


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
WESTERN DIVISION

**FILED**  
JUL 27 2012  
  
CLERK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	CR. 11-50105-JLV
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	FINAL INSTRUCTIONS
vs.	)	TO THE JURY
	)	
LYLE D. JACK,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

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**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 1 - INTRODUCTION**

Members of the jury, the written instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial and any oral instructions I gave you during the trial remain in effect. All instructions, whenever given and whether in writing or not, are equally binding on you and must be followed.

The final instructions I am about to give you will be available to you in the jury room. These instructions explain the law that applies to this case. You must consider my instructions as a whole and not single out some instructions and ignore others.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 2 - DUTY OF JURORS**

This is a criminal case brought by the United States government against the defendant, Lyle Jack. The defendant is charged with the offenses of assault with a dangerous weapon, assault resulting in serious bodily injury, and discharge of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence.

Your duty is to decide from the evidence whether Mr. Jack is not guilty or guilty of each offense charged against him. You will find the facts from the evidence presented in court. "Evidence" is defined in Final Instruction No. 10. You are entitled to consider that evidence in light of your own observations and experiences. You may use reason and common sense to draw conclusions from facts established by the evidence. You will then apply the law to the facts to reach your verdict. You are the sole judges of the facts, but you must follow the law as stated in my instructions, whether you agree with the law or not.

It is vital to the administration of justice that each of you faithfully perform your duties as jurors. Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict based solely on the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you. Do not take anything I said or did during the trial as an indication of what I think about the evidence or what I think your verdict should be. Do not conclude from

any ruling or comment I made that I have any opinion on how you should decide the case.

Please remember only Mr. Jack, not anyone else, is on trial here. Also, remember Mr. Jack is on trial only for the offenses charged against him, not for anything else.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 3 - PRELIMINARY MATTERS**

Each offense consists of “elements” which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt in order to convict the defendant of that offense. To help you evaluate the evidence, I will give you the elements that make up each offense charged in the indictment. However, I must first explain some preliminary matters.

The charges against Mr. Jack are set out in an indictment. An indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. Mr. Jack pled not guilty to the charges brought against him. Therefore, Mr. Jack is presumed to be innocent unless and until the government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, each element of an offense charged.

The indictment charges the offenses were committed “on or about” a certain date. The government does not have to prove with certainty the exact date of an offense charged. It is sufficient if the evidence establishes that an offense occurred within a reasonable time of the date alleged in the indictment.

In the next three instructions, I will give you the elements for each offense charged in the indictment. Keep in mind that each count charges a separate offense. You must consider each count separately and return a separate verdict for each count.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 4**

**COUNT I: ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON**

Count I of the indictment charges that on or about October 9 and October 10, 2011, at Pine Ridge, in Indian county, in the District of South Dakota, Lyle Jack, an Indian, unlawfully assaulted Jeff Big Crow, with a dangerous weapon, a firearm, with intent to do bodily harm to Jeff Big Crow.

***Elements***

For you to find Mr. Jack guilty of the offense of assault with a dangerous weapon as charged in Count I, the government must prove the following six essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

**One, that on or about October 9 and October 10, 2011, Lyle Jack assaulted Jeff Big Crow;**

An “assault” is any intentional and voluntary attempt or threat to do injury to the person of another, when coupled with the apparent present ability to do so sufficient to put the person against whom the attempt is made in fear of immediate bodily harm.

**Two, that Mr. Jack used a firearm to commit the assault and that a firearm is a dangerous weapon;**

A “dangerous weapon” is an object used in a manner likely to endanger life or inflict serious bodily harm.

**Three, that Mr. Jack intended to do bodily harm;**

“Intent to do bodily harm” means knowingly and intentionally doing an act for the purpose of causing someone to suffer bodily injury.

**Four, that Mr. Jack was not acting in self defense;**

If a person reasonably believes that force is necessary to protect himself from what he reasonably believes to be unlawful physical harm about to be inflicted by another and uses such force, then he acted in self defense.

However, self defense which involves using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm is justified if the person reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself from what he reasonably believes to be a substantial risk of death or great bodily harm.

If a home is violently assailed by one intent on committing a felony, the inhabitant may also repel the intrusion with force likely to cause death or great bodily harm if such force appears reasonably necessary. The intruder's intent to commit serious bodily injury or arson are included in the definition of a "felony."

Although a defendant asserting self defense is not required to retreat before resorting to force, the availability of retreat may be a factor for the jury to consider in evaluating whether the force used was reasonable. An aggressor need not have been armed in order for the defendant to raise self defense. Whether an aggressor was armed may be relevant in determining the degree of force the defendant was entitled to use.

In order to convict Mr. Jack of this offense the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he was not acting in self defense during the incident alleged.

**Five and six, that Mr. Jack is an Indian person and that the offense took place at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in Indian country.**

Counsel for the United States, counsel for the defendant, and the defendant have agreed or stipulated that Mr. Jack is an Indian person and that the place where the alleged incident occurred is in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and is in Indian country.

By entering into this agreement or stipulation, the defendant has not admitted his guilt of the offense charged, and you may not draw any inference of guilt from the stipulation. The only effect of this stipulation is to establish the facts that Mr. Jack is an Indian person and that, if the jury finds the alleged incident occurred, it occurred in Indian country.

To find the defendant guilty of the offense of assault with a dangerous weapon as charged in Count I of the indictment, the government must prove all six essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. If the government proves all the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant guilty of that offense. If the government fails to prove any essential element beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of that offense.



**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 5**

**COUNT II: ASSAULT RESULTING IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY**

Count II of the indictment charges that on or about October 9 and October 10, 2011, at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in Indian county, in the District of South Dakota, the defendant, Lyle Jack, an Indian, unlawfully assaulted Jeff Big Crow, and the assault resulted in serious bodily injury.

***Elements***

For you to find Mr. Jack guilty of the offense of assault resulting in serious bodily injury as charged in Count II, the government must prove the following five essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

**One, that on or about October 9 and October 10, 2011, Lyle Jack assaulted Jeff Big Crow;**

An "assault" is any intentional and voluntary attempt or threat to do injury to the person of another, when coupled with the apparent present ability to do so sufficient to put the person against whom the attempt is made in fear of immediate bodily harm.

**Two, that the assault resulted in serious bodily injury to Jeff Big Crow;**

Serious bodily injury means bodily injury which involves: (1) a substantial risk of death; (2) extreme physical pain; (3) protracted and obvious disfigurement; or (4) protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

**Three, that Mr. Jack was not acting in self defense;**

If a person reasonably believes that force is necessary to protect himself from what he reasonably believes to be unlawful physical harm about to be inflicted by another and uses such force, then he acted in self defense.

However, self defense which involves using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm is justified if the person reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself from what he reasonably believes to be a substantial risk of death or great bodily harm.

If a home is violently assailed by one intent on committing a felony, the inhabitant may also repel the intrusion with force likely to cause death or great bodily harm if such force appears reasonably necessary. The intruder's intent to commit serious bodily injury or arson are included in the definition of a "felony."

Although a defendant asserting self defense is not required to retreat before resorting to force, the availability of retreat may be a factor for the jury to consider in evaluating whether the force used was reasonable. An aggressor need not have been armed in order for the defendant to raise self defense. Whether an aggressor was armed may be relevant in determining the degree of force the defendant was entitled to use.

In order to convict Mr. Jack of this offense the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he was not acting in self defense during the incident alleged.

**Four and five, that Mr. Jack is an Indian person and that the offense took place at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in Indian country.**

Counsel for the United States, counsel for the defendant, and the defendant have agreed or stipulated that Mr. Jack is an Indian person and that the place where the

alleged incident occurred is in Pine Ridge, South Dakota and is in Indian country.

By entering into this agreement or stipulation, the defendant has not admitted his guilt of the offense charged, and you may not draw any inference of guilt from the stipulation. The only effect of this stipulation is to establish the facts that Mr. Jack is an Indian person and that, if the jury finds the alleged incident occurred, it occurred in Indian country.

To find the defendant guilty of the offense of assault resulting in serious bodily injury as charged in Count II of the indictment, the government must prove all five essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. If the government proves all the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant guilty of that offense. If the government fails to prove any essential element beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of that offense.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 6**

**COUNT III: USE AND DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM DURING  
AND IN RELATION TO A CRIME OF VIOLENCE**

Count III of the indictment charges that on or about October 9 and October 10, 2011, at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in the District of South Dakota, the defendant, Lyle Jack, used and discharged a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence for which he could be prosecuted in a court of the United States, that is, assault with a dangerous weapon or assault resulting in serious bodily injury.

***Elements***

For you to find Mr. Jack guilty of the offense of use and discharge of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence as charged in Count III, the government must prove the following two essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

***One, that on or about October 9 and October 10, 2011, Mr. Jack committed a crime of violence, that is, either assault with a dangerous weapon as charged in Count I or assault resulting in serious bodily injury as charged in Count II of the indictment;***

For purposes of finding that a crime of violence was committed, you must have found that the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt all six elements of the offense of assault with a dangerous weapon as charged in Count I or all five elements of the offense of assault resulting in serious bodily injury as charged in Count II.

**Two, that Mr. Jack used and discharged a firearm during and in relation to the commission of the crime of violence.**

As used in this instruction, a “firearm” is any weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

The phrase “used and discharged a firearm” means that the defendant actively employed and fired a firearm during the commission of the crime of violence.

To find the defendant guilty of the offense of use and discharge of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence as charged in Count III of the indictment, the government must prove both essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. If the government proves both essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant guilty of that offense. If the government fails to prove either essential element beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of that offense.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 7 - PROOF OF INTENT**

Intent may be proven like anything else. You may consider any statements made and acts done by the defendant and all the facts and circumstances in evidence which may aid in a determination of the defendant's intent.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 8**

**PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF**

Mr. Jack is presumed innocent and, therefore, not guilty. This presumption of innocence requires you to put aside all suspicion that might arise from the arrest or charge of the defendant or the fact he is here in court. The presumption of innocence remains with Mr. Jack throughout the trial. This presumption alone is sufficient to find the defendant not guilty. The presumption of innocence may be overcome only if the government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, each essential element of an offense charged.

The burden is always on the government to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to Mr. Jack to prove his innocence, for the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence. The defendant is not even obligated to cross-examine the witnesses called to testify by the government.

Remember, each count charges a separate offense, and you must consider each count separately. If the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt all the essential elements of an offense charged in the indictment, you must find the defendant guilty of that offense. If the government fails to prove beyond a reasonable doubt any essential element

of an offense charged in the indictment, you must find the defendant not guilty of that offense.



**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 9 - REASONABLE DOUBT**

A reasonable doubt may arise from the evidence or lack of evidence produced during trial. 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 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 affairs of life. However, proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 10 - DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE**

I mentioned the word “evidence.” “Evidence” includes the testimony of witnesses and documents and other things received as exhibits. Certain things are *not* evidence. I shall list those things for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions, and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence. Opening statements and closing arguments by lawyers are not evidence.
2. Objections and rulings on objections are not evidence. Lawyers 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.
3. Testimony I struck from the record or told you to disregard is not evidence and must not be considered.
4. Anything you see or hear about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence.

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

Furthermore, a particular piece of evidence is sometimes received for a limited purpose only. That is, it can be used by you only for one particular purpose and not for any other purpose. I told you when that

occurred and instructed you on the purposes for which the piece of evidence can and cannot be used.

Some of you may have heard the terms “direct evidence” and “circumstantial evidence.” You should not be concerned with those terms. 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.

The weight of the evidence is not determined by the number of witnesses testifying as to the existence or non-existence of any fact. Also, the weight of the evidence should not be determined merely by the number or volume of documents or exhibits. The weight of evidence depends on its quality, not quantity. The quality and weight of the evidence are for you to decide.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 11 - STATEMENTS BY DEFENDANT**

You have heard testimony that Mr. Jack made statements to others.

It is for you to decide:

First, whether Mr. Jack made the statements; and

Second, if so, how much weight you should give the statements.

In making these two decisions, you should consider all of the evidence, including the circumstances under which the statements may have been made.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 12 - CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness says, only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony to believe, consider the witness's intelligence; the opportunity the witness had to see or hear the things testified about; the witness's memory; any motives the witness may have for testifying a certain way; the behavior 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 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 people sometimes see or hear things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider whether a contradiction results from an innocent misrecollection or sincere lapse of memory or instead from an intentional falsehood or pretended lapse of memory.

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

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 13 - IMPEACHMENT**

In the last instruction, I instructed you generally on the credibility of witnesses. I now instruct you further on how the credibility of a witness may be “impeached” and how you may treat certain evidence.

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 failed to say or do something, that is inconsistent with the witness’s present testimony. If earlier statements of a witness were admitted into evidence, they were not admitted to prove that the contents of those statements were true. Instead, you may consider those earlier statements only to determine whether you think they are consistent or inconsistent with the trial testimony of the witness and therefore whether they affect the credibility of that witness.

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

**INSTRUCTION NO. 14 - EXPERT WITNESSES**

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

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 15 - OBJECTIONS**

The lawyers made objections during the trial that I ruled upon. If I sustained an objection to a question before it was answered, do not draw any inferences or conclusions from the question itself. The lawyers have a duty to object to testimony or other evidence they believe is not properly admissible. Do not hold it against a lawyer or the party the lawyer represents because the lawyer made objections.



**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 16 - USE OF NOTES**

You must make your decision based on the evidence. We have an official court reporter making a record of the trial. However, we will not have a typewritten transcript of the trial available for your use in reaching a verdict.

Notes you took 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.

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.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 17 - DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

A verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. Your verdict as to Mr. Jack 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 without violence to your individual judgment. Of course, you must not surrender your honest convictions as to the weight or effect of the evidence solely because of the opinions of other jurors or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors.

In the course of your deliberations you should not hesitate to re-examine your own views and change your opinion if you are convinced it is wrong. To bring the jury to a 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 Mr. Jack's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt on an offense charged against him, then Mr. Jack 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 on that offense. Of course, the opposite also applies. If, in your individual judgment, the evidence establishes Mr. Jack's guilt

beyond a reasonable doubt on an offense charged against him, then your vote should be for a verdict of guilty on that offense. If all of you reach that conclusion, then the verdict of the jury must be guilty on that offense. As I instructed you earlier, the burden is upon the government to prove beyond a reasonable doubt every essential element of an offense charged.

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

Finally, remember that you are not partisans. You are 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 you carefully consider all of the evidence bearing upon the questions before you. You may take all the time 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 resolved at some later time.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 18 - 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. He or she will preside over your discussions and speak for you here in court.

*Second*, if Mr. Jack is found guilty of an offense, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment of the defendant in any way in deciding whether the government proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt as to each offense charged in the indictment.

*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. After conferring with the lawyers, I will respond as soon as possible, either in writing or orally in open court. Remember 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. **The verdict, whether not guilty or guilty, must be unanimous.** Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdict should be—that is entirely for you to decide.

*Finally*, the verdict form is simply the written notice of the decision you reach in this case. You will take this form to the jury room. You must

consider each count separately and return a separate verdict for each count. When you have unanimously agreed on a verdict, the foreperson will fill in the form, sign and date it, and advise the court security officer that you have reached a verdict. You will then return to the courtroom where your verdict will be received and announced.

Dated July 26<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

  
JEFFREY L. VIKEN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE