

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

GUSTAVO DEGADILLO-
MIRANDA and NANCY MARTIN,

Defendants.

No. CR 06-4016-MWB

INSTRUCTIONS
TO THE JURY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INSTRUCTIONS	1
NO. 1 - INTRODUCTION	1
NO. 2 - PRELIMINARY MATTERS	3
NO. 3 - CONSPIRACY	7
NO. 4 - QUANTITY OF MARIJUANA	13
NO. 5 - PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF	15
NO. 6 - REASONABLE DOUBT	16
NO. 7 - DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE	17
NO. 8 - RECORDED CONVERSATIONS	19
NO. 9 - CREDIBILITY AND IMPEACHMENT	20
NO. 10 - BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES	22
NO. 11 - OBJECTIONS	23
NO. 12 - NOTE-TAKING	24
NO. 13 - CONDUCT OF THE JURY DURING TRIAL	25
NO. 14 - DUTY TO DELIBERATE	27
NO. 15 - DUTY DURING DELIBERATIONS	29

VERDICT FORM

INSTRUCTION NO. 1 - INTRODUCTION

Members of the jury, I am giving you these Instructions to help you better understand the trial and your role in it and to instruct you on the law that you must apply in this case. Consider these instructions, together with all written and oral instructions given to you during or at the end of the trial, and apply them as a whole to the facts of the case. In considering these instructions, the order in which they are given is not important.

As I explained during jury selection, in an Indictment, a Grand Jury charges defendants Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda and Nancy Martin with a crime that I have called simply “conspiracy.” As I also explained during jury selection, an Indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. Each defendant is presumed to be innocent of that offense unless and until the prosecution proves his or her guilt on that offense beyond a reasonable doubt. Each defendant has pled not guilty to the crime charged against him or her.

Your duty is to decide from the evidence whether each defendant is not guilty or guilty of the “conspiracy” charge against him or her. You will find the facts from the evidence. You are entitled to consider that evidence in light of your own observations and experiences. You may use reason and common sense to draw conclusions from facts that have been established by the evidence. You will then apply the law, which I will give you in my instructions, to the facts to reach your verdict. You are the sole judges of the facts; but you must follow the law as stated in my instructions, whether you agree with it or not.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, based solely on the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you. Do not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what I think your verdict should be. Similarly, do not conclude from any ruling or other comment I may make that I have any opinions on how you should decide the case.

Please remember that only defendants Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda and Nancy Martin, not anyone else, are on trial here. Also, remember that these defendants are on trial *only* for the offense charged against them in the Indictment, not for anything else.

Each defendant is entitled to separate consideration by you. Therefore, you must return a separate, unanimous verdict for each defendant on the offense charged in the Indictment.

INSTRUCTION NO. 2 - PRELIMINARY MATTERS

Before I turn to specific instructions on the offense charged in this case, I must explain some preliminary matters.

“Elements”

The “conspiracy” offense charged in this case consists of “elements,” which the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt against a particular defendant in order to convict that defendant of that offense. I will summarize in the following instructions the elements of the offense with which the defendants are charged.

Timing

The Indictment alleges that the “conspiracy” offense charged was committed “between about” two dates. The prosecution does not have to prove with certainty the exact date of an offense charged. It is sufficient if the evidence establishes that an offense occurred within a reasonable time of the date alleged for that offense in the Indictment.

Controlled substances

In these instructions, when I refer to a “controlled substance,” I mean any drug or narcotic the manufacture, possession, possession with intent to distribute, or distribution of which is prohibited or regulated by federal law. The “conspiracy” offense charged in this case allegedly involved one such controlled substance, “marijuana.”

“Intent” and “Knowledge”

The elements of the charged “conspiracy” offense require proof of what the defendants “intended” or “knew.” Where what a defendant “intended” or “knew” is an element of an offense, the defendant’s “intent” and “knowledge” must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. “Intent” and “knowledge” are mental states. It is seldom, if ever, possible to determine directly the operations of the human mind. However, “intent” and “knowledge” may be proved like anything else, from reasonable inferences and deductions drawn from the facts proved by the evidence. Therefore, you may consider any statements made or acts done by a particular defendant and all of the facts and circumstances in evidence to aid you in the determination of that defendant’s “knowledge” or “intent.”

An act was done “knowingly” if the defendant was aware of the act and did not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident. The prosecution is not required to prove that a defendant knew that his or her acts or omissions were unlawful. An act was done “intentionally” if it was done voluntarily, without coercion, and not because of ignorance, mistake, accident, or inadvertence.

“Possession,” “Distribution,” and “Delivery”

The “conspiracy” charged in the Indictment allegedly involved “distribution” and “possession with intent to distribute” marijuana. “Distribution,” in turn, involves “possession” and “delivery.” The following definitions of these terms apply in these instructions:

The law recognizes several kinds of “possession.” A person who knowingly has direct physical control over an item, 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 control over an item, 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 an item, possession is “sole.” If two or more persons share actual or constructive possession of an item, possession is “joint.” Whenever the word “possession” is used in these instructions, it includes “actual” as well as “constructive” possession and also “sole” as well as “joint” possession.

In addition, mere presence where an item was found or mere physical proximity to the item is insufficient to establish “possession” of that item. Knowledge of the presence of the item, at the same time one has control over the item or the place in which it was found, is required. Thus, in order to establish a person’s “possession” of an item, the prosecution must establish that, at the same time, (a) the person knew of the presence of the item; (b) the person intended to exercise control over the item or place in which it was found; (c) the person had the power to exercise control over the item or place in which it was found; and (d) the person knew that he had the power to exercise control over the item or place in which it was found.

The term “distribute” means to deliver a controlled substance to the actual or constructive possession of another person. The term “deliver” means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of a controlled substance to the actual or constructive possession of another person. It is not necessary that money or anything of value change hands. The law prohibits “distribution” of a controlled

substance, “possession with intent to distribute” a controlled substance, and an agreement to “distribute” or to “possess with intent to distribute” a controlled substance; the prosecution does not have to prove that there was or was intended to be a “sale” of a controlled substance to prove a conspiracy to distribute that controlled substance or possession with intent to distribute that controlled substance.

* * *

I will now give you more specific instructions about the offense charged in the Indictment.

INSTRUCTION NO. 3 - CONSPIRACY

The Indictment charges that, beginning on a date unknown, but prior to January 23, 2006, and continuing through about January 24, 2006, defendants Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda and Nancy Martin each knowingly and unlawfully conspired with other persons, known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit one or both of the following offenses: (1) distribution of in excess of 100 kilograms of marijuana; and (2) possession with intent to distribute in excess of 100 kilograms of marijuana. The offenses that the defendants allegedly conspired to commit are called the “objectives” of the conspiracy. The defendants each deny that they committed this “conspiracy” offense.

For you to find a particular defendant guilty of this “conspiracy” offense, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt *all* of the following essential elements:

One, prior to January 23, 2006, and not later than January 24, 2006, two or more persons reached an agreement or came to an understanding to commit one or more of the offenses alleged to be objectives of the conspiracy;

Two, the defendant in question voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement or understanding, either at the time it was first reached or at some later time while it was still in effect;

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

I will now explain each of these elements in more detail.

One, prior to January 23, 2006, and not later than January 24, 2006, two or more persons reached an agreement or came to an understanding to commit one or more of the offenses alleged to be objectives of the conspiracy.

The prosecution must prove that the defendant in question reached an agreement or understanding with at least one other person. The other person or persons do not have to be defendants, or named in the Indictment, or otherwise charged with a crime. There is no requirement that any other conspirators be named as long as you find beyond a reasonable doubt that there was at least one other co-conspirator besides the defendant in question.

The “agreement or understanding” need not be an express or formal agreement or be in writing or cover all the details of how it is to be carried out. Nor is it necessary that the members have directly stated between themselves the details or purpose of the scheme. In determining whether the alleged agreement existed, you may consider the actions and statements of all of the alleged participants, whether they are charged as defendants or not. The agreement may be inferred from all of the circumstances and the conduct of the alleged participants.

The Indictment alleges that the conspirators unlawfully agreed to commit one or more offenses, which are called the “objectives” of the conspiracy. To assist you in determining whether there was an agreement to commit either or both of the offenses identified as objectives of the conspiracy, you should consider the elements of those offenses. The elements of a “*distribution*” offense are the following: (1) a person intentionally distributed marijuana to another; and (2) at

the time of the distribution, the person knew that what he or she was distributing was a controlled substance. The elements of a “*possession with intent to distribute*” offense are the following: (1) a person was in possession of marijuana; (2) the person knew that he or she was, or intended to be, in possession of a controlled substance; (3) the person intended to distribute some or all of the controlled substance to another person.

You may find that the defendant in question agreed to commit one objective, both objectives, or neither objective. If you find that the defendant in question agreed with others to commit one or both of the objectives alleged, and that the other elements stated below have also been proved, then you may find that defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charge. However, if you find that the defendant in question did not agree to commit either objective, then you must find that defendant not guilty of the “conspiracy” charge.

Also keep in mind that the prosecution must prove that there was an *agreement* to commit one or more of these objectives to establish the guilt of the defendant in question on the conspiracy charge. The prosecution is *not* required to prove that either objective *was actually committed*. In other words, the question is whether the defendant in question *agreed* to commit one or more of these offenses, not whether that defendant or someone else *actually committed* these offenses.

If there was no agreement, there was no conspiracy. Similarly, if you find that there was an agreement, but you find that the defendant in question did not join in that agreement, or did not know the purpose of the agreement, then you cannot find that defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charge.

Two, the defendant in question voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement or understanding, either at the time it was first reached or at some later time while it was still in effect.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others, or merely associating with others does not prove that a person has joined in an agreement or understanding. A person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy, but who happens to act in a way that advances some purpose of one, does not thereby become a member. Similarly, mere knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy, or mere knowledge that a controlled substance is being distributed or possessed with intent to distribute, is not enough to prove that the defendant in question joined in the conspiracy; rather, the prosecution must establish some degree of knowing involvement and cooperation.

On the other hand, a person may join in an agreement or understanding, as required by this element, without knowing all the details of the agreement or understanding, and without knowing who all the other members are. Further, it is not necessary that a person agree to play any particular part in carrying out the agreement or understanding. A person may become a member of a conspiracy even if that person agrees to play only a minor part in the conspiracy, as long as that person has an understanding of the unlawful nature of the plan and voluntarily and intentionally joins in it.

In deciding whether the defendant in question voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement, you must consider only evidence of that defendant's own actions and statements. You may not consider actions and pretrial statements of others, except to the extent that

pretrial statements of others describe something that the defendant in question said or did.

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

The defendant in question must have known of the existence and purpose of the conspiracy. Without such knowledge, the defendant cannot be guilty of conspiracy, even if his or her acts furthered the conspiracy. You may not find that a particular defendant knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding if you find that defendant was simply careless. A showing of negligence, mistake, or carelessness is not sufficient to support a finding that a defendant knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding.

On the other hand, you may find that a defendant knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding, if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that he or she was aware of a high probability that he or she would be involved in criminal activity, but he or she deliberately avoided learning the truth. Specifically, you may find that defendant Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding if he was aware of a high probability that he would be involved in the transportation and loading or unloading of marijuana, but he deliberately avoided learning the truth. Similarly, you may find that defendant Nancy Martin knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding if she was aware of a high probability that her residence was being used to store and process marijuana, but she deliberately avoided learning the truth. The element of knowledge of the purpose of the agreement or understanding may be inferred if a defendant deliberately closed his or her eyes to what would otherwise have been obvious to him or her.

For you to find a particular defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charged in the Indictment, the prosecution must prove *all* of the essential elements of this offense beyond a reasonable doubt as to that defendant. Otherwise, you must find that defendant not guilty of the “conspiracy” offense charged in the Indictment.

In addition, if you find a particular defendant guilty of this “conspiracy” offense, then you must also determine beyond a reasonable doubt the quantity of marijuana actually involved in the conspiracy for which that defendant can be held responsible, as explained in Instruction No. 4.

Finally, if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the conspiracy charged in the Indictment existed, and that a particular defendant was one of its members, then you may consider acts knowingly done and statements knowingly made by that defendant’s co-conspirators during the existence of the conspiracy and in furtherance of it as evidence pertaining to that defendant, even though those acts were done or those statements were made in that defendant’s absence and without his or her knowledge. This includes acts done or statements made before that defendant joined the conspiracy. On the other hand, an act or statement by someone other than that defendant that was not made during and in furtherance of the conspiracy cannot be attributed to that defendant in this way.

INSTRUCTION NO. 4 - QUANTITY
OF MARIJUANA

The “conspiracy” offense charged in the Indictment allegedly involved in excess of 100 kilograms of marijuana. The prosecution does not have to prove that the “conspiracy” offense involved the amount or quantity of marijuana alleged in the Indictment. However, *if* you find a particular defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” offense, *then* you must determine the following matters *beyond a reasonable doubt*: (1) whether that offense actually involved marijuana, as alleged; and if so, (2) the *total quantity*, in kilograms, of the marijuana involved in that offense for which that defendant can be held responsible. In so doing, you may consider all of the evidence in the case that may aid in the determination of these issues.

Responsibility

A defendant guilty of *conspiracy* to distribute or to possess with intent to distribute marijuana, as charged in the Indictment, is responsible for the quantities of marijuana that he actually distributed or agreed to distribute or that he actually possessed with intent to distribute or agreed to possess with intent to distribute. Such a defendant is also responsible for those quantities of marijuana that fellow conspirators distributed or agreed to distribute, possessed with intent to distribute or agreed to possess with intent to distribute, if you find that a defendant guilty of the conspiracy could have reasonably foreseen, at the time that he or she joined the

conspiracy or while the conspiracy lasted, that those prohibited acts were a necessary or natural consequence of the conspiracy.

Determination of quantity and verdict

For any defendant that you have found guilty of the “conspiracy” offense, you must determine beyond a reasonable doubt the *total quantity*, in *kilograms*, of the marijuana involved in the offense for which you find that defendant can be held responsible. You must then indicate that quantity in the Verdict Form. You may find more or less than the charged quantity of marijuana, but you must find that the quantity you indicate in the Verdict Form has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as the quantity for which that defendant can be held responsible on the “conspiracy” offense.

In making your determination of quantity as required, it may be helpful to remember that one pound is approximately equal to 0.4536 kilograms. Conversely, one kilogram is approximately equal to 2.2 pounds.

INSTRUCTION NO. 5 - PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE
AND BURDEN OF PROOF

Defendants Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda and Nancy Martin are each presumed innocent and, therefore, not guilty. This presumption of innocence requires you to put aside all suspicion that might arise from the arrest or charge of a defendant or the fact that he or she is here in court. The presumption of innocence remains with each defendant throughout the trial. That presumption alone is sufficient to find a particular defendant not guilty. The presumption of innocence may be overcome as to a particular defendant only if the prosecution proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, *all* of the elements of the “conspiracy” offense against that defendant.

The burden is always upon the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to a defendant to prove his or her innocence. Therefore, the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence. A defendant is not even obligated to produce any evidence by cross-examining the witnesses who are called to testify by the prosecution. Similarly, if a defendant does not testify, you must not consider that fact in any way, or even discuss it, in arriving at your verdict concerning that defendant.

Unless the prosecution proves beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular defendant has committed each and every element of the “conspiracy” offense charged, you must find that defendant not guilty of that offense.

INSTRUCTION NO. 6 - REASONABLE DOUBT

I have previously instructed you that, for you to find a defendant guilty of the charged offense, the prosecution must prove that charge “beyond a reasonable doubt.” A reasonable doubt may arise from the evidence produced by either the prosecution or a defendant, keeping in mind that no defendant ever has the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence. It may also arise from the prosecution’s lack of evidence. A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense. A reasonable doubt is the kind of doubt that would make a reasonable person hesitate to act. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, must be proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person would not hesitate to rely and act upon it in the more serious and important transactions of life. However, proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

INSTRUCTION NO. 7 - DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE

Your verdict must be based only on the evidence presented in this case and these and any other instructions that I may give you during the trial. Evidence is:

1. Testimony.
2. Exhibits that I admit into evidence.
3. Stipulations, which are agreements between the parties.

Evidence may be “direct” or “circumstantial.” The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to direct and circumstantial evidence. The weight to be given any evidence is for you to decide.

A particular item of evidence is sometimes admitted only for a limited purpose, and not for any other purpose. I will tell you if that happens, and instruct you on the purposes for which the item can and cannot be used.

The fact that an exhibit may be shown to you does not mean that you must rely on it more than you rely on other evidence.

The following are not evidence:

1. Statements, arguments, questions, and comments by the lawyers.
2. Objections and rulings on objections.
3. Testimony I tell you to disregard.
4. Anything you saw or heard about this case outside the courtroom.

The weight of the evidence is not determined merely by the number of witnesses testifying as to the existence or non-existence of any fact. Also, the weight of the evidence is not determined merely by the number or volume of

documents or exhibits. The weight of the evidence depends upon its quality, which means how convincing it is, and not merely upon its quantity. For example, you may choose to believe the testimony of one witness, if you find that witness to be convincing, even if a number of other witnesses contradict his or her testimony. The quality and weight of the evidence are for you to decide.

INSTRUCTION NO. 8 - RECORDED CONVERSATIONS

As part of the evidence in this case, you may hear a recording. The conversations on the recording were legally recorded, and you may consider the recording just like any other evidence. The recording may be accompanied by a typed transcript. You are permitted to view a transcript for the purposes of helping you follow the conversation as you hear the recording and helping you keep track of the speakers.

A transcript, if present, may undertake to identify the speakers engaged in the conversation. However, the identity of the speakers as set out in the transcript is not evidence; rather, it is merely the opinion of the person who transcribed the tape. Whether or not the transcript correctly or incorrectly identifies the speakers is entirely for you to decide based upon what you hear about the preparation of the transcript in relation to what you hear on the recording.

The recording itself is the primary evidence of its own contents. Whether the transcript correctly or incorrectly reflects a conversation is entirely for you to decide based on what you hear about the preparation of the transcript in relation to what you hear on the recording. If you decide that the transcript of a conversation is in any respect incorrect or unreliable, then you should disregard it to that extent. Differences in meaning between what you hear in a recording of a conversation and read in a transcript, if available, may be caused by such things as the inflection in a speaker's voice. You should, therefore, rely on what you hear, rather than what you read, when there is a difference.

INSTRUCTION NO. 9 - CREDIBILITY AND IMPEACHMENT

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 says, 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 witness's drug or alcohol use or addiction, if any, the general reasonableness of the testimony, and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with any evidence that you believe. In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind that people sometimes see or hear things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider, therefore, whether a contradiction results from an innocent misrecollection or sincere lapse of memory, or instead from an intentional falsehood or pretended lapse of memory.

Ordinarily, witnesses may only testify to factual matters within their personal knowledge. However, you may hear evidence from persons described as experts. Persons may become qualified as experts in some field by knowledge, skill, training, education, or experience. Such experts may state their opinions on matters in that field and may also state the reasons for their opinions. You should consider expert testimony just like any other testimony. You may believe all of what an expert says, only part of it, or none of it, considering the expert's qualifications, the

soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, the acceptability of the methods used, any reason the expert may be biased, and all of the other evidence in the case.

Just because a witness works in law enforcement or is employed by the government does not mean you should give more weight or credence to such a witness's testimony than you give to any other witness's testimony.

A witness may be discredited or impeached by contradictory evidence; by a showing that the witness testified falsely concerning a material matter; 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. If earlier statements of a witness were admitted into evidence, they were not admitted to prove that the contents of those statements were true. Instead, you may consider those 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 or impeached, it is your exclusive right to give that witness's testimony whatever weight you think it deserves.

INSTRUCTION NO. 10 - BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES

During the trial it may be necessary for me to talk with the lawyers out of your hearing, either by having a bench conference here while you are present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please be patient, because while you are waiting, we are working. The purpose of these conferences is to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence, to avoid confusion and error, and to save your valuable time. We will, of course, do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum.

INSTRUCTION NO. 11 - 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. Also, the lawyers have a duty to object to testimony or other evidence that they believe is not properly admissible. Do not hold it against a lawyer or the party the lawyer represents because the lawyer has made objections.

INSTRUCTION NO. 12 - NOTE-TAKING

If you want to take notes during the trial, you may, but be sure that your note-taking does not interfere with listening to and considering all the evidence. If you choose not to take notes, remember it is your own individual responsibility to listen carefully to the evidence.

Notes you take during the trial are not necessarily more reliable than your memory or another juror's memory. Therefore, you should not be overly influenced by the notes.

If you take notes, do not discuss them with anyone before you begin your deliberations. At the end of each day, please leave your notes on your chair. At the end of the trial, you may take your notes out of the notebook and keep them, or leave them, and we will destroy them. No one will read the notes, either during or after the trial.

You will notice that we have an official court reporter making a record of the trial. However, we will not have typewritten transcripts of this record available for your use in reaching your verdict.

INSTRUCTION NO. 13 - CONDUCT OF THE JURY
DURING TRIAL

To insure fairness, you as jurors must obey the following rules:

First, do not talk among yourselves about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the end of the case when you go to the jury room to decide on your verdict.

Second, do not talk with anyone else about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the trial has ended and you have been discharged as jurors.

Third, when you are outside the courtroom do not let anyone tell you anything about the case, or about anyone involved with it until the trial has ended and your verdict has been accepted by me. If someone should try to talk to you about the case during the trial, please report it to me.

Fourth, during the trial you should not talk with or speak to any of the parties, lawyers, or witnesses involved in this case—you should not even pass the time of day with any of them. It is important that you not only do justice in this case, but that you also give the appearance of doing justice. If a person from one side of the case sees you talking to a person from the other side—even if it is simply to pass the time of day—an unwarranted and unnecessary suspicion about your fairness might be aroused. If any lawyer, party, or witness does not speak to you when you pass in the hall, ride the elevator or the like, it is because they are not supposed to talk or visit with you.

Fifth, do not read any news stories or articles about the case, or about anyone involved with it, or listen to any radio or television reports about the case or about anyone involved with it. If you want, you can have your spouse or a friend clip out any stories and set them aside to give you after the trial is over. I can assure you, however, that by the time you have heard the evidence in this case you will know more about the matter than anyone will learn through the news media.

Sixth, 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* on your own. You must decide this case based on the evidence presented in court.

Seventh, do not make up your mind during the trial about what the verdict should be. Keep an open mind until after you have gone to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the evidence.

Eighth, if at anytime 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, who will deliver it to me. I want you to be comfortable, so please do not hesitate to inform me of any problem.

I will reserve the remaining instructions until after the evidence has been presented and the prosecution and the defense have made their closing arguments to summarize and interpret the evidence for you. However, I remind you that closing arguments, like opening statements, are not evidence.

INSTRUCTION NO. 14 - DUTY TO DELIBERATE

Now that you have heard the evidence and arguments of the prosecution and defense, it is time for you to retire to deliberate on your verdict. However, before you do so, I must give you some instructions on deliberations.

A verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. *You must return a separate, unanimous verdict for each defendant on the offense charged in the Indictment.* It is your duty to consult with one another and to deliberate with a view to reaching agreement if you can do so without violence to your individual judgment. Of course, you must not surrender your honest convictions as to the weight or effect of the evidence solely because of the opinions of other jurors or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict. Each of you must decide the case for yourself; but you should do so only after consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors.

In the course of your deliberations you should not hesitate to re-examine your own views, and to change your opinion if you are convinced it is wrong. To bring twelve minds to an unanimous result, you must examine the questions submitted to you openly and frankly, with proper regard for the opinions of others and with a willingness to re-examine your own views.

Remember that if, in your individual judgment, the evidence fails to establish a particular defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt on the offense charged, then that defendant should have your vote for a not guilty verdict on that offense. If all of you reach the same conclusion, then the verdict of the jury must be not

guilty for that defendant on the offense charged. Of course, the opposite also applies. If, in your individual judgment, the evidence establishes a particular defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt on the offense charged, then your vote should be for a verdict of guilty against that defendant on that offense, and if all of you reach that conclusion, then the verdict of the jury must be guilty for that defendant on the offense charged. As I instructed you earlier, the burden is upon the prosecution to prove beyond a reasonable doubt every essential element of the offense charged against a particular defendant, or you cannot find that defendant guilty of the offense charged.

Remember, also, that the question before you can never be whether the government wins or loses the case. The government, as well as society, always wins, regardless of whether your verdict is not guilty or guilty, when justice is done.

Finally, remember that you are not partisans; you are judges—judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to seek the truth from the evidence. You are the judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence.

You may conduct your deliberations as you choose. However, I suggest that you carefully consider all of the evidence bearing upon the questions before you. You may take all the time that you feel is necessary.

There is no reason to think that another trial would be tried in a better way or that a more conscientious, impartial, or competent jury would be selected to hear it. Any future jury must be selected in the same manner and from the same source as you. If you should fail to agree on a verdict, the case is left open and must be disposed of at some later time.

INSTRUCTION NO. 15 - DUTY DURING DELIBERATIONS

There are certain rules you must follow while conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict:

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, if a defendant is guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment of Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda or Nancy Martin in any way in deciding whether the prosecution has proved its case against them beyond a reasonable doubt.

Third, 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.*

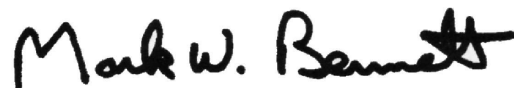
Fourth, your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law in these instructions. Therefore, you must return a separate, unanimous verdict on the charge against each defendant. Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdict should be—that is entirely for you to decide.

Fifth, in your consideration of whether a particular defendant is not guilty or guilty of an offense charged, you must not consider that defendant's race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex. You are not to return a verdict for or

against a particular defendant on any charge unless you would return the same verdict for that charge without regard to that defendant's race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex. To emphasize the importance of this consideration, the verdict form contains a certification statement. Each of you should carefully read the statement, then sign your name in the appropriate place in the signature block, if the statement accurately reflects the manner in which each of you reached your decision.

Finally, I am giving you the verdict form. A verdict form is simply the written notice of the decision that you reach in this case. You will take the verdict form to the jury room. When you have reached a unanimous verdict, your foreperson must complete one copy of the verdict form and all of you must sign that copy to record your individual agreement with the verdict and to show that it is unanimous. 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 Court Security Officer that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

DATED this 24th day of July, 2006.



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

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

GUSTAVO DEGADILLO-
MIRANDA and NANCY MARTIN,

Defendants.

No. CR 06-4016-MWB

VERDICT FORM

I. GUSTAVO DEGADILLO-MIRANDA

As to defendant Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda, we, the Jury, unanimously find as follows:

CONSPIRACY		VERDICT
Step 1: Verdict	On the charge of “conspiracy,” as explained in Instruction No. 3, please mark your verdict as to defendant Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda. <i>(If you find defendant Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda “not guilty,” do not consider the questions in Step 2; instead, go on to consider your verdict as to defendant Nancy Martin. However, if you find this defendant “guilty” of the charged offense, please answer the questions in Step 2 of this section of the Verdict Form.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
Step 2:	<i>If you found defendant Gustavo Degadillo-Miranda “guilty” of the “conspiracy” offense, please indicate (a) which one or more of the offenses alleged were “objectives” of the conspiracy, and (b) the quantity of marijuana involved in such “objective” or “objectives” for which this defendant can be held responsible, as determination of quantity of marijuana is explained in Instruction No. 4.</i>	
(a) Objective(s)	_____ distribution of	_____ possession with intent to distribute of
(b) Drug Quantity	_____ kilograms of marijuana	_____ kilograms of marijuana

CERTIFICATION

By signing below, each juror certifies that consideration of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of this 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 this defendant on the offenses charged regardless of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of this defendant.

Date

Foreperson

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

II. NANCY MARTIN

As to defendant Nancy Martin, we, the Jury, unanimously find as follows:

CONSPIRACY		VERDICT
Step 1: Verdict	On the charge of “conspiracy,” as explained in Instruction No. 3, please mark your verdict as to defendant Nancy Martin. <i>(If you find defendant Nancy Martin “not guilty,” do not consider the questions in Step 2; instead, notify the Court Security Officer that you have reached a verdict. However, if you find this defendant “guilty” of the charged offense, please answer the questions in Step 2 of this section of the Verdict Form.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
Step 2:	<i>If you found defendant Nancy Martin “guilty” of the “conspiracy” offense, please indicate (a) which one or more of the offenses alleged were “objectives” of the conspiracy, and (b) the quantity of marijuana involved in such “objective” or “objectives” for which this defendant can be held responsible, as determination of quantity of marijuana is explained in Instruction No. 4.</i>	
(a) Objective(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> distribution of	<input type="checkbox"/> possession with intent to distribute of
(b) Drug Quantity	<input type="checkbox"/> kilograms of marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/> kilograms of marijuana
CERTIFICATION		
By signing below, each juror certifies that consideration of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of this 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 this defendant on the offenses charged regardless of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of this defendant.		

_____ Date

_____ Foreperson

_____ Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror