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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THE FAMILY OF LELA KAYE HORNER, No. C 07-03441 WDB
Plaintiff, **COURT'S CLOSING JURY
INSTRUCTIONS**
v.
KEYSTONE AMERICA INC.,
Defendant.

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1. DUTY OF JURY

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

Each of you will be provided 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.

2. SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES

3 Before turning to instructions tailored to the specifics of the case at hand, I want
4 to tell you about the set of questions, called "Special Interrogatories," that will serve
5 as your guides during your deliberations. I have structured these questions carefully
6 to make sure that you address the issues exactly as the law defines them and that you
7 do so in the appropriate order. You must follow the instructions that accompany these
8 Special Interrogatories carefully. You must address the Interrogatories in the order
9 presented. By following the instructions and answering the Interrogatories as posed,
10 you will cover all the issues that the law requires you to cover in this case and you
11 will avoid confusion.

12 You will note, by the way, that in some instances a certain answer to a
13 particular question on which you are working will mean that you will skip one or
14 more of the immediately following questions. The instructions will tell you when this
15 is the case, and will tell you which question to address next.

16 I also should emphasize here that each question requires an unanimous answer.
17 All jurors must agree about what the answer is to any given question before the jury
18 can answer that question.

3. THE TWO KINDS OF CLAIMS PRESENTED BY PLAINTIFFS

The plaintiffs in this case assert two kinds of claims against defendant Keystone. In the first, plaintiffs allege that defendant breached its duty to provide appropriate and dignified services. In the second kind of claim, plaintiffs allege that the way defendant's embalmer performed the embalming of Lela Horner was professionally negligent. We will provide separate instructions for each of these different kinds of claims.

4. THE CLAIM THAT THE DEFENDANT FAILED TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE AND DIGNIFIED SERVICES

Under California law, a mortuary has a duty to provide its services in the appropriate and dignified manner that bereaved family members normally anticipate; the way a mortuary interacts with bereaved family members must be respectful of their feelings. This duty is not limited to the conduct of the funeral rites, but extends through arranging the commitment of the remains through burial.

Plaintiffs claim that the defendant's agents breached this duty. Plaintiffs also claim that the breach of this duty by Defendant caused the Plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress damages.

Plaintiffs bear the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Defendant's agents breached this duty and that the breach caused Plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress damages.

1 **5. THE CLAIMS BASED ON ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE**

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3 The second type of claim that the plaintiffs present in this case is based on
4 alleged professional negligence by the mortuary in the way it performed the
5 embalming of Lela Horner. Embalming involves the use of specialized knowledge,
6 training, and skills that are rooted in science. An embalmer is a professional who is
7 expected to perform in conformance with the standards of the embalming profession.
8 An embalmer is negligent if she fails to use the skill and care that a reasonably careful
9 embalmer would use in similar circumstances. We refer to this level of skill,
10 knowledge, and care as “the standard of care.” Work that falls below the applicable
11 standard of care constitutes professional negligence.

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13 Plaintiffs bear the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, their
14 claim that the way Defendant’s agents performed the embalming of Lela Horner fell
15 below the standard of care. If Plaintiffs prove that the embalming fell below that
16 standard, Plaintiffs also bear the burden of proving that the professional negligence by
17 Defendant’s agents caused plaintiffs to suffer emotional distress.

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6. STIPULATIONS OF FACT

The parties have agreed to certain facts that will be read to you. You should therefore treat these facts as having been proved.

1. Defendant entered into a contract for funeral related services with Plaintiff Harold Horner.
2. Harold Horner did not view of the body of his wife after it arrived in Colorado.

7. CORPORATIONS — EQUAL TREATMENT

All parties are equal before the law, and a party that is a corporation is entitled to the same fair and conscientious consideration by you as any other kind of party.

8. SCOPE OF LIABILITY OF CORPORATE DEFENDANT

Under the law, a corporation is considered to be a person. It can act only through its employees, agents, directors, or officers. Therefore, a corporation is responsible for the acts of its employees, agents, directors, and officers that are performed within the scope of their authority.

In this case, Keystone America, Inc., the defendant corporation, is responsible for acts or omissions by the Jones & Lewis Mortuary, by Les Howerton, by Bryan Anderson, or by Jeanette Sousa.

9. CAUSATION: SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR

One of the kinds of issues that you, as the jury, will be asked to decide in this case is whether a party has proved that particular acts, omissions, or courses of conduct “caused” particular claimed harms.

To prove “causation” (as that concept is defined in a case like this) a party must prove that the acts, omissions, or course of conduct that it attributes to another party constituted “a substantial factor” in bringing about the alleged harm.

A party proves that an act, omission, or course of conduct constituted “a substantial factor” in causing harm if that party proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the act, omission, or course of conduct contributed to the harm occurring and did so more than trivially or remotely.

An act, omission, or course of conduct can be “a substantial factor” in causing harm even if it is not the only cause of that harm, and even if one or more other acts, omissions, or courses of conduct also is proved to be “a substantial factor” in causing the same harm.

10. APPORTIONMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

Defendant claims that professional negligence by the mortician in Colorado was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiffs' harm. To succeed on this claim, defendant must prove both of the following:

1. That the way the Colorado mortician performed his tasks in this case fell below the applicable standard of care -- thereby being professionally negligent; and
2. That his professional negligence was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiffs' harm.

If you conclude that plaintiffs proved that the work of the embalmers at the Jones and Lewis mortuary fell below the applicable standard of care and that that shortfall in performance was a substantial factor in causing harm suffered by plaintiffs, but if you also conclude that defendant proved that the Colorado mortician was professionally negligent and that his negligence also was a substantial factor in causing plaintiffs' harm, then you will need to decide how much responsibility for plaintiffs' harm to assign to each of the two instances of professional negligence.

You would express your apportionment in terms of percentages – allocating a percentage of the total responsibility to negligence by the Defendant and a percentage to negligence by the Colorado mortician. The total of these percentages must be 100%.

1 If you find that Defendant was professionally negligent, the special
2 interrogatories will ask you to determine, separately for each plaintiff, the total
3 amount of emotional distress damages (if any) each plaintiff has proved he or she
4 suffered as a result of the condition of Lela Horner's body when the services were to
5 be held in Colorado.

6 If you have attributed some percentage of the responsibility for Plaintiffs'
7 damages to professional negligence by the Colorado mortician, the Court will use the
8 allocation of responsibility that is reflected in the percentage that you have determined
9 in order to assure that any judgment against the Defendant in this case would include
10 only that percentage of the total damages that you have attributed to the Defendant.

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DAMAGES: BURDEN OF PROOF AND DEFINITION OF “EMOTIONAL DISTRESS”

It is the duty of the Court to give you instructions in the law about damages. In giving these instructions, the Court does not mean to suggest for which party your verdict should be rendered.

If you find that a plaintiff has proved one or more claims, you must determine whether that plaintiff also has proved that he or she suffered damages and, if so, what amount of compensation is appropriate. A plaintiff has the burden of proving damages by a preponderance of the evidence.

“Damages” means the amount of money that will reasonably and fairly compensate a plaintiff for harm that was caused by a defendant’s conduct that violated the plaintiff’s rights. There is only one type of harm for which the plaintiffs in this case are seeking compensation. That type of harm is referred to generally in the law as “emotional distress.” Plaintiffs claim that they suffered emotional distress as a result of Defendant’s alleged breach of the duty to provide appropriate and dignified funeral services and as a result of Defendant’s alleged professionally negligent embalming of Lela Horner.

It is for you to determine what damages, if any, a plaintiff proves. A damages award must be based upon evidence and not upon speculation, guesswork or conjecture.

1 The term “emotional distress” includes a person’s subjective experience of pain
2 and all other kinds of unpleasant mental or emotional suffering, e.g., depression,
3 sadness, fear, grief, anxiety, worry, shock, humiliation or indignity.

4 You may award reasonable compensation for emotional distress damages to a
5 plaintiff if that plaintiff proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that wrongful
6 conduct by a defendant caused the plaintiff to suffer emotional distress in the past or is
7 reasonably certain to cause emotional distress in the future. You may not award
8 damages for future harm that a plaintiff proves is possible but fails to prove is
9 reasonably certain to occur.

10 There are no mathematical formulas or scientific means or standards for
11 determining the amount of money that will fairly compensate a plaintiff for emotional
12 distress damages. It follows that how much money should be awarded as fair
13 compensation for any particular emotional distress is not a matter to be determined by
14 expert opinion. Instead, it is for you, the jury, as the voice of the community, to
15 decide what amount of money represents fair compensation for any particular
16 emotional harm that a plaintiff proves he or she has suffered or is reasonably certain to
17 suffer in the future because of wrongdoing by a defendant.

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12. 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.

13. 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 parties have stipulated.

14. WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

3 Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding
4 what the facts are. I will list them for you:

5 (1) Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not
6 witnesses. What they say in their opening statements or in their closing
7 arguments, or at other times during the trial, is not evidence. If the facts as you
8 remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory
9 of them controls.

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

14 (3) Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been
15 instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.
16 In addition, sometimes testimony and exhibits are received only for a limited
17 purpose; when I give a limiting instruction, you must follow it by considering
18 the particular evidence in question only for the limited purpose that I have
19 specified and for no other.

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

15. DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

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

16. DEPOSITION IN LIEU OF LIVE TESTIMONY

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

17 The deposition of Jeanette Scott Sousa was taken on April 14, 2008. You
18 should consider her deposition testimony, insofar as possible, in the same way as if
19 she had been present to testify.

20 The deposition of Thomas Murphy was taken on April 15, 2008. You should
21 consider his deposition testimony, insofar as possible, in the same way as if he had
22 been present to testify.

17. CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

When they use the word “credibility,” some people intend to refer only to whether or not a person is being “truthful” or a particular statement is the “truth.” In the law, however, the word “credibility” has a broader reach. It embraces both “truthfulness” and “accuracy.”

One aspect of assessing the “credibility” of a person or a statement involves trying to determine whether the person who is speaking or who was the source of the statement is or was actually trying to tell the truth, trying to communicate accurate information, and not trying to deceive or mislead. This is a determination about a speaker’s state of mind and subjective intentions.

Human experience teaches us, however, that even people who are really trying to speak truthfully sometimes make statements, in good faith, that are in whole or in part simply inaccurate. In other words, we recognize that sometimes a person’s account of an event or circumstance can be empirically erroneous in some respect even though that person is trying to describe what actually happened or what the circumstances really were.

Thus, when you as jurors are assessing the “credibility” of witnesses or statements, you are assessing both intent to be truthful and, separately, accuracy. Making these kinds of assessments can be difficult and can call upon you to make sometimes subtle distinctions. Because making these kinds of assessments can be both challenging and important, the Court encourages you to approach this task with an open mind and to attend carefully to as many factors or circumstances that might be relevant to your determination as possible.

1 What such factors are probably will vary from situation to situation, but may
2 include, among others, the following:

3 (1) the opportunity and the ability of the witness to see or hear or know the
4 things about which the witness testifies;
5 (2) the quality and detail of the witness's memory;
6 (3) the witness's manner while testifying;
7 (4) whether the witness has any interest or stake in the outcome of the case, or
8 has any reason to be biased or prejudiced in one direction or another;
9 (5) whether and to what extent other evidence contradicts the witness's
10 testimony – and how well supported or reliable the contradicting evidence
11 seems to be;
12 (6) the overall reasonableness of the witness's version of events, given common
13 human experience and how people in similar circumstances generally would be
14 expected to act or proceed.

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

18 In deciding the facts in this case, you may ascribe credibility to everything a
19 witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

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18. EXPERT OPINION

3 Some witnesses, because of education or experience, are permitted to state
4 opinions and the reasons for those opinions.

5 Opinion testimony should be judged just like other testimony. You may accept
6 it or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the
7 witness's education and experience, the reasons given for the opinion, and all the
8 other evidence in the case.

9 In assessing opinion evidence, you should consider the quality and
10 completeness of the data on which it is based and the quality of the reasoning from or
11 with that data. You also should assess the sources and reliability of any assumptions
12 or theories that play a role in the selection of the data underlying the expert's opinion
13 and in the line of reasoning from that data to the expert's opinion.

14 It also is important to attend carefully to the character of the lawyers' questions
15 in response to which experts present their opinions. The law allows expert witnesses
16 to be asked questions that are based on assumed facts. These are sometimes called
17 "hypothetical questions." In determining the weight to give to an expert's opinion that
18 is based on assumed facts, you should consider whether the assumed facts are true.

19 In addition, try to identify any assumptions or theories that inform the lawyers'
20 questions, and assess the reliability or accuracy of any such assumptions or theories
21 that are incorporated into the questions.

22 Also consider whether the questions are clear and/or compound, as it is not
23 likely to be clear what opinion or information the expert is offering, or how useful or
24 reliable that opinion or information might be, if the question that elicits the opinion is
25 unclear or compound.

19. RULING ON OBJECTIONS

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

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

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20. 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 verdict should be.

21. 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.

22. 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 courtroom. 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.

23. CONDUCT OF THE JURY

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

First, you are not to discuss this case with anyone, including members of your family, people involved in the trial, or anyone else; this includes discussing the case in internet chat rooms or through internet “blogs,” internet bulletin boards or e-mails. Nor are you allowed to permit others to discuss the case with you. If anyone approaches you and tries to talk to you about the case, please let me know about it immediately;

Second, do not read or listen to any news stories, articles, radio, television, or online reports about the case or about anyone who has anything to do with it;

Third, do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials, and do not make any investigation about the case on your own;

Fourth, if you need to communicate with me simply give a signed note to the clerk or security officer to give to me; and

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

Finally, until this case is given to you for your deliberation and verdict, you are not to discuss the case with your fellow jurors.

24. 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 again on the law that applies to the case. Then the attorneys will make closing arguments.

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

25. 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 a unanimous verdict 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 a verdict.

26. COMMUNICATION WITH COURT DURING DELIBERATIONS

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through the clerk or security officer, 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.

27. RETURNING A VERDICT

18 A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have reached unanimous
19 agreement on a verdict, your presiding juror will fill in the form that has been given to
20 you, sign and date it, and advise the court that you are ready to return to the
21 courtroom.