFOLK COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT et al.

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☐ **1. Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino**
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. | August 20, 2020 | 157 N.E.3d 406 | 2020 WL 4876345 | 2020 -Ohio- 4131 | 103644

CIVIL RIGHTS — Arrest and Detention. Probable cause existed to arrest casino patron based upon report of alleged robbery, entitling contract security officer to immunity under § 1983.

...A municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 on the basis of respondeat superior liability; rather, in order to be held liable for a constitutional violation, the municipality's policy must be the moving force behind the civil rights violation. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983....

...78 Civil Rights 78III Federal Remedies in General 78 — 1342 Liability of Municipalities and Other Governmental Bodies 78 1345 k. Acts of officers and employees in general; vicarious liability and respondeat superior in general....

...([§ 10] In October 2016, Morrison and Artesia filed a complaint against the appellees, alleging causes of action for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, conversion, loss of consortium, violation of civil rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983, and violation of civil rights under 42 U.S.C. 1981. 1...

...The issue of whether an employer can be held liable under § 1983 for the actions of an employee usually arises in the context of municipal liability for the acts of its employees....

☐ **2. Peak Alarm Co., Inc. v. Salt Lake City Corp.**
Supreme Court of Utah. | April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 2010 WL 1507942 | 20080918

TORTS - Malicious Prosecution. Directed verdict in criminal case was not conclusive in civil case as to lack of probable cause for arrest and

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Police Misconduct as Municipal Policy or Custom

American Jurisprudence Proof of Facts 3d

...Prima facie case: Plaintiff seeking to hold city liable under § 1983 for acts of its employees can prove the existence of a municipal policy or custom with proof that: (1) a municipal official with final policymaking authority directly committed or commanded the constitutional violation; (2) a policy maker indirectly caused the misconduct of a subordinate

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CIVIL RIGHTS — Arrest and Detention. Probable cause existed to arrest casino patron based upon report of alleged robbery, entitling contract security officer to immunity under § 1983.

...in a § 1983 action by qualified immunity if their **conduct** does not **violate** clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of...

...reasonably competent public official to know the law governing his **conduct**. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983 [5] 78 **Civil Rights** 78III Federal...

...**liability** is assessed based on his or her own individual **conduct** and not the **conduct** of the municipality. 1983 WL 108644 at *10.

...lawful investigatory stop has been made, a police officer may **conduct** a search of the vehicle.

☐ 2. **Peak Alarm Co., Inc. v. Salt Lake City Corp.**
Supreme Court of Utah. | April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 2010 WL 1507942 | 200809

TORTS - Malicious Prosecution. Directed verdict in criminal case was not conclusive in civil case.

...grounds of **liability**. To avoid immunity from **liability** for tortious **conduct** as granted by Utah Governmental Immunity Act (UGIA), a plaintiff...

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☐  **Gentry v. Robinson**
Supreme Court of Arkansas. | December 17, 2009 | 2009 Ark. 634 | 361 S.W.3d 788 | 08-1452

CIVIL RIGHTS - Immunity. Hiring of jailer who raped inmate was not the result of deliberate indifference as would defeat claim of county immunity.

...In general. Where there has been a pattern of tortious **conduct** by **municipal employees**, a **municipality's** failure to properly train its...

...employees. (2) deliberate indifference to or neglect authorization of such **conduct** by the governmental entity. **Policy-making** officials after notice...

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Supreme Court of Utah. | April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 2010 WL 1507942 | 20080918

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News and Insight from REUTERS

 **U.S. Justice Department probes SpaceX after hiring discrimination complaint**

1/28/2021 | REUTERS

(Reuters) - The U.S. Department of Justice is probing Elon Musk's rocket company SpaceX over whether the company discriminates against non-U.S. citizens in its hiring, according to court documents filed on Thursday.

1 of 5   Additional Practice Areas

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Kazmaier v. C.I.A.
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562 F.Supp. 263
United States District Court,
E.D. Wisconsin.

John Wesley KAZMAIER, Plaintiff,
v.
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY and the United States Justice Dept. and the Federal
States Government, Defendants.

No. 2-C-1342.
April 11, 1983.

Synopsis
Civil rights action was brought based on allegations that plaintiff had been subjected by the CIA to brainwashing and torture through the use of satellite beams, portable dental laser equipment, and other means. The District Court, Myron L. Gordon, Senior District Judge, held that complaint was frivolous.

Dismissed.

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1 **Federal Civil Procedure**  **Forms pauperis proceedings**
Complaint in which plaintiff alleged that CIA had subjected him to brainwashing and torture through the use of satellite beams, portable dental laser equipment, and other means, in which he contended that his high school career was ruined, that he was prevented from receiving his college degree, and that his right ankle was broken, in which he sought over \$7 trillion in damages, employment as director and assistant director of the FBI, protection from assassins, authorization to carry concealed weapons, and other forms of relief was frivolous, especially in view of plaintiffs letters to the court which ordered the court to provide him with ridiculously large sums of money as loans or advances against his future award and ordered the court to provide him with various weapons, a bullet-proof car, and a United States marshals service badge and I.D. set.

Attorneys and Law Firms
*264 John Wesley Kazmaier, pro se.

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Federal Civil Procedure
[Dismissal of Prisoner's In Forma Pauperis Action](#)

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[Validity and Construction of "Three Strikes" Rule Under 28 U.S.C.A. §1915\(g\) Barring Prisoners from In Forma Pauperis Filing of Civil Suit After Three Dismissals for Frivolity](#)
168 A.L.R. Fed. 433 (Originally published in 2001)
...The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA)(28 U.S.C.A. § 1915(g)) provides that a prisoner may not bring an in forma pauperis civil action or appeal if the prisoner has, on three or more prior occasions, ...

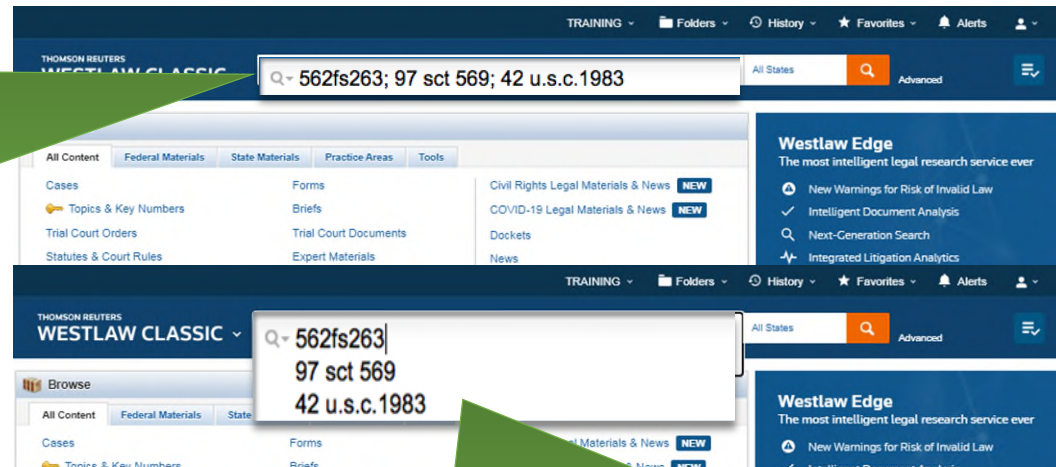
§ 102.4. Prisoners
3 Ws. Prac., Civil Procedure § 102.4 (4th ed.)
...Ws. Stat. § 801.02(7)(b) provides that no prisoner may commence a civil action or special proceeding with respect to the prison or jail conditions in the facility in which he or she is or has been in...

§ 1:46. Pro se plaintiffs, including prisoners and indigents; the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995
1 Nahmod, Civil Rights & Civil Liberties Litigation: The Law of Section 1983 § 1:46
...The Supreme Court put a special § 1983 gloss on Rule 12(b)(6), which

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United States District Court, E.D. Wisconsin. | April 11, 1983 | 562 F.Supp. 263 | 2-C-1342

Civil rights action was brought based on allegations that plaintiff had been subjected by the CIA to brainwashing and torture through the use of satellite beams, portable dental laser equipment, and other means. The District Court, Myron L. Gordon, Senior District Judge, held that complaint was frivolous. Dismissed.

97 sct 569

☐ **Mt. Healthy City School Dist. Bd. of Educ. v. Doyle**
Supreme Court of the United States | January 11, 1977 | 429 U.S. 274 | 97 S.Ct. 568 | 75-1278

An untenured teacher, having been discharged from his employment, brought an action against his former employer for reinstatement and damages, claiming that the school district's refusal to rehire him violated his rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The District Court found that the teacher's exercise of his right of free speech had...

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A state law, passed subsequently to the execution of a mortgage, which declares that the equitable estate of the mortgagor shall not be extinguished for twelve months after a sale under a decree in chancery, and which prevents any sale unless two-thirds of the amount at which the property has been valued by appraisers shall be bid therefor, is

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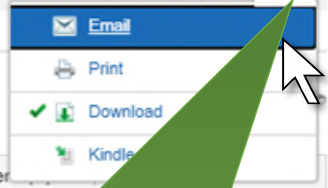
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☐ **Brown v. Board of Ed. of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kan.**
Supreme Court of the United States | May 17, 1954 | 347 U.S. 483

Cases | View all 10,000

☐ **Brown v. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole**
Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania. | September 29, 2020 | 24

Petitioner Kamil **Brown** (**Brown**) petitions for review of a final determination of the Pennsylvania **Board** of Probation and Parole (**Board**), dated May 22, 2019, which affirmed a decision of the **Board** recorded on July 24, 2017, thereby rejecting **Brown's** request for administrative relief, in which he sought to challenge the **Board's** recalculation of...

...Petitioner Kamil **Brown** (**Brown**) petitions for review of a final determination of the Pennsylvania **Board** of Probation and Parole (**Board**), dated May 22, 2019, which affirmed a decision of the **Board** recorded on July 24, 2017, thereby rejecting **Brown's** request for administrative relief, in which he sought to challenge the **Board's** recalculation of...

...At the time of his sentence, **Brown** had not yet been recommitted by the **Board** as either a technical or convicted parole violator, because the **Board** did not recommit **Brown** until April 3, 2019, when the **Board** member signed the hearing report....

...By **Board** action recorded on January 26, 2018, the **Board** detained **Brown** pending resolution of his criminal charges....

...The **Board** recalculated **Brown's** maximum sentence date as September 21, 2023, and calculated **Brown's** parole eligibility date as April 3, 2021....

☐ **Brown v. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole**
Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania. | January 25, 2019 | Not Reported in Atl. Rptr. | 2019 WL 321141 | 710 C.D. 2018

Petitioner Christopher **Brown** (**Brown**) petitions for review of a final determination of the Pennsylvania **Board** of Probation and Parole (**Board**), dated May 11, 2018, which affirmed a decision of the **Board** recorded on July 24, 2017, thereby rejecting **Brown's** request for administrative relief, in which he sought to challenge the **Board's** recalculation of...

...Petitioner Christopher **Brown** (**Brown**) petitions for review of a final determination of the Pennsylvania **Board** of Probation and Parole (**Board**), dated May 11, 2018, which affirmed a decision of the **Board** recorded on July 24, 2017, thereby rejecting **Brown's** request for administrative relief, in which he sought to challenge the **Board's** recalculation of his parole violation maximum date....

...**Brown** then filed the instant petition for review, arguing: (1) the **Board** has failed to credit him with all the time due while incarcerated; (2) the evidence was insufficient as a matter of law to find **Brown** in violation of his parole; (3) the **Board** erred in failing to use discretion in determining his eligibility to receive credit for the time spent at liberty on parole from April 4, 2016, to December 11, 2016, and in failing to comply with *Pittman v. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole*, 159 A.3d 466 (Pa. 2017), which requires the **Board** to provide a reason for its denial of credit of street time; (4) the **Board**...

...By **Board** action recorded on September 5, 2014, the **Board** granted **Brown** reparole....

...It appears that **Brown** must have been recommitted thereafter, because, by **Board** action recorded on December 18, 2015, the **Board** again reparoled **Brown** and set his maximum...

藍色框為最符合的查詢案件。

工具欄與關鍵字瀏覽：

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All Content can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees ▾ All States  Advanced 

§ 29-20-205. Public officers and employees; negligent acts or omissions
TN ST § 29-20-205 | West's Tennessee Code Annotated | Title 29. Remedies and Special Proceedings | Effective: August 17, 2020 (Approx. 2 pages)

Document Notes of Decisions (210) History (20) ▾ Citing References (1,870) ▾ Context & Analysis (79) ▾ Powered by KeyCite

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West's Tennessee Code Annotated
Title 29. Remedies and Special Proceedings
Chapter 20. Governmental Tort Liability
Part 2. Removal of Immunity
Proposed Legislation

Effective: August 17, 2020
T. C. A. § 29-20-205
§ 29-20-205. Public officers and **employees**; negligent acts or omissions
Currentness

Immunity from suit of all governmental entities is removed for injury proximately caused by a negligent act or omission of any **employee** within the scope of his employment except if the injury arises out of:

- (1) The exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function, whether or not the discretion is abused;
- (2) False imprisonment pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus, false arrest, malicious prosecution, intentional trespass, abuse of process, libel, slander, deceit, interference with contract rights, infliction of mental anguish, invasion of right of privacy, or **civil rights**;
- (3) The issuance, denial, suspension or revocation of, or by the failure or refusal to issue, deny, suspend or revoke, any permit, license, certificate, approval, order or similar authorization;
- (4) A failure to make an inspection, or by reason of making an inadequate or negligent inspection of any property;
- (5) The institution or prosecution of any judicial or administrative proceeding, even if malicious or without probable cause;
- (6) Misrepresentation by an **employee** whether or not such is negligent or intentional;
- (7) Or results from riots, unlawful assemblies, public demonstrations, mob violence and civil disturbances;
- (8) Or in connection with the assessment, levy or collection of taxes;

Comparative fault
of course of employment
and application
with federal law
with other statutes
suits
generally

Discretionary activities
Emotional distress
Exceptions and exemptions generally
Firefighting services
Foreseeability
Governmental employee liability
Inspection and inspectors
Intentional or negligent misrepresentation
Jails and institutional detention
Jurisdiction
Law enforcement and security
Malicious prosecution
Negligent conduct
Non-negligent misconduct
Notice of activity or defective condition by governmental entity

案件查詢欄位

法條查詢欄位

直接選擇“前/後”的法條，也可以查看法條全文。

快速瀏覽關鍵字，關鍵字會有黃色色塊標記

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All Content can a municipality be held liable for civil rights violations by its employees All States

Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. August 20, 2020 157 N.E.3d 406 2020 -Ohio- 4131 (Approx. 45 pages)

Document Filings (4) Negative Treatment (0) History (3) Citing References (3) Table of Authorities

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Attorneys and Law Firms
JOURNAL ENTRY AND OPINION
All Citations

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157 N.E.3d 406
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County.
Willie MORRISON, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants,
v.
HORSESHOE CASINO, et al., Defendants-Appellees.
No. 108644
RELEASED AND JOURNALIZED: August 20, 2020

Synopsis
Background: Casino patron and wife brought action against casino, casino employees, security management service, and casino. Claims for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, conversion, loss of consortium, and violation of civil rights. Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, No. CV-16-870814, Sherrie M. Miday, J., 2019 WL 10749634, granted. Patron and wife appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals, Eileen T. Gallagher, Administrative Judge, held that:
1 three named security officers bore no responsibility for actions of on-duty police officers in arresting patron;
2 one of security officers was not merely present for arrest and search of patron but sufficiently participated;
3 officers had lawful basis for initial detention of patron;
4 probable cause existed to detain, arrest, and search patron;
5 casino, employees, and management service could not be held liable under failure to train theory of liability;
6 security officers were statutorily immune from liability from state law claims; and
7 there was no basis to impose liability on management service, casino, or employees for state law claims.

Affirmed.

West Headnotes (75)

1 Civil Rights
A claim under § 1983 provides a civil remedy to persons whose federal rights have been violated by governmental officials. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

78 Civil Rights

全螢幕顯示(Full Screen Mode)：

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Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. August 20, 2020 157 N.E.3d 406 2020 -Ohio- 4131 (Approx. 45 pages)

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157 N.E.3d 406
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County.
Willie MORRISON, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants,
v.
HORSESHOE CASINO, et al., Defendants-Appellees
No. 108644
RELEASED AND JOURNALIZED: August 20, 2020

Synopsis
Background: Casino patron and wife brought action against casino, casino employees, security management service, and contract security officers alleging claims for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, conversion, loss of consortium, and violation of civil rights under §§ 1981 and 1983. The Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, No. CV-16-870814, Sherrie M. Miday, J., 2019 WL 10749634, granted casino and service's motion for summary judgment. Patron and wife appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals, Eileen T. Gallagher, Administrative Judge, held that:
1 three named security officers bore no responsibility for actions of on-duty police officers in arresting patron;
2 one of security officers was not merely present for arrest and search of patron but sufficiently participated to be subject to potential liability under § 1983;
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4 probable cause existed to detain, arrest, and search patron;
5 casino, employees, and management service could not be held liable under failure to train theory of patron's § 1983 claim;
6 security officers were statutorily immune from liability from state law claims; and
7 there was no basis to impose liability on management service, casino, or employees for state law claims.

Affirmed.

West Headnotes (75)

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Peak Alarm Co., Inc. v. Salt Lake City Corp.
Supreme Court of Utah. April 16, 2010 | 243 P.3d 1221 | 654 Utah Adv. Rep. 4 | 2010 UT 22 (Approx. 49 pages)

Document Filings (9) Negative Treatment (0) History (5) Citing References (86) Table of Authorities Powered by KeyCite

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Original Image of 243 P.3d 1221 (PDF) Brief It

243 P.3d 1221
Supreme Court of Utah.

PEAK ALARM COMPANY, INC., a Utah corporation; Jerry D. Howe, an individual; and
Plaintiffs and Appellants,
v.
SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION, a Utah **municipal** corporation; Shanna Werner, an individual; **Scott Atkinson**, an individual; James Bryant, an individual; and John Does I–X, individuals, Defendants and Appellees.

No. 20080918.
April 16, 2010.
Rehearing Denied June 28, 2010.

Synopsis
Background: Plaintiff, an alarm company **employee** whose prosecution for making a false alarm ended with directed verdict in his favor, filed tort claims and § 1983 rights claims against city and members of its police department. The District Court, Third District, Salt Lake, L.A. **Dever**, J., denied plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment and granted summary judgment to defendants. Plaintiff appealed.

Holdings: The Supreme Court, **Durham**, C.J., **held** that:
1 directed verdict in plaintiff's favor in criminal prosecution was not conclusive evidence that members of police department lacked probable cause to arrest him and have him prosecuted, and thus did not collaterally estop state from contesting that issue on plaintiff's claims for false arrest and malicious prosecution;
2 notice of claim included sufficient allegations that members of police department acted with fraud or malice to invoke exception to the general grant of immunity in Utah Governmental Immunity Act (UGIA);
3 notice of claim was timely filed under UGIA;
4 alleged facts supported conclusion, under qualified-immunity analysis as applied at summary judgment stage of § 1983 action against police sergeant and police department's alarm administrator, that plaintiff was subject to an unreasonable seizure in **violation** of Fourth Amendment;
5 plaintiff was not subject to either a continuing seizure or a seizure pursuant to legal process that would support a § 1983 claim of malicious prosecution under Fourth Amendment;
6 plaintiff failed to allege requisite conscience-shocking behavior to support a § 1983 substantive due process claim;
7 Utah Rules of Civil Procedure do not impose a heightened pleading standard on claims sounding in § 1983;
8 § 1983 First Amendment claim that prosecution was in retaliation for plaintiff's opposition to city's on-site verification program did not put city on notice of another First Amendment claim;
9 city officials did not have actual or constructive notice, as necessary for **municipality liability** under § 1983 on a deliberate indifference theory, of alleged **violations** of plaintiff's rights arising from remarks by alarm administrator; and

SELECTED TOPICS

Civil Rights

Federal Remedies
Color of State Law of Any Right, Privilege, or Immunity
Public Official Claiming Defense of Qualified Immunity

Municipal Corporations

Torts
Notice of Claim of Negligent Issue of Permits

Secondary Sources
Waiver of, or Estoppel to Assert, Failure to Give or Defects in Notice of Claim Against State or Local Political Subdivision—Modern Status

64 A.L.R.5th 519 (Originally published in 1998)
...Before bringing actions against states, **municipalities**, and other political subdivisions, claimants must ordinarily serve written notice on a designated official of the entity to be sued. Many of the t...

APPENDIX IV GUIDANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MANUALS

ADA Compliance Guide Appendix IV
...Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA"), an employer may ask disability-related questions and require medical examinations of an applicant only after the applicant has been given ...

Immunity of public officials from

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Peak Alarm Co., Inc. v. Salt Lake City Corp.
Supreme Court of Utah

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改變West Headnotes瀏覽模式

West Headnotes (69)

Change View

1 Appeal and Error

Plaintiff, whose prosecution on false alarm charge ended with a directed verdict in his favor, waived on appeal the district court's dismissal of his state constitutional claim against city and police officials as part of an analysis under Utah Governmental Immunity Act (UGIA), where trial court did not merely dismiss the claim on immunity grounds but addressed the merits of the claim, and plaintiff failed to address the merits on appeal. U.C.A.1953, 63-30-1 et seq. (Repealed).

2 Cases that cite this headnote

30 Appeal and Error
30XVI Review
30XVI(J) Waiver of Error in Reviewing Court
30k4094 Failure to Assert or Adequately Discuss Error
30k4098 Particular Cases and Contexts
30k4098(1) In general
(Formerly 30k1078(1))

2 Appeal and Error

When reviewing a grant of summary judgment, appellate court evaluates the evidence and all reasonable inferences fairly drawn from that evidence in a light most favorable to the party opposing summary judgment.

30 Appeal and Error
30XVI Review
30XVI(F) Presumptions and Burdens on Review
30XVI(F)2 Particular Matters and Rulings
30k3850 Summary Judgment
30k3951 In general
(Formerly 30k834(1))

West Headnotes (69)

Change View

1 Appeal and Error Particular Cases and Contexts

Plaintiff, whose prosecution on false alarm charge ended with a directed verdict in his favor, waived on appeal the district court's dismissal of his state constitutional claim against city and police officials as part of an analysis under Utah Governmental Immunity Act (UGIA), where trial court did not merely dismiss the claim on immunity grounds but addressed the merits of the claim, and plaintiff failed to address the merits on appeal. U.C.A.1953, 63-30-1 et seq. (Repealed).

2 Cases that cite this headnote

2 Appeal and Error Summary Judgment

When reviewing a grant of summary judgment, appellate court evaluates the evidence and all reasonable inferences fairly drawn from that evidence in a light most favorable to the party opposing summary judgment.

3 Appeal and Error Deference given to lower court in general
Appeal and Error Review for Correctness or Error

The Supreme Court reviews legal questions for correctness, granting the district court no deference.

4 Judgment Civil or criminal proceedings
Judgment Nature, rendition, and form of judgment in general

Directed verdict in favor of defendant in criminal prosecution for making a false alarm was not conclusive evidence that members of city's police department lacked probable cause to arrest him and have him prosecuted, and therefore did not collaterally estop city from contesting that issue in former defendant's subsequent action for false arrest and malicious prosecution; directed verdict was, at best, some evidence of a lack of probable cause for an arrest or prosecution that should be considered as part of a larger analysis of the totality of circumstances. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 4.

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Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. August 20, 2020 157 N.E.3d 406 2020 -Ohio- 4131 (Approx. 45 pages)

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cannot be conducted unless police officers can act on 1990 WL 119162, *7 (Aug. 9, 1990). It reasonably follows the detention and removal of Morrison, she could not "be expected to cross-examine [her] fellow officers about the foundation for the transmitted information." *Id.* See also *State v. Henderson*, 51 Ohio St.3d 54, 554 N.E.2d 104 (1990), syllabus ("information supplied by officers of police departments in an investigation with an arresting officer may be used to establish probable cause for a warrantless arrest").

(¶ 69) Having found actual probable cause, it reasonably follows that, in the context of a Section 1983 claim, an objectively reasonable police officer could have concluded that it was probable cause to believe that the evidence of the suspected robbery would be discovered in his possession. Officer Maye is shielded by qualified immunity.

3. Private Entities

38 39 40 41 42 (¶ 70) We likewise find that the trial court did not err by granting judgment on the Section 1983 claims of the private entities, Atlantis Security and Rock Ohio.

The issue of whether an employer can be held liable under § 1983 for the actions of an employee usually arises in the context of a municipality's actions. A municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 on the basis of respondeat superior liability. *Minnell v. Dept. of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 98 S.Ct. 2018, 56 L.Ed.2d 611 (1978). Rather, in order to be held liable for a constitutional violation, the municipality's policy must be the "moving force" behind the violation. *Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378, 389, 109 S.Ct. 1197, 103 L.Ed.2d 412 (1989). "Only where a municipality's failure to train its employees in a relevant respect evidences a 'deliberate indifference' to the rights of its inhabitants can such a shortcoming be properly thought of as a city 'policy or custom' that is actionable under § 1983." *Id.* These same principles apply to a private corporation which is sued under § 1983 on a respondeat superior or vicarious liability theory. See *Street v. Corrs. Corp. of America*, 102 F.3d 810, 818 (6th Cir. 1996).

Nerswick v. CSX Transp., Inc., 692 F. Supp.2d 866, 876 (S.D. Ohio 2010).

(¶ 71) Because the appellants failed to carry the burden to overcome the defendant officers' qualified immunity and establish the deprivation of a federally protected constitutional right or statutory right, it likewise follows that Atlantis Security and Rock Ohio — private entities — cannot be liable under a failure to train theory. See *Cannavino v. Rock Ohio Caesars Cleveland, L.L.C.*, 2017-Ohio-380, 83 N.E.3d 354, ¶ 38 (8th Dist.). Similarly, given the existence of probable cause in this matter, there is no basis to suggest the casino employees, Barnes, Peloso, and Arrington — who were not acting under color of state law — can be held liable under Section 1983.

C. The Appellants' State Law Claims

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關鍵字。
例：respondeat superior

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Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County. | August 20, 2020 | 157 N.E.3d 406 | 2020 -Ohio- 4131 (Approx. 45 pages)

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157 N.E.3d 406
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County.
Willie MORRISON, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants,
v.
HORSESHOE CASINO, et al., Defendants-Appellees.
No. 108644
RELEASED AND JOURNALIZED: August 20, 2020

Synopsis
Background: Casino patron and wife brought action against casino, casino **employees**, security management service, and contract security officers alleging claims for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, conversion, loss of consortium, and **violation of civil rights** under §§ 1981 and 1983. The Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, No. CV-16-870814, **Sherrie M. Miday**, J., 2019 WL 10749634, granted casino and service's motion for summary judgment. Patron and wife appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals, **Eileen T. Gallagher**, Administrative Judge, **held** that:
1 three named security officers bore no responsibility for actions of on-duty police officers in arresting patron;
2 one of security officers was not merely present for arrest and search of patron but sufficiently participated to be subject to potential **liability** under § 1983;
3 officers had lawful basis for initial detention of patron;
4 probable cause existed to detain, arrest, and search patron;
5 casino, **employees**, and management service could not be **held liable** under failure to train theory of patron's § 1983 claim;
6 security officers were statutorily immune from **liability** from state law claims; and
7 there was no basis to impose **liability** on management service, casino, or **employees** for state law claims.

Affirmed.

West Headnotes (75) 

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The screenshot displays the Westlaw Classic interface with a KeyCite popup window. The popup explains the KeyCite citation network and lists various flags (yellow, red, blue-striped) and their meanings. The background shows a search result for 'Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino' with a synopsis and a list of West Headnotes.

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Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County, No. CV-11-00000

Document Filings (4) Negative Treatment

Synopsis
Background: Casino patron and wife brought claims for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, and negligence against the casino, its employees, and management service. The court held that the casino, its employees, and management service were not liable for the patron's injuries. The court affirmed the trial court's judgment in favor of the casino, its employees, and management service.

West Headnotes (75)

5 casino, **employees**, and management service could not be **held liable** under failure to train theory of patron's § 1983 claim;

6 security officers were statutorily immune from **liability** from state law claims; and

7 there was no basis to impose **liability** on management service, casino, or **employees** for state law claims.

Affirmed.

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☐ 1. Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino Willie MORRISON, et al., v. THE HORSESHOE CASINO, et al. 2017 WL 11564513	—	Ohio Com.Pl.	Mar. 30, 2019	Motion
☐ 2. Motion for Summary Judgment of Defendants Rock Ohio Casars Cleveland LLC, the Horseshoe Casino, Joan Peloso, Steven Barnes and Jason Arrington Willie MORRISON, et al., v. THE HORSESHOE CASINO, et al. 2017 WL 11564513	—	Ohio Com.Pl.	Nov. 17, 2017	Motion
☐ 3. Plaintiff's Brief in Opposition to Defendant Rock Ohio Caesar Cleveland, LLC and Defendants Steven Barnes, Joan Peloso and Justin Arrington Motions to... Willie MORRISON, et al., v. THE HORSESHOE CASINO, et al. 2017 WL 11564512	—	Ohio Com.Pl.	Jan. 09, 2017	Motion
☐ 4. Defendant Rock Ohio Caesars Cleveland, LLC's Motion to Dismiss, or in the Alternative, Motion for Summary Judgment Willie MORRISON, et al., v. THE HORSESHOE CASINO, et al. 2016 WL 11705092	—	Ohio Com.Pl.	Nov. 10, 2016	Motion

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Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
157 N.E.3d 406 | Aug 20, 2020
Ohio App. 8 Dist.
Affirming **A**

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Morrison v. Horseshoe Casino
2019 WL 10749834
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☐ —	3. Defense of good faith in action for damages against U.S.C.A. sec. 1983, providing for liability for damages against persons acting under color of state law, 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983, Fed. 7			3	35

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Local government officials sued in their official capacities are "persons" for purposes of the Civil Rights Act of 1871 in those cases in which a local government would be suable in its own name. 42 U.S.C.A. § 1983.

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157 N.E.3d 406
Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, Cuyahoga County.
Willie MORRISON, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants,
v.
HORSESHOE CASINO, et al., Defendants-Appellees.
No. 108644
RELEASED AND JOURNALIZED: August 20, 2020

Synopsis
Background: Casino patron and wife brought action against casino, casino **employees**, security management service, claims for false arrest and detention, assault and battery, conversion, loss of consortium, and **violation of civil right** Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, No. CV-16-870814, **Sherrie M. Miday, J.**, 2019 WL 10749634, granted casino and Patron and wife appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals, **Eileen T. Gallagher**, Administrative Judge, **held** that:
1 three named security officers bore no responsibility for actions of on-duty police officers in arresting patron;
2 one of security officers was not merely present for arrest and search of patron but sufficiently participated to be subject to potential **liability** under § 1983;
3 officers had lawful basis for initial detention of patron;
4 probable cause existed to detain, arrest, and search patron;
5 casino, **employees**, and management service could not be **held liable** under failure to train theory of patron's § 1983 claim;
6 security officers were statutorily immune from **liability** from state law claims; and
7 there was no basis to impose **liability** on management service, casino, or **employees** for state law claims.

Affirmed.

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9/18/2025 | REUTERS LEGAL

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