

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
HAMMOND DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
V.)	2:04-CR-90 PPS
)	
TOMMY ROSS)	

COURT’S FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Date: September 16, 2005

s/ Philip P. Simon _____
PHILIP P. SIMON, JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 1

Members of the jury, you have seen and heard all the evidence and the arguments of the attorneys. Now I will instruct you on the law.

You have two duties as a jury. Your first duty is to decide the facts from the evidence in the case. This is your job, and yours alone.

Your second duty is to apply the law that I give you to the facts. You must follow these instructions, even if you disagree with them. Each of the instructions is important, and you must follow all of them.

Perform these duties fairly and impartially. Do not allow sympathy, prejudice, fear, or public opinion to influence you. You should not be influenced by any person's race, color, religion, national ancestry, or sex.

Nothing I say now, and nothing I said or did during the trial, is meant to indicate any opinion on my part about what the facts are or about what your verdict should be.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 2

The evidence consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits admitted in evidence, and stipulations. A stipulation is an agreement between both sides that certain facts are true or that a person would have given certain testimony.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 3

You are to decide whether the testimony of each of the witnesses is truthful and accurate, in part, in whole, or not at all, as well as what weight, if any, you give to the testimony of each witness. In evaluating the testimony of any witness, you may consider, among other things:

- the witness's intelligence;
- the ability and opportunity the witness had to see, hear, or know the things that the witness testified about;
- the witness's memory;
- any interest, bias, or prejudice the witness may have;
- the manner of the witness while testifying; and
- the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence in the case.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 4

You should use common sense in weighing the evidence and consider the evidence in light of your own observations in life. In our lives, we often look at one fact and conclude from it that another fact exists. In law we call this "inference." A jury is allowed to make reasonable inferences. Any inferences you make must be reasonable and must be based on the evidence in the case.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 5

Some of you have heard the phrases “circumstantial evidence” and “direct evidence.” Direct evidence is the testimony of someone who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a series of facts which tend to show whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial evidence. You should decide how much weight to give to any evidence. All the evidence in the case, including the circumstantial evidence, should be considered by you in reaching your verdict.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 6

Certain things are not evidence. I will list them for you:

First, testimony and exhibits that I struck from the record, or that I told you to disregard, are not evidence and must not be considered.

Second, anything that you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must be entirely disregarded. This includes any press, radio, or television reports you may have seen or heard. Such reports are not evidence and your verdict must not be influenced in any way by such publicity.

Third, questions and objections by the lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to object when they believe a question is improper. You should not be influenced by any objection or by my ruling on it.

Fourth, the lawyers' statements to you are not evidence. The purpose of these statements is to discuss the issues and the evidence. If the evidence as you remember it differs from what the lawyers said, your memory is what counts.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 7

It is proper for an attorney to interview any witness in preparation for trial.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 8

You may find the testimony of one witness or a few witnesses more persuasive than the testimony of a larger number. You need not accept the testimony of the larger number of witnesses.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 9

The indictment in this case is the formal method of accusing the defendant of an offense and placing the defendant on trial. It is not evidence against the defendant and does not create any inference of guilt.

The defendant is charged in Count 1 of the indictment with the offense of possessing a firearm after having been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year. The defendant is charged in Count 2 of the indictment with the offense of possessing ammunition after having been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year. The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 10

The defendant is presumed to be innocent of each of the charges. This presumption continues during every stage of the trial and your deliberations on the verdict. It is not overcome unless from all the evidence in the case you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty as charged. The government has the burden of proving the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden of proof stays with the government throughout the case. The defendant is never required to prove his innocence or to produce any evidence at all.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 11

The defendant has an absolute right not to testify. The fact that the defendant did not testify should not be considered by you in any way in arriving at your verdict.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 12

You have received evidence of statements said to be made by the defendant to a number of witnesses in this case. You must decide whether the defendant did in fact make the statements. If you find that the defendant did make the statements, then you must decide what weight, if any, you feel the statements deserve. In making this decision, you should consider all matters in evidence having to do with the statements, including those concerning the defendant himself and the circumstances under which the statements were made.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 13

You have heard testimony of an identification of a person. Identification testimony is an expression of belief or impression by the witness. You should consider whether, or to what extent, the witness had the ability and the opportunity to observe the person at the time of the offense and to make a reliable identification later. You should also consider the circumstances under which the witness later made the identification.

The government has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was the person who committed the crime charged.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 14

You have heard witnesses give opinions about matters requiring special knowledge or skill. You should judge this testimony in the same way that you judge the testimony of any other witness. The fact that such a person has given an opinion does not mean that you are required to accept it. Give the testimony whatever weight you think it deserves, considering the reasons given for the opinion, the witness' qualifications, and all of the other evidence in the case.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 15

You have heard evidence that Robert Griffin and Brandon Griffin have been convicted of a crime. You may consider this evidence only in deciding whether Robert Griffin's and Brandon Griffin's testimony is truthful in whole, in part, or not at all. You may not consider this evidence for any other purpose.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 16

You have heard evidence that before the trial a witness made a statement that may be inconsistent with the witness's testimony here in court. If you find that it is inconsistent, you may consider the earlier statement only in deciding the truthfulness and accuracy of that witness's testimony in this trial. You may not use it as evidence of the truth of the matters contained in that prior statement.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 17

To sustain the charge of possessing a firearm after having been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year, the government must prove the following propositions:

First, that prior to on or about November 11, 2003, the defendant had been convicted of a crime that was punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year;

Second, that on or about November 11, 2003, the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm; and

Third, that the firearm possessed by the defendant had traveled in interstate commerce prior to the defendant's possession of it on or about that date.

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that each of these propositions has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find the defendant guilty.

If, on the other hand, you find from your consideration of all the evidence that any one of these propositions has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find the defendant not guilty.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 18

To sustain the charge of possessing ammunition after having been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year as charged in Count 2 of the indictment, the government must prove the following propositions:

First, that prior to on or about November 11, 2003, the defendant had been convicted of a crime that was punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year;

Second, that on or about November 11, 2003, the defendant knowingly possessed ammunition; and

Third, that the ammunition possessed by the defendant had traveled in interstate commerce prior to the defendant's possession of it on or about that date

If you find from your consideration of all the evidence that each of these propositions has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find the defendant guilty.

If, on the other hand, you find from your consideration of all the evidence that any one of these propositions has not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you should find the defendant not guilty.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 19

You have heard that the government and the defendant have stipulated that (1) prior to the date alleged in the indictment, the firearm and ammunition involved in this case traveled in interstate commerce; and (2) that prior to the date alleged in the indictment, the defendant had been convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year. You may therefore accept these facts as proven.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 20

Possession of an object is the ability to control it. Possession may exist even when a person is not in physical contact with the object, but knowingly has the power and intention to exercise direction or control over it, either directly or through others.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 21

When the word “knowingly” is used in these instructions, it means that the defendant realized what he was doing and was aware of the nature of his conduct, and did not act through ignorance, mistake or accident. Knowledge may be proved by the defendant’s conduct, and by all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 22

A firearm or ammunition has traveled in interstate commerce if it has traveled between one state and any other state, or across a state boundary line. The government need not prove how the firearm or ammunition traveled in interstate commerce or that the firearm's travel was related to the defendant's possession of it or that the defendant knew the firearm had traveled in interstate commerce.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 23

The indictment charges that the offense was committed "on or about" November 11, 2003. The government must prove that the offenses happened reasonably close to that date but is not required to prove that the offenses happened on that exact date.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 24

Each count of the indictment charges the defendant with having committed a separate offense.

Each count and the evidence relating to it should be considered separately, and a separate verdict should be returned as to each count. Your verdict of guilty or not guilty of an offense charged in one count should not control your decision as to any other count

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 25

Upon retiring to the jury room, select one of your number as your foreperson. The foreperson will preside over your deliberations and will be your representative here in court.

Forms of verdict have been prepared for you.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 26

I do not anticipate that you will need to communicate with me. If you do, however, the only proper way is in writing, signed by the foreperson, or if he or she is unwilling to do so, by some other juror, and given to the marshal.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 27

The verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. Your verdict, whether it be guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous.

You should make every reasonable effort to reach a verdict. In doing so, you should consult with one another, express your own views, and listen to the opinions of your fellow jurors. Discuss your differences with an open mind. Do not hesitate to re-examine your own views and change your opinion if you come to believe it is wrong. But you should not surrender your honest beliefs about the weight or effect of evidence solely because of the opinions of your fellow jurors or for the purpose of returning a unanimous verdict.

The twelve of you should give fair and equal consideration to all the evidence and deliberate with the goal of reaching an agreement which is consistent with the individual judgment of each juror.

You are impartial judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to determine whether the government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.