

I. DUTY OF JURY

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

4 These instructions are preliminary instructions to help you understand the principles that
5 apply to civil trials and to help you understand the evidence as you listen to it. You will be allowed
6 to keep this set throughout the trial to which to refer. This set of instructions is not to be taken
7 home and must remain in the jury room when you leave in the evenings. At the end of the trial, I
8 will give you a final set of instructions. It is the final set of instructions which will govern your
9 deliberations.
10

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

13 It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will
14 apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree
15 with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions,
16 prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before
17 you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.
18

19 In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and
20 ignore others; they are all important.
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

II. INTRODUCTION TO CLAIMS UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

1 Mr. Velasquez brings his claims under the federal statute, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which provides
2
3 that any person or persons who, under color of law, deprives another of any rights, privileges, or
4 immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States shall be liable to the injured
5 party.
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

III. OVERVIEW OF THE PARTIES

To help you follow the evidence, I will now summarize the positions of the parties.

The parties in this case are Plaintiff Victor Velazquez, and Defendants the City of Santa Clara, the Santa Clara Police Department, Chief of Police Stephen Lodge and Officers Steve Burress, Craig Middlekauff and Nick Richards. For simplicity, I will refer to the defendants collectively as “the Santa Clara parties.”

Mr. Velasquez claims that in their capacity as police officers, Sergeants Bures, Middlekauff and Richards used excessive force against him in violation of federal and state law. Mr. Velasquez also asserts that while placing him under arrest, Sergeants Bures, Middlekauff and Richards engaged in assault, battery and intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress. Mr. Velasquez has the burden of proving these claims.

Sergeants Bures, Middlekauff and Richards deny those claims. They further contend that their conduct was permissible because they were exercising their legal right to perform an arrest, their conduct was lawful and consistent with community standards, and they had a good faith belief that they had a legal right to engage in the conduct. Sergeants Bures, Middlekauff and Richards have the burden of proof on this affirmative defense. Mr. Velasquez denies this affirmative defense.

Mr. Velasquez claims that the City of Santa Clara, the Santa Clara Police Department, and the Chief of Police, Stephen Lodge negligently trained and supervised Sergeants Bures, Middlekauff and Richards and that it has a custom or policy that tolerates and promotes the continuing use of excessive force, false arrest and violations of civil rights. Mr. Velasquez has the burden of proving these claims. The City of Santa Clara, the Santa Clara Police Department and the Chief of Police deny those claims.

IV. BURDEN OF PROOF – PERPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

1
2 When a party has the burden of proof on any claim or affirmative defense by a
3 preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or
4 affirmative defense is more probably true than not true.

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

BURDEN OF PROOF – CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE

7
8 When a party has the burden of proving any claim or defense by clear and convincing
9 evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or defense is highly
10 probable. This is a higher standard of proof than proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

11
12 You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party
13 presented it.

V. 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.

WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the sworn testimony of witnesses and exhibits received into evidence or facts to which the lawyers have agreed. 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 the parties 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.
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 trial.

VI. EVIDENCE FOR A LIMITED PURPOSE

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose only.

If 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.

VII. DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

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

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 must
12 consider all the evidence in the light of reason, experience, and common sense.
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

VIII. RULING ON OBJECTIONS

1
2 There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer
3 asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not
4 permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question
5 may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be
6 answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you
7 must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer might have been.

8
9 Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or
10 ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the
11 evidence that I told you to disregard.

XI. CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

1
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 of
4 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 witnesses
14 who testify about it.

X. CONDUCT OF JURORS

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

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

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

XI. TAKING NOTES

1 If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes,
2
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 jury
5 room. 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 those
8 of your fellow jurors.
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

XII. QUESTIONS TO WITNESSES BY JURORS

1
2 You will be allowed to propose written questions to witnesses after the lawyers have
3 completed their questioning of each witness. You may propose questions in order to clarify the
4 testimony, but you are not to express any opinion about the testimony or argue with a witness. If
5 you propose any questions, remember that your role is that of a neutral fact finder, not an advocate.

6 Before I excuse each witness, I will offer you the opportunity to write out a question on a
7 form provided by the court. Do not sign the question. I will review the question with the attorneys
8 to determine if it is legally proper.

9
10 There are some proposed questions that I will not permit, or will not ask in the wording
11 submitted by the juror. This might happen either due to the rules of evidence or other legal
12 reasons, or because the question is expected to be answered later in the case. If I do not ask a
13 proposed question, or if I rephrase it, do not speculate as to the reasons. Do not give undue weight
14 to questions you or other jurors propose. You should evaluate the answers to those questions in the
15 same manner you evaluate all of the other evidence.

16
17 By giving you the opportunity to propose questions, I am not requesting or suggesting that
18 you do so. It will often be the case that a lawyer has not asked a question because it is legally
19 objectionable or because a later witness may be addressing that subject.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

XIII. 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.

XIV. OUTLINE OF TRIAL

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

The trial will now begin. 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.

The plaintiff, Mr. Velazquez, will then present evidence, and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Next, the defendants, the Santa Clara parties, may present evidence, and counsel for the plaintiff may cross-examine. Finally, Mr. Velazquez will have the option to put on what is referred to as “rebuttal” evidence to any evidence offered by the Santa Clara parties.

Because the evidence is introduced piecemeal, it is important to keep an open mind as the evidence comes in and wait for all the evidence before you make any decisions. In other words, you should keep an open mind throughout the entire trial.

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.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 24, 2014


PAUL S. GREWAL
United States Magistrate Judge