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4	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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7	VALETTA McMURRAY, ) 2:09-cv-02245-GEB-EFB
8	Plaintiff, )
9	v. ORDER
10	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO; DEPUTY ) SHERIFF JAVIER BUSTAMANTE, and )
11	DEPUTY SHERIFF L. CULP, )
12	Defendants. )
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14	Defendants have proposed the following jury instructions
15	concerning their qualified immunity affirmative defense:
16	The defendants assert the defense of qualified immunity to plaintiff's claims under section 1983.
17	Qualified immunity is an entitlement not to stand trial or face the other burdens of litigation.
18	Determining whether a law enforcement officer
19	is entitled to qualified immunity require[s] three inquires [sic]:
20	1. The identification of the specific right
21	allegedly violated;
22	<ol> <li>Whether the right was so clearly established as to alert a reasonable officer to his</li> </ol>
23	constitutional parameters; and
24	3. Whether a reasonable officer could have believed his conduct to be lawful.
25	If a reasonable officer in defendants'
26	position could have believed that his conduct was lawful in light of clearly established law at the
27	time of the incident, he is protected from liability by qualified immunity.
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(Joint Proposed Civil Jury Instructions, Instructions Nos. 23-25, ECF No. 66, pages 30-32.)

These proposed qualified immunity jury instructions are an inadequate "guide [for] the jury's deliberation" since they do not explain instructed terms. <u>U.S. v. Redlightning</u>, 624 F.3d 1090, 1122 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation omitted). They do not explain what constitutes a "reasonable officer," or what "clearly established law" means.

"Jury instructions must be formulated so that they fairly and adequately cover the issues presented, correctly state the law, and are not misleading. The instructions must allow the jury to determine the issues presented intelligently." Fikes v. Cleghorn, 47 F.3d 1011, 1013 (9th Cir. 1995) (citation omitted). Since the proposed qualified immunity jury instructions fail to follow these principles, and it is unclear whether suitable instructions could be drafted for the impending trial, which is scheduled to commence on February 7, 2012, the question of law involved with this affirmative defense shall be decided by the court, rather than the jury-notwithstanding the parties' indication in their Joint Pretrial Statement that all issues would be submitted to the jury. As the Ninth Circuit states in Act Up!/Portland v. Bagley, 988 F.2d 868, 873 (9th Cir. 1993):

[T]he determination of what conduct underlies the alleged violation-what the officer and claimant did or failed to do-is a determination of fact [to be decided by a jury;] however, . . . the determination whether those facts support an objective belief that [the officer reasonably believed he was not violating Plaintiff's right to be free from excessive force] is ordinarily a question for the court.

Since the jury will not decide the question of law involved with this defense, the jury need not be informed about the affirmative

defense of qualified immunity during any part of the proceedings. The jury will resolve the discrete issues of fact, if any, and all assertions made by the parties regarding the defense of qualified immunity shall be confined to those issues of fact.

In light of this ruling on how the qualified immunity affirmative defense will be decided, the Final Pretrial Order (ECF No. 59) is supplemented as follows:

A special verdict or interrogatories shall be filed by each party no later than February 8, 2012, for all factual disputes to be resolved by the jury concerning the qualified immunity affirmative defense. Further, no later than February 8, 2012, each party shall file proposed prevailing party findings of fact and conclusions of law concerning the qualified immunity affirmative defense.

Dated: February 3, 2012

GARLAND E. BURREUL, JR. Judge
United States District Judge