

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JEFFERY EUGENE HAAS,

Defendant.

No. 07-CR-26-LRR

FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury:

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

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 1

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 2

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 3

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 4

I have mentioned the word “evidence.” The “evidence” in this case consists of the following: the testimony of the witnesses, the stipulations of the parties and the documents and other things received as exhibits.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 5

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 6

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

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

In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind that people sometimes hear or see things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider, therefore, whether a contradiction is an innocent misrecollection or lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or only a small detail.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 7

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

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

You have heard testimony from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. These witnesses entered into an agreement with the government, providing that if the witness provides substantial assistance to the government in its investigation of crimes, the prosecutor could file a motion for a reduction of that witness's sentence. If the prosecutor handling the witness's case believes that the witness provided substantial assistance, that prosecutor can file in the court in which the charges were brought against the witness, a motion to reduce the witness's sentence. The judge has no power to reduce a sentence for substantial assistance unless the government, acting through the United States Attorney, files such a motion. If such a motion for reduction of sentence for substantial assistance is filed by the government, then it is up to the judge to decide whether to reduce the sentence at all, and, if so, how much to reduce it. The witness's testimony was received in evidence and may be considered by you. You may give the testimony of these witnesses such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not a witness's testimony may have been influenced by that witness's hope of receiving a reduced sentence is for you to decide.

You have heard evidence that [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were

(CONTINUED)

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 7 (Cont'd)

once convicted of crimes. You may use that evidence only to help you decide whether to believe these witnesses and how much weight to give their testimony.

You have heard evidence that [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] pleaded guilty to crimes which arose out of the same events for which the defendant is on trial here. You must not consider those guilty pleas as any evidence of this defendant's guilt. You may consider a witness's guilty plea only for the purpose of determining how much, if at all, to rely upon that witness's testimony.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 8

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 9

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 10

Exhibits have been admitted into evidence and are to be considered along with all of the other evidence to assist you in reaching your verdicts. You are not to tamper with the exhibits or their contents, and each exhibit should be returned into open court, along with your verdicts, in the same condition as it was received by you.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 11

The Indictment in this case charges that the defendant committed the crimes of bank burglary (Count 1) and bank theft (Count 2). The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the crimes with which he is charged.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 12

Count 1 of the Indictment charges the defendant with the crime of bank burglary.

The offense of bank burglary has four essential elements, which are:

- One,* on or about December 8, 2002, the defendant entered the Go America convenience store in Coggon, Iowa;
- Two,* at the time the Go America convenience store was a building used in part as a bank (the Linn County State Bank);
- Three,* the defendant entered the Go America convenience store with the intent to commit a felony or larceny affecting such bank in the part of the building used as a bank; and
- Four,* at that time, the Linn County State Bank had its deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

With regard to element *Two*, a “building used in part as a bank” includes any building where a bank performs banking functions by any means, including by means of a bank-operated Automated Teller Machine.

With regard to element *Three*, a “felony” includes intentionally stealing property or money exceeding \$1,000. A “larceny” includes the unlawful taking of any property or money with the intent to deprive permanently the rightful owners of its use.

If all of the essential elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant guilty of Count 1, otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of Count 1.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 13

Count 2 of the Indictment charges the defendant with the crime of bank theft. The offense of bank theft has four elements, which are:

- One,* on or about December 8, 2002, the defendant took and carried away money or property belonging to or in the care, custody, control, or management of the Linn County State Bank;
- Two,* at that time, the deposits of the bank were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- Three,* the defendant took and carried away such money or property with the intent to steal; and
- Four,* such money or property exceeded \$1,000 in value.

The term "steal" as used in these instructions means to take with the intent to deprive permanently the owner of the right and benefits of ownership.

If all of the essential elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant guilty of Count 2, otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of Count 2.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 14

The term "bank" means any institution the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 15

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 16

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not the mere possibility of innocence. 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. However, proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 17

Intent may be proven by circumstantial evidence. It rarely can be established by other means. While witnesses may see or hear and thus be able to give direct evidence of what a person does or fails to do, there can be no eyewitness account of the state of mind with which the acts were done or omitted. But what a defendant does or fails to do may indicate intent or lack of intent to commit an offense.

You may consider it reasonable to draw the inference and find that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of acts knowingly done, but you are not required to do so. As I have said, it is entirely up to you to decide what facts to find from the evidence.

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 18

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 19

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTION NUMBER 21

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

You will take the Verdict Forms to the jury room, and when you have completed your deliberations and each of you has agreed on answers to the Verdict Forms, your foreperson will fill out the Verdict Forms, sign and date them and advise the Court Security Officer that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

Finally, members of the jury, take this case and give it your most careful consideration, and then without fear or favor, prejudice or bias of any kind, return such verdicts as accord with the evidence and these instructions.

July 17, 2007
DATE

Linda R. Reade
LINDA R. READE
CHIEF JUDGE, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA