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#### TWENTY-THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unavoidably Unsafe)

23. If the subject product is unsafe in any way, they are unavoidably unsafe.

Plaintiff's action is therefore barred by Comment K of §402A of the Restatement (Second) of

Torts and/or other applicable Taw.

# TWENTIETH-FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Punitive Damages)

24. Dr. Schmalzried alleges that plaintiff's prayer for punitive or exemplary damages is unconstitutional in that recovery of punitive or exemplary damages in this case would violate his constitutional rights to due process and equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and similar protections afforded by the California Constitution, and any other state whose law is deemed to apply in this case, whether enacted by that state's legislature or founded upon a decision or decisions of the courts.

## TWENTIETH-FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Punitive Damages)

25. Dr. Schmalzried alleges that plaintiff's prayer for punitive or exemplary damages is unconstitutional in that the standards for granting and asserting punitive or exemplary damages do not prohibit other plaintiffs from seeking and recovering such damages against him for the same allegations of defect in the same product, and as such constitute multiple punishments for the same alleged conduct resulting in deprivation of Dr. Schmalzried's property without due process of law and will result in unjustified windfalls for plaintiff and plaintiff's counsel, in violation of the Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and similar protections afforded by the California Constitution, and by any other state whose law is deemed to apply in this case.

## TWENTY-SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Punitive Damages)

26. Plaintiff's prayer for punitive damages against Dr. Schmalzried cannot be maintained because an award of punitive damages under current California law, or under the law

of any other state whose law is deemed to apply in this case, would be void for vagueness, both facially and as applied. Among other deficiencies, there is an absence of adequate notice of what conduct is subject to punishment; an absence of adequate notice of what punishment may be imposed; an absence of a predetermined limit, such as a maximum multiple of compensatory damages or a maximum amount, on the amount of punitive damages that a jury may impose; a risk that punitive damages will be imposed retrospectively based on conduct that was not deemed punishable at the time the conduct occurred; and it would permit and encourage arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement, all in violation of the due process clause of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, the due process provisions of the California Constitution, the common law and public policies of the state of California, and similar protections afforded by any other state whose law is deemed to apply in this case.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Punitive Damages)

27. To the extent that the law of California, or any other state whose law is deemed to apply in this case permits punishment to be measured by the net worth or financial status of Dr. Schmalzried and imposes greater punishment on defendants with larger net worth, such an award would be unconstitutional because it permits arbitrary, capricious, and fundamentally unfair punishments, allows bias and prejudice to infect verdicts imposing punishment, allows punishment to be imposed based on lawful profits and conduct of Dr. Schmalzried in other states, and allows dissimilar treatment of similarly situated defendants, in violation of the due process and equal protection provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, the state laws and Constitutional provisions of California, and similar protections afforded by any other state whose law is deemed to apply in this case.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Other Defenses)

28. Dr. Schmalzried is entitled to, and claims the benefit of, all defenses and presumptions set forth in or arising from any rule of law or statute in this state and any other

Lisé Markham v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc., et al.

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	<u>Lisé Markham v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc., et al.</u> San Francisco County Superior Court, Case No. CGC-11-507652	
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