

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ANTHONY FREDIANELLI,
Plaintiff,
v.
STEPHAN JENKINS, *et al.*,
Defendants.


No. C-11-3232 EMC

**ORDER RE COURT'S PROPOSED
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

The parties have jointly submitted proposed jury instructions. Docket No. 246. The Court has considered the views of the partes and proposes the following jury instructions. The parties are directed to file any objections by **2:00 p.m.**, October 1, 2013.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 27, 2013


EDWARD M. CHEN
United States District Judge

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PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTION NO. 1.1B

DUTY OF JURY

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

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

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.1B.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.2
CLAIMS AND DEFENSES

Plaintiff Anthony Fredianelli claims that he and Defendants Stephan Jenkins; Bradley Hargreaves; Third Eye Blind, Inc.; 3EB Touring, Inc.; Stephan Jenkins Productions, Inc.; and 3EB Publishing entered into an oral contract for payment of a varying percentage of the Band’s net touring revenue and net merchandising revenue while Plaintiff remained with the Band.

Plaintiff claims that Defendants breached this contract by improperly applying certain expenses against the gross touring revenue to reach Plaintiff’s share of the net touring revenue.

Plaintiff also claims that Defendants’ breach of this contract caused harm to Plaintiff for which Defendants should pay.

Defendants deny that they improperly deducted expenses in calculating Plaintiff’s share of the net touring and merchandising revenue. Defendants also claim that Plaintiff’s claims of improper payment amounts of net touring revenue prior to October 24, 2008, were not made within the time set by law in their statute of limitations affirmative defense.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.2; CACI 300.

Court Notes: The parties have stipulated to the above instruction, although the Court has modified the “baseline” date for the statute of limitations from February 22, 2009, to October 24, 2008.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.3

BURDEN OF PROOF – PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim or affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or affirmative defense is more probably true than not true.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.3.

Court Notes: As noted in the Court’s pretrial conference order, the burden of proof shall not shift from Plaintiff to Defendants.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.6

WHAT IS EVIDENCE

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

1. the sworn testimony of any witness;
2. the exhibits which are received into evidence; and
3. any facts to which the lawyers have agreed.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.6.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.7
WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

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

1. Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they have said in their opening statements, [will say in their] closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.

2. Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court’s ruling on it.

3. Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition sometimes testimony and exhibits are received only for a limited purpose; when I give a limiting instruction, you must follow it.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.7.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.8

EVIDENCE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE

Some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose only.

When I instruct you that an item of evidence has been admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose and for no other.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.8.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.9

DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial.

Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did.

Circumstantial evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you may find from that fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned on garden hose, may provide a different explanation for the presence of water on the sidewalk.

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

You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.9.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.10
RULING ON OBJECTIONS

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer might have been.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.10.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.11
CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

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

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

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

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.11.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.13

NO TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE TO JURY

During deliberations, you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a transcript of the trial. I urge you to pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.13.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.14

TAKING NOTES

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

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.14.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.18

BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES

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

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.18.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.19

OUTLINE OF TRIAL

Trials proceed in the following way: First, each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The plaintiff will then present evidence, and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Then the defendant may present evidence, and counsel for the plaintiff may cross-examine.

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

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.19.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.12
CONDUCT OF THE JURY

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

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

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

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

Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction you properly may consider to return a verdict: do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials;

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and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings[, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to start over]. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court immediately.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.12.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTIONS DURING TRIAL

INSTRUCTION NO. 1.8

EVIDENCE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE

Some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose only.

When I instruct you that an item of evidence has been admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose and for no other.

[The testimony [you are about to hear] [you have just heard] may be considered only for the limited purpose of [describe purpose] and for no other purpose.]

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.8.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection. As noted in the Court’s pretrial conference order, a limiting instruction will be needed for the Third Eye Blind Inter Party Agreements.

INSTRUCTION NO. 3.1A

CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE – CONDUCT OF THE JURY

Because you must base your verdict only on the evidence received in the case and on these instructions, I remind you that you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves. Except for discussing the case with your fellow jurors during your deliberations:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, website or other feature. This applies to communicating with your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial. If you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

Do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings[, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to start over]. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court immediately.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 3.1A.

United States District Court

For the Northern District of California

1 Court Notes: N/A.

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FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTION NO. 1.1C

DUTY OF JURY

Members of the Jury: Now that you have heard all of the evidence and the arguments of the attorneys, it is my duty to instruct you as to the law of the case.

Each of you has received a copy of these instructions that you may take with you to the jury room to consult during your deliberations.

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

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.1C.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.3

BURDEN OF PROOF – PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim or affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or affirmative defense is more probably true than not true.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.3.

Court Notes: As noted in the Court’s pretrial conference, the burden of proof shall not shift from Plaintiff to Defendants.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.6

WHAT IS EVIDENCE

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

1. the sworn testimony of any witness;
2. the exhibits which are received into evidence; and
3. any facts to which the lawyers have agreed.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.6.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.7
WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

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

1. Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they have said in their opening statements, [will say in their] closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.

2. Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court’s ruling on it.

3. Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition sometimes testimony and exhibits are received only for a limited purpose; when I give a limiting instruction, you must follow it.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.7.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.8

EVIDENCE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE

Some evidence may have been admitted for a limited purpose only.

When I instructed you that an item of evidence was admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose and for no other.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.8.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.9

DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial.

Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did.

You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.9.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.10
RULING ON OBJECTIONS

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer might have been.

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

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.10.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 1.11
CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

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

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

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

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 1.11.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 2.2
STIPULATIONS OF FACT

The parties have agreed to certain facts [to be placed in evidence as Exhibit ___] [that will be read to you]. You should therefore treat these facts as having been proved.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 2.2

Court Notes: Absent an objection, the Court intends to read as stipulated facts the undisputed facts identified in the parties' Joint Pretrial Conference Statement. See Docket No. 245 (St. at 2, 9-10).

They are as follows:

- (1) Plaintiff was the lead guitar player in 3eb from 2000 to 2009.
- (2) Plaintiff was a paid employee of 3eb from 1992 through 2002.
- (3) 3eb owed Plaintiff between 25% and 33% of net touring revenue between 2003 and 2009.
 - (a) From 2003 to 2004, Plaintiff's share of net profits was 25%.
 - (b) In 2005, Plaintiff's share of net profits was increased for a time to include 1/3 of Salazar's percentage decrease.
 - (c) From 2006 to 2007 and part of 2008, Plaintiff's share of net profits was increased to 33%.
 - (d) From part of 2008 to 2009, Plaintiff's share of net profits was decreased to 25% (but Plaintiff contests the reduction from 33% to 25% on the ground that the reduction was conditioned on certain promises made by Jenkins which were broken).
- (4) Plaintiff did not participate in the settlement of the *Godtland* litigation between (a) Defendants Jenkins, Hargreaves, Third Eye Blind, Inc., 3EB Touring, Inc., and Stephan Jenkins Productions, Inc. and (b) Godtland and Eric Godtland Management, Inc.
- (5) The caption of the *Godtland* lawsuit, which was filed on June 18, 2008, states: "STEPHAN JENKINS, BRAD HARGREAVES AND TONY FREDIANELLI, professionally known as THIRD EYE BLIND, Plaintiffs." Plaintiff was named as an individual cross-defendant in Godtland's cross-complaint. Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp LLP and Richard Idell were the

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attorneys of record for Plaintiff, Jenkins, and Hargreaves until Plaintiff substituted new attorneys for his representation between December 23 and 29, 2009. Plaintiff agreed to mutual dismissal with prejudice and mutual waivers of costs between him and Godtland on January 14, 2010.

(6) Plaintiff did not participant in any band activities after December 31, 2009.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

BREACH OF CONTRACT – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

To recover damages from Defendants for breach of contract, Plaintiff must prove all of the following:

1. That Plaintiff and Defendants entered into a contract;
2. That Plaintiff did all, or substantially all, of the significant things that the contract required him to do;
3. That Defendants did something that the contract prohibited them from doing; and
4. That Plaintiff was harmed as a result.

Authority: CACI 300.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to above instruction.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

ORAL OR WRITTEN CONTRACT TERMS

Contracts may be written or oral.

Contracts may be party written and party oral.

Oral contracts are just as valid as written contracts.

Here, the parties agree that, from 2003 to 2009, Plaintiff and Defendants had an oral contract that Plaintiff would be paid a percentage of the net touring revenue of the band. The parties disagree as to other terms of the oral contract, including but not limited to what expenses could be deducted from gross net touring revenue.

Authority: CACI 304.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to the bulk of the above instruction. The Court has added the final sentence to reflect the parties' agreement that there was an oral contract to share net touring revenue but the parties' disagreement as to other terms of the contract.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

CONTRACT FORMATION – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

____ claims that the parties entered into a contract. To prove that a contract was created, ____ must prove all of the following:

1. That the contract terms were clear enough that the parties could understand what each was required to do;
2. That the parties agreed to give each other something of value [a promise to do something or not to do something may have value]; and
3. That the parties agreed to the terms of the contract.

[When you examine whether the parties agreed to the terms of the contract, ask yourself if, under the circumstances, a reasonable person would conclude, from the words and conduct of each party, that there was an agreement. You may not consider the parties' hidden intentions.]

If ____ did not prove all of the above, then a contract was not created.

Authority: CACI 302.

Court Notes: Plaintiff has requested the above instruction; Defendants oppose the giving of the instruction.

Defendants argue that the instruction should not be given because the existence of a contract is not being contested (although the terms of the contract may be contested): “This court has [already] found that a contractual obligation to pay a percentage of the net touring revenue exists, and this Court has permitted Plaintiff to proceed with a breach of contract claim to the extent it is based on his right to a share of the net touring revenue.” Docket No. 246 (Prop. Instructions at 4).

In response, Plaintiff argues that the instruction should be given because Defendants are now arguing that original terms of the original contract allowed for the deduction of non-touring related expenses from touring revenue or that the original contract was modified to allow for the deduction of non-touring related expenses from touring revenue. In both cases contract formation is an issue. [Thus,] [t]his instruction may have to be given for both Plaintiff and Defendants.

1 Docket No. 246 (Prop. Instructions at 5).

2 Defendants have the better position, particularly because there are other CACI instructions
3 about (1) a dispute regarding the interpretation of a contract (CACI 314) and (2) modification of a
4 contract (CACI 313). The Court does not intend to give this instruction.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

UNFORMALIZED AGREEMENT

Defendants contend that the parties did not enter into a contract because they had not signed a final written agreement. To prove that a contract was created, Plaintiff must prove both of the following:

1. That the parties understood and agreed to the terms of the agreement; and
2. That the parties agreed to be bound before a written agreement was completed and signed.

Authority: CACI 306.

Court Notes: Plaintiff has requested the above instruction; Defendants oppose the giving of the instruction.

Defendants argue that the instruction should not be given because, according to CACI’s directions for use, the instruction should be given “if the parties agreed to contract terms with the intention of reducing their agreement to a written and signed contract, but an alleged breach occurred before the written contract was completed and signed.” CACI 306, Directions for Use. “That is not the situation here.” Docket No. 246 (Prop. Instructions at 10).

In response, Plaintiff argues that “the touring profit sharing agreement at issue here came from the written agreement that was never formalized [*i.e.*, Third Eye Blind Inter Party Agreements].” Docket No. 246 (Prop. Instructions at 11).

The Court agrees with Defendants. The instruction states that “Defendants contend that the parties did not enter into a contract because they had not signed a final written agreement,” but that is not in fact Defendants’ position. Defendants admit that there was a touring profit sharing agreement.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____
CONTRACT FORMATION – OFFER

Both an offer and an acceptance are required to create a contract. Defendants contends that a contract was not created because there was never any offer. To overcome this contention, Plaintiff must prove all of the following:

1. That Plaintiff communicated to Defendants that he was willing to enter into a contract with Defendants;
2. That the communication contained specific terms; and
3. That, based on the communication, Defendants could have reasonably concluded that a contract with these terms would result if they accepted the offer.

If Plaintiff did not prove all of the above, then a contract was not created.

Authority: CACI 307.

Court Notes: Plaintiff has requested the above instruction; Defendants oppose the giving of the instruction.

Similar to above, the Court agrees with Defendants that the instruction should not be given because they are not challenging the fact that there was an agreement to share touring profits. While Plaintiff notes that there is a dispute as to what the terms of the agreement were (*i.e.*, “what expenses would be properly deducted from touring revenue before distribution of the profits”), Docket No. 246 (Prop. Instructions at 14), that can be addressed in a different instruction that deals with interpretation of the contract.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

CONTRACT FORMATION – ACCEPTANCE

Both an offer and an acceptance are required to create a contract. Defendants contend that a contract was not created because the offer was never accepted. To overcome this contention, Plaintiff must prove both of the following:

1. That Defendants agreed to be bound by the terms of the offer. [If Defendants agreed to be bound only on certain conditions, or if they introduced a new term into the bargain, then there was no acceptance]; and
2. That Defendants communicated their agreement to Plaintiff.

If Plaintiff did not prove both of the above, then a contract was not created.

Authority: CACI 309.

Court Notes: Plaintiff has requested the above instruction; Defendants oppose the giving of the instruction.

For reasons similar to those stated above, the Court agrees with Defendants that the instruction should not be given.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 310

CONTRACT FORMATION – ACCEPTANCE BY SILENCE

Ordinarily, if a party does not say or do anything in response to another party's offer, then he or she has not accepted the offer. However, if Defendants proves that both they and Plaintiff understood silence or inaction to mean that Plaintiff had accepted Defendants' offer, then there was an acceptance.

Authority: CACI 310.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to the above instruction.

However, for reasons similar to those stated above, the Court concludes that the instruction should not be given.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

IMPLIED-IN-FACT CONTRACT

In deciding whether a contract was created, you should consider the conduct and relationship of the parties as well as all the circumstances of the case.

Contracts can be created by the conduct of the parties, without spoken or written words. Contracts created by conduct are just as valid as contracts formed with words.

Conduct will create a contract if the conduct of both parties is intentional and each knows, or has reason to know, that the other party will interpret the conduct as an agreement to enter into a contract.

Authority: CACI 305.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to the above instruction.

However, because Defendants are not contesting that a contract was created – just its terms or whether it was modified – this instruction is unnecessary.

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INSTRUCTION NO. _____

INTERPRETATION – DISPUTED TERM

[Name of plaintiff] and [name of defendant] dispute the meaning of the following term contained in their contract: [insert text of term].

[Name of plaintiff] claims that the term means [insert plaintiff's interpretation of the term]. [Name of defendant] claims that the term means [insert defendant's interpretation of the term]. [Name of plaintiff] must prove that [his/her/its] interpretation of the term is correct.

In deciding what the terms of a contract mean, you must decide what the parties intended at the time the contract was created. You may consider the usual and ordinary meaning of the language used in the contract as well as the circumstances surrounding the making of the contract.

[The following instructions may also help you interpret the terms of the contract:]

Authority: CACI 314.

Court Notes: Neither party has offered as an instruction CACI 314. While CACI on its face is not directly applicable to the instant case because there was no written contract to share touring profits, only an oral agreement, the instruction could easily be modified. The Court has included a proposed instruction below.

Plaintiff and Defendants had an oral contract for payment of a varying percentage of the Band's net touring revenue and net merchandising revenue while Plaintiff remained with the Band. Plaintiff and Defendants dispute what expenses could be properly applied against the gross touring revenue to reach Plaintiff's share of the net touring revenue.

Plaintiff claims that only expenses directly related to touring could be applied against the gross touring revenue to reach his share of the net touring revenue. Defendants claim that expenses indirectly related to touring could also be applied (*e.g.*, expenses related to recording an album because that customarily drives fans to the Band's live shows). Plaintiff must prove that his interpretation of the contract is correct.

1 Plaintiff also asserts that certain terms of the agreement were conditioned on other things
2 happening.

3 In deciding what the terms of a contract mean, you must decide what the parties intended at
4 the time the contract was created. You may consider the usual and ordinary meaning of the
5 language used in the contract as well as the circumstances surrounding the making of the contract.
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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

INTERPRETATION – MEANING OF ORDINARY WORDS

You should assume that the parties intended the words in their contract to have their usual and ordinary meaning unless you decide that the parties intended the words to have a special meaning.

Authority: CACI 315.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to the above instruction.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

INTERPRETATION – CONSTRUCTION BY CONDUCT

In deciding what the words in a contract meant to the parties, you may consider how the parties acted after the contract was created but before any disagreement between the parties arose.

Authority: CACI 318.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to the above instruction.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

MODIFICATION

Defendants claim that the original contract was modified or changed. Defendants must prove that the parties agreed to the modification. Plaintiff denies that the contract was modified.

The parties to a contract may agree to modify its terms. You must decide whether a reasonable person would conclude from the words and conduct of the parties that they agreed to modify the contract. You cannot consider the parties' hidden intentions.

Authority: CACI 310.

Court Notes: The parties stipulated to the above instruction.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE – STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Defendants contend that certain of Plaintiff’s claims were not filed within the time set by law. To succeed on this defense, Defendants must prove that some of Plaintiff’s claimed harm occurred before October 24, 2008.

If Defendants prove that some of Plaintiff’s claimed harm occurred before October 24, 2008, Plaintiff’s lawsuit was still filed on time if Plaintiff proves that, before that date, he did not discover the facts constituting the breach of contract and, with reasonable diligence, could not have discovered those facts until 10/24/2008 or later.

Authority: CACI 338; CACI 455; CACI 1925; *Aryeh v. Canon Bus. Solns., Inc.*, 55 Cal. 4th 1185, 1192 (2013).

Court Notes: Defendants have requested an instruction along the lines of CACI 338; Plaintiff opposes the giving of the instruction.

The Court has addressed the statute-of-limitations issue in its pretrial conference order. The Court has modified the “baseline” date from February 22, 2009, to October 24, 2008, because of the parties’ tolling agreement. The Court has also modified the instruction to include Plaintiff’s “defense” to Defendants’ statute-of-limitations affirmative defense.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

INTRODUCTION TO CONTRACT DAMAGES

If you decide that Defendants breached the contract, you also must decide how much money will reasonably compensate Plaintiff for the harm caused by the breach. This compensation is called "damages." The purpose of such damages is to put Plaintiff in as good a position as he would have been if Defendant had performed as promised.

To recover damages for any harm, Plaintiff must prove that when the contract was made, both parties knew or could reasonably have foreseen that the harm was likely to occur in the ordinary course of events as result of the breach of the contract.

Plaintiff also must prove the amount of his damages according to the following instructions. He does not have to prove the exact amount of damages. You must not speculate or guess in awarding damages.

Plaintiff claims damages for Defendants' failure to pay to him his full profit-sharing percentage of revenue from March 13, 2003, until his termination from the Band in December 2009. You are to determine (1) whether the statute of limitations bars any of the claimed damages and (2) for those claimed damages that are not time barred, whether the profit-sharing distribution funds paid by Defendants to Plaintiff constituted the correct amounts and, if not, what additional money should have been paid.

Authority: CACI 350 (modified).

Court Notes: Defendants have requested the above instruction; Plaintiff opposes the giving of the instruction, largely because Defendants used a start date for damages of February 22, 2009 (*i.e.*, the statute-of-limitations issue).

The Court has modified Defendants' proposed instruction because of the statute-of-limitations issue.

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INSTRUCTION NO. ____

MITIGATION OF DAMAGES

If Defendants breached the contract and the breach caused harm, Plaintiff is not entitled to recover damages for harm that Defendants prove Plaintiff could have avoided with reasonable efforts or expenditures. You should consider the reasonableness of Plaintiff's efforts in light of the circumstances facing him at the time, including his ability to make the efforts or expenditures without undue risk or hardship.

If Plaintiff made reasonable efforts to avoid harm, then your award should include reasonable amounts that he spent for this purpose.

Authority: CACI 358.

Court Notes: Defendants have requested the above instruction; Plaintiff opposes the giving of the instruction.

While the instruction is not objectionable in principle, the Court shares Plaintiff's concern that it is not clear what theory Defendants have as to how Plaintiff should have mitigated his damages. The Court shall give the instruction only if a mitigation theory is supported at trial.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 3.1
DUTY TO DELIBERATE

When you begin your deliberations, you should elect one member of the jury as your presiding juror. That person will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you can do so. Your verdict must be unanimous.

Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have considered all of the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not hesitate to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should. Do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

It is important that you attempt to reach unanimous findings but, of course, only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach your verdict.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 3.1.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

INSTRUCTION NO. 3.1A

CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE – CONDUCT OF THE JURY

Because you must base your verdict only on the evidence received in the case and on these instructions, I remind you that you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves. Except for discussing the case with your fellow jurors during your deliberations:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, website or other feature. This applies to communicating with your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial. If you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

Do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings[, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to start over]. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court immediately.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 3.1A.

United States District Court

For the Northern District of California

Court Notes: N/A.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 3.2

COMMUNICATION WITH COURT

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through the courtroom deputy, signed by your presiding juror or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing; I will communicate with any member of the jury on anything concerning the case only in writing, or here in open court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the parties before answering it, which may take some time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any question. Remember that you are not to tell anyone – including me – how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged. Do not disclose any vote count in any note to the court.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 3.2.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 3.3

RETURN OF VERDICT

A verdict form has been prepared for you. [Any explanation of the verdict form may be given at this time.] After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your presiding juror will fill in the form that has been given to you, sign and date it, and advise the court that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

Authority: Ninth Circuit Model Civil Jury Instruction No. 3.3.

Court Notes: The instruction is one that the Court has stated (in its Civil Pretrial Instructions) it will give absent an objection.