

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY,

Defendant.

No. CR 13-4102-MWB

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO THE JURY**

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VERDICT FORM

No. 1 — INTRODUCTION

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

In an Indictment, a Grand Jury has charged defendant William McKinney with two offenses allegedly involving “receiving child pornography” and “possessing child pornography.” An Indictment is simply an accusation—it is not evidence of anything. The defendant has pled not guilty to the crimes charged against him, and he is presumed absolutely not guilty of each offense, unless and until the prosecution proves his guilt on that offense beyond a reasonable doubt.

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

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

You must consider each charge against the defendant separately and return a separate, unanimous verdict for or against the defendant on each charged offense.

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

No. 2 — PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF

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

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

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

- This burden never, ever shifts to the defendant to prove his innocence
- This burden means that the defendant does not have to call any witnesses, produce any evidence, cross-examine the prosecution's witnesses, or testify
- This burden means that, if the defendant does not testify, you must not consider that fact in any way, or even discuss it, in arriving at your verdict

- This burden means that you must find the defendant not guilty of each offense charged against him, unless the prosecution proves beyond a reasonable doubt that he has committed each and every element of that offense

No. 3 — REASONABLE DOUBT

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

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

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

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

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

No. 4 — OTHER IMPORTANT TERMS

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

Elements

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

Timing

The Indictment alleges an approximate period of time for each charged offense.

- The prosecution does not have to prove that an offense occurred on an exact date
- The prosecution only has to prove that an offense occurred at a time that was reasonably within the time period identified for that offense in the Indictment.

Location

You must decide whether the defendant’s conduct occurred in the Northern District of Iowa. Woodbury County is in the Northern District of Iowa.

Verdict Form

A Verdict Form is attached to these Instructions.

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

* * *

Before giving you the “elements” instructions on the charged offenses, I must explain some additional terms that are important in “child pornography” offenses.

No. 5 — GLOSSARY OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY TERMINOLOGY

In these Instructions, the following terms have these meanings:

- “Child pornography” means
 - any visual depiction of
 - a person under the age of 18 years
 - engaging in sexually explicit conduct
 - where the child was engaged in the sexually explicit conduct during production of the depiction
- “Visual depiction” includes
 - any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means
 - undeveloped film and videotape, and data stored on computer disk or by electronic means that is capable of conversion into a visual image
- “Sexually explicit conduct” means
 - actual or simulated sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, and oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex

- bestiality
 - masturbation
 - sadistic or masochistic abuse, or
 - lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person
- “Lascivious” means open and offensive sexual display
 - Whether a visual depiction of the genitals or pubic area constitutes a lascivious exhibition requires a consideration of the overall content of the material, including the following factors:
 - whether the focal point of the picture is on the minor’s genitals or pubic area;
 - whether the setting of the picture is sexually suggestive, that is, in a place or pose generally associated with sexual activity;
 - whether the minor is depicted in an unnatural pose or in inappropriate attire, considering the age of the minor;
 - whether the minor is fully or partially clothed, or nude;
 - whether the picture suggests sexual coyness or a willingness to engage in sexual activity;
 - whether the picture is intended or designed to elicit a sexual response in the viewer;
 - whether the picture portrays the minor as a sexual object; and
 - the caption(s) on the picture(s)

- You must decide the weight or lack of weight to be given to any of these factors
- A picture need not involve all of these factors to constitute a lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area
- “Commerce” includes, among other things,
 - travel, trade, transportation, and communication
 - “Interstate commerce” means commerce between any combination of states, territories, and possessions of the United States, including the District of Columbia
 - “Foreign commerce” means commerce between any state, territory, or possession of the United States and a foreign country
 - Items have moved in “commerce” if they have crossed state or international borders by any means
 - Images or videos transmitted or received over the Internet have moved in interstate or foreign commerce
 - The Internet is a “means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce”
 - You may, but are not required to, find that an item moved in interstate or foreign commerce, if you find both of the following:
 - the item was manufactured in a state other than Iowa or in another country, *and*

- the defendant possessed that item in Iowa
- The prosecution does not have to prove that the defendant knew that the material in question had moved in interstate or foreign commerce

* * *

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

**No. 6 — COUNT 1: ALLEGEDLY
“RECEIVING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY”**

Count 1 of the Indictment charges defendant McKinney with “receiving child pornography.” The defendant denies that he committed this offense.

For you to find the defendant guilty of “receiving child pornography,” the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt *all* of the following elements against him:

***One*, in about March 2013, the defendant knowingly received one or more images or videos of child pornography.**

For this element to be proved,

- the prosecution is not required to prove that the defendant received all of the images or videos of child pornography identified by the prosecution, *but*
- the prosecution must prove that he received at least one image or video of child pornography identified by the prosecution in or about the time period identified
- you must unanimously agree which one or more images or videos, if any, that the defendant knowingly received were “child pornography”

To “receive” something means to come into possession of it or to acquire it

- The prosecution is not required to prove that the defendant bought or paid for the child pornography or exchanged anything of value for it

***Two*, the defendant knew that one or more of the images or videos in question were child pornography.**

For this element to be proved,

- the defendant need not have known the legal definition of “child pornography” or “sexually explicit conduct,” ***but***
- the prosecution must prove
 - that the defendant knew that one or more images or videos in question were of “sexually explicit conduct,” as defined in Instruction No. 5, ***and***
 - that the person depicted was under the age of eighteen years

***Three*, one or both of the following occurred:**

- (a) one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had moved in interstate or foreign commerce**
- (b) one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had been transported using a means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce**

If the prosecution *does not* prove all of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant not guilty of “receiving child pornography,” as charged in **Count 1**.

**No. 7 — COUNT 2: ALLEGEDLY
“POSSESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY”**

Count 2 of the Indictment charges defendant McKinney with “possessing child pornography.” The defendant denies that he committed this offense.

For you to find the defendant guilty of “possessing child pornography,” the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt *all* of the following elements against him:

***One*, during a period between about March 2013 and August 2013, the defendant knowingly possessed one or more images or videos of child pornography.**

For this element to be proved,

- the prosecution is not required to prove that the defendant possessed all of the images or videos of child pornography identified by the prosecution, *but*
- the prosecution must prove that he possessed at least one image or video of child pornography identified by the prosecution during the period identified
- you must unanimously agree which one or more images or videos identified by the prosecution, if any, that the defendant knowingly possessed were “child pornography”

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

- the person knew about it, *and*

- the person had
 - physical control over it, *or*
 - the power, or ability, and the intention to control it

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

***Two*, the defendant knew that one or more images or videos in question were child pornography.**

For this element to be proved,

- the defendant need not have known the legal definition of “child pornography” or “sexually explicit conduct,” *but*
- the prosecution must prove
 - that the defendant knew that one or more images or videos in question were of “sexually explicit conduct,” as defined in Instruction No. 5, *and*
 - that the person depicted was under the age of eighteen years

***Three*, one or more of the following occurred:**

- (a) one or more images or videos of child pornography in question were produced using a Toshiba hard drive (from an Asus computer) that had previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce
- (b) one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had moved in interstate or foreign commerce

- (c) **one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had been transported using a means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce**

If the prosecution *does not* prove all of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find the defendant not guilty of “possessing child pornography” as charged in **Count 2**.

If you find the defendant guilty of “possessing child pornography” as charged in **Count 2**, then you must also determine whether the prosecution has proved beyond a reasonable doubt the following:

One or more of the images or videos of child pornography in question involved a minor who defendant knew to be prepubescent or yet to attain 12 years of age.

If you are required to make a determination on this issue, you must indicate your answer in the Verdict Form.

No. 8 — DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE

Evidence is the following:

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

The following are not evidence:

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

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

- “Direct” evidence is direct proof of a fact
 - An example is testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did
- “Circumstantial” evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact

- An example is testimony that a witness personally saw a broken window and a brick on the floor, from which you could find that the brick broke the window
- You should consider both kinds of evidence, because the law makes no distinction in their weight
- The weight to be given any evidence, whether it is “direct” or “circumstantial,” is for you to decide

Some evidence may be admitted only for a limited purpose.

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

No. 9 — TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES

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

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

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

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

- a public official or law enforcement officer
- an expert

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

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

If the defendant testifies,

- you should judge his testimony in the same way that you judge the testimony of any other witness

You may hear evidence that a witness has been convicted of a crime. You may use that evidence only to help you decide

- whether or not to believe that witness, and
- how much weight to give that witness's testimony

Remember, it is your exclusive right to give any witness's testimony whatever weight you think it deserves.

No. 10 — OBJECTIONS

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

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

No. 11 — BENCH CONFERENCES

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

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

No. 12 — NOTE-TAKING

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

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

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

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

No. 13 — CONDUCT OF JURORS DURING TRIAL

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

To ensure fairness, you must obey the following rules:

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

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

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

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

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

No. 14 — DUTY TO DELIBERATE

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

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

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

No. 15 — DUTY DURING DELIBERATIONS

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

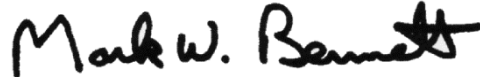
- Select a foreperson to preside over your discussions and to speak for you here in court.
- Do not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the defendant is not guilty or guilty. If the defendant is guilty of one or more charged offenses, I will decide what his sentence should be.
- Communicate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

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

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

Good luck with your deliberations.

DATED this 21st day of May, 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark W. Bennett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

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.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY,

Defendant.

No. CR 13-4102-MWB

VERDICT FORM

As to defendant William McKinney, we, the Jury, find as follows:

COUNT 1: ALLEGEDLY RECEIVING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY		VERDICT
Step 1: Verdict	On the offense of “receiving child pornography,” as charged in Count 1 of the Indictment and explained in Instruction No. 6 , please mark your verdict. <i>(If you find the defendant “not guilty,” do not consider Steps 2 and 3. Instead, go on to consider your verdict on Count 2.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
Step 2: Images of Child Pornography	If you found the defendant “guilty” in Step 1 , please indicate which one or more of the images or videos listed below you unanimously find were child pornography received by the defendant.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
Step 3: Movement in Commerce	If you found the defendant “guilty” in Step 1 , please indicate which one or more of the following occurred.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had moved in interstate or foreign commerce	
	<input type="checkbox"/> one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had been transported using a means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce	

COUNT 2: ALLEGEDLY POSSESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY		VERDICT
Step 1: Verdict	On the offense of “possessing child pornography,” as charged in Count 2 of the Indictment and explained in Instruction No. 7 , please mark your verdict. <i>(If you find the defendant “not guilty,” do not consider Steps 2, 3, or 4. Instead, please notify the Court Security Officer (CSO) that you have reached a verdict.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
Step 2: Images of Child Pornography	If you found the defendant “guilty” in Step 1 , please indicate which one or more of the images or videos listed below you unanimously find were child pornography possessed by the defendant.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff’s Exhibit _____	
Step 3: Movement in Commerce	If you found the defendant “guilty” in Step 1 , please indicate which one or more of the following you unanimously find occurred.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> one or more images or videos of child pornography were produced using a Toshiba hard drive (from an Asus computer) that had previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce	
	<input type="checkbox"/> one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had moved in interstate or foreign commerce	
	<input type="checkbox"/> one or more images or videos of child pornography in question had been transported using a means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce	
Step 4: Status or Age of Victim	If you found the defendant “guilty” in Step 1 , please indicate whether the prosecution has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more of the images or videos of child pornography in question involved a minor who defendant knew to be prepubescent or yet to attain 12 years of age.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

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

Date

Foreperson

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror

Juror