

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

LEE MARVIN BELL, a/k/a “Ed,”
and KENYATTA DRAINE, a/k/a
“KD,”

Defendants.

No. CR 06-4097-MWB

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO THE JURY**

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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. 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.

As I explained during jury selection, in an Indictment, a Grand Jury charges these defendants with “conspiracy to distribute marijuana.” As I also explained during jury selection, an Indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. The defendants have each pled not guilty to the crime charged against them, and each is presumed to be innocent of that offense unless and until the prosecution proves his guilt on that offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

Your duty is to decide from the evidence whether each defendant is not guilty or guilty of the charge against him. You will find the facts from the evidence. You are the sole judges of the facts, but you must follow the law as stated in these 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 in these instructions. Do not take anything that I have done during jury selection or that 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 that I have made or may make that I have any opinions on how you should decide the case.

Please remember that only defendants Bell and Draine, 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 be considered separately and to have the evidence against him considered separately. *Therefore, you must return a separate, unanimous verdict on the charge against each defendant.*

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 offense charged in this case consists of “elements,” which the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt against each 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 offense began about one date and continued to another date. 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 or time period 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 that is regulated by federal law. Marijuana is a “controlled substance.”

“Intent” and “Knowledge”

The elements of the charged offense may require proof of what a defendant “intended” or “knew.” Where what a defendant “intended” or “knew” is an element of an offense, that defendant’s “intent” or “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. Nevertheless, “intent” and “knowledge” may be proved like anything else, from reasonable inferences and deductions drawn from the facts proved by the evidence.

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

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

The offense charged in this case allegedly involved a conspiracy “to distribute” or “to possess with intent to distribute” marijuana. “Distribution,” in turn, involves “delivery” or transfer of “possession.” The following definitions of “possession,” “distribution,” and “delivery” apply in these instructions:

The law recognizes several kinds of “possession.” A person who knowingly had direct physical control over an item, at a given time, was then in “actual possession” of it. A person who, although not in actual possession, had both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise control over an item, either directly or through another person or persons, was then in “constructive possession” of it. If one person alone had actual or constructive possession of an item, possession was “sole.” If two or more persons shared actual or constructive possession of an item, possession was “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.

The term “distribute” means to deliver marijuana to the actual or constructive possession of another person. The term “deliver” means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of marijuana to the actual or constructive possession of another person. It is not necessary that money or anything of value changed hands for you to find that there was a “distribution” of marijuana or a conspiracy “to distribute” or “to possess with intent to distribute” marijuana. The law prohibits “conspiring to distribute” or “conspiring to possess with intent to distribute” marijuana; the prosecution does not have to prove that there was or was intended to be a “sale” of marijuana to prove a conspiracy “to distribute” or “to possess with intent to distribute.”

* * *

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

INSTRUCTION NO. 3 - CONSPIRACY TO DISTRIBUTE MARIJUANA

The Indictment charges that, beginning on a date unknown, but during 2003, and continuing thereafter up to and including October 24, 2006, the defendants knowingly and intentionally conspired with each other and with others to distribute and to possess with intent to distribute 100 kilograms or more of marijuana. 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 against him:

One, between about an unknown date during 2003 and October 24, 2006, two or more persons reached an agreement or came to an understanding to distribute or to possess with intent to distribute marijuana.

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. On the other hand, there can be no conspiracy if the only person with whom the defendant in question conspired was a government agent or informer at the time the defendant in question joined the conspiracy.

The “agreement or understanding” need not have been an express or formal agreement, or have been in

writing, or have covered all the details of how it was to be carried out. Also, the members need not have directly stated between themselves the details or purpose of the scheme. The agreement may be inferred from all of the circumstances and the conduct of the alleged participants.

The Indictment charges that the conspirators agreed to commit either or both of the following offenses or “objectives”: distributing marijuana and possessing, with intent to distribute, marijuana. To assist you in determining whether there was an agreement to commit an offense identified as an objective of the conspiracy, you should consider the elements of that offense. The elements of a “*distribution*” offense are the following: (1) on or about the date alleged, 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 marijuana. The elements of a “*possession with intent to distribute*” offense are the following: (1) on or about the date alleged, a person possessed marijuana; (2) the person knew that he or she was, or intended to be, in possession of marijuana; and (3) the person intended to distribute some or all of the controlled substance to another person.

Keep in mind, however, that to prove the “conspiracy” offense, the prosecution must prove that there was an *agreement* to commit either or both of the objectives alleged. The prosecution is *not* required to prove that such an objective *was actually committed*. In other words, the question is whether the defendant *agreed* to distribute marijuana, or to possess with intent to distribute marijuana, or both, not whether the defendant or someone else *actually committed* any such offense.

If there was no agreement, there was no conspiracy. Similarly, if you find that there was an agreement, but

you find that the defendant did not join in that agreement, or did not know the purpose of the agreement, then you cannot find the defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charge.

Two, the defendant 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.

Evidence that a person was merely present at the scene of an event, or merely acted in the same way as others, or merely associated with others does not prove that the person joined in an agreement or understanding. A person who had no knowledge of a conspiracy, but who happened to act in a way that advanced some purpose of one, did not thereby become a member. Similarly, the defendant’s mere knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy, or mere knowledge that an objective of the conspiracy was being contemplated or attempted, is not enough to prove that the defendant joined in the conspiracy; rather, the prosecution must establish that there was some degree of knowing involvement and cooperation by the defendant.

On the other hand, a person may have joined 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 were. Further, it is not necessary that a person agreed to play any particular part in carrying out the agreement or understanding. A person may have become a member of a conspiracy even if that person agreed to play only a minor part in the conspiracy, as long as that person had an understanding of the unlawful nature of the plan and voluntarily and intentionally joined in it.

In deciding whether the defendant voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement, you must consider only evidence of his 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 said or did.

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

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

If the prosecution fails to prove these elements beyond a reasonable doubt as to a particular defendant, then you must find that defendant not guilty of the “conspiracy” offense charged in the Indictment.

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

INSTRUCTION NO. 4 - QUANTITY OF MARIJUANA

If you find a particular defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charged in the Indictment, then you must also determine beyond a reasonable doubt the quantity of any marijuana actually involved in the “conspiracy” offense for which that defendant can be held responsible.

Although the Indictment charges that the “conspiracy” charged in the Indictment involved a particular quantity of marijuana, the prosecution does not have to prove that the “conspiracy” involved the amount or quantity of marijuana alleged in the Indictment. However, *if* you find a particular defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charged in the Indictment, *then* you must determine the following matters *beyond a reasonable doubt*: (1) whether that offense actually involved marijuana; and (2) the *total quantity range*, in kilograms, of the marijuana involved in that offense for which the defendant in question can be held responsible. You may find more or less than the charged quantity of marijuana, but you must find that the quantity range you indicate in the Verdict Form for that controlled substance has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as the quantity range for which the defendant in question can be held responsible.

Responsibility

A defendant guilty of a “conspiracy,” as charged in the Indictment, is responsible for the quantities of any marijuana that he actually distributed or possessed with intent to distribute or any quantities that he agreed to distribute or

to possess with intent to distribute. Such a defendant is also responsible for those quantities of marijuana that fellow conspirators distributed or possessed with intent to distribute or agreed to distribute or to possess with intent to distribute, if you find that the defendant could have reasonably foreseen, at the time that he joined the conspiracy or while the conspiracy lasted, that those prohibited acts were a necessary or natural consequence of the conspiracy. Controlled substances acquired for personal use should be included when determining the drug quantity for the “conspiracy” offense.

Determination of quantity and verdict

You must determine beyond a reasonable doubt the *total quantity range*, in *kilograms* of the marijuana involved in the offense for which you find the defendant can be held responsible. You must then indicate that *total quantity range* in the Verdict Form. Thus, if you find the defendant guilty of the “conspiracy” charge in the Indictment, then you must determine beyond a reasonable doubt whether the defendant can be held responsible for a conspiracy involving 100 kilograms or more of marijuana, 50 kilograms or more but less than 100 kilograms of marijuana, or less than 50 kilograms of marijuana.

In making your determination of quantity as required, it may be helpful to remember that one pound is approximately equal to 453.6 grams and, conversely, that one kilogram is approximately equal to 2.2 pounds.

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

Each defendant is presumed innocent and, therefore, not guilty. This presumption of innocence requires you to put aside all suspicion that might arise from a defendant's arrest or charge or the fact that he 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 charged offense against that defendant.

The burden is always upon the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to any defendant to prove his 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 particular defendant does not testify, you must not consider that fact in any way, or even discuss it, in arriving at your verdict.

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

INSTRUCTION NO. 6 - REASONABLE DOUBT

A reasonable doubt may arise from the evidence produced by either the prosecution or a defendant, keeping in mind that the defendants never have the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence. A reasonable doubt 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. On the other hand, 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 may be given to you during the trial. Evidence is:

1. Testimony.
2. Exhibits that are admitted 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 that I tell you to disregard.
4. Anything that you see or hear 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 the witness's testimony. Also, you are free to disbelieve the testimony of any or all witnesses. The quality and weight of the evidence are for you to decide.

**INSTRUCTION NO. 8 - EVIDENCE OF A DEFENDANT'S
PRIOR CONVICTIONS AND OTHER "BAD ACTS"**

You may also hear evidence that a defendant has previously been convicted of one or more drug offenses or that he engaged in similar, but uncharged drug activity. You cannot use this evidence to decide whether the defendant in question carried out the acts involved in the crime charged in the Indictment in this case. However, if you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, on other evidence introduced, that the defendant in question did carry out the acts involved in the crime charged against him in the Indictment, then you may use this evidence of his prior conviction for a drug offense or evidence that he engaged in similar, but uncharged drug activity to help you determine his intent, knowledge, motive, and lack of mistake or accident in carrying out the acts involved in the crime charged against him in the Indictment in this case.

Remember, even if you find that a particular defendant may have committed a similar act in the past, that 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. Each defendant is on trial only for the crime charged against him in the Indictment in this case, and you may consider the evidence of a particular defendant's prior conviction or prior "bad acts," if any, only on the issues of that defendant's intent, knowledge, motive, and lack of mistake or accident in carrying out the acts involved in the crime charged in the Indictment in this case.

INSTRUCTION NO. 9 - RECORDED CONVERSATIONS

As part of the evidence in this case, you may hear one or more recordings. The conversations on such recordings were legally recorded, and you may consider the recordings just like any other evidence. The recordings may be accompanied by a typed transcript. You are permitted to view a transcript for the purposes of helping you to follow the conversation as you hear a recording and helping you to keep track of the speakers. **The transcript is not evidence.**

A transcript, if present, may undertake to identify the speakers engaged in the conversation. However, the identity of the speakers as set out in a transcript is not evidence; rather, it is merely the opinion of the person who transcribed the recording. Whether or not a 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.

Also, a recording itself is the evidence of its own contents. Whether a transcript correctly or incorrectly reflects a conversation is entirely for you to decide based on what you hear about the preparation of that transcript in relation to what you hear on the recording. If you decide that a 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.

Similarly, if you find that any portion of a recording is inaudible or partially inaudible, because of such things as actual gaps in the recording, distortion, volume changes, or other noise on the recording, or if you hear something different from what is indicated in the transcript in a portion of the recording that is partially inaudible, then you must disregard the transcript to the extent that the transcript attempts to indicate what the persons on the recording said during the inaudible or partially audible portions. You may also consider whether inaudible or partially audible portions of the recording indicate that the recording has been altered or damaged, such that it is unreliable, in whole or in part. Again, the recording itself, not any transcript, is the evidence of the contents of the recording. **I repeat, the transcript is not evidence.**

INSTRUCTION NO. 10 - CREDIBILITY AND IMPEACHMENT

In deciding what the facts are, you will 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, for each witness, consider the witness's intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to see or hear the things the witness testifies about, the witness's memory, any motives the witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether the witness said something different at an earlier time, the witness's drug or alcohol use or addiction, if any, the general reasonableness of the witness's testimony, and the extent to which the witness's testimony is consistent or inconsistent with any other evidence. 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.

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

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 that 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 said or did something, or has failed to say or do something, that is inconsistent with the witness's present testimony. If earlier statements of a witness are admitted into evidence, they will not be admitted to prove that the contents of those statements are 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.

You may hear evidence that one or more witnesses have each been convicted of a crime. You may use that evidence only to help you decide whether or not to believe those witnesses and how much weight to give their testimony.

You should treat the testimony of certain witnesses with greater caution and care than that of other witnesses:

1. You may hear evidence that one or more witnesses are testifying pursuant to plea agreements and hope to receive reductions in their sentences in return for their cooperation with the prosecution in this case. If the prosecutor handling such a witness's case believes the witness has provided "substantial assistance," the prosecutor can file a motion to reduce the witness's sentence. The judge has no power to reduce a sentence for such a witness for substantial assistance unless the prosecutor files a motion requesting such a reduction. If the prosecutor files a motion for reduction of sentence for substantial assistance, then it is up to the judge to decide whether to reduce the sentence of that witness at all, and if so, how much to reduce it, but the prosecutor will recommend the specific reduction that the prosecutor believes is appropriate. You may give the testimony of such witnesses such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not testimony of a witness may have been influenced by the witness's hope of receiving a reduction in sentence is for you to decide.

2. You may also hear testimony from one or more witnesses that they participated in the crime charged against the defendants. Their testimony will be received in evidence and you may consider it. You may give the testimony of such a witness such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not the testimony of such a witness may be influenced by his or her desire to please the prosecutor or to strike a good bargain with the prosecutor about his or her own situation is for you to determine.

* * *

If you believe that a witness has been discredited or impeached, it is your right to give that witness's testimony whatever weight you think it deserves.

**INSTRUCTION NO. 11 - 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. 12 - 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. 13 - 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. 14 - CONDUCT OF THE JURY DURING TRIAL

You must decide this case based *solely* on the evidence presented in court, in light of your own observations, experiences, reason, common sense, and the law as I have explained it in these Instructions. Therefore, 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, or about any news story, rumor, or gossip about this case, or ask you about your participation in this case 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, or let anyone tell you anything about any such news reports. 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.

Seventh, do not make up your mind during the trial about what the verdict should be. Do not discuss this case with anyone, not even with other jurors, until I send you to the jury room for deliberations after closing arguments. 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.

INSTRUCTION NO. 15 - DUTY TO DELIBERATE

A verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. *You must give separate consideration to the charge against each defendant, and your verdict on the charge against each defendant must be unanimous.* It is your duty to consult with one another and to deliberate with a view to reaching agreement if you can do so consistent with your individual judgment. 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 that 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 against him, 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 that offense. The opposite also applies. If, in your individual judgment, the evidence establishes a particular defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt on the charged offense, then your vote should be for a

verdict of guilty against that defendant on that charge, and if all of you reach that conclusion, then the verdict of the jury must be guilty for that defendant on that offense. 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 each defendant, and if the prosecution fails to do so as to a particular defendant, then you cannot find that defendant guilty of that offense.

Remember, also, that the question before you can never be whether the prosecution wins or loses the case. The prosecution, 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. 16 - 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 particular defendant is guilty of the charged offense, then the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment of a defendant in any way in deciding whether the prosecution has proved its case against that defendant 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.*

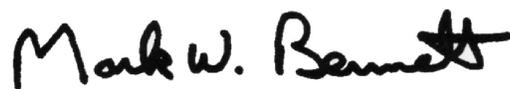
Fourth, your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law in these instructions. Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdict should be—that is entirely for you to decide.

Fifth, in your consideration of whether a particular defendant is not guilty or guilty of the offense charged against him, you must not consider his race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex. You are not to return a verdict for or against any defendant on any charge unless you would return the same verdict on

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. You must return a unanimous verdict on the charge against each defendant. 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 16th day of October, 2007.



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

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

LEE MARVIN BELL, a/k/a “Ed,”
and KENYATTA DRAINE, a/k/a
“KD,”

Defendants.

No. CR 06-4097-MWB

VERDICT FORM

As to defendant Lee Marvin Bell, we, the Jury, unanimously find as follows:

CONSPIRACY		VERDICT
Step 1: Verdict	On the “conspiracy” offense, as charged in the Indictment and explained in Instruction No. 3, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
Step 2:	<i>If you found the defendant “guilty” of the conspiracy offense charged in the Indictment, please indicate (a) the objective or objectives of the conspiracy, and (b) the quantity of any marijuana involved in the conspiracy for which the defendant can be held responsible. (Quantity of marijuana is explained in Instruction No. 4.)</i>	
(a) Objective(s)	_____ Distributing marijuana	_____ Possessing with intent to distribute marijuana
(b) Quantity of marijuana	_____ 100 kilograms or more	_____ 100 kilograms or more
	_____ 50 kilograms or more, but less than 100 kilograms	_____ 50 kilograms or more, but less than 100 kilograms
	_____ less than 50 kilograms	_____ less than 50 kilograms

CERTIFICATION

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 offense regardless of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of the defendant.

Date

Foreperson

Juror

As to defendant Kenyatta Draine, we, the Jury, unanimously find as follows:

CONSPIRACY		VERDICT
Step 1: Verdict	On the “conspiracy” offense, as charged in the Indictment and explained in Instruction No. 3, please mark your verdict.	____ Not Guilty ____ Guilty
Step 2:	<i>If you found the defendant “guilty” of the conspiracy offense charged in the Indictment, please indicate (a) the objective or objectives of the conspiracy, and (b) the quantity of any marijuana involved in the conspiracy for which the defendant can be held responsible. (Quantity of marijuana is explained in Instruction No. 4.)</i>	
(a) Objective(s)	____ Distributing marijuana	____ Possessing with intent to distribute marijuana
(b) Quantity of marijuana	____ 100 kilograms or more	____ 100 kilograms or more
	____ 50 kilograms or more, but less than 100 kilograms	____ 50 kilograms or more, but less than 100 kilograms
	____ less than 50 kilograms	____ less than 50 kilograms
CERTIFICATION		
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 offense regardless of the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex of the defendant.		

Date

Foreperson

Juror

Juror