

PLEASE NOTE

To ensure ready access via the court's website, these stock instructions are contained in one document. However, when you submit proposed jury instructions to the court, each instruction and verdict form tendered must be in a separate document or file. See REB Civ. Practice Standard V. C. 4. c.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury:

Now that you have heard the evidence and will soon hear argument, it becomes my duty to give you the instructions of the court as to the law applicable to this case. It is your duty as jurors to follow the law as I shall state it to you, and to apply the law to the facts as you find them from the evidence in the case. You are not to single out one instruction alone as stating the law, but must consider the instructions as a whole. Neither are you to be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated by the court.

In explaining the rules of law that you must follow, first, I will give you some general instructions which apply in every civil case – for example, instructions about burden of proof and insights that may help you to judge the believability of witnesses. Then I will give you some specific rules of law that apply to this particular case and, finally, I will explain the procedures you should follow in your deliberations, and the possible verdicts you may return.

Counsel may quite properly refer to some of the governing rules of law in their arguments. If, however, any difference appears to you between the law as stated by counsel and that stated by the court in these instructions, you are, of course, to be governed by the final instructions of the court.

Nothing the court says in these instructions is to be taken as an indication that the court has any opinion about the facts of the case, or what that opinion is. It is not the function of the court to determine the facts, but rather yours.

You must perform your duties as jurors without bias or prejudice as to any party. The law does not permit you to be governed by sympathy, bias, prejudice, or public opinion. All parties expect that you will carefully and impartially consider all of the

evidence, follow the law as it is now being given to you, and reach a just verdict, regardless of the consequences. That is the oath that you took and the promise you made.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence, and must be disregarded entirely.

The evidence in the case consists of the sworn testimony of the witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, all exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them, and all facts which may have been admitted, stipulated, or judicially noticed. Nothing else is evidence. The statements and arguments of the lawyers are not evidence. Their questions and objections are not evidence. Thus, if a lawyer asks a question of a witness that contains an assertion of fact, you may not consider the assertion by the lawyer as any evidence of that fact. Only the answers are evidence. However, when the attorneys on both sides have stipulated or agreed as to the existence of a fact, the jury must, unless otherwise instructed, accept the stipulation and regard that fact as proved. The legal rulings of the court are not evidence. The comments and questions of the court are not evidence.

There are two types of evidence from which a jury may properly determine the facts of a case. One is direct evidence, such as the testimony of an eyewitness. The other is indirect or circumstantial evidence, that is, the proof of a chain of facts which point to the existence or non-existence of certain other facts. As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence, but requires that the jury find the facts in accordance with the evidence in the case, both direct and circumstantial.

If any reference by the court or by counsel to matters of testimony or exhibits

does not coincide with your own recollection of that evidence, it is your recollection which should control during your deliberations and not the statements of the court or of counsel. You are the sole judges of the evidence received in this case.

You are to consider only the evidence in the case. However, in your consideration of the evidence, you are not limited to just the statements of the witnesses. In other words, you are not limited solely to what you saw and heard as the witnesses testified. You are permitted to draw, from the facts which you find have been proved, such reasonable inferences as you feel are justified in light of your experience. An inference is a conclusion that reason and common sense may lead you to draw from the facts which you find have been proved by a preponderance of the evidence. By permitting such reasonable inferences, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been established by the testimony and evidence in this case.

The mere number of witnesses appearing for or against a particular fact, issue, or proposition does not in and of itself prove or disprove that fact, issue, or proposition. You may find that the testimony of a small number of witnesses as to any fact is more credible than the testimony of a larger number of witnesses to the contrary.

Any evidence as to which an objection was sustained by the court, and any evidence ordered stricken by the court, must be disregarded entirely .

Any finding of fact you make must be based on probabilities, not possibilities. A finding of fact may not be based on surmise, speculation, or conjecture.

At the end of the trial you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript to consult, and it is difficult and time consuming for the reporter to read back lengthy testimony.

Any verdict of the jury must represent the considered judgment of each juror. In order to return a verdict, it is necessary that each juror agree. Any verdict must be unanimous.

It is your duty, as jurors, to consult with one another and to deliberate with a view to reaching an agreement, if you can do so without violence to individual judgment. You must each decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence in the case with your fellow jurors. In the course of your deliberations, do not hesitate to reexamine your own views, and change your opinion, if convinced it is erroneous. However, do not surrender your honest conviction as to the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember at all times that you are not partisans. You are judges – judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case and return a just verdict based upon the evidence in the case and the law as the court has presented it to you.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The plaintiff has the burden of proving any claim by a preponderance of the evidence. The defendant has the burden of proving any affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

To “establish by the preponderance of the evidence” means to prove that something is more likely so than it is not so. In other words, a preponderance of the evidence in the case means such evidence as, when considered and compared to that opposed to it, has more convincing force, and produces in your mind a belief that what is sought to be proved is more likely true than not true.

In determining whether any fact in issue has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence in the case, you may, unless otherwise instructed, consider the testimony of all witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and all exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them, and any fact that has been admitted, stipulated, or judicially noticed.

"Burden of proof" means the obligation a party has to prove claim or defense by a preponderance of the evidence. The party with the burden of proof can use evidence produced by any party to persuade you. If a party fails to meet burden of proof as to any claim or defense or if the evidence weighs so evenly that you are unable to say that there is a preponderance on either side, you must reject that claim or defense.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

In this civil action the burden is on plaintiff to prove every essential element of each claim by a preponderance of the evidence. If the proof should fail to establish any essential element of a claim by a preponderance of the evidence in the case, the jury should find for the defendant as to that claim.

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 in the case 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. This rule does not, of course, require proof to an absolute certainty, since proof to an absolute certainty is seldom possible in any case.

In determining whether any fact in issue has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence in the case, the jury may, unless otherwise instructed, consider the testimony of all witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and the exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them, and any fact that has been admitted, stipulated, or judicially noticed.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The rules of evidence ordinarily do not permit witnesses to testify as to their own opinions or their own conclusions about important questions in a trial. An exception to this rule exists as to those witnesses who are described as "expert witnesses." An "expert witness" is someone who, by education, background, training, or experience, may have become knowledgeable in some technical, scientific, or very specialized area. If such knowledge or experience may be of assistance to you in understanding some of the evidence or in determining a fact, an "expert witness" in that area may state an opinion as to a matter in which he or she claims to be an expert.

You should consider each expert opinion received in evidence in this case and give it such weight as you may think it deserves. You should consider the testimony of expert witnesses just as you consider other evidence in this case. If you should decide that the opinion of an expert witness is not based upon sufficient education or experience, or if you should conclude that the reasons given in support of the opinion are not sound, or if you should conclude that the opinion is outweighed by other evidence, including that of other "expert witnesses," you may disregard the opinion in part or in its entirety.

As I have told you several times, you, the jury, are the sole judges of the evidence and the facts of this case.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

You, as jurors, are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight their testimony deserves. You may be guided by the appearance and conduct of the witnesses, by the manner in which the witness testifies, by the character of the testimony given, and by evidence to the contrary of the testimony given.

You should carefully scrutinize all the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to show whether a witness is worthy of belief. Consider each witness' intelligence, motive and state of mind and demeanor or manner while on the stand. Consider the witness' ability to observe the matters as to which he or she has testified, and whether he or she impresses you as having an accurate recollection of these matters. Consider also any relation each witness may bear to either side of the case, the manner in which each witness might be affected by the verdict, and the extent to which, if at all, each witness is either supported or contradicted by other evidence in the case.

Inconsistencies or discrepancies in the testimony of a witness, or between the testimony of different witnesses, may or may not cause the jury to discredit such testimony. Two or more persons witnessing an incident or a transaction may see or hear it differently, and innocent misrecollection, like failure of recollection, is not an uncommon experience. In weighing the effect of a discrepancy, always consider whether it pertains to a matter of importance or an unimportant detail, and whether the discrepancy results from innocent error or intentional falsehood.

After making your own judgment, you will give the testimony of each witness such weight, if any, as you may think it deserves.

A witness may be discredited or impeached by contradictory evidence; or by

evidence that at some other time the witness has said or done something, or has failed to say or do something, which is inconsistent with the witness' present testimony. You may, in short, accept or reject the testimony of any witness in whole or in part. If you believe any witness has been impeached and thus discredited, it is your exclusive province to give the testimony of that witness such credibility, if any, as you may think it deserves.

If a witness is shown knowingly to have testified falsely concerning any material matter, you have a right to distrust such witness' testimony in other particulars and you may reject all the testimony of that witness or give it such credibility as you may think it deserves. An act or omission is "knowingly" done if voluntarily and intentionally, and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The intent of a person or the knowledge that a person possesses at any given time may not ordinarily be proved directly because there is no way of directly scrutinizing the workings of the human mind. In determining the issue of what a person knew or what a person intended at a particular time, you may consider any statements made or acts done or omitted by that person and all other facts and circumstances received in evidence, which may aid in your determination of that person's knowledge or intent.

You may infer, but you are certainly not required to infer, that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of acts knowingly done or knowingly omitted. It is entirely up to you, however, to decide what facts to find from the evidence received during this trial.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

There is nothing particularly different in the way that a juror should consider the evidence in a trial from that in which any reasonable and careful person would deal with any very important question that must be resolved by examining facts, opinions, and evidence. You are expected to use your good sense in considering and evaluating the evidence in the case. Use the evidence only for those purposes for which it has been received and give the evidence a reasonable and fair construction in the light of your common knowledge of the natural tendencies and inclinations of human beings.

Keep constantly in mind that it would be a violation of your sworn duty to base a verdict on anything other than the evidence received in the case and the instructions of the Court.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

It is proper to add the caution that nothing said in these instructions and nothing in any form of verdict prepared for your convenience is meant to suggest or convey in any way or manner any intimation as to what verdict the court thinks you should find. What the verdict shall be is your sole and exclusive duty and responsibility.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The original written instructions are a part of the court record. You are not permitted to write any notes on the original instructions or to deface them in any way. The original instructions and the exhibits are to be returned to the court at the conclusion of your deliberations.

When you go to the jury room, you should first select a foreperson, who will help to guide your deliberations and will speak for you here in the courtroom. The second thing you should do is review the instructions and verdict form. Not only will your deliberations be more productive if you understand the legal principles on which your verdict must be based, but for your verdict to be valid, you must follow the instructions throughout your deliberations. Remember, you are the judges of the facts, but you are bound by your oath to follow the law stated in the original instructions.

You may deliberate only while all jurors are present together in the jury room. You must suspend your deliberations until and unless you are all present together in the jury room.

Your deliberations will be secret. You will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

Any verdict you reach must represent the collective judgment of the jury. In order to return a verdict, it is necessary that each juror agree to it. In other words, any verdict you reach must be unanimous.

Your verdict must be based solely on the evidence received in the case. Nothing you have seen or read outside of court may be considered. Nothing that I have said or done during the course of this trial is intended, in any way, to suggest to you somehow

what I think your verdict should be. Nothing said in these instructions and nothing in any form of verdict, which has been prepared for your convenience, is to suggest or convey to you in any way or manner any intimation as to what verdict I think you should return. What the verdict shall be is the exclusive duty and responsibility of the jury. As I have told you many times, you are the sole judges of the evidence and the facts.

A verdict form has been prepared for your convenience.

You will take the verdict form to the jury room, and when you have reached unanimous agreement as to your verdict, you will have your foreperson write your verdict, date and sign, together with all other jurors, the verdict form.

When you have arrived at your verdict and have completed, dated, and signed the verdict form, your foreperson shall notify the bailiff, who, in turn, will notify me. You shall remain in the jury room until I call for you to return to the courtroom. When you return to the courtroom, your foreperson should bring the original instructions and the verdict form with him or her.

INSTRUCTION NO. ____

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with the court, you may send a note via the bailiff signed by your foreperson or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with the court regarding the issues of the case by any means other than such a signed writing, and the court will never communicate with any member of the jury on any subject touching the merits of the case other than in writing or orally here in open court.

If you do send a note to the court containing a question or request for further direction, please bear in mind that a response will take some time and effort. The court must first notify counsel to return to court. Then the court must confer with counsel, consider their arguments and, if necessary, research the question before reducing the answer or direction, if any, to writing.

There may be some questions or matters that under the law the court is not permitted to answer or address. If it is improper for the court to answer the question or address the issue, the court will tell you. Please do not speculate about what the answer to your question might be or why the court is not able to answer a particular question or address a particular matter.

You will note from the oath about to be taken by the bailiffs that they too, as well as all other persons, are prohibited to communicate in any way or manner with any member of the jury on any subject touching the merits of the case.

Bear in mind also that you are never to reveal to any person – not even to the court – how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, on the questions before you, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict.