

Section 1983 and Law Enforcement Liability Update – The Shifting 7th Circuit

Peter Jennetten 309.674.1133

pjennetten@quinnjohnston.com







U.S. Supreme Court

Fourth Amendment and Due Process Claims







Manuel v. Joliet, 137 S.Ct. 911 (2017)

"The Fourth Amendment... establishes 'the standards and procedures' governing pretrial detention. And those constitutional protections apply even after the start of 'legal process' in a criminal case..."





County of Los Angeles, Calif. v. Mendez, 137 S. Ct. 1539 (2017)

Rejecting the "provocation rule"

"A different Fourth Amendment violation cannot transform a later, reasonable use of force into an unreasonable seizure."







Nelson v. Colorado, 137 S.Ct. 1249 (2017)

"To comport with due process, a State may not impose anything more than minimal procedures on the refund of exactions dependent upon a conviction subsequently invalidated."







White v. Pauly, 137 S.Ct. 548 (2017) (per curiam)

"Clearly established federal law does not prohibit a reasonable officer who arrives late to an ongoing police action ...from assuming that proper procedures... have already been followed."







7th Circuit cases

Due Process, Deliberate Indifference, and Monell Claims







Petties v. Carter, 836 F.3d 722 (7th Cir. 2016)

- "an inmate is not required to show that he was literally ignored by prison staff to demonstrate deliberate indifference."
- "an action that reflects sub-minimal competence and crosses the threshold into deliberate indifference."







Petties v. Carter, 836 F.3d 722 (7th Cir. 2016)

"qualified immunity does not apply to private medical personnel in prisons."







The New Monell Standard







Thomas v. Cook Cnty. Sheriff's Dep't, 604 F.3d 293 (7th Cir. 2010).

"a municipality can be held liable under *Monell*, even when its officers are not, unless such a finding would create an *inconsistent* verdict."







Glisson v. Indiana Department of Corrections, 849 F.3d 372 (2017).

"if institutional policies are themselves deliberately indifferent to the quality of care provided, institutional liability is possible."







Illinois Courts

Malicious Prosecution and Searching Liquor Establishments







Beaman v. Freesmeyer, 2017 IL App (4th) 160527

"to find a police officer usurped the State's Attorney's decision-making role and that officer is responsible for commencing or continuing a criminal action... the plaintiff must establish that officer pressured or exerted influence on the prosecutor's decision or made knowing misstatements upon which the prosecutor relied"







59th & State St. Corp. v. Emanuel, 2016 IL App (1st) 153098

- "statute authorizing the warrantless search of premises licensed to sell liquor ...failed to satisfy the third criteria for reasonableness... as neither placed a limit on the timing of an administrative search."
- "the exclusionary rule should not have been applied in the instant case."







Conclusion



