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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

COPART, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

SPARTA CONSULTING, INC., KPIT
INFOSYSTEMS, INC., and KPIT
TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

Defendants.

No. 2:14-cv-0046 KJM CKD

PRELIMINARY JURY INSTRUCTIONS

SPARTA CONSULTING, INC.,

Counterplaintiff,

v.

COPART, INC.,

Counterdefendant.

DATED: April 24, 2018.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

1 Preliminary Instruction 1:

2 Ladies and gentlemen: You are now the jury in this case. It is my duty to instruct you on
3 the law.

4 It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. You, and you alone, are
5 the judges of the facts. You will hear the evidence, decide what the facts are, and then apply
6 those facts to the law which I will give to you. This is how you will reach your verdict.

7 You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you
8 must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That
9 means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. The evidence will consist
10 of the testimony of witnesses, documents, and other things received into evidence as exhibits and
11 any facts on which the lawyers agree or which I may instruct you to accept.

12 You must not infer from these instructions or from anything I may say or do as indicating
13 that I have an opinion regarding the evidence or what your verdict should be.

14 In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and
15 ignore others; they are all important.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 2:

2 During the trial you may hear me use a few terms that you may not have heard before. I
3 will briefly explain some of the most common to you. The party who has brought suit is called
4 the plaintiff. The parties being sued are called the defendants. Sometimes, the defendant also
5 sues the plaintiff in the same lawsuit. If this occurs, the plaintiff is called “the plaintiff and
6 counterdefendant” and the defendant is called “the defendant and counterplaintiff.” In this action,
7 the plaintiff and counterdefendant is Copart, Inc. The defendants in this case are Sparta
8 Consulting, KPIT Infosystems, Inc. and KPIT Technologies Ltd. Sparta is also the
9 counterplaintiff in this action.

10 Copart processes damaged or donated vehicles that it then sells for insurers or nonprofit
11 organizations during online auctions. Sparta designs and builds custom business management
12 software systems for companies. KPIT Infosystems is Sparta’s parent company, and KPIT
13 Technologies is Sparta’s parent company’s parent, or grandparent.

14 Copart is represented by Mark Ressler, Ron Rossi, Jason Takenouchi and Nicholas
15 Rendino. Sparta, KPIT Infosystems and KPIT Technologies are represented by Frederick Brown,
16 Paul Llewellyn, Ryan Erickson, Joseph Rose, Ian Long, Rebecca Furman and Shailey Jain.

17 The attorneys representing the parties in this case are not allowed to speak with you.
18 When you see the attorneys at a recess or pass them in the halls and they do not speak to you,
19 they are not being rude or unfriendly—they are simply following the law.

20 You will sometimes hear me refer to “counsel.” Counsel is another way of saying
21 “lawyers” or “attorneys.” I will sometimes refer to myself as the “court.”

22 To help you follow the evidence, I will give you a brief summary of the positions of the
23 parties:

24 In October 2011, Copart hired Sparta to design a new business management software
25 system to replace Copart’s existing software system. Following the completion of the design,
26 Copart hired Sparta to build the new system. Before Sparta finished building the new system, in
27 September 2013, Copart terminated the contract with Sparta.

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1 Copart and Sparta have sued each other for damages related to the project. Copart has
2 also sued Sparta's parent company, KPIT Infosystems, and its parent company's parent, KPIT
3 Technologies.

4 Copart contends that it is owed money by Sparta for fraud, professional negligence,
5 breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, violations of
6 computer fraud statutes and other misconduct. Copart also contends that it is owed money by
7 KPIT Infosystems and KPIT Technologies for misappropriation of trade secrets, violations of
8 computer fraud statutes and other misconduct. Sparta and the KPIT entities deny Copart's
9 claims.

10 Sparta claims that Copart has failed to pay money that it owes to Sparta for work
11 performed on the new software system. Copart denies that it owes anything to Sparta.

12 Copart and Sparta have the burden of proving their respective claims. Unless I tell you
13 otherwise, they must prove their claims by a preponderance of the evidence. When a party has
14 the burden of proof on any claim by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be
15 persuaded by the evidence that the claim is more probably true than not true.

16 You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented
17 it.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 3:

2 You should decide the case as to each party separately. Unless otherwise stated, the
3 instructions apply to each party.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 4:

2 The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- 3 1) the sworn testimony of any witness;
- 4 2) the exhibits that are admitted into evidence; and
- 5 3) any facts to which the parties have agreed.

6 There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. From time to
7 time during the trial, I may make rulings on objections or motions made by the lawyers. When I
8 sustain an objection, I am excluding that evidence from this trial. If I sustain or uphold an
9 objection to a question that goes unanswered by the witness, you should not draw any inferences
10 or conclusions from the question. You must ignore the question and must not guess what the
11 answer might have been. When I overrule an objection, I am permitting that evidence to be
12 admitted.

13 Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or
14 ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the
15 evidence that I told you to disregard.

16 It is counsels' duty to object when the other side offers testimony or other evidence that
17 they believe is not admissible. You should not be unfair or prejudiced against either party
18 because they made objections

19 You should not infer or conclude from any ruling or other comment I may make that I
20 have any opinion on the merits of the case favoring one side or the other. I do not favor one side
21 or the other.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 5:

2 In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received into
3 evidence. Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding what the
4 facts are. I will list them for you:

5 (1) Arguments and non-testimonial statements by counsel for any party are not evidence.
6 Counsel for the parties are not witnesses. What they say in their opening statements, will say in
7 their closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is
8 not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way they have stated them, your
9 memory of them controls.

10 (2) Questions and objections by counsel for any party are not evidence.

11 (3) Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to
12 disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition, sometimes testimony and
13 exhibits are received only for a limited purpose. When I instruct you that an item of evidence will
14 be or has been admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose
15 and for no other.

16 (4) Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is not
17 evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 6:

2 Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as
3 testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial
4 evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. You should
5 consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to
6 either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any
7 evidence.

8 By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you
9 may find from that fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned
10 on garden hose, may provide a different explanation for the presence of water on the sidewalk.

11 Therefore, before you decide that a fact has been proved by circumstantial evidence, you
12 must consider all the evidence in the light of reason, experience, and common sense.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 7:

2 Certain charts and summaries not admitted into evidence may be shown to you in order to
3 help explain the contents of books, records, documents or other evidence in the case. Charts and
4 summaries are only as good as the underlying evidence that supports them. You should,
5 therefore, give them only such weight as you think the underlying evidence deserves.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 8:

2 Certain charts and summaries may be admitted into evidence to illustrate information
3 brought out in the trial. Charts and summaries are only as good as the testimony or other
4 admitted evidence that supports them. You should, therefore, give them only such weight as you
5 think the underlying evidence deserves.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 9:

2 A deposition is the sworn testimony of a witness taken before trial. The witness is placed
3 under oath to tell the truth, and lawyers for each party may ask questions. The questions and
4 answers are recorded. When a person is unavailable to testify at trial, the deposition of that
5 person may be used at the trial.

6 The depositions of certain witnesses were taken before trial. Insofar as possible, you
7 should consider deposition testimony, presented to you in court in lieu of live testimony, in the
8 same way as if the witness had been present to testify.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 10:

2 Evidence may be presented to you in the form of answers of one of the parties to written
3 interrogatories submitted by the other side. These answers were given in writing and under oath
4 before the trial in response to questions that were submitted under established court procedures.
5 You should consider the answers, insofar as possible, in the same way as if they were made from
6 the witness stand.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 11:

2 You may hear testimony from expert witnesses who will testify to opinions and the
3 reasons for their opinions. This opinion testimony is allowed because of the education or
4 experience of this witness. Such opinion testimony should be judged like any other testimony.
5 You may accept it or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the
6 witness's education and experience, the reasons given for the opinion, and all the other evidence
7 in the case.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 12:

2 In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and
3 which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none
4 of it. Proof of a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

5 In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- 6 (1) the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;
- 7 (2) the witness's memory;
- 8 (3) the witness's manner while testifying;
- 9 (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case and any bias or prejudice;
- 10 (5) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
- 11 (6) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
- 12 (7) any other factors that bear on believability.

13 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of
14 witnesses who testify about it. The test is not which side brings the greater number of witnesses
15 or takes the most time to present its evidence, but which witnesses and which evidence appeal to
16 your minds as being most accurate and otherwise trustworthy.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 13:

2 A witness may be discredited or impeached by evidence that is contradictory or shows
3 that at some other time the witness has said or done something or has failed to say or do
4 something which is inconsistent with the witness's present testimony. If there is any evidence
5 that a witness has been convicted of a crime, that may also be considered, along with all other
6 evidence, in deciding whether or not to believe the witness and how much weight to give to the
7 testimony of the witness. This evidence may not be considered for any other purpose.

8 As I have already instructed you, it is up to you to decide which testimony to believe and
9 which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none
10 of it.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 14:

2 All parties are equal before the law, and a corporation is entitled to the same fair and
3 conscientious consideration by you as any person.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 15:

2 From time to time during the trial, it may become necessary for me to talk with the
3 attorneys out of the hearing of the jury, either by having a conference at the bench when the jury
4 is present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting,
5 we are working. The purpose of these conferences is not to keep relevant information from you,
6 but to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence and to avoid
7 confusion and error.

8 Of course, we will do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to
9 a minimum. I may not always grant a request for a conference. Do not consider my granting or
10 denying a request for a conference as any indication of my opinion of the case or of what your
11 verdict should be.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 16:

2 At the end of the trial, you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of
3 the evidence. You will not have a transcript of the trial. I urge you to pay close attention to the
4 testimony as given.

5 If at any time you cannot hear the testimony, evidence, questions, or arguments or see the
6 witnesses or evidence, let me know so that I can correct the problem.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 17:

2 If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes,
3 please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the
4 case. Do not let note-taking distract you. When you leave, your notes should be left in the
5 courtroom. No one will read your notes. They will be destroyed at the conclusion of the case.

6 Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of the evidence.
7 Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or
8 those of your fellow jurors.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 18:

2 I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

3 First, keep an open mind throughout the trial, and do not decide what the verdict should be
4 until you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

5 Second, because you must decide this case based only on the evidence received in the case
6 and on my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other
7 information about the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty. Thus,
8 until the end of the case or unless I tell you otherwise:

9 Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate
10 with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes
11 discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via e-mail, text
12 messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, Web site or other feature. This applies to
13 communicating with your fellow jurors until I give you the case for deliberation, and it applies to
14 communicating with everyone else including your family members, your employer, the media or
15 press, and the people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your
16 employer that you have been seated as a juror in the case. But, if you are asked or approached in
17 any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been
18 ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

19 Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction you properly may consider
20 to return a verdict: do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary
21 about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries,
22 searching the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in
23 any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

24 Third, if you need to communicate with me simply give a signed note to the clerk to give
25 to me.

26 Fourth, do not make up your mind about what the verdict should be until after you have
27 gone to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the
28 evidence. Keep an open mind until then.

1 The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same
2 evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these
3 restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceeding and a mistrial could result, meaning that
4 there would have to be a new trial. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please
5 notify the court immediately.

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1 Preliminary Instruction 19:

2 The next phase of the trial will now begin. First, each side may make an opening
3 statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand
4 what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening
5 statement.

6 Copart's counsel will then present evidence, and counsel for Sparta, KPIT Infosystems
7 and KPIT Technologies may cross-examine. Then Sparta, KPIT Infosystems and KPIT
8 Technologies' counsel may present evidence, and counsel for Copart may cross-examine.

9 After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies to the
10 case and the attorneys will make closing arguments.

11 After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

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1 Preliminary Instruction for Recess:

2 We are about to take our first break during the trial, and I want to remind you of the
3 instructions I gave you earlier. Until the trial is over, you are not to discuss this case with anyone,
4 including your fellow jurors, members of your family, people involved in the trial, or anyone else,
5 nor are you allowed to permit others to discuss the case with you. If anyone approaches you and
6 tries to talk to you about the case, please let me know about it immediately. Do not read or listen
7 to any news reports of the trial. Do not conduct any research of any kind, including by using a
8 cell phone or other electronic device, or by going to a library or other outside source. Finally, you
9 are reminded to keep an open mind until all the evidence has been received and you have heard
10 the arguments of counsel, the instructions of the court, and the views of your fellow jurors.

11 If you need to speak with me about anything, simply give a signed note to the clerk to give
12 to me.

13 I will not repeat these admonitions each time we recess or adjourn, but you will be
14 reminded of them on such occasions.

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