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1	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
2	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING
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4	MARIA LUISA JOHNSON, CARMELIA DAVIS-RAINES,) CHERYL MUSKELLY, PAULINE ROBINSON, ELAINE)
5	SEAY-DAVIS AND TONI WILLIAMSON,)
	PLAINTIFFS,) CASE NO.
6) 15-2-03013-2 VERSUS)SEA
7) SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES, a department of)
8	CITY OF SEATTLE, a municipality, RAY) HOFFMAN, individually, SUSAN SANCHEZ,)
9	Individually, DEBRA RUSSELL, individually,)
10	and GUILEMETTE REGAN, individually,) DEFENDANTS.)
11	Proceedings Before Honorable SUZANNE PARISIEN
12	
13	KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
14	DATED: AUGUST 16, 2016
	MORNING SESSION
15	APPEARANCES:
16	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:
17	BY: JACK SHERIDAN, ESQ.
18	
19	FOR THE DEFENDANTS:
20	BY: PORTIA MOORE, ESQ., ARTHUR SIMPSON, ESQ., (not present)
21	SARAH TILSTRA, ESQ. GIANCARLO UREY, ESQ.,
22	ALSO PRESENT: TED PROSISE and GUILEMETTE REGAN
23	DOLORES A. RAWLINS, RPR, CSR, CRR, CRC, RSA
	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER FOR KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
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	Dolores Pawline DDD CSD CCD CDD CDC DSA Official Court Deporter

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PROCEEDINGS

(Open court.)

THE BAILIFF: All rise.

Court is in session.

The Honorable Suzanne Parisien presiding in the Superior Court, Department 42, in the State of Washington in and for King County.

THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.

Before we bring in our jurors, any preliminary matters?

MR. SHERIDAN: None from the plaintiffs, Your Honor.

MS. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Terrific.

MR. SHERIDAN: Your Honor, may I ask a quick question?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SHERIDAN: Is sentencing tough?

THE COURT: Yes. I think that all judges would say that that is their least favorite part of the job.

MR. SHERIDAN: Do you have a big range or locked in by the statutes?

THE COURT: Pretty much.

MR. SHERIDAN: That makes it a little --

THE COURT: Yes, not a lot of discretion.

MR. SHERIDAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: As of a couple minutes ago, we were missing Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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3 OORE: Your Honor, while we are waiting can we talk that is coming up, that is, opening statements. are a couple of exhibits that I would like to use in ments that have not been admitted that Mr. Sheridan ould be willing to take the risk that I can't get the vidence. give you the numbers so that you can look at them and OURT: Sure. What are the numbers? OORE: The first one is Exhibit Number 115, the ted to that. OURT: I am sorry, Plaintiff's Exhibit 115? OORE: This is an exhibit that we put in an objection bjection. We withdraw our objection. You would like to use Exhibit Number 115. OURT: OORE: The defendants don't have an objection to it. IERIDAN: Thank you. want to do that with the others? Exhibit Number 115 is admitted. Exhibit No. 115 received in evidence.)

OORE: The next one, Your Honor, all to be in the binders.

THE COURT: What number is that? Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

MS. MOORE: Exhibit Number 316. THE COURT: I have it, memorandum, 1999. MS. MOORE: Yes. THE COURT: Any objection to Defendant's Exhibit 316? MR. SHERIDAN: I don't have it opened. I thought that we were going get a list and go through them, my fault. MS. MOORE: I can give you a list. There is only four. THE COURT: If we are going to use them or you would like to 9 use them in the opening, I would like to deal with the preadmitting of 10 this -- I wanted to move straight from the jury selection, depending 11 upon where we are with the morning recess, straight on into the 12 openings. 13 MR. SHERIDAN: Good plan. 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. SHERIDAN: Just a second, Your Honor, to pull up the exhibits --16 17 THE COURT: Sure. MR. SHERIDAN: Yes, we have an objection. 18 19 THE COURT: All right, based on --20 MR. SHERIDAN: I think that the cover page is a person, who 21 is not listed as a witness. I think that we have -- I have to check my 22 objections under the joint statement. 23 MR. MOORE: Your objection is 106, 403, 402, 802, 809, 805. Your Honor, on the first page of that, it lists Toni 24 25 Williamson, who is one of the plaintiffs in the case for the first page

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of that. The remaining pages of that are UAR expectations which a number of witnesses will come in and say that they received.

MR. SHERIDAN: Your Honor, this is an important objected to issue in the case, because we are challenging the authenticity of this document and whether it was ever distributed.

So, yes.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, as I said, I will take the risk, if I showed these to the jury during the opening statement, they may not get admitted then Mr. Sheridan can say that I promised the jury something that I couldn't deliver.

MR. SHERIDAN: That is a bit risky for us as well, Your Honor.

We wouldn't want the jury to see -- you know, opening is to tell what you are going to show and prove. It is not to put in evidence in advance of laying a proper foundation.

We don't object to the counsel saying it, but we object to counsel showing it. It may have an undue effect on them for the rest of the trial.

THE COURT: Yes.

I mean, it on its face it looks like a business record.

MR. SHERIDAN: It does, but there has never been a foundation. Our clients uniformly say that they didn't get it. It is a contested exhibit as to whether it was ever distributed.

MS. MOORE: It goes to the weight not admissibility.

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His clients will say that they didn't get it. We will have a number of people coming in here saying that it was distributed to his clients.

THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, you are interrupting Ms. Moore --

MR. SHERIDAN: I apologize.

THE COURT: -- throughout. Please don't do that.

MR. SHERIDAN: I apologize.

MS. MOORE: Thank you, Your Honor.

There would be a number of witnesses that will come in and the plaintiffs' position in this case is that any document, any policy, anything like this is something that we fabricated -- that SPU fabricated, all of these.

Mr. Sheridan's objections go to the weight. They don't go to the authenticity or the admissibility.

THE COURT: All right.

we are not going to clearly get through the four that you want to. Let me think on that. But I have to say there is a lots of documents here.

I don't know how many of them we are going to be doing the same thing on, somebody saying I didn't get it, that is not -- absolutely goes to weight. They can say that and it may be that if a lot of them say it, perhaps it is convincing. I don't know. But we won't be arguing every policy because someone denies receiving it, it is not a business record.

MR. SHERIDAN: No. That is not -- that is actually not my Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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1	approach. My approach is that we have never seen the witness that
2	claims it was created and distributed.
3	THE COURT: All the right, let me ponder on this and get the
4	jurors in here.
5	MS. MOORE: Do you wanted to tell me the other exhibits.
6	THE COURT: Yes. Exhibit Number 316 needs to be ruled on.
7	MS. MOORE: Exhibits 327, 350, and 353.
8	THE COURT: All right. You would like to use all five of
9	these documents the first one being already admitted in opening.
10	MS. MOORE: Yes, Your Honor.
11	MR. SHERIDAN: I want to speak to Exhibit 327.
12	THE COURT: Exhibits 327, 350, and 353.
13	MR. SHERIDAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Are our jurors ready?
15	THE BAILIFF: Your Honor, we are missing juror number 64.
16	THE COURT: All right, we will get started.
17	THE BAILIFF: All right. Let's hope that we can continue.
18	THE BAILIFF: Juror number 64 did not check in the jury room.
19	THE COURT: All right.
20	THE BAILIFF: Please rise for the jurors.
21	(Members of the jury entered the courtroom.)
22	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Hope that you had have
23	had great evening.
24	A JUROR: Good morning.
25	THE COURT: See, you guys are quick studies. Nice to see

you all this morning.

We are going to start right away with our second round from Mr. Sheridan on voir dire. Just, of course, reminding you all that you are, of course, under oath. Of course.

The questions that are asked of you not designed to embarrass you and I really appreciate all of the candor that you folks displayed yesterday on some topics that are hard to talk about, like jobs and things like that. Keep that up.

I understand that three jurors have issues to raise with us.

A JUROR: Good morning. It is hardship regarding my employment.

I am responsible for large organization being out for four-week period of time due to recent reorganization would indeed be a problem. I sent a note to my boss last night and indicating that I may be out until the 9th. There is a signed letter from him indicating that would be a problem.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. I see your letter. I understand that.

A JUROR: I am happy to serve at another time or whatever, maybe for some other case.

THE COURT: We don't usually take letters from employers saying "we need her. She has to be excused."

It is kind of what I said before about inconvenience of your employer not necessarily or frankly not usually a hardship for a Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

person. So, I understand that. At this point I am not going to excuse you. A JUROR: Thank you. THE COURT: But I appreciate --A JUROR: Thank you for considering. THE COURT: Absolutely. I appreciate your hard work on behalf of your employer. A JUROR: I will be working at night, thank you. THE COURT: Yes, we are not done with this process yet. You 10 know, I am not going to excuse you right now, but it doesn't mean that you will be working until 2 o'clock in the morning every night. 11 12 Juror number 52. A JUROR: Yes, I have a flight that I previously thought left 13 14 on the Friday but it turns out I was mistaken it leaves at 5:45 p.m. on 15 September 8th. I return that Sunday. THE COURT: 5:45 on Thursday, September 8th. 16 17 A JUROR: Yes. 18 THE COURT: You return on Sunday? 19 A JUROR: Yes, the 11th, I think, yes. 20 THE COURT: All right. I am going to have you stay on for 21 now. 22 A JUROR: All right. THE COURT: Just because it is so super close and if we had 23 24 to theoretically have deliberations happening on Monday, we could do

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that, if need be.

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Just because you are so close to the margin we have come so far, we are not ready to take our little talons out of you just yet.

Juror number 100. Good morning.

A JUROR: Good morning, Your Honor. See my microchip is similar to the first one brought up. I think that it would be a mental hardship for myself trying to do both of these jobs at the same time.

I currently work about 50 to 60 hours a week. I can imagine that it would be extremely difficult for me to do both of these jobs well.

I would love to serve on this jury for a shorter amount of time. But unfortunately that is not an option.

Currently my husband's financial situation is with his job a bit in jeopardy.

THE COURT: So, your employer does not compensate you? A JUROR: My employer actually does compensate me, which is not why I am not making an argument for a financial. Although if we

were to become a one-income household, I would.

THE COURT: Certainly we will not presuppose to have that happen to your husbands. I hope that is not doesn't happen. That is not where we are today.

I understand that you obligates and a good employee to do the work functions and you have to do them outside of the court hours, and that is hard for you.

A JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: Being a conscientious employee and an excellent Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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employee it is a hardship. But right now, I am going to keep you on the jury panel.

I appreciate everyone coming forward. Is there anything else? No. No.

I would like you to give our my full attention now to Mr. Sheridan.

MR. SHERIDAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning, again everyone. Thank you for everything that you have sat through so far. There is a lot more to come.

So, I wanted to just clear something up from yesterday. You heard some discussion from Ms. Moore about getting rid of old people to save money. That is really not what this case is about. It is about discrimination against old people.

So, persons over 40. So that the question is, is have you ever heard stereotypes uttered by friends, family, coworkers about old people, things that -- characteristics, character traits that old people allegedly have?

How about you, ma'am, like what?

A JUROR: Juror number 2, I am over 40, which is your definition, but it is not very generous.

MR. SHERIDAN: It is -- sorry.

A JUROR: Memory being a big one comes with it.

MR. SHERIDAN: Right. Anyone else, other characteristics that are typically attributed to persons that are older?

Juror number 47.

A JUROR: Yes. 47. I work in the industry. I am over 40. Daily I have to hear about I am out of touch. I am not hip on the volume of stuff. I don't know how to snooze social media tools. MR. SHERIDAN: How about, like in your job, does anybody ever challenge --A JUROR: This is at my job. MR. SHERIDAN: How about you, ma'am, juror number 46? A JUROR: 46, the speed that we work at, it is not quite as 10 fast as our younger counterparts. 11 MR. SHERIDAN: Ma'am, how about you? 12 A JUROR: Keeping up with the industry, I am also working on software and --13 14 MR. SHERIDAN: Juror number 38. 15 A JUROR: Yes, if you are not doing the latest thing. MR. SHERIDAN: How about you, juror number 84? 16 A JUROR: Keeping up with the job and maintaining the 17 qualities expected in the job. 18 19 MR. SHERIDAN: How about the commitment to the job, anybody 20 hear challenges to that? 21 A JUROR: Coasting not doing the work hard enough. 22 MR. SHERIDAN: All right. Fair enough. I am sorry, juror 23 number 38. 24 A JUROR: Consider retired in place as a stereotype. 25 MR. SHERIDAN: So, is there any one here who thinks that if

those ideas are in the hands of persons in power, they act on them, that that would be wrong? Can we agree that would be wrong? Juror number 2? A JUROR: Yes. MR. SHERIDAN: All right. I hate those kind of questions, everybody goes, yes, we deal with it. All right. How about we have an attorney in the room, juror number 55 --A JUROR: Yes. 10 MR. SHERIDAN: -- you said that -- did you say that your 11 firm actually works with the City. 12 A JUROR: My former firm. Three months ago I quit the law 13 firm life and went in-house. 14 MR. SHERIDAN: Wow, all right. 15 When you were on the outside, did you work on behalf of the plaintiffs or the defendants, or both? 16 17 A JUROR: It was regulatory counsel, mostly, a different 18 context. 19 MR. SHERIDAN: Have you had any kind of attorney-client 20 privilege with the City of Seattle. 21 A JUROR: I have not personally. 22 MR. SHERIDAN: All right. 23 How about anybody -- thank you -- anybody here have business 24 25

dealings with the City, contracts with the City, juror number 31. A JUROR: Yes, my current firm does capital commitment for Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

the Seattle Public Utilities. MR. SHERIDAN: They get actually paid by Seattle Public Utilities? A JUROR: Correct. MR. SHERIDAN: Your Honor, I think that that may meet the criteria for employee bias, just to see if anybody has an objection. MS. MOORE: Objecting to that, Your Honor. There is no evidence that this juror can't be fair. THE COURT: Juror number 31, is your compensation at all 10 tied to contracts that your employer may have with SPU? A JUROR: I am paid via those contracts. I don't have like a 11 bonus or something like that. I am not in, say, the sales. 12 Was that your question? 13 THE COURT: No. I am trying to understand whether, as you 14 15 are a contractor --16 A JUROR: I am a consultant, yes. THE COURT: -- consultant. 17 A JUROR: My firm is hired by many different people including 18 19 the City. So I work on drainage projects primarily, CSO projects. 20 I do design work. My firm is paid in this case by Seattle 21 Public Utilities. 22 THE COURT: When you say "my firm," are you having an 23 ownership interests in that firm? 24 A JUROR: It is a large employee owned firm so technically, 25 yes, we are --

THE COURT: I can barely hear you, I am sorry. I need you to speak up. A JUROR: It is a large employee owned firm, yes. Technically, I have a small stake in the firm. THE COURT: You have done work on SPU contracts? A JUROR: Yes. THE COURT: I am going to grant the motion and excuse juror number 31. Can I please have you put your number down back on your seat 10 and head down to the jury assembly room. 11 Thank you for your service, I appreciate that. A JUROR: Sure. 12 13 MR. SHERIDAN: Thank you for your candor too. 14 Anybody else do business with the City? 15 How about -- under the Washington Law Against Discrimination, the plaintiffs, if they win, if you find liability, 16 17 they can get damages, the damages include lost wages, and also emotional harm damages. I want to talk to you for a minute about the 18 19 emotional harm. 20 The damages that they can get include non-medical damages, 21 like payments, dollar payments for fear, humiliation, for stress, all 22 non-medical, without medical testimony. 23 Anybody here who feels like they have a real problem with 24 giving money for non-medical damages like emotional harm, fear, 25 humiliation and anxiety?

Anybody? Number juror number 9, how about you? A JUROR: No, not really. I am okay. MR. SHERIDAN: Do you think that you are okay? A JUROR: Yes. MR. SHERIDAN: In your mind do you have a ceiling where you say, "I could give a buck, but even if the facts support it a lot more I couldn't give more than that"? A JUROR: It is a hard question, because the ceiling is here, 10 right, the sky. MR. SHERIDAN: Right. 11 12 A JUROR: Nowhere. MR. SHERIDAN: Look, what we want to know is that you will 13 deliberate with your fellow members of the jury, just honestly try to 14 15 come to a fair dollar amount. That you are not going in with any preset ideas that, you 16 17 know, if somebody wants more than 25,000 I am not going to give it. I will never give a million, right? 18 19 A JUROR: Yes. I would definitely deliberate. 20 MR. SHERIDAN: All right. 21 Anybody else feels like they have any issues with the 22 deliberating? 23 Anybody feel like they have in their heads their own maximum that they could never give? 24

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Juror number 48.

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A JUROR: I have been involved in corporate situations where I am aware of some of the payouts. At times I have felt that they excessive, yes.

MR. SHERIDAN: But -- so take yourself into the jury room deliberating, could you consider every option and give it a fair shot and not feel like "I have a maximum in my own head. I don't care what the judge's instructions say I am going to follow my maximum"?

A JUROR: I would follow the judge's instruction, but I also have some general guidelines in my head that I think would be reasonable based off the person's life of employment, the position that they had, and what the cases were that were people that were directly under my responsibility at some point in time that there was a decision made and I felt that the payout was excessive for the lengths of time that the person was employed with the organization.

MR. SHERIDAN: All right.

But see, what you have just talked about is length of time as though that there is a connection between what your fear damages are and lengths of employment. I am asking a different question.

I am asking if the jury -- if the plaintiffs win they are going to be asked to put a dollar value on something like fear.

Do you feel like if the judge instructs you about this, you feel like that you can honestly deliberate with the jury without saying, you know, look, I have got my own decision. I have my own experience. I am not going to deviate from that.

A JUROR: I don't have a personal dollar amount of fear, if Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

that is your question. MR. SHERIDAN: That is fine. Do you feel like that you could be fair? A JUROR: I think that I would be fair. I also think that I would be opinionated. MR. SHERIDAN: I expect that there would be 12 other people in there that would have opinions. That is all right. But you don't have any hesitation about deliberating with the jury, with your fellow jury members and trying to come up with 10 something fair? 11 A JUROR: No. 12 MR. SHERIDAN: Fair enough. Anybody have any concerns about non-medical damages that we 13 haven't talked to you about? 14 15 All right. Let's see, ma'am, what is your number with the -- juror 16 17 number 61, tell me a little bit about you. A JUROR: What do you mean? 18 19 THE COURT: I can barely hear you. I am so sorry. I am 20 going to need you to stand and speak up for us. 21 Thank you so much. 22 A JUROR: Can you be more specific. 23 MR. SHERIDAN: Yes. 24 What do you do for a living? A JUROR: Right now I am not working. I am taking care of my 25

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MR. SHERIDAN: You have sat here today and yesterday and haven't been asked many questions. Do you have any concerns about sitting as a juror in this case?

A JUROR: No, I don't.

MR. SHERIDAN: All right.

Thank you. Ma'am, how about you, what is your number?

A JUROR: Juror number 63.

MR. SHERIDAN: How about you? I think that you have spoken once or twice. Have you had any concerns about sitting as a juror in this case?

A JUROR: No, I don't.

MR. SHERIDAN: Juror number 57, we haven't spoken to you too much.

How about you, do you have any concerns about sitting as a juror in this case?

A JUROR: No.

MR. SHERIDAN: Then I think that, ma'am, what is your number?

A JUROR: Juror number 53.

MR. SHERIDAN: Could you tell us what you do for a living?

A JUROR: Payroll administrator at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

MR. SHERIDAN: Have you heard anything today that makes you think that you might not be a good fit in this case?

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20 A JUROR: No, sir. MR. SHERIDAN: You will be able to follow the judge's direction and not have any concerns? A JUROR: Correct. MR. SHERIDAN: Great. So, the City is represented by two different law firms, the City's attorney's office and Davis Wright Tremaine, which is a big Seattle law firm. Does anybody have any business relationships with Davis 10 Wright Tremaine? 11 Juror number 55, who you know? 12 A JUROR: We -- yes, Davis Wright Tremaine represented my 13 company and they currently do --MR. SHERIDAN: They represented your company? 14 15 A JUROR: Yes. MR. SHERIDAN: They provide legal advice to your company? 16 THE JUROR: I am a consumer of my legal advice at that 17 18 company. 19 MR. SHERIDAN: I think that we are back in the implied bias 20 here, Your Honor. 21 MS. MOORE: Your Honor, Davis Wright Tremaine is a large law 22 firm as Mr. Sheridan said. 23 Do you want me to inquire? 24 THE COURT: Why don't you go ahead and do that, counsel. 25 MS. MOORE: Ma'am, have you ever met me. Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

21 A JUROR: I have not. MS. MOORE: Have you heard about me. A JUROR: No, I don't know your name. I don't remember. MS. MOORE: I told you what my name was. A JUROR: Yes. MS. MOORE: I am Portia Moore, by the way. Is there anything that you have heard today that makes you feel that you couldn't be fair and unbiased? A JUROR: There is not. 10 MS. MOORE: Would you listen to the judge's instructions and 11 apply the judge's instructions. 12 A JUROR: Yes. 13 MS. MOORE: Thank you, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: I don't see a cause, counsel. 15 MR. SHERIDAN: All right. Just to put in the record, I think that under 4.44.180 (4) standing in the relationship of guardian 16 17 and ward and attorney-client. I don't know, it is a big firm. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you, do you -- which 20 group within the firm offers you advice? 21 A JUROR: We currently work with their financial advice 22 providers on their finance team. Some people, gosh, Jim Gray -- I 23 don't know what division he works in. MS. MOORE: Neither do I. 24 25 A JUROR: All right. Well -- it is not related to our

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1	employment issues.
2	THE COURT: All right.
3	MR. SHERIDAN: Are you satisfied?
4	THE COURT: I am, thank you, counsel.
5	MR. SHERIDAN: All right.
6	Let's see, what is your number?
7	A JUROR: Juror number 27.
8	MR. SHERIDAN: Have you heard anything today that makes you
9	feel uncomfortable about sitting as a juror in this case?
10	A JUROR: I don't think so.
11	MR. SHERIDAN: You think not.
12	A JUROR: I think so.
13	MR. SHERIDAN: What have you heard that makes you feel
14	uncomfortable?
15	THE COURT: I need you to speak louder, sir, I am so sorry.
16	A JUROR: I am not sure that I have enough information on
17	this subject to be an effective juror.
18	MR. SHERIDAN: We haven't told you anything about the case.
19	You will hear all of the facts from us.
20	The judge will filter what you get to hear. She will
21	instruct you on the law.
22	Do you think that there is anything about this setting that
23	makes you feel like you might have a hard time being a juror?
24	A JUROR: Well, hold on a minute. I am thinking.
25	MR. SHERIDAN: All right. Take your time.
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A JUROR: I think that I can proceed. MR. SHERIDAN: All right. That is all I have, Your Honor. THE COURT: Terrific. Ms. Moore. MS. MOORE: Your Honor, Ms. Tilstra will do the next round. Of course, go ahead, counsel. This is THE COURT: Ms. Tilstra, folks, from the City of Seattle. MS. TILSTRA: I may have introduced myself briefly 9 yesterday, I am Sarah Tilstra, assistant attorney counsel for the City 10 of Seattle. Unfortunately my glasses broke on the ride in on to Seattle. 11 THE COURT: It is going to be a long four weeks, counsel. 12 MS. TILSTRA: I have a backup pair at home, but not here. 13 14 If I am looking at your number, it would be really great if you could 15 hold it up for me. If I don't get to all of you who raised your hands today, 16 17 don't feel offended. I am working with a limited amount of time. I am trying to get the information that I can. 18 19 I wanted to follow up on juror number 23. 20 A JUROR: Yes. 21 MS. TILSTRA: Is it Ewanchuk? 22 THE JUROR: Yes. 23 MR. SHERIDAN: I think that you said yesterday in response 24 to some questions that you felt that an all white jury or a jury 25 composed of mostly white people could render a fair verdicts, but it

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not be perceived as fair.

Is that correct?

A JUROR: I did state that because here we have a discrimination case. I am just, you know, again thinking of the bias and --

THE COURT: I can barely hear you.

A JUROR: I am looking at a group of ladies here. If they were looking at a completely white jury, that there might be a perceived perspective of unfairness. That is just a perspective of mine.

I think that with regards to ethnicity, diversity is beyond the color of our skin. It is actually age. It is culture. It is origin of the country that you are from. There are many things that come into play in regards to diversity and decision-making.

I would hope at the end of the process, once the jury is basically identified, that if it is, let's say all, quote, white, that perhaps there are other cultural differences that are actually taken into consideration.

MS. TILSTRA: All right. You mentioned perception. There can be a difference between the truth and perception; correct?

A JUROR: Correct.

MS. TILSTRA: Because there is a perception it doesn't necessarily mean that it is a reality of the situation; is that correct?

A JUROR: Correct.

MS. TILSTRA: You are an HR professional. A JUROR: Yes, I am. MS. TILSTRA: Can you give a little sense --A JUROR: I oversee compensation and benefits for North America and I deal with -- we have 2500 employees in the US and Canada. I advise managers and give guidance to HR partners. MS. TILSTRA: Are you a managerial level? A JUROR: Yes, ma'am. MS. TILSTRA: In the managerial role do you expect people to 10 follow basic codes of ethics and integrity and avoid conflicts of interest? 11 A JUROR: Yes, I do and that is part of our policies. 12 MS. TILSTRA: Is everything, to follow up on what you said, 13 that is policy is everything that is prohibited at work written down? 14 15 In other words, let's say that there is a general policy, 16 dress appropriately when you are at work. Somebody comes in and in a bikini and Speedo. 17 Then they say, "well, the policy doesn't say that I couldn't 18 19 wear the bikini or speedo." 20 That is prohibited about dressing professionally, would you 21 agree with that? 22 A JUROR: For some companies, maybe, yes. It is all 23 dependent upon the companies. That is the thing. If I am working for a bikini company, it is not 24 25 inappropriate. Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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MS. TILSTRA: Fair enough.

If one is working for a non-bikini company, let's add that to the hypothetical, would you agree that that's prohibited by general code of dressing?

A JUROR: Yes.

MS. TILSTRA: And how about professional dressing?

A JUROR: Yes.

MS. TILSTRA: Do you think that employees make excuses for their behavior by stating that they don't know anything?

A JUROR: Sometimes they do.

MS. TILSTRA: Have you encountered that at your work?

A JUROR: I have.

MS. TILSTRA: Can you give me an example.

A JUROR: Sometimes when I have had employees that haven't read the handbook or haven't heard something, maybe they have not taken training or informed or given guidance by their managers, like, I didn't know that, that happens. It is not uncommon.

MS. TILSTRA: Have you ever made -- when we perceived to be a legitimate decision about the employment that was misperceived about unfair or bias approaches --

A JUROR: I made decisions, but I haven't had anybody to make an accusation that my decisions are unbiasd or unfair.

MS. TILSTRA: Does any one think that it would be okay to show up in a bikini or a Speedo if it is not specifically prohibited?

Anyone else have any thoughts about that?

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We did talk a little bit yesterday about implicit bias and rendering a fair verdict.

We were a little bit worried that with all of this discussion about the implicit bias and fairness that you all would be concerned that you might not be fair to the defendant -- to the specific people who made the decisions.

I just want by a show of, I guess, paddles as Ms. Moore would say, can we all agree that we will follow the law, the legal instructions that the judge provides; correct?

All right. The judge would give you instructions at end of the case and those would be the instructions that would be applicable.

So we are concerned that because of the concerns that you expressed, people mentioned feelings about guilt, worries about unconscious bias, that you might give the benefit of the doubt at each and every stage of this trial to the plaintiffs.

What I need to ask you about these feelings that would become more important if these feelings would become more important than the actual burden of proof in this case.

Raise your paddles if you understand that this is a civil case and allegations have been made that the plaintiffs and their lawyer are accusing SPU of discrimination?

All right. Raise your hands if you realize that these are allegations there hasn't been a single bit of proof or evidence submitted to you yet. All right.

This is where I am going.

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I need to know if there are folks out there that would favor these plaintiffs here more than the defendants simply because the plaintiffs are people of color. Please raise your hands if you think that you would likely do that, or raise your paddle, all right.

So there is the no evidence of proof presented and the opening statements, the judge will tell you, that they are not evidence. The evidence starts with the first witness, which hopefully we will get to today and the documents that are presented to that witness.

Do we all agree on that? Yes? All right.

So that the plaintiffs need to build their case from step one, from ground zero, no evidence having been presented yet, brick by brick, step-by-step.

What I need to know by a show of hands, or paddles, who will likely start the plaintiffs at about 50/50, starting it even, even starting maybe separate to ahead at that point of zero proof because of your concerns about implicit bias or guilt or favoring of the employees?

Is there any one who thinks that? Juror number 11, why is that?

A JUROR: I just -- some of those conversations that we had yesterday about the -- how the courage to be able to bring, you know, issues that you have against the employer as well as raise -- I mean, there is a variety of different things that kind of swirl in this pool that would lead me to favoring for the plaintiffs to start off.

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MS. TILSTRA: I appreciate your cando, juror number 8. You are nodding.

A JUROR: Yes, to expound more on that, that they have -they believe they have a very strong case, obviously.

We have come to this point to the trial, all of the negotiations that went on prior to this and the offers that were made by the City or SPU they have said no to.

They feel so strongly in their story and in their stories and their experience that they want to institutionalize the change.

They want SPU to go through a change via through high findings, expensive fines, whatever. They want their stories told, because they want change.

So naturally, I am going to lean very closely -- I am going to listen really hard and I am going to feel very strongly about those stories. Then it is the defense, it is your job then to pick that apart and break it down and show how that is coincidental to their stories or whatever.

You will have a really tough road with the defense -- you will have a really tough road to break down all of these stories of these people that I feel so strongly in their experiences that they are here today.

MS. TILSTRA: Has anyone else feel similarly to juror number 8 or 11? Juror number 71.

A JUROR: I don't know if I have anything to add to what the last juror just said. I agree with her very much.

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MS. TILSTRA: Juror number 98?

A JUROR: Yes.

So, I haven't had any experience to the color. I have had experience in my job where I have had someone above me kind of cause me to feel fear, just because they were just very stronger. They were just like really tough.

So I was always kind of nervous with what I did around them.

MS. TILSTRA: All right. I am sorry I think that I have --

Juror number 65?

thank you, juror number 98.

A JUROR: Very similar to what those folks said, it is -many times people feel wronged. When they do, they sometimes let it go
or take some small steps towards bringing it to somebody's attention
and leave it there.

The fact that they have come this way like some others have said there is probably something there. We cannot start with zero, because at zero you admit that there is nothing there. We have to start some where.

If it was zero, that would mean that they have taken no steps, probably, you know, sending one e-mail or one message that they have been wrong and bringing us to the court, they have taken lots of steps to come here, that means that it can't be started at zero.

MS. TILSTRA: Does anyone else? I think that I saw another number or two.

Juror number 53.

A JUROR: I agree with everything that juror number 8 just said. I see SPU as the corporation that is going to have to prove to me that these women -- --

MS. TILSTRA: I asked a little earlier about burden of proof. The judge will give you instructions that will state that the plaintiffs have the burden of proving their case.

A JUROR: Right.

MS. TILSTRA: I am trying to understand from the folks that raised their paddles how you are synthesizing.

THE COURT: Ms. Tilstra, we did a little bit of the preliminary jury instructions and it was properly swifter than I might ordinarily have done. That was because we were working through a lot of hardships, we had people coming in groups.

I want to give you folks a small discussion about burden of proof, because I don't think that I did that yesterday. I think that maybe it doesn't, you know, Ms. Tilstra, this is my time not yours. Then you can explore further.

So, let me just say in deciding this case you will be asked to apply a concept called the burden of proof. That is the phrase that we use. Of course, everyone knows from watching all of the great TV in a criminal case that the burden is beyond a reasonable doubt. That is not the burden in a civil case. It is certainly not going to be the burden in this case.

So burden of proof refers to the measure or the amount of proof required to prove a fact. In this case it is the proof by a Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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preponderance of the evidence. What preponderance of the evidence means is that you must be persuaded considering all of the evidence in the case by a proposition is more probably true than not.

During your deliberations you have got to apply the law I am going to give to you, to the facts that you find to be true. It is your duty to accept the law from my instructions regardless of what you personally believe that the law is or what you think it ought to be.

You are to apply the law that you received from me to the facts and in this way decide the case.

So, I want you to keep that in mind. I have heard a lot of folks talk about, you know, things that may or they believe may have happened, you know.

I think that juror number 8 talked about what was offered to them or settled or things like that. Here they are.

All I will say is that you shouldn't assume anything at all about what happened before with regard to formal processes before with these parties. It is not going to be before you. It won't be in evidence.

It is not appropriate to consider it or make assumption s about what you think may or may not have happened before.

So that is all I am going to say. I am going to let

Ms. Tilstra finish up her questioning of you.

MS. TILSTRA: Thank you, Your Honor.

How much more time do I have?

THE COURT: I just took about two minutes of your time.

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Your time was going to be ending at 10:06. So, I am now going to give yo 10:08, not that I am counting.

MS. TILSTRA: All right. I won't want to go past that.

Judge Parisien has clarified the burden of proof a bit.

So, I believe was it juror number 65 that you -- thank you.

How does that -- does that change or affect your earlier

statement at all?

A JUROR: Absolutely, without evidence it doesn't matter how hard they worked to get here.

I am not going to start thinking about the judgment in that sense.

I think that the question I was answering maybe a little bit different in the sense that you said "should we start at zero," in the sense of well as if it is a clean slate.

I would say it is not a clean slate because they brought the case.

But in the sense that there is burden of proof, some evidence to show that there is a case, yes, I guess we are actually on zero for that.

MS. TILSTRA: Right.

I want to know if going -- before you have heard any of the evidence, you have not heard any of the evidence.

It doesn't start until witness number one, hopefully this afternoon, before you have heard any of the evidence, if you are already predisposed to believe that, to favor the plaintiffs more than Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

the defendants or whether you would -- whether it is a clean slate in your mind?

A JUROR: No, I haven't -- like you said -- heard anything so technically it is a clean slate.

MS. TILSTRA: Juror number, is it 53? Yes, thank you.

How does Judge Parisien's comments --

A JUROR: I absolutely agree with everything that the judge said and would add that the evidence and the facts not presented. But there is a predisposition on my part that I am going to be empathetic with what I see as the victim in this case. It is just a knee-jerk reaction.

MS. TILSTRA: All right. I would like to go to a different topic now.

Raise your number now, please, if you or your spouse is either currently or has ever been --

A JUROR: I haven't heard the question.

MS. TILSTRA: -- been in a union. If you or your spouse has currently or now, or has been in a union, number 23.

A JUROR: I was actually 14 working for Able's Food, working in the stadium back then. I didn't know what a union was back then, didn't know what labor relations would have been at that time.

I had no clue at that time.

MS. TILSTRA: That is the extent of your union participation?

A JUROR: Yes.

35 MS. TILSTRA: Juror number 32. A JUROR: Washington State Nurses Association, a union, for -- I am very new to the union. We just make sure that the labor relations with the employer are on point, we don't get overworked, take care of patients safely. Money is not the focus, the patient is. MS. TILSTRA: Have you ever held a leadership in the union, like shop steward -- I don't know what the equivalent is for the --9 A JUROR: No, ma'am. 10 MS. TILSTRA: -- negotiator or anything like that? A JUROR: No, ma'am. 11 MS. TILSTRA: Have you filed a grievance? 12 13 A JUROR: No, it came close, but no. 14 MS. TILSTRA: Came close, what were the circumstances? 15 A JUROR: As I mentioned yesterday, I was accused of being intoxicated or on drugs at work by someone that I worked with. 16 Management took it to the next level. 17 MS. TILSTRA: All right. 18 19 Juror number 38. 20 A JUROR: I was an engineer at Boeing represented by the 21 SPEEA Union, also a supervisor at Boeing during SPEEA strike. 22 MS. TILSTRA: You were in both sides of it? A JUROR: Both ends. 23 24 MS. TILSTRA: When you were in SPEEA did you hold any 25 leadership positions?

A JUROR: No. MS. TILSTRA: Going down, juror number 46 --A JUROR: 46, also the Washington State Nurses Association as a registered nurse. MS. TILSTRA: Is that current or former? A JUROR: Current. MS. TILSTRA: How long have you been in that union? A JUROR: In this union for four years. MS. TILSTRA: Any leadership experiences? 9 10 A JUROR: No. MS. TILSTRA: I will go on down, juror number 48. 11 12 A JUROR: My husband was in a union earlier in our marriage. I, personally, have fought against unions in instances. It was the 13 14 UAW. 15 MS. TILSTRA: All right. Juror number 71. 16 A JUROR: I have been in the union for 20 years as a teachers 17 union, a couple. I have been on various -- it is a big part of our 18 19 life professionally. 20 It -- also, I have been on some committees that have dealt 21 with hours and other work place issues. 22 MS. TILSTRA: Can I go down the line, juror number 67? A JUROR: Mine was when I was 20 working in the grocery 23 24 stores. 25 MS. TILSTRA: Great. Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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1		Juror number 63.
2		A JUROR: I was a baker at Safeway. They are part of the
3	union.	
4		MS. TILSTRA: Is that back at home or current?
5		A JUROR: Yes.
6		MS. TILSTRA: Juror number 61.
7		A JUROR: I was part of the union when I was working for
8	Macy's.	
9		MS. TILSTRA: What did you do as the Macy's sales associate
10		Were you involved in the leadership of that team at all?
11		A JUROR: No.
12		MS. TILSTRA: Thank you.
13		Juror number 57.
14		A JUROR: Teamsters Union for Boeing currently.
15		MS. TILSTRA: How long have you been?
16		A JUROR: Three years Teamsters Union.
17		MS. TILSTRA: Any leadership?
18		A JUROR: I am not involved in the union or anything just a
19	member.	
20		MS. TILSTRA: Thank you.
21		Juror number 52.
22		A JUROR: Previously in the musicians union while I was
23	working fo	r Seattle 5th Avenue Theater.
24		I don't know if it benefited me at all, as far as I can
25	tell, I was	s part of it.
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38 MS. TILSTRA: What instrument did you play? A JUROR: I played saxophone, base clarinet and clarinet and flute for the production of the Music Man. MS. TILSTRA: Very cool. That was just for that one? A JUROR: Yes, a week. MS. TILSTRA: All right, shortest union membership ever. Juror number 50. A JUROR: Both my husband and I are teachers. We both belong to the unions, in conjunction with our specific campuses, no previous 10 unions, short of the wage strike on my husbands's part. 11 No positions of leadership. MS. TILSTRA: All right. 12 Juror number 72, you will say the teachers union. 13 14 THE JUROR: Yes. 15 MS. TILSTRA: Give me a sense if you could --A JUROR: Wage strike within the school district last year 16 against the State being in contempt of the McCleary case and all of 17 that business. 18 19 MS. TILSTRA: Were you involved? 20 A JUROR: Not myself, the State. 21 MS. TILSTRA: Yes, but you were involved in the higher --22 A JUROR: No, just the ground level. 23 MS. TILSTRA: Great. 24 Juror number 75? 25 A JUROR: Represented by the nursing union. I am a nurse. Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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MS. TILSTRA: What is your level of involvement there?

A JUROR: Just represented, not I am a member.

MS. TILSTRA: Thank you.

Raise your hands, please, if you feel that an employer should always give an employee warning or a second chance before firing or disciplining them?

All right, juror number 5.

A JUROR: I think that employees should get a warning if they did something wrong.

Telling them just, "you are fired," I know that I would like to have a second chance if I did something wrong, especially if I didn't know that I was doing something wrong.

MS. TILSTRA: Does it depend in your mind on what the reason is?

A JUROR: Yes.

If it is something very, very serious that they, like you were told right at the beginning, "don't ever do this. This is grounds for firing," then a warning is not necessary.

But for smaller things, I think that a warning would be a good thing.

MS. TILSTRA: I think that I maybe saw another one, juror number 2.

A JUROR: Similarly, I think that in general people should get the benefit of a warning when there is a problem at work.

We talked about knowing all of the rules, maybe, and the Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

policies and in the place, I wasn't aware of that.

To your second point about is there ever a case where warning wouldn't be, I think that, yes.

I work in the health care. If somebody, you know, killed a patients or something, really, I think that --

MS. TILSTRA: Did you say killed a patient?

A JUROR: Yes. If they caused a death in the patient, something real egregious, there is certain things that we have to sign off on, to say that we understand we will never do these things, or, you know, but in general, I think that absolutely. Warnings are a good part of correct culture or our culture.

MS. TILSTRA: Any one on this side of the room?

Juror number 61.

THE COURT: I cannot hear you.

A JUROR: I think that some other people have said that everyone deserves a second chance. There are instances where it should be automatic.

MS. TILSTRA: Did I see any other hands?

Juror number 65.

A JUROR: So, in some cases, like if it is financial theft or stealing property or things like that, they should be given a second chance. They should be terminated.

But for most performance issues and stuff like that, it is not just giving them a second chance. I think that they should be supported, put into a program, for a little bit where they can actually Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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come back to the normal expected performance.

MS. TILSTRA: That is all right.

I see you nodding, over there, sir.

A JUROR: 47, basically he said exactly what I was going to say.

If it was a performance issue, most of the time that you don't know. I would hate if I was terminated for, "you know, the last six months you haven't been doing your job." But, you know, that lets me know.

If I walk out of the building with a computer and take it to the car or leak sensitive information or, you know, break my NDA or something, that should be immediate.

MS. TILSTRA: Juror number 97.

A JUROR: I just wanted to add that I think that from my experience organizations, especially larger organizations have tabled offenses or should have some formal document that lists offenses that can result in immediate termination and/or suspension.

MS. TILSTRA: All right.

Juror number 98 -- 67.

A JUROR: I think that open communication in the employment is very important, so people know that they are doing wrong.

Of course, a theft offense, you should get fired. Most offenses you should be warned and one-on-one meetings with your manager so that you are aware of everything.

MS. TILSTRA: What are examples of offenses that you think Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

are --

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A JUROR: Showing up late -- I mean.

MS. TILSTRA: That you think are disciplinary offenses without taking a second chance?

A JUROR: Something like taking a computer, threatening a fellow coworker, you know, just extreme situations like that.

MS. TILSTRA: All right. Thank you.

Any one on this sides, juror number 50.

A JUROR: I just think that it really depends that any incident should be documented.

MS. TILSTRA: Juror number 52.

A JUROR: I guess I kind of seconds what most people are saying, it really depends upon the offense. There are obviously some things that do warrants termination on the spot.

But I also think that it is important for employees to -- employers to invest in employees that have learned from their mistakes. It depends upon what they did.

MS. TILSTRA: All right. Was there anyone else in the box here that I didn't call on that raised their hand that has something to add that hasn't been already discussed?

All right.

I am interested in moving things along. I think that I might be done.

THE COURT: All right.

We are going to just do a little bit of math here.

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MS. TILSTRA: Thank you. THE COURT: We will get, start moving people from the gallery to -- quick math, all right. MS. MOORE: Your Honor, I am sorry, I don't mean to interrupt you, are we going to be making cause challenges. THE COURT: No, remember I said that we will be doing them right on the spot. MS. MOORE: As people are seated. THE COURT: No, as they were being questioned, just now as 10 Mr. Sheridan did with one of his jurors with regards to a conflict with 11 SPU. 12 Do you -- if you have cause challenges they should have been made before but I will allow you to go back in. 13 14 MS. MOORE: Based on the questions that we just had --15 THE COURT: Right, cause challenges are made as the questions are unfolding, right there on the spot with an option for 16 17 Mr. Sheridan to try to pose questions of them. So just as he did, what would you like to raise, Ms. Moore? 18 19 MS. MOORE: Your Honor, we would move to excuse juror number 20 8. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22 MS. MOORE: Juror number 11. 23 THE COURT: One at a time. 24 Juror number 8, your basis for that? 25 Thank you. Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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What is your basis for that, counsel?

MS. MOORE: In response to questions from the co-counsel juror number 8 said that he was leaning towards the plaintiffs very strongly that he --

THE COURT: I can barely hear you, Ms. Moore.

MS. MOORE: I am sorry.

THE COURT: I heard the first part.

MS. MOORE: This juror said that he leans very closely towards the plaintiffs and that SPU had a, quote, really tough road. It was a really tough road for the defense.

Based on that, Your Honor, we think that this juror cannot be fair, will not start at -- both sides will not start at the same plane.

MR. SHERIDAN: Yes, thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, do you want to ask some questions?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. SHERIDAN: Number 8, you are in the hot seat. Here is the question, the judge will instruct you, tell you what the law is, right?

A JUROR: Yes.

MR. SHERIDAN: Can you put aside whatever biases that you come in with, listen to the facts, listen to the judge's instructions and render a fair verdict.

A JUROR: I will do my best.

MR. SHERIDAN: Do you think that you can be fair?

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A JUROR: Yes. MR. SHERIDAN: All right. THE COURT: Let me say one other thing, folks, one of the instructions that I will give is that organizations, such as the City, or a hospital, or a corporation, are treated under the law equally with individuals. Is that something that everyone can understand? That is the law treats all parties equally. Is that a yes? Any one find that kind of hard to wrap your head around, you 10 are uncomfortable with? 11 Or can you accept that as the law? Raise your hand if that concept is going to be difficult for 12 you? All right. 13 14 Did you want to further question the juror? 15 Go ahead, Ms. Moore, please. 16 MS. MOORE: Yes. Juror number 8, if you were in my position and trying to 17 pick a jury that was fair and unbalanced, would you have any concerns 18 19 about you sitting on this jury. 20 A JUROR: Yes. 21 MR. SHERIDAN: Your Honor, I object. That is not a fair 22 question, not the law. 23

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THE COURT: No, it is totally fair. MS. MOORE: Go ahead, ma'am. A JUROR: I put a lot of thought into this last night and

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lost a lot of sleep over it, that the plaintiffs' side would want me on this jury, that the defense would have a very tough time. They have a tough road.

MS. MOORE: Is there anything that you think that you can do that would change the way that you felt?

A JUROR: You know, I have been 40 years steeped in the racial politics and have a very strong feeling about the non-white struggle in this country. It is really hard to put aside so many close friends, so many stories that resonate in my life to put that aside to be absolutely unbiased --

MS. MOORE: I appreciate your candor. Your Honor, I renew.

A JUROR: I have to be terribly honest.

THE COURT: Thank you for your honesty and your service so far.

I will have you put down your placard and head down to the jury assembly room. Thank you very much.

MS. MOORE: Juror number 11 is the next juror that would excuse for cause.

This juror said that he favored the plaintiffs from the start, regardless of the law. He has personal knowledge of people who were fired and that he would favor the employer in general.

THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan, do you want to pose questions for this juror?

MR. SHERIDAN: Yes.

Juror number 11, we all come in with bias. The question is Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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can you listen to the facts and follow the judge's instructions and render a fair verdict?

The idea of whether or not you come in favoring somebody, everybody comes in here and favoring somebody.

Can you put that aside and deliberate and listen to what other people have to say and not be rigid in your views and render a fair verdict?

A JUROR: I will do my best, but I have a bias from my past history of knowing individuals who work for the City of Seattle and some other Seattle City Light in the past. There is built up animosity, if you will, that is there.

MR. SHERIDAN: If the judge is going to instruct you -- you haven't heard a thing yet.

A JUROR: Absolutely.

MR. SHERIDAN: Let's say that the plaintiffs totally fail in their proof and don't convince you that they are really are victims of discrimination, would you render a verdict for them no matter what?

A JUROR: No.

MR. SHERIDAN: All right.

If you will listen to the facts, you will listen to what the judge last to say in terms of the instructions, you will apply the facts to the law and render a verdict?

A JUROR: Yes.

MS. MOORE: Circumstances, I appreciate and I know that it is tough to be on the hot seat like this.

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But you said that you had a predisposition. You said that a couple times during -- over the last two days. I am going to ask you the same question.

If you were in my spot, representing SPU, would you have concerns about having yourself on a jury?

A JUROR: I would, yes.

THE COURT: I am going to thank and excuse juror number 11 for cause.

The same instructions apply to you, sir. I will have you have you put your cards back on the seat and head down to the jury assembly room.

Thank you for all of your time today and yesterday as well.

MR. SHERIDAN: Your Honor, we want to lodge our objections to this juror's dismissal.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, one more, I apologize.

THE COURT: Yes, they are done in a different way.

MS. MOORE: Juror number 53, Your Honor.

This juror states that he has a predisposition towards plaintiffs, would favor them from the start, even after you gave your instruction as to what they were supposed to do.

So, we would need to exclude juror number 53 for cause.

THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan.

MR. SHERIDAN: Juror number 53, again, can you listen to the judge's instructions and can you put aside any bias that you may have Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

and fairly deliberate with your co-jurors and make a decision? A JUROR: I believe so. MR. SHERIDAN: Do you have any concerns that you wouldn't be fair to the defendants once the evidence is presented? A JUROR: I have concerns, yes. MR. SHERIDAN: Tell us what are those concerns. A JUROR: I feel like I would be -- I would have hesitations in a -- I feel like it would be a twist ending, if I heard evidence 9 that would change my current state of mind. 10 MR. SHERIDAN: You feel that you are rigid in your views that you wouldn't change? 11 A JUROR: I would be very open to listening to the facts and 12 the evidence and the witnesses. But I would be surprised with if my 13 14 mind was changed. 15 MR. SHERIDAN: All right. So you put us all in a difficult place, right. Because we 16 are picking a jury here who can be fair and impartial after they hear 17 the evidence, go into that deliberation room and take the evidence and 18 19 make a decision based on that and the facts as stated by the court. 20 Do you really think that you can't do that? 21 A JUROR: I think that I -- --22 MR. SHERIDAN: You have to be able to say one way or the 23 other, yes or no. A JUROR: I think that I could. 24 25 MR. SHERIDAN: Let me push you a little further.

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A JUROR: All right.

MR. SHERIDAN: So in fairness to the defense, right --

A JUROR: Yes.

MR. SHERIDAN: -- you have to be able to say that you will or you won't. If you can't say one or the other I will have to agree with the defendants.

A JUROR: Yes, I would be open to it. I would.

MR. SHERIDAN: All right.

MS. MOORE: Juror number 53, you were hesitating. It was hard for you.

You said in response to questions -- I will quote you -- you are going to have to prove to me, meaning my client -- was going to have to prove to you that we didn't do anything wrong.

Is that the way that you feel now?

A JUROR: No. I think that both sides equally need to prove their case.

MS. MOORE: Do you feel, I am going to ask you the same question that I asked the other two jurors. Do you think that, honestly, if you were in my position, that you would be comfortable having you sit on this jury?

A JUROR: Yes.

MS. MOORE: I would renew my motion for cause.

THE COURT: All right. I have one follow up question for you, then we will rule on this.

You said that it would have to be a plot twist for you, I Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

think that is the words that you said, a reversal or a plot or -- I forgot what you said.

A JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: -- plot twist that you would have to feel for the defendant.

A JUROR: Right. I wouldn't see it coming.

THE COURT: You wouldn't see it coming?

A JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: I am going to grant the motion for challenge for cause.

MR. SHERIDAN: We have an objection.

THE COURT: Right. Thank you.

Put your number down on the jury bench, and head on down to the jury assembly room.

MS. MOORE: Again, I apologize.

THE COURT: All right. Waiting for the new math.

THE BAILIFF: I am preparing it.

THE COURT: Hardest job in the courtroom, numbers every where, people moving around, in the meantime, stand up, turn around, stretch, do the Hokey Pokey, down-ward dog, low cobra.

Folks, when I call you, everyone have your shoes on and all kind of ready to go. You laugh, people are -- when I tell them to move, they say, "I don't have my shoes on."

I am going to start calling folks and asking you to assume a spot in our jury box, all right.

So we will start with juror number 16, may I please have you come and sit in seat number 1. That is you, my friend. You will be right over here, seat number 1.

Juror number 23, can I please have you in seat number 3.

Juror number 27, have you in seat number 4, please.

Juror number 32, seat number 7.

Juror number 38, seat number 8.

Juror number 46, seat number 10.

Juror number 47, seat number 11.

Juror number 48, seat number 12.

Juror number 50, seat 13.

Juror number 52, seat 14.

Whenever you are ready, Mr. Sheridan.

MR. SHERIDAN: All right. Plaintiffs would like to thank and excuse juror number 9.

THE COURT: Thank you, so much, juror number 9, for all of your time and attention. You can just put your placard down and head on back down to the jury assembly room.

May we please have juror number 55 in seat number 9 -- I am sorry, yes, seat number 9.

Whenever you are ready, Ms. Moore, are you handling it?

MS. MOORE: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

The defense would like to thank and excuse juror number 6.

THE COURT: Juror number 6, thank you for all of your thoughtful attention. We will have you back down to the jury assembly Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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1	room. Thank you very much.
2	Juror number 57, please, I will have you assume that seat.
3	MR. SHERIDAN: Plaintiffs would like to thank and excuse
4	juror number 55.
5	THE COURT: Thank you, juror number 55. Please leave your
6	cards there. Thank you.
7	I will have juror number 61 please come and assume that
8	seat.
9	MS. MOORE: Your Honor, the defense would like to thank and
10	excuse juror number 2.
11	THE COURT: Thank you for your time and attention, juror
12	number 2.
13	We will have juror number 63 in seat number 2.
14	MR. SHERIDAN: Could I just have the jurors all hold up your
15	cards for a second, make sure that I have everybody right.
16	All right.
17	Your Honor, is the peremptory only exercised to the persons
18	in the box?
19	THE COURT: Yes.
20	MR. SHERIDAN: Then I need a moment, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: All right.
22	MR. SHERIDAN: May I have you hold them up again, please.
23	Plaintiffs would like to thank and excuse juror number 32.
24	THE COURT: Juror number 32, thank you so much for your time
25	and attention. We will have you head back down to the jury assembly
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And can I please have juror number 65, please, in seat number 7.

MS. MOORE: I am sorry, Your Honor, the defense would like to thank and excuse juror number 52.

THE COURT: Juror number 52 thank you so much for your time.

We will have you head back down to the jury assembly room.

Please may I have juror number 67 in seat number 14.

MR. SHERIDAN: Plaintiffs would like to thank and excuse juror number 48.

THE COURT: Thank you for all of your time, juror number 48.

I am sure that your employer will be happy. All right.

Juror number 71, please.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, the defense would like to thank and excuse juror number 71.

THE COURT: Juror number 71, thank you so much. That was the world's quickest dance, right?

Juror number 72, please.

MR. SHERIDAN: Again I apologize, hold up your cards again one more time.

May I have a moment to confer?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SHERIDAN: Sir, I would like, what is your number, again? Juror number -- plaintiffs would like to thank and excuse juror number 27.

THE COURT: Juror number 27, thank you so much for hanging with us for a couple days. Good luck to you. We will have you first floor on the jury assembly room. Thank you very much.

We will now please seat juror number 75 in seat number four.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, the defense would like to thank and excuse juror number 23.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Juror number 23, thank you so much for your service.

Juror number 79.

Folks, we have our jury panel.

For everyone else, everyone actually, thank you so much for your service. You guys have been terrific. We really appreciate it.

I hope that you enjoyed your limited time here.

Maybe there is something interesting downstairs awaiting.

We will see you again, hopefully. Take care. Leave your cards right on the chair, please. Head back on down to the jury assembly room.

(Remaining jurors left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Terrific, congratulations. Lucky ducks. Lucky, I mean it.

Just because the experience would be so rewarding I know it, any way I will have my clerk now have you stand and take your oath.

(Clerk swore in the jurors to try the case.)

THE COURT: Terrific. It is perfect timing. We will have you folks retire to the jury room.

Now you don't have to go back downstairs for the breaks. Go right to the jury room. We will have you come back and when you return you will be moving straight in.

The court will have preliminary instructions for, just a few that I haven't given yet that I will -- we will move into the opening statements.

Have a great 15 minute break.

As I will tell you a million times, please don't discuss the case amongst yourselves or any of the issues that have been discussed in this case, don't do any outside research on your own. Don't engage in any social media communication about the case or the issues .

A JUROR: Your Honor, may we go down to the jury assembly room to get our lunch from the fridge?

THE COURT: Sure.

We typically don't let the jurors leave the jury room for shorter breaks. This is your one opportunity for the short break to go downstairs.

A JUROR: I can wait until lunch.

THE COURT: You don't have to. Typically, for the shorter breaks that you don't need to. Have a great break everyone.

Leave your cards right on the chairs.

Thank you so much.

(Members of the jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: So, you have the five documents that you still would like a ruling on, it sounds like.

57 MS. MOORE: Yes, Your Honor, please. THE COURT: Mr. Sheridan --MR. SHERIDAN: I have to open them up. THE COURT: Why don't we do this, I have a few more minutes, 316, 327, 350 and 353, actually four, the first one that you stipulated to because it was your exhibit. MR. SHERIDAN: Did we talk about 316 -- we talked about it. THE COURT: You folks have talked about it and I will look at it, and deal with it. They are still pending, the rest of them, 10 327, 350, 353. 11 Anything else to put on the record before we take a break? 12 MS. MOORE: May I run to the bathroom. THE COURT: Of course, I am going to give you a full 15 13 14 minutes. 15 THE CLERK: Should we mention number 64, no show for the record? 16 THE COURT: Yes, juror number 64 did not appear for today. 17 She or he is excused by default. 18 19 MR. SHERIDAN: That was easy. 20 (Court was recessed.) 21 22 (Open court.) THE BAILIFF: All please rise. 23 24 THE COURT: All right. Be seated, everyone. 25 So, Mr. Sheridan, I have looked at all of the exhibits, Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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Exhibits 316, 327, 350 and 353. Please feel free to put your objection to them on the record.

MR. SHERIDAN: Sure, thank you, Your Honor.

The ones that are identified by the defendant are about the only ones that we are objecting to on ER 901 grounds because we really do have a beef about whether or not these are documents that really were created in the usual course of business at about the time that they say that they were.

THE COURT: E-mail and two company policies.

MR. SHERIDAN: They aren't there four documents.

THE COURT: Four documents, Exhibit 316 is the policy.

Exhibit 327 appears to be, as does Exhibits 350 and 353 is an e-mail from Ms. Sanchez?

MR. SHERIDAN: The e-mail, we are taking the same position because of the factual issues.

But I think that emails are generally routine products. But the other ones we actually have authenticity objection, bona fide authenticity objection.

I feel as though that the defense counsel can do what I am doing, which is say what it is that you want to say, but putting in a document and showing to the jury which could be unduly prejudicial effect.

THE COURT: Ms. Moore, I assume that all four of those documents will have some one coming in on the defense side to the authenticity and the fact that they are regularly kept in the course of Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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business.

MS. MOORE: Numerous business --

THE COURT: I looked at them. They appear to business record, which you did can do, which is cross-examine on the production and authenticity. That would go to the weight. But they are standard business records exception to the Hearsay Rule, Exhibit Numbers 316, 327, 350 and 353, are here by admitted.

(Exhibit Nos. 316, 237, 350 and 353 received in evidence.)

THE COURT: Now that they are admitted they can be used in the opening.

MS. MOORE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else before we bring the jurors back in?

MR. SHERIDAN: I need to turn to the equipment and get it ready.

THE COURT: I will mention to them about the side-bar and breaks and note taking.

Ms. Moore, do you have something?

MS. MOORE: No, I just wants to show this to Mr. Sheridan.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MOORE: I am going to ask that Mr. Sheridan let us know at noon what the next witnesses will be for tomorrow.

MR. SHERIDAN: Fair enough. I meant to give you that at 9 o'clock this morning. Remind me, I will get it right to you.

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MS. MOORE: Just so that you know, Rhonda Howe, she has relapsed. I don't think that Ms. Howe will be available this week. She has to go back to the ER.

MR. SHERIDAN: I am glad that you have a liberal view of the business records, because she was one of my people to get stuff with.

And the first witness we are calling in is Sumitani is basically standing by to get documents in for the business records.

THE COURT: I assume that you have no objection to that; depends upon what they are.

MR. SHERIDAN: City auditors records that are objected to on the hearsay grounds. I have to lay the business records foundation.

THE COURT: Sure.

I don't know who people are. I know that you are folks are highly skilled professionals, and will be able to do your very best efforts to get the documents until accordance to the rules.

It sounds like there may be some accommodation for Ms. Howe, who is ill.

MS. MOORE: Yes, Your Honor.

Thank you so much.

THE COURT: Yes.

All right. Let's get our jurors back.

MR. SHERIDAN: Judge, do we go past 12 o'clock to be done?

MS. MOORE: I thought that yours is 45 minutes?

MR. SHERIDAN: 45 minutes.

THE COURT: That is a long time for an opening.

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MR. SHERIDAN: I usually am done in 45 minutes.

THE COURT: We won't make them sit through two openings and go that far past lunch. I would, but I get in trouble doing that.

MS. MOORE: So I know that mine is an hour to an hour and a five minutes.

THE COURT: That is long.

MS. MOORE: I know.

THE COURT: That is really long. I am not telling you folks how to try your cases, but this case is going to be finished when we said that it would be finished.

MS. MOORE: I understand.

THE COURT: All right. Fair enough.

THE BAILIFF: Ready for the jurors, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, please.

THE BAILIFF: All please rise for the jurors.

(Members of the jury enters the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Everyone.

Welcome back.

I am going to give you folks just a brief overview of what is going to happen next, also some preliminary instructions that I didn't get to deliver to you yesterday. Then we will move right into Mr. Sheridan's opening statements.

So, as you know I did talk about this earlier. It is your duty as a jury to decide the facts in this case, based upon the evidence that is going to be presented to you during the trial.

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Evidence is a legal term and it includes such things as testimony of the witnesses, documents or other physical objects.

One of my jobs as a judge is to decide whether or not evidence should be admitted during this trial.

what that means is I have to decide whether or not you will be able to consider evidence offered by the parties. For example, if a party offers a photograph as an exhibit, I will decide whether it is admissible. Don't be concerned about the reasons for my rulings. You must not consider or discuss any evidence that I do not admit or that I tell you to disregard.

The evidence in this case may include testimony of witnesses, or actual physical objects, such as papers, photographs, or other exhibits. Any exhibits that are admitted into evidence will go with you to the jury room, when you begin your deliberations.

When witnesses testify, please listen very carefully.

You will need to remember testimony during your deliberations because testimony will rarely, if ever, be repeated for you.

The lawyers' remarks, their statements, their arguments are intended to help you understand the evidence and apply the law.

However, the lawyers' statements -- just the ones that you are about to hear in the openings -- are not evidence or the law.

The evidence is the testimony and the exhibits. The law will be contained in my jury instructions. You must disregard anything that the lawyers say that is at odds with the evidence or the law in my Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

instructions.

Our State constitution prohibits a trial judge from making a comment on the evidence. For example, it would be improper for me to express my personal opinion about the value of a particular witness' testimony.

I will not intentionally do so. But if it appears to you that I have indicated my personal opinion concerning any evidence, you must disregard that opinion entirely.

You will hear objections made by the lawyers during trial.

Each party has the right to object to questions asked by another lawyer and may have a duty to do so.

These objections should not influence you. Do not make any assumptions or draw any conclusions based on a lawyer's objections.

We talked about the burden of proof before, so I won't go over it too much again. The burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence and that means that you must be persuaded considering all of the evidence in the case that a proposition is more probably true than not true.

Now, one of the things that I want to talk to you about is that you may hear or on occasion see us take something up at the side-bar. That is just a way of keeping things that are not resolved yet out of the jury's listening so that you don't hear things that you shouldn't. Don't be concerned at all with matters that occur at the side-bar.

Sometimes what we will have to do, if there are bigger Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

issues, that will take more time and involve more legal arguments by the attorneys, we may excuse you back to the jury room.

I want to let you know that I consider your time to be more important than the parties' time, more important than my lower bench's time, more important than the witnesses' time and more important than my time.

I will do everything within my power to make sure that when you are here from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock -- perhaps 4:30 on some days if we are right in the middle of the witness, I may let them go a little longer -- I will make sure that I make sure that every moment of your time is used very, very well.

Sometimes it is a good use of our time to excuse the jury, so we can resolve things between us. Then have you come back in and the issue would be resolved.

I will try to keep your time in the jury room other than, of course, regular breaks and lunches, to an minimum, but that might happen.

Similarly, there may be some times where I might tell you, mostly towards the end of the trial, where we are working on the jury instructions, maybe you will come in an hour late or an hour early, giving us times to work on things. I will let you know that any time that I excuse you folks to the jury room we are using that time well. We are not wasting your time. I will not allow that to happen.

So one of the things that is also important you will get a note pads. Those pads are used by you to take notes. But you don't Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

have to take notes. I am not ordering you to take notes. I am not telling you that you have to take notes. It is totally up to you.

Your juror number would be on the front page of your note pad. You have to take notes if you choose to take notes on this pad only and not on any other paper. You must not take your note pad from the courtroom or the jury room for any reason.

when we recess during the trial, please place your notebook on your chair. At the end of the day, the note pads must be left on your chair.

while you are away from the courtroom or the jury room no one else will read your notes. You must not discuss your notes with any one or show your notes to any one until you begin deliberating on your verdict. This includes other jurors.

During deliberation you may discuss your notes with the other jurors or show your notes to them. You are not to assume that your notes are necessarily more accurate than your memory. I am allowing you to take notes to assist you in remembering clear ly, but not to substitute for your memory.

You are also not to assume that your notes are more accurate than the memories or the notes of the other jurors.

After you have reached a verdict your notes will be collected and destroyed by the bailiff. No one will be allowed to read them.

You will be allowed to propose written questions to the witnesses after the lawyers have completed their questioning.

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You may ask questions in order to clarify the testimony, but you are not to express any opinion about the testimony, or argue with a witness.

If you ask any questions, remember that your role is that of a neutral fact finder not an advocate.

Before I excuse each witness I will offer you the opportunity to write out a question on a form provided by the court. Do not sign the question. I will review the question with the attorneys to determine if it is legally proper.

Counsel, I should point out that the side-bar at that purpose I will only have one person, so that is how we do it.

MS. MOORE: That is fine.

MR. SHERIDAN: That is fine.

THE COURT: There are questions that I may not ask or will not ask in the wording submitted by the juror. Don't be surprised if your question doesn't get asked. There may be reasons why I don't ask that question. Don't be surprised if I slightly modify your question, if I don't ask a question or rephrase it.

Don't attempt to speculate as to the reasons and do not discuss this circumstance with the other jurors.

By giving you the opportunity to propose questions, I am not requesting or suggesting that you do so.

It will often be the case that a lawyer has not asked a question, because it is legally objectionable or because a later witness may be addressing that issue.

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Throughout the trial you must come and go directly from the jury room. Do not remain in the hall or the courtroom as witnesses and parties may not recognize you as a juror. You may accidentally overhear some discussion about this case.

I have instructed the lawyers, the parties -- there are a lot of parties in this case. I have instructed all of them and the witnesses not to speak to you during the trial. It certainly isn't a way to be rude to you at all. It is just that the trial has to be based on the evidence and the complete appearance of fairness.

Please, don't expect folks to talk to you in the hallway, or if they see you out having lunch to give you a big hi. That is not appropriate. Just don't expect that.

So, it is very essential to a fair trial that everything that you learn about in this case comes to you in this courtroom and only in this courtroom.

You must not allow yourself to be exposed to any outside information about this case. Do not permit any one to discuss or comment about it in your presence. You must keep your mind free of outside influences so that your decision will be based entirely on the evidence presented during the trial and on my instructions to you about the law.

Until you are dismissed at the end of the trial, you must avoid outside sources, such as newspapers, magazines, online, logs, the internet, radio or television broadcast, which may discuss either this case, though probably not, or issues involved in this trial.

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During the trial do not try to determine on your own what the law is, do not seek out any evidence on your own.

Do not consult any dictionaries or any other research materials. Do not conduct any research including, of course, on the internet about any information, issue or people involved in this case. So, as jurors, you are officers of this court.

As such, you must not let your emotions overcome your rational thought process. You must reach your decision based on the facts proved to you and on the law given to you.

At this point we are going to have the attorneys begin. We will have Mr. Sheridan do his opening statement. After that we will go to lunch.

Then when you return the defense will present the opening statements and then it will be the plaintiffs' turn to start presenting evidence and testimony as part of their case.

As you know, any time that there is a witness here that either party calls, the other party, of course, gets the opportunity to cross-examine that witness.

Once all of the cross examination and redirect examination by the lawyers is done, then you folks will have an opportunity, if you would like to take it, to write down your written questions for the witnesses.

All right.

With that, please give your full attention to Mr. Sheridan.

MR. SHERIDAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

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Good morning.

Well, we have a lot to go through, but I am not going to take that long. But I did want to say that the jury questions that you have been just told about, they tend to be the best questions asked in the trial, better than the lawyer questions. If you have got one, don't hesitate to ask.

This case is <u>Johnson versus the City of Seattle</u>. It involves seven plaintiffs. It is a discrimination case brought under the Washington Law Against Discrimination, which is the State law not a federal law.

We will prove that the City is liable for age and/or race discrimination against these plaintiffs, retaliation against five of the plaintiffs, who signed a petition alleging that the City's practices were discriminatory.

The adverse action in the case is that SPU, Seattle Public
Utilities, terminated Louisa Johnson and Toni Williamson. They
suspended Carmella Davis-Raines and Lynda Jones. And threatened
causing them to retire and quit Elaine Seay-Davis, Pauline Robinson and
Cheryl Muskelly were put on administrative leave.

No one stood up to stop them. Before making payment arrangements for years, they were basically sent -- disciplined for making payment arrangements that was within the policy. There was no misconduct. There were no allegations of fraud. Remember that there were no allegations of fraud.

Supervisors bought in in this case, and said, yes, you are Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

not allowed to make payment arrangements on your own account or the account of friends and family, except for Beverly Flowers, who you will hear from who was a supervisor who interviewed and said "that wasn't the policy for me."

We will show you other examples of real misconduct but by other persons, not the plaintiffs.

We are seeking damages for lost wages called front and back pay, that is the lost wages to the trial and the lost wages into the future and emotional harm, non-medical damages for stress, fear and humiliation. The plaintiffs are all elder workers and they are persons of color between the ages 41 and 62 at the time of the discrimination.

We have gone through those names with you already. They have been long-term employees.

They are some of the most senior -- what is called UAR, utility account representatives at SPU, more than 10 years all of them, some much more than that.

They -- before this was called SPU it was called the Solid Waste Organization. Some of them worked there as customer service representatives doing essentially the same thing.

They work in what is called the call center. Picture this, a call center occupies the entire 31st floor of the Municipal Building. Picture a room with more than a hundred cubicles and each cubicle has a desk and on each desk there is a -- two screens, a headset and a telephone.

They spend their entire day answering customers' requests.

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That is what they do for a living. That is what they have been doing all these years. So it is basically a customer service job. The pace of work is staggering.

There are seven supervisors present at the call center. The supervisors keep the pace moving, 20 seconds or less between phone calls. If a phone call comes in, if you are on too long, the supervisor may tell you, "I have to have you move along and get to the next one."

20 seconds you have. You have to type up what the notes are and do whatever you have to do the next call can come in.

There is a supervisor who has the ability to control, basically, funnel certain types of calls to you.

So they can basically say that "today you are the person who is going to handle garbage and all of the calls coming to you for garbage." It may be less work. It may be a lot more work. But it it is at the discretion of the supervisors. They get between 1900 and 2500 calls per day.

So that the composition -- SPU has its own composition as far as what is the average age of people and what is the racial make-up. But at the call center there is a concentration of older workers and persons of color.

The training policies, not so much. It is mostly on-the-job and word of mouth. You heard during voir dire questions about are there written policies, did you follow them. Ou will find that there were no policies. The plot thickens. I will tell you about it in a Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

minute.

Mostly the UARs will create their own little books, over the years, as I said, some of these people have been here years and years.

They have their own little books where they do what they did over and over again.

There came a time when they were told that they had to get rid of them. You won't see those books because they have all been destroyed on that entire floor as far as I know.

One guideline, here is the purpose of the call center:

People call because they want things done. Your job is to negotiate with the customer, and it has been for 20 years, so that they won't lose their service. You want to avoid cancellations.

People call with all sorts of different needs. They are customers are people who have water, sewer, storm drainage, sewer services with the City, because they wound up doing customer service for Seattle City Light electricity too.

So, here is the rule: Customers are any one with an account, including employees, friends, families and it has been okay for 20 years to work on those accounts, 20 years.

The rule is don't do anything on your own account, you would not do for a customer. Obviously, you can't give yourself a benefit that you wouldn't be able to give a customer if they called on the phone. If somebody wants a payment arrangement, meaning that they want to spread out the payment over three payments, if you can do it for a customer, under their policies, you could do it for yourself, your Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

friends and your family.

This discrimination and retaliation case is about allegations by the City that the plaintiffs made improper adjustments to their own accounts and to the accounts of their friends and family. Making these adjustments has been the rule and the practice for more than 10 years.

So what an account adjustment is, you make a payment arrangement so that the person can pay their bill in the smaller payments. Customers are billed every other month, customers can call, cancel and restart a payment arrangement. Customers can ask for penalties to be waived. They are routinely granted. There is no need to go to the supervisor.

If I have a \$10 penalty because I have a late payment I call these guys, I say, "can you guys forgive the penalty?"

Their job is to say yes and forgive it.

If they did it for a person -- they also have a window that you can come up and pay your bill. It was a routine practice for people, including managers, to come up and say I have a payment arrangement, sure you can. Can I have a penalty waived, sure you can.

As long as you don't do something for yourself, friends or family that you wouldn't do for any other customer, it has never been a problem.

So, why would SPU management discipline innocent employees?

You will hear evidence that SPU had not created internal

controls and that the State Auditor was complaining about it since

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about 2009 or before, saying "SPU, you need to have internal controls. You need to show us policies that say that you have ways of managing the people who handle the money."

In 2010, two supervisors were caught stealing and they were fired. They actually engaged in fraud and theft. They really did.

Later, because five of the seven plaintiffs signed a petition in 2012, opposing the policy that you will hear about in a minute, they also received special treatment and discipline. We will prove that race and age was a substantial factor in those decisions.

Now, there are two timelines. The first timeline is the timeline of the plaintiffs. They are just doing their job. Back in 2000 or 1999 or 1995, they would handle thousands of calls a day -- I mean, a year. Of those calls, when they come in, let's say one or two, let's say your sister calls and says "hey, can I have a payment arrangement? Sure, you can," because there is no policy that says that you can't. It has been the practice. It has always been.

So, until 2012 there was no issue. What you are going to hear is that they got disciplined in 2013 for things that happened 10 years earlier. 10 years earlier. We will tell you why in a minute.

The second timeline begins with the State Auditors' examination of SPU failure to have in place internal systems.

So that the City is a municipality. They are the defendant.

And as the judge said earlier, they are sort of -- they are the person on the other side of the case.

Their administration of the City is overseen by the mayor Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

and the City Council.

Oity government is divided into departments. We are focusd on SPU, Seattle Public Utilities and Seattle City Light. The managers that are relevant to this case, Ray Hoffman, he was the SPU director. He is the one who imposed all of the discipline. He retired right after this case was set for trial in August.

Kelly Enright, customer service director at Seattle City Light, we will be calling her for comparison.

Guilemette Regan is the person who did all of the investigations that we are talking about.

Debra Russell, she is the director of the call center. She is the one who, in a typical situation, if a person in the call center did something wrong, she would typically be the one to administer discipline or recommended it up the chain of command.

what you will find in this particular case she is cut out of the loop. All discipline against the plaintiffs has nothing to do with her. She is out of the loop. It involves Ms. Regan, Mr. Hoffman and Ms. Sanchez. The person who usually would be the person who impose discipline is cut out of the loop in this case.

The other one is Charlene MacMillan-Davis, she is the labor relations person. You will see e-mails between her and the other people -- "well, shouldn't we have a policy. Shouldn't we put this in the policy -- shouldn't we put in the UAW expectations manual for 2012?"

She is like, "let's not put it in yet. Let's not put the Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

policy down." You will find that there is no policy until March 2012.

That is because they create a policy to send to the auditor. We have a policy, look, that of course is not the problem. That is the prerogative. There is no procedure implementing it for another year.

I will tell you about that in a minute.

So Ray Hoffman, a Caucasian man, from 2001 to 2009 he was the SPU Director of Corporate Policy and Performance. He oversaw the utilities external government relations legislative affairs, risk management. It was his job to keep the company out of trouble.

One of the things that he did was get involved in contracting. So he, basically, was involved in the negotiations of the contract. In January 2009 he is announced by the mayor as being appointed acting director of SPU.

He says that he is at a meeting in 2011 -- and this is revealing. Of course these are smart people, so they are not going to reveal much.

He says, "it appears many of the longest term employees" -- talking now about the UARs the plaintiffs -- he is saying this to his peers.

"It appears that the longest term employees do not have the enthsiasm and commitment necessary to provide desired response to the customers."

He is complaining about the older workers. Hoffman knows the call center has mostly persons of color.

What you are going to hear is all of this discipline that is Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

going to come about, it is focused on the call center.

Only the SPU call center, the equivalent people that are Seattle City Light employees aren't disciplined. It is focused on the persons in the call center, which is mostly persons of color and mostly older persons.

He said, "I knew that the composition of the contacted center employees had more people of color than their distribution in the City population than in some other divisions. When he agrees to focus his investigation on the call center, that's where we will show you that he is a person who is engaged in discrimination.

Guilemette Regan is a Caucasian woman. She joined SPU in 2000. She is the director of Risk and Quality Assurance.

She then winds up stepping into the shoes of Hoffman, doing the same thing, which is her job is to keep the company out of trouble.

She makes a statement that she believes that this is -- she is talking to the City Auditors. You will hear about that in a second.

She says that she believes that there are groups of clusters -- again, this is the people who are in the call center. She says, clustered by race, African American, Filipino, white American who exchange favors for each other.

She says -- this off the top of her head. She is not presenting evidence that this is true. She is saying this because she doesn't know that it is going to get written down. That is how she Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

views the person in the call center clusters of people by race.

At her deposition, she is sitting across from these people, these plaintiffs, she says under oath she really can't tell what color they are. But when she was with the City Auditor she sure knew who the persons of color were.

In 2009 the State Auditor, the State Auditor -- remember, this there is a City Auditor and a State Auditor. This is the State Auditor that is auditing the City of Seattle.

They issue of report findings that SPU has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to a vendor long after the contract expired. It turned out that this is the same area of responsibility that

Mr. Hoffman had before he was appointed to the higher position.

So, in 2009 he also -- they also say, "wake up, SPU, we have identified that you have key control problems. We have found no supervisory review of account adjustments in place."

They have given them notice. "You have a weakness in overseeing your money and how people handle it." That is in 2009.

So then in 2010, in October a fellow named Joe Phan, a supervisor not working in a call center or some place else. He actually steals a thousand bucks. They catch him by accident.

By the end of the year, the supervisor named Sharon Howard also stole money. They both get fired in 2010, but this exposes the weakness, the lack of internal control. There is a lot of media coverage through this.

It is important that you understand that all of this is not Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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happening in a little closet. It is happening in a fish bowl. The media is on this, lack of internal controls, the State Auditor is, the City Auditor and the City Council. There is a lot of focus and pressure on SPU management to come up with a solution.

So this is what happens. In 2011 they asked the City

Auditor to help them in a fraud investigation. Keep that in mind, a

fraud investigation, meaning we are looking for people who are

stealing.

In March of 2011, Hoffman signs the CS 106 policy, which is the policy that they never had before, which says that "you shall not work on your own account, account of friends or family." It is put in writing, but it is a policy without a procedure. It is not distributed.

The defense is going to say, "we had it up on his website. You could have accessed it." But you will find that there was no training on it, no policy announcement. It doesn't really matter, because most of the things that the plaintiffs allegedly did happened five or 10 years earlier, long before the policy.

So, it was sent to the State Auditor as proof "now we have a policy," all right.

SPU wanted the City Auditor to be an independent verifier of Joe Phan's unauthorized transactions. Basically, now, the SPU says come on City Auditor "help us figure out the fraud problem."

There is the March thing, but there is no roll out.

There is also something called UAR expectations. Picture Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

this, if you work as a UAR in the call center, periodically, maybe once every 10 years or so, you get a sort of booklet. The booklet says all of the things that you are supposed to do: Don't come in late, don't use the internet. It is the kind that any one of us working a big organization would see.

Well, there is a March UAR expectations that has a signature page that it turns out that the defense claims that Toni Williamson signed.

We will just ask you to wait until this is all over to make a decision for yourself. But, in fact, there is no 2011 expectations issued until August of 2011.

So, this will be kind of a fun side issue as to is it her signature or is it not?

In April 2011 a Caucasian manager working under Mr. Hoffman, he is found to have improperly treated women subordinates to such a degree that Mr. Hoffman says "I wanted him out. I wanted him fired."

Hoffman says, "well, I am going to let him resign. I am going to give him agreement. I am even going to give him a letter of reference." That is how he treats a Caucasian comparator, who nobody disagrees that he did something wrong, terribly wrong.

Now, there is no progress now on internal controls. By May 2011 the City then has to hire this person. They are telling the third parties, State and the City Council, "we will bring in an outside forensic examiner, because we don't really have the qualifications to look into this stuff."

So they hire Lynda Saunders in May 2011, and then within a month they fire Saunders and they tell her to shred her documents. She starts working on the case and they start -- they tell her to get out, we are done with you, they don't replace her, after having said that they needed an outside investigator, Guilemette Regan becomes the investigator.

Now, remember, now -- remember she is reporting that the chain of the Hoffman. She is going to decide who has done what wrong and make recommendations.

There is no outside forensic investigator, but there is still at this time Seattle auditors have, basically, they are still in the loop. There is an Ethics Department where they also do an investigation.

They say to her, they say, "Guilemette Regan, we don't want ethics messing with this. Let me get my investigation done. Let me get my recommendations for discipline done. Then we will let ethics in."

Ethics doesn't do any concurrent investigation. There is no oversight and then what happens is that they decide that the Seattle auditor ought to be out of the picture, too.

So all of this big investigation, it is basically carried on internally by Guilemette Regan; who is writing the reports for who did what wrong, thee decides that these seven plaintiffs, five of them having signed a petition. She decides that, yes, they entered -- they benefited themselves and what you are going to hear and you will hear Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

Pauline Robinson, one of the earlier witness of the plaintiffs, to find that she did something wrong. They went back to 2001 and 2002 and said, "well, you know, you forgave a penalty on your daughter's account for \$10" or something like that. That is what these people were fired for, things going back to that far, disciplined but things going back that far.

So 1999, expectations, this is one of the things that you get to evaluate the factually. You will see e-mails from Guilemette Regan to the auditors back and forth and notes of the auditors saying we can't find a policy there is no policy. There is no policy saying that you can't work on friends' and families' accounts. We will follow the ethics code, which generally says "don't do anything to benefit yourself."

Then they find a policy, back in 1999, there was a UAW, a 10-page or 8-page or 6-page document. There is one line that says, "go to your supervisor if you want to do something on your own account" in 1999.

Guess what? After that there is a UAR policy that is more updated that doesn't contain that language, the City hangs its hat on that as the basis for prohibiting people from -- in 2011, 2012, 2013 they are looking now to 1999 some obscure policy that nobody knows about, that is unsigned, have people signed receipts when they get the policy. There is not one person signed that. They said that they got the 1999 policy. We challenge whether it is even authentic. Any way, it doesn't fit their theory.

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What you will also -- by July, Toni Williamson, she does sign a policy in 2010 that does not contain the prohibition that was in the 1999 policy.

So there is -- the only evidence that we have as to whether or not the UAR expectations document contained a prohibition about friends, family and yourself. They have to go back to 1999 -- that you will hear that they ignored the fact that there is a 2009 policy that doesn't say that. They hung their hat on the prior policy.

So, this is what happens. This is the big news.

Remember the State Auditor is saying that "you guys don't have internal controls." The City Auditor is saying the same thing.

The council is asking them questions. The newspapers are talking.

Now, Joe Phan in November of 2011 steals a million. He actually stole it before, but they didn't catch it until November 2011. But the press doesn't know, but the City knows that in November. Nobody knows yet.

In 2012, February, Regan tells the City Auditor to stop doing quality assurance.

In March, a month later is when the Phan million dollars hits the newspapers. SPU needs action. They are getting bad press. Everybody wants to know "what the heck are you guys doing this kind of theft is occurring?"

In March of 2012 it gets even worse. Glenn Amy, who is one of the computer guys who works for the City. He uncovers a little computer glitch. Here is the glitch. These guys are working on the screens and taking notes. Everything that they do, they have a code, Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

you can look at the screen and tell who made the entry.

Unless, if you forgive a \$10 fee, for example, you would put in a zero and there would be a record that you forgave the fee. All of the clients are totally traceable.

But here, if you put in a negative 10, the computer glitch makes no record of who did it.

So according to Mr. Amy -- you will hear him testify -- it could be millions. People could put in any number that they want.

They can forgive things. They can actually create their own income.

The City does nothing about this in terms of accountability.

But what you will hear is that they quietly fixed it. But they also,

then, basically said that the Seattle auditors, you guys are out of the

picture now. We don't want you guys doing quality control any more.

We will do it all ourselves. Guilemette Regan has carte blanche to do

whatever she wants.

In March of 2012, the City Auditor had done a report saying that we think that, you know we are about ready to issue this report saying that you guys have a lack of controls. They, basically, stopped before they issue the report, stopped working on it, because more important things have happened.

The City Auditors dropped the ball until 2014. This report that would have said the City SPU doesn't have any type of accountability or controls was delayed for two years, shelved. The Amy problem was fixed over time.

But there was no investigation, no questions about who is Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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responsible, no attempt to determine was there a theft.

Right?

That issue is sitting right on top of the issue involving our clients, which is there is another newspaper article in April.

Regan now is going to do the investigation on her own.

Saunders is out, no replacement.

Ethics is out.

The City Auditor is out. No replacement. Enright does nothing for SCL. The head of Seattle City Light, she is doesn't punish her employees. She says "if something happens, we will fix this."

There is counseling. She admits that there is no written policies either.

In July 2012, remember, March 2011 is when CS 106 gets pushed out. July 2012 is when there is finally a policy. You will see talking points. These talking points basically say, well, we have a new policy, guys. It is for the UARs to train them. We have a new policy. From now on you have to go to the supervisor. If you wanted access to the accounts of friends, family and friends and yourself, not until July of 2012.

In the fall of 2012 our clients are seeing employees marched off the floor for alleged fraud, but really all they were doing was most of them. I mean there really was some fraud, but most of them were accessing their own accounts or accounts of friends and family being told what they were doing going back a decade was wrong.

So, Ms. Regan writes every investigation. You will get to Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

see them. She gets after people going back 10 years in December of 2012, because this is happening. Five of the seven signed a petition saying CS 106 is unfair. "We think it is discriminatory against persons of color."

Around the same time somebody at SPU decides to take a copy of CS 106, just a one-page copy, December 2011 and this is in December 2012 and they start handing it out to the employees at their desk saying, "you sign it."

The employees sign it in December of 2012, then they go missing. Presumably they will be placed in the personnel file, but for whatever reason SPU starts to think that they don't want that to be signed in December.

We went through a long process and you will hear about that trying to obtain copies of these signatures in 2012. We got some of them, but we don't have all of them. Many that you will see. The people who signed them were Guilemette Regan and her staff in December of 2012.

So there is the petition, which I have already talked about. In 2013, now, what happens is that in December 2012 all of the plaintiffs are talked to by Guilemette Regan. She brings them in and she says, "you know you did this wrong, you did that wrong. No documents, no nothing." They are just telling them "you did this wrong. You did this wrong. You are on administrative leave" or whatever, that is how they hear about it.

They have no notice. They have no real opportunity to talk Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

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about it. They are told that they accessed their own account, several times over 10 years or whatever, or they accessed friends and family. Nobody is accused of fraud. No, they are saying, well, if you waived the penalty that is getting a benefit. That is stealing from us.

But under their own policy you will hear, even if the policy as it exists today, if you go to the supervisor and say "it is okay to do it. It is okay. It is the same thing that you would do for everybody else." They were disciplined and fired for it.

So they are terminated and all of this, as I said, they go back 10 years, no fraud.

Pauline Robinson is one of the plaintiffs. She retired because she feared termination. She met with Ms. Regan and she had transactions -- creation of a payment arrangement on her daughter's account and another on account belonging to go a friend going back to 2001 and 2002, 2003, 2005. Not accused of fraud. The other plaintiffs have the same story. This one is a \$10 penalty and getting terminated.

Who gets off? Supervisors.

We will show you comparator evidence, supervisors, basically, they are the people who bought in. People who did the same things, if you are a supervisor, there is not a lot -- regardless of your race, the supervisors are treated more favorably.

And there is also people who are like people under 40, who get one day off for doing other things.

Debra Russell, Debra Russell, the boss, she is the one in She engages in real ethical violations with the contractor, Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

giving a benefit to the contractor.

She is not caught. She is not African American and not

Asian. She has to pay back over two thousand dollars. She is allowed
to retire without discipline.

Then, she testifies -- we have these things called depositions, where we can talk to somebody under oath. It gets typed down. She testifies in a deposition.

Mr. Hoffman and Guilemette Regan are there listening to her.

After that, she gets a letter saying, "boy, had I known that you did

this, I would have fired you, had you not retired." But that is it, no

discipline.

What does the City get out of it?

They -- after this happened, with all of this discipline, these were all big news items, look what the City is doing. They are punishing the wrong doers.

The whole Joe Phan million dollar things that is the way that the City gets out of it. In fact, they are going after older workers and persons of color. They are also getting rid of five of the people, who signed the petition.

So, we will present the damages on this as well. We will show that that is a substantial factor in their adverse actions race and age. These people lost money and we have an expert coming in to testify about what their lost wages -- they lost their sense of pride in themselves. They have lived with stress, fear and humiliation. We will ask you to put a dollar value on that.

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Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Folks, since we don't have time to do the opening statements of Ms. Moore in its total, we are going to have you excused a little early for lunch. We will see you back at 1:20.

You will come right up here and to the jury assembly room here in my courtroom and have a terrific lunch.

Of course, as always don't discuss the case amongst with yourself or with anyone else. Have a great lunch and don't do any research outside on the recess.

Have a great lunch. Please retire to the jury room.

THE BAILIFF: Please rise for the jurors.

(Members of the jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Anything to discuss before we break?

MR. SHERIDAN: No.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SHERIDAN: I will give Ms. Moore the list for tomorrow.

THE COURT: All right. See you back at 1:30. We will have a great lunch.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, is your courtroom locked?

THE COURT: It typically is.

MS. MOORE: Would it be all right if I stay in here.

THE COURT: We can't do that, but you can stay until noon today and take care of that.

Some days we can if there is something really that you need to work on. We can also look around for other -- this is a high Dolores Rawlins, RPR, CSR, CCR, CRR, CRC, RSA, Official Court Reporter

vacation time. My guess is that there are probably jury rooms that aren't being used.

If you guys want me to see that I can get something, I will see what is available.

MS. MOORE: That would be great.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE BAILIFF: All please rise. Court is in recess.

(Court was recessed.)