

CHIEF JUDGE MARTHA VÁZQUEZ

Criminal Stock Instruction Index

UNITED STATES vs. _____ **Cr. No.** _____

Instruction	Parties Accept	Do Not Accept	Parties Prefer Alternatives (State Source)	Parties Cannot Agree (State Positions)
1 Preliminary Instructions Before Trial				
2 Duty to follow Instructions				
3 Presumption of Innocence - Burden of Proof - Reasonable Doubt				
4 Evidence - Defined				
5 Note-taking by Jurors				
6 Evidence - Direct and Circumstantial - Inferences				
7 Credibility of Witnesses - Non-Testifying or Testifying Defendant				
8 Impeachment by Prior Inconsistencies				
9 Expert Witness				
10 Consider Only the Crime Charged				
11 Date of Indictment (On or About)				
12 Multiple Counts				
13 Multiple Defendants				
14 Caution - Punishment				
15 Duty to Deliberate - Verdict Form				

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 1

Members of the Jury:

In any jury trial, there are, in effect, two judges. I am one of the judges, you are the other. I am the judge of the law. You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. I presided over the trial and decided what evidence was proper for your consideration. It is also my duty at the end of the trial to explain to you the rules of law that you must follow and apply in arriving at your verdict.

In explaining the rules of law that you must follow, first, I will give you some general instructions which apply in every criminal case - for example, instructions about burden of proof and insights that may help you to judge the believability of witnesses. Then I will give you some specific rules of law that apply to this particular case and, finally, I will explain the procedures you should follow in your deliberations, and the possible verdicts you may return. These instructions will be given to you for use in the jury room, so you need not take notes.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.03 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 2

You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. But, in determining what actually happened – that is, in reaching your decision as to the facts – it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you.

You have no right to disregard or give special attention to any one instruction, or to question the wisdom or correctness of any rule I may state to you. You must not substitute or follow your own notion or opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It is your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences. However, you should not read into these instructions, or anything else I may have said or done, any suggestion as to what your verdict should be. That is entirely up to you.

It is also your duty to base your verdict solely upon the evidence, without prejudice or sympathy. That was the promise you made and the oath you took.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.04 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 3

The indictment or formal charge against a defendant is not evidence of guilt. Indeed, the defendant is presumed by the law to be innocent. The law does not require a defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all, and no inference whatever may be drawn from the election of a defendant not to testify. The government has the burden of proving the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit the defendant.

While the government's burden of proof is a strict or heavy burden, it is not necessary that the defendant's guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It is only required that the government's proof exclude any "reasonable doubt" concerning the defendant's guilt.

A "reasonable doubt" is a doubt based upon reason and common sense after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs.

Source: 5th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal) § 1.05 (2001).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 4

You must make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. Do not let rumors, suspicions, or anything else that you may have seen or heard outside of court influence your decision in any way.

The evidence in this case includes only what the witnesses said while they were testifying under oath, the exhibits that I allowed into evidence and the stipulations that the lawyers agreed to [and the facts that I have judicially noticed].

Nothing else is evidence. The lawyers' statements and arguments are not evidence. Their questions and objections are not evidence. My legal rulings are not evidence. And my comments and questions are not evidence.

During the trial, I did not let you hear the answers to some of the questions that the lawyers asked. [I also ruled that you could not see some of the exhibits that the lawyers wanted you to see.] [And sometimes, I ordered you to disregard things that you saw or heard, or I struck things from the record.] You must completely ignore all of these things. Do not even think about them. Do not speculate about what a witness might have said or what an exhibit might have shown. These things are not evidence, and you are bound by your oath not to let them influence your decision in any way.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instruction § 1.06 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 5

Any notes that you have taken during this trial are only aids to your memory. If your memory differs from your notes, you should rely on your memory and not on the notes. The notes are not evidence. If you have not taken notes, you should rely on your independent recollection of the evidence and should not be unduly influenced by the notes of other jurors. Notes are not entitled to any greater weight than the recollection or impression of each juror about the testimony.

Source: 5th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal) § 1.02 Alt. B (2001 with modifications).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 6

There are, generally speaking, two types of evidence from which a jury may properly determine the facts of a case. One is direct evidence, such as the testimony of an eyewitness. The other is indirect or circumstantial evidence, that is, the proof of a chain of facts which point to the existence or non-existence of certain other facts.

As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. The law simply requires that you find the facts in accord with all the evidence in the case, both direct and circumstantial.

While you must consider only the evidence in this case, you are permitted to draw reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits, inferences you feel are justified in the light of common experience. An inference is a conclusion that reason and common sense may lead you to draw from facts which have been proved.

By permitting such reasonable inferences, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been established by the testimony and evidence in this case.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.07 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 7

I remind you that it is your job to decide whether the government has proved the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. In doing so, you must consider all of the evidence.

This does not mean, however, that you must accept all of the evidence as true or accurate.

You are the sole judges of the credibility or “believability” of each witness and the weight to be given to the witness’s testimony. An important part of your job will be making judgments about the testimony of the witnesses [including the defendant] who testified in this case. You should think about the testimony of each witness you have heard and decide whether you believe all or any part of what each witness had to say, and how important that testimony was. In making that decision, I suggest that you ask yourself a few questions: Did the witness impress you as honest? Did the witness have any particular reason not to tell the truth? Did the witness have a personal interest in the outcome in this case? Did the witness have any relationship with either the government or the defense? Did the witness seem to have a good memory? Did the witness clearly see or hear the things about which he/she testified? Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to understand the questions clearly and answer them directly? Did the witness’s testimony differ from the testimony of other witnesses? When weighing the conflicting testimony, you should consider whether the discrepancy has to do with a material fact or with an unimportant detail. And you should keep in mind that innocent misrecollection - like failure of recollection - is not uncommon.

[The testimony of the defendant should be weighed and [his/her] credibility evaluated in the same way as that of any other witness.]

[The defendant did not testify and I remind you that you cannot consider [his/her] decision

not to testify as evidence of guilt. I want you to clearly understand that the Constitution of the United States grants to a defendant the right to remain silent. That means the right not to testify or call any witnesses. That is a constitutional right in this country, it is very carefully guarded, and you should understand that no presumption of guilt may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the fact that a defendant does not take the witness stand and testify or call any witnesses.]

In reaching a conclusion on a particular point, or ultimately in reaching a verdict in this case, do not make any decisions simply because there were more witnesses on one side than on the other.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instruction § 1.08 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 8

The testimony of a witness may be discredited by showing that the witness testified falsely concerning a material matter, or by evidence that at some other time the witness said or did something, or failed to say or do something, which is inconsistent with the testimony the witness gave at trial.

Earlier statements of a witness were not admitted in evidence to prove that the contents of those statements are true. You may consider the earlier statements only to determine whether you think they are consistent or inconsistent with the trial testimony of the witness and therefore whether they affect the credibility of that witness.

If you believe that a witness has been discredited in this manner, it is your exclusive right to give the testimony of that witness whatever weight you think it deserves.

Source: 5th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.11 (modified). Specifically, this instruction was modified by eliminating the last two sentences of the pattern instruction, which read: “I remind you that a defendant has the right not to testify. When the defendant does testify, however, his testimony should be weighed and his credibility evaluated in the same way as that of any other witness.”

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 9

[During the trial, you heard the testimony of [], who expressed opinions about [].] In some cases, such as this one, scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge may assist the jury in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue. A witness who has knowledge, skill, experience, training or education, may testify and state an opinion concerning such matters.

You are not required to accept such an opinion. You should consider opinion testimony just as you consider other testimony in this trial. Give opinion testimony as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the education and experience of the witness, the soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, and other evidence in the trial.]

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.17 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 10

You are here to decide whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the crime[s] charged. The defendant is not on trial for any act, conduct, or crime not charged [in the indictment.] It is not up to you to decide whether anyone who is not on trial in this case should be prosecuted for the crime[s] charged. The fact that another person *also* may be guilty is no defense to a criminal charge. The question of the possible guilt of others should not enter your thinking as you decide whether this defendant has been proved guilty of the crime[s] charged.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.19 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 11

You will note that the indictment charges that the crime was committed on or about [].
The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime
reasonably near []

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.18 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 12

A separate crime is charged against [one or more of] the defendant[s] in [each count of] the indictment. You must separately consider the evidence against [each/the] defendant [on each count] and return a separate verdict for [each/the] defendant.

Your verdict as to any one [defendant or] count, whether it is guilty or not guilty, should not influence your verdict as to any other [defendants or] [counts.]

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.22 (2006) (modified).

Note: *The second paragraph should be modified when guilt of one charge is a prerequisite for conviction of another charge.*

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 13

[The rights of each of the defendants in this case are separate and distinct. You must separately consider the evidence against each defendant and return a separate verdict for each.

Your verdict as to one defendant, whether it is guilty or not guilty, should not affect your verdict as to any other defendant.]

Source: 10th Pattern Jury Instruction § 1.21 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 14

If you find the defendant guilty, it will be my duty to decide what the punishment will be. You should not discuss or consider the possible punishment in any way while deciding your verdict.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instructions § 1.20 (2006).

MV STOCK INSTRUCTION NO. 15

In a moment our court security officer will escort you to the jury room and provide each of you with a copy of the instructions that I have just read. Any exhibits admitted into evidence will also be placed in the jury room for your review.

When you go to the jury room, you should first select a foreperson, who will help to guide your deliberations and will speak for you here in the courtroom. The second thing you should do is review the instructions. Not only will your deliberations be more productive if you understand the legal principles upon which your verdict must be based, but for your verdict to be valid, you must follow the instructions throughout your deliberations. Remember, you are the judges of the facts, but you are bound by your oath to follow the law stated in the instructions.

To reach a verdict, whether it is guilty or not guilty, all of you must agree. Your verdict must be unanimous [on each count of the indictment]. Your deliberations will be secret. You will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

You must consult with one another and deliberate in an effort to reach agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. During your deliberations, do not hesitate to reexamine your own opinions and change your mind if convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember at all times, you are judges—judges of the facts. You must decide whether the government has proved the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

A form of verdict has been prepared for your convenience. The foreperson will write the

unanimous answer of the jury in the space provided [for each count of the indictment], either guilty or not guilty. At the conclusion of your deliberations, the foreperson should date and sign the verdict.

If you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, the foreperson should write the message and give it to the court security officer. I will either reply in writing or bring you back into the court to respond to your message. Under no circumstances should you reveal to me the numerical division of the jury.

Source: 10th Cir. Pattern Jury Instruction § 1.23 (2006).