1	PROCEEDINGS
2	9:35 a.m.
3	THE DEPUTY CLERK: Civil Action Law 10-03002,
4	v. , et al.
5	THE COURT: Please state your names, for the
6	record.
7.	MS. ZOIS: Laura Zois on behalf of plaintiff
8	
9	MR. GASTON: Rodney Gaston on behalf of
10	plaintiff, as well.
11	MR. : on behalf of defendant.
12	MR. : on behalf of defendant,
13	
14	THE COURT: Any preliminary matters?
15	MR. : Yes, Your Honor. I had marked some
16	exhibits this morning. I think it's Defendant's Exhibits
17	5 through 9. And I provided a copy to counsel and would
18	move for admission of those exhibits into evidence.
19	THE COURT: They're admitted without objection.
20	(Defendant's Exhibits 5-9
21	were received in evidence.)
22	THE COURT: Bring in the jury, then.
23	(The jury entered the courtroom.)
24	THE COURT: Good morning, , members
25	of the jury. This morning we're going to have closing

right after that.

arguments.

2

Counsel, go right ahead.

4

MS. ZOIS: Thank you.

MS. ZOIS:

5

CLOSING ARGUMENTS BY MS. ZOIS

I'm going to give you this case to decide

May it please the Court, good

6

7

morning. Thank you all for being so attentive over the course of the last couple days. This crash took a couple

9

8

of seconds to happen and it's been four years, three weeks

10

and four days. On behalf of myself and my co-counsel, we

11

thank you for your service.

In a little while you're going to go back into

12

the jury deliberation room and do three things. You're

1314

going to have to respond to the verdict sheet. There's

15

going to be questions on the verdict sheet you're going to

16

have to answer. You're also going to have to follow the

17

law in the case. The most important thing you're going to

18

have to do is talk amongst yourselves and deliberate and

19

explain to each other why you feel the way you do about

20

certain issues in the case.

21

You got jury instructions yesterday and I want

22

to remind you of a couple of them as we go through the

23

closing here. But the first one I want to remind you of is that the burden of proof in this case is actually more

24

25

likely than not, more right than wrong, more probable than

not. It's 51 percent to 49 percent. The plaintiff has the burden. We don't have the beyond a reasonable doubt, clear and convincing evidence. It's more likely than not the plaintiff's right on this one.

We hear on TV and radio and in papers about all these frivolous lawsuits that people file. The McDonald's coffee cup case, the one with the guy and the drycleaners and pants for a million dollars for all the things he didn't do and things like that. But the cases you don't hear about are the frivolous defense cases. They never make the papers. Nobody cares when someone like Mr. gets zeroed out in a case. Frivolous defense cases don't make the papers.

Why are we here? I talked about that a little bit in opening.

Mr. 's claim was denied. They denied his claim. They denied responsibility for the accident. They denied he was injured. They denied his treatment. They denied the harms and losses that they caused him.

Two weeks before having to face you all, they conceded negligence for the first time. Yesterday they conceded the defendant ran the red light for the first time.

Now, Mr. was forced to file suit in this case. He didn't want to be a party to a lawsuit. He

didn't want this. But through no fault of his own, he was careened into in the middle of an intersection and his world was turned upside down. He didn't want any part of

world was turned upside down. He didn't want any part of this.

When he filed his lawsuit, the defense took the deposition of his family doctor. They knew what he was going to say. Took the deposition of his wife. They knew what she was going to say. Took the deposition of employees, took the depositions of his doctors. They did a lot of investigation. They knew all the answers to the questions that you all have heard for a long time.

Now, basically, they said in opening with their parade of doctors and their boxes of body parts, you know why we had a parade of doctors? Because they said prove it, prove it. We don't think he had traumatic brain injury. We don't think the back surgery is related. We don't think the torn rotator cuff or the knee is related. Prove it.

So instead of coming in here and saying, all right, we admit we're responsible for this. It's on us. We just dispute some of this value as to what you're asking for here. Let's go ahead and leave it to the members of the community to decide on what the value is.

No. Prove it. All of it. Every piece of it. So that's why we have the parade of doctors and the box of body

parts.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

1.4

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Now, there are two defendants. One of the 's own insurance company. defendants is Mr. , at the time insured with of the crash. He had insurance for this kind of loss. His insurance company, who he's had all his life, is sitting on that side of the room instead of on this side of the room. And as much as attorney wants to not really participate, she does participate in the cross She is sitting on the other side of the of this case. She is defending this claim. Mr. know why. He wants to know why his insurance company that he's had his entire life is sitting over there instead of sitting over here.

The really scary part of this case is that what happened to Mr. can happen to anyone. What's happening to him now can happen to anyone. It's the lie, cheat and fraud defense. And let me tell you how this works.

For half of my career I used to sit over there at that table. I defended Allstate, State Farm, Bankers, MAIF, Nationwide, Home Depot, Rite Aid. And the easiest way to defend a case like this is the lie, cheat and fraud, because you know what? You don't have to put on any evidence, really. All you have to do is, in 824 pages

of medical records, you need to find some mistakes. You need to find some things in here that you can sink your teeth into and get the jury talking about, well, how come this report says this and how come this report says that, instead of having you thinking about all the harms and the losses in this case. You're thinking, gosh, was he horseback riding? He might have been. Does anybody think he was horseback riding? A couple of weeks after having knee surgery, being diagnosed with a herniated disk, on his way to having rotator cuff surgery? He hasn't been on a horse since the late 1980's.

Does anybody really think after all the testimony yesterday about the -- first of all, I don't know why anybody decided on him being on a boat. He can be on a boat. He's not dead. He's still allowed to go out and try and enjoy what he has left. But to suggest that that somehow makes him a liar when the poor man brought his passport here yesterday.

Ms. Zois, I want to make sure it really is this year, it was not 2000 -- don't worry about it. I don't think it's a big deal. Counsel saw my passport. You're going on a trip? Where you going? Taking a trip? So 824 opportunities to find something in here that just doesn't sound right.

One of the things I asked you to do when you

came in at opening was use your common sense. Use your everyday life experiences and look at the whole picture.

Not a record here, a record there. Look at the whole picture. All the witnesses that have testified, all of his own treating doctors. They don't have a dog in this fight. They don't care how the outcome of this litigation goes. In fact, they don't really like to talk to me that much, frankly. You can probably tell some of them were not all that excited to have to participate in this. But this is what you have to do when the defendant is deny, deny,

The mistakes in the medical records, there are lots of them. You haven't seen the whole chart yet. But I want you to think about when you go to your doctor's office and you have, let's say, something wrong with your wrist. You go in, sit in the waiting room. You might fill out a questionnaire. You go in the doctor's office. The PA comes in. They take your temperature, they ask you why you're here. The doctor whizzes in and says, what are you here for? Well, I slipped and broke my wrist or hurt my wrist. Well, we're going to send you out for X-ray, read the results, give you a call, maybe send you out for physical therapy. All right. See you. Have a nice day.

So there isn't this three-hour long deposition about, okay, now this wrist, when you were in high school

-2

and you were playing basketball and when you fell, did you hurt your wrist? How long did you hurt your wrist for 14 years ago? What kind of therapy did you get? What did the X-ray results say?

This isn't how these conversations go with our doctors everytime. You don't do a thorough three hour intensive what's the history here?

And Dr. told you in his deposition, none of that matters to me. When somebody comes in, what are you here for? What's going on? It doesn't matter until you come to a setting like this when you have to go back and look at the prior records. Dr. did that. He was okay with the prior records.

But to suggest that Mr. isn't being forthright or truthful with his doctors, well, he's not going to corral doctors and say I need 20 minutes of your time because I need to thoroughly explain every bump, bruise and problem I've ever had because this might go to court some day.

Now, I'm going to probably go through this for the next couple of minutes; but if you want to indulge me, I'm going to point out some of the mistakes that I don't think are disputable in the records. If you want to write down the page number so when you go back yourself you can look and see the mistakes that are in there.

All right. Page 11. Small reddened area to the 1 left forehead. It wasn't on the left. It was the right. 2 Page 15, calcified meningioma. Dr. , told 3 us how that turned out. 4 Page 20, epidermal hematoma. The ER guys got it 5 wrong when they admitted it at Hospital. That 6 7 was the first mistake of many. Page 77, nonspecific small lesion in the white 8 matter of the right parietal lobe. It was the frontal 9 lobe. Lots of people relied on that report for a long 10 11 time, too. Now this one. Page 468. Subdural hematoma. 12 That wasn't it. Left frontal region. That wasn't it. 13 Page 524. Left frontal intercranial bleed. That wasn't 14 15 it. That wasn't it. Page 216. November 16 Page 800, 11- -That wasn't the date of 17 1.8 the accident. And then what his prior history was down below, 19 past surgical history, traumatic brain injury. Fusion, 20 21 . That wasn't it. Left knee arthroscopy. That wasn't the date of 22 the left knee arthroscopic surgery. Page 46. This is a 23 good one. He ran into a train, not a tree. Ran into a 24

25

train.

there.

Next one. This mistake repeatedly repeats in the medical record. Page 54, follow-up, and last seen two years ago. Has not had labs in two years. This one continues. It gets cut and paste. That happens all the time in medical records. The same paragraph will reappear. Page 57. Knee operation. Doing well. Rotator cuff scheduled. This is after the rotator cuff surgery, which was on March. The date of this report has 11-- . Page 60, same thing. Rotator cuff scheduled. It was done a year ago. Page 363, past medical history. That's all they got. Nothing else. No surgeries in

Page 110. This one is my favorite. 2- - .

Weeks after the knee surgery. Waiting for a full rotator cuff tear repair. Herniated disk in back. Narcotic pain medication. And he's on a horse? Really?

Defense counsel knew the answers to all these questions and he's cross-examining every doctor. You know Mr. rides horses after this accident? That's my favorite.

They also made a mistake. They had to cross out and change but not terribly significant. 4- . This is a boat trip. Caught Mercer on a boat. Yes. In 2005. What does it matter if he's on a boat, anyway? Who cares? He was allowed.

5/97 her surgery. She never -- I think it's pretty clear Mr. 's gender.

Next page. 361. This doctor actually two-and-a-half years later went back and had to write a whole different addendum to his report because he got it wrong two-and-a-half years later.

So picking and choosing medical records based on mistakes isn't the whole picture, folks. And it's easy to do. There's 824 opportunities in here to find some stuff that might not be right to get you focused on to distract you from the harms and losses of the case.

Now, the other interesting thing they can do is, gosh forbid, that you're middle age and have some arthritis somewhere. Gosh forbid that you've had some prior injury because, guess what, that's fantastic because they can pin everything from this crash on your prior condition, your condition before.

Well, this crash didn't cause the surgery. He had a back problem 14 years ago. That's what it was. Or he had a little arthritis in his shoulder and in his knee. He was to have that surgery, anyway. This is all preexisting stuff, not from this crash. But you know what? They knew what Dr. 's opinion was on that because they took Dr. 's deposition. And they knew what Dr. said about that October ,

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

visit when he was there for profuse sweating, not for any other problem. They knew Dr. was going to say, let me see, prior to this, the month prior he had some shoulder and left knee pain, no specific injury. off and on. Wasn't severe. Wasn't keeping him from doing things, but I suggest getting him some testing.

That wasn't even why he was there that day. Ironically, the back never came up on October It wasn't even addressed. So to come in here and suggest this is all preexisting and that he was having problems with these areas leading to and right up to the date of the accident just doesn't make sense when you look at the whole picture.

So the scary part about this is that this can happen to anyone. It can happen to anyone who has 824 pages of options or opportunities. It can happen to anyone who has a preexisting problem. Some arthritis in any part of your body. It can happen to anyone who has hardware in their body or had a prior surgery or has a condition that was worsened. That's how this defense works.

Now, with respect to -- after opening, I was thinking to myself what's coming? I know this file inside, outside, backwards, forwards, front, back. I know what everybody is going to say. What could they possibly

and

The

be talking about? And I'm thinking, okay. Well, 1 had a fraud division. Every insurance company 2 They have PI's in there. They can run searches, 3 does. have surveillance cameras sitting outside somebody's shop. 4 I'm waiting to see the horseback riding picture of 5 with golf clubs over his shoulder or to see 6 some PI come in and say I went to 7 was there and I said I insiste to be serviced 8 Mr. A neighbor of mine said he was fantastic. 9 by Mr. I won't accept anybody else, and Mr. was there. 10 placed an order. He took it and did the math right in 11 front of me. 12 There's no evidence of That didn't happen. 13 has the resources to do that. 14 that. And They subpoenaed his medical records, talked to his 15 doctors, subpoenaed his tax returns. Guess what. 16 ones they couldn't subpoena, Mr. 17 authorizations for. He's got nothing to hide. 18. opened his life up like a book to them to comb through. 19 And what they're bringing to you and what they're having 20

Now, things that people can't fake. If someone back in the jury room says, well, I'm not really sure about his back. People can't fake tears on an MRI. That can't be faked. That's objective. Dr.

you rely on are mistakes in the record.

21

22

23

24

1.

there's a difference between the 1987 MRI and the 2007 MRI. I can see a sof tissue difference. He did a demonstration where you have a torquing that can tear a disk. And he pointed out the soft tissue damage there.

You can't fake and CT scans. You can't fake a bleed on the brain, an MRI that shows a full rotator cuff, a medial meniscus tear on your knee. We don't have to rely on a single word of Mr.

These are all objective tests you can see.

You can't fake a discogram. They set it up so you can't fake it. What they do is actually try to elicit pain in different areas. They don't tell you what they are. And Mr. 's pain was in the areas where he had the disk problems. Guess what. They shot up his L3 disk. Guess what. No pain, because that's a normal disk he has.

Now, if someone goes back into the jury room and says, you know, this lost wage, here is that record that says 35 hours. I have a problem with that. There's the one record we keep hearing about. You were working 35 hours. You were working 35 hours. You were working 35 hours. You told you were working 35 hours. You haven't seen all these yet. Okay. Let's go through all the ones where he's not working.

You can start by going to the very back of this document. There's eight disability slips in here, eight of them. Eight disability slips that say from the time of

this accident up until today, he should not be working. 1 , Dr. , Dr. 2 ., Dr. Let me figure this out. All of his doctors are saying 3 don't work because you can't. You don't want to reinjure 4 yourself. You're not actually fit to work right now 5 according to Dr. . But they're banging away at him 6 trying to get him at work. 7 So you can start at the back. There's eight 8 disability slips back there that say you can't work, isn't 9 working, don't work. If you want to write the page down, 10 I will try to help you out. 11 Page 282. Functional work activities are 12 severely limited. On that date, January , page 13 256, Dr. . He is a self-employed owner of an 14 upholstery shop and very hands on. He does most of the 15 work himself. He has really been unable to do that 16 because of his inability to do any overhead work as well 17 as having pain along the medial side of the knee with any 18 twisting or lateral movements. 19 . Tolerance to work Page 113, March 20 Tolerance to recreational activities. Unable to perform. 21 activities. Unable to perform. Page 132, April 22 Tolerance to work activities, unable to perform. Page 23 363, 8- - . How much has pain interfered with your 24

25

normal work? Extremely.

He is unable to manage his work and 1 1 he's worried that his business is failing. 2 Page 408. Date: 5-- . He continues to have 3 significant problems. They are present all the time. 4 They are severe enough that it's impossible for him to run 5 6 his business. 4/14. 6/ He reports his cognitive 7 impairments are so severe that he really cannot manage his 8 9 company anymore. This is a good one. Page 422. By the way, in 10 his paragraph below that, he's working 35 hours a week. 11 He reported difficulty running his business and has to 12 hire people to do job functions that he was previously 13 able to complete independently. 14 , 9- - . He no longer Page 446, Dr. 1.5 knows much about the daily details of the business because 16 his wife has had to take over much running it. Page 455, 17 11- - . He's not running the day-to-day operation 18 because of his injury. 19 Page 2012, date February . . . Patient was 20 not working prior to initial visit in our office of 21 January . Page 467, 3- - . He reported that he 22 has been unable to manage the business since his MVA in 23 November of and has turned over much of the 24

25

responsibility to his wife.

1	182, 7 He has not been able to work
2	due to these problems.
3	474. October , . He is currently not
4	working. He was self-employed and ran upholstery business
5	until the MVA of .
6	Support system down at the bottom, financial
7	support. He has not drawn a salary from his business.
8	He's supported from his wife's income and their savings.
9	This is a good one. Even in light of all this,
10	his strengths are commitments to family, honesty,
11	religiousity and a positive outlook.
12	Again, 10 Number 5, anxiety. Page
13	476 anxiety, irritability and impatience. Mr.
14	states he quickly loses patience. He has stopped
15	communicating with his employees for fear of losing his
16	temper with them. He also gets anxious easily.
17	Page 478. Problems are clearly interfering with
18	his performance with day-to-day activities. He can no
19	longer run a business that he was successful at for years.
20	Page 481. Not working now.
21	Page 178. He states he's still not working. He
22	is working on getting his memory better.
23	Page 511. The patient is self-employed, and is
24	not working at the present time.
25	Page 524 am I making my point? I'm just

going to give you page numbers. 1 524. Can't manage his company. 2 Self-employed. Can't manage company. 526. 3 working. 4 Wants to go back to work. Discussed 5 534. expectations to get back to work. 6 He's not sitting around enjoying this eating bon 7 bons on a couch. He wants to get back to the company he 8 loves and misses. 9 Page 542. Wants to get back to gainful 10 employment. Not working. 11 Page 544. Chronic pain, impulsivity, reduced 12 frustration, tolerance and difficulty with organizations 13 scales are various to return to work. 14 Page 600. Not working. Hasn't worked since 15 So what do we do with that information? 16 November You look at that and compare it to the priest that came in 17 and said after this crash, I wanted to go check on him. 18 is three blocks from my parish. He was 19 He was never there. I see his mother. 20 never there. , everyday at mass. She has told me he's not working 21 , his mother, married, retired, living a 22 anymore. dream, traveling the world, is at that business 35 hours a 23 week because he can't be there. Is she going to be at 24 that business 35 hours a week away from her husband not 25

getting paid if Mr. is working? 1 hasn't been able to work since 2 . The employee, , who started right 3 November before this crash, she knows for sure he wasn't there in 4 , wasn't there in , wasn't there in 5 . She's not real sure. What she does 6 there part of know is that when came in, he was not there. 7 never left after Thanksgiving. Her testimony was she 8 never went back. She stepped in to help replace him. 9 So you can't look at one medical record. You 10 have to look at the whole picture. Are all these people 11 lying? Are all these people coming in here, including the 12 priest, and telling you that he's not working? No. 13 medical record is wrong. Somebody got it wrong. 14 Now, if someone said back in the jury room, you 15 know, I'm not real sure if I understand exactly what his 16 aches and pains were with the knee and shoulder and back. 17 is going to Well, you know what Dr. 18 say, and that's his family doctor. It wasn't keeping him 19 20 from doing anything that wasn't severe. in that month were You know, Mr. 21 , going back and installing drapes at the 22 down ladders, carrying heavy drapery. You also know 23 that's not in there, when he went to see Dr. 24 October , , there's no mention of the back at all.

So they go back 14 years, 14 years, 1997, 1998. That's it. That's the smoking gun in this case, a 14-year-old history.

Oh, no, wait. Maybe it's the pulled muscle where he went to a chiropractic treatment, the chiropractor a couple blocks away from his office. He went three times one week, three times the next week, three times the following week. Then he went twice a month, then once a month for a pulled muscle. He didn't go to Dr.

. He didn't get an MRI or EMG or nerves or facet block or cortisone shot. He didn't get discogram. No one is talking about surgery. It was a pulled muscle. It didn't require any of the things it required after the crash.

So I really have no idea how the defense is going to even begin to try and suggest that he doesn't have a brain injury. I can't wait to hear it. I can't wait to hear how Mr. has successfully faked his way through the entire hot pin system. This will be good. He's under the care of Dr. (sic.). She's the medical director of the

which is the number one psychiatry department in the country at the number one hospital in the country. She gets research grants to do research on traumatic brain injuries and he has her fooled? And he has Dr.

fooled and the other 17 doctors that he's seeing for this 1 all fooled? And he's willing to fake it and throw his life away and inconvenience -- which is a mild word to use -- his mother and burden his mother and burden his wife just to fake a brain injury? Really? And you know what else? He's got to put himself in harm's way for He's got to approach people with quns. that? People with right frontal lobe injuries. He's going to put himself in harm's way who does this. with a bunch of college students out at night. He's going to put himself in harm's way with a security guard at the mall or with a delivery truck driver.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

He's not the same man. You heard the testimony from the people that have known him. And this is all for what? He's given up his life. What has he gotten out of all this faking? Really, how did he fake the CT scan? Because that's got to be a good one. Can't wait to hear that.

Now 824 pages of records. Not a single doctor questions whether or not he has a brain injury. them a while to get right. Takes it a while to get to to finally figure out what's going on. Dr. tells you once you look at everything -- again, the big picture. Once you look at the CT scan from the hospital and compare it to MRI's, there is no calcified meningioma. It has to be a bleed in the right frontal lobe.

1.4

For a long time he was freaking out, why are you having this problem? It's in the right parietal lobe. We don't know, but we'll continue to treat you, try to get you better. Most people that have a mild concussion get better. This is kind of unusual.

Dr. , the neurologist, he nailed it. He was saying, you know, I'm not a radiologist or a medical doctor, but what this guy is telling me sounds like a right frontal lobe injury. It just doesn't make sense. I'm not ruling out brain injury. I'm just saying what he's complaining about is a right frontal lobe injury. We now know that's what he has.

Now, I'm sure we're going to hear Mr.

failed that validity test with Mr. Mr. was having a really bad day that day. He's allowed to have a bad day when he has a brain injury through no fault of his own and he's sitting in a metal chair after two series of having his nerves burned in the naughty chair in the hallway under the sign that says brain injury clinic and the person testing him is late. Every second that ticks by, his anger is going up.

The record revealed and showed he was very anxious, exhibiting signs of anxiety. That was not the best day for him to put forth his best efforts to sit down

1.41.5

to take an SAT test or LSAT or MCAT or anything like that.

That was not a good day for him. But what was a good day

for him was three months later when he got back into the

system. On March , , he took the same test. Guess what. Valid test results.

Now, there was some language used in some of the deposition about malingering. Not a single doctor has come in and said malingering, but defense counsel asked about it. Malingering is a word that I think maybe faker, exaggerator, trying to do something for some other secondary gain type reason.

Let me ask you this. Does a malingerer at the scene of an accident say you know what? I got family at my house. This isn't what I want to do today. I'm going to sign the waiver that I'm not hurt so I can leave and get home. Does a malingerer bust their butt in therapy and start walking a mile a day a couple weeks after surgery to get better? No. The malingerer might not even go to therapy. Does the malingerer go and get 11 painful injections in their back? Does a malingerer not give up? Malingerers quit. Mr. is not a quitter. He has not given up. He's moving forward.

Does a malingerer say, you know what? Shoulder is good. You know what? Knee? Good. Back? Getting better. Glad I did it. You know what? Cognitive

abilities, getting better. Still struggling with the emotional outbursts, anger management, impulsivity, emotional responses. You know what? I'm working really hard on that. I go to four visits a week, I go to two groups. I go to anger management group where I'm the only person not in the military with a brain injury. He's busting his butt to get back to the office to get back to running the company his family started in 1971 that he loves dearly and misses dearly. He can't go back right now. He's a liability to his company and he knows that, and it breaks his heart that the company that he owns, the company his mother started, he can't go in and be a part of now.

If someone in the back starts to talk about, oh, gosh, I feel pretty bad about that lady. I don't know. She's a nice, nice lady. Well, there's a jury instruction on that. And the jury instruction basically says that there's no room for sympathy there. What you need to decide is what's fair and adequate compensation for the harms and losses that were caused. She might be a nice, nice lady. She might be a mean, mean lady, but it doesn't matter. Nice, nice or mean, mean, it's all the same. If someone starts talking about that back in the jury room, it's not appropriate. The appropriate things to talk about is the value of the harms and losses.

2

3

you know, Mr.

4

5 6

8

7

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

condo he owns back in South Carolina. He lives in a neighborhood of nice houses. I know he worked hard all

It's also not appropriate to talk about, well,

has a Cadillac and I heard about this

his life, but he's doing okay. That's not appropriate.

It's not appropriate because it's not appropriate in the same way it's not appropriate to say you know what?

this, so we're going to dig 'em. That's not appropriate either. The only appropriate thing to do is to value the harms and losses that are in this case.

The one video I wish I could have shown you and the one witness I wish I could have put on the stand for That guy is on November you was not around. But what you heard was he started sweeping floors at his mother's shops as a kid to earn extra allowance. He went to college, went to grad school, worked hard to get good grades, worked hard when he was a salesperson. Got awards. He was top salesperson. Ţ Worked hard at great promotions. said why do you work so hard 60 hours a week? It was, I loved the job. My name was on everything that went out of there. It wasn't work to me. I loved being there. Ιt was important to me. Whether or not I was cleaning up the trash in the parking lot or restoring Abe Lincoln's chair.

From the smallest thing to the biggest thing, I was the guy and loved every minute of it. It's my family business and I loved being a part of it.

You also heard he would give you the shirt off his back. He wasn't a troublemaker. He was a diffuser. He was the guy that the priest put on the Finance Committee, the most important committee at the whole church, because he was the guy that asked the tough He was the guy that spotted the issues. questions. was the guy with the analytical mind that would say you This came up in the minutes and I'm concerned know what? about that. Can we talk about this? Father put him on that committee for that reason. It's because of the sharp mind he had and his ability to bring people together and get this discussion going.

Now, the other thing I was surprised to hear yesterday was what he was thinking about when the crash happened. Okay, I'm going to die. Oh, crap, there's people at my house. How am I going to drive home? He was worried about the kids in the store. And but for the grace of God, the tree saved them. It was a sidewalk. It was not big. Had that tree not been there, he would have gone in the storefront. That's what he was thinking about.

Ironically, it's unbelievable to me, but after

25

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

this crash, he's waking up having panic attacks everyday. He's got a torn rotator cuff. He needs knee surgery and shoulder surgery. He doesn't know it right now, but he has to have back surgery. He has a brain injury. was an installation at the insurance agent's house. didn't participate in it, but it was something he wanted to make sure got done right, and he went on that installation. He wanted to keep up his end of the bargain. That guy, you're not going to meet. introduced to him through other people. I couldn't show you the video of -- you heard about him from people on the stand. He's not in this courtroom. He's not here. , who you saw yesterday, was here.

Now, at the end of the case you're going to have to fill out the verdict sheet. And the verdict sheet is going to ask for specific money damages. Now, a lot of this you haven't seen yet, but it's sitting right here.

But I'm going to tell you what the numbers are. Past medical expenses in this case, \$. Two hundred nineteen, through no fault of his own. Keep in mind this is money to pay the doctors. This isn't money to compensate Mr. This is money that goes to the doctors.

Future medical expenses. This scary spot he's in right now, nobody has a crystal ball. Nobody can say

exactly what his future holds. But what we do know for certainty is that Dr. says he needs to follow him for two years. The future medical expenses for Dr. are \$3,500. What we know about Dr. 's group, the group where he's bustin' his butt to get he's in at better, we know her average charges for a month for all her services is \$854.99. If you add those two numbers together, the future that we know exists in the near future are \$13,759.88. Lost wages in the past, the testimony was he was

making \$ in . The testimony was he hasn't drawn a salary since the day of his crash. It's been four years he has not taken a salary. The lost wages in the past, \$. Lost wages into the future. is going to get better. The therapy is going to work. He's going to get better. He's going to make his way back to

. It's going to happen. It's just a matter of when.

What we do know is he cannot lift. He will not be able to lift draperies and go up a ladder. He will not be able to flip a sofa. He will not be able to do anything that requires putting something up on a saw horse. He's going to have to pay somebody else to do that. So instead of the \$ a year in salary, he's going to have to give maybe half that to an upholsterer.

He said he wanted to work until he was 70. We'll let him retire at 65. We'll take it through 65. So that's \$35,000 a year for the next 15 years. So lost wages in the future we'll put at \$525,000.

Pain and suffering. There is a jury instruction that's going to go back --

Your Honor, are the instructions going back with the jurors?

THE COURT: They are.

MS. ZOIS: And it discusses what you're to look for in compensation for pain and suffering. What are the things you should consider. And the things you should consider are the following: The personal injury sustained, their extent and duration, the effect such injuries have had on the overall physical and mental health and well being of the plaintiff, the physical pain and mental anguish suffered in the past and with reasonable probability may be expected to be experienced in the future. That's a lot to go over. That's a lot to break out. I'm going to try and do it in some sort of methodical way.

The knee, I will start with that. Up and down ladders the day before this crash, working 60-hour weeks, knee is fine.

Tears his medial meniscus. Dr. tells you

there wasn't anything going on in the knee. He had a little bit of something showing up, but there wasn't a whole lot of arthritis going on in the knee. Teenagers can have that.

Had the surgery, had physical therapy, did well. Busted his butt. Was walking a mile a day. Got back. Says it's fine. You're good. So for the knee, we would recommend \$35,000.

Now let's talk about the shoulder. The shoulder, a little bit more challenging, a little bit more painful. Can't tie his shoes. His wife has to cut his meat. He can't do any movement with his shoulder for quite a while. The shoulder therapy takes a lot longer than the knee therapy takes. So keep in mind with all these surgeries, they all come with risks, general anesthesia, risk of infection, risk of death always associated with any kind of surgery. There's no surgery that's a minor surgery. There are risks associated with all surgeries, especially this one. We're not there yet. So for the shoulder, we would recommend a figure of \$100,000.

And when you go back to the jury room, these are numbers to talk about. If you all say, you know what?

This one is high but this one is low, have a discussion about it. These are recommendations. If you think they

should be higher, make them higher. If you think they should be lower, make them lower.

Now with the back, Mr. had 11 injections in his back, and the injections were not a fun process.

He would only get the injections when he couldn't stand it anymore, and he had to get them in order to function.

Sometimes they lasted for a while. They're supposed to.

Cortisone injection; facet block injections. They're supposed to last. He was always on pain medication from the time of this accident. But it got to the point where it wasn't working, so now he decided — by the way, he did not undertake the surgery lightly. It meant he wasn't going to be able to lift. He went to several different surgeons. You can read all about it. They all said there's no other option. We need to cut you up. There wasn't the diskectomy option or the minor invasive.

These are just two of the screws that are in his back (showing). There is a rod. This one is three levels. There is two on each side of his back.

Dr. described the surgery that he had.

I'm not going to go over this in detail with you. You heard the testimony. I'm not going to go over it and relive it.

That's the surgery he had. This is how bad it got. This is what he had to do to get better. Nobody

2 3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

ever said anything about a surgery before November of This was never discussed. This was never the This wasn't happening before November of He was working 60 hours a week. He was going up and down ladders.

So for back surgery for what he had to endure for that, we would recommend the figure of \$200,000.

All right. The brain injury.

's horror when he's waking up Imagine Mr. in the morning and going, who am I? Where am I? What's going on? Imagine starting and you're a 45-year-old man having panic attacks, imagine having anxiety attacks, imagine not being able to go to a ballgame. He can't go to his ballgame with his buddy, trouble at the mall, at grocery stores. He doesn't trust himself anymore. He doesn't know himself anymore. wife, he's not the man she married. He's horrified by that.

He has a daughter. In the medical records, it talks about her in some places and says, I don't want my daughter growing up with an angry father. Yesterday he told you she's the love of his life, and she is. And she, for four years, has known a different daddy. Before this crash, he was a good dad, he was a good father, he was a good provider, he was a good friend. He was good at

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

church. He's not the same quy and it's because of this brain injury. He's a liability to himself and it's all because of somebody blowing through a red light, through no fault of his own. All of it.

He can't go back to running his company because of it. He knows better than to try. He can't turn off customers. He can't afford to go in and not have a customer buy a couch because he gives them the wrong price or blast off at them or ticks off a vendor who he needs to get supplies from. He's lost the confidence. He's lost He's lost his honor. His character is being his pride. assassinated in this case. And he's doing all of this for what?

So for that, I don't know if he's going to agree with this, but for the last four years, give him that for what he's gone through and what he'll continue to go through and how he'll continue to not know himself, not trust himself, not like himself. (Writes dollar figure on easel). He's 50 years old. He's in the prime of his life and he can't go anywhere. He stays home. He can't enjoy going places with his family. He's isolated.

So sorry, Mr. , if that number offends you.

Again, he's going to get back to work. says it's going to happen. He's going to bust his Dr.

butt. It might not be in the same capacity but it's going to happen.

1.4

In the future, though -- the instruction will show his life expectancy is another 30 years. It's a morbid thing to think about, but it's 30 years. What he's going to have for 30 years is the back with stuff in it. He's not going to be able to lift. He's always going to have back pain. He's always going to have the lifting restrictions for 30 years. That's a long time for something that wasn't his fault. This didn't happen because of anything he did.

So how do you come up with that number? Well, think of it as a job. I think minimum wage now is \$7.25 an hour. Let's say the ad reads something like this.

Well, you have to agree for the next 30 years that you can't lift anything more than 25 pounds. You have to do this in pain, on occasion, some days better than others with possible worsening of your condition with the level above, with a level below. And it's going to be there 24/7, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, no holidays off, no vacations. So if you look at it that way and you say \$7.25 for 8 hours a day. Let's say there's hours he's asleep and he's not noticing and you do the math and extrapolate it out all the way. Pain and suffering in the future, \$635,000. So the line item on

the verdict sheet for total pain and suffering would read \$1,970,100.

So if you add all this together, I told you in the beginning of this case that this is the kind of case that's worth that kind of number (pointing). I asked Mr. , would you take that or would you rather have on November , , made it through that intersection without any of that ever happening? It wouldn't take him half a second to say no way.