**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:** ∂ 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 ∂ either:

   a. Desires to cause the contact; or

   b. Knows with 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 ∂ 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 the π or is substantially certain the contact will offend a reasonable sense of personal dignity, *i.e.*, it would be offensive to an ordinary, reasonable person under the circumstances.

   i. If the contact would not offend a reasonable person’s sense of personal dignity, and the π is unusually sensitive, the contact nevertheless becomes “offensive” if the ∂ is aware of the π’s sensitivity.

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

1. The ∂ 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 person.

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, including physical injury, illness, or death.

   b. A contact is offensive if the π is actually offended and it would offend a reasonable sense of personal dignity, *i.e.*, it would be offensive to an ordinary, reasonable person under the circumstances.

   i. If the contact would not offend a reasonable person’s sense of personal dignity, and the π is unusually sensitive, the contact nevertheless becomes “offensive” if the ∂ is aware of the π’s sensitivity.

   A. But this special sensitivity rule will not apply where it would violate public policy.