

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. FRANKLIN LONG BLACK CAT,	5:25-CR-50181-KES PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY
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PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION 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, Franklin Long Black Cat, with one count of Assaulting, Resisting, and Impeding a Federal Officer and two counts of Threatening a Federal Officer. An Indictment is simply an accusation—it is not evidence of anything. The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the crimes charged against him, and he is presumed absolutely not guilty of the charged offenses unless or until the prosecution proves his guilt on those offenses beyond a reasonable doubt.

You must decide during your deliberations whether or not the prosecution has proved the defendant's guilt on the charged offenses 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, Franklin Long Black Cat, 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. Keep in mind that each count charges a separate crime. You must consider each count separately, and return a separate verdict for each count.

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 to be finished with the case.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 2 – ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSES

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

Elements

The offenses charged consist of “elements,” which are the parts of an 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 date or period of time for the charged offenses. The prosecution does not have to prove that an offense occurred on an exact date, only that the offense occurred at a time that was reasonably within the time period alleged for that offense in the Indictment.

Location

You must decide whether the conduct or actions of the defendant occurred in the District of South Dakota.

Verdict Form

A Verdict Form will be attached to your Final 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.
- Your foreperson will then bring the signed Verdict Form to the courtroom when it is time to announce your verdict.

I will now give you the “elements” of the charged offenses.

ASSAULTING, RESISTING, AND IMPEDED A FEDERAL OFFICER

Count 1 of the Indictment charges that on or about November 19, 2025, in the District of South Dakota, the defendant, Franklin Long Black Cat, did forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, and interfere with Deputy United States Marshal Andrew Bickel, and such act involved physical contact with Andrew Bickel, while Andrew Bickel was employed as a Deputy United States Marshal law-enforcement officer by the United States Marshals Service, and while Andrew Bickel was engaged in the performance of his official duties, and where such acts involved physical contact with the officer.

For you to find Franklin Long Black Cat guilty of Count 1 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following five essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about November 19, 2025, in the District of South Dakota, Long Black Cat acted forcibly to either assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with Andrew Bickel;

Two, that Long Black Cat's act or acts involved physical contact with Andrew Bickel;

Three, Long Black Cat's act or acts were done voluntarily and intentionally;

And Four, that at the time of Long Black Cat's act or acts, Andrew Bickel was employed as a Deputy United States Marshal, and was engaged in the performance of his official duties at the time.

THREATENING A FEDERAL OFFICER

Count 2 of the Indictment charges that on or about November 19, 2025, in the District of South Dakota, the defendant, Franklin Long Black Cat, did threaten to murder Deputy United States Marshal Jamin Hartland while Deputy Hartland was employed as a Deputy United States Marshal law-enforcement officer by the United States Marshals Service, with intent to

impede, intimidate, and interfere with Deputy Hartland while Deputy Hartland was engaged in the performance of his official duties.

For you to find Long Black Cat guilty of Count 2 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that Long Black Cat threatened to murder Jamin Hartland;

Two, that Long Black Cat did so with the intent to impede, intimidate, or interfere with Hartland;

And *three*, that at the time of Long Black Cat's threat, Hartland was employed as a Deputy United States Marshal and was engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Count 3 of the Indictment charges that on or about November 19, 2025, in the District of South Dakota, the defendant, Franklin Long Black Cat, did threaten to murder Deputy United States Marshal Jeff Donovan while Deputy Donovan was employed as a Deputy United States Marshal law-enforcement officer by the United States Marshals Service, with intent to impede, intimidate, and interfere with Deputy Donovan while Deputy Donovan was engaged in the performance of his official duties.

For you to find Long Black Cat guilty of Count 3 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that Long Black Cat threatened to murder Jeff Donovan;

Two, that Long Black Cat did so with the intent to impede, intimidate, or interfere with Donovan;

And *three*, that at the time of Long Black Cat's threat, Donovan was employed as a Deputy United States Marshal and was engaged in the performance of his official duties.

These instructions are only a preliminary outline of the elements of the offenses charged in the Indictment. At the end of the trial I will give you Final Instructions on these elements. If there is any difference between what I just told you, and what I tell you in the instructions I give you at the end of the trial, the instructions on the elements given at the end of the trial must govern.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 3 – 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, unless the prosecution proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, all of the elements of an offense charged 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 the offense charged against him, unless the prosecution proves beyond a reasonable doubt that he has committed each and every element of that offense.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 4 – 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 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 possible doubt.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 5 – 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 between 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 or cannot be used.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 6 – 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.

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

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 7 – 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 if the lawyer makes an objection. Lawyers have a duty to object to testimony or other evidence that they believe is not properly admissible.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 8 – BENCH CONFERENCES AND
RECESSES

During 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.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 9 – 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.
- Take your notes with you and leave them in the jury room 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.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 10 – 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.
- 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. 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. That way 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. 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, Blackberry, PDA, computer, the Internet, any Internet service, any text or instant messaging service, any Internet chat room, blog, or website such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Snapchat, or Twitter/X, 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, 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.” Everyone, including me, has feelings, assumptions, perceptions, fears, and stereotypes that are “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 and 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.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION NO. 11 – OUTLINE OF TRIAL

The trial will proceed as follows:

- After these preliminary instructions, the prosecutor may make an opening statement.
- Next, the lawyer for the defendant may, but does not have to, make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply a summary of what the lawyer expects the evidence to be.
- The prosecution will then present its evidence and call witnesses, and the lawyer for the defendant may, but has no obligation to, cross-examine those witnesses.
- Following the prosecution's case, the defendant may, but does not have to, present evidence and call witnesses. If the defendant calls witnesses, the prosecutor may cross-examine them.
- After the evidence is concluded, I will give you the Final Instructions.
- The lawyers will then make their closing arguments to summarize and interpret the evidence for you. As with opening statements, closing arguments are not evidence.
- You will then retire to deliberate on your verdict.

Dated January 28, 2026.



Karen E. Schreier
United States District Judge