

ORIGINAL

FILED

CAUSE NO. DC-22-01998

24 NOV -8 PM 4:25

GLORIA MYERS,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

VS.

**JOHN ANDREW VILLAREAL;
GALEN WADE HUDSON,**

**FELICIA PITRE
DISTRICT CLERK
134TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DALLAS CO., TEXAS
Ferris DEPUTY
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS**

JURY CHARGE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

After the closing arguments, you will go to the jury room to decide the case, answer the questions that are included in this Jury Charge, and reach a verdict. You may discuss the case with other jurors only when you are all together in the jury room.

Remember my previous instructions: Do not discuss the case with anyone else, either in person or by any other means. Do not do any independent investigation about the case or conduct any research. Do not look up any words in dictionaries or on the Internet. Do not post information about the case on the Internet. Do not share any special knowledge or experiences with the other jurors. Do not use your phone or any other electronic device during your deliberations for any reason. I have previously given you a number where others may contact you in case of an emergency.

Any notes you have taken are for your own personal use. You may take your notes back into the jury room and consult them during deliberations, but do not show or read your notes to your fellow jurors during your deliberations. Your notes are not evidence. Each of you should rely on your independent recollection of the evidence and not be influenced by the fact that another juror has or has not taken notes.

You must leave your notes with the bailiff when you are not deliberating. The bailiff will give your notes to me promptly after collecting them from you. I will make sure your notes are kept in a safe, secure location and not disclosed to anyone. After you complete your deliberations, the bailiff will collect your notes. When you are released from jury duty, the bailiff will promptly destroy your notes so that nobody can read what you wrote.

Here are the instructions for answering the questions.

1. Do not let bias, prejudice, or sympathy play any part in your decision.
2. Base your answers only on the evidence admitted in Court and on the law that is in these instructions and questions. Do not consider or discuss any evidence that was not admitted in the courtroom.
3. You are to make up your own minds about the facts. You are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight to give their testimony. But on matters of law, you must follow all of my instructions.
4. If my instructions use a word in a way that is different from its ordinary meaning, use the meaning I give you, which will be a proper legal definition.

5. All the questions and answers are important. No one should say that any question or answer is not important.

6. Answer "yes" or "no" to all questions unless you are told otherwise. A "yes" answer must be based on a preponderance of the evidence unless you are told otherwise. Whenever a question requires an answer other than "yes" or "no," your answer must be based on a preponderance of the evidence.

The term "preponderance of the evidence" means the greater weight of credible evidence presented in this case. If you do not find that a preponderance of the evidence supports a "yes" answer, then answer "no." A preponderance of the evidence is not measured by the number of witnesses or by the number of documents admitted in evidence. For a fact to be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, you must find that the fact is more likely true than not true.

7. Do not decide who you think should win before you answer the questions and then just answer the questions to match your decision. Answer each question carefully without considering who will win. Do not discuss or consider the effect your answers will have.

8. Do not answer questions by drawing straws or by any method of chance.

9. Some questions might ask you for a dollar amount. Do not agree in advance to decide on a dollar amount by adding up each juror's amount and then figuring the average.

10. Do not trade your answers. For example, do not say, "I will answer this question your way if you answer another question my way."

11. Unless otherwise instructed, the answers to the questions must be based on the decision of at least 10 of the 12 jurors. The same 10 jurors must agree on every answer. Do not agree to be bound by a vote of anything less than 10 jurors, even if it would be a majority.

As I have said before, if you do not follow these instructions, you will be guilty of juror misconduct, and I might have to order a new trial and start this process over again. This would waste your time and the parties' money, and would require the taxpayers of this county to pay for another trial. If a juror breaks any of these rules, tell that person to stop and report it to me immediately.

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

A fact may be established by direct evidence or by circumstantial evidence or both. A fact is established by direct evidence when proved by documentary evidence or by witnesses who saw the act done or heard the words spoken. A fact is established by circumstantial evidence when it may be fairly and reasonably inferred from other facts proved.

“Ordinary care” means that degree of care that would be used by a person of ordinary prudence under the same or similar circumstances.

“Physical impairment” means a loss or diminution of the injured party’s ability to engage in tasks or activities for one’s own benefit or enjoyment. In assessing damages for physical impairment, you may consider the loss of enjoyment of life. The effect of the physical impairment must be substantial and extend beyond any pain, suffering, mental anguish or lost wages, or diminished earning capacity.

“Proximate cause” means a cause that was a substantial factor in bringing about an occurrence and without which cause such event would not have occurred. In order to be a proximate cause, the act or omission complained of must be such that a person using ordinary care would have foreseen that the event, or some similar event, might reasonably result therefrom. There may be more than one proximate cause of an event.

“Occurrence” means the incident that occurred on or about February 23, 2021.

JURY QUESTIONS

QUESTION NO. 1:

Did the negligence, if any, of John Villarreal proximately cause the occurrence in question?

As to John Villarreal, you are instructed that negligence means the failure to use ordinary care, that is, failing to do which a person of ordinary prudence would have done under the same or similar circumstances or doing that which a person of ordinary prudence would not have done under the same or similar circumstances.

Answer "Yes" or "No":

Answer Yes

QUESTION NO. 2:

Did Galen Hudson negligently entrust to John Villareal the vehicle that John Villareal was operating on the day of the automobile incident in question?

As to Galen Hudson, you are instructed that negligence means entrusting a vehicle to John Villareal, if Galen Hudson knew or should have known that John Villareal was an unlicensed driver.

Answer "Yes" or "No":

Answer Yes

If you answered "yes" to Question No. 1 or Question No. 2, then answer Question No. 3. Otherwise, do not answer Question 3.

QUESTION NO. 3:

What sum of money, if paid now in cash, would fairly and reasonably compensate Gloria ~~Meyers~~ ^{Meyers} for injuries sustained, if any, that resulted from the occurrence in question?

Consider the elements of damages listed below and none other. Consider each element separately. Do not award any sum of money on any element if you have otherwise, under some other element, awarded a sum of money for the same loss. That is, do not compensate twice for the same loss, if any. Do not include interest on any amount of damages you find.

Do not include any amount for any condition existing before the occurrence in question, except to the extent, if any, that such other condition was aggravated by any injuries that resulted from the occurrence in question.

Any recovery will be determined by the court when it applies the law to your answers at the time of judgment. Answer separately, in dollars and cents for damages, if any.

a. Physical pain sustained in the past.

Answer: \$ 50,000

Myers

b. Physical pain that, in reasonable probability, Gloria ~~Myers~~ will sustain in the future.

Answer: \$ 50,000

c. Mental anguish sustained in the past.

Answer: \$ 50,000

Myers

d. Mental anguish that, in reasonable probability, Gloria ~~Myers~~ will sustain in the future.

Answer: \$ 50,000

e. Physical impairment sustained in the past.

Answer: \$ 50,000

Myers

f. Physical impairment that, in reasonable probability, Gloria ~~Myers~~ will sustain in the future.

Answer: \$ 50,000

g. Reasonable expenses of necessary medical care incurred in the past.

Answer: \$ 381,270.91

h. Reasonable ~~expenses~~ of necessary medical care that, in reasonable probability, Gloria ~~Myers~~ will incur in the future.

Answer: \$ 450,000

i. Loss of earning capacity sustained in the past.

Answer: \$ 140,000

j. Loss of earning capacity that, in reasonable probability, Gloria ~~Myers~~ will sustain in the future.

Answer: \$ 380,000

Myers

Presiding Juror:

1. When you go into the jury room to answer the questions, the first thing you will need to do is choose a presiding juror.
2. The presiding juror has these duties:
 - a. have the complete charge read aloud if it will be helpful to your deliberations;
 - b. preside over your deliberations, meaning manage the discussions, and see that you follow these instructions;
 - c. give written questions or comments to the bailiff who will give them to the judge;
 - d. write down the answers you agree on;
 - e. get the signatures for the verdict certificate; and
 - f. notify the bailiff that you have reached a verdict.

Do you understand the duties of the presiding juror? If you do not, please tell me now.

Instructions for Signing the Verdict Certificate:

1. Unless otherwise instructed, you may answer the questions on a vote of 10 jurors. The same 10 jurors must agree on every answer in the charge. This means you may not have one group of 10 jurors agree on one answer and a different group of 10 jurors agree on another answer.
2. If 10 jurors agree on every answer, those 10 jurors sign the verdict.
If 11 jurors agree on every answer, those 11 jurors sign the verdict.
If all 12 of you agree on every answer, you are unanimous and only the presiding juror signs the verdict.
3. All jurors should deliberate on every question. You may end up with all 12 of you agreeing on some answers, while only 10 or 11 of you agree on other answers. But when you sign the verdict, only those 10 or 11 who agree on every answer will sign the verdict.

Do you understand these instructions? If you do not, please tell me now.


JUDGE PRESIDING

Verdict Certificate

Check one:

Our verdict is unanimous. All 12 of us have agreed to each and every answer. The presiding juror has signed the certificate for all 12 of us.

Signature of Presiding Juror

Printed Name of Presiding Juror

Our verdict is not unanimous. Eleven of us have agreed to each and every answer and have signed the certificate below.

X Our verdict is not unanimous. Ten of us have agreed to each and every answer and have signed the certificate below.

SIGNATURE

NAME PRINTED

- 1. Steffine Tovar
2. Whittaker Mims
3. Jetha M. Sullivan
4. Lydia Martinez Guzman
5. Anyson Lambrecht
6. Kristi Etheredge
7. Chnsrain Bacon
8. Crystal Garland
9. Chikitia Benjamin
10. Robert Alent
11.

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ROBERT ALENT