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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

Betty Lou Heston, et al.,

NO. C 05-03658 JW

Plaintiffs,

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS’
MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES;
DENYING DEFENDANT SALINAS’
MOTION FOR COSTS**

v.

City of Salinas, et al.,

Defendants.

I. INTRODUCTION

Robert C. Heston, Jr. died after electronic shock devices called “Tasers” were deployed against him by Salinas Police Officers. His mother and father and the executor of his estate (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) initiated this civil action against the City of Salinas, the individual police officers (collectively, “Salinas”) and against TASER International (“TASER”).

Plaintiffs claimed, *inter alia*, that the police violated Robert C. Heston’s civil rights in their use of excessive force. Plaintiffs also claimed that TASER negligently failed to provide warnings that repeated applications of the electrical current in the deployment of a Taser can cause cardiac arrest, especially on persons who are in an agitated or excited physical state. The case was tried to a jury, which returned verdicts in favor of Defendant Salinas and against Defendant TASER for negligently failing to warn.

1 Presently before the Court are Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney Fees¹ and Defendants Salinas'
2 Motion for Costs.² The Court conducted a hearing on December 22, 2008. Based on the papers
3 submitted to date and oral argument, the Court GRANTS Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney Fees and
4 DENIES Salinas' Motion for Costs.

5 II. BACKGROUND

6 Plaintiffs alleged that the police officers subjected Robert C. Heston to excessive force in
7 violation of his Fourth Amendment rights and deprived Plaintiffs Betty Lou Heston and Robert H.
8 Heston of their due process rights to familial relations in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.³
9 Plaintiffs also alleged that Defendant TASER (1) negligently manufactured the TASER M26 ECDs
10 ("ECD"); (2) failed to provide adequate warnings that repeated applications of the electrical current
11 in the deployment and the use of a TASER ECD can cause cardiac arrest, especially on persons who
12 are in an agitated or excited physical state; and (3) is strictly liable for failure to provide adequate
13 warnings. (October 24 Order at 2.)

14 The case was tried to a jury. On June 6, 2008, the Jury returned a verdict finding that the
15 police officers did not use excessive force when they deployed their Tasers against Robert C.
16 Heston. Thus, the jury found that the police officers did not violate the constitutional rights of the
17 deceased or his parents, nor did the officers commit a battery. Since there was no finding against the
18 individual officers, the jury, as instructed, did not make a finding with respect to the City of Salinas.
19 (See Jury Verdict, Docket Item No. 323.)

20 With respect to Defendant TASER, the Jury found that on February 19, 2005, Salinas police
21 officers subjected Robert C. Heston to a prolonged deployment from Tasers; that Defendant

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23 ¹ (hereafter, "Plaintiffs' Motion," Docket Item No. 349.)

24 ² (hereafter, "Salinas Motion," Docket Item No. 338.)

25 ³ A more complete recitation of the background of this case may be found in the Court's
26 previous orders. (See December 20, 2007 Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendants'
27 Motion for Summary Judgment, Docket Item No. 122; Order Granting Defendant TASER's
Renewed Motion for Judgment; Denying Defendant TASER's Alternative Motion for a New Trial at
1-2, hereafter, "October 24 Order," Docket Item No. 374.)

1 TASER's failure to warn of the risks associated with a prolonged deployment was a substantial
2 factor in causing the police officers to administer a prolonged deployment; and that as a
3 consequence of the prolonged deployment, Robert C. Heston suffered acidosis to a degree which
4 caused him to have a cardiac arrest, leading to his death. (See Jury Verdict, Docket Item No. 323.)
5 In sum, the Jury found that reasonably prudent manufacturers of electronic control devices knew or
6 should have known that prolonged administration of electricity from the devices pose a danger, i.e.,
7 a risk of acidosis, to a degree which posed a risk of cardiac arrest. The jury found that Defendant
8 TASER failed to warn purchasers of those risks.

9 With respect to the survival action brought by the Executor of the Heston Estate, the Jury
10 awarded \$21,000 in compensatory damages and \$200,000 in punitive damages to the Estate. With
11 respect to the wrongful death action brought by the parents, the Jury awarded \$1,000,000 in
12 compensatory damages and \$5,000,000 in punitive damages to the parents. (See Jury Verdict,
13 Docket Item No. 323.) However, the Jury found that Robert C. Heston was 85% comparatively at
14 fault in causing his injuries. Accordingly, the judgment for compensatory damages in favor of
15 Heston's Estate and his parents was reduced to \$3,150⁴ and \$150,000, respectively. (See October 24
16 Order at 8.)

17 On October 24, 2008, the Court found that the Jury's award of \$200,000 in punitive damages
18 to the Estate and \$5,000,000 in punitive damages to the family were improper as a matter of law.
19 (October 24 Order at 11-13.) Thus, Plaintiffs' total remaining recovery is \$153,150.

20 Presently before the Court are Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney Fees and Salinas' Motion for
21 Costs.

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27 ⁴ (See Order Granting Defendant Taser International, Inc.'s Ex Parte Application to Correct
28 One Error in the 10-24-08 Order *Nunc Pro Tunc*, Docket Item No. 391.)

1 **IV. DISCUSSION**

2 **A. Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney Fees**

3 Plaintiffs move for attorney fees under Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5. This section provides
4 an exception to the general rule that each party bears its own attorney fees in litigation. Section
5 1021.5 provides as follows:

6 a court may award attorneys' fees to a successful party against one or more opposing
7 parties in any action which has resulted in the enforcement of an important right
8 affecting the public interest if: (a) a significant benefit, whether pecuniary or
9 nonpecuniary, has been conferred on the general public or a large class of persons, (b)
10 the necessity and financial burden of private enforcement, or of enforcement by one
11 public entity against another public entity, are such as to make the award appropriate,
12 and (c) such fees should not in the interest of justice be paid out of the recovery, if
13 any.

14 Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5. California has identified four conjunctive requirements for applying
15 the exception: (1) a plaintiff must be a successful party in an action resulting in the enforcement of
16 an important right affecting the public interest; (2) a significant benefit, whether pecuniary or
17 nonpecuniary, must have been conferred on the general public or a broad class of persons, (3) the
18 necessity and financial burden of private enforcement must transcend the litigant's personal interest
19 in the controversy, and (4) such fees should not in the interest of justice be paid out of the recovery.
20 Vasquez v. State, —Cal. Rptr. 3d—, No S143710, 2008 WL 4936884, *4 (Cal. 2008). A trial court
21 has considerable discretion in deciding whether fees are appropriate. Id.

22 **1. Important Right Affecting the Public Interest**

23 Plaintiffs contend that this action concerned the enforcement of an important right affecting
24 the public interest.⁵

25 Whether an important public interest is at stake requires “an examination of the subject
26 matter of the action—i.e., whether the right involved was of sufficient societal importance.” Beasley
27 v. Wells Fargo Bank, 235 Cal. App. 3d 1407, 1417-18 (1991). A court “must realistically assess the
28 litigation and determine, from a practical perspective, whether or not the action served to vindicate

26 ⁵ (Plaintiffs' Reply to TASER's Supplemental Opposition to Motion for Award of
27 Attorneys' Fees on Judgment at 7, hereafter, “Reply,” Docket Item No. 7.)

1 an important right so as to justify an attorney fee award under a private attorney general theory.”
2 Woodland Hills Residents Assn., Inc. v. City Council, 23 Cal. 3d 917, 938 (Cal. 1979).

3 The use of Tasers by police departments has become increasingly widespread. Their
4 growing prevalence as a law enforcement weapon makes the warnings given about their use an issue
5 of significant societal importance. Thus, the issue of whether Defendant TASER owes a duty to
6 warn police about the risks of cardiac arrest under certain circumstances concerns an important right
7 affecting the public interest. Here, Plaintiffs directly affected a public interest because their lawsuit
8 alleged that Defendant TASER breached a duty to warn police departments about certain risks
9 associated with metabolic acidosis and prolonged exposure to electric shock from Tasers.
10 Ultimately, Plaintiffs were successful in proving that Defendant TASER’s negligent failure to warn
11 Salinas police officers that prolonged application of electric current from Tasers increased the risk of
12 death from metabolic acidosis, in part, resulting in the unintended death of Robert C. Heston.

13 Defendant TASER disputes the societal importance of Plaintiffs’ successful negligence claim
14 on the ground that it does not vindicate any legislative or constitutional goal. (Opposition at 9-10.)
15 However, a court does not determine whether an action concerns an important public interest by
16 looking solely to whether it is grounded in statutory or constitutional rights. A court “must
17 realistically assess the litigation and determine, from a practical perspective, whether or not the
18 action served to vindicate an important right” Woodland Hills, 23 Cal. 3d at 938. There is no
19 requirement under § 1021.5 that the vindicated right be statutory or constitutional. See Estrada v.
20 FedEx Ground Package System, Inc., 154 Cal. App. 4th 1, 4 (2007). In addition, a plaintiff may
21 recover attorney fees against private companies and public entities alike, as long as the requirements
22 of § 1021.5 are satisfied. Press v. Lucky Stores, 34 Cal. 3d 311, 317-18 (Cal. 1983).

23 Accordingly, the Court finds that the subject matter of Plaintiffs’ action sufficiently concerns
24 an important right affecting the public interest.

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1 **2. A Significant Benefit to the Public or a Large Class of Persons**

2 Plaintiffs contend that their successful verdict benefits the public in two significant ways.
3 First, the verdict is causing police departments across the nation and the world to heed the risks of
4 prolonged and repeated use of Taser electric current. Second, the verdict will eventually cause
5 Defendant TASER to revise its training and warnings. (Motion at 7.)

6 The public derives a benefit any time “illegal private or public conduct is rectified.”
7 Woodlands, 23 Cal. 3d at 939. However, an award of attorney fees under § 1021.5 is appropriate
8 only when the public benefit is *significant*—i.e., beyond the usual interest “in seeing that legal
9 strictures are properly enforced.” Id. Determining the significance of a public benefit requires
10 “realistically assessing the gains that have resulted in the particular case.” Flannery v. California
11 Highway Patrol, 61 Cal. App. 4th 629, 635 (Cal. Ct. App. 1998). “The evidence of the size of the
12 population benefitted by a private suit is not always required. The substantial benefit may be
13 conceptual or doctrinal, and need not be actual and concrete, so long as the public is primarily
14 benefitted.” Planned Parenthood v. Aakhus, 14 Cal. App. 4th 162, 172 (Cal. Ct. App. 1993).

15 Here, as discussed at trial, Defendant TASER markets its products as an effective *non-lethal*
16 tool for law enforcement. Indeed, Defendant TASER highlights the *non-lethal* nature of its Tasers
17 when used under a variety of circumstances, including multiple or prolonged deployments. From
18 the evidence in this case, the jury found that TASER’s ECD is likely to be dangerous where
19 “prolonged exposure to electric shock from the device potentially causes acidosis to a degree which
20 poses a risk of cardiac arrest in a person against whom the device is deployed,” and that Defendant
21 TASER’s failure to warn of such a risk “was a substantial factor in causing the officers to use the
22 device in such a way.” (See Jury Verdict, Docket Item No. 323.) In support of their motion,
23 Plaintiffs provide evidence that, as a result of this verdict, law enforcement officials all over the
24 world are re-considering and potentially reforming their usage and training policies for Tasers. For
25 example, Plaintiffs provide excerpts from a special parliamentary report concerning the use of
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1 Tasers by a local Australian police department. The report specifically discusses Plaintiffs' verdict,
2 and offers the following recommendation:

3 The [New South Wales] Police Force [should] develop policies to inform police about the
4 most appropriate way to manage a situation involving a person thought to be experiencing, or
5 displaying characteristics associated with, excited delirium or psychosis. . . . [W]e feel that
6 police should have strict guidance about when it is reasonable to apply multiple or prolonged
7 charges.⁶

8 The notoriety of Plaintiffs' first-of-its-kind verdict, in some circumstances, has prompted a number
9 of TASER customers and prospective customers to consider the risk of repeated and prolonged
10 Taser electric charges on individuals in an excited or delirious state. (See, e.g., Leonardis Decl.,
11 Exs. M, N, O.)

12 Additionally, while Defendant TASER has yet to adopt a warning addressing the risks of
13 metabolic acidosis, Plaintiffs insist that it will eventually address the risk of acidosis in its training
14 policies and warnings. Defendant TASER contends that Plaintiffs have not caused any changes to
15 its policies because it adopted warnings concerning prolonged exposure to TASER electrical charges
16 before the initiation of Plaintiffs' suit. (Opposition at 13.) However, the warnings provided by
17 Defendant TASER concern "strong muscle contractions that may impair breathing and respiration,"
18 and recommend avoiding prolonged or extensive multiple discharges "to minimize the potential for
19 over-exertion of the subject or potential impairment of full ability to breathe over a protracted time
20 period."⁷ Such warnings do not address the obligation Defendant TASER owed Robert C. Heston to
21 warn police about the risk of causing metabolic acidosis to the point of cardiac arrest.⁸ Although
22 Defendant TASER may choose not to alter its policies or warnings as a result of Plaintiffs' action,

23 ⁶ (Declaration of Sandy Leonardis in Support of Plaintiffs' Reply to TASER's Opposition to
24 Motion for Award of Attorneys Fees on Judgment, Ex. O, hereafter, "Leonardis Decl.," Docket Item
25 No. 397.)

26 ⁷ (Declaration of Patrick Smith in Support of Defendant TASER International, Inc.'s
27 Opposition to Plaintiffs' Conditional Motion for Attorneys Fees, Ex. C, Docket Item No 383.)

28 ⁸ The Court also notes that TASER's current warnings do not address metabolic acidosis.
(Leonardis Decl., Ex. L.)

1 the specter that further liability could result from such inaction remains a conceptual benefit to the
2 public.⁹

3 Accordingly, the Court finds that a significant benefit has been conferred on the public.

4 3. The Financial Burden of Private Enforcement

5 Plaintiffs contend that the private burden of this litigation transcends their personal interest
6 because significant compensatory damages were not feasible and the availability of punitive
7 damages was uncertain. (Motion at 6.)

8 When the primary effect of a lawsuit “was to advance or vindicate a plaintiff’s personal
9 economic interests, an award of fees under § 1021.5 is improper.” Flannery, 61 Cal. App. 4th at 635
10 (Cal. Ct. App. 1998) (citing Press, 34 Cal. 3d at 319-20). “Section 1021.5 was not designed as a
11 method for rewarding litigants motivated by their own pecuniary interests who only coincidentally
12 protect the public interest.” Beach Colony II v. Cal. Coastal Com., 166 Cal. App. 3d 106, 114 (Cal.
13 Ct. App. 1985). Since the purpose of § 1021.5 is to encourage public interest lawsuits that offer
14 private litigants little personal incentive, a court must assess a plaintiff’s individual stake by
15 considering the expected value of the litigation at the time they decided to bring suit. Los Angeles
16 Police Protective League v. City of Los Angeles, 188 Cal. App. 3d 1, 9 (Cal Ct. App. 1986). This
17 expected value determination is not measured by the amount of recovery that was sought or that was
18 actually obtained. Instead, it is based on the plaintiff’s actual recovery discounted by the reasonable
19 probability of succeeding at the time the suit was filed. Id. Then, the court must compare the
20 expected value to the actual costs. Id.

21 This case resulted in, for the first time, a successful verdict by a jury against Defendant
22 TASER for negligence which caused a death. Thus, at the time that Plaintiffs decided to bring this
23 suit, there was a significant possibility that Plaintiffs would recover nothing. The expected value of
24 the litigation is further mitigated by Plaintiffs’ and their counsel’s recognition that Robert C. Heston

26 ⁹ The Court will not speculate as to the existence or scope of any collateral estoppel in future
27 actions arising out of the Judgment of this action.

1 had contributed to his own death through a history of drug abuse and use of methamphetamine at the
2 time of his death. The possibility of punitive damages at the initiation of this suit was also highly
3 uncertain because, as discussed in the Court's October 24 Order, Heston's Estate would have to
4 establish "conscious disregard" by Defendant TASER. (October 24 Order at 11.) In addition,
5 punitive damages are not available in a wrongful death action. (October 24 Order 13.)

6 Plaintiffs' actual total recovery was \$153,150. Plaintiffs' counsel submitted a lodestar of
7 \$1,423,127.50.¹⁰ Thus, Plaintiffs' actual recovery is significantly less than the cost of the litigation
8 even if it is not discounted to reflect the substantial risk of non-recovery incurred by Plaintiffs and
9 their counsel.

10 Defendant TASER points out that a court can look to the recovery sought to determine a
11 plaintiff's personal stake where doing otherwise would allow attorney fees to become a form of
12 insurance to plaintiffs who significantly overestimate the value of their case. Satrap v. Pacific Gas
13 & Elec. Co., 42 Cal. App. 4th 72, 79 (1996). The Court finds that this case does not reflect the kind
14 of circumstances described in Satrap. Due to the novelty of Plaintiffs' negligence theory and the
15 likelihood that any recovery would be diminished by Robert C. Heston's contribution to his own
16 death, Plaintiffs were faced with the substantial risk of recovering very little or nothing at all. As
17 such, Plaintiffs' actual recovery is the best measure of the action's expected value.

18 Accordingly, the Court finds that the financial burden of Plaintiffs' action transcends their
19 personal interest in the outcome.

20 **4. The Interest of Justice**

21 Plaintiffs contend that due to the inequity between their recovery and the costs of this action,
22 an award of attorney fees avoids injustice. (Motion at 6.)
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25 ¹⁰ (Plaintiffs' Supplemental Memorandum Re: Awarding Attorneys Fees on Judgment
26 Against Defendant TASER and Denying Costs to Salinas Defendants at 8, hereafter, "Supplemental
27 Memo," Docket Item No. 389.) The Court does not include the \$182,308.42 for "Litigation
28 Expenses" in its consideration of attorney fees.

1 Despite a significant benefit to the public, Plaintiffs are faced with the prospect of paying
2 their attorneys out of a relatively minor recovery. The non-fee litigation expenses of Plaintiffs'
3 counsel alone exceeds the recovery.¹¹ Further, Plaintiffs' attorneys vigorously litigated this case on
4 a contingency-fee basis and, without the benefit of recovering fees from the losing party, stand to be
5 paid significantly less than the reasonable value of conducting this action.¹² Thus, the Court finds
6 that it would be contrary to the interest of justice to require Plaintiffs to be solely responsible for
7 litigation that has inured a significant benefit to the public. Further, it would be contrary to the
8 interest of justice for Plaintiffs' counsel, in a case like this, to receive a fee drastically less than the
9 reasonable valuable of their services.

10 Accordingly, in the interest of justice, Plaintiffs' attorney fees will not be limited to an
11 amount based on the recovery.

12 In sum, the Court finds the Vasquez factors support the grant of fees in this case and
13 GRANTS Plaintiffs' Motion for Fees. The Court proceeds to consider whether the lodestar should
14 be adjusted due to the nature and result of this case.

15 **5. Enhancement of Attorneys Fees**

16 Plaintiffs contend that the Court should multiply its lodestar by two based on the difficulty
17 and novelty of the questions involved and the skill displayed by the attorneys. (Supplemental
18 Motion at 9.)

19 A court may adjust a lodestar to reflect a higher amount in an effort to "fix a fee at the fair
20 market value for the particular action." Ketchum v. Moses, 24 Cal. 4th 1122, 1132 (Cal. 2001). The
21 factors a court should consider include the following: "(1) the novelty and difficulty of the
22 questions involved, (2) the skill displayed in presenting them, (3) the extent to which the nature of
23 the litigation precluded other employment by the attorneys, and (4) the contingent nature of the fee

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25 ¹¹ (Declaration of John Burton in Support of Plaintiffs' Request for Attorneys' Fees ¶ 19,
hereafter, "Burton Decl.," Docket Item No. 388.)

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27 ¹² (Declaration of Peter Williamson in Support of Plaintiffs' Request for Attorneys Fees ¶
13-14, Docket Item No. 387.)

1 award.” The purpose of a fee enhancement “is primarily to compensate the attorney for the
2 prevailing party at a rate reflecting the risk of nonpayment in contingency cases as a class. To the
3 extent a trial court is concerned that a particular award is excessive, it has broad discretion to adjust
4 the fee downward or deny an unreasonable fee altogether.” Id.

5 In this case, the Court declines to apply a multiplier. The difficulty of the case and the skill
6 of Plaintiffs’ counsel are reflected in the proposed lodestar through the large expenses and hourly
7 rates. Although Plaintiffs’ counsel worked on contingent-fee basis, the Court finds that awarding
8 the full amount of an appropriate lodestar is adequate to compensate Plaintiffs’ counsel for the
9 contingent risk they incurred in representing Plaintiffs in this action. In addition, Plaintiffs were not
10 the prevailing parties on their claims against the other Defendants.

11 Accordingly, the Court finds that application of an upward multiplier is inappropriate in this
12 case.

13 **B. Salinas’ Motion for Costs**

14 Defendant Salinas moves for an award of costs from Plaintiffs under Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(1).

15 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d)(1) provides that “costs other than attorneys’ fees shall
16 be allowed as of course to the prevailing party unless the court otherwise directs.” Thus, Rule 54(d)
17 creates a presumption in favor of awarding costs to prevailing parties, and “it is incumbent upon the
18 losing party to demonstrate why the costs should not be awarded.” Stanley v. University of
19 Southern California, 178 F.3d 1069, 1079 (9th Cir. 1999). Whether to relieve the losing party of the
20 presumption is within the discretion of the trial court. Assoc. of Mexican-American Educators v.
21 California, 231 F.3d 572, 592 (9th Cir. 2000). However, a court must specify its reasons for
22 refusing to award costs. Id. This requirement is “in essence, a requirement that the court explain
23 why a case is not ‘ordinary’ and why, in the circumstances, it would be inappropriate and
24 inequitable to award costs.” Id. at 593. In addressing whether costs are appropriate, courts should
25 also consider “the chilling effect of imposing such high costs on future civil rights litigation.”
26 Stanley, 178 F.3d at 1079.

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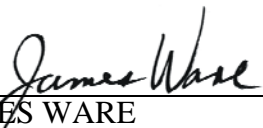
This is an extraordinary case. Although Plaintiffs’ civil rights claim against Salinas was unsuccessful, it was part-and-parcel of an action that has provided a significant benefit to the public. With respect to the potential chilling effect of imposing costs, requiring Plaintiffs to pay Defendant Salinas’ costs would be contrary to the goal under § 1021.5 of incentivizing private litigants to bring actions that provide significant public benefit but offer little personal reward. Here, Plaintiffs brought their civil rights claim in good faith, and it concerned issues that were important, complex and novel. Awarding costs in such a case substantially risks chilling future civil rights litigation.

Accordingly, the Court DENIES Defendant Salinas’ Motion for Costs.

V. CONCLUSION

The Court GRANTS Plaintiffs’ Motion for Attorney Fees and awards to Plaintiffs from Defendant TASER the amount of \$1,423,127. The Court DENIES Defendant Salinas’ Motion for Costs. Judgment shall be entered accordingly.

Dated: January 30, 2009



JAMES WARE
United States District Judge

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1 **THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT COPIES OF THIS ORDER HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO:**

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Dated: January 30, 2009

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk

By: /s/ JW Chambers
Elizabeth Garcia
Courtroom Deputy