

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

TERRANCE PUGH,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 12-cv-12357  
HON. GERSHWIN A. DRAIN

JOYCE HUNTER,

Defendant.

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**JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

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## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 1. Introduction**

(1) Members of the jury, I will now instruct you as to the law that you must follow in deciding this case.

(2) I will start by explaining your duties and the general rules that apply in every civil case.

(3) Then I will explain the elements of the claim(s) made by the Plaintiff.

(4) Then I will explain some rules that you must use in evaluating particular testimony and evidence.

(5) Then I will explain the rules that you must follow during your deliberations in the jury room, and the possible verdicts that you may return.

(6) Please listen very carefully to everything I say.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 2. Jurors' Duties**

(1) You have two main duties as jurors. The first one is to decide what the facts are from the evidence that you have seen and heard in court. Deciding what the facts are is your job, not mine, and nothing that I have said or done during this trial was meant to influence your decision about the facts in any way.

(2) Your second duty is to take the law that I give you, apply it to the facts, and decide what claims, if any, Plaintiff has proved by a preponderance of the evidence. It is my job to instruct you about the law, and you are bound by the oath that you took at the beginning of the trial to follow the instructions that I give you, even if you personally disagree with them. This includes the instructions that I gave you before and during the trial, and these instructions. All the instructions are important, and you should consider them together as a whole.

(3) The parties have talked about the law during their arguments. But if what they say is different from what I say, you must follow what I say. What I say about the law controls.

(4) Perform these duties fairly. Do not let any bias, sympathy or prejudice that you may feel toward one side or the other influence your decision in any way.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 3. All Persons Equal Before the Law - Organizations**

This case should be considered and decided by you as an action between persons of equal standing in the community, of equal worth, and holding the same or similar stations of life. Prisoners and prison employees are entitled to the same fair trial at your hands as a private individual.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 4. Evidence Defined**

(1) You must make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. Do not let rumors, suspicions, or anything else that you may have seen or heard outside of court influence your decision in any way.

(2) The evidence in this case includes only what the witnesses said while they were testifying under oath; the exhibits that I allowed into evidence; and the stipulations that the parties agreed to.

(3) Nothing else is evidence. The parties' statements and arguments are not evidence. Their questions and objections are not evidence. My legal rulings are not evidence. And my comments and questions are not evidence.

(4) During the trial I did not let you hear the answers to some of the questions that the parties asked. Do not speculate about what a witness might have said. Things that are not evidence are not to influence your decision in any way.

(5) Make your decision based only on the evidence, as I have defined it here, and nothing else.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 5. Consideration of Evidence**

(1) You should use your own common sense in weighing the evidence.

Consider it in light of your everyday experience with people and events, and give it whatever weight you believe it deserves. If your experience tells you that certain evidence reasonably leads to a conclusion, you are free to reach that conclusion.

(2) Unless and until outweighed by evidence in the case to the contrary, you may find that official duty has been regularly performed; that private transactions have been fair and regular; that the ordinary course of business or employment has been followed; that things have happened according to the ordinary course of nature and the ordinary habits of life; and that the law has been obeyed.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 6. Direct and Circumstantial Evidence**

(1) Now, some of you may have heard the terms “direct evidence” and “circumstantial evidence”.

(2) Direct evidence is simply evidence, like the testimony of an eyewitness which, if you believe it, directly proves a fact. If a witness testified that it is raining outside and you believed the witness that would be direct evidence that it was raining.

(3) Circumstantial evidence is simply a chain of circumstances that indirectly proves a fact. If someone walked into the courtroom wearing a raincoat covered with drops of water and carrying a wet umbrella, that would be circumstantial evidence from which you could conclude that it was raining.

(4) It is your job to decide how much weight to give the direct and circumstantial evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight that you should give to either one, or say that one is any better evidence than the other. You should consider all the evidence, both direct and circumstantial, and give it whatever weight you believe it deserves.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 7. Credibility of Witnesses**

(1) Another part of your duties as jurors is to decide how credible or believable each witness was. This is your duty, not mine. It is up to you to decide if a witness's testimony was believable, and how much weight you think it deserves. You are free to believe everything that a witness said, or only part of it, or none of it at all. But, you should act reasonably and carefully in making these decisions.

(2) Let me suggest some things for you to consider in evaluating each witness's testimony.

- (A) Ask yourself if the witness was able to clearly see or hear the events. Sometimes even an honest witness may not have been able to see or hear what was happening, and may make a mistake.
- (B) Ask yourself how good the witness's memory seemed to be. Did the witness seem able to accurately remember what happened?
- (C) Ask yourself if there was anything else that may have interfered with the witness's ability to perceive or remember the events.
- (D) Ask yourself how the witness acted while testifying. Did the witness appear honest? Or did the witness appear to be lying?
- (E) Ask yourself if the witness had any relationship to any party in this case, or anything to gain or lose from the case, that might influence the witness's testimony. Ask yourself if the witness had any bias, or prejudice, or reason for testifying that might cause the witness to lie or to slant the testimony in favor of one side or the other.
- (F) Ask yourself if the witness testified inconsistently while on the witness stand, or if the witness said or did something or failed to say or do something at any other time that is inconsistent with what the witness said while testifying. If you believe that the witness was inconsistent, ask yourself if this makes the witness's testimony less believable. Sometimes it may; other times it may

## JURY INSTRUCTIONS

### **No. 7. Credibility of Witnesses (cont'd)**

not. Consider whether the inconsistency was about something important, or about some unimportant detail. Ask yourself if it seemed like an innocent mistake, or if it seemed deliberate.

- (G) And ask yourself how believable the witness's testimony was in light of all the other evidence. Was the witness's testimony supported or contradicted by other evidence that you found believable? If you believe that a witness's testimony was contradicted by other evidence, remember that people sometimes forget things, and that even two honest people who witness the same event may not describe it exactly the same way.

(3) These are only some of the things that you may consider in deciding how believable each witness was. You may also consider other things that you think shed some light on the witness's believability. Use your common sense and your everyday experience in dealing with other people. And then decide what testimony you believe, and how much weight you think it deserves.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 8. All Available Evidence Need not be Produced**

No party must call as witnesses all persons who may have been present at any time or place involved in the case, or who may appear to have some knowledge or the matters at issue in this trial. Nor does the law require any party to produce as exhibits all papers and things mentioned in the evidence in the case.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 9. Parties' Objections [If Applicable]**

(1) The parties for both sides objected to some of the things that were said or done during the trial. Do not hold that against either side. The parties have a duty to object whenever they think that something is not permitted by the rules of evidence. Those rules are designed to make sure that both sides receive a fair trial.

(2) And do not interpret my rulings on the parties' objections as any indication of how I think the case should be decided. My rulings were based on the rules of evidence, not on any opinion I might have about the case. Remember that your decision must be based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 10. Introduction**

(1) That concludes the part of my instructions explaining your duties and the general rules that apply in every civil case. In a moment, I will explain the elements of the Plaintiff's claims against the Defendant.

(2) But before I do that, I want to emphasize that this trial is only on the particular claims alleged in Plaintiff's complaint filed in this case. Your job is limited to deciding whether the Plaintiff has proved the claims alleged in this case.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 11. Preponderance of the Evidence**

(1) The burden is on the Plaintiff to prove every essential element of a claim by a preponderance of the evidence. If the proof should fail to establish any essential element of the Plaintiff's claim by a preponderance of the evidence, you should find for the Defendant as to that claim.

(2) To "establish by a preponderance of the evidence" means to prove that something is more likely so than not so. In other words, a preponderance of the evidence means such evidence as, when considered and compared with that opposed to it, has more convincing force, and produces in your minds belief that what is sought to be proved is more likely true than not true. If, on any issue in the case, the evidence is equally balanced, you cannot find that issue has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence.

(3) This rule does not, of course, require proof to an absolute certainty, since proof to an absolute certainty is seldom possible in any case. Furthermore, this does not require proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is a stricter standard that applies in criminal cases. It does not apply in civil cases such as this.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 12. Burden of Proof**

(1) In these instructions you are told that your verdict depends on whether you find certain facts have been proved. The burden of proving a fact is upon the party whose claim depends upon that fact. The party who has the burden of proving a fact must prove it by the preponderance of the evidence, which I have already defined for you.

(2) If a preponderance of the evidence does not support each essential element of a claim, then the jury should find against the party having the burden of proof on that claim.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 13. Proximate Cause**

(1) An injury or damage is proximately caused by an act, or a failure to act, whenever it appears from the evidence in the case, that the act or omission played a substantial part in bringing about or actually causing the injury or damage, and that the injury or damage was either a direct result or a reasonably probable consequence of the act or omission.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 14. Denial of Medical Care**

Inmates are protected from cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The Plaintiff claims that the Defendant demonstrated deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs in violation of his Eighth Amendment constitutional rights.

In order to prove a violation under the Eighth Amendment, the Plaintiff must show that the Defendant unnecessarily and wantonly inflicted harm on him.

To show that his Eighth Amendment rights were violated because the Plaintiff received inadequate medical care, the Plaintiff must prove that the Defendant exhibited deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. Accordingly, the Plaintiff must prove all of the following elements by a preponderance of the evidence:

First: That he had a serious illness or serious injury;

Second: That the Defendant were aware of his serious need for medical care;

Third: That the Defendant, with deliberate indifference to the illness or injury, failed to provide medical care needed within a reasonable time;

Fourth: That the Plaintiff was injured as a result of the Defendant' deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs; and

Fifth: That the Defendant acted under color of state law.

The first element is to be examined objectively, focusing on the specific illness or injury and the reasonably foreseeable consequences to the Plaintiff of a deprivation of care in inadequate care. That is, would a reasonable person acting under the same

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 16 Denial of Medical Care (cont'd)**

circumstances, foresee that the conduct of the Defendant would cause the harm the Plaintiff claims?

The second element is to be evaluated by a subjective analysis of the Defendant and her state of mind.

Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Fifth Edition, O'Malley, Grenig and Lee, West Publishing, 2001, § 166.21 (modified).

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

**No. 15. Consider Damages Only if Necessary**

(1) If the Plaintiff has proven a claim against the Defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, you must determine the damages to which he is entitled. You should not interpret the fact that I am giving instructions about the Plaintiff's damages as an indication in any way that I believe that he should, or should not, win this case. It is your task first to decide whether the Defendant are liable. I am instructing you on damages only so that you will have guidance in the event you decide that the Defendant are liable and that the Plaintiff is entitled to recover money from them.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 16. Damages - Reasonable - Not Speculative**

(1) Damages must be reasonable. If you should find that the Plaintiff is entitled to a verdict, you may award him only such damages as will reasonably compensate him for such injury and damage as you find, from a preponderance of the evidence in the case that was sustained as a proximate result of the Defendant's acts or omissions. Damages are not allowed as a punishment and cannot be imposed or increased to penalize the Defendant. On the other hand, compensatory damages are not restricted to actual loss of time or money; they cover both the mental and physical aspects of injury - tangible and intangible. They are an attempt to restore the Plaintiff, that is, to make him whole or as he was immediately prior to the injuries.

(2) You are not permitted to award speculative damages. So, you are not to include in any verdict compensation for any prospective loss which, although possible, is not reasonably certain to occur in the future.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 17. Measure of Damages – Personal**

No evidence of the value of such intangible things as physical pain and suffering has been or need to be introduced. In that respect, it is not value you are trying to determine, but an amount of money that will fairly compensate the Plaintiff for the damages suffered. There is no exact standard for fixing the compensation to be awarded on account of such elements of damage. Any such award should be fair and just in light of the evidence.

You should include each of the following elements of damage which you decide has been sustained by the Plaintiff to the present time:

1. physical pain;
2. mental anguish;
3. embarrassment, or humiliation.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 18. Nominal Damages**

If you find in favor of Plaintiff under Instruction 21, but you find that Plaintiff's damages have no monetary value, then you must return a verdict for Plaintiff in the nominal amount of one dollar.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 19. Punitive Damages**

In addition to the damages mentioned in the other instructions, the law permits you to award an injured person punitive damages under certain circumstances in order to punish the Defendant for some extraordinary misconduct and to serve as an example or warning to others not to engage in such conduct.

If you find in favor of the Plaintiff and against the Defendant, and if you find the conduct of the Defendant to be recklessly and callously indifferent to the Plaintiff's rights under the Eighth Amendment, then in addition to any other damages to which you find the Plaintiff is entitled, you may, but are not required to, award him an additional amount as punitive damages if you find it is appropriate to punish the Defendant and to dissuade others from like conduct in the future. Whether to award the Plaintiff punitive damages and the amount of those damages are within your sound discretion.

Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Fifth, O'Malley, Grenig and Lee,  
West Publishing, 2001, Volume 3B, § 166.62.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 20. Introduction**

(1) That concludes the part of my instructions explaining the elements of the claim(s) made by the Plaintiff and how to calculate damages if you find that damages should be awarded. Next I will explain some rules that you must use in considering some of the testimony and evidence.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 21. Impeachment by Prior Inconsistent Statement**

(1) You have heard the testimony of the Plaintiff, the Defendant, and of their witnesses. You have also heard that before this trial this witness made a statement that may be different from that witness's testimony here in court.

(2) This earlier statement was brought to your attention only to help you decide how believable this witness's testimony was. You cannot use it as proof of anything else. You can only use it as one way of evaluating this witness's testimony here in court.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 22. Introduction**

(1) Now let me conclude by explaining some things about your deliberations in the jury room, and your possible verdicts.

(2) The first thing that you should do in the jury room is choose someone to be your foreperson. This person will help to guide your discussions, and will speak for you here in court.

(3) Once you start deliberating, do not talk to the jury officer, or to me, or to anyone else except each other about the case. If you have any question or message, you must write it down on a piece of paper, sign it, and then give it to the jury officer. The officer will give the message to me, and I will respond as soon as I can. I may have to talk to the parties about what you have asked, so it may take me some time to get back to you. Any question or message normally should be sent to me through your foreperson.

(4) You will be given the documents that were admitted into evidence. If you want to see any of the exhibits that were admitted into evidence and which you do not have, you may send me a message, and those exhibits will be provided to you.

(5) One more thing about messages. Do not ever write down or tell anyone how you stand on your votes. For example, do not write down or tell anyone that you are split, or whatever your vote happens to be. That should stay secret until you are finished.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 23. Experiments, Research and Investigation**

(1) Remember that you must make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. Do not try to gather any information about the case on your own while you are deliberating.

(2) For example, do not conduct any experiment inside or outside the jury room; do not bring any book, like a dictionary, or anything else with you to help you with your deliberations; do not conduct any independent research, reading or investigation about the case; and do not visit any place that was mentioned during the trial.

(3) Make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 24. Duty to Deliberate**

(1) Now that all the evidence is in and the arguments are completed, you are free to talk about the case in the jury room. In fact, it is your duty to talk with each other about the evidence, and to make every reasonable effort you can to reach unanimous agreement. Talk with each other, listen carefully and respectfully to each other's views, and keep an open mind as you listen to what your fellow jurors have to say. Try your best to work out your differences. Do not hesitate to change your mind if you are convinced that other jurors are right and that your original position was wrong.

(2) But do not ever change your mind just because other jurors see things differently, or just to get the case over with. In the end, your vote must be exactly that - your own vote. It is important for you to reach agreement, but only if you can do so honestly and in good conscience.

(3) No one will be allowed to hear your discussions in the jury room, and no record will be made of what you say. So you should all feel free to speak your minds.

(4) Listen carefully to what the other jurors have to say, and then decide for yourself whether Plaintiff's claims were proved by a preponderance of the evidence.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 25. Notes [If Permitted]**

(1) During the trial, I permitted you to take notes, and I have noticed that several of you have done so. As I said at the beginning of the trial, there is always a tendency to attach undue importance to matters which one has written down. Some testimony which is considered unimportant at the time presented, and thus was not written down, may have taken on greater importance later in the trial in light of all the evidence presented. Therefore, you are again instructed that your notes are only a tool to aid your own individual memory and you should not compare your notes with other jurors in determining the content of any testimony or in evaluating the importance of any evidence. Your notes are not evidence, and may not be a complete outline of the proceedings or a list of the highlights of the trial. Above all, your memory should be your greatest asset when it comes time to deliberate and render a decision in this case.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 26. Verdict Form**

(1) A Verdict Form has been prepared for you use. A verdict form is simply the written notice of your decision. Whatever decision you reach in this case must be the unanimous decision of all of you. When all of you agree upon a verdict, it will be received as your verdict. You will note that each of the questions calls for a “Yes” or “No” answer. The answer to each question must be made by a unanimous vote of the jury. Your foreperson will write the answer of the jury in the space provided for each question. As you will note from the wording of the questions, if you answer no to a question, you will not need to move ahead and consider subsequent questions.

(2) When you answer all of these questions, your foreperson should sign and date the verdict form.

## **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

### **No. 27. Court Has No Opinion**

(1) Let me emphasize something that I said to you earlier. Nothing that I have said or done during this trial was meant to influence your decision in any way. You decide for yourselves whether the Plaintiff's claims were proved by a preponderance of the evidence.