preparation for their testimony in this case. We refer to them generally as expert witnesses. Do any of the four of you feel like expert witnesses or people who are being compensated for their time to come in and give testimony, that you're going to be skeptical right out of the bat about those witnesses? Mr. Diaz, you're nodding your head up and down.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah, because I had bad experiences about those things.

MR. EGLET: Tell us about that.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Like I had a small accident, a fender bender in California and the first one to approach to me was a lawyer trying to get something and a chiropractor and all of those things. And it's really hard to believe and trust the system sometimes because of those things. going to say there is not legal cases but sometimes it's really hard because all of those things. Most of the people I got a friend got involved in a fender work for money. bender getting to the freeway a month ago. He was in a small car and when they were joining into the I-15 somebody bumped it or they bumped together, north PD come by, took it on the He was in a small car, the other one was a big SUV. They didn't see about the insurances and all of those things at the end of the time after a month he got a letter saying that the insurance is going to pay for the damages but now the people in the other car is suing because some of the reasons.

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It's sometimes it's really hard for us to believe the system.

Like we say we can see the problem of things and that's when

we believe it. But sometimes it's hard to see it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Repp, how do you feel about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Well, it's kind of hard to
judge something in that nature because both sides can have
experts and neither one of them agree. So how can you put 100
percent trust in them getting paid for what they did? Just
because they're paid for something doesn't necessarily make
them the expert with. Their background and their experience,
yes, I would believe that more than I would any money value.

MR. EGLET: So their background and experience and what motivations they may have for testifying is going to give you an --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Play the part, absolutely.

MR. EGLET: All right. Mr. Daniels, how do you feel
about the issue of expert witnesses? People being paid for
their time?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: You got to have them. I mean you've got to have -- I mean you've got to have experts on both sides of the fence. Because I consider the money factor being anything that's going to influence me. Maybe it was right in their opinion about that.

MR. EGLET: You know, sometimes it's not even necessarily somebody who is specifically gone out and hired as an expert.

Sometimes it's when you ask a doctor or another professional would come in and testify, you have to compensate them for their time. So, Mr. Aquino, how do you feel about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well, considering the fact that we're looking at doctors and when they're in the courtroom they're not in their offices, they're not acting with anyone. That's how I don't -- and at one point I know that they also have their overheads that they need to pay for. So they're being compensated for it, I don't really have an issue with that.

MR. EGLET: You don't have any issues? Okay. Thank you. Any of the three of you or excuse me, the four of you, all four of you and those of you who believe in personal responsibility, raise your hand please. You believe that people should be personally responsible?

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: You should be responsible for what you do.

MR. EGLET: Okay. How many of the four of you also believe that people along with being personally responsible should be held accountable for their actions? Raise your hands if you agree with that. Okay. All right. Now this brings us to a long discussion that I know you guys were listening to that I had with the entire panel that we were just finishing up and that was this idea of lawsuit reform and the fact that we've heard a lot about verdicts being too high,

about lawyers taking advantage, frivolous lawsuits, jackpot justice, verdicts hurting business or driving up insurance. What bothers you, any of you, about any of those issues? How do you feel about this subject. Mr. Repp.

prospective juror No. 315: I feel that a lot of Court cases and I know I put in my form 70 percent because of the casino business are frivolous. And it's strictly because of what you see not just what you see on TV but what I see in the casinos. I can cite a bunch of lawsuits that were frivolous with casinos. A person goes into a casino, they're awestruck with how beautiful the building is but they don't see the little reflecting pond and walk in it. And they want ten million dollars from the casino because there's a reflecting pond. That's frivolous. If you're that awestruck, you stop, you look up.

It's the same thing with what you were saying about a negligent person crossing the street. They have a right to be there? Of course. But if it's a sidewalk or a crosswalk and there's no stop sign, and that car is right close to that crosswalk at the speed limit, and you dart out in front of a moving vehicle, it's not negligence.

MR. EGLET: Sure. Okay. And generally though and I understand you, you know, because we've all been in this town and in this business we've heard about some of these lawsuits like you just mentioned against the casinos. But how do you

look at it generally? I mean do you have any viewpoints that you think affects and I do realize and I see on your questionnaire that you think that 70 percent of these type of lawsuits are frivolous and only ten percent of the defenses that are brought in these type of cases are frivolous.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: And why do you feel that way?

prospective juror No. 315: Well, traffic accidents are a bunch of moving vehicles, freeways, town cars, freeways 70 mile an hour, 70 mile an hour, you got 15, 20 cars all moving in the same direction. Individual in the front hits his brakes or swerves a little bit, ten cars behind you pile up. The last guy in line is the one that fits the bill to it because he gets negligent in not controlling his vehicle to move out of the way. And the guy in the front that caused the accident skates. It's not right.

MR. EGLET: Meaning the guy who -- the first car to get hit from behind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No, no, I'm talking about the guy --

MR. EGLET: The first car that hit the car in front of him from behind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No, I'm saying on the freeway where a guy will change lanes immediately.

MR. EGLET: Oh, you're talking about the swoop and squat?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yep. And he'll scream across the freeway. 20 cars all pile up.

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Is it their fault that he did that? No. But lawsuits are brought from that blaming everybody back there. And that's not right. It's not fair.

MR. EGLET: So is it fair to say that you kind of have a coming into this case kind of a feeling or a disposition or opinion that most of these type of cases are frivolous?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Without the evidence, I can't say for sure. You have to have all the evidence.

MR. EGLET: No, I understand. And I understand that no evidence has been presented. I guess I'm more talking about before the case even begins, because of what you put in your questionnaire, do you think that you have kind of a bias in your own mind against these type of cases because of what your career and what you've done and how you feel that they're -- most of these cases are frivolous?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: And that's from personal experience and from what I've seen.

MR. EGLET: And I understand and I appreciate that. There's nothing wrong with that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: And that's not to say that I sit and watch TV and come up with all these McDonald's cases or whatever. It's like I avoid watching that stuff.

MR	. EGLET:	Yeah.
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: It's depressing.

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: But personal experience over 30 years, you see a lot.

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: And when you see a lot, you see how it goes and what we were talking about earlier about frivolous lawsuits that tainted all the good suits.

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: So yeah, a lot of people go in with preconceived what is your motivation for this? What is the deep pocket theory?

MR. EGLET: And I guess my question to you is based on your experience, you would agree that you have kind of a preconceived idea about the nature of these lawsuits and think most of them are frivolous, is that a fair statement?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Sure.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And I appreciate you being honest with us about that. So is it a fair statement that before any evidence is presented in this case, just because of the nature of the type of case this is, that the Plaintiff is going to be starting a little bit behind?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: A little bit behind.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Is going to have more of a burden?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: That's purely by nature.

MR. EGLET: And you know what, I appreciate your honesty and we really appreciate that. And so it's fair to say that if you were in the position of a plaintiff in a case like that injured party, you probably wouldn't want somebody --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I'd have reservations, sure.

MR. EGLET: You wouldn't want somebody with your disposition on your jury, would you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I would have that thought, yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Repp.

Mr. Daniels, how do you feel about this whole idea about, you know, frivolous lawsuits and all that stuff we've been talking about and what the panel heard here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I think it's a shame that a lot of people hop on the bandwagon to get rich quick. That affects the credibility of the people that actually need or deserve compensation.

MR. EGLET: Okay. You in your questionnaire basically it said 60/60. You felt that 60 percent were frivolous of the cases were frivolous but you also said 60 percent of the defenses were frivolous so you're kind of like right there together, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Yeah, it really goes on a case by case.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Is it fair to say that going into this case then you don't have a disposition where you're in favor of one side or the other?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I don't have --

MR. EGLET: All right. Mr. Diaz, what about you, sir?

Do you agree with what Mr. Repp said? The gentleman to your right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Seeing the things we see, it's really hard for us to start with something until we see the evidence.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And I understand, you know, nobody's seen any evidence in this case. But we're trying to make sure that, you know, everybody is on the same page before this case started and it's like we said that every -- we have a --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Probably for the start, I am, too.

MR. EGLET: That's okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: For the buyer of springs that we had before, we could see those things. Like I was making some of those examples that I have on my personal --

MR. EGLET: Right and that's what I'm asking you. Based on your personal experiences that you've told us a couple of examples, before this case starts, before there's any evidence presented, is the Plaintiff going to start behind the Defendant at the starting line? In other words --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah, because I'm not -- even in the different kind of lawsuits, when they come to the place where I work have been in the jail for 16 years. That kind of thing there. Having seen so many residents suing properties and things for things that they're --

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: And they still get money and it's really hard.

MR. EGLET: And that's left a bad kind of taste in your mouth.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah

MR. EGLET: And a feeling with you that you just have a hard time with these type of lawsuits? Is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yes, sir.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Fair to say that if you were in the position that Mr. Simao was in that you wouldn't want somebody like yourself sitting on your jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I'm actually -- even when I have some of that experience, I believe that on account of the way that I am, and the kind of education we have, I'm not impartial. I -- that's right, I go with what I thinks. If that's wrong, I go with the wrong things. Even when I had the experience on some of those cases, the bad taste, but I'm not -- the guy ain't going to be affecting my judgment to see when it's true and it's not.

MR. EGLET: Well, let me ask you this because we're kind of a little bit getting a little bit inconsistencies with what you're saying and it may just be the way I'm asking the question. And I want to make sure. A minute ago, you told me that because of your experiences that you felt that the --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: The bad taste --

MR. EGLET: Uh-huh. The Plaintiff was going to -- at the start line the Plaintiff was going to start behind the Defendant before the case started. Is that still the way you feel? And so the Plaintiff is going to have some ground to make up with you before -- when the case starts, is that correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. -- help me, Mr. Aquino.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Aquino.

MR. EGLET: I can't say it right, can I? What's your thoughts on this issue? I mean you're in there with the spine surgeons. I mean you have a -- and I'm not talking about medical malpractice cases. That's a whole other issue. You know, believe me, I think I know how you feel about those. So that's a whole other issue we're not dealing with in this case. Okay. But how do you feel about the whole idea of the, you know, the civil justice system and the fact that a lot of people think, you know, these verdicts are out of control? Or there's frivolous lawsuits that lawyers are taking advantage,

it's driving insurance rates up, affecting businesses. How do you feel about all that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Frivolous lawsuits, we all know that there's some out there. But is it going to be affecting the way I'd be judging everything? I mean it's a case by case basis depending on how the case is presented. And how do things actually appear as far as trying to judge one case as opposed to the rest. I guess what I'm trying to say that I'm not really biased as opposed to how a particular case would actually be running. Although we do have a lot of unheard of fraudulent cases out there, or frivolous rather. Frivolous cases out there that's actually in the media right now and that's also media.

MR. EGLET: What cases in the media do think are frivolous?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well, I mean one coming to mind would be like that McDonald's worker got fired because he was a food taster and he sued for that. And I don't know beyond that basically, you know. And I mean --

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well I mean there are some out there and it's not something that would really affect one's judgment shouldn't really.

MR. EGLET: And you put in your questionnaire in response to the questions about the damages questions, you were asked -

- you indicated in your response, do you have any beliefs that would prevent you from returning a multimillion dollar verdict for pain and suffering even if it was justified by the evidence and you said yes, that you would have a problem with that. You also indicated that you believed that there should be caps placed on the amount that a jury is permitted to put in the verdict for pain and suffering. Can you tell us why you answered those questions the way you did in your questionnaire?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: In some cases, because of the fact that I'm in this field, I know for a fact that there's no wonder drug out there that would actually just get you -- would you make you feel good the next day. As the surgical intervention side, somebody will even take like a year, sometimes two years, just for nerve endings and all that. And at that point, if you already went ahead and go for what do you call damages because of your pain and whatnot, everybody actually says, I mean even up to now I'm only 24 years old and I'm already feeling some pains in me, too. So we deal with it, so what?

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: But again.

MR. EGLET: So let's explore that a little bit more when you say we deal with it, so what. So do you have a feeling that pain and suffering damages are just not something that

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should be -- the jury should put in verdicts in these type of cases?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I guess depending on how it happened. And how significant it is as far as like how everything -- how it's really affecting somebody's way of life.

MR. EGLET: The pain?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I mean seeing some people that actually used to -- and this is because of the fact that they love what they do and that may take it away from them.

That's entirely different, you know.

MR. EGLET: So changes the quality of their life? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So it sounds like to me that you're not just completely opposed to pain and suffering damages. You just think there are some situations where in your experience, you've seen that the amounts are too much, is that what you're saying?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Now you're in the medical field?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: And you work in the surgical unit?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

1	MR. EGLET: And you deal with the anesthesiologists?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct.
3	MR. EGLET: Who use propofol?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Okay.
5	MR. EGLET: Right? Okay, right?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.
7	MR. EGLET: All right. Are you familiar with the
8	endoscopy cases and what happened last year?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes, I'm very familiar with
LO	it.
11	MR. EGLET: All right. Do you have a strong opinion one
12	way or another against me or my firm for the case we pursued
L3	against the drug manufacturers and producers of propofol in
14	that case?
L5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.
L6	MR. EGLET: Okay. Because I know there's some medical
L7	people who do. So I just want to make sure you're not
L8	that's not something that's going to you're going to hold
.9	against us.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.
21	MR. EGLET: Okay. You other three gentlemen, you may not
22	even know about that, but if you do, is that something that
23	would cause you to have a problem with my firm or me?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Not you or your firm but
25	again, you know, it's a case by case value as to what it was

used for.

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Everything is made for a purpose and if it's misused, then yes.

MR. EGLET: And that's not this case obviously. But you know there's and what gets, you know, put in the press is, we've already talked about, is never either accurate or complete. So I just wanted to make sure that, you know, you just don't have any real strong feelings that oh, I really don't like these guys or that guy. Okay.

I think I talked or I was in the process I should say of talking when we took the break to the panel about the fact that some folks feel that unless the Defendant hurt the Plaintiff, the injured party, hurt the injured party on purpose, did it intentionally as opposed to just being negligent, that they shouldn't have to pay, they shouldn't have to compensate them for their harms and losses. Other folks think it's okay if it's just a negligent standard. And I know we ended the conversation with Mr. Martinez who's no longer with us. Does anyone else have any feelings about that that they feel like, you know, on that spectrum that they feel like the person should have to have done it on purpose? And I want Mr. Bombino, I want to talk to you because one of the things you said earlier in answer to some of these questions when we were talking about damages was well, I want to know,

1	you know, the nature of the conduct? How severe it was? I
2	mean were they, you know, just was this really bad or just,
3	you know, an accident? Do you remember saying that?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: No.
5	MR. EGLET: Something to that effect?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: I remember saying I'd need a
7	lot of convincing. I remember saying that.
8	MR. EGLET: Okay.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Talked about that yesterday.
10	MR. EGLET: Well, I thought you said you also said it
11	is the nature and it may have been Mr. Doty who said that.
12	But you don't remember saying that?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: No.
14	MR. EGLET: Mr. Doty, do you remember saying that? You
15	say well, I want to look at the conduct itself and how severe
16	the conduct was? And I think Mr. Barrett, you said that as
17	well? Do you recall that? Mr. Barrett, can you tell us
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Well, I feel if you caused an
19	accident, then yes, you are at fault. Where I would look I
20	think when it comes to the compensation, that's where I would
21	look more at was it intentional or how much at fault were you
22	in the accident.
23	MR. EGLET: Okay. So you're not opposed to holding them
24	responsible on the basis of negligence?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: No, if you were negligent and

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how --
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MR. EGLET: You're talking more when we get into the damages amounts.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Yes.

MR. EGLET: And we'll talk about that in a minute.

Anyone else who feels like Mr. Martinez told us that, you know, if it's just negligence, if it's not intentional, I don't think I could hold the person responsible? Anybody else feel that way?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: Colmines.

MR. EGLET: Colmines, yes.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: I feel the same way.

MR. EGLET: Tell us why you feel that way?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: Because it's not [indiscernible] with that person.

MR. EGLET: Could you speak up a little bit. I don't know if the mic --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: I'm sorry, it's my throat.

MR. EGLET: That's okay. These microphones sometimes don't pick you up in the back row. I want to make sure it's on the record. So if you could just repeat what you said, okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: I say I don't believe in it if they did it on purpose that there has to be guilty, you know. If they didn't do it -- if they did it negligence,

1 | shouldn't be struck.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So your position is that unless they are --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: And Mr. Martinez say I was available.

MR. EGLET: I'm sorry.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: But then Mr. Martinez said I was available.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And I gave Mr. Martinez the hypothetical of a crosswalk and I know Mr. Repp brought up well, a person could have darted out in a car. I want you to assume that none of that happened. I want you to assume the person is legally in the crosswalk, they're crossing the crosswalk, they have the right of way, and the driver is coming along, there's two different scenarios. One scenario is the driver sees the person crossing in the crosswalk and they point the front of their vehicle at them --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: That's intentional.

MR. EGLET: -- and they intentionally hit them. Okay, that's intentional conduct. The other scenario which is negligence which would be considered negligence is they don't see the person, they're driving along and they are not paying full attention, they're distracted by something inside the car, they're looking somewhere else, they're not looking around where they should be and they simply don't see the

like that, would you be willing to hold that person responsible who was just negligent?

And if you were on a jury under a scenario

Under that scenario, do you think that the

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: Yes.

MR. EGLET: You would?

they should be held responsible?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: No, I wouldn't hold for somebody that is negligence. I would only with somebody do it on purpose.

They didn't purposely hit them, they didn't

driver who hit the person and was negligent, do you think that

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: Because of negligence.

intentionally hit them, it was an accident.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: No.

No.

mean it going to happen, you know.

negligent. Okay.

MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET: I'm not understanding you. I want to make sure I'm clear. Would you or would you not if you were on a jury be willing to hold the person who was just negligent responsible for the injuries for the other person?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: You mean hold this mean if you go against them?

MR. EGLET: You go against them. In other words, would you be willing to make the person pay who accidentally hit the

person in the crosswalk, not on purpose, would you be willing to make them pay or compensate the person who was injured?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 049: No.

MR. EGLET: You would not? Okay. Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. EGLET: At this time, I would ask that Ms. Colmines, Mr. Repp and Mr. Diaz be excused for cause on the same basis of the motion I made earlier on such presence and the same thing. The exact same thing.

MR. ROGERS: Ms. Colmines' only excusable problem is the language barrier. It was clear from her responses that she didn't understand. That's reason enough in my view. And on that basis, I don't oppose her being excused.

I do oppose excusing Mr. Repp and Mr. -- who was he?
Aquino?

MR. EGLET: It's no, not Aquino. No, I'd have to make a motion. It's Repp and Diaz, the two gentlemen sitting next to

MR. ROGERS: Yeah, simply for the same reason as before, that is that the problem that's occurring is this. Mr. Eglet is saying to the jurors and listen on this one, Bob, just because this is going to be a repeating objection. He's saying to the jurors if there's a problem in that you put the

Plaintiff a little bit behind the Defendant when we begin, I want to know about that. Well, it's a misleading question because the Plaintiff is behind the Defendant the moment the case begins. That's the burden of proof. And everything goes from there without educating them about the burden of proof, they're made to feel like they have a prejudice that the law does not recognize as a prejudice. The law says that's the law. You should put the Plaintiff a little bit behind.

MR. EGLET: No.

THE COURT: Let's take --

MR. EGLET: No, that's not the law.

THE COURT: Let's take a five minute break for us and about a 15 minute break for them. And then based on your representation, it doesn't sound like you have any objection to Colmines being excused.

MR. ROGERS: That's correct.

THE COURT: And we'll address the issue of those other two outside the presence of the jury.

[Bench Conference Ends]

THE COURT: Oh, Marshal Diamond -- Marshal Diamond.

THE MARSHAL: Yes.

[Bench Conference Begins]

THE COURT: May I have a moment please? Counsel and I are going to take a five minute break. The jury is going to take a 15 minute break.

1	THE MARSHAL: How many jurors?
2	THE COURT: And I want these two
3	THE MARSHAL: Okay. [Indiscernible].
4	THE COURT: In about five minutes. Okay. So have these
5	two
6	THE MARSHAL: Do you want me to bring them back now?
7	THE COURT: No, I want a five minute break.
8	THE MARSHAL: That's what I'm saying, you want them
9	brought back in because [indiscernible] and bring them back
10	in.
1.1	THE COURT: And I'm thinking a five minute break and I
12	want everybody else to get about a 15 minute break.
13	THE MARSHAL: Okay.
14	THE COURT: Thank you.
15	[Bench Conference Ends]
16	THE COURT: Going to take a break, ladies and gentlemen.
17	[Court Admonishes Jury]
18	[Recess]
19	THE MARSHAL: Come to order. Remain seated.
20	THE COURT: Okay. So we're back on record outside the
21	presence of the jury. Mr. Eglet, did you want to make a
22	record on Jurors 9 and 10?
23	MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor, I would like to. Your

these two jurors for cause. Mr. Repp and Mr. Diaz both stated

Honor, as we -- as I did at the bench, we are challenging

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under oath that because of their prior experience, with respect to Mr. Repp it was his prior experience as a police officer, as well as a security guard, and handling investigating the claims against hotels, as well as car accident cases, and Mr. Diaz who was with respect to his personal experience and he cited a couple of examples with friends, where they both indicated that they just felt there were a great deal of frivolous lawsuits out there -- a much higher percentage of lawsuits than defenses that are brought.

They went on to say that both of them felt that before any evidence was presented in the case, that the Plaintiff would be starting behind the Defendant before the case started. Now Mr. Rogers up at the bench unbelievably to me said to the Court the Plaintiff does start behind the Defendant because they have the burden of proof. That is not the situation in a civil case. The parties start at the same start line. The scale is balanced when the case starts and all the Plaintiff does have to do to meet their burden of proof on each element is simply slightly tip that scale. for him to say well, that the Plaintiff does start behind the Defendant is a complete misunderstanding of what the law is and what the burden of proof is in these civil cases. preponderance of the evidence, which simply means just more likely than not. Both parties start at the same spot and one party just simply has to tip the scale slightly in their

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In other words, start at the start -- the start of the start -- same start line and at the end of the race or the end of the game, be slightly ahead of the other party. That's it. There is no situation where the Plaintiff is behind the Defendant at the start of the case. Both of these gentlemen said clearly that was the situation, and in fact Mr. Repp went so far as to say I wouldn't want myself on a juror -- on a jury if I was in the situation of the Plaintiff.

So these gentlemen's situations are no different than the earlier basis and statements by jurors that we made this motion on and they were dismissed for cause. And I will remind the Court again that any doubt must be waived by the trial judge in favor of disqualification. That is Nevada Supreme Court law. And that any prospective juror whose views might impair their ability to be fair and impartial is disqualified as a matter of law, that is Nevada, as well as US Supreme Court law, and that the prospective jurors impairment does not need to be shown with unmistakable clarity. There's not that kind of burden. We have shown this in this situation and they should be dismissed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, there is a cunning craftsmanship to the plaintiff's construct of this argument. To state that the plaintiff doesn't begin a little bit behind because at the end

of the case the burden begins, the Plaintiff proposes to the Court that the burden of proof isn't triggered until the end of a lawsuit, the Plaintiff is mistaken. The Plaintiff does begin with the burden.

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Telling these jurors that they must keep the Plaintiff and Defendant equal at the outset is misrepresenting the law to them. They have been misled. And when you start with that question, the jurors are naturally wondering, well I've seen on TV or I've read in books or I've heard somewhere that there's a burden of proof, that the Plaintiff has to prove this thing to me.

Am I supposed to make them equal? Am I supposed to treat this Plaintiff like in Mr. Eglet's hypothetical hallway person? And the answer is no, there is a difference. And that's the cunning of this line of questioning. That's where it begins. You're supposed to keep them equal, Mr. and Mrs. Jury. Oh well, I'm not sure I do. Well, hold up, are you saying that you don't keep them equal? Well, then if they say yes, Mr. Eglet says you're unfit.

And as to equating Mr. Diaz and Mr. Repp, there is nothing similar about the two of them. Mr. Repp, the record will show, he did say I might not be a good juror. Mr. Diaz said just the opposite. He said well, I've had some experiences that make me skeptical, but I think I would be a good juror.

Now the Defense has been sitting here quiet for three days while this has been going on, while the Plaintiff has monopolized the voice of the Court. The Plaintiff is the only speaking person in the courtroom. There is a distinct disadvantage being practiced upon the Defense. We haven't even been allowed up to question these jurors on rehabilitation, to advise them yes, you're right. Your instinct is right or what you've heard before is right, there's a burden of proof, let's start there and let's see if you can be fair despite Mister -- is it Red or Repp -- your experience as a security officer at a casino where some people do goofy things.

He deserves at least that. And Mr. Diaz simply can't be lumped in with Mr. Repp because he never said that. He said he thought he'd be a fine juror. Yes, skeptical, but skeptical is what is required. That is the burden of proof. So on that basis, the Defense opposes excusing these two jurors and the Defense wants to get up and start questioning the jurors. Three days is too much without a single word spoken from our side. So I'm done with that.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Rogers' misconception of the burden of proof in a civil case is absolutely mindboggling to me. First of all, I never have implied to the jury or said anything of the such that they have to stay even all the way through the case and at the very end you decide whether -- you determine

the burden. What I've simply said is at the starting line before any evidence is presented, before you've heard any witnesses in this case, is the Plaintiff going to start behind the Defendant in this case? And both of these gentlemen unequivocally said yes multiple times, they said yes.

That is -- he is absolutely wrong on the burden of proof. It's a scale of justice. The scale is absolutely even when the case starts and all that has to occur for the Plaintiff to prevail is to slightly tip that scale, period. So there is no starting behind, as Mr. Rogers is trying to imply. That is not the law, that is not the law in this state or any other jurisdiction on preponderance and the evidence. It's simply more likely than not, which simply means slightly tipping that scale after all the evidence is in.

But what they're doing and what they're agreeing to is that well, that scale is not even when the case starts. It's tipped in favor of the Defendants, so that is has to be tipped even more to get past just -- just past that stance. That is what they have said, that is not what the case here, that's -- and that alone, and by itself, enough and more than sufficient to excuse them for cause. It's the same basis that the earlier jurors were excused for cause.

Second, what a particular juror says about whether they think they would be a good juror or not is not the standard. Asking a juror well, do you think you would be a

good juror in this case and them saying yes or not, that's not the standard. That's why we have voir dire, that's why we ask these questions, that's why we have these jury questionnaires, to probe these people and probe them without coming directly at them like a bull in a china shop to figure out hey, look are these biases real?

What is the law says [sic]? The law says that any prospective juror whose views might impair their ability to be fair and impartial is disqualified as a matter of law. The prospective juror cannot be rehabilitated. For somebody to get up and ask them additional questions and for them to contradict what they said before, under Nevada Supreme Court case law, just says that makes them even more unfit as a juryman. Their impairment does not have to be proven with unmistakable clarity and any doubt must be waived in favor of disqualification. These jurors -- two jurors have clearly met that standard -- all of those standards and should be disqualified here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You know, to suggest that parties don't start out with a level playing field is really mystifying to me, Mr. Rogers, that you would suggest that. I wouldn't have used the particular characterization that Mr. Eglet did about starting a little bit ahead, but a little bit behind. I think of it more as do both sides start out with a level playing field in the minds of the prospective jurors, so I was really surprised

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E-Reporting and E-Transcription Phoenix (602) 263-0885 • Tucson (520) 403-8024. Denver (303) 634-2295 to hear you make those statements. Do you want to respond?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, I do. The fact of the matter is, if you're confused by, can't the jurors confused by it? Don't you --

THE COURT: I didn't say I was confused by it. I said I was mystified. I was very surprised to hear you make that statement.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Fair enough. If the jurors walk into this courtroom believing that the Plaintiff has the burden of proof, and most everybody has heard that they do, they just don't understand exactly what it means. You'll instruct them on that.

When you ask this question, as Plaintiff's counsel has repeatedly, it seems to abrogate the burden of proof.

Jurors are reflexively saying well, hold up, I mean -- I mean, he's supposed to prove this thing to me and no, I can't accept his word just because he says it. And it all begins with this question, are you going to more or less take him at his word or treat him equal with the Defendant when the case begins. That kind of a question is misleading because it's confusing, because it doesn't tell the jurors or instruct them on what they already know, but don't quite understand and that's well, how does the burden of proof factor into this? How are we supposed to decide a case? Doesn't a Plaintiff have to prove this to me?

THE COURT: Well, we haven't even addressed the issue of burden of proof with the jury.

MR. ROGERS: That's the problem, is that this question is being posed prematurely. Let's get the burden of proof stuff on and then talk about okay, now that you understand the burden of proof can you treat the Plaintiff fairly.

THE COURT: Mr. Eglet, do you want to respond to that?

MR. EGLET: Yes, I do, Your Honor. These jurors didn't say well, don't you have to prove this, I -- you know, I want some proof. We've had other jurors who have said that, okay, I want some proof, I want -- and we'll get to that issue of what kind of proof they're talking about, but what -- and that's a totally different issue. All these jurors who said I want some proof, have all said everybody's going to start with an even playing field, they're going to start at the same starting line.

What these two jurors, just like the previous jurors we dismissed, said clearly is look, based on my life's experiences and based on how I feel about this, the Plaintiff is going to start behind the Defendant. They're not going to start in the same position. They're going to start behind them before this case even starts, before I've heard any evidence, the Defendant's ahead. That's what we're talking about, okay.

And so the -- he's absolutely wrong on the burden of

proof, just like the Court's pointed, the parties start at the same position before any evidence is presented. I don't know where that comes from, but what these jurors have said is no, the -- their -- based on their views, the Plaintiff is starting behind. They're behind before this case even starts and nobody else has said that. We haven't -- we've had people say -- lots of people say well, I want proof, I want this to be proved to me, you're going to have to prove this to me. We haven't asked that they be excused for cause for saying you're going to have to prove this to me, but when they come up and say, before the case even starts you're behind, that's a different situation and that's a basis for a cause challenge in this case and these jurors are disqualified as a matter of

THE COURT: Well, given the specific arguments that I heard with respect to Mr. Repp, and given the fact that Mr. Rogers doesn't really dispute Mr. Repp's state of mind, Mr. Repp ought to be excused as a matter of law.

With respect to Mr. Diaz, do you want to examine Mr. Diaz outside of the presence of the other jurors, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

law, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's bring Mr. Diaz in, let's excuse Mr. Repp. And while we're at it, can we send the rest of our panel home so they don't have to stick around?

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Ms. Colmines? MR. WALL: 1 THE COURT: Ms. Colmines apparently is excused pursuant 2 to stipulation by the parties. 3 MR. WALL: All right. I just didn't know. 4 I didn't know that either. Colmines and 5 THE MARSHAL: 6 Repp? Colmines and Repp are excused. The rest --THE COURT: THE MARSHAL: Everyone else comes back and then Mr. Diaz 8 9 is brought in? 10 The rest of them can come back tomorrow. THE MARSHAL: 11 Yes. 12 [Pause] 13 Whenever you're ready, Mr. Rogers. THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. ROGERS: Okay. Good. 15 Mr. Diaz, I'm Steve Rogers and I represent Mrs. 16 There's been some discussion about a comment that you 17 made during jury selection about your ability to treat the 18 Plaintiff fairly in this case because of your experiences. 19 Now, have you ever heard of the term the burden of proof? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No. THE COURT: Okay. Are you aware that when a Plaintiff 21 22 comes to Court they have to convince you that their claims are

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MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I'm going to object to the

standard of -- the statement of convince.

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true?

That is not the

2 proof. It is inappropriate --

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THE COURT: Counsel, approach please, off record.

[Begin Bench Conference]

THE COURT: I thought you were going to follow up on the very issues that Mr. Eglet addressed?

MR. ROGERS: I am.

MR. EGLET: Why are you getting into the burden of proof?

THE COURT: That's what I was -- in other words, that's

what I was wondering.

MR. ROGERS: The two -- that is the problem.

MR. EGLET: No, it's not. It's --

MR. ROGERS: It is.

MR. EGLET: It's not. You're talking about -- we're talking about apples and oranges. We're talking about whether he starts with the People at the same place when a case starts. You're talking about the burden of proof. As the Court has told you, you're wrong on whether you think that the parties don't stop at the same spot at the burden of proof at the beginning of the case. You're wrong.

MR. ROGERS: The second the trial begins, the Plaintiff has the burden.

MR. EGLET: The second the trial begins, the parties --

THE COURT: Please, you know, keep your voices down.

MR. EGLET: -- start at the same level.

MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Here's what I think you need to do, based on the record that we've already made, and based on Mr. Eglet's argument and response, I think you need to jump right to the very issues that we spoke of earlier. Now, I don't think those issues include the burden of proof. I think those issues include what Mr. Diaz stated in answering some of the questions posed by counsel, some of the concerns. I think you're entitled to address them.

MR. ROGERS: Could I inquire then as to whether there's any confusion because of the burden of proof?

MR. EGLET: No, I --

THE COURT: I think you need to jump right to the very issues that he proposes are at issue here.

MR. ROGERS: Okay.

[End Bench Conference]

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323:

MR. ROGERS: All right. Mr. Diaz, when people come to court and have a lawsuit against one another, what they're relay looking for is someone who comes here with no prejudgment, they haven't made up their mind before they come here. You were asked some questions about the car accident your friend was in and about incidents at your apartment complex. Do you know anything about this car accident, other than what Plaintiff's counsel has told you?

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Have you come with any judgment already in mind about which side is the right, the Plaintiff or the Defendant?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No.

MR. ROGERS: You mentioned that while you are a skeptical person, that you think you could be fair in this case. Did I understand you right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Every time I get a -- I have to get adjustment of my knowledge or something I have received [indiscernible], I try to be fair. I never get predisposition, you know, about nothing. I try to see -- to be fair all the time.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. So you just want to wait and hear the evidence and then make the decision?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No, I got [indiscernible].

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Let me think here. One question that the Plaintiff's counsel asked you is whether, with these -- with this experience you have of seeing some lawsuits that might not be fair or true, could you come to this court and still be fair to this Plaintiff. Would you tell the Court whether you think you can be fair to both sides, even with the experiences you've had.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I can do it.

MR. ROGERS: You think so? Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: [Indiscernible] about

I	someone, actually inside being seen because I been seeing
l	so many people suing just for the [indiscernible] money, but
	that doesn't mean that I got a prejudgment on somebody else's.
	That's something different.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Very good. Thank you. That's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Eglet?

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

Mr. Diaz, you did say earlier in your testimony that you think that personal injury suits are frivolous and that people are in it just for the money. Do you remember that?

MR. EGLET: Okay. You still agree with that statement, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yes, sir.

MR. EGLET: You said it and that's the way you feel, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yes. Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: You also said that it's -- this is a quote from you, "That it's hard for us to believe in the system because of this." Right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah, because we been seeing so many things happen and it just --

MR. EGLET: Okay. And that's the way you feel and you told us that honestly, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323; Yes.

MR. EGLET: And you also told us earlier that because of your experiences and because of the way you feel, that before this case even begins -- before this case even begins, before any evidence is presented, that the Defendant is going to be ahead of the Plaintiff, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: That's what I was feeling, yes.

MR. EGLET: And you still feel that way, correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah, because we're saying that -- like you told us before, that the only way we're going to be able to see the reality in some of those things when we see the actual proof and the testimony of the actual [indiscernible].

MR. EGLET: Okay. But my point is, is before the case starts your position is the Defendant is ahead of the Plaintiff?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I'm not treating that the Defendant is ahead or not. I've been saying that the thing I feel is, I got to be able to see the proof to be able --

MR. EGLET: Okay. Well, wait a minute, though.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yes.

MR. EGLET: I mean, I ask you this now three time -three time -- twice earlier and three time -- and the third
time here before. And twice earlier you said to me that yes,

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before the case even started the evidence was even presented,
the Defendant would be ahead. You said that, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yes.

MR. EGLET: And then the first time I asked you just now you also agreed with it, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yes

MR. EGLET: And so if we talk about ahead or behind, if we have a scale, you know, like what a measuring scale is?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Instead of the scale being even, before the case even starts we're talking about the scale is tipped in your mind in favor of the Plaintiff -- the Defendant before the case begins, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah, probably because of the situation.

MR. EGLET: And you still feel that way --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Probably because of the --

MR. EGLET: -- because of your situations, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323; Yes.

MR. EGLET: Thank you.

THE COURT: Any follow up, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, this is where the burden of proof comes in, Your Honor. This is what I'd like to explore.

MR. EGLET: No, Your Honor. No, he's getting into a jury

25 instruction now.

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MR. ROGERS: No, I'm not, and you're going to get into burden of proof.

MR. EGLET: Before the case even started, Your Honor, that was the question.

MR. ROGERS: I think the case is made, Your Honor, that part of the confusion is --

MR. EGLET: Can we approach?

MR. ROGERS: -- whether --

THE COURT: Yes, please.

[Begin Bench Conference]

MR. EGLET: There's nothing I did that talks about the burden of proof. I simply asked him the same question of the starting line and the scales, whether they're even, and he says no, it's going to be tipped in favor of the Defendant before the case even starts. That's not the burden of proof, that's telling us that he's favoring the Defendant before the case even starts and before there's any evidence. This is as clear as can be, Your Honor.

MR. ROGERS: That --

THE COURT: You know what I'd like to hear, I'd like to hear -- and I'm not quite sure how to pose the question so that it wouldn't be clearly understood, but I'd like to know if he were sitting at either counsel table would he want somebody with his frame of mind on the panel.

MR. EGLET: His what?

MR. ROGERS: Sitting at either counsel table.

THE COURT: If he were seated at either table, would he want somebody with his frame of mind on the panel.

MR. EGLET: Well, I asked him that, but --

THE COURT: You asked a similar question like that of some of the others. Did you ask him that specific question?

MR. EGLET: I did. I asked him that question and then he went back and said well, yeah I think I'd be fair and impartial, but that's not -- my point is, just like the case law says, the Nevada Supreme Court says it doesn't matter whether the juror himself comes out and says hey, I think I can be fair and impartial, it's how he answers the questions.

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. EGLET: And the bias is there and it's clearly there by the starting line and the scales. And any -- if there's even a chance, according to the Supreme Court, that there could be -- that this could affect his ability, then he has to be -- he's disqualified as a matter of law. I mean, it's not like we have to prove this and now he has said this multiple times. I don't much more we use three times with the start line, once with the scales and he's clear. He says yes, based on my experiences, yes, the Defendant is going to start -- the scale is going to be tipped in their favor.

I mean, what else -- I don't understand what else we have to prove. I mean, he's said the same thing these other

people have said that have been disqualified. The fact that
he can say or that he wants to say, well I think I can be
fair and impartial, that's no different than the loaded
question, which the courts all over the country have said hey,
you can't just come back and say after somebody has said
has made some comments that are disqualifying and ask them
okay, well in spite of all that do you think you can be fair
and impartial in this case? They're going to say yes, because
everyone body wants to believe they're fair and impartial
and that those are loaded questions and they're improper, that
the juror is already disqualified. That's the law.

THE COURT: I understand that. I understand the cases that you've cited. Mr. Rogers, any response?

MR. ROGERS: Yeah, the problem clearly is that he is saying simply that the Plaintiff has to prove it to me, that's all. He's not saying that he favors one side over the other, in fact he says just the opposite. He's simply trying to articulate, in a way that counsel seems to be misconstruing --

MR. EGLET: No.

MR. ROGERS: -- absolutely that listen, I'm going to be fair when I come here. The Plaintiff is only going to have to prove it to me, that's all he's saying.

MR. EGLET: That's not what he said. I mean, that's not what he said and --

MR. ROGERS: We're standing in the same room.

MR. EGLET: Yeah, we are standing in the same room and you need a hearing aid, because that's not what he said. If -- if --

THE COURT: Would you keep your voice down, please, Mr. Eglet?

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MR. EGLET: If -- even if you accept -- even if you were to agree that that's what he said when Mr. Rogers examined him, then what he said is inconsistent statements, which under the Nevada loan in the Wells case says when the person, when the juryman, when the panel member states statements which are inconsistent with each other, that right there is grounds for disqualification and it cannot be rehabilitated. The fact that he makes statements that are inconsistent, the fact that he says yeah, the Defendant's going to start ahead, or the scale is going to be tipped in their favor before I start, and then he's -- on the other hand in response to Mr. Rogers' questions he says but I can be fair and impartial in this That right there, those inconsistent statements, under Nevada law says he has to be disqualified.

THE COURT: Any final thoughts?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, you're here, you saw the [indiscernible] in the man. He's simply trying to express, with a bit of a language barrier, but not that bad, I can be fair. I just need proof that it's true and then I can make my decision.

ı	THE COURT: Do you have any more questions of him?
2	MR. ROGERS: Do you want me to ask the question you just
3	posed?
4	THE COURT: You can if you want to.
5	MR. ROGERS: Or would you like to ask it?
6	THE COURT: You can if you want to.
7	MR. ROGERS: Sure.
8	THE COURT: All right.
9	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
10	[End Bench Conference]
11	MR. ROGERS: Mr. Diaz, one final question, actually
12	proposed by the Judge. If you were asked to sit at either of
13	these tables would you consider that's not exactly how you
14	put it, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: I guess the question, Mr. Diaz, and I'm not
16	sure it's a very good question, but I'll try to do the best I
17	can. My question was if you were seated at either of these
18	two tables would you want someone with your frame of mind on
19	the jury?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: That's really the question,
21	because the previous position by the [indiscernible] really
22	hard.
23	THE COURT: With the thanks of the Court, sir, you may be
24	excused. Thank you, sir.

All right. We're resuming tomorrow at 1:00, right?

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. ROGERS: Now, Your Honor, the problem that we're having is that Mr. Eglet seems nowhere near done and we have scheduled openings for Friday. We won't be able to get to that if he continues on at this pace.

THE COURT: It's possible. I don't know. I don't have a crystal ball. I don't know how long it's going to take to impanel this jury.

MR. ROGERS: Will there be any time limits on Plaintiff's counsel and his jury selection?

THE COURT: You mean Defense counsel?

MR. ROGERS: No, Plaintiff's counsel. Now we're into -past day three, they're moving into day four. How long will
this go on?

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I would object. If you're going to ask for time limits on any of jury selection, it has to be done during the -- prior to jury selection beginning so counsel can prepare. I've prepared this case with the understanding there wouldn't be time limits and I always object to any time limits on jury selection. The only way that the Court and the parties can make sure we have a completely fair and unbiased jury is to allow this exploration of these jurors and the courts across the country have found -- in fact, found putting time limits on jury selection is an unreasonable restraint on being able to get that information.

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Now, I think we're moving along now pretty quickly. We're getting into areas and I don't think I'm going to be all that much longer, but I would object to any time constraints. If they wanted time constraints, they should have been addressed prior to start of trial.
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THE COURT: Well, probably so, but you know, I note that we only have something like seven prospective jurors left in our pool, so I'm really --

THE MARSHAL: Six.

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THE COURT: Six. We're down to six now, so I'm hopeful that we're going to get through the rest of this fairly soon.

[Court and Clerk confer]

THE COURT: Yeah, can we do that since the Clerk is here -- well, the first one --

MR. EGLET: What was the question, Your Honor? Can we what?

THE COURT: Can we go ahead and --

MR. EGLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- list those jurors?

MR. EGLET: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm not sure, was Colmines the next in line?

THE CLERK: Colmines was next, yes.

MR. EGLET: Colmines is the next one.

THE COURT: So we need a replacement for number six.

MR. EGLET: She -- what seat was she in?

			103					
	THE	CLERK:	She was in six.					
	THE COURT: Six.							
	THE	CLERK:	The next one will be Jerome Lewis?					
	MR.	ADAMS:	Now, was he an FTA?					
	THE	CLERK:	No.					
	THE	COURT:	Yeah, he was an FTA.					
	THE	CLERK:	He was?					
	THE	COURT:	He was.					
	THE	CLERK:	Oh, it's not marked. I'm sorry.					
10 THE COURT: That's okay.								
	THE	CLERK:	Then I'm going to put William Briese					
	THE	COURT:	What happened to Anthony Pilato?					
	MR.	EGLET:	What happened to Anthony Pilato?					
	THE	CLERK:	I that's that was going to be the next					
one.	Do	you wan	t me to just do it like that?					
	MR.	EGLET:	Pilato is next in order.					
	THE	CLERK:	Pilato is number nine.					
	MR.	EGLET:	No, no					
:	MR.	ROGERS:	Number six.					
	THE	CLERK:	Did you					
	THE	COURT:	Number six.					
	THE	CLERK:	I did it					
	THE	COURT:	Number six.					
	THE	CLERK:	Okay.					
	THE	COURT:	Pilato is number six. So then we need a					
	one.	THE	THE COURT: THE CLERK: MR. ADAMS: THE CLERK: THE COURT: THE CLERK: THE COURT: THE CLERK: THE COURT: THE CLERK:					

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		104						
1	replacement for n	umber nine.						
2	[Pause]							
3	THE CLERK:	Number 10?						
4	THE COURT:	Number nine. We need a replacement for nine.						
5	MR. EGLET:	Charlotte Lewis.						
6	THE CLERK:	Charlotte Lewis, 1354.						
7	THE COURT:	Replacement for number 10, please. That						
8	should be William Briese, shouldn't it?							
9	THE CLERK:	That should be yes.						
10	MR. EGLET:	What about						
11	THE CLERK:	Number 10						
12	MR. EGLET:	Did we already put Quevedo in?						
13	MR. ROGERS:	Yes.						
14	THE COURT:	Quevedo was excused for medical purposes.						
15	MR. EGLET:	Oh.						
16	THE CLERK:	She was excused just today.						
17	MR. EGLET:	So who is next then?						
18	THE COURT:	William Briese.						
19	THE CLERK:	William Briese.						
20	MR. ADAMS:	1388.						
21	MR. ROGERS:	Hold it, is number 10 Charlotte Lewis or						
22	THE COURT:	Number nine.						
23	THE CLERK:	That's nine.						
24	MR. ROGERS:	Then what happened to Pilato?						
25	THE COURT:	Is number six.						
	L_,							

1	THE CLERK: Pilato is six.
2	THE COURT: That's it, right.
3	THE CLERK: And that's it.
.4	[Counsel Confer]
5	THE COURT: So we only have four left after this.
6	So we'll see you tomorrow at 1:00.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER Thank you, Your Honor.
8	[Proceedings Concluded at 4:57 p.m.]
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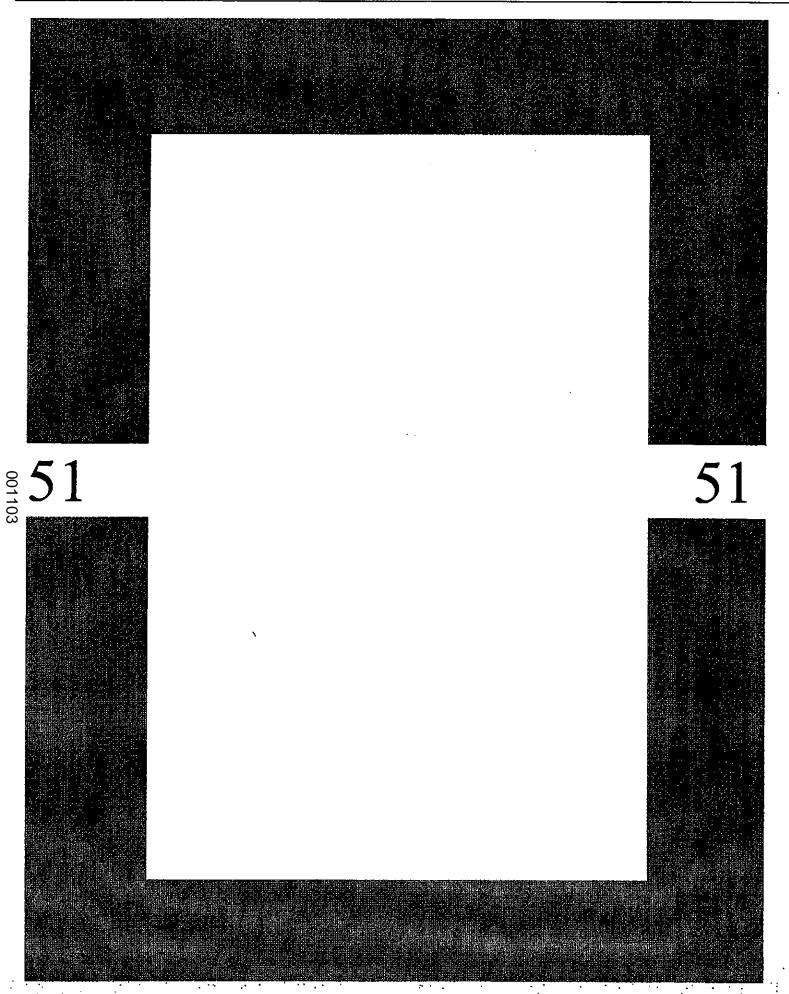
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	166
1	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly
2	transcribed the audio/video recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
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6	4 . 5 - 20
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8	TAMI S. MAYES, Transcriber
9	
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11	MERIBETH ASHLEY, Transcriber
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14	Hanna Cledon
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TRAN 04/16/2011 10:24:01 AM 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA **CLERK OF THE COURT** 5 CHERYL A. SIMAO and WILLIAM J. SIMAO, 6 Plaintiffs, CASE NO. A-539455 7 DEPT. X ν. 8 JAMES RISH, LINDA RISH 9 and JENNY RISH, 10 Defendants. 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JESSIE WALSH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 2011 13 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 14 TRIAL TO THE JURY JURY PANEL VOIR DIRE 15 APPEARANCES: 16 For the Plaintiffs: DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. 17 ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ. ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ. 18 Mainor Eglet 19 For the Defendants BRYAN W. LEWIS, ESQ. 20 James and Linda Rish: Lewis and Associates, LLC 21 For the Defendant STEVEN M. ROGERS, ESQ. Jenny Rish: CHARLES A. MICHALEK, ESQ. 22 Hutchison & Steffen, LLC 23

RECORDED BY: VICTORIA BOYD, COURT RECORDER

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1	THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 2011 AT 1:00 P.M.						
2	[Prospective Panel In]						
3	THE MARSHAL: Please come to order Department X is now in						
4	session.						
5	THE COURT: Please be seated. Good afternoon.						
6	Okay. Good afternoon. All right. First order of						
7	business, Madame Clerk, we need to fill these empty seats.						
8	THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.						
9	THE COURT: Seat number two has been filled but						
10	THE CLERK: Yes. That will be Melton Daniels, badge						
11	number 1338.						
12	MR. EGLET: He's already been						
13	-						
	THE COURT: He was seated yesterday.						
14	THE CLERK: Oh he was. Okay.						
15	THE COURT: So we need seat number six filled in.						
16	THE CLERK: Six. Anthony Pilato; badge number 1348.						
17	THE MARSHAL: He's going to where? Number six?						
18	THE CLERK: Six.						
19	THE MARSHAL: He's going to number six. Correct?						
20	THE COURT: Yes.						
21	Thank you. Seat number nine, please.						
22	THE CLERK: Charlotte Lewis; badge number 1354.						
23	THE COURT: Thank you. Seat number ten, please.						
24	THE CLERK: William Briese; badge number 1388.						
25	THE COURT: Didn't think we'd get to you, did you Mr.						
	1						

1	Briese?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Finally.
3	THE COURT: Okay. I think we're ready to proceed.
4	Mr. Eglet, whenever you're ready.
5	MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor. Good afternoon ladies
6	and gentlemen, and happy Saint Patrick's Day. The we have
7	three new guests in our box. And so I'm going to have to go
8	back to the beginning with them for a minute. And just sit
9	tight.
10	So these questions are going to be directed at
11	Mr. Pilato, Ms. Lewis, and Mr. Briese. And Mr. Pilato let me
12	start with you. Can you tell us your date of birth?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: 4/27/1982.
14	MR. EGLET: And any other names you've known by?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Just nicknames.
16	MR. EGLET: Okay. And what nicknames?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Tony.
18	MR. EGLET: Tony, All right. And how often do you wash
19	your car?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: One or twice a month
21	depending on the weather.
22	MR. EGLET: Okay. I see that you are employed with Wal-
23	Mart as a sales associate. Is that correct?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.
25	THE COURT: And how long have you been with Wal-Mart?

	4
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Far too long, but since 2006
2	MR. EGLET: Okay. And can you tell us what makes you
3	good at your job?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: My intelligence. I know
5	pretty much everything about electronics over there. More
6	than my associates. Not to mention my leadership.
7	MR. EGLET: So you're in the electronics department over
8	there? And you're single and no children.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: None.
10	MR. EGLET: Okay. And what did you want to be when you
11	were in high school?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: An electronic engineer.
13	MR. EGLET: Okay. Is that what you're doing now? Or
14	you're in sales now. You're looking to become an engineer?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.
16	MR. EGLET: Okay. Is that something you intend to
17	pursue?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.
19	MR. EGLET: What is your five year goal?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Five year goal? Like I said
21	engineering.
22	MR. EGLET: Okay.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Find someone special out
24	there for me, have children.

MR. EGLET: All right. Okay. Are you in school part

1	time now or anything?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Not yet. Hopefully soon.
3	MR. EGLET: Okay. Do you belong to any clubs or
4	organizations?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: No.
6	MR. EGLET: All right. The two most important values
7	that other than honesty and whatever faith you may practice
8	that are important to you?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Love and honor.
10	MR. EGLET: Love and honor. Okay. Any situations when
11	you think that you think you're regarded as leader?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Any situations, yeah. But
13	actually my associates actually look up to me in what to do
14	in some areas in electronics. What so I do and I tell them
15	[indiscernible].
16	MR. EGLET: So you're definitely a leader at work.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yeah. I'm not even a
18	management position or anything like that, but I've been for a
19	while so I know exactly how everything runs.
20	MR. EGLET: Okay. Very good. If someone offers to send
21	money to a charity of your choice what charity?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Any type of cancer areas.
23	Yeah.
24	MR. EGLET: Why cancer?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: The reason why is that my

- 1-						
tamily	that	died	manv	times	with	cancer.

MR. EGLET: You had a lot of that in your family?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.

MR. EGLET: All right. What's the worst tragedy you've ever had to experience?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Well I've never really lived there or have any family that lived over there, but to be honest since I'm American I would say the worst tragedy is 9/11.

MR. EGLET: 9/11. Okay. And when you hear that someone has been hurt, killed, or become ill do you ever think to yourself well it probably happened to that person because it's something bad they did earlier their life?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: I can all be depending, to be honest.

MR. EGLET: What do you mean by that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: It could be just bad karma that somebody actually got hurt. Or it could be God's will. It could be either one. I'm not really sure. It all depends on that person's personality I would say.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Some people believe that when someone is killed or hurt, even if it's as a result of someone else's fault or negligence that it's destiny, fate, God's will, and so it would have happened anyway. So they shouldn't bring a lawsuit. Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Me, personally, I'm the
person who believes that to err is human, forgiveness divine.
But it depends on what the person's opinion is. If they want
to go ahead and pursue that, then that's their they have to
decide that. Yes.

MR. EGLET: All right. You indicated on your jury questionnaire that if you or a loved one were injured as a result of someone else's fault, you would consider filing a lawsuit.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes, because my family has been in accidents like that. Yes. I would.

MR. EGLET: All right. Who's the public figure you admire most and why.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Jesus Christ.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And tell me why Jesus Christ?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Because of torture he's been through he still doesn't hold any anger towards anyone. Sure he did ask God twice forsaking him, but he did ask for his forgiveness and died for our sins. Great leader.

MR. EGLET: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Lewis?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Good afternoon.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 254: Good afternoon.

MR. EGLET: Ms. Lewis, what is your date of birth?

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: June 9th, 1968.
2	MR. EGLET: And have you been known by any other names?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Yes, Gasper and Rutpowski.
4	MR. EGLET: And is that G-a-s-p-e-r?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Uh-huh.
6	MR. EGLET: And can you spell the other name for us?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Rutpowski. R-u-t-p-o-w-s-k-i.
8	MR. EGLET: Which is your maiden name?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Rutpowski.
10.	MR. EGLET: Rutpowski. And if how often do you wash
11	your car.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: When I'm lucky once a month.
13	MR. EGLET: Okay. You are a special education
14	instructional facilitator with Clark County School District.
1 5	Is that correct?
1 6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Yes.
17	MR. EGLET: Can you explain what that is, please?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I overlook the special Ed
19	departments for the schools. I make sure everything is run
20	correctly. Instruct teachers on things to make sure we're
21	safety state compliance and so forth. So I kind of overlook
22	the special Ed department.
23	MR. EGLET: Okay. Can you tell us what makes you good at
24	your job?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I take my job very serious.

1	I'm easy to get along with. I'm always there for my teachers
2	when they need me and I just I know my job fairly well.
3	MR. EGLET: And you've been married for 16 years and you
4	have children?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Actually going on 14 years.
6	MR. EGLET: Fourteen years.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Yes.
8	MR. EGLET: And you have children?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Yes. I have two.
10	MR. EGLET: And tell us what makes you a good parent?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Love and stability.
12	MR. EGLET: Okay. What did you want to be when you were
13	in high school?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I wanted to go into business
15	and be a big corporation.
16	MR. EGLET: And what changed your mind?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I got married and had a
18	child. And I started out as a business major and so forth.
۱9	Then I got married and had a child and realized that's not
20	going to be for me. And teacher was always the second choice.
21	So I went into education.
22	MR. EGLET: Okay. And can you tell us what your five
23	year goals are?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I for my son to finish up
25	his school and see him graduate from there. And my daughter,

1	see her graduate high school. And then get ourselves ready so
2	eventually we can retire and enjoy life.
3	MR. EGLET: What clubs or organizations do you belong
4	to?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: The only one I can think of
6	is we're a member of the AOG. Which is the parents support
7	group for Airforce Academy.
8	MR. EGLET: Okay. You have a child at the Airforce
9	Academy?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Yeah. My son's there.
11	MR. EGLET: Okay. That's great. That's great. The two
12	most important values that are important to you and that
13	you've tried to impart on your children?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Responsibility and hard work.
15	MR. EGLET: Responsibility and hard work. Okay. And the
16	situations you're regarded as a leader?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: My job definitely involves
18	supervising people, making sure everything is running
19	correctly. And I think that I'm the one they go to for
20	support.
21	MR. EGLET: The charity you would pick if somebody offers
22	to send money?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Opportunity Village.
24	MR. EGLET: Why opportunity Village?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Because working with special

Ed and so forth I know there's not a whole lot out there for -- especially for once they leave school. And they're there supporting and so forth. And they don't always -- well they need that extra help and support and so forth so they can keep providing for people with special needs.

MR. EGLET: The worst tragedy you've ever had to experience?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: The loss of my father.

MR. EGLET: And how old were you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Thirty-three.

MR. EGLET: Thirty-three?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Okay. When someone is injured or killed or becomes sick do you ever think to yourself that that probably happened to them because of something bad they did earlier in their life?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: No. Never.

MR. EGLET: Some people believe that when someone is injured or killed that it's destiny, fate, God's will, it was going to happen anyway, so even if it was because of someone else's negligence they shouldn't sue. Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: No.

MR. EGLET: All right. And who's the public figure living or dead that you admire most?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: When you started asking this

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question I guess the first person who popped in my head is Ronald Regan as far as a leader and so forth, so Ronald Regan.

MR. EGLET: Thank you very much.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Briese?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Hey

MR. EGLET: How are you after this afternoon?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: How you doing?

MR. EGLET: Good. I'm -- how you doing. I'm doing

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Okay

MR. EGLET: Can you tell us your date of birth, sir?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: October 16th, 1962.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Any other names you've been known by?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: In the airline industry they
used to call me Cool Briese.

MR. EGLET: Cool Briese. Why'd they call you Cool Briese?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Because it kind of rhymes with my last name, you know.

MR. EGLET: All right. How often do you wash your car?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Once a month.

MR. EGLET: Once a month. Okay. And you were born in Queens.

1.	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: That's right.
2 ·	MR. EGLET: And how long have you been here in Las
3	Vegas?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Going on eight years.
5	MR. EGLET: All right. What brought you here?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: The weather.
7	MR. EGLET: The weather. Yeah. All right.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Think of the winters.
9	MR. EGLET: I've spent a few winters in New York. I
10	understand.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Uh-huh. Real cold. An in
12	Detroit I was there 17 years. Worked for the airlines.
13	MR. EGLET: Yeah.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: So that was ~~
15	MR. EGLET: What airline did you work for?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Northwest, which is now
17	Delta.
18	MR. EGLET: Yeah. My father ended up being a pilot for
19	Northwest.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah. I worked at Kennedy
21	Airport and Detroit Metro.
22	MR. EGLET: He retired before it became Delta.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah. Okay.
24	MR. EGLET: All right. Very good. I didn't know they
25	had a base in New York. I thought Northwest was based in

-	Seattle.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Northwest was based out of
3	Seattle not Seattle, Minnesota.
4	MR. EGLET: Minneapolis and Seattle.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Memphis and Detroit.
6	MR. EGLET: Well they had their main base in Seattle,
7	too.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Well there's a story behind
9	it because Republic Airlines, which Northwest took over, their
10	hubs were in locations, Minneapolis and Detroit
11	MR. EGLET: Right.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: and Memphis, so when we
13	took them over when we took over their operations
14	MR. EGLET: What did you do for the airlines?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: I was ground service.
16	MR. EGLET: Okay.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: And customer service, you
18	know. Working with the luggage and working with the customers
19	and finding their luggage. I used to do that on overtime a
20	lot.
21	MR. EGLET: How long did you do that?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Almost 20 years.
23	MR. EGLET: Okay.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: I got laid off, believe it or
25	not right after 9/11. And I took a couple years off and then

- I			1
⊥ ∣	came	out	here.

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MR. EGLET: Okay. And you tell us now you work for AVIS?

3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: What do you do for AVIS?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: I'm customer service. I check cars in, I load cars. I basically -- guy comes in he's got a Cadillac, he goes, "Hey, you know, the car was really dirty." I'm like, "Okay. We're going to take care of you." So I give him like a coupon and stuff and we settle all our problems right then and there. You know, we -- I give him the bill and receipt. They get a receipt and they're on their way to the airport.

MR. EGLET: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: And sometimes we drive them to the airport, if they're running late.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. The rental car you're off --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Oh yeah. We're --

MR. EGLET: -- [indiscernible] airport now.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: We're all over the place.

MR. EGLET: Okay. What makes you good at your job?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Good listener. Listening to people, their problems, their concerns about the car, or what the car is doing. You know, kind of like the pilot when I was working for the airlines. The next pilot would say, "Hey, you know, this is what's wrong with the plane. Blah, blah, blah."

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You know, a customer's not flying the	plane. It's the pilot.
So the customer would tell me what's w	rong with the car, or
what's good about the car. What it ne	eds, or what they need,
you know, basically that's, you know,	taking care of the
customer	

MR. EGLET: Okay. And do you have children? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. What did you want to be when you were in high school?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: New York City Fireman. FDNY.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And did you pursue that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Uh-huh.

Okay.

MR. EGLET: And what happened?

MR. EGLET:

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: I was on the list and -- this was back in probably 1982/83 and nothing against women, they brought a lawsuit against the physical part of the fire department and held up the list for three years. And by that time I was already working at Kennedy Airport for Duty Free and I was working in the city of Manhattan. And this guy says, "Hey, why don't you come and work for us. They make as much as the fire department -- Northwest airlines." So I hopped onboard and I tossed the list with the fire department. And the rest is history. So I was with their airline 20 years. And then I hopped on board with AVIS.

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All right. Very good.

What are you

1	five year goals?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: To retire.
3	MR. EGLET: That's a good goal. Any clubs or
4	organizations you belong to?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Just players club, you know.
6	MR. EGLET: What's a players club?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Wildfire. You know, a little
8	players club card.
9	MR. EGLET: Oh the right. Yeah. Okay. What are the
10	two most important values other than honesty or whatever faith
11	you may practice to you?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Integrity and empathy, I
13	mean like feeling sorry for, you know, what's going on in the
14	world.
15	MR. EGLET: Sure.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: What's going on down the
17	block here? At Centennial Plaza that's a travesty.
18	MR. EGLET: Right.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Those homeless people.
20	MR. EGLET: Right.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Like where I'm from in New
22	York City they would have cleaned that up. They wouldn't
23	leave that go. I mean it's a nice plaza. Put those people to
24	work, or put them in a home. Do something. It's really sad.
25	MR. EGLET: Yeah.

-	PRODUCTIVE SCROK NO. 300. TO 100% at that every day.
2	MR. EGLET: It is.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: It's
4	MR. EGLET: Well thank you.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Hey, no problem.
6	MR. EGLET: Can you tell us what situations you're
7	regarded as a leader?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Well I take the reins if
9	there's any kind of customer complaints or issues. I usually
10	step in before anybody else does and take care of whatever
11	they need or want or desire. You know, and I get it resolved
12	pretty quickly. Instead of telling them, "Oh yeah go up to a
13	manager and let them take care of it." They've got their own
14	problems.
15	MR. EGLET: Okay.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Uh-huh.
17	MR. EGLET: And if someone offers to send money to the
18	charity of your choice, what's it going to be?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: American diabetes and the
20	American Cancer Society.
21	MR. EGLET: Why those two charities?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: I lost a brother-in-law to
23	diabetes. I lost a brother-in-law to cancer. Two different
24	brother-in-laws.

The worst tragedy you've ever had to live

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MR. EGLET:

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: One -- well three of them.

One was my grandfather passing away in 77 then a plain

crashed, I was involved in. August 16th, 1987 when 155 people

perished. I was involved in that disaster. And then just

recently four of my relatives passed on. Sister-in-law,

brother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin. All died in six months

2007.

MR. EGLET: The plane tragedy was that an on the job thing? Is that --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah. We were investigated for putting luggage on -- whoever had anything to do with that flight we were subpoenaed to court and everything. It was a long, you know, arduous task, but it was intense, you know. It was sad, too.

MR. EGLET: Did you --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Only one person survived that plane crash.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. I remember that crash.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Did you have to testify in that --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: No. We just gave them like affidavits, you know, and stuff like that. And if they wanted, you know, they would subpoen us, but no.

MR. EGLET: Okay. When you hear that someone has been

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injured,	killed,	or be	come v	ery si	.ck do	you	ever	thin	k to
yourself	, well t	hat pr	obably	happe	ened t	o tha	t per	son 1	because
of someth	ning bad	thev	did ea	rlier	in th	eir l	ife?		

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: No. I don't believe so.

MR. EGLET: Some people believe that if someone is killed or injured, even if it's the fault or negligence of someone else that it's fate, God's will, destiny, and it would have happened anyway. So they shouldn't bring a lawsuit. Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: No.

MR. EGLET: Who's the public figure you admire most?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Well the one guy that kept that city together and I lost that firemen friends from that was Rudy Giuliani. He really kept that City -- unbelievable. I think any other city would have had that tragedy would have been another story. It would have been really panicky. But he kept it together. And he kept our people, you know, he kept on saying to the people, why don't you go out and enjoy your life and you know, don't worry about it. Let us do our job. And kept it together.

MR. EGLET: Do you think he should run for President next year?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Sure.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Let me -- again, I'm just talking to three new people. Do you remember the hypothetical that I

gave to everybody else on the panel about being in the hallway and a fellow panel member coming up to and telling you that their knee is bothering them or hurting them that day. Would either of the three of you have any reason to disbelieve that person if they came up and said that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: I think as human beings we have capability of telling the truth and lying. So I would remain skeptical at first.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And why would you remain skeptical if somebody -- if the fellow person on the jury panel just in conversation said that to you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Because I don't know the person fully. Once I get to know them and I can see that you know, he's being truthful or not. That's how.

MR. EGLET: All right. So your initial reaction is to be skeptical and not believe them.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Uh-huh. Until I can, you know, get to know them a little more to see if there's more truth in his eyes or not.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Now let me change the hypothetical. And you remember the second part of the hypothetical, in the second part of the hypothetical it's a witness or a party on the stand. And they're testifying under oath that their knee is hurting. That they have knee pain. Would you initially tend to believe them, subject to evidence

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that they weren't telling the truth, or would you tend to not 1 2 believe them at first before you heard evidence to support 3 that they were telling the truth? Ms. Lewis? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I would believe them until 5 I'm shown that they don't -- they aren't telling the truth. 6 MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Briese? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah. I agree with her, 9 basically. 10 MR. EGLET: Mr. Pilato? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: You know, I'd have to look at 11 proof and be able to look in their eyes to be able to see the 13 truth. 14 Initially would you --MR. EGLET: 15

15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: I would be skeptical at 16 first, until I could see evidence. Yes.

MR. EGLET: So you would want to see the supporting evidence --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: -- before you --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: -- because just being the courtroom and being out there isn't --

MR. EGLET: Sure. I understand. Thank you.

Okay. Now the -- the three of you remember the discussion I had with the panel and the fact that there's

going to be witnesses on both sides that are going to be paid
for their time compensated for their time to come here and
testify. Compensated for their time, some of them, to review
documents and records beforehand, as opposed to a lay witness
who, you know just a \$28 subpoena to come to testify.

Are any of you going to be skeptical or find these witnesses less believable just based on the fact that they're being compensated for their time?

Ms. Lewis?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: No. Not at all, because they're the experts. I'm sure we're going to be given their credentials and so forth on it. So, I'm okay with that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah. I believe in what she just said. I mean, they're coming on their time. They're losing out on pay. So somebody's got to get compensated, why not them, you know?

MR. EGLET: Mr. Lewis -- or excuse me, I'm sorry, Mr. Pilato?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: I agree with them totally, actually.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Very good. Do each of you believe in re -- personal responsibility? If you believe in personal responsibility raise your hand.

The three of you. Personal responsibility. You believe that person should be held personally responsible for

1 their actions.

> PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Oh yeah.

Okay. Do you believe that people should be MR. EGLET: also, along with being held personally responsible be held accountable for their actions?

Yeah. I believe that. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yeah. Some can, but --

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I'm sorry, go ahead, Mr. Pilato? MR. EGLET:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: But like I said, me -- like 10 some people would say yeah, you would have to be held 11 12 accountable and you have to be punished for that. Like I said, me personally that's my belief, you know.

14 MR. EGLET: What's your belief?

> PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: To err is human, forgiveness I mean it all depends on the situation. Like if I threw something and broke a window or I should say, I have a future son and he broke a window and it was all by accident. Then I wouldn't really mind it, if it's by accident. Now if it was something on purpose, you know, I would go ahead and tell him to hold like a bag of peas while standing in the corner or something. You know, just a little bit of a punishment.

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Or if he like took a BB gun

and shot up some neighbors window, and you know did it on

2 purpose, yeah. But if it's like by accident, you know --

MR. EGLET: Well let me -- let me -- since we're on the subject with you, I'm going to skip ahead a little bit. And talk to you -- do you remember the conversation that we -- that I had with the entire panel, and specifically with two or three of the jurors about the difference between an intentional act and a negligent act, or an accident?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.

MR. EGLET: You know, and I gave the pedestrian cross-walk example. Would you be able to hold someone -- would you be willing if you were sitting on a jury to hold someone responsible and accountable if they were just negligent, or would you feel that they would have had to done it on purpose, or intentionally in order to be held responsible and accountable?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: If I was on a jury and I had to make a decision if, you know, they were guilty or not guilty. I would make that decision. I'm just saying say in my perspective that's how I would perceive it. But other people have choices on what they can actually do.

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: My choice would be, as a juror to actually go and deliberate on what the situation should be.

MR. EGLET: And we don't -- it's not guilty or not guilty. That's a criminal thing. It's just negligent or not negligent --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yeah. Negligent or not -MR. EGLET: -- in civil -- but you would be able to do
that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes

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MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. I had a lengthy discussion with the entire panel about the whole issue of lawsuit reform, sometimes referred to as tort reform, or -- and the issue centers around the fact that, you know, for the last several decades we've been hearing publicized in the media, by certain politicians, the press, about verdicts being too high or out of control, that lawyers are taking advantage and referred to as jackpot justice. Sometimes you hear the phrase frivolous lawsuits put out there. And people claim, well it's driving up business -- it's driving up the cost of the business, driving up insurance rates, driving up all kinds of things.

How do you guys feel about that issue? Let me start with you, Mr. Pilato.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Well you know, when it comes to frivolous lawsuits there are some out there. And there are some legit lawsuits, like for example the lady with the McDonald's cup [indiscernible] bring that up, but yeah. That's, to me, it seems like a frivolous lawsuit. After all a

cup -- you're ordering coffee, it's hot. You should know the contents are hot. And yet -- it just doesn't make sense. But yeah. There are some out there. But there are some legit ones.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And how do you feel about the impact the so called frivolous lawsuits have had on the legitimate lawsuits?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: People -- like a lot of people nowadays probably look at every single lawsuit, because everyone's believing that everyone's out there to get their money some way, some how. So, unfortunately a lot of people are going to be skeptical on any lawsuit. I run skeptical as well because I'd have to the causes and also hear about it to see what I can up with, and my decision for it, actually, if it's frivolous or not.

MR. EGLET: In your jury questionnaire you indicated that you felt that there should be caps placed on the amount of money the jury is permitted to put in their verdict form for pain and suffering.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Tell us why you answered that way?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: The reason why is because -- I mean look -- when you look at that person, some people that can actually be okay at first, but yet they can actually be a little more damage, you know, like my mother, for example.

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She got into an accident, and she looks fine at first. But

after -- if you don't get to go into like doctor history, now

she's got pain in her back. And depending on what kind of

injuries that person has sustained there should be a certain

type of cap depending on which areas it is.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Depending if -- how long they're going to be with that pain and if there's any medication or any kind of way to be able to fix some of that pain. There should be a certain type of cap depending on those two things.

MR. EGLET: And who do you think should determine what that cap should be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: The jurists.

MR. EGLET: The jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So when you answered that question that way you weren't saying you felt the legislature or somebody outside the courtroom should place a cap on what a jury is allowed to do? You think a jury should be able to make those decisions?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. You mentioned your mom was injured and had some back problems. Could you tell us a little more about that?

prospective Juror No. 348: Well she was actually driving to work at this one celebrity golf place. She had a lot of customers like Mike Tyson would go in there like a few times. All right, but she was actually stuck in the middle of traffic, it fact it was totally jammed. And she got hit by a semi right in the back.

MR. EGLET: She got hit by a semi in the rear?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

prospective juror No. 348: So it was about a four or five car pile up. And the -- what happened was that she actually got an MRI done the day before the accident. Because her limbs were actually hurting her. So the next day her back was actually really great. She didn't feel any pain at first, because after all shock and things like that. So she actually had an MRI done the next day. You can actually see how much damage that was done on her back.

So she has to live with that pain, unfortunately for the rest of her left. But she does have doctor proof, but --

MR. EGLET: She has what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Doctor proof, because of the MRI done before and after.

MR. EGLET: And did she bring a claim for that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes. She did. She -- they actually settled because the lawyer thought it would be best.

And this -- and they were going to postpone it probably another ten years because of -- because we probably would have won that. And they were just going to try to postpone it as much as they can. So he said just go ahead and settle with this amount, which was a very good, high amount. Where did that happen? MR. EGLET: PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: That -- I forgot which highway that was, but it was --MR. EGLET: Was that here? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Here in Vegas. MR. EGLET: It was here in Las Vegas. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Uh-huh. So I noticed you were born in Alexandria, MR. EGLET: Louisiana. And your -- your Mom, at least, is here in Las Vegas. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes. My mom is here in Las Vegas. MR. EGLET: Is your dad here, too? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes. MR. EGLET: Okay. And when did they move out here? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: First they went from Louisiana for one year, and then Delaware for one year, and then here when I was two. So I've been here since 26 years. MR. EGLET: Okay. So you grew up here. All right.

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did your mom and your dad were they satisfied or pleased with

L	the	outcome	of	the	claim?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Well my mom wanted more money, but you know she was okay with it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And how many years ago did this happen?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Well before we moved into our new house, because we sent the money on that. So about ten years ago, approximately.

MR. EGLET: All right. And is she still having pain from that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: She still has bad pain. She can't stand for long, so she can't work anymore.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. And does she take medication or anything for that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: No. No. She doesn't take any medication.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mister -- or Ms. Lewis, how do you feel about this subject of frivolous lawsuits?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I think there's frivolous lawsuits out there going on all the time. But I also know there's real ones out there. And you just have to weed out the frivolous from the real ones. And I've always been the kind of person who wants to hear the facts before I make a decision and so forth, so that's how I look at it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And you also put on your jury

questionnaire the answer that you feel there should be a cap placed on the amount of money that a jury could put in the verdict for pain and suffering damages. Can you tell us why you put that answer?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I couldn't exactly remember what I put in as you've asked questions. And I think my thought process was when I'm thinking about the frivolous lawsuits sometimes people were getting a large amount of money. And I hear what it was for and I always wonder why.

But I've also, I've seen people who have -- you know, I've got a good friend who went through -- you know, when she was younger she was in an accident and all that. And I think they settled through the insurance and so forth, but she had injuries and I watched how it's effected her life how she's gone through life. And she still has problems from it. And I can understand that part of it, too. So like I said I think I was thinking about the frivolous lawsuits that we all think about. It's the first thing that comes to mind when you hear that.

MR. EGLET: How do you define as a -- what do you define is a frivolous lawsuit?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: Well the Wendy's chili one was the one that came to mind. And you know, just watching, you know, that whole thing and then finding out that someone got a hold of a thumb and then stuck it in the chili and so

forth, that was the first thing that popped to mind. And that's the things -- and of course the McDonald's coffee is always one of the first things you think about. And you hear things where people have walked into like Wal-Mart and intentionally slip on the floor and a lawsuit there and so forth. I mean things like that is what comes to mind.

MR. EGLET: Does that ever happen at Wal-Mart, Mr. Pilato?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Slip on the floor? Yeah. That happens.

MR. EGLET: All right.

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Mr. Briese, how do you feel about this subject?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Well my wife, before I met
her, her sister was involved in a fatal car accident and we've
been together since 2000. I didn't know it at the time, but
she told me later on as we were dating her sister was killed
by two semi's in Michigan.

And I asked her, you know, later one what happened after that. And she told me, "Yeah. We sued." But she's still got to work. I mean they sued for bodily injury the whole thing. And nobody became rich. You can't replace a body, you know. So, you can't put a tab on somebody's head and say, "Well he's worth \$10,000,000. Or he's worth \$100,000,000. It's priceless. Life is priceless. So no matter how much money they would have gotten out of it, it don't

1 | bring back her sister.

MR. EGLET: Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: What problems would any of you be in sitting on a jury in a personal injury case where the jury was asked to put in the verdict form in excess of \$2,000,000 in damages? Mr. Briese would you have any problem with it?

prospective juror No. 388: I would see all the evidence and see if it was justified. If the person who was, you know, working and making a good living, his wife's making a good living and both of them were involved in the accident or only one, okay instead of \$2,000,000 maybe \$1,000,000 it just depends on the circumstances. How his living -- how his -- you know, when he was working everything was fine, and then all of a sudden now he can't work no more. His life is changed a lot. So now he's basically struggling with expenses and stuff.

MR. EGLET: Do you think it should just be tied to whether the person can still make a living or not? Or are there other factors like --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Well there are other factors, you have to measure in. But I've seen a lot of people sue for a lot of reasons, bodily injury, loss of limb, loss of life. You know, I've seen them. I've heard them before. I've seen them like AVIS, loss of life. And yeah, they make millions.

But it doesn't bring the fact that that person isn't going to be there anymore. I mean, their life has changed forever. No matter if you make millions or you don't make millions.

You're going to -- what the people are going through every day -- you don't even know what they're going through. They could have a nightmare every night recurring nightmare of the -- you know, and money ain't going to matter. It might make their life a little better.

And I've -- I've lived that nightmare. 9/11 losing my friends on the fire department. Reliving that airplane crash. I can imagine having a real tragic car accident. Forget it. I mean, I would go nuts probably. I wouldn't -- you know, it's really traumatic. You know, it's traumatic for the Defendants. Sure enough it's traumatic for the Plaintiffs. So you know it's a real tragedy.

But in Michigan when I used to live there, they do have a cap. 250 that's it. We wouldn't even be going through this. Unless for the fact that you lost a limb, then it's a whole 'nother ballgame. You lost a limb, you lost a leg, an eye, sue for bodily injury. But there is a cap.

And you know, in some circumstances I think that's good. But other circumstances, if you lose a life? No. It's not good. I think you throw the cap out, override that and go to the next level.

MR. EGLET: Ms. Lewis, how would you feel being on a jury

that was asked -- on a personal injury case asked to put excess of \$2,000,000 in the verdict?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: I want to see how it's impacted their life. I mean what kind of impact has this given you? Has it effected you with your job? Later on in life, how it's going to impact you then and so forth. That's what I'm going to take into consideration. All those facts, and so forth, that's why I would want to know how did it effect you. Why do you need this?

MR. EGLET: Would you have a problem though sitting on a jury, I mean, that was asked to put that kind of money in the verdict form regardless of what the evidence is. Would that cause you some consternation or anything?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354: No. Like I said, it's how's it impacting you. I'm going to take a look -- I'm going to look at it that way. And if it effected your life that much, sure. If it hasn't, then no.

MR. EGLET: All right. Mr. Pilato, how do you feel about it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Just that, like I said not too long ago. There should be a cap. And within certain time limits [indiscernible] those caps should be different. As for if it's to a million I have to actually look at the evidence. And be able to, like, see where it should go, actually. So I wouldn't say 2,000,000 straight off the bat.

	MR.	EGLET:	No. A	and n	opody	s aski	ng you	to d	o that.	Ι'π
just	simp	oly aski	ng you,	and	obvi	ously t	here's	no e	vidence	:
that	's be	een pres	ented.	I'm	just	simply	asking	you	that ~	· -
	PROS	SPECTIVE	THROR	MO	348.	Okav				

MR. EGLET: Would you be uncomfortable, do you have a problem being on a jury in a case -- in a personal injury case, any kind of personal injury case where the jury was asked to put in the verdict form in excess of \$2,000,000?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Well like I said, I would have to actually see how it effects their life and everything.

MR. EGLET: So you would base it on the evidence?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yes.

MR. EGLET: And if the evidence justified it, you'd be okay with it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Is that right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 354:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Okay. I asked Mr. Pilato
-- I kind of skipped forward, I wanted to ask Ms. Lewis and
Mr. Briese a question about negligence versus intentional
content. Do either of you feel like you wouldn't be able to
make a Defendant pay or put money on the verdict form for the
Plaintiff unless the Defendant hurt the Plaintiff on purpose did it intentionally? Would you require that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: Huh-uh.

MR. EGLET: No. Okay. All right. Thank you. We'ré caught up now. I want to talk to all of you now about a subject called jury nullification. Who here, raise your hand if you've ever heard the term jury nullification before?

Okay. Ms. Kistler, what do you think jury nullification is?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 854: I've heard of it. I can't remember for the life of me what it means, but I've heard of it.

MR. EGLET: Does anybody else think they know what jury nullification is?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: That would be kind of like voiding the whole --

MR. EGLET: Mr. Aquino?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Would that be like voiding the whole jury?

MR. EGLET: That be what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Voiding the whole jury?

MR. EGLET: No. No. Mister --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 388: That's what I was thinking the same thing.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Oh I forgot to ask you -- we were going to ask you yesterday after 4:00 and we let everybody go a little bit earlier, did you check and see whether it was

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3	ago.													

MR. EGLET: You're what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: We were catching up on our cases a while ago. So, so far we were really good. I don't know how long --

MR. EGLET: So far you're good, though? Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: We -- we're not -- because I mean with our -- with the way things are, I mean you can't really quite pretty much determine how a case would actually go and what not. So a while ago it was okay. Whether it's going to be okay next week or --

MR. EGLET: So it's a kind of a day to day or week to week thing with you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So let me explain to you -- let me ask you this, does everyone here -- if you feel this way raise your hand. Does everyone here believe in following the rules? If you believe in following the rules raise your hand.

Anybody here -- Mr. Doty, I missed it. Did you raise your hand real quick? Do you believe in not following --

į		PROSPECTIV	/E .	JUROR	NO.	905:	· I	believ	ve that	ther	e	have
	been	instances	in	histo	ory	when	the	rules	called	to b	e	broken.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: So I don't think rules, because it's just a rule you just follow it. You -- no. Absolutely not.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: I mean most of the rules, meaning the law, and whatnot; most of them need to be followed. I'm just -- to blanket everything and say that rules are rules and that's it, then no. If that's -- if I'm correct in my perception of the question.

Rules in general, no. They're -- I believe there's instances when certain rules --

MR. EGLET: Well let's talk about laws. Do you believe that the laws -- all laws should be followed? Or do you believe certain --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Currently --

MR. EGLET: -- laws should not be followed?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: But the same thing though, depending on where you're at -- in 1776, I would say no.

22 Today? Yeah, most of them. Yes

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. At the end of the case the Judge is going to give you the instructions on the law -- the Rules in the case. And you're the finders of fact. The

Court, the Judge decides what the law is that would -- and the rules, basically -- the law, the rules that you are to utilize in making your decision in applying the facts to the law or the rules.

Now, I can virtually guarantee that when those instructions are read to you by the Court, and you're each going to get a copy of them as well, written copy of them, there's going to be at least one or two of those instructions, those laws, that some of you are going to look at and you're going to say, "You got to be kidding me? I cannot believe this is the law." And you may very well just totally disagree with what that law says.

The question is, if you just absolutely disagree with what that law says, are you going to follow it? Or are you not going to follow it?

Mr. Doty?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: I would probably follow it.

MR. EGLET: Probably?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Yeah. I would follow it.

Being that -- well I'm still kind of thinking -- milling the question over you just posed. Yeah. I mean it's kind of like the rules of the game -- if you go back to the whole game thing.

You know, who -- if we put this as a game and the rules. Yeah. I believe you've got to play by the rules, even

if you might not think it's fair or something.

MR. EGLET: Anyone here --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: So yeah. You'd have to follow it.

MR. EGLET: Anyone here -- and that's good word. That's a good word. Fair. You may not think the rule or law is fair. Anyone here who thinks that if they see these rules or these laws that if they disagree with any of them. They think they're unfair. They don't like them. That they're going to be inclined to not want to follow that rule or law. Anybody feel that way?

[No audible response]

MR. EGLET: Jury nullification is where a jury doesn't follow the law, or the instructions that's given to them by the Court. Now every once in a while, we see this a lot because we're here a lot. And I don't know if it will happen during your trial, but every once in a while we get these people out on the sidewalk here in front of the courthouse handing out fliers that say, if you're on a jury you don't have to follow the law. You don't have to do what the judge tells you to do.

That is not true. Not following the law is against the law as a juror. That's jury nullification, and that's against the law in the State of Nevada. And some people may have seen this on maybe some TV shows, some legal TV shows

where one of the lawyers gets up -- most of the time it occurs in a criminal case on the TV shows, but where he basically encourages the jury to ignore the law and come back with a different decision.

You can't do that. You cannot do that. Even if you think that that law is so incredibly wrong that you would do everything in your power to try to change that rule or law, if you were on this jury you have to follow that rule or law. And apply the facts to that rule or law.

Anyone here think they're going to have a problem with that? Anyone at all? Even slightly -- even a slight problem with that, raise your hand.

Mr. Doty? Any problems?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

Okay. Mr. Bambino?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Yes.

MR. EGLET: When you make an important decision in your life how sure do you have to be before you make that decision?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Very sure. And I think it goes back to what you were saying about we all come here with

22 life experiences. And my life experience, I've basically

23 spent most of my life grading student mathematical proofs.

24 And so they must follow a logical procedure. So when we

talked about this the other day about, you know, that I would

need a lot of convincing. That's what I always tell my
students. And if there's a flaw in their logic or, you know,
a flaw in their calculations I zap them pretty good. Because
that's what their college professor's going to do next year.

And so that's kind of what I mean. I bring that sort of experience to this and so I -- as I tell them, you have to convince me that you know what's going on. So that's what I mean by that.

MR. EGLET: Okay. You've used a couple of times in some of the discussions we've had about some of the other subjects that you have to be convinced, and at one time I asked you, "Well what do you mean by convinced? How convinced?" And you said, "100 percent."

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Is that how you feel when you make important decisions? That you have to be 100 percent sure?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Ms. Hubbert, how do you feel about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: When I make an important

decision I have to be really, really sure that -- I mean any

decision that's extremely important can have the impact to

change your life one way or the other. And even if I make the

wrong decision I live with what I decide, because I was sure

at the time that I was going to do it.

MR. EGLET: All right. And so Mr. Bombino says 100

	percent.	If you	had to	put a	percentage	on	it	how	sure	would
	you have	to be on	a per	centage	e basis?					

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: Well I'll have to admit; I don't think I've ever really been 100 percent sure in a lot of things. I would have to say over 50 percent between maybe up to 75 percent, sure.

MR. EGLET: So you --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: Because there's always room for doubt.

MR. EGLET: So you're staying 75 percent.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: That's kind of what your range is?

Ms. Meza, what about you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: Well because I'm married, it usually I'd say at least 90 percent that I would have to debate and see. So sometimes I go into something and I see what he says and -- but most of my life 100 percent.

MR. EGLET: So when you make an important decision you want to be 100 percent sure before you have to make a decision or 90 percent at least.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: Yeah. At least 90.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

Mr. Doty, you have said a couple times that during the -- when we talk about other subjects, you said that you, you know, and we may have been talking about the amount of

1.	damages or whatever the subject was. You said that you would
2	want a lot of proof. You warrant a lot of proof. And the
3	more proof to you. In your personal decisions how sure do you
4	have to be in life?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Well that would be beyond a
6	reasonable doubt. Like if I had
7	MR. EGLET: Beyond a reasonable doubt?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: any reservations or doubts
9	
10	MR. EGLET: Right.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Yeah. I would be
12	uncomfortable.
13	MR. EGLET: Okay.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: So I don't know if I could
15	put a percent on that per se, but yeah, I wouldn't make any
16	serious decisions if there's an inkling of doubt. I would
17	have to go back and crawl through it. And, you know
18	MR. EGLET: All right.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: get to where I'm not
20	doubtful.
21	MR. EGLET: All right.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Because I'm I guess I'd

MR. EGLET: Mr. Barrett what about you? When you make an

25 important decision in your life how sure do you think you have

want us to make a decision without a doubt.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Well I'm --

MR. EGLET: Before you make and act on that decision.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: As I said it's very hard for me ever to feel 100 percent sure of things. I think the world isn't black and white. But I would say predominantly sure. Definitely have the pros outweigh the cons in my eyes.

MR. EGLET: And can you give us some sort of -- when you say predominantly, is that --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Probably 80 to 90 percent sure.

MR. EGLET: 80 to 90 percent sure. Okay.

Ms. Hubbert, how would you feel about having to make an important decision where you only have to be just more than 50 percent sure?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: I do that all the time.

MR. EGLET: You do that -- you think you can do that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Bombino, Mr. 100 percent. How do you feel about if you had to make an important decision and you only had to be -- or could only be just more likely than not, just more than 50 percent sure. Would you be able to do that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Probably not. I -- you know, I'm not sure exactly what percent I would be, but probably

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Rule 77.

THE COURT:

1 not. 2 MR. EGLET: Well --3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Unless I was thoroughly 4 convinced. And then I'd go back to Mr. 100 percent again. MR. EGLET: Right. 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: I'd have a hard time doing 7 I would also say but, you know, this is a gray area 8 that we haven't been convinced of. I guess I would say that 9 and have a hard time making a decision. 10 MR. EGLET: Okay. So just more than 50 percent would be 11 a gray area --PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: 12 Yeah. It would. 13 MR. EGLET: -- and you would have a hard time making your 14 decision based on that. 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: 16 MR. EGLET: And when I say more than --17 MR. ROGERS: Excuse me, Your Honor, when this questioning 18 is done may we approach, just to address this issue? 19 THE COURT: How about right now. 20 MR. ROGERS: Sure. 21 [Bench Conference Begins] 22 MR. ROGERS: The defense objects to the Plaintiff 23 inquiring into matters that will be instructed by the Court in

Yesterday you addressed this very issue.

MR. ROGERS: I did. Well --

THE COURT: And now you don't want to get into the --

MR. ROGERS: Well with one single juror.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. ROGERS: With a single juror that was in the room.

And I did it because, as I said yesterday the Plaintiff's questioning confused the jurors, because there is a burden of proof. But now he's getting into the burden of proof, which is going to be a court instruction. And EVCR 7.7 says counsel aren't allowed to inquire into that.

MR. EGLET: We're not going --

MR. WALL: Well it talks about anticipating instructions of the Court in 7.70 which is I believe the Court is going to give an instruction with some negligence or I believe the Court's going to give a self defense instruction. When that hasn't been determined. Obviously there's going to be preponderance of the evidence instruction. So I don't think that's really what 7.7 is addressing.

MR. EGLET: It's not. And of course, you know, what I'm entitled to do, because it is important is whether these jurors can make a decision based on just over 50 percent right -- more than 50 percent -- just more than 50 percent sure, because that is the fact the standard they're going to make their decision on. So if they can't, we're entitled to find that out. I mean your -- they're not qualified to sit on this

jury. And so it's absolutely appropriate line of questioning.

THE COURT: I think this is fair game.

MR. EGLET: Thank you.

[Bench Conference Ends]

MR. EGLET: Okay. Let's see --

[Counsel confer]

MR. EGLET: Okay. So, all right. Now -- so when I talk about, you know, just more than 50 percent if you can imagine say this -- my two palms of my hands are a scale and right now they're just even. And would you be able to make an important decision if the scale just slightly tipped in one way or the other?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: No. And this goes back to something we talked about, I didn't address this, but we you talked about it with the jurors was about the, you know, where's Defense and where the Plaintiff starts --

MR. EGLET: Started.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: And you were thinking that.

And I want to say that I think that, you know, that the

Plaintiff is behind the Defense. I actually think you guys

start here. But since my thinking is the burden of proof is

more on you. So you have to finish way ahead.

MR. EGLET: Way ahead?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Way ahead. So this wouldn't be good enough for me.

MR. EGLET: So for you, if at the end of the case the Plaintiff is just slightly tipped the scale in their favor, you wouldn't be able to make your decision based on that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And you're sure about that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: It's -- like I said, it's what I tell my students all the time.

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: You need to convince me.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And no one's going to change your mind about that. Right?

[No audible response]

MR. EGLET: I appreciate your honesty. Thank you.

Mr. Doty, you talked about, I think you -- I believe gave us an 80 or 90 percent percentage. My question is, if you had to make an important decision in your life, would you be able to do it if you were just more than 50 percent sure?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Well given the image you used, that does make me think a little differently. Depending on the importance of it, I guess, who it effects. Would -- you know, it would have to vary a little bit. But I would be able to, yeah, make decisions.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And explain to me what you mean by it depends on the importance of it and who it effects.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Like to kill somebody. It

better be slamming down on the one side.

MR. EGLET: Well okay, we're not talking about --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Right, but I mean -- or yeah, so I guess it'd have to be pretty important, which there probably wouldn't be very many like that to need it to the, you know, to the one side. So I could, yeah. With that image that you put forth, I could make a decision.

MR. EGLET: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Because I just made -- the thought went through my mind of like, I don't know weighing in for wrestling, you know. All it'll take -- if you're just one little tick under. You're under. You're in. So you're good to go for the weight class. I don't know why that popped into my mind, but if you're one tick over, okay. You've got to wrestle the big boys.

So, yeah. I could. If it tips the scale -- well that's because scale made me think of that. So if it tips the scale then you can make a decision on it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Ms. Meza, what about you? Do you think that you could make a really important decision in your life and only be just over 50 percent sure? Or would you be like Mr. Bombino, that's a gray area and you just couldn't make that kind of decision?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: If I'm investing my money, it better be 100 percent. And if it's anything else, fine.

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	MR.	EGLE	T:	Well	what	if :	it's	a re	ally	impo	rtant	decis	3ion
that	coul	ld ef	fect	the	live	s and	d wel	fare	of c	ther	peop	le?	
Could	d you	ı do	that	? I	E you	were	e jus	t mo	re th	an 5	0 per	cent	
sure:	?												

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: No. I'd have to be more than 50 percent.

MR. EGLET: So you wouldn't be able to do that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: On someone else's livelihood?

And I would have to judge it --

MR. EGLET: Uh-huh.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: I'd have to be more than 50 percent, at least 90.

MR. EGLET: At least 90.

Ms. Hubbert, what about you? What if this is a decision that is going to effect the life and welfare of other people?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 293: It would be hard, but either way a decision -- that's why we're here. A decision has to be made. So if I did get picked to be on the jury then I would have to make that decision. So I would have to be comfortable with it.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Doty, it's a decision now not just effecting you. It's a decision that's going to effect the life and welfare, a very important decision, it's going to effect the life and welfare of other people. Are you going to

1	be able to make would you be able to make that decision if
2	you're only just over 50 percent sure?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Yes.
4	MR. EGLET: You're sure?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 9056: Uh-huh.
6	MR. EGLET: Anybody else think that they would have a
7	problem where making a very important decision that effects
8	the life and welfare of other people, and you only have to be
9	just over 50 percent sure. You don't have to be 100 percent
10	sure, 90 percent sure, beyond a reasonable doubt, 80, 70, 60
11	just over 50 percent sure. Anybody else think that they're
12	going to have a hard time making a decision based just on
13	that?
14	MS. Ellis?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: I would.
16	MR. EGLET: Tell us why?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: I just I would be guilt I
18	would feel guilty if I only had just a little bit sure. I
19	would need I do want more like I'd have to be 100
20	percent if it's going to effect somebody's livelihood. And

MR. EGLET: Okay.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: So yeah, I need to be 100 percent.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Pilato?

the rest of their life -- either way.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: Yeah. I would agree with her totally about that. I'd have to be a little bit more than 50 percent, probably 70 just to make sure I can look back and be like, not have to regret it. You know, but that's my decision, like I do. You know, some people might have nightmares over that situation, if like -- well I made the wrong decision I would rather not have nightmares over this.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right.

[Pause]

MR. EGLET: All right. Let me -- the Court's indulgence for a moment, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

[Counsel Confers]

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. EGLET: You're going to be told the standards that apply in this kind of case for making decisions. In this kind of case you will decide based upon whether you are more likely right than wrong. You simply have to just tip that scale. That's it. Is it more likely true than not true that the accident was the Defendant's fault? Just more likely true than not true. Is it more likely true than not true that this amount of money is the right number to put in the verdict form? That's it. Not 100 percent, not 90 percent, not beyond a reasonable doubt, not 60, 70 --

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1	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor
2	MR. EGLET: Just more likely than not.
3	MR. ROGERS: May we approach?
4	THE COURT: Counsel approach, please.
5	[Bench Conference Begins]
6	MR. ROGERS: If
7	THE COURT: Wait. Let's wait for everybody.
8	MR. ROGERS: If Plaintiff will provide the upcoming
9	THE COURT: Huh?
10	MR. ROGERS: If Plaintiff will provide the Court or the
11	jury the upcoming instruction it should be accurate. It's not
12	harms and damages. It's duty, breach, cause and damages.
13	That's what he has to say to them.
14	MR. EGLET: Duty is the issue of law which has already
15	been decided by the Court. Your client clearly they had a
16	duty. The second issue, breach, each one of these elements is
17	based on what's more likely; it's a preponderance of the
18	evidence, which is more likely true, than not true. As it is
19	a preponderance of the evidence I don't you can't argue
20	with that. Although I guess you might, based on what you said
21	yesterday. But, it is that is what it is. And I'm simply
22	saying that each one of their decisions that's what they base
23	their decision on.
24	MR. ROGERS: Counsel skipped over cause and damages
25	MP ECLET. No. I didn!+

2	MR. EGLET: I don't have to use the word damages, okay?
3	MR. ROGERS: If you're going to use the instruction, you
4	have to be accurate.
5	MR. EGLET: I'm not using the instruction. I'm talking
6	about in general terms. I don't have to quote the
7	instructions when I talk to the jury.
8	THE COURT: I think given the answers of some of the
9	jurors, I think this is a fair area of exploration.
10	MR. ROGERS: For both sides, then?
11	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
12	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
13	[Bench Conference Ends]
14	MR. EGLET: All right. So getting back to what I was
15	saying. On decisions that you're going to make you're going

to make -- if you're are a juror you're going to make

decisions in this case. Okay?

MR. ROGERS:

And he replaced them with different words.

Generally you're going to have to make the decision as to who was at fault? Was the Defendant negligent or was the Defendant not negligent in this case? That decision is simply base -- the standard you use is just more likely than not. Not 100 percent, not 90 percent, not beyond a reasonable doubt, just tip that scale.

Same thing with the amount of damages, if you get to that point, that you decide to put on the verdict form. You

don't have to be 100 percent sure that that's the right
amount, 90 percent, beyond a reasonable doubt, 80, 70, 60,
just over 50 percent. That's the standard that you will apply
in this case.

Mr. Wall, Mrs. Eglet, Mr. Adams, myself, Mr. Rogers, all agree that that's the standard you will use when making your decision. The Court will tell you that. So -- other than the people I've talked to is there anybody else who is going to have a problem making their decisions in this case applying that standard? Anyone else?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 036: Huh-uh. I'm good

MR. EGLET: Okay. You were giving me kind of a face there, Ms. Tatum I just want to make sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 036: Oh. I'm thirsty. That's why
I'm like that --

MR. EGLET: Okay. Yeah. We can take a break now.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 036: Thank you.

THE COURT: Let's take about a ten minute break. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm reminding you not to discuss this case.

[Recess]

[Outside the Presence of the Jury]

THE COURT: All right. Well, outside the presence of the jury.

Oh, Counsel, I've been advised that Jerome Lewis -- I had down as an FTA from the first day.

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2	THE COURT: The second day. He is on the boccom of page is
3	of 4, badge number 1347. He apparently has been here at least
4	part of the time, but he didn't answer out loud when we tried
5	to seat him the other day. And but now he's apparently
6	THE MARSHAL: He's the one that he's the one that came
7	in
8	THE COURT: Late.
9	THE MARSHAL: late today, about 1:30.
10	MR. EGLET: That was the [indiscernible].
11	THE MARSHAL: Yeah.
12	THE COURT: Jerome Lewis.
13	THE MARSHAL: He's been here. He was here Tuesday
14	afternoon after the break.
15	MR. EGLET: Just put him at the end, the very end.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Second day.

17 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Is that good?

That's what I would do.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Rogers, do you agree we can just put him at the very last? We only have three --

MR. EGLET: Four left.

THE COURT: Four left.

MR. EGLET: Five with --

THE MARSHAL: We got five with Mr. Lewis.

THE COURT: Shall we put him at the very end?

MR. ROGERS: I'll agree.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Do we know why he wasn't present the other day?

THE MARSHAL: Tuesday morning when I took -- I take -- I
take three roll calls, Mr. Wall. Take one downstairs. When I
pick the jury up, I physically go down the line and make sure
everybody's on. After the first break on day one I take
another roll call to make sure everybody has returned. And on
the second day, as a they show up I take a third
[indiscernible] and that I basically know that everybody knows
to come back.

He didn't answer on Tuesday afternoon for that third roll call, and that's why I notified everybody that he failed to appear. At some part of the day he managed to get back into the jury pool.

MR. WALL: But was he here yesterday?

THE MARSHAL: Yes, he was. I remember seeing him there, and I just didn't make the connection that he was --

MR. EGLET: He showed up late today, right?

THE MARSHAL: And he showed up about 1:30 today, yes.

And that's where we're at with Mr. Lewis. So it's up to --

MR. ROGERS: There's a breezy, casual way about him.

THE COURT: Well, if he's -- if he's going to be late,

I'd prefer that he's the last one anyway.

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Can we bring our jury panel in.

THE MARSHAL: Yes.

THE COURT: I quess so.

THE MARSHAL: Okay.

[Prospective In]

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated everybody.

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

Okay. We were talking about the standard by which you'll be making your decisions in this case. And what I want to do is get a show of hands here -- I'll give you two scenarios. Some folks think that the just more likely right and wrong or just barely tipping the scales, just over 50 percent standard is not fair. Some people think it's not fair. They think it makes it too easy on our side, too hard on the other side. Other folks are okay with it. They think it's the right standard. By a show of hands, who agrees with the people who think that that standard's not fair and should be a higher standard. Raise your hand. And raise your hand if you're okay with that standard. Thank you.

Now, one of the questions on the verdict form, if you get to that point in the verdict form, you'll have to answer the how much money to be put in the verdict. It's a decision that the jury will have to make. When figuring that out, some folks think that you should only consider the amount of harms and losses that the injured party has. Other folks think you should also take into consideration things like,

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well, can the Defendant pay that amount of money; will this make prices go up; will this make insurance go up, do we like the Plaintiff or do we like the Defendant; well, money's not really going to make the pain go away. Who thinks that they should consider just the harms and losses and not consider some of these other things. Raise your hand. Okay. Who thinks you should consider these other things? Raise your hand.

Mr. Doty, tell me why you think that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 095: Well, I think that you need to consider pain and suffering. We'd want to discuss, you know, levels of it, but you definitely -- you definitely have to consider it. You know, not really going against -- money can't fix everything, but as Zig Ziglar said, it ranks right up there with air, so it helps out.

MR. EGLET: Zig Ziglar?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 095: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Do you read his books?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 095: I've read a few of. He's --

MR. EGLET: Been to any of his lectures?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 095: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: He's good.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 095: He's good I like him.

24 MR. EGLET: Very, very good.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. NO. 095: But -- and so I think

yeah, you have to weigh -- you have to take it into consideration. I mean just think in my own case if -- you know, if I was injured and, you know, was adversely affected and I couldn't do certain things, there is -- I mean there's a value to that. I mean yeah, I agree, money doesn't fix [indiscernible] but it does compensate in a different way, so it does need to be considered.

MR. EGLET: Well, the question though is -- is not really that, because you were just talking about are the harms and losses to the injured party. My question really focused on do you think you can consider these other things like, well, gees, can a Defendant afford to pay this; is this going to make insurance rates go up, is this going to cause prices for businesses to go up, you know, do I like the Plaintiff; do I like the Defendant, things like that. Do you think you should consider those things?

prospective Juror No. 095: The only thing that I personally would wonder if -- like I think it was mentioned before -- if the Defendant or whoever could not legitimate -- if you were going to bankrupt them, kick them out of their phone, and they'll out in the streets, I would, yes, consider. That would come into play. That would be about the only thing that would have any kind of play. Everything else, no. You -- I just[indiscernible], you know, so -- I mean obviously I don't know the details of everything, but [indiscernible]

sure. I think that yeah, you would have to -- and I think the majority of Plaintiffs would -- I mean you wouldn't want to send somebody out of their house and they're homeless, I wouldn't think. I mean that's pretty extreme. So yeah, that's about the only thing that I would say I would consider.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 095: If that answers your question.

MR. EGLET: Yeah, it does.

Mr. Barrett, how do you fall on that spectrum?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 954: Well, if we were instructed to just weigh the harm and the impact I could do that. But otherwise, the other things you brought up, it's not so much whether I like somebody or not. I don't think that would weigh into it. But I do tend to look at the big picture and what's -- otherwise, I think you're just looking at the Plaintiff's side of it, and I think you have to [Inaudible -cough].

MR. EGLET: Let me show you something here on that [indiscernible]. Mrs. Rish and Mr. Simao and Mrs. Simao, they're all very nice people. Nobody's is going to dislike [indiscernible]. Nobody. And the lawyers, just like anybody, can see, you know, that's not the way it is. They're all nice people. So -- okay. All right.

Mr. Aquino, do you think that the jury should

consider just the harms and losses or do you think they should discover these other things about, you know, how this might affect -- whether it might or [indiscernible] affect the person that has to pay or, you know, these other things we talked about, these other things?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well, if you're looking -- if you're actually asking about [indiscernible] --

MR. EGLET: Yes.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: -- like whether I like the Plaintiff or like and dislike, you know.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. That's --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Maybe I -- that's what [indiscernible]. It shouldn't be -- it shouldn't be a point in how the decision's going to be. But the harms and losses [indiscernible] be compensated [indiscernible] depending on [indiscernible]. And then of course [indiscernible] the person [indiscernible]. I mean I can [indiscernible] to like have to be -- because [indiscernible] form of -- we have the highest form of [indiscernible] thinking. And we know how to adapt. So [indiscernible] who, what we [indiscernible] we can actually relearn something and actually make it [indiscernible] and then we have. And it all depends on --

MR. EGLET: Let's kind of come back to what -- the focus because I think we're getting a little bit far --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Okay.

The question really was this. Some folks MR. EGLET: think when you're -- when the jury is making a decision of how much money they should put in the verdict form, the only they should consider is what are the harms and losses that the injured person has, and how much money will it take to balance out those harms and losses. Other folks think you should consider things like, well, how sorry do I feel for the -- for the injured Plaintiff; what kind of sympathy do I have for him; how sorry do I feel for the Defendant; what kind of sympathy do I have for the Defendant; is this going to make prices go up; is this going to make insurance rates go up; is this going to, you know, cause some harm to other people if it's a big verdict outside of who's in this courtroom. people think you ought to -- some people think you ought to consider those things as well as just the harms and losses. And what I'm trying to find out is where everybody falls on the spectrum.

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So what I'm going to do to make this a little bit easier is I'm going to ask again -- just -- and keep your hands up for a minute. All those people who think you should consider some of the other things just -- other than just the harms and losses that the injured party has when you're determining how much money you should put in the verdict, people who think you should consider some of those other things we talked about in addition to that when deciding on

that amount, raise your hands and hold -- and keep them up for a second, okay. Keep your hands up, okay.

Do you have your hand up?

Okay. Thank you. All right.

Mr. Barrett, did that -- did my clarification help you a little bit or are -- do you still have the same answer as you did before, that if --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: No, I agreed with a lot of what Mr. Dillon said [indiscernible].

MR. EGLET: [Indiscernible]

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Unless we're told not to.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Aquino?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Would [indiscernible] also.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. [Indiscernible] raised your hand.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I believe that there is no playbook that tells people, well, let's, you know, decide on this, this and this. I believe that, you know, both parties are going to be affected no matter what the decision is going to be. And I think when you look at the whole picture it's like, they get \$2 million or they get \$10 million, is that really going to make their life better or is it going to make their life -- quality of life, there is no measure of quality of life. You know, if I go out tomorrow and have a car accident and I decide to sue somebody, is that going to make my life any

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better or worse? It's not going to make -- it might make it better financially. I'll be paying off my house and my car and any medical problems. But is it really going to matter? I mean there is no playbook. The Defendant's having a hard time because they're getting sued and they're going to be losing a lot. Plaintiff's going to be gaining. It mean it's like a catch 22. You're damned if you do, you're damned if you don't. Don't matter -- depending on the evidence or what's going on, who's at fault, who's not at fault. it's unfortunate that the Plaintiff had an accident, and maybe the Defendant was at the wrong but maybe he wasn't. Maybe the Plaintiff was wrong. You know, I always like an underdog. I'm a New York Giant fan, a New York Jet fan, you know, Met I like the underdogs. And believe me, you know, if it favors me one way or the other, I like -- I like to see the underdog win a lot. And you know, I'm sorry to say that but -- there's two coins to this story.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR: And flip --

MR. EGLET: All right. And again, I guess I'm just trying to find out though from you, you believe you should then consider more than just the [indiscernible] --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: More than --

MR. EGLET: -- losses and the other things too.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yep.

MR. EGLET: Ms. Rosinski, how do you feel?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO, 918: Yes. I feel --

MR. EGLET: And why?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: -- that we need to -- well, you have to weigh everything. Is the insurance, like you said, is that going to go up? Does that affect all of our insurances? Because I know -- does it affect the Defendant? Is it going to put them in the poorhouse? Are they out on the street? We -- as human beings, yes, we all think of that.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Okay.

And Ms. Frye, you raised your hand.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 060: I agree. There's definitely medical damages. But there's quality of life you have to take into consideration for the person was possibly hurt. But also, you've got to take into consideration what the other person can afford [indiscernible] with the damages or the quality of life the person is without having to put them in the poorhouse.

MR. EGLET: And Ms. Ellis?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: Well, I guess if we all consider everything, doesn't that kind of go back to if we're only going to make it balance it, make it even to where that person was before? And aren't we kind of -- I mean doesn't that kind of go back to is this in excess? Are we going -- I mean is this -- is somebody asking for excess if we're not

1	looking at the whole picture, we am I not am I thinking
2	of it the right way? I mean
3	MR. EGLET: Well, I'm just asking you how
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: I mean
5	MR. EGLET: you're thinking.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: Yeah. That's kind of
7	where
8	MR. EGLET: I'm not here to judge what
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: And that's kind of where I
10	go
11	MR. EGLET: whether you're thinking about it right or
12	wrong.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: Well, no. That's kind of
14	where I go back to the questions you've been asking us before,
15	you know, like frivolous, or is this
16	MR. EGLET: Right.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 017: in excess, or are we only
18	trying to balance out and make it equal or are we taking into
19	consider I don't know. I just need to look at it.
20	MR. EGLET: Anyone else I haven't called on who feels
21	that the jury should look at these other issues besides just
22	the harms and losses in determining the amount of money to put
23	in a verdict form?
24	Ms. Manful.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 963: Yeah. Well, you know, I

1	don't worry about the insurance costs going up, or I don't
2	think about that, you know, or prices going up. But I would
3	probably consider what it would do to the Defendant.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 963: You know, if I would --

MR. EGLET: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 963: -- cause them to lose their home and --

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 963: -- [indiscernible].

MR. EGLET: Anyone else feel that way that I haven't talked to?

Everyone here, me, Mr. Wall, Mr. Adams, Mrs. Eglet, Mr. Rogers and Judge Walsh all expect you to -- if you get to that stage to figure out the amount of money you put in the verdict based on the harms and losses that the Plaintiff has and nothing else. And you'll be told that's all you can consider. You cannot consider whether this is going to cause insurance to go up, whether the Defendant can pay or not. You cannot consider any of those things.

Now, having said that, is there anyone here who feels they just can't do that? Raise your hand.

Ms. Ellis?

Who here -- please raise your hand -- here -- who here knows anyone because of a neck injury who has had to have

1	surgery on their neck? Raise your hand.
2	Ms. Smith, who do you know?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 928: My uncle.
4	MR. EGLET: Your what?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 928: My uncle.
6	MR. EGLET: And how long ago was the surgery?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 928: Ten years and
8	MR. EGLET: How has it affected him?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 928: He's not able to work. He's
10	[indiscernible]
11	MR. EGLET: Okay. All right.
12	Who else raised their hand?
13	Ms. Kunkel.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 051: I have a coworker at work
15	that had that surgery. She was in a car accident.
16	MR. EGLET: Okay. And how has it affected her from what
17	you see?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 051: Well, she's back to work, but
19	she was out of work for real long.
20	MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Pilato.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 348: My mother has
22	[indiscernible]. She had a shattered [indiscernible] disc.
23	MR. EGLET: Right.
24	Did someone else raise their hand?
25	I'm sorry, Ms. Nolte?

PROSPECTIVE J	JUROR NO. 903:	A coworker.	He fell at a	
Wal-Mart store. H	He slipped on a	garden hose.	And he was i	in
the hospital for a	a little while.	He'll never	work again.	And
he's had back surg	gery about three	different ti	imes. And he	did
sue and he did get	t huge settlemen	t.		

MR. EGLET: a what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 903: A huge settlement.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Anyone else?

Now, other than Mr. Aquino, raise your hand if you have any more than ordinary familiarity with what's called MRIs. Raise your hand other than -- I'm sorry. Did you raise your hand, ma'am?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I did. You asked us if we knew of -MR. EGLET: If you had -- no, no. If you have more than
the ordinary person -- ordinary familiarity with MRIs. Other
than Mr. Aquino does, because of what he does.

Other than Mr. Aquino, raise your hand if any of you have any familiarity with the legal procedure called discography. Raise your hand.

THE COURT: Legal proceeding?

MR. EGLET: I didn't say legal. Did I say legal?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Medical.

MR. EGLET: I meant to say medical proceeding, not legal proceeding. It's not --

THE COURT: Boy am I glad to hear that.

1	MR. EGLET: It's not a did you miss that on the bar
2	exam?
3	THE COURT: I think so.
4	MR. EGLET: All right. Let me rephrase. Who here other
5	than Mr. Aquino has any familiarity with the medical procedure
6	called discography or a discogram? And all right. Very
7	good.
8	Your Honor, may I approach?
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	[Bench Conference Begins]
11	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, at this time I would ask that
12	Juror No. 6, Mr. Pilato [indiscernible] be excused for cause.
13	This jury is we have a 21, Catherine Meza, No. 983
14	excuse me. Mr. Bombino is 22, badge 992, be excused for
15	cause. And [indiscernible].
16	THE COURT: Sure.
17	[Bench Conference Ends]
18	Mr. EGLET: Can Court's indulgence, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Sure.
20	[Bench Conference Begins]
21	MR. EGLET: My notes are on the [indiscernible] so it's
22	Mr. Pilato, seat number 6. Ms. Meza, that's 21-983, and Mr.
23	Bombino who is 92 badge 992 and seat 22.
24	THE COURT: And the reasons?
25	MR. EGLET: [Indiscernible] I would not [indiscernible]

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	their decision based on a myriad of Mr. Bombino said he'd	
	be 100 percent sure, [indiscernible] said about 75 percent	
	[indiscernible] I think he said about 75 to 80 percent, but	
	they also said that even if instructed they have to make their	
	decisions based on just [indiscernible] that they couldn't do	
	it. I'd call it an instruction therefore based on	
	[indiscernible] to sit as jurors in this case.	
	THE COURT: I thought I thought this one made a	
	response like that as well.	
	MR. EGLET: She did. And I'm making a motion there.	
	THE COURT: Okay.	
	THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?	
	MR. ROGERS: Yes. The defense objects and requests the	
	right to rehabilitate. That's it.	
	MR. EGLET: Well, the law there's no such thing as	
	rehabilitation before [indiscernible]. You can't rehabilitate	
	someone who's going to say something inconsistent, and it's	
	[indiscernible].	
	MR. ROGERS: But there is	
	MR. WALL: We know this that	
	MR. EGLET: Yeah.	
	MR. WALL: no one can change their mind.	
	MR. EGLET: Yeah.	
	MR. ROGERS: There is there is a right to unrestricted	

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voir dire --

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MK.	\mathbf{EGLET} :	where	18	the	case:

MR. ROGERS: -- [indiscernible] showing that right now.

MR. EGLET: No, this isn't unrestricted voir dire.

You're talking about rehabilitation, a very specific term. So where is the case that says you're entitled to rehabilitation?

There's case law that we cite [indiscernible] the juror cannot be rehabilitated.

MR. WALL: They can't.

MR. ROGERS: It's [indiscernible]

MR. WALL: It doesn't matter. It doesn't matter [indiscernible]. That's the [indiscernible] rehabilitation [indiscernible]. It doesn't shoestring what he said [inaudible - cough]

MR. ROGERS: I hear what everyone is saying here, but the -- it gets back to our discussion yesterday. I respect that you disagreed with my position yesterday. But it's the confusion in the questions, because on the one hand, all three of these jurors said "Yes, we can follow the law." I imagine that none of the three have ever been asked to quantify their certainty on anything before. It's a strange question. It's a first time. So they're asked, "Do you" -- "Do you have to be 60 percent or 70 percent or 80 percent?" A mathematician says 100 percent. But when he was asked if he would follow the law, he says, "Yes, I can do that." Now, that doesn't mean that because he's accustomed to being more certain as a

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     mathematician that he can't follow the law and apply a
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     preponderance standard.
                               It doesn't mean that at all.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      Mr. Rogers --
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          MR. ROGERS:
                        It's the confusion [sic)] way that the
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     Plaintiff has conducted this voir dire that has the jurors
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     saying things like -- already Mrs. Frye said, "Okay, so the
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     medical bills are certain." And has Mr. -- one of the people
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     they're trying to excuse right now, who is it, No. 6? --
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     saying, "I don't know if this is a $2 million case or a $10
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     million case." This jury is --
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          MR. EGLET: He didn't say that.
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          MR. ROGERS: He absolutely said those exact words.
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          MR. EGLET: Mr. Pilato?
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          MR, ROGERS: I wrote it.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      Mr. Pilato did not say that.
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          MR. ROGERS: Well --
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          MR. EGLET:
                      You're --
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          MR. ROGERS:
                       He did.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      No, he didn't.
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          MR. ROGERS:
                       And when he was talking about Michigan's
21
     cap.
           They're --
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          THE COURT:
                      That was a different juror.
23
                       -- so confused now.
          MR. ROGERS:
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          MR. EGLET:
                      That was a different juror. You're wrong.
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          MR. ROGERS:
                       He was talking about a Michigan cap.
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the guy from --
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                      You're wrong.
          MR. EGLET:
                       -- Michigan.
          MR. ROGERS:
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                      You're talking about the wrong guy. He's in
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          MR. EGLET:
     the second row, second seat from the left.
5
                        (Indiscernible)
6
          MR. ROGERS:
                       That's not Mr. Pilato. Mr. Pilato is in the
7
          MR. EGLET:
8
     back row.
                       Okay. I'm talking about --
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          MR. ROGERS:
                       That's Briese.
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          MR. EGLET:
          MR. ROGERS: I just said number 6, whoever that is.
11
                       Well, number 6 is Pilato and that's not Mr.
          MR. EGLET:
12
     Pilato.
13
          MR. ROGERS: Don't get distracted by this
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15
     [indiscernible].
          MR. WALL: We do get distracted --
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          MR. ROGERS:
                        The point is --
17
                       I'm not distracted about anything.
18
          MR. EGLET:
                       The point is the confusion that's being
19
          MR.ROGERS:
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MR.ROGERS: The point is the confusion that's being created by this line of questioning, so they come up and they say, "Well, he said those magic words. He's out." And I'm saying no, he's not. He simply doesn't understand what you're doing with it.

MR. EGLET: Well, Your Honor, the only one I think is confused here today is -- [indiscernible] is Mr. Rogers, with

1	all due respect.
2	MR. ROGERS: Oh
3	MR. EGLET: I took
4	MR. ROGERS: lots of respect there.
5	MR. EGLET: I took these jurors down very carefully
6	down how they like to make their decisions, how sure they have
7	to be, how sure they have to be to make an important decision
8	for someone else. All of these people continued to
9	[indiscernible] that line. And then when I got to the
10	question, they did not say [indiscernible]. When I got to the
11	question that says, you know, "You're going to be told that
12	this is the standard you're going to apply in this case. We
13	all agree, and the judge will tell you that. Will you be able
14	to follow that standard?" And they said, "No," clear as day.
15	THE COURT: That's the problem the Court has, because
16	then I think you do have a jury possible jury nullification
17	issue. So the motion is granted with respect to Pilato,
18	Bombino and
19	MR. EGLET: Meza. Meza.
20	THE COURT: And Meza.
21	MR. EGLET: It should be in the order Pilato
22	THE COURT: Okay, that's right.
23	MR. EGLET: then Meza and then Bombino.
24	THE COURT: Pilato, Meza, Bombino.
25	[Bench Conference Ends]

1	THE COURT: At this point the Court is inclined to thank
2	and excuse Mr. Pilato, Ms. Meza and Mr. Bombino. Thank you.
3	THE MARSHAL: That's the fastest I seen you walk, Mason.
4	THE COURT: So we need a replacement in seat number 6.
5	THE MARSHAL: Oh, yeah, Bombino with a B-o.
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	THE CLERK: Amanda Parrette, badge number 389.
8	THE COURT: 1389.
9	THE MARSHAL: Which seat is she
10	THE CLERK: 6.
11	THE COURT: Number 6.
12	THE MARSHAL: Step up there.
13	THE COURT: All right. We need a replacement for seat
14	number 21, please.
15	THE CLERK: 21. Next one is Ebony Jones, 1395.
16	THE COURT: And we need a replacement for seat number 22,
17	please.
18	THE CLERK: That will Cayla Frehner, 1403.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Whenever you're ready, Mr. Eglet.
20	MR. EGLET: Thank you. For the rest of the panel
21	[indiscernible] I'm going to have you go through with these
22	three people so and we do that quickly.
23	Ms. Parrette? Did I say that right?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 389: Yes.
25	MR. EGLET: Good afternoon.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 389: Hi.
2	MR. EGLET: Can you tell us your date of birth?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: January 30th, 1978.
4	MR. EGLET: And have you been known by any other names?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Yes. Catherine (phonetic)
6	Ashcroft (phonetic).
7	MR. EGLET: Can you can you spell that for us.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: A-s-h-c-r-o-full-time.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: And I have a Korean name, so
11	I'll spell that for you. It's S-o-n and a Y upward
12	[indiscernible] and an I.
13	MR. EGLET: Okay. And how often do you wash your car?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Once or twice a month.
15	MR. EGLET: And you're the manager for Barney's at the
16	New York department store, right?
۱7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Yes.
18	MR, EGLET: And what makes you good at your job?
١9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: My work ethic [indiscernible]
20	and [indiscernible].
21	MR. EGLET: Sorry, I couldn't hear you.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Ability to influence people.
23	MR. EGLET: Okay. And what is it about your what do
24	you think your ability to influence other people is?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: I'm sorry, could you repeat

1	that.
2	MR. EGLET: Explain
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: I didn't hear you.
4	MR. EGLET: to us what you mean by your ability to
5	influence people.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Well, it's retail, so there's
7	a lot of things that people do that they should do that they
8	don't do, and you have to be able to persuade them why it
9	would be a good idea to do that.
10	MR. EGLET: Very good. Do you have children?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: No.
12	MR. EGLET: Okay. What did you want to be when you were
13	in high school?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: A psychologist.
15	MR. EGLET: Psychologist. And why did you not pursue
16	that career?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: I went to school for it, and
18	in the mean time I up myself through school. I became the
19	district man they offered me a district manager position,
20	so I went to I have a bachelor's in it, but it was either
21	or not or go into a master's program, so at that
22	point I financially needed to work.
23	MR. EGLET: Okay. What are your five-year goals?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Hopefully start a family.
25	MR. EGLET: Okav. Good. And what clubs or organizations

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1	do you belong to?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: None.
3	MR. EGLET: Okay. And can you tell us I you kind
4	of explained to it at work, the situation you're regarded as a
5	leader. Is there is there places outside of work where
6	you're regarded as a leader?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Yeah, probably among my
8	friends.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. If someone offers to send money to
10	your favorite charity, what is that?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: I would say CASA.
12	MR. EGLET: CASA?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Uh-huh.
14	MR. EGLET: Okay. Have you been involved in CASA?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: No. I'm actually checking
16	into I missed it because I was on this jury
17	MR. EGLET: Sure.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: picked for it so, I
19	know they have a class in June so
20	MR. EGLET: So you're looking to become a CASA advocate?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: Yes.
22	MR. EGLET: Okay. Very good, very good. What's the
23	worst tragedy that you've ever experienced?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 398: My father passed away when I
25	was nine

In the Supreme Court of Revada

Case Nos. 58504, 59208 and 59423

JENNY RISH,

Appellant,

vs.

WILLIAM JAY SIMAO, individually, and CHERYL ANN SIMAO, individually and as husband and wife,

Respondents.

Electronically Filed Aug 14 2012 04:07 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

APPEAL

from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
The Honorable JESSIE WALSH, District Judge
District Court Case No. A539455

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 5 PAGES 936-1186

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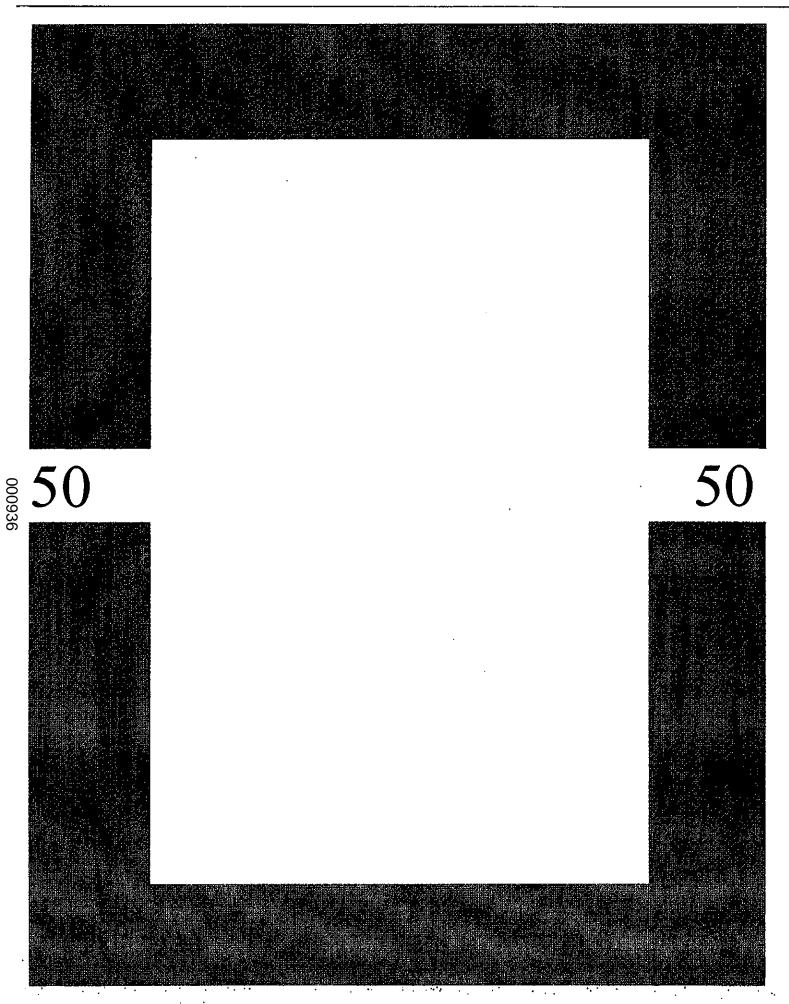


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	5	CHERYL A. SIMAO and WILLIAM J. SIMAO,)									
	6	Plaintiffs,) CASE NO. A-539	455								
	7	v.)) DEPT. X									
	8	JAMES RISH, LINDA RISH)									
	9	and JENNY RISH,)									
	10	Defendants.)									
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	12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE	E JESSIE WALSH, DISTR	ICT COURT JUDGE								
	13	WEDNE	SDAY, MARCH 16, 2011									
	14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT										
	15		RY PANEL VOIR DIRE									
	16	APPEARANCES:										
α	17	For the Plaintiffs:	DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. ROBERT M. ADAMS, ES ROBERT T. EGLET, ES									
グ	18		Mainor Eglet									
	19	For the Defendants	BRYAN W. LEWIS, ESQ	•								
	20	James and Linda Rish:	Lewis and Associate	s, LLC								
	21	For the Defendant Jenny Rish:	STEVEN M. ROGERS, E CHARLES A. MICHALEK									
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 2011 AT 1:00 P.M.

[Outside the Presence of the Jury]

THE MARSHAL: Please come to order.

THE COURT: Please be seated.

him to Monday.

Okay. Outside the presence of the jury, I understand for some reason or other.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. Your Honor, we -- Mr. Rogers and I just wanted to bring to the Court's attention some changes in the scheduling issue. The witness that Mr. Rogers had to put on on Monday has had a stroke of his father-in-law, brother?

MR. ROGERS: I think it's his biological father --

MR. EGLET: His father.

MR. ROGERS: -- is what I heard.

MR. EGLET: And so he's --

THE COURT: Oh, no, I'm sorry to hear that.

MR. EGLET: -- not going to be available on Monday.

We're going to -- they're going to move him farther back in the trial. What that does, however, is we -- we had scheduled the afternoon for that witness, and so now we don't have a witness scheduled for Monday. But we had that problem with our expert on Friday, that we were going to move up to 12 and try to get him out of here by 3:45. And instead of trying to make sure within those time constraints, we're going to move

That is going to be our first medical witness, and

the way that jury selection is going, I -- we're not going to finish today with jury selection. So we wanted to request

3 | that although we don't think we're going to take the whole

4 afternoon tomorrow, if we could start openings on Friday

afternoon? We can just go ahead and start at 1:00. We don't

6 have to start at 12 now on Friday.

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THE COURT: Will you finish or --

MR. EGLET: Well, we're still going to finish the trial during the period of time, Your Honor. It's just -- we're just moving this -- we're not going to get to openings tomorrow; and if we did, we'd end up having openings split, one on one day and one on Friday, which I don't think anybody wants to do. So we'd rather just do them on -- start them on Friday.

THE COURT: How long do you anticipate your opening statement will take?

MR. EGLET: Mr. Wall will be giving the opening statement, but I anticipate it's probably about an hour-and-a-half --

MR. WALL: Right.

MR. EGLET: -- maybe two hours.

MR. WALL: An hour-and-a-half to two hours about right.

THE COURT: What about you, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Same ballpark, Your Honor.

MR. EGLET: So that's all -- that's all day on Friday, or

all afternoon on Friday.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that it?

MR. EGLET: That's it, Your Honor.

MR. ROGERS: Well, there -- there was a matter, and to be fair to Mr. Eglet, he said he's not going to stipulate to it, but yesterday we began the day by discussing hardship with some jurors. And there were a couple who I saw who we didn't discuss, who did write hardships on their questionnaire. I'll give you just a quick capsule summary of what they wrote, and then let you decide whether you think it's worth bringing them individually like we did yesterday.

One is Ms. Frye who wrote in her questionnaire that she has to pick her child up from school every day.

Another is Ms. Mansful who wrote that she lives alone and supports herself and can't take that much time off work.

And the last one was Mr. Bombino who wrote something about testing that's coming up for his high school students.

I'm not clear on how that might help -- how jury service might interfere with that.

But anyway, I observed those hardships and wondered if we should give them a chance, too.

THE COURT: Okay. Well --

MR. EGLET: Well, none of those people have really come forward. The childcare one, she's in the box. She hasn't mentioned it. You know, if Mr. Rogers wants to question her about that when he gets up, I may do it myself. I just don't see -- it's not like she's coming like the other childcare issue, where she's approached the bailiff and said, "Look, this is a real problem for me." And that's what happened before.

It may be legitimate, but at this point I'm not willing to stipulate to let her go on that. And I don't think it's necessary for us to bring her in until she starts really complaining about that she has to pick -- it doesn't mean she doesn't have other family members and stuff.

Mr. Bombino is the high school teacher. He didn't mention that. I've -- we've talked to him a great deal. And that's a testing issue. I mean, all he's saying is "I" -- you know, "I've got these tests for my students next week or a week after," I don't remember which week it was. You know, there's other teachers in the program who can do that. So I don't think that's a hardship.

The other hardship, I don't remember the name, but --

MR. ROGERS: Manful, and it was -- I don't recall exactly --

MR. EGLET: What's the -- what's your --

1	MR. ROGERS: but she lives alone, and
2	MR. EGLET: What seat is she in?
3	Okay. So
4	THE COURT: She's seat number 20.
5	MR. EGLET: And, again, she has not indicated that you
6	know, she hasn't complained much, and I can cover that with
.7	her, but she hasn't indicated that you know, that she's not
8	being paid by her employer, so. And she didn't indicate it,
9	you know, that she's going to lose her house or anything like
10	that, and like several other people did when we were
11	questioning. And we're you know, quite frankly, we're
12	running low on jurors.
13	So I just don't see at this point it's appropriate
14	to bring them back in.
15	THE COURT: I have a couple questions. The first is on
16	Frye: How old is the child?
17	MR. ROGERS: We we don't have any idea. And we didn't
18	know about the other jurors either until we brought them in
19	individually. We just know that's what she wrote in her
20	questionnaire, that that was her hardship.
21	THE COURT: And on Manful, what kind of work does she
22	does?
23	MS. EGLET: She works
24	MR. WALL: She's an assembler at
25	MS. EGLET: laborer. Assembler.

MR.	WALL	 Т	think	а	logistics	plant

MR. EGLET: Yeah. This is -- this is the lady, small lady, older lady sitting here.

THE COURT: Oh, uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Very pleasant, and she talks about how she assembles things in this plant. And we had a lot of conversation with her, and she's made no indication here that she doesn't want to serve or can't serve. So I just think, until she brings that up, there's no reason to bring that up.

THE COURT: Well, I think we can bring Frye in and examine her separately apart from the others. I don't see any reason to bring Manful in at this point, nor --

MR. EGLET: Well, Your Honor, and --

THE COURT: -- nor Bombino. And the reason for that is because Bombino is a teacher employed by the school district. He may have testing issues, but a school district is going to have to send someone else in to address the testing issues.

MR. ROGERS: All right.

THE COURT: You know, frankly, it's kind of -- it's kind of handy to get a county employee who's going to get paid no matter what.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, on Ms. Frye, I just want to point
-- in her -- in her questionnaire she didn't indicate, "I have
no one else" -- like the other people did that we let go, "I
have no one else to pick my child up and bring him to school,"

or anything like that. All she said was, this is a quote, "I have a child at home that I bring and pickup from school every day." She's not saying she doesn't have other people who could pick it up, and I -- I just hate to bring her in on that one issue, and then encourage her that there's a way to get out of jury duty when we've got -- we're starting to get real limited on the people we've got left outside this panel.

We're down to 38 people, total.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: I just -- I think it's -- you know, all we're going to do is give her a chance to really bring that up, "Oh, here's my excuse to get out," which she hasn't thought of that, and it's -- in her questionnaire she didn't say, like the other people did, that, "There's no one else to pickup my child." Obviously somebody's picked up her child the last two days, and is going to pick up her child today. So I just think that's a -- I don't think it's a good idea at this point.

MR. ROGERS: I don't under --

MR. EGLET: All the other people has had specific things in there that they were the only person, and they came to the bailiff outside the presence and said, "Look, I've got this issue." And she hasn't done that. We only did it with the financial people before.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Right. I think Your Honor acknowledged that

hardships with children are at least equal to financial
hardships, and there's nothing to be concerned about. She may
well say, "Yeah, everything's fine. I've got it covered."
And then there's there's no harm in this. But we should at
least give her the opportunity to tell us whether she has a
hardship because of this.

MR. EGLET: And she has that opportunity, Your Honor. She didn't -- she didn't say there was no one else that could pick up the child or she had no other family member. She just said, "I pick the child up."

Well, somebody's been doing that. She hasn't gone to the bailiff and complained about it. And every other person we brought in on the childcare issue, it was a situation where they had specifically gone to the bailiff and -- and expressed concerns and other points about it. We're just going to give her the opportunity to say, "Oh, yeah, here's my chance to get out of jury duty," when we're running low on people now.

I mean, I understand childcare can be a hardship.

But when it's a really significant hardship, my experience is, they do come forward. They raise their hand. They say something. They bring it up when we're questioning them.

They go to the bailiff. That hasn't happened with this woman.

Why encourage her to get -- to try to get off this jury.

If it becomes a hardship, then, you know, let her

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bring it up. But we're in day 3 now, and it hasn't been an issue. She hasn't mentioned it.

THE COURT: Any final thoughts?

MR. ROGERS: Yeah, that's -- that's not really a fair accounting of what's happened. When we brought these other jurors in, that's when they really came clean. There's nobody here who will influence her one way or the other. In fact, it might be best if Your Honor asks her the questions, and that way you'll be certain that there's no directing and no one trying to influence her answers. She can just answer honestly, and it will take a moment, and we'll be done.

MR. EGLET: It's not a matter of influencing her. I didn't use the word "influence." I said, giving her the idea that this is how she gets out of jury duty. She has stood out there and watched every, single -- except for one, virtually every person who's come in here individually get excused.

We bring her in individually to get excused, and as the Court asks her about that one issue, and then, oh, the light bulb, poof, goes off, "Here's how I get out of jury duty. And it has not been an issue to date. Why are we going to encourage that? There's no reason for that.

THE COURT: I don't know -- I don't know that it's going to be an issue, but I say we bring her in and examine her.

The Court will examine her briefly.

Is Ms. Frye outside?

6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050: Hi. 7 THE COURT: The reason we called you in apart from the 8 others is because I wanted to ask you a question about the 9 child that you had indicated in your questionnaire that you 10 take to and from school. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050: 12 THE COURT: How old is that child? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050: He's 14. 14 THE COURT: And someone else has made the arrangements to 15 take him to and from school the last couple of days? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050: 17 THE COURT: And will that be the case for the rest of the 18 trial assuming you're selected as a juror?

Yes, I believe so, Your Honor.

Is that the only issue?

[Prospective Juror Frye Enters Courtroom]

Good afternoon, Ms. Frye.

MS. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050:

concerned about?

THE COURT:

MR. ROGERS:

THE COURT:

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THE COURT: So that's not an issue for the Court to be

No, not really.

Okay. Thank you, ma'am. Appreciate your

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1 [Prospective Juror Frye Exits Courtroom]
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THE COURT: I guess we're ready for the whole panel then.

MR. EGLET: Just a disclosure, the juror on the way out said to me, "Yes, we do know Scott Clemmons."

MS. EGLET: Scott -- Jeff Clemmons?

MR. EGLET: Although it's not -- it's not Scott Clemmons. It's Jeff Clemmons. I had asked her that question yesterday of jurors -- juror voir dire, and as she was walking by she said, "Yes, we do know Scott Clemens," just so that's full disclosure, she said that.

THE COURT: Tell me who Scott Clemens is.

MR. EGLET: No, Scott Clemens, I don't know who Scott Clemens is. Jeff Clemens is who replaced her husband at the Hartford in the position -- her husband was at the Hartford Insurance Company, and her and her husband just started a new business within the last -- last six months selling life insurance and financial packages. He was the head of The Hartford, she said, for the state of Nevada. He left that position, and The Hartford replaced him by a gentleman -- with a gentleman by the name of Jeff Clemens. Jeff Clemens was the head of -- of Northwestern Mutual, the same type of company doing the same type of work.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess counsel can explore that if you wish.

MR. EGLET: Thank you.

THE COURT: Sure.

THE MARSHAL: Good to go?

THE COURT: I think so.

[Within the Presence of the Prospective Jury]

THE MARSHAL: Please remain in order; remain seated; the former tenants back in session; the Honorable Jessie Walsh Judge, presiding.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

PROSPECTIVE JURY/COLLECTIVELY: Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Verbal response is a great start.

Ready to resume, Mr. Eglet?

MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

Good afternoon.

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Good afternoon.

MR. EGLET: When we left off yesterday we were having a discussion about the general lawsuit reform, you know, verdicts being too high, frivolous lawsuits, jackpot justice, that -- that subject of whether lawsuits were driving up insurance rates, or business -- businesses goods, things of that nature. We were also talking about whether there should be caps on damages, and we were also talking about the issue of 4 or 5 million dollar -- dollar verdicts.

And so I want to kind of pick up on that subject that we were on with you, and I want to start, actually, Mr. Harrison, with you on this subject. And I want to know what

your feelings are on this, because in your jury questionnaire you stated that -- that -- you were asked the question, "Do you have any beliefs that would prevent you from returning a multimillion dollar verdict if it was justified by the evidence?"

And you said, yes, that you would. And you also indicated that you felt that 80 percent of the cases of this nature that are brought are frivolous, and only 10 percent of the defenses that are presented in this case are frivolous. Do you remember that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah, a little bit about it.

MR. EGLET: Can you tell me -- tell us, you know, why it is you feel that way, what -- tell me more about that, why you responded that way in the questionnaire.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Well, I don't know. Because, you know, like the way like TV per se -- or perceives the jury, that's why I went that way, I guess. I don't --

MR. EGLET: Tell me more about that. What do you mean by the way TV perceives the jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Well, like they're out to like get money. It seems like most, I don't know, Plaintiffs or whatever, they're out to get money. And, you know, I don't really -- I kind of put a -- when I see the Plaintiff, I kind of put them behind the -- the -- put them behind because --

MR. EGLET: Behind the Defendant?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah, because --
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2 MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: -- they have to prove what the --

MR. EGLET: So --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: -- what they're trying to get.

MR. EGLET: All right. So by what you're telling me, I want to just make sure I'm clear, Mr. Harrison, is it a fair statement to say that with the way you feel and your perception of these -- and we appreciate your honesty by the way. We appreciate your honesty on your questionnaire, and we appreciate your being honest with us here because that's the only way we can find this information out.

When you say the Plaintiff is behind, let me make sure I understand this, I think what you're telling me is that before the case even starts, before there's any evidence presented, and there's been no evidence in this case, and there won't be any evidence presented until after the opening statements, okay, before any of that happens, because of your perceptions of what you've heard of the media or on the news or an TV shows, that from your standpoint that if this is the start line of the case right here, and this is the Plaintiff and this is the Defendant, that the Defendant's going to be ahead and the Plaintiff's going -- is going to be behind with

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2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Well, it depends on the case,
3	also. But
4	MR. EGLET: Well, this is a personal injury case, right?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah.
6	MR. EGLET: And this is the type of cases you were
7	talking about?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Like like what you were
9	saying, like a multimillion dollar case, I would I would
10	put them behind.
11	MR. EGLET: Okay. So
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Because I would like to see
13	the evidence before

you before the case even starts; is that a fair statement?

MR. EGLET: Right.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: -- you know.

MR. EGLET: So in a multimillion dollar case --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: -- if the Plaintiff is going to be asking for that kind of money, then in your mind the Plaintiff is going to be behind, they're not going to start at the line as the Defendant; is that a fair statement?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. We appreciate that. And it's understandable that you feel that way. I'm not criticizing you in any way. There's a lot of people who feel that way,

and it's okay.

Is it a fair -- is it fair to say -- is it fair to say that if you were sitting in the position of Mr. Simao in this case, that you probably wouldn't want someone sitting on your jury that had the preconceptions that you do about these type of cases; is that a fair statement?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Thank you.

Okay. Ms. Schmidt, and I talked to you a little bit yesterday.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: A little.

MR. EGLET: Just a little, right? I'm not really trying to pick on you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Okay.

MR. EGLET: But I do find the things you say are interesting and stimulating. And in your jury questionnaire you actually said that -- there was three questions regarding this. You said that -- you said that, number 1, that, "Do you have any beliefs that would prevent you from returning a multimillion dollar verdict even -- even if it was justified by the evidence?"

And you said, "Yes."

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: You would.

You -- also, in response to the next question, you

said, "Do you have any beliefs that would prevent you from returning a multimillion dollar verdict for pain and suffering even if it was justified by the evidence?"

And you said yes, and you explained that yesterday. We went through that part of it. You, however, said that -- it was in response to question, "Do you have any beliefs that would make it difficult for you to hold the Plaintiff" -- strike that. That's not the question I'm looking for. Excuse me.

This is the question: "Do you have any beliefs that would make it difficult for you to return a verdict in favor of the Defendant if the Plaintiff's injuries were caused by something other than the Defendant's conduct even though you may feel sympathy for the Plaintiff?"

You said you would have no problem with that, right? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Yeah, I think.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And then you said, "Do you have any problems that would make it difficult for you to" -- let me get to the right question here. "Do you have any beliefs that would prompt you to" -- I keep reading the wrong question. I apologize.

Here it is. "Do you believe there should be limits placed on how much money a jury should be allowed to compensate a person for pain and suffering?"

And you put yes, and we talked about that yesterday.

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You answered these questions truthfully in your questionnaire, right?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Yes, sir.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And that's the way you feel, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Yes, sir.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And it's a fair statement, you would agree with me, that if you were in the shoes of Mr. Simao or any Plaintiff in a case like his, with your predisposition and the way you feel about these things, that you probably wouldn't want something like -- somebody like yourself sitting on your jury, would you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: No, I wouldn't.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And it's a fair statement that because of the way you feel, just like Mr. Harrison told us, that the start line before this case even begins, the Defendants are going to be ahead of the Plaintiff, right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Yes, sir.

MR. EGLET: Thank you.

Okay. Now I said, you'll recall, when I got to these three subjects of lawsuit reform, damages' caps, and multimillion dollar verdicts, that I wanted to discuss this issue with all of you, that we're going to take this as [indiscernible] time. And so I know I've discussed it with maybe -- well, maybe less than half of you -- about half of you yesterday. So I want to go ahead and continue that

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discussion on this issue.

And I'd like to start with you, Mr. Buenting. I haven't talked to you in a while. And I'd like to know, how do you feel about this whole issue of, you know, lawsuit reform, whether verdicts are out of control, things of that nature?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: What I was hearing yesterday, there's two things that came to mind when I was driving home: One was context. The incident has to be put into context. The other is common sense. And I just think that a lot of times it takes a motion of common sense looking at the context to make the result.

I think with the verdict that you were talking about, multimillion dollars, just like you're doing now, I'm sure that you'll somehow produce some kind of range or some kind of matrix, guidelines for the jury to -- once you prove or the Defendants prove, this is the results. From that result there is a guideline of what could be -- you know, what should be paid out because there's been enough cases to have those kinds of tendencies.

And the reason we're here, I think, is somewhere along the line, common sense was broke down, and that's why we're here.

MR. EGLET: All right. So do you believe that the jury's in the best position to make that decision based on each

individual case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Once it gets to this point.

I don't know, I thought there was an option of either a judge or a jury at this point.

MR. EGLET: Well, we're at the option where it's a jury. You're right. But -- and the parties decided in this case it should be a jury trial. So it's going to be a jury that makes that decision. And, you're right, some cases it's the judge if nobody asks for a jury. In this case, a jury has been requested so it will be the decision of the jury.

And in those type of circumstances, I guess, my question is, do you agree that it's the -- the jury's in the best position after hearing the evidence in the case to make that decision?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: I think the jury's brought in to bring common sense back into whatever the dispute is.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Great. Thank you very, very much.

Ms. Nolte -- pardon me. I did talk to you about this yesterday.

Ms. Colmines -- well, Ms. Nolte, according to my list, we didn't go into this -- excuse me. We didn't go into this --

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Guys, give me -- can you just give me a minute?

MR. EGLET: Do you have something to say? If you want t	C
say something, just say something, okay? Did you have	
something to add to this subject we're talking about?	

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I won't be able to -- I won't be able to answer the right way.

MR. EGLET: You would what?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I won't be able to use the right words to answer it, anything you're asking.

MR. EGLET: You won't be able to get us the right words?
UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. You're -- I think what you're telling us is, you're -- are you having a little bit of a language barrier?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And I understand. I -- so far I've been able -- I think we've been able to understand you a little bit. I know Mr. Rogers had to help us with the Spanish there a little bit on one word. But have you been able to understand all the questions that I've asked? Yes, you have, right?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I mean, I understand what happened, but I don't feel that I can answer the -- you know, get the right words to answer your question.

MR.	EGLET:	Okay.	How	long	have	you	been	in	the	United
States?										

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: A lot of years.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I won't be able to go to school.

MR. EGLET: But you have been -- you've been here for a lot of years, and even though English is your second language, you've been able to make your way through, and you get by, and communicate with people who don't speak Spanish, right?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Just like you and I are communicating right now?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes

MR. EGLET: Okay. I don't think -- I think that's okay. I think that -- I think that you'll be fine, and I've been able to understand you so far, and I think your fellow jurors will be able to understand you once you get -- got back into the deliberation room. You might have to repeat yourself a couple times, but I think they'll understand how you feel, okay? I'm comfortable with it. Are you okay?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: If you mention it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Okay.

Okay. Ms. Nolte, getting back to you. What is your -- how do you feel about this subject?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 903: Well, I pretty much feel the same way as the last person that spoke about it. It's just pretty much like common sense like he said, and listening to all the evidence that was brought forward, and see what -- what the damages are, what his injuries are, and weigh it out.

MR. EGLET: And so you're -- you don't have any preconceptions about, you know, that, like Mr. Harrison did, that 90 percent of personal injury cases are frivolous?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 903: Well, there may be some out there. And I think like we were all saying that yesterday, that the media brings out the frivolous ones. We don't hear of the legitimate ones that much --

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 903: -- in the news. We hear more of the frivolous ones. So we all have a preconceived notion that a lot of them are -- a lot of people are lawsuit happy -- MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 903: -- because we hear of those in the news. We don't hear about the ones that are actually, you know, valid.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

Mr. Noty [sic] --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Say that again.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Doty, I'm going to butcher your name as much as I can, I guess, over these days. I apologize.

Mr. Doty, I know we talked a lot yesterday. I wanted to follow up on something with you. Because in your jury questionnaire you stated that you believe that 75 percent of these type of lawsuits were frivolous, and that only five percent of the defenses that were brought in these type of lawsuits were frivolous.

And then you also stated -- and we talked about this yesterday, but you also stated in your -- in your jury questionnaire that you think there should be caps on pain and suffering damages.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Right.

MR. EGLET: Okay. My question is, why do you think that 75 percent of these type of cases are frivolous and only five percent of the defenses brought are frivolous?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Well, I know why I think that, like 75 percent are frivolously, is -- is because of the nature of the media. I also recognize the fact that the media feeds on that stuff. So, you know, I think it would be fair with me, even though I think that way or thought that way, maybe I've changed a little bit since then, you know, since the discussion. But that still is -- I wouldn't deny that that's what I felt when I filled out the questionnaire.

But in that light, I still believe that more or frivolous, still. But it wouldn't skew my perception because I still don't know either one of them from Adam. So in my

mind, even though you kind of tend to think that way, it would still be okay. Being a competitor, too, though, I've been a sportsman most of my life, you know, the starting line be the best man win. And that's really -- I mean, I guess maybe it's me putting in -- what's the word I'm looking for -- maybe a unjust -- bad lie -- not a bad lie, but maybe people might think I'm being too jovial about it, in a competition sense.

But if you put all things aside, it's exactly what it is. You know, the evidence is to come forth, this, that, and you're trying to win something. And so they're both, here we go, let's go. And whoever has the best evidence, the best case, is going to -- is going to win.

And that's what I think the jury has to -- has to be like, is, put everything else aside, even maybe some preconceived notions that you may have had, kind of -- if you can, it would make a perfect juror, I guess, if you can -- could kind of tuck everything away and wipe it clean, and then, okay, you know, here we go. I'll be referee, shoot the gone, and start sprinting.

MR. EGLET: Well, as I said, you know, on Monday, you know, none of us come here with an empty head --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Right.

MR. EGLET: -- and no life experiences. So we all have views and biases and feelings about certain subjects, and nobody expects anybody not too. So it's impossible for

somebody to come here with a clear head and no life experiences that's not going to affect their decision making.

But what we have to make sure is that that decision

-- that those life experiences or those preconceived notions

aren't going to, you know, favor one side over the other.

Because everybody here wants to get a fair and impartial jury
in this case before the case starts.

So it really brings me to this question, this is the question that I want you to really think about and search your soul on, and that is: If you were in Mr. Simao's position or someone like him, would you feel comfortable with somebody like yourself, who has these preconceptions, wrote what you did on your jury questionnaire, would you feel comfortable with something -- somebody like that sitting on your jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 905: Yes.

MR. EGLET: You would?

All right. Mr. Barrett --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Yes.

MR. EGLET: -- I know I talked to you a little bit about this yesterday. In your jury questionnaire, you also indicated that you felt there should be caps on pain and suffering damages; do you remember that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Not really at this point, but I probably did.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. You probably did do that?

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Okay. Can you tell us why you would have done that, why you would have wrote that answer?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: No. I think there are valid reasons to award pain and suffering damages to Plaintiffs. But I just feel it should be reasonable within the context; how much can the Defendant afford; is it going to bankrupt them; and also how much should they deserve based on what happened.

MR. EGLET: All right. So you think that you should -one of the things you consider -- should consider is how much
the Defendant can afford and whether it would bankrupt him?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Conceivable, yes. I think --

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: -- you know --

MR. EGLET: All right. And that's one of the concerns you have about what the amount of damages should be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: Well, yeah, I would say so.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. And that -- and you're a business owner, and so that's understandable.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: I mean, it also depends upon their conduct; was it a pure accident or did they ~~ were they extremely reckless.

MR. EGLET: Sure. Okay. And, again, that's another subject. We're going to talk about this in a little more detail, but I'm glad you're sharing that with us. You also

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think it should be based on the severity of their conduct as well?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 943: On fault.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right.

Ms. Hubbert, you wrote in your questionnaire that you felt there should be caps on pain and suffering damages as well. Can you tell us why you wrote that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: As I said yesterday, it depends on the nature. If the person's still able to function and can work, not in the -- maybe in the capacity that they were in at one time, but in a different capacity and still be able to provide for themselves and their family, then there should be a cap --

MR. EGLET: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: -- set by the jury.

MR. EGLET: And tell us, what is it -- is there -- what is it -- why do you feel that way? What -- what --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: Well, when I was younger, I was -- I was hit by a truck, and I ended up in a cast for like two or three months, and they thought that I had too much damage to my leg to be able to fully function. And my mom didn't sue the company, the moving truck company because of it. But she said, "No, my daughter's going to walk, and she's going to be fully functional." And I learned that from an early age, and that's just something I believe in. Because I

could have easily went the other way, and not have been able to use my left leg at all.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Martinez, this subject we've been talking about, about, you know, frivolous lawsuits, caps on damages, jury's who -- jury's being asked to put millions and millions of dollars in the verdicts, how do you feel about this issue?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 910: Well, I feel that a lot of the times, like -- I mean, like the cases that do make news are frivolous. You know, so because they're trying to get some money out of it, you know, this -- that's what they're trying to get across to us. But like I said, you got to kind of look at both -- both -- you got to kind of look at the case, you know.

MR. EGLET: Do you understand that in civil cases -- and we talked about this a little bit yesterday. In civil cases money is the only thing a jury can put in the verdict. You can't put anything else in there. It's -- it's money. It's -- you know, you can't -- you don't send someone to jail. You don't, you know, do anything -- you know, you don't take away something from them other than, you know, money. It's you put money in the verdict form. That's what we're talking about.

So in any sort of case in the news, or any sort of civil case, that's what the case is about. It's about money. I mean, let's -- this case is about money. Every civil case

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that	comes	in	this	jurisdiction	or	any	jurisdiction	is	about
money	7.								

Does anybody have a problem with that, that this case is about money?

I know you do, right? Ms. Schmidt, raise your hand.

It's okay. You got a problem with that, we know.

But anybody else? Does anybody have a problem that this case is about money?

Mr. Harrison, you have a problem with that as well? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And I understand. That's fine. As I said at the beginning, you're not going to offend me. I've heard it all from some of my closest friends. So, you know, it's okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: So are you -- is this like -- are you trying to get the money from the -- from the person, or is this from their insurance, or --

MR. EGLET: Okay. Well, that's a subject you're going to get --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: -- times two?

MR. EGLET: -- instructions from the Court on the law.

Okay? And the Judge is going to tell you exactly what it is.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 912: That would -- that would, you know, have to do with it, too.

MR. EGLET: sure. And I understand. So and that's --

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that's -- I understand why you have that concern. It's -it's legitimate. It's legitimate to have that concern, and
we're going to talk about that, and the Judge is going to give
you some instructions on that -- on that particular issue.

But aside from that, does anybody have any -anybody else have any problems with the fact that this case,
you know, is about money? In the very end, you're here,
they're here, everybody's here, is about money. That's the
only way -- only thing a jury in these type of cases can do is
put money in the verdict form.

Ms. Smith, do you have a problem with any of that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 925: Personally, no, because I was thinking about this yesterday also. Whatever the award is, they don't get that full amount. You get some. I'm assuming taxes, like aren't there taxes. They can -- they get their amount for the rest of their lives, and so for me, I'm fine with it. It all depends. I don't -- I'm not a -- I mean, I'm not -- you know, I don't believe in the frivolous, oh, 50 million, you know. Of course not. But I would just --

MR. EGLET: Would you agree -- would you agree that -you know, you just said 50 million, would you agree that there
are cases out there that warrant that kind of verdict?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 925: Absolutely.

MR. EGLET: There are cases out there that warrant more than that --

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 925: Yes.
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MR. EGLET: -- and they occur?

Do anybody disagree with that besides Ms. Schmidt and Mr. Harrison? Besides those two, anybody disagree with that? I mean, you know, well, I'm not telling you this is that type of case. But I'm telling you, there are cases out there, right, that -- is there anybody who disagrees with that, that there's no case that could be worth that kind of money, besides Ms. Schmidt and Mr. Harrison?

Okay. I'm not picking on you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 844: Oh, no.

MR. EGLET: I'm just having fun. Okay?

All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1347: Sir, if I could say something?

MR. EGLET: Yes, Mr. -- Mr. Lewis.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1347: I'm kind of naive about this. This is the first time I came down to do my civic duty. I was expecting to get on a criminal case. This kind of case here was not what I was expecting or would I have signed up for. You know, I'm a -- I'm a working stiff, and I've got my -- like you were talking about yesterday, accountability and responsibilities. And I didn't sign up to come down here to go through this for the next two-and-a-half weeks or however long it's going to take. So I'm a little bit disturbed by

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this, because I thought I would be doing a criminal case or -- or something.

I know a jury has to serve for this, but I would think it should be more voluntarily than be telling me that -- telling me that I would have to go through this.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. And I understand. I appreciate that. You know, I get called down for jury service every two years, like clockwork, not only here but in federal court. Lawyers aren't exempt from it, and it can be -- it can be a pain.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1347: Yeah, but you know going in what it -- what you could get in for.

MR. EGLET: Well --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1347: I didn't realize I was going to be part of this.

MR. EGLET: -- I do. I do. And unfortunately the way the law is now, that when you're called for jury service, you know, it's basically the luck of the draw, what your number is, whether you end up in a civil case or a criminal case. Because as we -- as we sit here right now, there are lots of criminal trials going on where they're picking juries for, and there are lots of other civil trials going on. So it's just a luck of the draw thing. And unless the legislature were to change that, that -- that jury duty on civil cases is voluntary, which I think is very highly unlikely because you're not going to get a whole lot of volunteers.

So, you know, but I understand what you're saying. I do understand what you're saying, and it is a service, and we appreciate that we are imposing on your time. There's no question about that. I wish I had a better answer for you, but I don't. You know, and that's the system. That's the system in every state, not just Nevada.

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Okay. Let me ask you this question -- let me ask the group this question, and you can raise your hand. In this case -- not in this case. Excuse me. In any personal injury case at the end of the trial, if you were on the jury, if you thought it would take just \$500 to equal the harms and losses, to balance the harms and losses that had been placed on the injured party, but you knew the injured party wanted more, would any of you have any trouble returning with a verdict for only \$500? Would anybody here have any trouble doing that? Raise your hand.

Okay. Let me ask you the other side of that coin.

If you were on a jury in a personal injury case and you decided that -- you determine that after all the evidence was in that in order to balance the harms and losses that was caused to the injured party you would need to put in excess of \$2 million in the verdict form. Would anybody here have any trouble doing that, besides Ms. Schmidt and Mr. Harrison?

Anybody else? Ms. Hubbert?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: A little bit.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about that.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: It just depends, again, like it comes back to how -- if they're not -- I wouldn't have an issue with it if there -- it was proven that the person -- there was no way they could work again in any capacity; or if the person who was having to pay the money wouldn't be financially ruined by it either.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So that's a concern of yours, too? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: All right. Let's focus on the first one, your first concern. You said if there was substantial -- did you say substantial? I don't remember what it was.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: No.

MR. EGLET: Proof?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: I mean, there was -- if
there was evidence that -- any type of evidence that the
person who was injured could -- there -- in no way could work
in any type of capacity or any type of job again.

MR. EGLET: Okay. What if the evidence was that that wasn't the case, but still the evidence was, aside from the working issue, in order to balance the harms and losses -- and the person could still work, but in order to balance those harms and losses, that it would take more than two-and-a-half million dollars?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: And that would be

substantial harms --

MR. EGLET: Would you feel -- substantial what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: Harms and losses.

MR. EGLET: What do you define as substantial?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: That -- somebody mentioned before, mutilation, mangled, severe mental deficiencies from it, the accident, something that really limited.

MR. EGLET: So you -- I think, and I don't want to put words in your mouth, but it sounds like to me that you really do have kind of a cap in your mind of damages that you wouldn't be willing to go above; is that a fair statement?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: Yeah, it would be.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And with the way you feel, and the -- and the -- about this issue, would you agree that -- that if you were in the case of Mr. Simao or any plaintiff in a case like this, that you probably wouldn't feel very comfortable with somebody like you sitting on their jury?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: No, I wouldn't agree. I think --

MR. EGLET: Why is that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: Because to be fair and impartial, even if you do -- as we come in here, as you said, everyone has preconceived notions. Everyone has life experiences. Because I feel a certain way doesn't mean that I wouldn't be fair. If --

MR. EGLET: But -- but your certain way, ma'am -- I don't mean to interrupt you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: No.

MR. EGLET: But your certain way is, you're saying to us that you have a cap that you would be unwilling to go above really?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: I'd be uncomfortable. It wouldn't mean that I wouldn't do it if I had to.

MR. EGLET: Well, okay. What do you mean if you had to?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: If it was the -- if the

evidence proved that there was substantial reason that the

Plaintiff or whatever Plaintiff deserved it, I would have my

reservations. But, again, it comes down to being -- looking

at all the evidence fairly, not taking one side or -- over the

other, and deciding what would be best. If it came down that

it was 2 million, two-and-a-half million, 3 million, if the

evidence warranted it, it may not sit comfortably with me, but

if it was the right thing to do, then I would make the

decision --

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: -- if needed.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right.

Mr. Martinez, you raised your hand, sir.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 910: Yeah, I mean, I agree with her. I think -- I mean, if it's something real severe, then I

would, you know, think about it. But something that's not up there, I would -- actually, I think that's too much.

MR. EGLET: Well, understand the hypothetical I gave you. The hypothetical is that the evidence is that in order to balance the harms and losses, in order to balance the harms and losses that have been caused by the injured person, that's the amount of money it would take. That's the hypothetical. So are you saying to me that, well, okay, if -- if that's the amount it takes, that's the amount it takes; or are you saying you're going to have a problem with that amount of money no matter what?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 910: Well, if like -- if that's the amount it takes, then I guess I would be -- I guess I would be more open to it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right.

Ms. Rosinski, I talked to you yesterday about the whole idea of lawsuit reform. I know we've talked about that. The one question I didn't ask you was caps, whether you think there should be artificial caps placed on the amount of money a jury is allowed to put in a verdict form by the legislature or some outside entity, or do you think a jury is in a best place to determine that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: If that's just a yes and no, then no.

MR. EGLET: No what?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: No caps.
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MR. EGLET: Okay. Is there something else you want to say about it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: But --

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: There's always a but. Yeah you have to weigh the evidence.

MR. EGLET: Okay. But -- but you would agree that the jury is the one who should be doing that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: Yes

MR. EGLET: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 918: Yes.

MR. EGLET: All right.

Ms. Frye, I don't think I got to you yesterday on this subject of lawsuit reform, the fact that this case is about money, damages cap, multimillion dollar verdicts, those issues. What are your thoughts on this?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050: No, there shouldn't be a cap. And as far as it being multimillion dollar, again, it's the evidence. It's also the age of the person; what's the medical expenses have been taken care of, I would take into consideration, well, how young is this person; how many years left do they have to live, to wake up every, single day in pain when they didn't have to before; yes, they might be able to continue doing everything they did before, but do they do

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it comfortably; are they -- you know, how are they living.
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          MR. EGLET: What's the quality of their life?
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          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1050: Exactly, that's the --
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4
          MR. EGLET: All right. Thank you.
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               Ms. Prince --
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 928: Yes.
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          MR. EGLET: -- what are your thoughts on this subject we
8
     have been discussing?
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 928: Well, yesterday I said that I
9
     didn't believe in the caps or frivolous lawsuits.
                                                         But each
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     case is individual, just as each person is individual.
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     until the facts are stated, I'll withhold the judgment.
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          MR. EGLET: All right.
               Ms. Kunkel, how do you feel about this subject we've
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15
     been talking about?
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          PROSPECTIVE JUROR 1051: The same as what she said.
     think it's case-by-case. You can't make a judgment until you
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18
     hear the facts and evidence of the case.
                      Ms. Bell, how do you feel about this?
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          MR. EGLET:
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          PROSPECTIVE JUROR 953:
                                  That it's a case-by-case, sir.
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MR. EGLET: Okay. You don't have to call me sir. I can't tell you how uncomfortable that makes -- I called him, sir, but he carries a gun and one of those taser things which really terrify me.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR 953: It's my upbringing, sorry.

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It's okay. You don't have to call me sir.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      Ms. Meza, what's your feeling on this issue?
2
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983; Case-by-case. No cap.
3
                      Okay. All right. How do you feel about --
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          MR. EGLET:
     you followed the news about what happened in the case against
5
     the product manufacturers, was it Dr. Desai? Okay. How do
6
7
     you feel about that verdict they got back?
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: I'm against Dr. Desai.
8
                      Okay. You're against Dr. Desai?
9
          MR. EGLET:
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: Yeah.
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          MR, EGLET: My question is, how do you feel about that
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12
     verdict I got last year?
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: Well, you won, right?
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14
          MR EGLET:
                      Yeah.
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 983: Okay. I mean, I don't follow
15
     it all that --
16
17
                             Who here knows about the verdict I got
                      Okay.
          MR. EGLET:
     last year against the product manufacturers in the endoscopy
18
19
     case? Okay.
          UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Just a little.
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21
          MR. EGLET:
                      What?
          UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Just a little bit.
                                                                Ι
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     don't really --
                      Does anybody know the amount of that verdict?
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          PROSPECTIVE JURORS/COLLECTIVELY:
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MR. EGLET: It was half a billion dollars.

Okay. Ms. Hubbert, I guess -- my question is, and my wife has asked me to ask this because, you know, there's been a lot of media coverage about that case, and -- and all -- a lot of criticism of me and my firm, and how -- is anybody here going to have a problem with that? Are they going to hold that against me or my firm because of that verdict? Because there were some people that were very happy about it, but there was a lot of people who were very upset about it. You know, and so -- is anybody going to have a problem with that? Ms. Hubbert?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1293: No

MR. EGLET: Nobody?

Okay. I know you do, Ms. Schmidt.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 844: It's a different case. It has, as far as I concerned, no bearing on this particular case.

MR. EGLET: Okay. I understand.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 844: It's in the past.

MR. EGLET: It is in the past, yes.

Mr. Bombino --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Yes.

MR. EGLET: -- I don't think we talked about this yesterday, did we?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: No.

MR. EGLET: What are your thoughts on this issue?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: I think pretty much, you know, I'm pretty much inline here, agree with a lot of people here. It's a case-by-case basis. But, you and I talked a little bit about this yesterday. I'm one of those people who needs a lot of convincing.

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: You and I talked about that.

MR. EGLET: You need to be really convinced?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Yes, I do.

MR. EGLET: And we're going to talk about that in a few minutes, that part o the trial. But I understand, and I'll cover that separate with you.

But otherwise, you think it should be on a case-by-case basis?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 992: Sure.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

Ms. Krause, how do you feel about this issue?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1055: I'm kind of -- I don't know.

I'm kind of confused with a lot of stuff. So I was thinking

like he was, is it -- is it insurance, or is it the actual

people, and then I -- then I think about their livelihood, and

then I think about the pain and -- I mean, I'm like all over.

I guess I'm one of those kind of people. So I'm not quite

sure where I stand. I mean, I guess I have to hear all of

it --

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sure.

MR. EGLET:

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1055: -- because I -- you know, I feel for them. I feel for them, and is it --

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1055: -- insurance companies, because I don't want to pay hirer, and, you know -- if -- you know, so.

MR. EGLET: Okay. That's fair enough. Fair enough.

Ms. Zweifel --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1002: Yes

MR. EGLET: -- did I say that right?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 1002: Close.

MR. EGLET: Close. How do you fell about this subject we've been talking about?

prospective juror No. 1002: Well, I agree it's a case-by-case basis. I do think there's frivolous lawsuits being done out there, and they're given way too much money. But you got to look at what's going on in this case specifically, you know, to determine whether or not a big award should be given based on the evidence.

MR. EGLET: All right.

Now let me -- let me move to different subject now.

I think we've been across this subject with every -- let me
move to a different subject, and that's this: In most of
these cases, and this case is no exception, the Defendant

doesn't hurt the Plaintiff on purpose. The Defendant doesn't go out to intentionally injure someone. Okay? The allegation is that they were negligent, not intentional. They didn't go out and intend to hurt someone, intend to run into someone. They were negligent.

There are some people, there's some folks who think it's unfair to make a Defendant compensate for the injuries they caused to a person if they didn't do it on purpose.

There's some people who feel that way. There are other folks who thinks, no, the negligence standard is fine.

How many people here are closer to the people who think that, well, the Defendant shouldn't have to compensate the Plaintiff if the Defendant didn't hurt the Plaintiff on purpose? How many people are closer to that, and if you'll raise your hand?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Are you talking about simple pain and suffering, or the whole shebang?

MR. EGLET: No, we're talking about the whole shebang right now. Okay? Now raise your hand if you -- if that's the way you feel. Okay.

Mr. Martinez, tell us -- tell us why you feel that way?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Because accidents happen.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Accidents happen, and even if someone

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| was negligent they shouldn't have to be --
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UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Only if --

MR. EGLET: -- have to pay compensation --

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: -- if people don't have money to payback somebody, how you going to pay them?

MR. EGLET: Well, I understand, and I understand your viewpoint. And we're going to talk about that in a minute. But that's a different subject. My question is simply, is -- is a little bit tighter than that, a little bit more refined, is that do you think that unless they hurt the person on purpose, unless it was intentional conduct on them as opposed to being negligence, that -- that they shouldn't have to pay?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, I think it -that's why you had insurance -- that's why you pay your
insurance to pay for cases like that.

MR. EGLET: I'm not following you there.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, maybe I'm not understanding you there.

MR. EGLET: You might not be. And I apologize if my question is confusing. But the question is -- let me try it over. Let -- the question was, are you -- and you raised your hand, you said you're closer to the folks who feel like if you don't hurt the person on purpose you shouldn't have to compensate them for their injuries; is that correct?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.

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MR. EGLET: Okay. So if someone is just negligent, they should -- is it your opinion --

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, negligent meaning like, what, you don't want to -- meaning --

MR. EGLET: Well, negligent is, you made a mistake.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: You didn't do it on purpose, you didn't purposely go out to injure someone, you know. A simple example is that, you know, you -- you're driving down your -- your car -- the road in your car, and somebody was crossing in a crosswalk, and you see that person crossing in the crosswalk, and you hit your accelerator and you run into them, so you do it on purpose. That's intentional.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Negligence is, you weren't paying close -- you weren't paying attention, and you didn't see the person, and you hit them. That's negligence.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. That's --

MR. EGLET: That's a simple example of negligence versus intentional conduct where you're setting out to -- where in that case you probably be charged with a criminal conduct as well.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: But, my question is, under those circumstances or circumstances like that, do you think that

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the person who's negligent should -- just negligent should have to pay, or do you think they should have to do it on purpose before they have to pay?
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UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think you would have to do it on purpose.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So you'd want it -- want them to have to do it on purpose?

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. And --

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I mean, I could go out there and get hit right now, but that'd be an accident. I mean, that's -- I could have had something following it, you know, so I mean -- you know where I'm coming from?

MR. EGLET: Well, I know what you're coming from, but you're kind of -- you're kind of adding more stuff to it.

I -- let's assume that the pedestrian in my example is not at fault. They're in the crosswalk. They're crossing in a crosswalk. They have a right to be in the crosswalk. They have the right of way, and the driver just didn't see them and hit them. Okay? Under those type of circumstances, would you think the driver should be held responsible for the -- for the damages -- for the injuries of the other person?

And it's okay if you don't. I'm not going -UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. Well -MR. EGLET: -- to be upset or anything.

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1 UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: -- I'm -- I don't think 2 so.
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MR. EGLET: Okay. Is it fair to say, Mr. Martinez, that
-- because this is a negligence case. Okay? This is not, you
know -- is it fair to say that if you were in Mr. Simao's
situation --

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that. I want to approach.

THE COURT: Counsel, approach, please.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. ROGERS: Counsel has just instructed the jury that more or less negligence is presumed.

MR. EGLET: No, I didn't instruct it was presumed.

MR. ROGERS: And that is the inference that is going on here. All we're talking about is \$2 million, and the Defendant is negligent. This has gotten so far astray now, this has become so deeply conditioning that I'm not sure if this jury will be fit.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, we are absolutely entitled to find out if the jury is [indiscernible] to more damages, you know, negligence types. And that's simply what I'm asking. And this gentleman very honestly agreed, understandably considering his background and what he came through and some of his history and the gangs, said, "No, I think it has to be intentional."

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We are entitled to explore this area. This goes right to whether a jury is fit to sit -- a juror, for [indiscernible] is fit to sit on this jury. And so whether they -- whether they're willing to be able to -- the person would have to be shown to have done this on purpose versus negligence.

It's perfect -- we're not conditioning anybody.

We're simply asking them open-ended questions about this. I mean, if he wants to talk about conditioning, I spent four hours talking about frivolous lawsuits. To make an argument, I could have conditioned to this jury about frivolous -- that these are frivolous lawsuits. So that's just silly. I've been very open, and I always am with jurors, getting his information and letting people say what they have to say.

This gentleman volunteered that he would have to have the person had done it on purpose. So I'm allowed to explore that.

THE COURT: Well, I haven't heard any -- I haven't heard counsel suggest anything that would make me think that what you say is true, that he's arguing that negligence is presumed. I haven't heard anything in his questions, and I've been listening very carefully.

I think part of the problem with this particular prospective juror is, and I don't know that he understood the question initially --

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1
          MR. EGLET:
                      And -- and I agree.
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          THE COURT:
                      -- put to him.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      And I -- I don't think -- and that's why I
4
     gave him an example.
5
                       He said he misunderstood.
          MR. ROGERS:
          THE COURT:
                      Yes, I agree.
7
                               And that's why I gave him an example
          MR. EGLET:
                      He did.
8
     of a lawsuit. You know, and at that point, though, he's still
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     saying, "No, it would have to be intentional." So I mean I
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     think I'm entitled to explore this.
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          THE COURT: You know what I -- what I think we ought to
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     do is probably take a short break, because you've been at it a
13
     while.
14
          MR. EGLET:
                      Okay.
                              That's fine, Your Honor.
          THE COURT:
                      So let's take about a ten-minute break, okay?
16
          MR. EGLET:
                      Okay.
17
           [Bench Conference Ends]
18
          THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take
19
                                 I remind you of your obligation not
     about a ten-minute break.
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     to discuss this case, not to form or express any opinion, not
21
     to do any research on any subject with this case.
           [Recess]
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[Outside the Presence of the Jury]

THE COURT:

MR. EGLET:

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Okay. Outside the presence of the jury.

Yes, Your Honor. At this time the Plaintiffs

would like to make a motion to excuse for cause three jurors.

The first juror is Sheila Schmidt seated in seat number two,

badge number 844.

Second is Alberto Martinez seated in seat number nine, badge number 910.

And the third is Stephen Harrison seated in seat number ten, badge number 912.

Your Honor, the case law from the United State's Supreme Court as well as the Nevada Supreme Court is clear on this issue. And the following four points are the law across this country from the United State's Supreme Court as well as Nevada.

First, any prospective juror whose views might impair their ability to be fair and impartial is disqualified as a matter of law.

The prospective juror cannot be rehabilitated.

The prospective juror's impairment does not need to be shown with unmistakable clarity.

And four, any doubt must be waived by the trial judge in favor of disqualification.

The United States Supreme Court in <u>Wainwright v.</u>

<u>Witt</u> held that prospective jurors must be excused if their views could substantially impair their ability to perform their function as jurors. And the impairment need not be shown with unmistakable clarity.

The Nevada Supreme Court has provided guidance for district courts and trial counsel in determining whether a juror should be removed for cause. The Court explained:

"It is not enough to be able to point to detached language which alone considered would seem to meet the statute requirement.

"If on construing the whole declaration together it is apparent that the juror is not able to express an absolute belief that his or her opinion will not influence his or her verdict."

This rule was affirmed in <u>Webber</u> by the Nevada Supreme Court where the Court stated, detached language considered alone is not sufficient to establish that a juror can be fair, when the juror's declaration as a whole indicates that she could not state unequivocally that preconception would not influence her verdict.

Consequently the views expressed by a prospective juror which evidence the juror's partial beliefs should not be subsequently obviated by a simple yes response to voir dire questions such as, "Can you follow the law or can you be fair and impartial?" Such questions are coercive and gather no reliable information. They intimidate even self assured jurors into giving false answers such as, "Yes. I can follow the law." Or "Yes. I can be fair and impartial."

If the juror expresses views during voir dire which

might substantially impair the performance of his or her duties as a juror, the juror should be removed for cause. Even if the juror answers to the generic question, "Can you follow the law?" Such detached language without more should not allow an otherwise partial juror to remain on the panel.

The Nevada Supreme Court as well as the U.S. Supreme Court has said any doubt should be weighed in favor of being excused in order to remove even the possibility of bias or prejudice effecting the deliberations.

Once a prospective juror has made a clear statement during voir dire reflecting or indicating the presence of a disqualifying prejudice, the prospective juror is disqualified as a matter of law and cannot be rehabilitated by subsequent later retracting or promises to be fair.

The Nevada Supreme Court has said the fact of the matter that it occurred, that in fact establishes even more so that the juror is unfit as a jury man -- juror person when they give inconsistent statements.

This situation Ms. Schmidt has clearly stated that she -- that our client would not start at the same starting line. That the Defense would be ahead. That we would have to prove more substantial proof. That she wouldn't -- could not award or put in the jury verdict a multi-million verdict regardless of what the evidence was. And that she has a cap of \$200,000 in mind on pain and suffering with the exception

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of a few, handful of extraordinary cases she talks about, or she discussed.

Mr. Martinez has stated that he could not find against a Defendant unless a Defendant's conduct was intentional.

And Mr. Harrison agreed with Ms. Schmidt, and stated that he could not award a million dollar or more verdict even if the evidence established that that's what it took to balance the harms and losses. And also said that our client would be starting well behind the Defendant before any evidence was presented.

Both Ms. Schmidt and Mr. Harrison as well stated, very honestly that they would not want someone like themselves with their own pre-dispositions sitting on a jury if they were in a position like the Plaintiff was, Your Honor.

These jurors must be excused for cause under Nevada law.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yes. Your Honor, pointed out just a moment ago at the bench that it appeared that Mr. Martinez was more confused than committed to a position. Confused by counsel's questioning. Plaintiff's attorney just pointed out that there are four elements to an excuse for cause. One of which is rehabilitation. And then he recites a litany of reasons why no jury can possibly be rehabilitated. That's nonsense.

Before either of the remaining jurors, Schmidt or Harrison, can be excused for cause, Defense has the right to question them.

MR. EGLET: Counsel is incorrect in my statement of the four elements. There are not four elements. These are the four standards for -- of the law. And the four standards are simply any prospective juror whose views might impair their ability to be fair and impartial is disqualified as a matter of law.

The law is also that the prospective juror cannot be rehabilitated. You can't have somebody say what these three people said in jury selection and then have someone get up and say, "Yeah, but you can be fair" and go on and try to rehabilitate them, because then they're just giving inconsistent statements. And the Nevada Supreme Court has specifically said that in itself makes them disqualified because now they're giving inconsistent statements.

Once they give the statement that shows that they cannot be fair as a matter of -- or their views might impair their ability to be fair and impartial they are disqualified as a matter of law.

Third, the prospective juror's impairment does not need to be shown with unmistakable clarity. In other words, we don't have to prove this, you know, beyond any sort of doubt or even preponderance. It just says any doubt should be

weighed by the Court in favor of disqualification to make sure the juror -- the panel -- the actual jury is not affected with somebody with preconceived biases.

It cannot be any clearer what these three people have said. And as far as Mr. Martinez's alleged confusion, once we gave him the example he still said, "No. Even under that example, it's got to be intentional. They got to intend to run them over." So he is clear in his mind what his viewpoints are on this. And so he is not fit to sit on this jury as a matter of law.

MR. ROGERS: How counsel can discern that clarity is beyond anybody in this courtroom. Each one of those jurors said based on the evidence, I could consider it. I can bring that up in rehabilitation. Each one of them deserves that opportunity to demonstrate to the Court whether they can be fair.

Counsel -- defense counsel is clearly entitled to question them.

THE COURT: Well I want to address the issue of Mr.

Martinez, because I didn't really say at the sidebar that my thought was that Mr. Martinez was more confused than he was committed to a position. What I said was that I thought Mr. Martinez was initially confused or perhaps didn't understand the questions posed by Mr. Eglet. But as there were further questions posed of Mr. Martinez it did seem to me clear what

1 his position was.

The motion is granted with respect to all three prospective jurors.

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Should we bring them in and excuse me or what do you prefer? How do you prefer we handle it?

MR. EGLET: I would prefer the Bailiff just excuse them out in the call and then we bring the rest of them in to replace them, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that agreeable to you, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: What's that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: May we have the Bailiff simply excuse them in the hallway or do you want us to call them in the courtroom and excuse them?

MR. ROGERS: It doesn't matter how Your Honor excuses them. Whichever way is fine with me. Of course I object to their being excused.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ROGERS: But how you do it is your choice.

MR. EGLET: The only other issue, Mr. Wall pointed out to me that I forgot to mention to the Court, was Mr. Buenting who is sitting in seat number four, Your Honor. He made a comment about -- and I think recalled his discussion with me about well he doesn't -- why does he have to be here. He's being put out, et cetera, et cetera, and he's a -- he said, "I'm a

working man." And I didn't notice -- Mr. Wall pointed this out to me, but apparently on his jury questionnaire he claims a hardship. He says, yes. Work. But then there's no elaboration it.

I don't know if the Court is inclined to question him on that individually. I don't know -- I don't care one way or the other, but --

MR. WALL: Let me just add something. I guess the concern when he said "This isn't what I signed up for." And "I'm disturbed to be here." I think Mr. Eglet did the appropriate thing at that point and not really follow up on it, because it's an area that sort of tend to germinate, I guess --

MR. EGLET: Poison.

MR. WALL: -- within the remaining panel, but noting that he did have some work conflict, I don't know if that's what he's talking about or if he's just sort of against the civil justice system to the point that he doesn't want to participate. And so maybe taking him outside the presence might be appropriate.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: I'm not clear on the basis. Is it that he's unhappy to be here? I doubt he's alone in that regard. He never said that he's suffering any given hardship, all of the objections that Mr. Eglet cited this morning to brining in Ms.

1 | Frye would apply here exactly.

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He's expressed nothing that would suggest that --

MR. EGLET: We did bring in Ms. Frye.

MR. ROGERS: After you objections. But all those objections apply.

MR. EGLET: So what? Well but I lost those objections.

MR. ROGERS: If you -- do you want to state something different now is the question.

MR. EGLET: You can't stand on my objections that I lost on. I mean that doesn't make any sense. You don't get to use the objections that I lost on.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Then change your objections.

MR. EGLET: I'm not changing my objections. They stand for that case, but you can't rely on my objections, if you lost on them -- as the Court always loves to say what's good for the goose is good for the gander. We brought Ms. Frye in. I would like to bring Mr. Buenting in.

MR. ROGERS: Actually I think that one would apply for my side. I don't see a reason to bring him in. If Your Honor is inclined to obviously you're free to. But there's nothing different here.

MR. EGLET: We should have brought him yesterday. We didn't see on his jury questionnaire. He put as a hardship, work.

THE COURT: We should probably bring him in and examine

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him individually. Before we do that I was handed earlier and I neglected to mention it before we broke, but apparently Linda Quevedo has some sort of disability appointment with a doctor today at 4:30.

MR. ROGERS: What's her number?

MR. WALL: 1357.

MR. ROGERS: So what page is that? I don't have that -oh I see.

THE COURT: The doctor's note says this is to certify that the above patient has been under my professional care from 1/27/11 to current. And was unable to work slash attend school from 3/16/11 through 3/21/11 and underneath that Patient has an appointment 3/16/11 at 4:30. Some doctor named Nadir Abdul Siad MD [phonetic].

So my question is, I mean she needs to make this doctor's appointment, I would imagine, but it looks like she may not be able to serve as a juror anyway. Do you have any opposition to the Court excusing her?

MR. EGLET: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I was looking for my list -- what --

MR. WALL: 1357.

THE COURT: Linda Quevedo.

MR. EGLET: She's down on the list. I have no objection to her dismissal. Linda Arlene Quevedo?

THE COURT: Quevedo. She's number four on page four.

1	MR. EGLET: Got it. And she's 1357?								
2	THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?								
3	Yes.								
4	MR. EGLET: I have no objection.								
5	THE COURT: No objection.								
6	She can be excused for purposes of medical reasons.								
7	She can have her paperwork back.								
8	I guess we need to bring in then what's the								
9	gentleman's name? Buenting?								
10	MR. ROGERS: Mr. Buenting. Yes.								
11	THE COURT: And we need to bring Buenting in.								
12	[Court confers with Bailiff]								
13	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I think you should question this								
14	gentleman and we'll follow up.								
15	THE COURT: That's fine.								
16	[Pause]								
17	[Prospective Juror 880 Enters]								
18	THE MARSHAL: This is Mr. Buenting number badge number								
19	880.								
20	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Buenting we wanted to well								
21	I wanted to inquire based on the jury questionnaire you had								
22	indicated that there may be some work issues, or work								
23	hardships. I wanted to explore that issue with you.								

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when I was filling that out I didn't know if my hardship was

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Well I didn't -- at the time

going to be worse than anybody else that works here. But where I work at [indiscernible] our fiscal year ends this month. And as a buyer/planner we have annual bids coming in that need to be done by the end of this month. And I also have an annual physical that I'm responsible for that is done by the end of this month.

So I have all of those issues going on. And this case extending now is putting a lot of pressure on my teammates that are there. Because without me there they are having of course to pick up the slack for all that.

THE COURT: So there are other individuals who can step in and fulfill those tasks?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: There are other individuals that are doing the task that I do on top of what they are doing. Because again, with the fiscal year everything of course is leading up to the end of the fiscal year for [indiscernible].

THE COURT: I understand. Counsel have any follow up questions?

MR. EGLET: Mr. Buenting, just a couple of questions. In the last exchange that you and I had on -- you seemed -- I don't want to put words in your mouth. But you seemed distressed about being here and the circumstances. You talk about this isn't what I signed up for. I thought I'd be here on a criminal case. I didn't know it was going to be a civil

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case like this.

Can you kind of elaborate for us or is it -- was it your job that was causing you that or were there other concerns that you had that you were feeling that way about it.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: While I'm here, my thoughts are at work and things that need to be taken care of there.

MR. EGLET: All right. So --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: So I don't know if I can have an open mind for all this questioning going on. The other thing is again, I firmly believe that there was a breakdown in the common sense along the way, which is why you're here.

MR. EGLET: Uh-huh.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: And now you're asking us to take the time to bring that common sense back and do this trial.

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: So and that's how -- that's firmly how I believe. It's just me not being there as part of the team. I was apologizing to the people that were working there because of all the stress. We've been working 60 hours -- at least ten hours a day plus Saturdays, 60 hours a week. Now without me being there I'm putting that. I feel like I'm putting the burden on them. Of course I'm not. I know I'm not. The company is very supportive and that's part of their policy to support this. It's just I feel like I'm letting my

teammates down by not being there doing what I need to do.

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MR. EGLET: The fact that you believe that the reason we're here is because there's a break down between the parties on being able to agree. Is that going to effect you in -- do you think that's going to effect you one way or the other? Are you going to be upset with one party versus another party or favor one side versus another or -- I mean I -- we're just trying to make sure that, you know, that that issue is not going to -- and I understanding what you're saying. I'm going to ask a little bit more about that -- about your head being somewhere else, but the fact that you're obviously --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 008: The first part of my answer when you asked me was context. I want to get everything and put it in context.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: The job I have I'm always looking at numbers and trying to predict and anticipate. So that's what I'll see. I'll see all the numbers come together and try and justify either your side or the other side isn't making sense. And I believe at the end -- and you did say a little bit that the Judge would give us instructions. There's going to be guidelines there. And you know, whatever is proven then we'll guidelines to be able to make those decisions. And I don't have a problem with that no matter what the outcome.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And your statement about the fact that

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because you were -- your -- I don't want to put words in your mouth. Did you say your head is somewhere else or that you're head's at work or you're thinking about work? Is that what you're saying? That you're not able to concentrate here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: I am able to concentrate, but I'm not participating like a normally would, you know, in a group environment. Because again, I'm thinking about the things that I need to be doing at work. Because I'm going in to work at 5:00 in the morning now.

MR. EGLET: Oh you're still going into work?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: I am going into work, because I can get a good part of the day in. Because I'm communicating with people on the west coast. I'm also making communications at some points overseas. And I need to follow up with those and take care of those issues.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: And again with the questionnaire you say that, you know, I have a passion. And that's one of the things that, in answer to your question, I have a passion about what I do. I find it's something that I enjoy. And I have a passion about that.

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: So I just hate to see that all of -- you know, next month would not be an issue, but because this is the end of the fiscal year and the inventory

1	and the making bids, annual bids which last for the entire
2	year these decisions that are made effects the entire year of
3	the business.

MR. EGLET: Court's indulgence for one moment.

5 THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. EGLET: We have no objection to excusing --

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, can we approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. ROGERS: The basis for excusing --

12 MR. EGLET: I can't hear you.

MR. ROGERS: I know, but I have to be very quiet, because

14 he's sitting right next to me. Should we excuse him?

15 THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. ROGERS: Should we excuse him, because I don't want him to overhear me.

THE COURT: What's your position?

MR. ROGERS: I don't think that a basis has been set. He hasn't established a hardship. He said that he goes into work seven hours, and that there are other people there to cover. And he has a passion and that's frustrating to him. But that's not unlike anybody else here. I don't think a basis of hardship has been established.

THE COURT: I don't know that it has either. The only

thing that concerns me is his comment about not being able to concentrate and not being able to focus. Do you want to explore any of these issues with him?

MR. ROGERS: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ROGERS: Mr. Buenting, my name's Steve Rogers.

Nobody's heard from me yet. It's good to final meet you. You made some comments to Plaintiff's counsel about difficulty you were having focusing or concentrating. Could you explain what you meant by that? Was it a distraction for work? What was the cause of it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Well again, because I'm coming from work and I'm coming here, of course I'm listening to the conversations but at the same time I'm -- my mind is on did I miss something at work. Do I -- when I get out of here I make phone calls, am I -- have I followed up enough today to make sure product is coming in so we can complete it.

Because our customers aren't going to be as forgiving as the company is with me being here or as understanding. If I miss a shipment our customers aren't going to understand why, and we may lose a sale. And if I say, well that's because I was in jury duty. They're nobody going to take that as an excuse -- at least our customers.

So I'm just trying -- and at the same time the same pressures that I have there are two other people there that

are working and doing it. You know, doing that job as well. We're two people already down and I've made it a third person down. And so we have deadlines and we have quotas that we have to meet. And if we don't hit those, like I said, I was apologizing to my teammates this morning because there is objectives that we've got to meet and we're not going to meet them right now, because I'm not there to assist.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. With all the questioning that's taken place over the past two and a half days, do you have an understanding of what this case is about?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: I understand that it's a neglig- -- I can't pronounce it.

MR. ROGERS: Negligence.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: This is a case where -- and I'm assuming it's a car accident, that's what we were told. And one side is going to prove that they're hurt because of this car accident and we're going to find out all the reasons why they're hurt.

On the other side there's an understanding -- you know, I'm assuming that you're going to say, yeah, this happened but there's all these reasons why this happened. And then it's going to be left up to the jury to decide, okay. This is done and this is what is going to be.

MR. ROGERS: That's a very clear read.

I don't have any further questions.

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THE	COURT:	May	Ι	see	counsel	at	the	bench?

MR. ROGERS: Certainly.

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[Bench Conference Begins]

So I'm unclear what your position is now.

MR. ROGERS: On your concern about the focus or attention, it seems to be of no concern. He has a clear understanding of what's going on here.

MR. WALL: Well I think his comments about focus and his going to work and he's worried while he's here. It's just [indiscernible].

That's right. He said he's not participating like he would normally participate because his head is at work and he's worried about what's going on at work.

I mean we want jurors who are going to be here focused on what's going on here. I think both sides do.

MR. ROGERS: You guys, this is inappropriate to do right within earshot of him because it sounds like now I'm the bad guy trying to keep him. I'm certain he can hear this. do this outside his presence?

THE COURT: I don't think he can --

MR. ROGERS: I hope he can't, but I --

THE COURT: -- hear because of the white noise.

MR. EGLET: I don't think he can hear us.

MR. ROGERS: I mean he's awfully close to us.

THE COURT: Well do you want to follow up with any

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questions?
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MR. EGLET: I don't think so, Your Honor. I think it's -

THE COURT: No.

MR. EGLET: I can. Yeah. I'll do a couple more.

6 THE COURT: All right.

[Bench Conference Ends]

THE COURT: Mr. Eglet?

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor. Sorry to keep going back and forth, Mr. Buenting. As you can imagine and I think I've talked about this. You know, this is a very important part of the case. It's the most important part of the case, because we don't only want to have jurors who are going to be fair and impartial, but we want to have jurors who are going to be able to focus all their attention on this case. They're not going to be distracted by other stressors in their life, other things that are going on outside the courtroom.

And by your comments that's where some of our concern is coming in is that, in understanding because of what you told us about this time of year that you've got these -- that your mind while you're here you're not participating like you normally would in this type of situation, group dynamic because you're focused and you're worried about going on in your office. And so, I mean, do you think honestly that that is going to have an effect on you to be fully here and present

because you may be thinking about what's going on in the office and distracted from what's taking place here?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: I can't predict the future. Yesterday there was parts that I needed brought in that somebody made a decision to bring them in next day air and it added, you know, extra amounts of money then they decided to go check and see that we had plenty here.

So there were -- are mistakes, decisions being made because I was here and I didn't have control of it. And it's my stuff. I mean it's the stuff that I'm --

MR. EGLET: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: -- responsible for.

MR. EGLET: And was that causing you to be distracted and worried about what was going on in the office as opposed [indiscernible] focusing on currently?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Yeah, but and then when I was driving home last night, like I said we were -- you were bringing up about personal responsibility and personal accountability, well you know, just like everybody else -- I mean I'm not trying to sound any better or worse.

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: But we have our accountability and responsibilities. And I'm thinking about all the things that are going on towards the end of this fiscal year and all the decisions that are being made. And

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L	just like yesterday that was a bad decision ba	ıd
2	information, bad decision.	

MR. EGLET: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: What's being decided on in the next couple of weeks is going to effect us for the entire next fiscal year.

MR. EGLET: So it's a very important couple of weeks at work?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Yes. And it's the second year that I'm going through it. So I understand it more now than I would have last year.

MR. EGLET: And people are looking for you -- to you for guidance on that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Well yes, as a buyer/planner yeah. I make recommendations and I make those kind of decisions, so --

MR. EGLET: All right. We still have no objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Buenting, I guess -- here's my concern, first of all I appreciate the fact that everything you've related to us about your work commitments and your obligations with respect to the end of the fiscal year and the additional work load that has now fallen to some of your colleagues. But

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I guess my question is if you're empanelled as a juror is it - are you going to be able to concentrate on the testimony of
the witnesses and consider the evidence?

Or is it such that your frame of mind is going to be at work and you'll be unable to focus on the testimony?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Your Honor, I swore to tell the truth. And right now I'm here because I'm doing my civic duty. And I'm going to do the best I can, even if I'm told to stay. But I can't say from here through the next couple of weeks if I'm -- that there wouldn't be thoughts at work going on in my mind. I mean I won't -- I can't honestly say that I'll be able to push it out every day.

THE COURT: Then the Court's inclined to thank and excuse you, sir. Please return to jury services.

[Prospective Juror 880 exits courtroom]

MR. WALL: Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 880: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome, sir. Good luck with work.

[Prospective Juror 880 exits courtroom]

THE COURT: So let me ask, Madam Clerk, which would be our next four jurors in order? Is Tom Miller the next one up?

THE CLERK: Okay. Are you ready?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE CLERK: Okay. We've got in seat number two; we've got Tom Miller badge number 1307.

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1	THE COURT: Okay. Seat number four?
2	THE CLERK: Seat number four that will be Filbert Aquino
3	badge number 1332.
4	MR. ROGERS: What happened to
5	MR. EGLET: What about George Repp?
6	THE COURT: What about George Repp?
7	THE CLERK: Well see, well I did the way we called them
8	the first time.
9	MR. ROGERS: Oh I see.
10	THE CLERK: You know, and then he was the last one.
11	MR. ROGERS: He was the last one
12	MR. WALL: Oh I see.
13	MR. ROGERS: that was excused.
14	MR. WALL: I see.
15	THE CLERK: Right.
16	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
17	MR. WALL: I see.
18	THE COURT: Was Repp excused?
19	MR. WALL: No. She's saying
20	MR. EGLET: No. She's
21	MR. WALL: that since we excused three before we
22	excused Mr. Buenting
23	THE CLERK: Filled in
24	MR. WALL: She was already putting
25	THE COURT: Oh I see.

77 1 MR. WALL: -- filling those seats before --2 THE CLERK: Right. 3 MR. WALL: -- this one. 4 THE COURT: Okay. So seat number four is Aquino? 5 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. Seat number nine? THE CLERK: Number nine is George Repp, 1315. 8 THE COURT: Number ten? 9 THE CLERK: Number ten is Jose Diaz, badge 1323. 10 THE MARSHAL: I wasn't in here. So who is taking seat 11 number two? Is that Tom Miller? 12 THE COURT: Number two is Miller. 13 THE MARSHAL: Tom Miller? 14 THE CLERK: Yes. 15 THE MARSHAL: And seat number -- who was the next one 16 excused? Martinez or Harrison? Or does it matter? 17 THE COURT: Well Martinez was the next one in order and 18 he was replaced with Repp. 19 THE CLERK: With Repp. 20 THE MARSHAL: Okay. 21 THE COURT: And then Harrison was replaced by Diaz. 22 in seat number four, Buenting was replaced by Aquino. 23 THE MARSHAL: Okay. We'll see how long those last. 24 THE COURT: So I guess we're ready for our panel. Aren't

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we?

Madame Clerk, if

5 you'd be so kind we need to fill seats. Seat number two, 6 first. 7 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. That will be Tom Miller, 8 badge number 1307. 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 307: Your Honor, my back's hurt 10 and I'm on pain medication. 11 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 307: I'm on pain medication. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Could you please give the bottle to 14 the Bailiff? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 307: What's that?

Yes, Your Honor.

Please be seated.

THE COURT: Could you please give the prescription bottle

THE MARSHAL: Do you want him to step into the box?

THE COURT: Not yet. Not just yet. Would counsel

MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.

Okay.

MR. ROGERS: What --

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. WALL: He's on Oxycodone.

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MR. EGLET:

THE COURT:

to the Bailiff?

approach, please?

narcotics.

[Jury Panel In]

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MR. EGLET: Yeah. This guy is on high doses of

THE COURT: So do you --

2 MR. ROGERS: What dosage is it?

MR. EGLET: It's Oxycodone ten --

MR. ROGERS: Oh ten. Yeah.

MR. EGLET: -- milligrams. That's huge.

6 MR. ROGERS: Yeah.

7 THE COURT: I don't know whether he'd be able to

8 | concentrate on the evidence.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. He's going to be asleep.

10 MR. ROGERS: No. I don't have any objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Well give him to the Bailiff if you

12 would.

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MR. WALL: Well he's also [indiscernible]. Yeah. This
guy is --

MR. EGLET: You want me to give them back to the Bailiff?

16 THE COURT: Please.

17 [Bench Conference Ends]

THE COURT: Mr. Miller, the Court will thank and excuse you, sir. And a replacement for Mr. Miller.

THE CLERK: Next will be Melton Daniels, badge number 21 1338.

THE COURT: All right. And we need a replacement for seat number four.

THE MARSHAL: I think it's George Repp that's the next one. After Tom Miller is George Repp and then Jose Diaz.

1 Well Repp is already put in there. MR. EGLET: 2 THE COURT: Number four is Aquino. 3 We're [indiscernible] yet, Your Honor. THE CLERK: 4 MR. WALL: We have a --5 MR. EGLET: But can we approach? 6 THE COURT: Please. Yes. 7 [Bench Conference Begins] 8 He still goes into that seat. Can he just MR. EGLET: 9 finish the next gentleman out. 10 MR. WALL: Yeah. Maybe we should --11 MR. EGLET: He's the next one. That's --12 MR. WALL: Call up those three that just replaced into 13 their seats and then Mr. Daniels will be next. 14 MR. EGLET: Yeah. 15 THE COURT: Say it again, please? 16 That the three that we just -- the four that 17 we just got rid of, we need to go ahead and replace them in 18 the box. And then the next one would be Daniels. 19 THE COURT: Right. 20 Then he gets replaced by --MR. EGLET: 21 THE COURT: Yeah.

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Oh you mean they need --

-- on that.

-- to be moved?

Is that -- because already decided --

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MR. WALL:

THE COURT:

MR. WALL:

THE COURT:

1	MR. EGLET: We already decided on that order. SO we just
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3	MR. WALL: No. We just need to put Mister Matt, let
4	me see the
5	THE MARSHAL: Okay. I see what you're saying. All
6	right.
7	THE COURT: This is how we interviewed them.
8	MR. WALL: Right. But the next four
9	THE MARSHAL: I see what he's saying.
10	MR. WALL: we need to put
11	MR. ROGERS: You're
12	MR. WALL: We need to put
13	THE MARSHAL: He's saying you've got to fill the seat of
14	the next witness, no matter who else is next, but first
15	there's got to be
16	MR. ROGERS: Right.
17	THE MARSHAL: There's got to be whoever's already
18	assigned a seat next.
19	MR. WALL: Correct. Correct.
20	THE MARSHAL: Okay. I got you. I'm sorry.
21	[Bench Conference Ends]
22	THE COURT: So we need to fill seat number four, please.
23	THE CLERK: Yes.
24	MR. EGLET: No. No. We
25	THE MARSHAL: No.

That's the way they were

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MR. EGLET:

THE COURT:

MR. EGLET:

No.

Oh.

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     excused.
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           THE COURT:
                       That's correct.
                                         That's correct.
                                                           We need to
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     fill seat number nine.
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           THE CLERK:
                       Yes, Your Honor.
           THE COURT:
                       Please.
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           THE CLERK:
                       That'll be George Repp, badge number 1315.
10
           THE COURT:
                       We need to fill seat number ten, please.
11
           THE CLERK:
                       Yes, Your Honor. That would be Jose Diaz,
12
     badge number 1323.
13
           THE COURT:
                       And we need to fill finally, seat number
14
     four, please.
15
          THE CLERK:
                       That would be Filbert Aquino, badge number
16
     1332.
17
          THE COURT:
                       Okay. Now, Mr. Eglet, whenever you're ready.
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It's nine and ten first.

Okay. All right.

And then four.

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Daniels, good

afternoon, sir. Unfortunately we have to start back with the questions we asked everybody else in the beginning. So I'm

going to go through these questions quickly with you.

Your date of birth?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: 1/9/1960.

MR. EGLET: And any names you've been known by?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Just Melton.

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1	MR. EGLET: Okay. How often do you wash your car?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Whenever I have a reason, to
3	a couple times a month.
4	MR. EGLET: Okay. A couple times a month? All right.
5	And you work at Dessert Nissan. Can you tell us what you do
6	at Desert Nissan?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Sales and leasing
8	representative.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. And can you tell us what makes you
10	good at your job?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Easy to get along with, like
12	dealing with people.
13	MR. EGLET: Okay. You're single. Have you ever been
14	married?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: No.
16	MR. EGLET: Okay. No kids?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: No.
18	MR. EGLET: Can you tell us what you wanted to be when
19	you were in high school?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Lawyer, police officer.
21	MR. EGLET: Lawyer. And or a police officer. You
22	wanted to go into criminal justice system?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Uh-huh.
24	MR. EGLET: All right. And can you tell us why you

decided not to pursue that?

Sincerity.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Getting out of my condo and travel more.

MR. EGLET: Any clubs or organizations you belong to?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. What are the two most important values other than honesty and whatever faith you may practice that you hold?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338:

Truth.

Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Okay.

And I just needed to get a job --

Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338:

MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET:

them to be themselves.

truth --

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qoals?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I went to college and I

-- and -*-*

Okay. Very good. What are your five year

I like truth.

Do you have something different than that?

I don't like people -- you know, like

graduated in criminology but I decided to -- life happened.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I quess just people -- I want

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I like to be told the

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Other than that?

Sincerity and one more?

That's honesty.

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1	people that are up front.
2	MR. EGLET: Genuineness?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Yeah.
4	MR. EGLET: Okay. Very good. Can you tell us what if
5	any situations you think you're regarded as a leader?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Well being in the car
7	business a while I guess I'm the go to kind of guy being there
8	so long, questioning wise.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. And if someone offers to send money to
10	the charity of your choice what would that be?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: That would Saint Jude's
12	Children's hospital.
13	MR. EGLET: And why Saint Jude's?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: A friend of mine used to work
15	there. Just how many kids need a break.
16	MR. EGLET: Okay. Very good. And what's the worst
۱7	tragedy that you've experienced in your life?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I lost a girlfriend in a car
19	accident.
0 2	MR. EGLET: Okay. You lost, I'm sorry a
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: A girlfriend in a car
22 i	accident.
23	MR. EGLET: A girlfriend in a car accident. How long ago
24	did that happen?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Twenty-six years ago.

1	MR. EGLET: Okay. And were you involved in the accident?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Uh-huh.
3	MR. EGLET: Were you the driver?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: [no audible response].
5	MR. EGLET: Okay. Was it a was it a multicar accident
6	or a one car accident?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Single car.
8	MR. EGLET: Single car. Okay. Did a lawsuit result from
9	that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Huh-uh.
11	MR. EGLET: Okay. Were deemed by anybody to be at fault
12	in that accident?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: No.
14	MR. EGLET: Okay. Just one of those freak accidents?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Yeah. That situation
16	MR. EGLET: Was it a defect in the car or something
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: No. It was being young and
18	being out late, me and her, and I fell asleep at the wheel.
19	MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. When you hear someone has
20	been hurt or killed or become seriously ill, do you ever think
21	to yourself that that probably happened to them because
22	something bad they had done earlier in their lives?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Not really.
24	MR. EGLET: Okay. Some folks feel that if someone is

injured or killed as a result of negligence of someone else

that what happened to them was fate, destiny, gods will and therefore was going to happen anyway. So they shouldn't bring a lawsuit. Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Who's the public figure you admire most?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

To go through physical adversity like that. He -- the depression and war, too. It took a lot of strength to do what he did.

MR. EGLET: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Repp?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes.

MR. EGLET: How are you, sir?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Good.

MR. EGLET: Mr. Repp, are you a former police officer?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes. I am.

MR. EGLET: You didn't -- that wasn't written down in your questionnaire, but I was able to gleam that from some of the information in your questionnaire. You're now in security with the Wynn Hotel and Casino?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes, sir.

MR. EGLET: And were you a -- where were you a police officer? Chicago?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No, sir. State of Washington

Pierce County.

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MR. EGLET: Pierce County. What City is that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Might be up close to south of Seattle, Puyallup, Mount Rainier area.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Is that south of Tacoma?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And how long did you do that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Two and a half years.

MR. EGLET: All right. And what did you do with the police department? Were you patrol? Were you traffic? Were you a detective? What did you do?

12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Everything but detective.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Patrol, traffic. You had like 35 square miles to yourself.

MR. EGLET: All right. Were you involved in the investigation of traffic accidents?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes. I was.

MR. EGLET: Over your two and a half years there approximately how many traffic accidents did you investigate?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Probably ten to 15.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Did you ever receive any training beyond basic traffic investigation from the Police Academy? Did you receive any sort of traffic accident reconstruction courses from Northwestern or for any in house training?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO.	315:	Mostly in	house	training.
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MR. EGLET: And did you receive some traffic reconstruction --

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Reconstruction. Yes.

MR. EGLET: What kind of traffic reconstruction did you receive -- training?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Skid marks, coefficient of friction and such.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So you were trained in skid marks, coefficient of friction. Were you trained on -- based on coefficient of friction of the surface, the length of the skid marks, the things of that nature -- and I presume you were training in reaction -- reception reaction time and distance traveled --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes.

MR. EGLET: -- per feet per second depending on how many miles per second that car is going.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Correct. Weather.

MR. EGLET: So you were trained in being able to determine speeds at impact and things like that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Were you ever -- did you ever testify in court, in your capacity as a police officer in an accident as to how fast a vehicle was going at impact or anything like that?

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2	MR. EGLET: Just once?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Just once.
4	MR. EGLET: Okay. Was that a civil case or a criminal
5	case?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: It was a cause case. We had
7	determined it was a single car.
8	MR. EGLET: It was a single car accident, and you were
9	determining what caused the accident?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: The accident.
11	MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. And what brought you to
12	Las Vegas? Did you retire from the police department or
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Oh no. No. No. Long
L 4	story long and short of it was the Sheriff and Under
15	Sheriff were arrested for racketeering.
16	MR. EGLET: Oh.

Once.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315:

inevitable. And low seniority from there.

MR. EGLET: All right. Did you come straight from

Washington to here or did you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No. By way of Reno.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: And budget cuts were

MR. EGLET: Okay. What did you do in Reno?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Same thing. Security.

MR. EGLET: Security. Okay. Since you had been a police officer is that what you've done is worked security?

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1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Security? Yes.
2	MR. EGLET: All right. And how long have you been with
3	the Wynn?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Going on just about three
5	years.
6	MR. EGLET: Okay. And what is your position with the
7	Wynn? Are you a supervisor over there?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I'm just a security officer.
9	I was supervision in other places.
10	MR. EGLET: As a security officer with the Wynn, are you
11	[indiscernible] of injury accidents that happen on the
12	property?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: The investigation, not the
14	total
15	MR. EGLET: Investigation.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: First responder.
17	MR. EGLET: Do you responds or do you take statements
18	from witnesses? People who have claimed to have been injured?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes. The witnesses and so
20	forth.
21	MR. EGLET: In your three years there or in your period

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of -- other periods of times as a security officer at other

properties, whether here in Las Vegas or Reno, have you ever

been called to testify in either a disposition or as a witness

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in any of these cases?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes.
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MR. EGLET: Okay. How many cases?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Probably 20.

MR. EGLET: Twenty. Have those all been in court or are they always just depositions?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Just depositions.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Have you ever testified in court?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Once.

MR. EGLET: Okay. How long ago was that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Maybe 12 years ago.

MR. EGLET: Okay. When you were called to testify have you been called on behalf of the Defense, on behalf of the hotel property to testify, or have you been called on behalf of the --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Hotel.

MR. EGLET: Did I ask you what makes you good at your job? I don't remember.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No.

MR. EGLET: What makes you good at your job?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Age and experience.

MR. EGLET: Age and experience. All right. As a police officer and now as a security officer, how long have you been in the law enforcement --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Since I was police officer.

MR. EGLET: And how long ago was that? How many years?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I started as a police officer
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     in '76.
                             So quite some time now. All right.
          MR. EGLET:
                      Okay.
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     So you've been married for 25 years. Do you have children?
5
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315:
          MR. EGLET: And what made you a good parent?
6
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: My wife.
7
          MR. EGLET: Your wife? She was the -- sounds like my
8
              Okay. What are the -- what are your five years
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10
     goals?
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          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Retirement.
12
          MR. EGLET: Retirement. Good goal.
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Been a long time.
13
          MR. EGLET: Did you want to be a police officer when you
14
15
     were in high school?
16
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315:
17
          MR. EGLET: What'd you want to be? A pilot?
          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: It didn't matter.
18
19
     close.
          MR. EGLET: And did you?
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          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315:
                                      Military.
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          MR. EGLET: What'd you --
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          PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Flight deck.
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          MR. EGLET: Yeah. You served in the Navy air carrier?
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Okay.

1	PROSPECTIVE	JUROR	NO.	315:	Four	years.
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MR. EGLET: All right. What years did you serve?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No, early 70, '72 but late

'76.

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MR. EGLET: What aircraft carrier?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: [Indiscernible].

MR. EGLET: Okay. Where were you stationed?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: [Indiscernible] Florida. Now in Texas as a mothball.

MR. EGLET: Right. I know -- my dad --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: She retired before me.

MR. EGLET: My dad was on the Oriskany and the Hancock and the Enterprise. What are the two most [indiscernible] that you yourself when you try to [indiscernible] children?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Other than honesty?

MR. EGLET: Other than honesty and whatever faith you may practice?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Stand up for what you believe and work hard.

MR. EGLET: Work ethic? All right. And [indiscernible] situations do you think you're regarded as a leader?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Well, through age and experience everybody thinks you've been there, done it. All the youngers [sic] come to you and ask you questions of what you've been through.

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1	MR. EGLET: Okay. If someone offers to send money to the
2	charity of your choice, what charity is that going to be?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Any cancer. Mostly breast
4	cancer.
5	MR. EGLET: Why breast cancer?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: My mother beat it twice.
7	MR. EGLET: Okay. Good. What's the worst tragedy you've
8	ever had to experience?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I had three.
10	MR. EGLET: I'm sorry.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I had three.
12	MR. EGLET: Okay.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: One was the passing of my
14	father on my graduation day from high school. Second one was
15	motorcycle accident where a lady hit me and hit and run.
16	MR. EGLET: You were on the motorcycle?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Uh-huh. Broken shoulder.
18	MR. EGLET: Okay.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Still have it. Third was the
20	passing of my mother.
21	MR. EGLET: I'm sorry, the passing of who?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: My mother.
23	MR. EGLET: Your mother. How old were you when that
24	happened?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: When my mother passed away?

1	MR. EGLET: Yes.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: 54.
3	MR. EGLET: Okay. Let's talk about the motorcycle
4	accident. When did that happen?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: About two years ago.
6	MR. EGLET: Two years ago? And was that here in Las
7	Vegas?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yes, sir.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. And it was a hit and run?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Uh-huh.
11	MR. EGLET: They never found the lady? All right. Tell
12	us about what your injuries were?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I have a broken clavicle on
14	the left side. I have some scars from road rash so to speak.
15	That's about it for the accident.
16	MR. EGLET: Did you have to have surgery to your
17	shoulder?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No. I couldn't afford it.
19	MR. EGLET: Okay. So they just set it and sent you on
20	your way?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: More or less. It's got like
22	an indentation. Doesn't stop me.
23	MR. EGLET: Doesn't stop you?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No. I still ride my

motorcycle.

MR. EGLET: You still ride your motorcycle? Okay. What did you -- were you able to make a claim of any kind as a result of that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Only my insurance paid.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And did you recover on that claim?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: They paid the medical bills

and I had short term disability from my job and that helped so

| I --

MR. EGLET: All right. How do you -- how does that incident make you feel being a victim of a hit and run, how does that make you feel about injury cases like this? Does it cause you to have any -- take any position one way or the other?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: You would always like to have somebody held responsible for it. But I got past the injury. I was stronger than blaming somebody for it. But because I made it through the injury, I'm doing fine, I can still do what I do, I don't owe anybody or any regret.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Do you have any residual pain or problems in your shoulder?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Arthritis in the winters. That's about it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And is that just slight pain you get through with some Advil or something?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: A little bit of Advil and a

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whole lot of heat.

MR. EGLET: Heat. Heating pads?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Oh, I forgot to ask you what your date of birth was?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Oh, geez. 2/28/55.

MR. EGLET: And have you been known by any other names?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No.

MR. EGLET: And how often do you wash your car?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Every couple months.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. When you hear someone has been hurt or killed and becomes seriously ill, do you ever think to yourself that well that probably happened to them because of something they did bad or in their mind probably?

prospective juror No. 315: Illnesses -- some things can be related to what they did in the past. 60s are a great example -- drugs. That causes a lot of illness later on down the road. Some things are genetic. You can't stop that. All others probably are caused.

MR. EGLET: And I guess let me refine the question a little bit. I'm not talking about the fact of whether somebody, you know, made some poor decisions in their health decisions. I'm more on subject more on, you know, maybe character issues, you know, wow this person he must have some character flaw or did something bad in their past and so this

brought them on -- this brought this on to them. Do you ever feel that way?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No, not really.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Some people think that if a person has been killed or injured in an accident even if the -- even if it was caused by the negligence of another person, that it was fate, destiny, God's will, so that you know it was going to happen anyway so they shouldn't bring a lawsuit. Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: No, I think everything has more than one cause. More than one person.

MR. EGLET: Who's the public figure you admire most?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I really don't have any
because you put faith in one, you always have something blow that faith.

MR. EGLET: Yeah, that happens. But you don't remember if you -- I know you were here. I didn't let Ms. Dearing off the hook. I made her give me somebody. Tell us a public figure out there at least currently that you admire. It doesn't have to be somebody who's alive. It can be somebody who's dead.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Eisenhower.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Dwight Eisenhower, President Eisenhower. Why President Eisenhower?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: He had to make some pretty

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tough decisio	ns that	affected a	lot of	people	and	that's
standing up a	nd doing	the right	thing.			

MR. EGLET: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Repp. Mr. Diaz, how are you, sir? Mr. Diaz, what is your date of birth?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: July 23rd, 1964.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And have you been known by any other names?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No.

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MR. EGLET: And how often do you wash your car?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Maybe twice a month.

MR. EGLET: Twice a month. All right. You work as a maintenance supervisor at the Pinnacle? What's the Pinnacle?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Pinnacle is the company, a management company for an apartment complex.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. And can you tell us what makes you good at your job?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I had some training. I try to teach my coworkers.

MR. EGLET: Do you have children?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Two.

MR. EGLET: What makes you a good parent?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I care about them even when I'm divorced, I still enjoy the weekends with them and like of course I have child support.

MR. EGLET: I'm sorry.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Child support.
2	MR. EGLET: Child support. Okay. All right. What did
3	you want to be when you were in high school?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Pilot.
5	MR. EGLET: A pilot. And what happened with that?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I tried to join the Air Force
7	but I was a minor from my country and my mom never signed.
8	She said no.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. I know that you were born in Mexico.
LO	How long have you been in the United States?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: 27 some years.
۱2	MR. EGLET: 27 years. Okay. And you belong to strike
13	that. What are your five year goals?
L 4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I'm going to try to get me
15	another house. I lost one through my divorce. I lost one
۱6	when I was married and now I would like to try to get another
L7	one again.
L8	MR. EGLET: Okay. You belong to any clubs or
L9	organizations?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No.
21	MR. EGLET: Okay. And what are the two most important
22	values that you
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Love and care.
24	MR. EGLET: I'm sorry.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Love and care.

1	MR. EGLET: Love and care. All right. Are there any
2	situations that you think you're regarded as the leader?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I try to teach my coworkers.
4	MR. EGLET: What is the charity that you would want money
5	to be sent to if somebody offered to send money?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: HDAD.
7	MR. EGLET: What is that?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Something with autism.
9	MR. EGLET: I'm sorry.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Autism.
11	MR. EGLET: Autism.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Yeah.
13	MR. EGLET: Why autism?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I got a kid.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: When you find a resident dead in the apartment and you know those people, it make you feel really bad.

MR. EGLET: You have a kid with autism? Okay.

the worst tragedy you've ever had to experience?

MR. EGLET: When you hear someone has been hurt or killed or becoming seriously ill, do you ever think to yourself that that's probably happened to them because something bad they did at an earlier time?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323:

MR. EGLET: No?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No.

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MR. EGLET: Some folks think that if someone is hurt or killed as a result of someone else's negligence, that you know that was fate, destiny, God's will and it was going to happen anyway so they shouldn't bring a lawsuit. Do you agree with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: No, I believe because of the accidents. That's how I feel. It's nothing -- God ain't going to control you. He give you the freedom to --

MR. EGLET: Who's the public figure you admire most?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Probably Gandhi.

MR. EGLET: Gandhi? And why Gandhi?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Equal and freedom.

MR. EGLET: Thank you. Mr. Aquita [phonetic].

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Aquino.

MR. EGLET: Aquino. Am I saying that right? Akino or Aqwino?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: It's Aquino.

MR. EGLET: Aquino. Good afternoon, Mr. Aquino. Mr. Aquino. Mr. Aquino, what is your date of birth?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: November 5, 1969.

MR. EGLET: And have you been known by any other name?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And how often do you wash your car?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Every other month.

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1	MR. EGLET: Every other month, okay. And I see that you
2	are a PA, is that correct? Physician's assistant?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No. I'm a surgical
4	assistant.
5	MR. EGLET: Surgical assistant. Okay. At Desert Springs
6	Hospital?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes, sir.
8	MR. EGLET: And what type of surgeries do you assist in?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Anything except hearts.
10	MR. EGLET: Okay. Do you assist in spine surgeries?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.
12	MR. EGLET: Okay. You put down on your thing here that
13	you know Dr. McNulty, Patrick McNulty.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I have known him in
15	MR. EGLET: Okay, have you worked with him in the OR
16	before as an assistant?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.
18	MR. EGLET: Okay. How is you know Dr. McNulty?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well, to begin with I'm in
20	charge of orthopedic spine in Desert Springs. So all of the
21	doctors that are actually doing spines and you get to know
22	them just through the circuit.
23	MR. EGLET: Okay. So you got to know Dr. McNulty in that
24	sense even though you haven't been in the operating room with
25	him?

	Pl	ROSPE	CTIVE	JUROR	NO.	332	2: 1	Well,	I'm	their	go	to	guy	as
far	as	like	what	they	need	in	the	room.						

MR. EGLET: Okay. So the surgeons come to you and say, you know, when they're going to do a surgery this is what I need in the room?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So are you actually in the room with them assisting in the surgery --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.

MR. EGLET: -- or are you just making sure the room's got the right equipment and set up properly and managed properly?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: That's correct. Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Do you know Dr. Jaswinder Grover?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And he performs surgery at Desert Springs as well, correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: That's correct. But they actually have their own crew.

MR. EGLET: They bring in their own assistants and stuff? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: All right. But you still -- they still are in contact with you regarding how the room should be set up?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Correct.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Now Dr. Grover, both Dr. Grover and Dr. McNulty are going to testify in this case. They're both

going to be witnesses and so what we have to know is whether because of your knowledge and relationship with them and because of what you do quite frankly because you work in the spine, the orthopedic spine surgery area of Desert Springs, are you going to be more inclined to give more weight to their testimony than you would to someone else because of your relationship with them?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No, because considering the fact that we know each other professionally, on a professional basis and not to mention one, McNulty doesn't actually go to Desert Springs, however, that's what I said, you know them through the circuit. As far as Grover is concerned, Dr. Grover is concerned, they do have their own crew. And the majority of the time I deal with his PA or his surgical tech as opposed to Grover himself.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Explain to me a little more about exactly what your job is as with Desert Springs because I'm not sure I'm clear?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I have a couple hats in Desert Springs. I also do assist some of the doctors in orthopedics and bariatrics. When they actually open, I [indiscernible] and they're also there. We assist them with every single thing that they need us.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So you are in the operating room and you on occasion and you're closing patients after --

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Right.

MR. EGLET: -- the doctor's done the surgery, correct?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. This case is an orthopedic case, a spine case.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Right.

MR. EGLET: And the fact that you have specialized training and additional knowledge in that area and your experience, is that going to -- God, I don't even know what -- how I'm trying to ask this question. Is that going to cause you to be skeptical one way or another about the medical treatment of the doctors?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. In this case, there's going to be some doctors who are from out of state that testify as well. And the doctors from out of state and the doctors in state may not agree on everything. Because of your position here in this community working in spine surgery in this community, are you going to put more weight or tend to favor the doctors who are in the community where you practice versus somebody from out of state?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No, I'm not biased in any form. Beginning with them -- I was only here for five years. I'm originally from Hawaii. And as far as practice is concerned, no, not [indiscernible] as far as [indiscernible].

1	MR. EGLET: All right. Okay. Thank you. What makes you
2	good at your job?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Experience I guess and then
4	been doing quite [indiscernible] when I was just starting.
5	MR. EGLET: So you worked in trauma and ER for a while?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Trauma surgery more like.
7	MR. EGLET: Trauma surgery. Okay. All right.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Like more just vehicle
9	accidents and all that stuff.
10	MR. EGLET: Okay. So you've handled a lot of cases
11	involving motor vehicle accidents?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.
13	MR. EGLET: In your career. Okay. You've been married
14	for 15 years, you have children?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.
16	MR. EGLET: And what makes you a good parent?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I always try to make time for
18	my kids no matter how busy I get. I always involve myself
19	with their activities and all that.
20	MR. EGLET: Okay. What did you want to be when you were
21	in high school?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I wanted to be a lawyer
23	actually.
24	MR. EGLET: There's a lot of you, isn't there?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well, mine was influenced

kind of like influenced with	my cousins and	in	fact	I have an
uncle that was a judge before	. But because	as	soon	as I got
to studying and stuff, all the	at books I got	to	read	

MR. EGLET: You notice most of us wear glasses.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Yeah. You were born in the Philippines. How old were you when you moved to the United States?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I was 21.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So you did your schooling in the Philippines?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Both. I was actually going back and forth, Hawaii and Philippines.

MR. EGLET: All right. What are your five year goals?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Work less hopefully. Spend
more time with my kids.

MR. EGLET: And I apologize for this. I didn't see this before. You indicated on your questionnaire that you have a severe hardship because you're a surgical assistant and you have surgical cases scheduled on a daily basis.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Is there going to be somebody who's going to be able to replace you while you're gone or are these surgeries going to have to be put off or what's going to happen?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Some of them were being put

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off	already.	That's	because	I	was	here	in	the	afternoon.
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MR. EGLET: Okay. So I take it then the hospital doesn't have somebody who could just step in and replace you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Right, because of some of the surgeries I actually kind of get that bond of trust in the OR.

MR. EGLET: They don't want to work with another assistant? Okay. What kind of problems, if any, is this going to cause if you have to sit here for the rest of the week and then two more weeks after that in this trial?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: You know, some like my surgeon this morning actually pushed up his case later just so that I can be there for him. So yeah, so they had surgery 5:00 in the morning just so that I can get here on time.

MR. EGLET: Are you going to be able to do that for the next few weeks to move things around and around the days we're having trial or -- what I'm just trying to find out is this going to be a real significant hardship or are you going to be able to work around it for us?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Well, this coming Thursday and Friday, I do have [indiscernible] I got to assist with.

MR. EGLET: Tomorrow and this Friday?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So what's going to happen with those?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: They just told me to show up
here and then we'll see how it goes tomorrow and Friday is

what they told me.

MR. EGLET: All right. If you end up on this jury, are they going to be able to work around this here? You know, we're only here from 1:00 to 5:00 every day. We're not full days. Are they going to be able to work the surgeries around because I know surgeons sometimes start real early in the morning and they have them sometimes real late at night.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Part of my obligation is to also help them with some issue. Because if there's some things that don't usually work the right way.

MR. EGLET: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: That's the reason why the comfort level is there. So sometimes -- and depending on the patient's needs, the patient really needs that surgery right there and then, they just have to do it then.

MR. EGLET: I guess what I'm asking you to tell us is if you could just tell us in your own words, you know, is this going to be a, you know, a severe or significant hardship or can you work around this? If you can just tell us.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I guess what I'm trying to say is I'm trying to work on it and even the doctors that are working with me are trying to work on it. And so if we're running into a huge difficulty on this coming Thursday and Friday.

MR. EGLET: This Thursday and Friday?

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:	PROSPECTIVE	JUROR	NO.	332:	Yeah.

MR. EGLET: And so I can't put the words in your mouth.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I really don't --

MR. EGLET: You have to tell us.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: It might. It might be an issue.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Well, today's Wednesday. Tomorrow's Thursday and Friday that you're talking about that it might be an issue. When you going to find out, you know, it's quarter to 4:00. When are we going to find out how big of an issue it is?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: As soon as I give them a call. They usually give me an evaluation of the day the day after around 4:00 in the afternoon.

MR. EGLET: Today?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah.

MR. EGLET: So the day before the surgeries?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yes.

MR. EGLET: So you would find out today sometime after 4:00?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah, because some of this medical insurance issue is going to be approved or not after they [indiscernible] and how the patient's lab tests are going to be. They get Cat Scans or they need -- they're okay.

MR. EGLET: Okay. So you don't really have an answer for

us right now?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Yeah. Yeah, I don't.

MR. EGLET: Okay. If someone offers to send money to the charity of your choice, what charity is that going to be?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Red Cross.

MR. EGLET: Why the Red Cross?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Because of the fact that bad situations when there's some bad situations where you can prepare for but there are some that you really cannot. It's sudden and Red Cross is always good at those situations wherein they're out there before and at least they're there to support it.

MR. EGLET: Okay. And what's the worst tragedy that you've ever had to experience?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Losing a best friend in high school, a brain hemorrhage.

MR. EGLET: When you hear that someone has been hurt, killed or become very ill, do you ever think to yourself that probably happened to them because of something bad they did earlier in their life?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Some people feel that when someone is hurt or killed because of the negligence of someone else, that it was fate, God's will, destiny, so that it was going to happen anyway eventually, so they shouldn't bring a lawsuit.

Do you feel that way?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: No.

MR. EGLET: Who's the public figure you admire most?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: Abe Lincoln.

MR. EGLET: Why President Lincoln?

prospective juror No. 332: Aside from the fact that he's actually honorable and come from humble beginnings, there's just one particular thing that he did back then that I arguing at this point which is inasmuch as he's mad at one person, he writes that down and he puts afterwards and say, hey, how are you. And it's something that I kind of practice. That's [indiscernible] with anybody else.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Very good. Thank you. I'm now going to talk to just as we've covered this with everyone else, I'm just going to talk to the four new panel members now. Does everyone remember the hypothetical I give about the juror out in the -- a fellow juror panel member out in the hallway coming up to you and saying hey, my knee really hurts today. And whether any of you would have -- anyone would have any reason to disbelieve them. Any of the four of you have any reason to disbelieve them if a fellow juror did that? Okay.

Changing the hypothetical, it's a witness or a party on the stand in a trial and you're in a jury and they're under oath and they've sworn to tell the truth and they say my knee is really hurting. What is your initial reaction going to be?

Is it going to be -- are you going to be more inclined to be on the side that I have no reason to disbelieve them until proven otherwise so I'm going to believe them? Or I'm going to be skeptical of what they're saying until I hear more proof from other sources as to whether their knee is really hurting or not? So, Mr. Daniels, which side of those do you fall on?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 338: I take it at face value. No preconceived notions. I take it for what it is.

MR. EGLET: All right. Mr. Aquino, what about you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I would need to see proof.

MR. EGLET: Okay. You'd be less -- you'd be more inclined to not believe him at that point until you got additional proof?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 332: I would be -- I would have my reservations but I would still -- I just need to see the proof first before find out that there is pain and all.

MR. EGLET: Okay. Mr. Repp, where do you fall on that scale?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: I would be skeptical because of the setting. Not because it was in the hallways.

MR. EGLET: And why would you be skeptical?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Because within this room it's all about one particular case. And an individual says his knees are hurting, why would you wait till here, you know, like the juror in the hallway. Why wouldn't you say it in the

hallway?	When you say it in here, it's like setting up a	
reason to	move forward with something else. So I would in the	ıe
courtroom	setting, I would be skeptical. Out in public,	
absolutely	y not.	

MR. EGLET: Even though --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Everybody has aches and pains.

MR. EGLET: Even though the witness has been put under oath and subject to criminal prosecution for not telling the truth?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 315: Everybody tells the truth,
right?

MR. EGLET: Mr. Diaz, what do you think about the situation? How do you fall?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: Need to see proof.

MR. EGLET: What?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323: I would like to see proof of why.

MR. EGLET: So you would tend not to believe the person until you heard other proof?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 323; Yeah.

MR. EGLET: Okay. All right. Very good. I talked to the panel yesterday about the fact that there's going to be witnesses on both sides who are going to be compensated for their time to testify as well as whatever work they've done in

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