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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	CR. 12-50028-JLV
)	
Plaintiff,)	FINAL INSTRUCTIONS
)	TO THE JURY
vs.)	
)	
PATRICIA MAKI,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

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VERDICT FORM

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 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, Patricia Maki. The defendant is charged with the offenses of theft of government property, providing a false or assumed name or address to the United States Postal Service, and fraudulent acceptance of payments from the Veterans Administration.

Your duty is to decide from the evidence whether the defendant is not guilty or guilty of each offense charged against her. You will find the facts from the evidence presented in court. "Evidence" is defined in Final Instruction No. 13. 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 Ms. Maki, not anyone else, is on trial here. Also, remember she is on trial only for the offenses charged against her, 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 the defendant are set out in an indictment. An indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. The defendant pled not guilty to the charges brought against her. Therefore, the defendant 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 between” 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 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: THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

For you to find the defendant guilty of the offense of theft of government property as charged in Count I of the indictment, the government must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or between May 4, 2004, and May 1, 2010, Patricia Maki voluntarily, intentionally, and knowingly stole or converted money to her own use;

To “steal” means knowingly to take with the intent to deprive the owner permanently or temporarily of the rights and benefits of ownership.

To “convert” means to deliberately take or retain the money or property of another with the intent to deprive the owner of its use or benefit either temporarily or permanently. Conversion includes the misuse or abuse of property as well as use in an unauthorized manner or to an unauthorized extent.

An act is done “knowingly” if the defendant realized what she was doing and did not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident.

Two, that Ms. Maki did so with the intent to deprive the owner of the use or benefit of the money taken; and

Three, that the money belonged to the United States and had a value in excess of \$1,000.

The word “value” means the face, par, or market value, or cost price, either wholesale or retail, whichever is greater.

It is not necessary for the government to prove the defendant knew the United States owned the money at the time of the alleged wrongful taking so long as the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt the United States did in fact own the money involved, the money had a value in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and the defendant knowingly and wilfully stole or converted the money.

To find the defendant guilty of the offense of theft of government property as charged in Count I of the indictment, the government must prove all three 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: PROVIDING A FALSE OR ASSUMED NAME OR ADDRESS TO THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

For you to find the defendant guilty of the offense of providing a false or assumed name or address to the United States Postal Service as charged in Count II of the indictment, the government must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or between March 21, 2008, and May 31, 2010, Patricia Maki used a false or assumed name, or address, or a name other than her own proper name;

Two, that Ms. Maki did so with the intent to defraud the Veterans Administration;

To act with "intent to defraud" means to act knowingly and with the intent to deceive someone for the purpose of causing some financial loss to another or bringing about some financial gain to oneself or another to the detriment of a third party.

An act is done "knowingly" if the defendant realized what she was doing and did not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident.

and Three, that Ms. Maki did so for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on a fraudulent scheme utilizing the mail.

OR, in the alternative, the government must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or between March 21, 2008, and May 31, 2010, Patricia Maki took or received mail addressed to a false or assumed name, or address, or a name other than her own proper name;

Two, that Ms. Maki did so with the intent to defraud the Veterans Administration;

“Intent to defraud” and “knowingly” are defined above.

and Three, that Ms. Maki did so for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on a fraudulent scheme utilizing the mail.

To find the defendant guilty of the offense of providing a false or assumed name or address to the United States Postal Service as charged in Count II of the indictment, the government must prove the essential elements of *either* alternative beyond a reasonable doubt. If the government proves all the essential elements of either alternative beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant guilty of that offense. If the government fails to prove any essential element of either alternative beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of that offense.

**FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 6 - COUNT III: FRAUDULENT ACCEPTANCE OF
PAYMENTS FROM THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

For you to find the defendant guilty of the offense of fraudulent acceptance of payments from the Veterans Administration as charged in Count III of the indictment, the government must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or between May 4, 2004, and May 1, 2010, Patricia Maki obtained or received money under the laws administered by the Veterans Administration;

Two, that Ms. Maki did so with the intent to defraud the United States or any agency of the United States;

To act with “intent to defraud” means to act knowingly and with the intent to deceive someone for the purpose of causing some financial loss to another or bringing about some financial gain to oneself or another to the detriment of a third party.

An act is done “knowingly” if the defendant realized what she was doing and did not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident.

and Three, that Ms. Maki was not entitled to the money.

To find the defendant guilty of the offense of fraudulent acceptance of payments from the Veterans Administration as charged in Count III of the indictment, the government must prove all three 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. 7 - PROOF OF INTENT OR KNOWLEDGE

Intent or knowledge 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 or knowledge.

You may, but are not required to, infer that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of acts knowingly done or knowingly omitted.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 8 - CRIMINAL INTENT

For each offense charged in the indictment, the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt Ms. Maki acted with criminal intent. In order to establish criminal intent with respect to Count I, theft of government property, the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt Ms. Maki intended to deprive the Veterans Administration of money. In order to establish criminal intent with respect to Count II, providing a false or assumed name or address to the United States Postal Service, the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt Ms. Maki intended to defraud the Veterans Administration by providing false information to the United States Postal Service. In order to establish criminal intent with respect to Count III, fraudulent acceptance of payments from the Veterans Administration, the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt Ms. Maki intended to defraud the Veterans Administration of money.

Criminal intent is not presumed or assumed; it is personal and not imputed. One is chargeable with her own personal intent, not the intent of some other person. Bad faith is an essential element of criminal intent. Good faith constitutes a complete defense to one charged with an offense of which criminal intent is an essential element. One who acts with honest intention is not chargeable with criminal intent. One who expresses an opinion honestly held by her, or a belief honestly entertained by her, is not chargeable with

criminal intent even though such opinion is erroneous and such belief is a mistaken belief. Evidence which establishes only that a person made a mistake in judgment or an error in management, or was careless, does not establish criminal intent.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 9 - GOOD FAITH DEFENSE

Good faith is a complete defense to each offense charged in the indictment if that good faith is inconsistent with criminal intent, which is an essential element of each offense.

Evidence a person acted in good faith may be considered by you, together with all the other evidence, in determining whether or not Ms. Maki acted with the requisite criminal intent for each offense charged in the indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 10 - DELIBERATE IGNORANCE

You may find Ms. Maki acted knowingly if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that she believed there was a high probability she was not entitled to use Veterans Administration money and that she took deliberate actions to avoid learning of that fact. Knowledge may be inferred if a defendant deliberately closed her eyes to what would otherwise have been obvious to her. A willfully blind defendant is one who takes deliberate actions to avoid confirming a high probability of wrongdoing and who can almost be said to have actually known the critical facts. You may not find Ms. Maki acted “knowingly” if you find she was merely negligent, careless or mistaken.

You may not find Ms. Maki acted knowingly if you find Ms. Maki actually believed that she was entitled to use Veterans Administration money.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 11 -

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF

The defendant 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 she is here in court. The presumption of innocence remains with the defendant 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 the defendant to prove her 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.

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. Remember, each count charges a separate offense, and you must consider each count separately.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 12 - 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. 13 - 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.

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. 14 - 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.

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

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. 15 - 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.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 16 - OBJECTIONS

The lawyers made objections and motions 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. 17 - 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. 18 - DUTY TO DELIBERATE

A verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. Your verdict as to the 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 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 considering 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 twelve minds 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 the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt on an offense charged against her, then the 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 the defendant on that offense. Of course, the opposite also applies. If, in your individual judgment, the evidence establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt on an offense

charged against him, then your vote should be for a verdict of guilty against the defendant on that offense. If all of you reach that conclusion, then the verdict of the jury must be guilty for the defendant 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. 19 - 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 the defendant is found guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment of the defendant in any way in deciding whether the government has proven 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 contained in these instructions. You must return a separate verdict for each count. **The verdict, whether not guilty or guilty, must be unanimous as to each count.** 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. 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 April 11th, 2012.

BY THE COURT:



JEFFREY L. VIKEN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE