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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

ADIL HIRAMANNEK, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
L. MICHAEL CLARK, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 5:13-cv-00228-RMW

**ORDER REGARDING PROCEDURES  
FOR HEARING ON MOTION FOR  
NEW TRIAL**

Re: Dkt. No. 714, 733

As indicated in this court’s September 9, 2016 order, the court will hold a hearing on plaintiffs’ motion for a new trial on October 7, 2016 at 9:00 am. The main goal of the hearing will be to investigate plaintiffs’ allegations of bias and exposure to extraneous evidence by Juror No. 4 in plaintiffs’ trial against defendant Beth Miller. The court finds the majority of the issues in plaintiffs’ motion for a new trial suitable for decision without oral argument. Nevertheless, if time allows, the court may allow the parties to make limited arguments after the court is finished receiving testimony. The court warns that there are other cases on the morning calendar, so the parties should plan to focus on only their most important issues.

The following evidentiary standards will apply. With respect to Adil Hirananeek’s claim that Juror No. 4 allegedly failed to disclose knowledge of plaintiff’s status as a vexatious litigant during voir dire, to obtain a new trial plaintiff must “first demonstrate that [the] juror failed to

1 answer honestly a material question on voir dire, and then further show that a correct response  
2 would have provided a valid basis for a challenge for cause.” *Pope v. Man-Data, Inc.*, 209 F.3d  
3 1161, 1163 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (quoting *McDonough Power Equipment, Inc. v. Greenwood*, 464 U.S.  
4 548, 556 (1984)). With respect to plaintiffs’ claim that a dictionary definition of “vexatious  
5 litigation” unfairly prejudiced the verdict, a new trial may be warranted if “there is a reasonable  
6 possibility that the material could have affected the verdict.” *Sea Hawk Seafoods, Inc. v. Alyeska  
7 Pipeline Service Co.*, 206 F.3d 900, 906 (9th Cir. 2000). “Where extraneous information is  
8 imparted . . . the burden is generally on the party opposing a new trial to demonstrate the absence  
9 of prejudice.” *Id.* “A juror may testify about whether: (A) extraneous prejudicial information was  
10 improperly brought to the jury’s attention; [or] (B) an outside influence was improperly brought to  
11 bear on any juror.” Fed. R. Evid. 606(b)(2). However, “a juror may not testify about any statement  
12 made or incident that occurred during the jury’s deliberations; the effect of anything on that juror’s  
13 or another juror’s vote; or any juror’s mental processes concerning the verdict . . . .” Fed. R. Evid.  
14 606(b)(1). As the Ninth Circuit has summarized, “[j]urors may not testify as to how they or other  
15 jurors were affected by the extraneous prejudicial information or outside influence; they may only  
16 testify as to its existence.” *Hard v. Burlington N. R. Co.*, 870 F.2d 1454, 1461 (9th Cir. 1989).

17 With these standards in mind, Ed Summerfield and Juror No. 4 will be called to testify on  
18 October 7, 2016. The witnesses and any party (or their counsel) wishing to participate in the  
19 evidentiary hearing shall appear in person. The court will conduct the questioning of the  
20 witnesses, but the court may allow the parties to ask follow-up questions if appropriate. The court  
21 will ask Mr. Summerfield about the events described in his August 7, 2016 declaration, Dkt. No.  
22 712-1 Ex. A. Specifically, the court will inquire as to who Mr. Summerfield allegedly heard  
23 talking about the word “vexatious” outside the courtroom, when this conversation took place, who  
24 was present, and what was said. The court will ask Juror No. 4 about the source of the definition  
25 of “vexatious litigation” that he found, what the definition was, when he first saw it, whether it  
26 was shared with anyone else on the jury, and, if so, when. The court will also ask Juror No. 4 if he  
27 had heard of either plaintiff before this trial began. Given the limited scope of testimony  
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1 permissible under FRE 606(b), it is not clear that additional questions would be appropriate.  
2 However, if the parties want the court to ask specific questions or if they have procedural  
3 concerns,<sup>1</sup> they may file brief submissions, not to exceed two double-spaced pages, by Thursday,  
4 October 6, 2016 at 2:00 pm. Mr. Hiranek's request for a case management conference, Dkt. No.  
5 733, is DENIED.

6 No other witnesses will be called to testify. "Where a losing party in a civil case seeks to  
7 impeach a jury verdict, it must be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that the outcome  
8 would have been different. Unless the affidavits on their face support this conclusion, no  
9 evidentiary hearing is required." *Hard*, 870 F.2d at 1461. The court questions whether the  
10 evidence plaintiffs have submitted is even sufficient to support a hearing involving Mr.  
11 Summerfield or Juror No. 4. In any event, the court finds that plaintiffs' evidence is insufficient to  
12 support calling David Merritt (who did not submit a declaration in support of plaintiffs' motion for  
13 a new trial), additional jurors, or anyone else as witnesses. *See TIG Ins. Co. v. Liberty Mut. Ins.*  
14 *Co.*, 250 F. Supp. 2d 1197, 1199 (D. Ariz. 2003) (concluding that party that lost at trial had not  
15 justified questioning jurors over alleged use of a dictionary during deliberations and explaining  
16 that parties "are not entitled to question the jury based on suspicion").

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18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 Dated: October 5, 2016

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21 Ronald M. Whyte  
22 United States District Judge  
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28 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs have cited no authority in support of their argument that Juror No. 4 should not be  
represented by a lawyer during questioning. Moreover, plaintiffs' argument that retention of a  
lawyer suggests an attempt to conceal the truth lacks foundation.