1 2 3 4 5 6 7 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 MARILYN DANTON, Case No.: 06-2-01172-8 (Wulle) 9 Plaintiff. 10 PLAINTIFF'S TRIAL BRIEF VS. 11 **FRANCIS** 24 HOUR ST. ANIMAL 12 HOSPITAL, P.C. a Washington professional services corporation (UBI 602-029-072); and 13 DOES 1-10; 14 Defendants. 15 Marilyn Danton, through her attorney Adam P. Karp, presents the following trial brief. 16 **Plaintiff's Trial Brief** 17 Facts & Procedural History 18 Ms. Danton adopted Moochie, a neutered, Siamese mix in 2002 and has always regarded 19 him as if he were a beloved member of the family. From the date she obtained him, Moochie was 20 treated and boarded by only one veterinary hospital – St. Francis Animal Hospital ("SFAH"). In 21 September 2004, Moochie was boarded for 17 days. He was also seen by SFAH for veterinary

treatment of a wound and for his routine vaccinations. On September 23, 2005, Ms. Danton left Moochie with SFAH to board until October 1, 2005. On or about September 28, 2005, however,

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Moochie disappeared from the premises. Ms. Danton and her husband terminated their vacation early and returned the next day after receiving a call that Moochie was missing. They then searched diligently for weeks and months to find Moochie, incurring several expenses. The searches continued into 2006 and 2007. At this time, although Ms. Danton still holds out hope, Moochie is likely permanently lost or deceased.

This case is straightforward, focusing on whether the Defendant was negligent and/or reckless in failing to confine Moochie and prevent his escape. Liability has been alleged with respect to simple negligence and breach of bailment contract. In both circumstances, a presumption of negligence applies – as res ipsa loquitur for the former, and as a common law presumption for the latter law of bailments. Defendant has denied liability and has argued that damages, if any, should be restricted to Moochie's replacement value. Ms. Danton respectfully disagrees and notes that to provide full compensation, the court should allow for Moochie's intrinsic value, including loss of his companionship. She also seeks search time and costs incurred to find Moochie, as well as emotional distress damages.

To date, the court has dismissed Ms. Danton's claims for breach of fiduciary duty and loss of companionship (as a stand-alone claim). Defendant has stipulated to the application of respondent superior for the acts or omissions of its employees. Accordingly, the claim for negligent hiring and supervision has been withdrawn.

On motions in limine, the court has ruled as follows:

- 1. Moochie has no fair market value.
- 2. Moochie has, at the jury's election, a value between replacement value and intrinsic value, inclusive (meaning that replacement and intrinsic value are jury options, not just a value in-between both measures).
- 3. Emotional distress may be discussed as inherent in an intrinsic value measure.

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4. While Ms. Danton may not recover sentimental value, the court has not defined whether this includes usual or unusual sentiment, pursuant to *Mieske*, but has reserved ruling.

## A. Res Ipsa Loquitur Established by Uncontested Facts

The present facts squarely fit within the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*. This is a rule of evidence that warrants the court or jury to infer negligence, thereby shifting to the defendant the duty to come forward with an exculpatory explanation, rebutting or otherwise overcoming the inference. *Momer v. Union Pac. R. Co.*, 31 Wn.2d 282 (1948). "The inference which the doctrine permits is grounded upon the fact that the chief evidence of the true cause, whether culpable or innocent, is practically accessible to the defendant but inaccessible to the injured person." *Covey v. Western Tank Lines*, 36 Wn.2d 381, 390 (1950). The doctrine is inapplicable where "there is direct evidence as to the precise cause fo the injury and all the attending facts and circumstances appear." *Id.* Here, the defendant cannot submit evidence that is "so completely explanatory of how the accident occurred that no inference is left that the accident may have happened in any other way, there is nothing left upon which the doctrine need or can operate." *Id.* 

The test for *res ipsa loquitur* turns on the following factors:

- (1) the accident or occurrence producing the injury is of a kind which ordinarily does not happen in the absence of someone's negligence;
- (2) the injuries are caused by an agency or instrumentality within the exclusive control of the defendant; and
- (3) the injury-causing accident or occurrence is not due to any voluntary action or contribution on the part of the plaintiff.

Zukowsky v. Brown, 79 Wn.2d 586, 593 (1971). The loss of Moochie from a 24-hour animal care facility with latched cages and locked entrances and exits normally would not occur except

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through inattentive confinement of Moochie by Defendant's employees. The care over Moochie was in the exclusive control of the Defendant. And Mrs. Danton did not in any way contribute to the loss or death of Moochie. For these reasons, Defendant must come forward with admissible evidence sufficient to overcome the presumption of negligence provided through *res ipsa loquitur*.

## **B. Prima Facie Case of Bailment Breach Not Overcome**

Defendant breached the duty of care as a professional bailee in a bailment contract for mutual benefit. A bailment "'arises generally when personalty is delivered to another for some particular purpose with an express or implied contract to redeliver when the purpose has been fulfilled." *Gingrich v. Unigard Sec. Ins. Co.*, 57 Wn. App. 424, 431-32, 788 P.2d 1096 (1990) (quoting *Freeman v. Metro Transmission, Inc.*, 12 Wn. App. 930, 932, 533 P.2d 130 (1975)). A bailment for mutual benefit arises when both parties to the contract receive a benefit flowing from the bailment. 8 C.J.S. *Bailments* §16 (1988). "To constitute a bailment for mutual benefit, therefore, it is not necessary that the bailee receive compensation in cash. If he derives a benefit to himself by taking possession of the bailor's property, that in itself constitutes sufficient consideration." *White v. Burke*, 31 Wn.2d 573, 583 (1948).

Transfer of possession (but not ownership) was complete at the time Mrs. Danton delivered Moochie to Defendant. This occurred pursuant to an express written contract to board and monitor the health of Moochie. Defendant accepted Moochie and agreed to perform according to the terms of this agreement. A bailment was thus created, and Defendant essentially admits this in the Answer. *Amended Answer*, 3 ¶¶ 3-5 (admitting to receipt of Moochie for express purpose of boarding and failure to re-deliver Moochie). The law recognizes that animals may be subjects of bailments. *Hatley v. West*, 74 Wn.2d 409 (1968) (agistment of horse is kind of bailment); *Anzalone v. Kragness*, 356 Ill.App.3d 365 (2005) (recognizing claim of

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professional negligence and breach of bailment in veterinary medical malpractice action concerning dog).

Defendant is a professional bailee. A professional bailee is one (1) whose principal business is to act as bailee, and (2) who deals with the public on a uniform rather than individual basis. *American Nursery Products, Inc. v. Indian Wells Orchards*, 115 Wn.2d 217, 231 (1990); 8 Am. Jur. 2d *Bailments* § 145 (1980). Defendant, in running an animal emergency center, is a professional bailee of animals presented for treatment, boarding, and overnight care. As professional bailees in a bailment for mutual benefit, public policy will not permit the bailee to limit his or her liability for negligence. *American Nursery*, 115 Wn.2d at 230 (citing *Wagenblast v. Odessa School Dist.*, 110 Wn.2d 845, at 849 (1988)).

Defendant thus became charged with exercising reasonable care in ensuring the return of the bailed property consistent with the bailor's instructions. *Roberts v. Johnson*, 91 Wn.2d 182, 203 n2 (1978) (citing 8 C.J.S. *Bailments* §29 (1962)). When the bailed item is lost, destroyed, or compromised while in the bailee's possession, the plaintiff raises a prima facie case, or presumption of negligence. *Chaloupka v. Cyr*, 63 Wn.2d 463 (1963).

In this regard, bailment doctrine recognizes a *res ipsa loquitur* analysis. For the same reasons stated in Section B above, Defendant is liable for breach of bailment contract.

## C. Respondeat Superior Established

To the extent that liability is established through *res ipsa loquitur* or breach of bailment contract due to acts or omissions of Defendant's employees in the scope of their employment, vicarious liability attaches. *See Orwick v. Fox*, 65 Wash.App. 71, 80 (1992) and *James v. Ellis*, 44 Wn.2d 599, 605 (1954). As stated above, Defendant has stipulated to respondeat superior.

## **D.** Damages

The briefing on damages has been extensive. Ms. Danton refers the court to her earlier

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1	briefing on motions for partial summary judgment on damages and in motions in limine and
2	objections thereto. As to emotional distress, she incorporates by reference pages 2-7 from he
3	response to Defendant's motions in limine, dated July 18, 2007 (discussing Gaglidari v. Denny's
4	Restaurants, Inc., and reckless breach of bailment contract).
5	Respectfully submitted this August 13, 2007.
6	ANIMAL LAW OFFICES
7	/s/ Adam P. Karp
8	Adam P. Karp, WSBA #28622 Attorney for Plaintiff
LO	
11	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE  I HEREBY CERTIFY that on August 13, 2007, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing to be served upon the following person(s) in the following manner:
L3 L4 L5 L6	<ul> <li>[ x ] U.S. Mail, First Class, Postage Prepaid</li> <li>[ ] U.S. Mail, Certified, Return Receipt Requested</li> <li>[ x ] Email (by agreement of defense counsel)</li> <li>[ ] Express Mail</li> <li>[ ] Hand Delivery/Legal Messenger</li> <li>[ ] Facsimile Transmission</li> <li>[ ] Federal Express/Airborne Express/UPS Overnight</li> <li>[ ] Personal Delivery</li> </ul>
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