IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA
EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. PATRELLE JOSE GREEN-BOWMAN, Defendant.	No. 13-CR-2023-LRR **FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury:

The instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial and during the trial remain in effect. I will now give you some additional instructions.

You must, of course, continue to follow the instructions I gave you earlier, as well as those I give you now. You must not single out some instructions and ignore others, because all are important. This is true even though some of those I gave you at the beginning of and during trial are not repeated here.

The instructions I am about to give you now are in writing and will be available to you in the jury room. I emphasize, however, that this does not mean they are more important than my earlier instructions. Again, all instructions, whenever given and whether in writing or not, must be followed.

INSTRUCTION NO. 1

In considering these instructions, attach no importance or significance whatsoever to the order in which they are given.

INSTRUCTION NO. 2

Neither in these instructions nor in any ruling, action or remark that I have made during this trial have I intended to give any opinion or suggestion as to what the facts are or what your verdicts should be.

INSTRUCTION NO. 3

It is your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You will then apply the law, as I give it to you, to those facts. You must follow my instructions on the law, even if you thought the law was different or should be different.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you just verdicts, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense and the law as I give it to you.

INSTRUCTION NO. 4

I have mentioned the word "evidence." The "evidence" in this case consists of the following: the testimony of the witnesses and documents and other things received as exhibits and the facts that have been stipulated—that is, formally agreed to by the parties.

You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence in the case.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things again for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by the lawyers are not evidence.
2. Anything that might have been said by jurors, the attorneys or the judge during the jury selection process is not evidence.
3. Objections are not evidence. The parties have a right to object when they believe something is improper. You should not be influenced by the objection. If I sustained an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not try to guess what the answer might have been.
4. Testimony that I struck from the record, or told you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.
5. Anything you saw or heard about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence.

During the trial, documents were referred to but they were not admitted into evidence and, therefore, they will not be available to you in the jury room during deliberations.

Finally, if you were instructed that some evidence was received for a limited purpose only, you must follow that instruction.

INSTRUCTION NO. 5

There are two types of evidence from which a jury may properly find the truth as to the facts of a case: direct evidence and circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is the evidence of the witnesses to a fact or facts of which they have knowledge by means of their senses. The other is circumstantial evidence—the proof of a chain of circumstances pointing to the existence or nonexistence of certain facts. The law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. You should give all evidence the weight and value you believe it is entitled to receive.

INSTRUCTION NO. 6

The government and the defendant have stipulated—that is, they have agreed—that certain facts are as counsel have just stated. You must therefore treat those facts as having been proved.

INSTRUCTION NO. 7

The jurors are the sole judges of the weight and credibility of the testimony and the value to be given to the testimony of each witness who has testified in this case. In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness said, or only part of it or none of it.

In deciding what testimony to believe, consider the witness's intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness's memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, the general reasonableness of the testimony and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with any evidence that you believe.

In deciding whether to believe a witness, keep in mind that people sometimes hear or see things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider, therefore, whether a contradiction is an innocent misrecollection or lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or only a small detail.

INSTRUCTION NO. 8

In a previous instruction, I instructed you generally on the credibility of witnesses. I now give you this further instruction on how the credibility of a witness can be "impeached" and how you are to consider the testimony of certain witnesses.

A witness may be discredited or impeached by contradictory evidence; by showing that the witness testified falsely concerning a material matter; by showing the witness has a motive to be untruthful; or by evidence that at some other time the witness has said or done something, or has failed to say or do something, that is inconsistent with the witness's present testimony.

INSTRUCTION NO. 9

You have heard testimony from a person described as an expert. Persons who, by knowledge, skill, training, education or experience, have become experts in some field may state their opinions on matters in that field and may also state the reasons for their opinions.

Expert testimony should be considered just like any other testimony. You may accept it or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness's education and experience, the soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, the acceptability of the methods used and all the other evidence in the case.

INSTRUCTION NO. 10

Exhibits have been admitted into evidence and are to be considered along with all of the other evidence to assist you in reaching your verdicts. You are not to tamper with the exhibits or their contents, and you should leave the exhibits in the jury room in the same condition as they were received by you.

INSTRUCTION NO. 11

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not doubt based on speculation. A reasonable doubt may arise from careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from a lack of evidence. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person, after careful consideration, would not hesitate to rely and act upon that proof in life's most important decisions. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

INSTRUCTION NO. 12

The value of identification testimony depends on the opportunity the witness had to observe the offender at the time of the offense and to make a reliable identification later.

In evaluating such testimony, you should consider all of the factors mentioned in these instructions concerning your assessment of the credibility of any witness, and you should also consider, in particular, whether the witness had an adequate opportunity to observe the person in question at the time of the offense. You may consider, in that regard, such matters as the length of time the witness had to observe the person in question, the prevailing conditions at that time in terms of visibility or distance and the like, and whether the witness had known or observed the person at earlier times.

INSTRUCTION NO. 13

You have heard evidence that the defendant had previously possessed a firearm, including that he has been convicted of a crime for possessing a firearm. You may consider this evidence only if you unanimously find it is more likely true than not true. This is a lower standard than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. If you find that this evidence is more likely true than not true, you may consider it to help you decide whether the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm on August 2, 2013, whether the defendant had the intent to exercise dominion or control over the firearm on August 2, 2013, and whether his alleged possession of a firearm on August 2, 2013, was a product of mistake or accident. You should give it the weight and value you believe it is entitled to receive. If you find that it is more likely not true than true, then you shall disregard it.

Remember, even if you find that the defendant may have committed a similar act in the past, this is not evidence that he committed such an act in this case. You may not convict a person simply because you believe he may have committed similar acts in the past. The defendant is on trial only for the crimes charged, and you may consider the evidence of prior acts only on the issues of intent, knowledge, and absence of mistake or accident.

INSTRUCTION NO. 14

The Indictment in this case charges the defendant with two different crimes.

Under Count 1, the Indictment charges that, on or about August 2, 2013, in the Northern District of Iowa, the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm, namely a Mossberg 500A,12-gauge shotgun, serial number P454933, and ammunition, namely four rounds of Winchester 12-gauge ammunition, after having previously been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

Under Count 2, the Indictment charges that, on or about August 2, 2013, in the Northern District of Iowa, the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm not registered to him in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record, namely a loaded Mossberg 500A, 12-gauge shotgun, serial number P454933, with a barrel of less than 18 inches.

The defendant has pleaded not guilty to each of these charges.

As I told you at the beginning of the trial, an indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. To the contrary, the defendant is presumed to be innocent. Thus the defendant, even though charged, begins the trial with no evidence against him. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to find the defendant not guilty and can be overcome only if the government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, each element of the crime charged.

Keep in mind that each count charges a separate crime. You must consider each count separately, and return a separate verdict for each count.

There is no burden upon the defendant to prove that he is innocent. Accordingly, the fact that the defendant did not testify must not be considered by you in any way, or even discussed, in arriving at your verdicts.

INSTRUCTION NO. 15

The crime of being a felon in possession of a firearm and/or ammunition, as charged in Count 1 of the Indictment, has three elements, which are:

One, the defendant had been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

Two, after that, the defendant knowingly possessed a firearm, that is, a Mossberg 500A, 12-gauge shotgun bearing serial number P454933, and/or Winchester 12-gauge ammunition; and

Three, the firearm and/or ammunition was transported across a state line at some time during or before the defendant's possession of it.

To find that the government has proven element two, you must unanimously agree that the defendant knowingly possessed the Mossberg 500A, 12-gauge shotgun or the Winchester 12-gauge ammunition, and you will be required to answer which item or items you unanimously agree that the defendant knowingly possessed in the Interrogatory Form.

You are instructed that the government and the defendant have agreed that the defendant has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year under the laws of the State of Iowa, and you must consider the first element as proven.

You are also instructed that the government and the defendant have agreed that the firearm and ammunition were not manufactured in the state of Iowa, and would have had to cross a state line and travel in interstate commerce to arrive in Iowa, and you must consider the third element as proven.

The term "firearm" means any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

(CONTINUED)

INSTRUCTION NO. 15 (Cont'd)

You are instructed that the government and the defendant have agreed that the Mossberg 500A, 12-gauge shotgun, serial number P454933, meets the definition of a firearm.

If the government proves all of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count 1. Otherwise, you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged under Count 1.

INSTRUCTION NO. 16

The crime of possession of an unregistered firearm, as charged in Count 2 of the Indictment, has four elements, which are:

One, the defendant knew he had the firearm in his possession;

Two, the defendant knew the firearm was a shotgun having a barrel or barrels less than 18 inches in length;

Three, the firearm could readily be put in operating condition; and

Four, the firearm was not registered to the defendant in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record.

You are instructed that the government and the defendant have agreed that the firearm is a shotgun that has a barrel or barrels less than 18 inches in length. You are also instructed that the government and the defendant have agreed that the firearm could readily be put in operating condition, and that the firearm was not registered to the defendant in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record. You must therefore consider the third and fourth elements as proven.

If the government proves all of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count 2. Otherwise, you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged under Count 2.

INSTRUCTION NO. 17

The law recognizes several kinds of possession. A person may have actual possession or constructive possession. A person may have sole or joint possession.

A person who knowingly has direct physical control over a thing, at a given time, is then in actual possession of it.

A person who, although not in actual possession, has both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a thing, either directly or through another person or persons, is then in constructive possession of it.

If one person alone has actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is sole. If two or more persons share actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is joint.

Whenever the word "possession" has been used in these instructions it includes actual as well as constructive possession and also sole as well as joint possession.

INSTRUCTION NO. 18

It is not necessary for the government to prove that the defendant knew that the firearm or ammunition charged in the Indictment had traveled in interstate commerce, that he personally transported the firearm or ammunition in interstate commerce or that he intended to violate a particular statute. Likewise, it is not necessary for the government to prove that the defendant knew that it was illegal to have the firearm or ammunition in his possession within the meaning of the law. Nor is it necessary for the government to prove who owned the firearm or ammunition at any time. The statutes speak in terms of possession, not ownership.

INSTRUCTION NO. 19

The government is not required to prove that the defendant knew that his acts or omissions were unlawful. An act is done "knowingly" if a defendant is aware of the act and did not act through ignorance, mistake or accident. You may consider the evidence of the defendant's acts and words, along with other evidence, in deciding whether the defendant acted knowingly.

INSTRUCTION NO. 20

You will note that the Indictment charges that the offenses were committed "on or about" a certain date. The government need not prove with certainty the exact date or the exact time period of the offenses charged. It is sufficient if the evidence establishes that the offenses occurred within a reasonable time of the date or period of time alleged in the Indictment.

INSTRUCTION NO. 21

You must make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript to consult, and the court reporter cannot read back lengthy testimony.

Throughout the trial, you have been permitted to take notes. Your notes should be used only as memory aids, and you should not give your notes precedence over your independent recollection of the evidence.

In any conflict between your notes, a fellow juror's notes and your memory, your memory must prevail. Remember that notes sometimes contain the mental impressions of the note taker and can be used only to help you recollect what the testimony was. At the conclusion of your deliberations, your notes should be left in the jury room for destruction.

INSTRUCTION NO. 22

In conducting your deliberations and returning your verdicts, there are certain rules you must follow. I shall list those rules for you now.

First, when you go to the jury room, you must select one of your members as your foreperson. That person will preside over your discussions and speak for you here in court.

Second, it is your duty, as jurors, to discuss this case with one another in the jury room. You should try to reach an agreement if you can do so without violence to individual judgment, because each of your verdicts—whether guilty or not guilty—must be unanimous.

Each of you must make your own conscientious decision, but only after you have considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with your fellow jurors and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not be afraid to change your opinions if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right or simply to reach your verdicts.

Third, if the defendant is found guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Fourth, if you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, you may send a note to me through the Court Security Officer, signed by one or more jurors. I will respond as soon as possible either in writing or orally in open court. Remember that you should not tell anyone—including me—how your votes stand numerically.

(CONTINUED)

INSTRUCTION NO. 22 (Cont'd)

Fifth, your verdicts must be based solely on the evidence and on the law which I have given to you in my instructions. Each verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdicts should be—that is entirely for you to decide.

INSTRUCTION NO. 23

Attached to these instructions you will find the Verdict Forms. These are simply the written notices of the decisions that you reach in this case. The answers to the Verdict Forms must be the unanimous decisions of the Jury.

You will take the Verdict Forms to the jury room, and when you have completed your deliberations and each of you has agreed to the answers to the Verdict Forms, your foreperson will fill out the Verdict Forms, sign and date them and advise the Court Security Officer that you are ready to return to the courtroom. Your foreperson should place the signed Verdict Forms in the blue folder, which the court will provide you, and then your foreperson should bring the blue folder when returning to the courtroom.

Finally, members of the Jury, take this case and give it your most careful consideration, and then without fear or favor, prejudice or bias of any kind, return the Verdict Forms in accord with the evidence and these instructions.

May 13, 2014
Date

Linda R. Reade, Chief Judge
United States District Court
Northern District of Iowa