1	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
2	COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
3	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE ROBERT MCGUINESS
4	DEPARTMENT 22
5	
6	
7	JANE DOE, ) No. HG115588324
8	Plaintiff, )
9	) ASSIGNED FOR ALL PURPOSES TO v. ) JUDGE ROBERT McGUINESS,
10	) DEPARTMENT 22 WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND )
11	TRACT SOCIETY OF NEW ) YORK, INC., a )
12	corporation, et al., )
13	Defendants. ) )
14	)
15	JURY TRIAL
16	JUNE 14, 2012
17	DAY 10
18	
19	ATKINSON-BAKER, INC.
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24	JOB NO: A605EC5
25	

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1 JUNE 14, 2012 10:17 A.M. 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were heard outside the presence of jurors) 4 5 THE COURT: Back on the record in the matter of the Candace Conti versus The Watchtower Bible and 7 Tract Society of New York, Inc. The record should reflect that the jury 9 returned a verdict yesterday; that the issue of punitive 10 damages was bifurcated; that they determined, pursuant 11 to special verdict that was agreed upon, that The 12 Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc. did 13 act with malice. 14 Relative to the proceedings this morning, and that may occur in this fashion at this time, based upon 15 16 prior court orders that I made pretrial in terms of 17 amendment of Complaint, timing and disclosure of 18 financial information. Regarding financial information, by 19 agreement, the Court is going to first read to the jury 20 21 this morning something that I will tell them is a 22 stipulated fact. And that stipulation is as follows: 23 "It is hereby stipulated to the 24 Defendant, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc. and Plaintiff, that 25

Watchtower has current assets of \$30 million 1 in cash, and real property estimated to be 2 3 valued at approximately \$1 billion." 4 It is so stipulated. 5 To Defense counsel, Mr. Schnack, and to Plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Simons. Correct? I am allowed 6 7 to read that one stipulated fact to the jury? 8 MR. McCABE: Correct, your Honor. 9 MR. SIMONS: Correct, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Moving on. Mr. Simons 11 presented to the Defense, Casey 3949, Punitive Damages 12 Corporate Defendants, Second Phase. 13 The Defense, appropriately in the Court's 14 opinion under the Gagnon case felt that the Casey instruction was deficient relative to what the jury must 15 16 consider, vis-a-vis, the current draft of Casey that 17 basically said in quotes. 18 "Is there a reasonable relationship between the amount of punitive damages and Plaintiff's harm?" 19 20 After discussion -- multi-level discussions 21 between Court and counsel, I believe that the parties 22 have agreed that this instruction, as modified, may be read as the instruction given to the jury this morning. 23 24 I am going to put it in the record -- so 25 there can be no question about it -- as amended as

## 1 | follows:

"You must now decide the amount, if any, that you should award punitive damages.

The purposes of punitive damages are to punish a wrongdoer for the conduct that harmed the Plaintiff and to discourage similar conduct in the future.

There is no fixed formula for determining the amount of punitive damages, and you are not required to award any punitive damages. Any amount of punitive damages that you award must bear a reasonable relationship to Candace Conti's harm.

If you decide to award punitive damages, you should consider all of the following factors separately in determining the amount.

(A) How reprehensible was Defendant, Watchtower Bible and Tract Society Inc.'s conduct?

In deciding however reprehensible a Defendant's conduct was, you may consider, among other factors:

(1) whether the conduct caused
physical harm;

(2) whether the Defendant disregarded 1 2 the health or safety of others; 3 (3) whether the Defendant's conduct 4 involved a pattern or practice; (4) whether the Defendant acted with 5 trickery or deceit. 6 7 (B) In view of Watchtower Bible and 8 Tract Society Inc.'s financial condition, what 9 amount is necessary to punish it and 10 discourage future wrongful conduct? 11 You may not increase the punitive 12 damage award above an amount that is otherwise 13 appropriate merely because Defendant has 14 substantial financial resources. 15 And the award you impose may not 16 exceed that Defendant's ability to pay. 17 Punitive damages must not be used to punish a 18 defendant for the impact of its alleged misconduct on persons other than Candace 19 Conti." 20 21 As read, counsel agreed to, relative to the 22 discussion of the Court and yourself? 23 Mr. Simons? 24 MR. SIMONS: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Schnack?

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1
              MR. SCHNACK: Subject to our prior motions
   and that to withdraw punitive damages from the jury, we
 2
   do agree with this.
              THE COURT: Subject to prior motions it
 4
 5
   involves.
 6
              All right. Do we have everybody with us?
 7
                        (Break taken)
 8
             (Whereupon, the following proceedings
 9
            were heard in the presence of jurors)
10
              THE COURT: First of all to the jury, thank
   you, as always, for your incredible commitment to this
11
12
   case. I'm going to address this now. I noted, when I
13
   read the jury verdict yesterday that -- and I told you
14
   you would have to do a little bit more jury work,
15
   otherwise known as judging, I gave you an instruction.
16
   And I think you have a sense of what I told the lawyers.
17
   I don't pretend to be omniscient up here.
18
               I don't think it is any mystery to you, I
   have been making a lot of decisions in this case outside
19
   of your purview. And I'm going to talk about that when
20
21
   the dust settles on the next decision you are going to
22
   make.
              But when I read the instruction, it said it
23
24
   would be decided later. And I didn't make that
25
   instruction. That's the instruction the courts give
```

throughout the State of California. And then when I
noticed in the body of the language read back, and when
I went home last night and I read that, I realized it
doesn't say by whom.

Although I didn't like it, I'm going to take

Although I didn't like it, I'm going to take responsibility for it, I'm going to get better about that communication to a jury because I never thought about it before. They spent eight years trying to get these instructions right. Always remember, whether you are a lawyer, whether you are doing business otherwise, the art of communication often carries the day.

So I want to be very clear, when I tried to walk in your shoes, I realized it didn't say decided later by whom. So I just wanted to say that as you start this morning.

Let me explain the process so you can just get a sense. In a moment I'm going to read to you a stipulated fact. It is going to be about three sentences long. I am then going to read an instruction that we can work out this morning. One instruction. Then counsel are going to argue their respective positions.

Mr. Simons, for Plaintiff, will start first,
Mr. Schnack, for The Watchtower Bible and Tract Society
will then respond, and then Mr. Simons will have time

1 for a rebuttal argument. After which you will convene again to deliberate, the question is going to be asked 2 3 of you. Once you have done that and after listening 4 5 to this judge, a little bit after that, you will be through with your jury service and commitment to this 7 case. And I look forward to addressing you when it 9 is done for many good reasons, including the obvious 10 commitment of time and interest and dealing with the issues presented. 11 12 13 JURY INSTRUCTION 14 THE COURT: So, that being the case, let me read to you the stipulated fact: 15 16 It is hereby stipulated between Defendant, 17 Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc. and 18 Plaintiff, that Watchtower has current assets of \$30 million in cash and real property estimated to be 19 valued at approximately \$1 billion. It is so 20 21 stipulated. 22 That is the evidence by stipulation. That is a stipulated fact. That is the evidence you are to 23 24 consider this morning within your deliberations 25 contextually and concurrently with the following

instruction: 1 2 Casey 3949 Punitive Damages Corporate 3 Defendant Second Phase as amended by agreement: You must decide the amount, if any, that you 4 5 should award in punitive damages. The purposes of punitive damages are to punish a wrongdoer for the conduct it harmed the Plaintiff and to discourage similar conduct in the future. 9 There is no fixed formula for determining the 10 amount of punitive damages, and you are not required to 11 award any punitive damages. Any amount of punitive 12 damages you award must bear a reasonable relationship to 13 Candace Conti's harm. 14 If you decide to award punitive damages, you should consider all of the following factors separately 15 16 in determining the amount: 17 (A) How reprehensible was Defendant, 18 Watchtower Bible and Tract Society Inc.'s conduct? 19 In deciding how reprehensible a defendant's 20 conduct was, you may consider, among other factors: 21 (1) whether the conduct caused physical harm; 22 (2) whether the Defendant disregarded the health or safety of others; 23 24 (3) whether the Defendant's conduct involved 25 a pattern or practice;

- Society, Inc.'s financial condition, what amount is necessary to punish it and discourage future wrongful conduct?

You may not increase the punitive damages

award above an amount that is otherwise appropriate

merely because Defendant has substantial financial

resources. Any award you impose may not exceed that

defendant's ability to pay.

Punitive damages may not be used to punish a defendant for the impact of its alleged misconduct of persons other than Candace Conti.

Mr. Simons.

## CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. SIMONS

MR. SIMONS: Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you all once again for your dedication and your service and the seriousness of which you have approached your tasks in this case.

And we do have the one remaining issue for us to discuss and for you to determine, and that is the question, as his Honor has put forth in the instruction, of punitive damages to discourage future conduct in the

1 future that would be similar to what harmed Candace 2 Conti in this case.

And if you believe, from all you have seen

and heard, that Watchtower New York and its managing

agents, the governing body, fully appreciate and

understand that the policy of secrecy which allows for

an identified child sex offender to strike again is

wrong and that it was wrong in 1983 and it remains wrong

today, then there is no need for further damages of a

punitive nature.

But if you find from all you have seen and heard that the understanding and acceptance of the need to change that policy are not there, then the law authorizes you and gives you the power, through the use of punitive damages, to provide an incentive to provide discouragement, if you will, of future repetitions of the type that we have learned about here.

And if we could look at the instructions very briefly:

"The purposes of the punitive damages are to punish for the conduct that harmed Candace Conti and to discourage similar conduct in the future."

Let's look at the criteria that we are going to be considering. There are a number of factors the

instruction has laid out for consideration, including: 1 2 "How reprehensible was the Defendant's conduct?" 4 This was the question that you previously 5 decided with regard to what is despicable conduct, deliberate indifference. 7 And, specifically, we look at whether the 8 conduct caused physical harm. We know that it did. 9 We look at whether the Defendant disregarded 10 the health and safety of others. And that has been your 11 finding. That is what the policy's root and the 12 information that we saw in the earlier part of the trial 13 established by clear and convincing evidence. 14 "Whether the conduct involved a pattern and 15 practice." 16 And we know that it did because the Body of 17 Elder Letter must be followed by every elder in every 18 congregation throughout the country with no power, no discretion to deviate whatsoever. 19 20 And so, even though you have found that the 21 Watchtower's fault was 27 percent of what caused Candace 22 Conti's harm, they are 100 percent responsible for this policy and its enforcement. And that is what this 23 24 particular part of the issue that you are now going to 25 address concerns.

"Whether the Defendants acted with deceit or
trickery."

And I would submit to you, Ladies and

Gentlemen, that allowing a known child sex offender to

sit in the congregation and to go out into field service

and to hide who he is from the parents and from the

others in the congregation who could act to protect

children is deceit. And that is the root of the problem

of this policy.

The second category that is listed is whether or not, in view of the financial condition, there is an appropriate amount to discourage future wrongful conduct.

You may not increase the punitive damage award above an amount that is otherwise appropriate merely because this Defendant is a billion-dollar plus organization.

We do not punish that -- well, that is not the purpose of the punitive damages. However, it is appropriate to consider it in determining the amount of punitive damages just for two reasons.

First of all, we cannot exceed the Defendant's ability to pay. That, I don't think is a relevant factor, given the amount of assets that are here.

And, secondly, the fact that they have
substantial resources is not a reason to increase the
award above what is appropriate.

But turning that around is also not
appropriate to award less than what is necessary to
accomplish the goal here. And that is to change this

policy, discourage it from being conducted in the
future. That is the mission that Candace Conti set out
on three years ago.

Can we go back to the beginning?

There is a rule you must follow. And that is that the amount of punitive damages, if you so choose to award, must bear a reasonable relationship to Candace Conti's harm.

You have found that to be in a dollar amount.

And there was really not contrary evidence or argument as to that amount.

And so we must find: What is a reasonable relationship if you choose to award these kinds of damages to the harm?

And some people may view that as a one-to-one ratio, that the amount of the damages necessary to discourage the conduct in the future is equal to the amount of the damages of the harm that Candace Contisuffered.

Some people may feel that this is childhood 1 sexual abuse, and it has been found to be despicable 2 conduct, and that amount should be ten times the amount of harm that Candace Conti has suffered. 4 5 I would submit to you that in the law, we have a principle called Treble damages. And it assesses a punishment where a party was found to have acted in a manner that requires and is appropriate to administer punishment by awarding three times the amount of the 10 actual harm that is measured in compensable damages. 11 And I would submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that 12 that is the appropriate measure here. 13 I would like to say, on behalf of Candace 14 Conti, that you we trust in your judgment and we will 15 accept it. Thank you. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Schnack. 17 18 CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. SCHNACK MR. SCHNACK: Ladies and Gentlemen of the 19 20 jury, the judge has instructed you that it is your 21 choice to award or not to award punitive damages. You 22 have been read the instruction and you have seen it 23 there. 24 Does Watchtower need to be punished? policies of Watchtower continue to evolve. You heard 25

Monica Applewhite testify that Watchtower has published articles and educational materials for parents, for its church members starting in the 1970s and into the '80s and it continues up to the present day.

Those materials were in the forefront of educational materials for parents and for members in this regard.

Plaintiff's counsel has made a lot of the July 1, 1989 letter. Indeed, that's what he referred here to today. However, you also heard Mr. Shuster testify that that was never the last word. It wasn't the be-all end-all on policies.

So let me just briefly go through a few of the other All Bodies of Elders Letters that were in evidence before you today.

Remember the March 23, 1992 letter? Several references there that the elders in the congregation should be conscious of victims of abuse, treat them with thoroughness and kindness, that you should be tenderly compassionate to them.

It also says in that same letter:

"If a current case of child abuse comes to light in the congregation, the elders should do what they can to protect the children from further abuse. These policies

are evolving as we go forward." 1 2 In evidence was the August 1, 1995 letter. 3 There it says: 4 "Steps should be taken to protect the child or other children from further sexual 5 abuse once abuse became apparent." 7 The elders, too, wanted to act -- should act in a way that demonstrates their protective care since 8 the word "overseer" as that's used within the church, 10 carries the thought of one who watches over in guarding 11 and shepherding the flock. 12 In that same letter, the August 1, 1995 13 letter that you had in evidence and that you had in the 14 room with you, it also says on the first page that: 15 "It would be appropriate to talk very 16 frankly with the abuser that he should never 17 be in the presence of a child without another 18 adult being present." And just one last one here this morning. 19 The March 14, 1997 All Bodies of Elders Letter that was 20 21 before you. That addressed the issue of when a member 22 moves from one congregation to another. And if that 23 member is known to be a child molester, that letter 24 directed the elders in the local congregations to: 25 "Outline his background, including

any needs for cautions that should be provided to the body of elders."

That letter would be presented to the congregation to which that person would move. And so, again, that's taking steps to help prevent child abuse.

Mr. Shuster also testified, when he was up on the stand, that the church has a long history, since he has been an elder, since '79, that child abusers cannot be appointed to serve as elders, as ministerial servants or pioneers.

That was reiterated in the March 14, 1997

12 that I just referenced.

The policy of Watchtower has continued to emerge on a case-by-case basis in which the Service Department elders sent letters to the local congregations, to the local elders to strongly warn, if they have a known child abuser within their congregation, that he should not be alone with children, and how the elders can deal with that if the member that is an abuser violates those instructions.

Now, I have no doubt that your verdict yesterday has already sent a message to Watchtower, and we will soon see another All Bodies of Elders Letter addressing the very issues that were raised.

One thing I would ask you to keep in mind.

- 1 | The Jehovah's Witnesses Church is not the Catholic
- 2 | Church, that it has had verdict after verdict after
- 3 | verdict over the years. It's been in the press. We are
- 4 | all aware of it. This is the first verdict that the
- 5 | Jehovah's Witnesses church has faced. So, again, it is
- 6 | not the Catholic Church with multitudes of cases over a
- 7 | couple of decades.
- 8 We have been on the telephone, both last
- 9 night and early this morning, speaking with the managing
- 10 directors of Watchtower and the elders in the --
- 11 MR. SIMONS: I'm going to object, your Honor.
- 12 It is not evidence.
- THE COURT: Well, it is argument. But,
- 14 | counsel, why don't you go forward for a minute to make
- 15 | sure it is legit.
- 16 MR. SCHNACK: Your Honor, I didn't interrupt
- 17 his argument.
- THE COURT: Understood.
- 19 MR. SCHNACK: As I mentioned, we were on the
- 20 phone to managing directors of Watchtower and to the
- 21 elders in the Service Department. And I can tell you
- 22 they are stunned by the verdict. Again, I mentioned, it
- 23 | is the first one. And it's, indeed, the first one we
- 24 are all aware of that has ever found liability on a
- 25 | congregation in a church based on a congregation member

causing harm to the child of another member. 1 2 However, I sincerely believe, and I put this 3 to you, that Watchtower does not need to be punished by 4 another monetary award. 5 Why is that? 6 Ms. Conti said she wanted to change policies. That's why she brought this suit. And we feel bad for Ms. Conti. But I can assure you, and I can assure her, that Watchtower's policies continue to evolve. And I 10 can safely say that, with her verdict yesterday, Ms. 11 Conti has succeeded. I encourage you to award no 12 punitive damages in this case. 13 Again, I thank you for your service, for your 14 time and your attention. 15 Thank you, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Any rebuttal, Mr. Simons? 17 MR. SIMONS: Yes. 18 19 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT BY MR. SIMONS BY MR. SIMONS: 20 21 Q. I am sad to say that I did not hear that the 22 policy will be changed. I am sad to hear that the governing body has 23 not sent a person to this evidentiary phase of the trial 24 to so testify. 25

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1
               I am sad to hear that we are still talking
   about Dr. Applewhite, who said great education program
 2
   for parents. I'm not saying a thing about the child sex
 4
   abuse prevention program.
 5
               I am sad to hear from counsel's comments that
   we have representations but no evidence.
 7
              We have no way to believe that this policy
8
   will be changed in any manner other than from the
   outside, by the power that the law gives to you.
10
              And, therefore, I ask you to exercise it.
11
              Thank you.
12
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Bailiff,
13
   would you be kind enough to put the jury -- I believe
14
   they are in Department 21.
15
              You have been the most mobile jury I have
16
   had. So, again, thank you for your consideration,
17
   patience and mobility.
18
             (Whereupon, the following proceedings
            were heard outside the presence of jurors)
19
20
              THE COURT: All right. Counsel, I will hand
21
   you the instruction. I want you to all take a look at
22
   it again as modified and the special verdict form before
23
   I give it to the jury.
24
              So, I'll start with Mr. Simons and then to
   Mr. Schnack.
25
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1
              MR. SIMONS: To Chance?
 2
              THE COURT: No. Ms. Eckert.
 3
              MR. SCHNACK: These are both fine, Judge.
 4
              MR. SIMONS: Yes, they are.
 5
              THE COURT: Counsel's, each and all, have
   reviewed the special verdict form and the Casey
 7
   instruction as revised by agreement which will now be
   given to the jury for their consideration during
   deliberations.
10
              All right. And the court will stand in
11
   recess, pending --
12
              Oh, let's talk a little bit -- I, of course
13
   will do the same thing I have done with you. I would
14
   like to have you a little closer. And if you need a
15
   room, I will try to find one for you. But you are
16
   welcome to hang around the courtroom. Or if you need
17
   another place, I will try to find one for you.
18
               (Break taken)
19
             (Whereupon, the following proceedings
20
            were heard in the presence of jurors)
21
              THE COURT: All right. The record should
22
   reflect that Ms. Kraetsch is here with us by agreement
   with Ms. Conti. Mr. Simons' partner is here, Mr.
23
24
   Jaspovice is sitting in for him at this time. Correct,
   Ms. Conti?
25
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1
              MS. CONTI: Correct.
 2
              THE COURT: Do we have a verdict?
 3
              MR. FOREPERSON: We do, your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Madam Clerk, if you
 4
 5
   would be kind enough to read the verdict.
              THE CLERK: Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury,
 6
 7
   you will now listen to the reading of the verdict
   omitting the title of court and cause.
9
              Special Verdict, Phase 2: We, the jury in
10
   the above-entitled action, answer the question submitted
11
   to us as follows:
12
              Question 1: Did you award punitive damages
13
   against The Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New
14
   York, Incorporated?
15
              Answer: Yes.
16
              If your answer to Number 1 is yes, what
17
   amount of punitive damages do you award?
18
              Answer: $21,000,001. Dated June 14, 2012,
19
   Presiding Juror, Hugh Huey.
20
              THE COURT: Mr. Huey, is that the jury's
21
   verdict?
22
              MR. FOREPERSON: Yes, your Honor.
23
              THE COURT: All right. Would you like the
24
   jury polled?
25
              MR. SCHNACK: Yes, your Honor.
```

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1
              THE COURT: All right. May I have the
 2
   verdict form?
 3
               First of all, you were asked a question:
              Do you award punitive damages against The
 4
 5
   Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc.?
 6
               The answer is yes.
 7
              How many voted yes?
 8
               (Jurors raised hands)
 9
               THE COURT: All right. The record may
10
   reflect ten jurors voted yes.
11
              All right. And then having answered the
12
   question "yes," the amount of punitive damages awarded
13
   is $21,000,001.
14
              How many jurors voted that punitive damages
   be awarded in this matter against Watchtower Bible and
15
16
   Tract Society of New York, Inc. in the amount of
17
   $21,000,001?
18
               (Jurors raised hands)
19
               THE COURT: The record may reflect -- let me
   make sure I got the accounting right.
20
21
               (Jurors raised hands)
22
               THE COURT: Nine jurors voted for that
   verdict.
23
24
              That being the case, the jury having been
   polled, this portion of the verdict is now entered.
25
```

Several weeks ago I invited you into my

courtroom, and I said, "Welcome to judging." And I also

told you that the only thing about judges is when they

make tough decisions. I think we all agree this has

been a very difficult case.

I told the lawyers early on outside of your presence, this is a case that is tough on this judge, tough on the professionals involved, and tough on the jurors.

And I don't think there is any mystery why that is the case. The subject matter, its nature, its evolution, its fundamental violation of trust -- and let's be clear, that most decent human beings would prefer to have trust in their lives, whether it's their friends, their coaches or whatnot.

And clearly and equally the circumstance, I don't think anyone of good character would wish or would have any support relative at all to the nature of the circumstance and conduct.

This case was further complicated by the passage of time in terms of all that has gone on. And throughout, and life judging, people can have very different opinions, as you did, in terms of your discussions as to what the result should be.

This was a tough case. And I told you when

we started that my preference is not to do a lot of 1 sidebars. And, again, as I sit here, I made a number of decisions about what evidence you could hear. what judges do. And there was a lot of complexity in 4 5 terms of the time and the nature and circumstance as to both sides. My goal -- and perhaps other's goals -- which 8 I made -- was to try to fashion it so that any prejudice 9 any of us had would not be visited upon your 10 deliberation. I made in limine instructions in this 11 case. I did it because I thought it was the right thing 12 to do as a judge. 13 I will say to each of you, how you carried 14 out your tasks -- and, candidly, I don't say this in 15 every case -- it is not about money, it's not about the 16 nature, and with the verdict as a matter of money --17 each of you could -- I had an alternate around here for 18 the last seven and a half days -- may I say that that is an unusual circumstance. It is. But how you went about 19 20 your task was quite impressive.

Certainly, I think early on you understood the solemnity of what this case was about and what your task is as jurors. And how you did it without any tinge of what certainly I or anyone else in this courtroom agrees with your verdict, how you went about it, the

21

22

23

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decency you showed of the fundamental understanding of 1 the importance of what you considered was obvious, 2 certainly to me, and I would hope to all parties 4 involved in this case. 5 This is serious stuff. And as a society, the 6 challenge -- your challenge as jurors is to sit in 7 judgment. But the challenge is: How can everyone get 9 better in terms of recognition, dealing and whatnot? 10 And there is no magic ball to that. 11 But what is heartening is that each of you 12 could take the substantial challenge here for the amount 13 of days involved in your everyday lives and render as 14 diligent a judgment collectively as you did. 15 Mr. Huey, I can say this: You had a number 16 of questions. Each of those questions was thoughtful, 17 well-paced, in terms of the time of deliberations up to 18 that point, and insightful, including Table A. So we 19 knew. 20 But, again, we can all have disagreements as 21 to what has gone here and the result and whatnot, but 22 anybody objectively observing knew that you were very 23 serious about what you were doing. And, for that, I

25 as deeply from this position as I can. Because,

will, I do, I have thanked you before, but I thank you

24

1 again --2 I actually had one of my sons say, "Dad, your hair seems to have gotten a little whiter." 3 The honest answer is: I didn't know it could 4 5 get any whiter. And it perhaps did. 6 But the respect you showed everyone, the 7 amount of time you dedicated to the task, how you went about it is -- I told you when we first met each other -- it is what distinguishes this country from all 10 others. 11 I am hopeful -- and please understand in 12 terms of the management of this case as a judicial 13 officer, in terms of the interruptions, in terms of the 14 timing. Now, a lot of this, as a matter of law, is what 15 we will call a case of first impression. Okay. 16 Because, again, as society evolves its understanding of 17 the kind of response to these sorts of issues, the law 18 is catching up also. And honestly, because I have said it outside 19 of you, the quality of professional lawyering in this 20 21 case was as good as it gets for these lawyers in terms 22 of their professional integrity, their skills and 23 whatnot. This is not the type of case where you are 24 going to see inexperienced lawyers. 25 And I said to them, as I will say to you,

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- 1 | that, as difficult a case as this is, and was, on all
- 2 | and each of us, my job was considerably aided by the
- 3 | professionalism and skills of all lawyers involved in
- 4 this proceeding. I don't say that in many cases either.
- 5 | But this is a case, as a matter of professionalism,
- 6 needs good lawyers.
- 7 So, again, I want to thank you. In a moment,
- 8 | you will be free to go. You can choose, as is your
- 9 election, to speak to a counsel or not.
- Again, once I excuse you -- I'm going to take
- 11 | a look at my parting instruction so I don't forget
- 12 anything.
- You are free to go. I think we all agree
- 14 | that you have done your service. And I wish I could say
- 15 | to you, because of the quality of the service, it is
- 16 attainable, that you won't hear from the system for
- 17 | several years because you have earned your time.
- 18 As I told you this morning, I like to always
- 19 | judge myself in terms of how I deal with juries, and I
- 20 | will spend my experience in, literally my lifetime, in
- 21 the courtroom. I'm going to be better, in terms of
- 22 communication and be sensitive in a bifurcated trial as
- 23 to that instruction as to whose judgment it is.
- 24 A lot of what I did was designed not to tilt
- 25 the wheel on behalf of either party here. And it was a

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very -- candidly, I tried to be very careful in
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   everything I did. But what I did, when I was a trial
 2
   lawyer, after every trial, I assessed what worked, what
   didn't, and how I could have been better. And I tell
   you, in a case like this, and in terms of not only in
   its nature and because of it, but in terms of how the
   process evolved.
               I do the same thing as the judge. And there
 9
   are a couple things that I have learned dealing with you
10
   in this case and the quality of lawyers I have here that
11
   I will do differently the next time.
12
              So give me a minute. I want to make sure I
13
   have covered everything. That was hardly a written
14
   speech. Let me take a look at my parting instructions.
   Otherwise, at which time I will dismiss you.
15
16
              All right. Again, I'm going to dismiss you.
17
   You are free to --
18
              Madame Clerk, you may record the verdict.
19
               I will now dismiss you. Again, you may speak
   with counsel if that is your wish. Otherwise, you have
20
21
   no obligation to do so. Enjoy the evening, and thank
22
   you for your service.
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              (Proceedings were concluded at 4:23 p.m.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	I, KATHRYN LLOYD, CSR No. 5955, Certified Shorthand
3	Reporter, certify:
4	That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me
5	at the time and place therein set forth, at which time
6	the witnesses were put under oath by the court clerk;
7	That the testimony of the witnesses, the questions
8	propounded, and all objections and statements made at
9	the time of the examination were recorded
10	stenographically by me and were thereafter transcribed;
11	That the foregoing is a true and correct transcript
12	of my shorthand notes so taken.
13	I further certify that I am not a relative or
14	employee of any attorney of the parties, nor financially
15	interested in the action.
16	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws
17	of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
18	Dated this day of, 2012.
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21	KATHRYN LLOYD, CSR 5955
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