1	THE COURT OFFICER: All rise.
2	Jury entering.
3	(Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom.)
4	THE COURT: Good morning, jurors. You may be
5	seated. Everyone may be seated.
6	At this time, I call upon Mr. Wynne to give the
7	first summation.
8	MR. WYNNE: Thank you, your Honor.
9	Good morning, everyone.
10	Well, you've heard a lot of testimony, all of it
11	medical, all about plaintiff, her complaints, her
12	surgeries, and despite the number of witnesses, the issues
13	are pretty limited in this case. They really are. And
14	what is plaintiff entitled to in terms of money? You are
15	going to get a verdict sheet which I'll go over in a
16	minute. There is a bunch of questions that you have to ask
17	[sic].
18	Let me start with probably the thing Mr. Gershon
19	will make the biggest deal about and that is the three
20	doctors from the Transit Authority. Well, not from were
21	hired by the Transit Authority.
22	Ms. Halsey sued the Transit Authority, got an
23	attorney, claimed a bunch of injuries, and all the Transit
24	Authority knows is that she's claiming these injuries and
25	this surgery, so they say, "Well, how is she doing now?

. 1	Send her to our doctors. Let them take a look at her. Let
. 2	us see how she's doing." They weren't hired, the doctors,
-3	to pour over the whole records and critique the work of the
4	 doctors who performed the surgery. They just wanted to see
- 5	how she's doing now, and so they performed range of motion
. 6	tests and the testimony was that she had full or close to
7	full range of motion. That was the purpose of Dr. Merchant
. 8	and the orthopedic surgeon who we produced also and the
9	radiologist, Dr. Tuvia, who testified on Friday, wanted to
10	take a look at medical films, the MRIs, and see what do
11	they show? You know, we don't have to take her attorney's
. 12	word for what her injuries are. Let me see the films. And
13	he diagnosed her with bulging disk, and then Dr. Merchant
14	indicated that in his opinion, a bulging disk is not
15	something you can treat with a lumbar fusion, especially
16	when the plaintiff appears to be making progress, so you've
17	got her two doctors who come in, and especially with regard
18	to Dr. Rafiy, the doctor who performed the spinal
19	surgeries, his own report one month before he performed the
20	surgery, and I read parts of it into the record. This is
21	from August 24th, 2009, a month before the surgery. He
22	says, "In addition, patient continues to complain of
23	ongoing low back pain radiating into the right lower
24	extremity and calf. She is a candidate for a series of
25	lumbar epidural steroid injections, traction, and aerobic

conditioning with back strengthening exercises."

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And he admitted that he had looked at Dr. Etienne's records. That's the doctor who treated plaintiff right after the accident. We didn't hear from her, but she was the real treating physician, and Dr. Etienne's records as early as April 2009 gave a full range of motion and cervical spine -- and lumbar spine, so was that surgery necessary? Questionable. But the real issue here is how's the plaintiff doing? What happened and how is she doing? And I submit to you -- well, let me put it this way. When you bring a lawsuit, working at the time of the accident, you can ask for a lot of things. You can ask for pain and suffering from the day of the accident up to the verdict, which will be today, future pain and suffering for the rest of your foreseeable life, you can ask for past incurred medical expenses, future incurred medical expenses. Ms. Halsey's asking for both of those. You can also ask for past lost earnings and future lost earnings, and she's not doing that. That tells you, I think, more than anything about the severity of her injuries and where she is now.

We know she was working. We know that a week after the accident, she actually went back to her employer to try and go back to work. That's the last attempt she ever made to find a job other than filling out some online

applications.

Two doctors come in, her doctors. Neither of them say she can't work. Neither of them say "I never told her she can't work." That tells you a tremendous amount about where Ms. Halsey is, and so you've got Ms. Halsey who sat here as long as you have throughout this whole thing without -- she's in a wheelchair. She doesn't use a cane, a walker, nothing like that, and nobody said she can't work, and we're supposed to give, what, a million dollars for that?

The verdict sheet has a series of questions. The first three might seem a little odd. I'd like to go over them with you.

The first one is, "As a result of the accident, has plaintiff sustained a significant limitation of use of a body system or function?"

A significant limitation, I submit to you that none of the medical testimony that you've heard establishes that. She complains that she has pain and she complains that she has, excuse me, some difficulty in bending, but again, that telltale indication is work, a significant indication -- excuse me -- she wouldn't be able to work.

Second question: "As a result of the accident, has plaintiff sustained a permanent consequential limitation of use of a body organ or member?" Again, it's

the same situation, so the answer to that has to be no.

The third one is a little more complicated. It says, "As a result of the accident, did plaintiff suffer a medically determined injury or impairment of a nonpermanent nature which prevented her from performing substantially all of the material acts which constituted her usual and customary daily activities for not less than 90 days out of a period of 180 days immediately after the accident?" Is it medically determined? Did a doctor say that she was substantially prevented from performing all of the material acts of her daily life for 90 days out of six months after the accident? That's what that means. And again, the answer's no. She went back to work a week after the accident. She showed up. No doctor said she couldn't. So the answer to that has to be no, it has not been medically determined.

Now, the next question, that's the big question, and that is: "State the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff for pain and suffering from June 25th, 2008 to the date of the verdict." I submit to you the case has value. Nobody's denying it. The Transit Authority has been reasonable in not making her try liability and they're reasonable now. I submit to you that \$100,000 is fair and adequate compensation for what the plaintiff has sustained.

The next question: "Pain and suffering including

### Plaintiff's Summation

the permanent effects of the injuries from the time of the verdict to the time that plaintiff could be expected to live." Well, again, she's not working, but she's not using a cane, she's not using a walker, she's not wearing a back brace, and all we have is her subjective complaints that she's in pain. Nothing concrete. I submit that \$50,000 is fair and adequate compensation for her future pain and suffering.

Medical expenses. Dr. Rafiy ran through a litany of things that he indicated plaintiff may expect to incur; medication, certain tests, but I submit to you, those were all worst case scenarios. That's what he would predict for somebody who really was in bad shape, and the plaintiff is not, so I submit to you \$20,000 is fair and adequate compensation for future medical expenses.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wynne.

Mr. Gershon.

MR. GERSHON: Your Honor, Mr. Wynne, members of the jury, be with you in a second as soon as I get this button in. My thumb doesn't work.

First of all, good morning.

THE JURY: Good morning.

MR. GERSHON: Second of all, thank you. Thank you on behalf of myself and on behalf of Tiffany. Okay? You