

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA  
CENTRAL DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

KIRK GUTKNECHT,

Defendant.

No. CR 11-3047-MWB

**INSTRUCTIONS  
TO THE JURY**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

No. 1 — INTRODUCTION .....	1
No. 2 — PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF .....	3
No. 3 — REASONABLE DOUBT .....	5
No. 4 — OTHER IMPORTANT TERMS .....	6
No. 5 — COUNT 1: THE METHAMPHETAMINE CONSPIRACY .....	9
No. 6 — QUANTITY OF METHAMPHETAMINE .....	13
No. 7 — COUNT 2: POSSESSION OF PSEUDOEPHEDRINE .....	15
No. 8 — DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE.....	17
No. 9 — TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES .....	19
No. 10 — OBJECTIONS .....	22
No. 11 — BENCH CONFERENCES .....	23
No. 12 — NOTE-TAKING .....	24
No. 13 — CONDUCT OF JURORS DURING TRIAL.....	25
No. 14 — DUTY TO DELIBERATE .....	28
No. 15 — DUTY DURING DELIBERATIONS .....	30

**VERDICT FORM**

## No. 1 — INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your selection as a juror! These Instructions are to help you better understand the trial and your role in it.

In an Indictment, a Grand Jury has charged defendant Kirk Gutknecht with two offenses: **Count 1** charges him with a “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense; and **Count 2** charges him with a “possession of pseudoephedrine” offense. An Indictment is simply an accusation—it is not evidence of anything. The defendant has pled not guilty, and he is presumed absolutely not guilty of each offense charged, unless and until the prosecution proves his guilt on that offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

You must decide during your deliberations whether or not the prosecution has proved the defendant’s guilt on each offense charged beyond a reasonable doubt. In making your decision, you are the sole judges of the facts. You must not decide this case based on personal likes or dislikes, generalizations, gut feelings, prejudices, sympathies, stereotypes, or biases. The law demands that you return a just verdict, based solely on the evidence, your individual evaluation of that evidence, your reason and common sense, and these instructions. Do not take anything that I have said or done or that I may say or do as indicating what I think of the evidence or what I think your verdict should be.

Remember, only defendant Kirk Gutknecht, and not anyone else, is on trial. Also, the defendant is on trial only for the offenses charged against him in the Indictment, and not for anything else.

You must return a unanimous verdict for or against the defendant on each charged offense.

Please remember that this case is important to the parties and to the fair administration of justice. Therefore, please be patient, consider all of the evidence, and do not be in a hurry to reach a verdict just to be finished with the case.

## **No. 2 — PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF**

The presumption of innocence means that the defendant is presumed to be absolutely not guilty.

- This presumption means that you must put aside all suspicion that might arise from the defendant's arrest, the charges, or the fact that he is here in court
- This presumption remains with the defendant throughout the trial
- This presumption is enough, alone, for you to find the defendant not guilty, unless the prosecution proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, all of the elements of an offense charged against him

The burden is always on the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

- This burden never, ever shifts to the defendant to prove his innocence
- This burden means that the defendant does not have to call any witnesses, produce any evidence, cross-examine the prosecution's witnesses, or testify
- This burden means that, if the defendant does not testify, you must not consider that fact in any way, or even discuss it, in arriving at your verdict
- This burden means that you must find the defendant not guilty of an offense charged against him, unless the prosecution proves beyond a

reasonable doubt that he has committed each and every element of that offense

### **No. 3 — REASONABLE DOUBT**

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense.

- A reasonable doubt may arise from evidence produced by the prosecution or the defendant, keeping in mind that the defendant never, ever has the burden or duty to call any witnesses or to produce any evidence
- A reasonable doubt may arise from the prosecution's lack of evidence

The prosecution must prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

- Proof beyond a reasonable doubt requires careful and impartial consideration of all of the evidence in the case before making a decision
- Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof so convincing that you would be willing to rely and act on it in the most important of your own affairs

The prosecution's burden is heavy, but it does not require proof beyond all doubt.

## No. 4 — OTHER IMPORTANT TERMS

Before I turn to specific instructions on the offenses charged in this case, I will explain some important terms.

### *Elements*

Each offense charged consists of “elements,” which are the parts of the offense. The prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt all of the elements of an offense for you to find the defendant guilty of that offense.

### *Timing*

The Indictment alleges an approximate period of time for each charged offense. The prosecution does not have to prove that an offense occurred on an exact date, only that an offense occurred at a time that was reasonably within the time period alleged for that offense in the Indictment.

### *Location*

You must decide whether the defendant’s conduct occurred in the Northern District of Iowa. Fort Dodge and Webster County are in the Northern District of Iowa.

### *Methamphetamine*

The offenses charged in this case allegedly involved methamphetamine. Methamphetamine is an illegal drug.

- **Count 1** allegedly involved “actual (pure) methamphetamine,” which is methamphetamine itself—either by itself or contained in a mixture or substance
- **Count 2** allegedly involved pseudoephedrine, which is an ingredient in the manufacture of methamphetamine. Pseudoephedrine is sometimes called a “precursor” or “precursor chemical” of methamphetamine.

### *Possession*

A person possessed something if both of the following are true:

- the person knew about it, and
- the person had physical control over it or had the power and the intention to control it

More than one person may have possessed something at the same time.

### *Distribution*

A person distributed methamphetamine if the person transferred possession of the methamphetamine to another person. The prosecution does not have to prove that the methamphetamine was “sold” or that money or anything of value changed hands.

### *Manufacturing*

A person manufactured methamphetamine if the person produced, prepared, compounded, or processed methamphetamine by means of chemical synthesis.

### *Verdict Form*

A Verdict Form is attached to these Instructions.

- A Verdict Form is simply a written notice of your decision
- When you have reached a unanimous verdict, your foreperson will complete one copy of the Verdict Form by marking the appropriate blank or blanks for each question
- You will all sign that copy to indicate that you agree with the verdict and that it is unanimous
- Your foreperson will then bring the signed Verdict Form to the courtroom when it is time to announce your verdict

\* \* \*

I will now give you the “elements” instructions on the charged offenses. The “elements” themselves are set out in **bold**.

**No. 5 — COUNT 1: THE METHAMPHETAMINE  
CONSPIRACY**

**Count 1** of the Indictment charges defendant Gutknecht with a “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense. More specifically, it charges defendant Gutknecht with conspiring to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine. The defendant denies that he committed this offense.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt *all* of the following elements against him:

***One, at some time during the period of the conspiracy, from about 2008 through September 2011, in the Northern District of Iowa, two or more persons reached an agreement or understanding to commit one or more of the alleged objectives of the conspiracy.***

A conspiracy is an agreement of two or more persons to commit one or more crimes. Those crimes are the “objectives” of the conspiracy.

For this element to be proved,

- The defendant may, but does not have to be, one of the original conspirators
- The crime or crimes that the conspirators agreed to commit do not actually have to be committed
- The agreement does not have to be written or formal
- The agreement does not have to involve every detail of the conspiracy

Here, the “objectives” of the conspiracy were allegedly “manufacturing methamphetamine” and “distributing methamphetamine.” To help you decide whether either crime was an “objective” of the conspiracy, you should consider the elements of that crime. The elements of “manufacturing methamphetamine” are the following:

- a person intentionally manufactured methamphetamine; and
- at the time of the manufacture, the person knew that he was manufacturing an illegal drug

The elements of “distributing methamphetamine” are the following:

- a person intentionally distributed methamphetamine to another; and
- at the time of the distribution, the person knew that he or she was distributing an illegal drug

Remember that the prosecution does not have to prove that the manufacture or distribution of methamphetamine actually occurred for this element of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense to be proved.

***Two, the defendant voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement or understanding.***

The defendant must have joined in the agreement at any time during its existence. The defendant may have joined the agreement even if he agreed to play only a minor role in it.

The defendant does not have to do any of the following to join the agreement:

- join the agreement at the same time as all of the other conspirators
- know all of the details of the conspiracy, such as the names, identities, or locations of all of the other members, or
- conspire with every other member of the conspiracy

On the other hand, each of the following, alone, is not enough to show that a person joined the agreement:

- evidence that a person was merely present at the scene of an event
- evidence that a person merely acted in the same way as others
- evidence that a person merely associated with others
- evidence that a person was friends with or met socially with individuals involved in the conspiracy
- evidence that a person who had no knowledge of a conspiracy acted in a way that advanced an objective of the conspiracy
- evidence that a person merely knew of the existence of a conspiracy
- evidence that a person merely knew that an objective of the conspiracy was being considered or attempted, or
- evidence that a person merely approved of the objectives of the conspiracy

Rather, the prosecution must prove that the person had some degree of knowing involvement in the conspiracy.

***Three, at the time that the defendant joined in the agreement or understanding, he knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding.***

Without knowledge of the purpose of the conspiracy, the defendant cannot be guilty of the conspiracy offense, even if his acts furthered the conspiracy. The prosecution does not have to prove that the defendant knew that what he did was unlawful. In other words, the defendant must have known that the purpose of the conspiracy was to manufacture or distribute methamphetamine, but did not have to know that conspiring to commit either offense was illegal.

If the prosecution fails to prove all of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt as to defendant Gutknecht, then you must find him not guilty of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense charged in **Count 1** of the Indictment.

If you find the defendant guilty of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense charged in **Count 1**, then you must also determine beyond a reasonable doubt the quantity of methamphetamine involved in that offense for which the defendant can be held responsible, as explained in Instruction No. 6.

## No. 6 — QUANTITY OF METHAMPHETAMINE

If you find defendant Gutknecht guilty of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense charged in **Count 1** of the Indictment, then you must determine beyond a reasonable doubt the quantity of methamphetamine involved in that offense for which he can be held responsible.

A defendant guilty of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” charged in **Count 1** is responsible for:

- any methamphetamine that he manufactured, distributed, agreed to manufacture, or agreed to distribute during the course of the conspiracy
- any methamphetamine that he personally used, acquired for personal use from a co-conspirator, or manufactured for personal use
- any methamphetamine that fellow conspirators manufactured, distributed, agreed to manufacture, or agreed to distribute during the conspiracy that was reasonably foreseeable as a necessary or natural consequence of the conspiracy

**Count 1** charges that the “methamphetamine conspiracy” involved “actual (pure) methamphetamine.” You must determine the quantity of any actual (pure) methamphetamine that you find was involved in the “methamphetamine conspiracy.” You must determine the total quantity of “actual (pure) methamphetamine,” even if some or all of it was contained in a mixture or substance. However, do not double-count the same “actual (pure)

methamphetamine” as both a “manufacturing” amount and as a “distribution” amount.

If you find that the “methamphetamine conspiracy” involved “actual (pure) methamphetamine,” then you must indicate in the Verdict Form whether defendant Gutknecht can be held responsible for

- 50 grams or more of “actual (pure) methamphetamine”
- 5 grams or more, but less than 50 grams of “actual (pure) methamphetamine,” or
- less than 5 grams of “actual (pure) methamphetamine”

The following conversion table may be helpful:

POUNDS/OUNCES	GRAMS
1 lb.	453.6 g. (0.4536 kilogram)
2.2 lb.	1,000 g. (1 kilogram)
1 oz.	28.34 g. (0.028 kilogram)

At the end of your deliberations, if you have found defendant Gutknecht guilty of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense charged in **Count 1** of the Indictment, you will check the appropriate blank in the Verdict Form to indicate the quantity of any actual (pure) methamphetamine involved in that offense for which you find that he is responsible.

**No. 7 — COUNT 2: POSSESSION OF  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE**

**Count 2** of the Indictment charges defendant Gutknecht with a “possession of pseudoephedrine” offense. More specifically, it charges that he possessed pseudoephedrine knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the pseudoephedrine would be used to manufacture methamphetamine. The defendant denies that he committed this offense.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt *both* of the following elements against him:

***One*, at some time from about 2008 through September 2011, the defendant knowingly possessed pseudoephedrine.**

The prosecution must prove that the substance that the defendant possessed was, in fact, pseudoephedrine.

***Two*, at the time of the possession, the defendant knew or had reasonable cause to believe the pseudoephedrine would be used to manufacture an illegal drug.**

The defendant need not have known what the illegal drug was, if he knew or had reasonable cause to believe that the pseudoephedrine would be used to manufacture some illegal drug. In deciding whether the defendant knew or had reasonable cause to believe that the pseudoephedrine would be used to manufacture some illegal drug, you may consider the following:

- whether the quantity of pseudoephedrine was very large

- whether the defendant had possessed large quantities of pseudoephedrine on more than one occasion
- whether the defendant exchanged the pseudoephedrine for methamphetamine

On the other hand, evidence that the defendant inadvertently sold or provided pseudoephedrine to an illegal drug manufacturer is not enough to prove this element.

If the prosecution fails to prove these elements beyond a reasonable doubt as to defendant Gutknecht, then you must find him not guilty of the “possession of pseudoephedrine” offense charged in **Count 2** of the Indictment.

## No. 8 — DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE

Evidence is the following:

- testimony
- exhibits admitted into evidence, but exhibits are not necessarily more important than any other evidence, just because they are shown to you
- stipulations, which are agreements between the parties that certain facts are true; you must treat stipulated facts as having been proved

The following are not evidence:

- testimony that I tell you to disregard
- exhibits that are not admitted into evidence
- statements, arguments, questions, and comments by the lawyers
- objections and rulings on objections
- anything that you see or hear about this case outside the courtroom

You may have heard of “direct” or “circumstantial” evidence.

- “Direct” evidence is direct proof of a fact. An example is testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did.
- “Circumstantial” evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. An example is testimony that a witness personally saw a broken window and a brick on the floor, from which you could find that the brick broke the window.

- You should consider both kinds of evidence, because the law makes no distinction between their weight. The weight to be given any evidence, whether it is “direct” or “circumstantial,” is for you to decide.

Some evidence may be admitted only for a limited purpose.

- I will tell you if that happens
- I will instruct you on the purposes for which the evidence can and cannot be used

## No. 9 — TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES

You may believe all of what any witness says, only part of it, or none of it.

In evaluating a witness's testimony, consider the following:

- the witness's
  - intelligence
  - memory
  - opportunity to have seen and heard what happened
  - motives for testifying
  - interest in the outcome of the case
  - manner while testifying
  - drug or alcohol use or addiction, if any
- the reasonableness of the witness's testimony
- any differences between what the witness says now and said earlier
- any inconsistencies between the witness's testimony and any other evidence that you believe
- whether any inconsistencies are the result of seeing or hearing things differently, actually forgetting things, or innocent mistakes or are, instead, the result of lies or phony memory lapses, and
- any other factors that you find bear on believability or credibility

You should not give any more or less weight to a witness's testimony just because the witness is one of the following:

- a public official or law enforcement officer

- an expert

You may give any witness's opinion whatever weight you think it deserves, but you should consider the following:

- the reasons and perceptions on which the opinion is based
- any reason that the witness may be biased, and
- all of the other evidence in the case

If the defendant testifies, you should judge his testimony in the same way that you judge the testimony of any other witness.

You may hear evidence that a witness has been convicted of a crime. You may use that evidence only to help you decide whether or not to believe that witness and how much weight to give that witness's testimony.

You must consider the testimony of the following witnesses with greater caution and care:

- A witness testifying about participation in a charged crime
- A witness testifying pursuant to a plea agreement
  - Whether or not the witness's testimony has been influenced by the plea agreement is for you to decide
  - The plea agreement may be a "cooperation" plea agreement that provides that the prosecution may recommend a less severe sentence if the prosecutor believes that the witness has provided "substantial assistance"

- The court cannot reduce a sentence for “substantial assistance” unless the prosecution asks the court to do so, but if the prosecution does ask, the court decides if and how much to reduce the witness’s sentence

You may give the testimony of such witnesses whatever weight you think it deserves. Whether or not such a witness’s testimony has been influenced by that witness’s desire to please the prosecutor or to strike a good bargain is for you to decide.

It is your exclusive right to give any witness’s testimony whatever weight you think it deserves.

## **No. 10 — OBJECTIONS**

The lawyers may make objections and motions during the trial that I must rule upon.

- If I sustain an objection to a question before it is answered, do not draw any inferences or conclusions from the question itself
- Do not hold it against a lawyer or a party that a lawyer has made an objection, because lawyers have a duty to object to testimony or other evidence that they believe is not properly admissible

## **No. 11 — BENCH CONFERENCES**

During the trial it may be necessary for me to talk with the lawyers out of your hearing.

- I may hold a bench conference while you are in the courtroom or call a recess
- These conferences are to decide how certain evidence is to be treated, to avoid confusion and error, and to save your valuable time, so please be patient
- We will do our best to keep such conferences short and infrequent

## No. 12 — NOTE-TAKING

You are allowed to take notes during the trial if you want to.

- Be sure that your note-taking does not interfere with listening to and considering all the evidence
- Your notes are not necessarily more reliable than your memory or another juror's notes or memory
- Do not discuss your notes with anyone before you begin your deliberations
- Leave your notes on your chair during recesses and at the end of the day
- At the end of trial, you may take your notes with you or leave them to be destroyed
- No one else will ever be allowed to read your notes, unless you let them

If you choose not to take notes, remember that it is your own individual responsibility to listen carefully to the evidence.

An official court reporter is making a record of the trial, but her transcripts will not be available for your use during your deliberations.

## No. 13 — CONDUCT OF JURORS DURING TRIAL

You must decide this case *solely* on the evidence and your own observations, experiences, reason, common sense, and the law in these Instructions. You must also keep to yourself any information that you learn in court until it is time to discuss this case with your fellow jurors during deliberations.

To ensure fairness, you must obey the following rules:

- Do not talk among yourselves about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until you go to the jury room to decide on your verdict.
- Do not talk with anyone else about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the trial is over.
- When you are outside the courtroom, do not let anyone ask you about or tell you anything about this case, anyone involved with it, any news story, rumor, or gossip about it, until the trial is over. If someone should try to talk to you about this case during the trial, please report it to me.
- During the trial, you should not talk to any of the parties, lawyers, or witnesses—even to pass the time of day—so that there is no reason to be suspicious about your fairness. The lawyers, parties, and witnesses are not supposed to talk to you, either.
- You may need to tell your family, friends, teachers, co-workers, or employer about your participation in this trial, so that you can tell

them when you must be in court and warn them not to ask you or talk to you about the case. However, do not provide any information to anyone by any means about this case until after I have accepted your verdict. That means do not talk face-to-face or use any electronic device or media, such as the telephone, a cell or smart phone, a Blackberry, a PDA, a computer, the Internet, any Internet service, any text or instant messaging service, any Internet chat room, any blog, or any website such as Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, or Twitter, to communicate to anyone any information about this case until I accept your verdict.

- Do not do any research—on the Internet, in libraries, in the newspapers, or in any other way—or make any investigation about this case, the law, or the people involved on your own.
- Do not visit or view any place discussed in this case and do not use Internet maps or Google Earth or any other program or device to search for or to view any place discussed in the testimony.
- Do not read any news stories or articles, in print, on the Internet, or in any “blog,” about this case, or about anyone involved with it, or listen to any radio or television reports about it or about anyone involved with it, or let anyone tell you anything about any such news reports. I assure you that when you have heard all the evidence, you will know more about this case than anyone will learn through the news media—and it will be more accurate.

- Do not make up your mind during the trial about what the verdict should be. Keep an open mind until you have had a chance to discuss the evidence with other jurors during deliberations.
- Do not decide the case based on “implicit biases.” As we discussed during jury selection, everyone, including me, has feelings, assumptions, perceptions, fears, and stereotypes, that is, “implicit biases,” that we may not be aware of. These hidden thoughts can impact what we see and hear, how we remember what we see and hear, and how we make important decisions. Because you are making very important decisions in this case, I strongly encourage you to evaluate the evidence carefully and to resist jumping to conclusions based on personal likes or dislikes, generalizations, gut feelings, prejudices, sympathies, stereotypes, or biases. The law demands that you return a just verdict, based solely on the evidence, your individual evaluation of that evidence, your reason and common sense, and these instructions. Our system of justice is counting on you to render a fair decision based on the evidence, not on biases.
- If, at any time during the trial, you have a problem that you would like to bring to my attention, or if you feel ill or need to go to the restroom, please send a note to the Court Security Officer (CSO), who will give it to me. I want you to be comfortable, so please do not hesitate to tell us about any problem.

I will read the remaining two Instructions at the end of the evidence.

## **No. 14 — DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

A verdict must represent the careful and impartial judgment of each of you. However, before you make that judgment, you must consult with one another and try to reach agreement, if you can do so consistent with your individual judgment.

- If you are convinced that the prosecution has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, say so
- If you are convinced that the prosecution has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, say so
- Don't give up your honest beliefs just because others think differently or because you simply want to be finished with the case
- On the other hand, do not hesitate to re-examine your own views and to change your opinions, if you are convinced that they are wrong
- You can only reach a unanimous verdict if you discuss your views openly and frankly, with proper regard for the opinions of others, and with a willingness to re-examine your own views
- Remember that you are not advocates, but judges of the facts, so your sole interest is to seek the truth from the evidence
- The question is never who wins or loses the case, because society always wins, whatever your verdict, when you return a just verdict based solely on the evidence, reason, your common sense, and these instructions

- You must consider all of the evidence bearing on each question before you
- Take all the time that you feel is necessary
- Remember that this case is important to the parties and to the fair administration of justice, so do not be in a hurry to reach a verdict just to be finished with the case

## No. 15 — DUTY DURING DELIBERATIONS

You must follow certain rules while conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict:

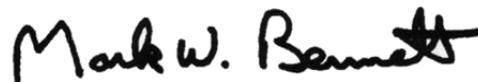
- Select a foreperson to preside over your discussions and to speak for you here in court.
- Do not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the defendant is not guilty or guilty. If the defendant is guilty, I will decide what his sentence should be.
- Communicate with me by sending me a note through a Court Security Officer (CSO). The note must be signed by one or more of you. Remember that you should not tell anyone, including me, how your votes stand. I will respond as soon as possible, either in writing or orally in open court.
- Base your verdict solely on the evidence, reason, your common sense, and these instructions. Again, nothing I have said or done was intended to suggest what your verdict should be—that is entirely for you to decide.
- Reach your verdict without discrimination. In reaching your verdict, you must not consider the defendant's race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex. You are not to return a verdict for or against the defendant unless you would return the same verdict without regard to his race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex. To emphasize the importance of this requirement, the verdict form

contains a certification statement. Each of you should carefully read that statement, then sign your name in the appropriate place in the signature block, if the statement accurately reflects how you reached your verdict.

- Complete the Verdict Form. The foreperson must bring the signed Verdict Form to the courtroom when it is time to announce your verdict.
- When you have reached a verdict, the foreperson will advise the CSO that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

Good luck with your deliberations.

**DATED** this 18th day of June, 2012.



---

MARK W. BENNETT  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA  
CENTRAL DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

KIRK GUTKNECHT,

Defendant.

No. CR 11-3047-MWB

**VERDICT FORM**

As to defendant Kirk Gutknecht, we, the Jury, find as follows:

<b>COUNT 1: METHAMPHETAMINE CONSPIRACY</b>		<b>VERDICT</b>
<b>Step 1: Verdict</b>	On the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense, charged in <b>Count 1</b> of the Indictment and explained in Instruction No. 5, please mark your verdict. <i>(If you find the defendant “not guilty” of this offense, do not answer the questions in Steps 2 and 3. Instead, please go on to consider your verdict on Count 2.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty  <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
<b>Step 2: “Objective(s)” of the Conspiracy</b>	<i>If you found the defendant “guilty” of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense in Count 1 of the Indictment, please indicate which one or more crimes were “objectives” of the “methamphetamine conspiracy.” (When you have answered this question, please go on to consider Step 3.)</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> manufacturing actual (pure) methamphetamine	
	<input type="checkbox"/> distributing actual (pure) methamphetamine	

<b>Step 3:</b> Quantity of Methamphetamine	<i>If you found the defendant “guilty” of the “methamphetamine conspiracy” offense charged in <b>Count 1</b> of the Indictment in <b>Step 1</b>, please indicate the quantity of any actual (pure) methamphetamine involved in the conspiracy for which the defendant is responsible, as explained in Instruction No. 6. (When you have answered the questions in this step, please go on to consider your verdict on <b>Count 2</b>.)</i>	
	___ 50 grams or more	
	___ 5 grams or more, but less than 50 grams	
	___ less than 5 grams	
<b>COUNT 2: POSSESSION OF PSEUDOEPHEDRINE</b>		<b>VERDICT</b>
Verdict	On the “possession of pseudoephedrine” offense, charged in <b>Count 2</b> of the Indictment and explained in Instruction No. 7, please mark your verdict. <i>(When you have answered this question, please read the Certification below, sign the Verdict Form if you agree with the verdict and the Certification, and notify the Court Security Officer (CSO) that you have reached a verdict.)</i>	___ Not Guilty  ___ Guilty
<b>CERTIFICATION</b>		
By signing below, each juror certifies that consideration of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of the defendant was not involved in reaching his or her individual decision, and that the individual juror would have returned the same verdict for or against the defendant on the charged offenses regardless of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of the defendant.		

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

Foreperson	Juror
Juror	Juror
Juror	Juror

---

Juror

---

Juror

---

Juror

---

Juror

---

Juror

---

Juror

