IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE NORTHERN DIVISION

THOMAS NEELY,)	
) No. 3:05-CV-30	Э4
Plaintiff,)	
) Knoxville, TN	
VS.) June 21, 2006	
) 9:30 a.m.	
FOX OF OAK RIDGE,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL (CONTINUED)
BEFORE THE HONORABLE H. BRUCE GUYTON
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: Robert J. English, Esq.
Michael C. Inman, Esq.
Robert J. English & Associates
706 S. Gay Street
Knoxville, TN 37902

For the Defendant: Clint J. Woodfin, Esq.
Spicer, Flynn & Rudstrom, PLLC
800 S. Gay Street, Suite 1400
Knoxville, TN 37929

DANA HOLLOWAY, LCR #11, CCR #455
MILLER & MILLER COURT REPORTERS
Knoxville, Tennessee 37943
Phone (865) 675-1471 / Fax (865) 675-6398
E-mail: jmccon3590@aol.com

- 1 years ago, and what it is today. These expenses are only going
- 2 to get higher.
- But we're asking you to do what's right and
- 4 what's just, and come back with a verdict for Mr. Neely.
- 5 THE COURT: Mr. Woodfin.
- MR. WOODFIN: Thank you.
- 7 CLOSING ARGUMENT
- 8 BY MR. WOODFIN:
- 9 Thank you all for listening to us over these past
- 10 few days. I'll try to be brief.
- 11 You heard the evidence in this case. You've been
- able to weigh the credibility of the witnesses that you've
- heard. And you should be able to make a decision on what you
- 14 have heard.
- A lawsuit starts out with the filing of a
- 16 complaint. And I mentioned that in the beginning of this
- 17 presentation that I made to you, that the complaint was the
- amount that we were sued for. The complaint is a part of this
- record of this Court. I'll just read this to you.
- "Wherefore the plaintiff's demand the jury to try
- 21 this cause and award judgment in such amount that the jury
- deems fair, but not to exceed two million, five hundred
- thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) in compensatory damages."
- Yet, the plaintiff expects my client to apologize
- 25 to him for an accident that they did not cause. They expect us

to apologize to you for not hiring a doctor to evaluate this
man when there's no need for us to hire a doctor to evaluate
this man.

The only doctors that he presented here today on his behalf tell you that everything they conclude is based on what he has said, and he has told them.

This case reminds me of a house of cards. I remember when I was a kid, taking a deck or two and trying to set them all up, and stack them up really high. The most important part of that deck, or that stack, was the base.

In this case, the base upon which this whole case is built is Mr. Neely, and him telling these things to his doctors.

But then we take a look at what actually occurred. The fact that he was not giving his doctors correct information about what happened in the accident. The fact that he told you this car that he was driving was totaled.

You've seen the photographs. Yet, he tells us the next day he drove it home to Kentucky after it was totaled.

He tells his doctors he lost consciousness. And then he tells us he didn't. Then he tells us he doesn't remember.

So what happens is, the base upon which this house of cards is built begins to erode. The support for whatever else is presented to you in the case by way of expert

testimony, expert opinion, conclusions, damages, naturally falls when that base erodes. If they cannot support their claim for damages, the opinions of their experts with that underlying credible testimony, the case must fail.

You're going to be asked to do three things in this case. The first one is you'll be asked to determine whether or not this accident was caused by Mr. Curd, and therefore is attributable to my client, Mr. Fox and his auto company that he had.

The second thing you'll be asked to determine if you decide that that's true, and I don't know that that's true. I heard Mr. Curd say that he did not do anything wrong. He just accidentally slid on a wet road. To me, that's not negligence. But that's for you-all to decide.

If you do determine that he was negligent, the next question you're going to be asked is whether or not this conduct was the cause of all these things that Mr. Neely has told you about today. I know the answer to that question. I think you do, too.

And then the final question is, what amount of damages should compensate Mr. Neely for what he has told you he's gone through, and which is, in your opinions, related to this accident?

I think I know the answer to that question. And
I think you know as well.

All the things we heard from the doctors are all dependant on Mr. Neely giving valid complaints and saying, I'm having pain down my arms, I'm having pain down my legs.

Because as the doctors said, there was no test to verify that. As a matter of fact, they said on several occasions that the tests did not verify that there were these radicular problems. So it's all been based on what Mr. Neely said.

I pointed out numerous times where Mr. Neely has been inconsistent in his testimony in this case, and has, at times, changed his testimony. That's not a sufficient base to hold up this house of cards. So if there's nothing to hold it up, the whole case, by its very definition, has to fail.

Listening to what these doctors said, they acknowledge that they listen to their patients. That's what doctors do. They believe what the patient says. They're trying to help the patient, so they give credibility to what the plaintiff says.

They don't investigate. They don't know all the facts. I tell them certain things during cross examination, but they're still going to try to help the plaintiff.

Especially in situations where doctors are seeing people upon referral from their lawyers.

I don't know about you folks, but if I need to go to the doctor, I don't call a lawyer.

Sometimes we see that these doctors continue to treat these people after a referral from their lawyers. And you can see how things develop. The doctor doesn't know all the information. The doctor doesn't have the information that actually, Mr. Neely was not knocked unconscious at the scene. They're just told that he was.

And whether they're asked if that makes a difference, well of course they're going to say it doesn't make a difference, because they're an advocate for their patient.

But you eight folks that are here today listening to this case over these past few days are the advocate for the system. And I remember when I talked with you in the opening about being fair and reasonable, not only to both parties, but the legal system as a whole.

When the judge instructs you about the evidence in this case and how you're to decide, he's probably going to say something along these lines:

To recover damages from permanent injury, the plaintiff must prove the future effect of the injury to a reasonable certainty. While it's not necessary the evidence conclusively or absolutely show that the injury is permanent, you may not award damages for a permanent injury based on mere conjecture or possibility.

When that base of this case is erased, what we're left with is a bunch of conjecture, a bunch of speculation, and

a bunch of evidence which will not allow you to conclude the amount of damages that Mr. Neely is seeking in this case is appropriate to award him.

He's testified he can't work. But he's testified he's applied for jobs. He's testified he tried to put down information on these applications about his pre-existing problems.

I don't know that applications include that anymore. You don't know that either, because he didn't tell you anything about those specific applications, or bring you any evidence of those applications. But that's the kind of stuff that we're dealing with; speculation, conjecture, and a desire to try to get money out of my client.

Mr. English said something on day one of this trial that is very, very pertinent. He said on July 14, 2004, the day of this accident, Mr. Neely's life was changed forever. I agree with that. But it was changed by him.

It was on that day that, and the days that followed afterwards, that he decided, I'm not going to live my life anymore like I used to. I'm going to try to get money out of this lawsuit. Don't reward him for that.

22 CLOSING ARGUMENT

23 BY MR. ENGLISH:

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First of all, Mr. Woodfin is incorrect. I didn't say July the 14th, I said July the 12th his life was changed