

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
WESTERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> JIMMY PILCHER, <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">26-CR-50009-CCT-1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY</p>
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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 remain in effect. I now give you some additional instructions.

The instructions I am about to give you, as well as the preliminary instructions given to you at the beginning of the trial, are in writing and will be available to you in the jury room. *All* instructions, whenever given and whether in writing or not, must be followed. This is true even though some of the instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial are not repeated here.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 2 – ASSAULT BY STRANGULATION OR
SUFFOCATION

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of “assault by strangulation or suffocation” as charged in Count 1 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about between July 23, 2025, and July 24, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted January Rendon;

“Assault” means any intentional and voluntary attempt or threat to injure another person, combined with the apparent present ability to do so, which is sufficient to put the other person in fear of immediate bodily harm or any intentional and voluntary harmful and offensive touching of another person without justification or excuse.

Two, that Jimmy Pilcher committed that assault by means of strangling or suffocating, or by attempting to strangle or suffocate;

“Strangling” means intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure to the throat or neck, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or cause protracted injury to the victim.

“Suffocating” means intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing of a person by covering the mouth of the person, the nose of the person, or both, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or cause protracted injury to the victim.

A person may be found guilty of an attempt if he intended to assault by strangulation or suffocation and voluntarily and intentionally carried out some act which was a substantial step toward engaging in an assault by strangulation or suffocation.

A substantial step must be something more than mere preparation yet may be less than the last act necessary before the actual commission of the substantive offense. In order for behavior to be punishable as an attempt, it need not be incompatible with innocence, yet it must be necessary to the consummation of the crime and be of such a nature that a reasonable observer, viewing it in context, would conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that it

was undertaken in accordance with a design to commit the substantive offense.

Three, that January Rendon was a dating partner of Jimmy Pilcher;

“Dating partner” means a person who is currently or has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with Jimmy Pilcher. The existence of a dating relationship can be determined by considering the length and type of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in that relationship.

Four, that the assault happened in Indian Country in the District of South Dakota; and

Five, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 1 of the Indictment, the government must prove all five of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 1 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 3 – ASSAULT RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY TO A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, OR DATING PARTNER

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner” as charged in Count 2 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about between July 23, 2025, and July 24, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted January Rendon;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

Two, that as a result of that assault January Rendon suffered substantial bodily injury;

“Substantial bodily injury” means bodily injury which involves temporary but substantial disfigurement or temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

Three, that January Rendon was a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of Jimmy Pilcher;

“Spouse or intimate partner” means a spouse or former spouse, a person who has a child with Jimmy Pilcher, a person who has previously or does currently cohabit with Jimmy Pilcher, or a person with whom Jimmy Pilcher has a romantic or intimate relationship. The existence of a romantic or intimate relationship can be determined by considering the length and type of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in that relationship.

“Dating partner” has been defined for you above.

Four, that the assault happened in Indian Country in the District of South Dakota; and

Five, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 2 of the Indictment, the government must prove all five of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 2 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 4 – ASSAULT RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY TO A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, OR DATING PARTNER

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner” as charged in Count 3 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about October 5, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted January Rendon;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

Two, that as a result of that assault January Rendon suffered substantial bodily injury;

“Substantial bodily injury” has been defined for you above.

Three, that January Rendon was a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of Jimmy Pilcher;

“Spouse or intimate partner” has been defined for you above.

“Dating partner” has been defined for you above.

Four, that the assault happened in Indian Country in the District of South Dakota; and

Five, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 3 of the Indictment, the government must prove all five of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 3 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 5 – ASSAULT BY STRANGULATION OR
SUFFOCATION

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault by strangulation or suffocation” as charged in Count 4 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about between December 5, 2025, and December 6, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted January Rendon;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

Two, that Jimmy Pilcher committed that assault by means of strangling or suffocating, or by attempting to strangle or suffocate;

“Strangling” has been defined for you above.

“Suffocating” has been defined for you above.

“Attempt” has been defined for you above.

Three, that January Rendon was a dating partner of Jimmy Pilcher;

“Dating partner” has been defined for you above.

Four, that the assault happened in Indian Country in the District of South Dakota; and

Five, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 4 of the Indictment, the government must prove all five of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 4 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 6 – ASSAULT RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY TO A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, OR DATING PARTNER

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner” as charged in Count 5 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about between December 5, 2025, and December 6, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted January Rendon;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

Two, that as a result of that assault January Rendon suffered substantial bodily injury;

“Substantial bodily injury” has been defined for you above.

Three, that January Rendon was a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of Jimmy Pilcher;

“Spouse or intimate partner” has been defined for you above.

“Dating partner” has been defined for you above.

Four, that the assault happened in Indian Country in the District of South Dakota; and

Five, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 5 of the Indictment, the government must prove all five of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 5 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 7 – ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault with a dangerous weapon” as charged in Count 6 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about December 5, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted January Rendon with the specific intent to cause bodily harm;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

“Bodily harm” means an injury that is painful and obvious or is of a type for which medical attention would ordinarily be sought, including (A) a cut, abrasion, bruise, burn, or disfigurement; (B) physical pain; (C) illness; (D) impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; or (E) any other injury to the body, no matter how temporary.

To find specific intent, there must exist in the mind of the perpetrator the specific intent to do bodily harm to the alleged victim. If the defendant acted without such specific intent, the crime of “assault with a dangerous weapon” has not been committed.

Two, that Jimmy Pilcher used a dangerous weapon, specifically shod feet;

“Dangerous weapon” means an object with the capacity to endanger life or inflict bodily harm and used in a manner likely to do so.

Three, that the assault happened in Indian Country, in the District of South Dakota; and

Four, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 6 of the Indictment, the government must prove all four of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 6 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 8 – ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault with a dangerous weapon” as charged in Count 7 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about August 23, 2024, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted Tamera Eagle Bull with the specific intent to cause bodily harm;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

“Bodily harm” has been defined for you above.

“Specific intent” has been defined for you above.

Two, that Jimmy Pilcher used a dangerous weapon, specifically a piece of wood;

“Dangerous weapon” has been defined for you above.

Three, that the assault happened in Indian Country, in the District of South Dakota; and

Four, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 7 of the Indictment, the government must prove all four of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 7 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 9 – ASSAULT RESULTING IN SERIOUS BODILY
INJURY

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “assault resulting in serious bodily injury” as charged in Count 8 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about August 23, 2024, Jimmy Pilcher assaulted Tamera Eagle Bull;

“Assault” has been defined for you above.

Two, that as a result of that assault, Tamera Eagle Bull suffered serious bodily injury;

“Serious bodily injury” means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death; extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement; or protracted loss or impairment of the functions of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

Three, that the assault happened in Indian Country, in the District of South Dakota; and

Four, that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 8 of the Indictment, the government must prove all four of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 8 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 10 – TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense of “tampering with a witness” as charged in Count 9 of the Indictment, the government must prove the following essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about between December 11, 2025, and December 15, 2025, Jimmy Pilcher attempted to obstruct, influence, or impede any official proceeding by contacting the victim, January Rendon, over recorded jail calls and urging her not to report the entirety of the abuse that occurred on December 5, 2025;

“Attempt” has been defined for you above.

An “official proceeding” includes a proceeding before a judge or court of the United States, a United States magistrate judge, or a Federal grand jury.

A defendant need not know that an official proceeding was a federal proceeding or that an official proceeding actually was pending or about to be instituted. But the government must prove that Jimmy Pilcher contemplated a particular, foreseeable official proceeding beyond the tribal charges he already faced when he urged January Rendon not to report the entirety of the abuse that occurred on December 5, 2025.

And two, that Jimmy Pilcher acted corruptly.

To act corruptly means to act with consciousness of wrongdoing.

For you to find Jimmy Pilcher guilty of the offense charged in Count 9 of the Indictment, the government must prove both essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Jimmy Pilcher not guilty of the offense charged in Count 9 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 11 – INDIAN PERSON

In Counts 1 through 8, the Indictment in this case alleges that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian. The existence of this factor is necessary in order for the Court to have jurisdiction over the crimes charged in Counts 1 through 8 in the Indictment.

The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that each offense charged in Counts 1 through 8 was committed by an Indian in order for Jimmy Pilcher to be proven guilty of these offenses.

A person is considered an “Indian” if that person has some Indian blood and if that person is recognized as an Indian. To determine whether the person is recognized as an Indian, you may consider the following factors:

1. Whether the person is enrolled in a tribe.
2. Whether the government has provided the person with assistance reserved only to Indians.
3. Whether the person enjoys the benefits of tribal affiliation.
4. Whether the person is socially recognized as an Indian because he lives on the reservation and participates in Indian social life.

It is not necessary that all of these factors be present. Rather, you are to consider all the evidence in determining whether the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Jimmy Pilcher is an Indian.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 12 – INDIAN COUNTRY

The Indictment in this case alleges that the offenses charged in Counts 1 through 8 occurred in Indian Country. The existence of this factor is necessary in order for the Court to have jurisdiction over the crimes charged in Counts 1 through 8 in the Indictment.

The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that each offense charged in Counts 1 through 8 occurred in Indian Country in order for Jimmy Pilcher to be proven guilty of these offenses, specifically that the assaults in Counts 1 and 2 happened at or near Sonny Pilcher's property, that the assault in Count 3 happened at or near Doris Merrill's property, that the assaults in Counts 4 through 6 happened at or near Sonny Pilcher's property, and that the assaults in Counts 7 and 8 happened at or near Sonny Pilcher's property.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 13 – INTOXICATION

One of the issues in this case is whether the defendant was intoxicated at the time the acts being charged in the Indictment were committed.

Being under the influence of alcohol provides a legal excuse for the commission of a crime only if the effect of the alcohol makes it impossible for the defendant to have the specific intent to commit the offense of “assault with a dangerous weapon” as charged in Count 6. Evidence that the defendant acted while under the influence of alcohol may be considered by you, together with all the other evidence, in determining whether or not he did in fact have the specific intent to commit such an offense.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 14 – KNOWLEDGE AND INTENT

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

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. 15 – IMPEACHMENT

In Preliminary Instruction No. 7, I instructed you generally on the credibility of witnesses. I now give you this further instruction on how the credibility of a witness can be “impeached” and how you 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 has said or done something, or has 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, the statements were not admitted to prove that the contents of those statements are 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 that a witness has been discredited or impeached, it is your exclusive right to give that witness’s testimony whatever weight, if any, you think it deserves.

Your decision on the facts of this case should not be determined by the number of witnesses testifying for or against a party. You should consider all the facts and circumstances in evidence to determine which of the witnesses you choose to believe or not believe. You may find that the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses on one side is more credible than the testimony of a greater number of witnesses on the other side.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 16 – DEFENDANT’S PRIOR SIMILAR ACTS

You have heard testimony from January Rendon and Tamera Eagle Bull that Jimmy Pilcher committed other acts of assault against January Rendon and Tamera Eagle Bull. You may consider this evidence only if you unanimously find it is more likely true than not true that Jimmy Pilcher committed these acts. This is a lower standard than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. You decide that by considering all of the evidence relating to the alleged acts, then deciding what evidence is more believable.

If you find that this evidence has not been proved, you must disregard it. If you find this evidence has been proved, then you may consider it only for the limited purpose of deciding whether Jimmy Pilcher had the intent, motive, and absence of mistake or accident necessary to commit the crimes charged in the Indictment. You should give it the weight and value you believe it is entitled to receive.

Remember, even if you find that Jimmy Pilcher may have committed similar acts in the past, this is not evidence that he committed such an act in this case. You may not convict a person simply because you believe he may have committed similar acts in the past. Jimmy Pilcher is on trial only for the crimes charged, and you may consider the evidence of prior acts only on the issues stated above.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 17 – EXPERT WITNESS

You 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. 18 – 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 government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, all the elements of an offense charged against him.

The burden is always on the government 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 government'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 an offense charged against him, unless the government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that he has committed each and every element of that offense.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 19 – REASONABLE DOUBT

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

- A reasonable doubt may arise from evidence produced by the government 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 government's lack of evidence.

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

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 20 – DUTY TO DELIBERATE

A verdict must represent the careful and impartial judgment of each of you. 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 government has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, say so.
- If you are convinced that the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, say so.
- Do not 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 opinion if you are convinced that it is 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 the evidence bearing on each element 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.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 21 – 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 guilty or not guilty. If the defendant is guilty, I will decide what the 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 all Instructions, whether written or not. 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 unless you would return the same verdict without regard to his race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex.
- 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 April 9, 2026.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Camela C. Theeler', written over a horizontal line.

CAMELA C. THEELER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
WESTERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> JIMMY PILCHER, <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5:26-CR-50009-CCT-1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VERDICT FORM</p>
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We, the Jury, unanimously find the defendant, Jimmy Pilcher, as follows:

COUNT 1: ASSAULT BY STRANGULATION OR SUFFOCATION	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault by strangulation or suffocation” as explained in Final Instruction No. 2, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 2: ASSAULT RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY TO A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, OR DATING PARTNER	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner” as explained in Final Instruction No. 3, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 3: ASSAULT RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY TO A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, OR DATING PARTER	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner” as explained in Final Instruction No. 4, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 4: ASSAULT BY STRANGULATION OR SUFFOCATION	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault by strangulation or suffocation” as explained in Final Instruction No. 5, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 5: ASSAULT RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY INJURY TO A SPOUSE, INTIMATE PARTNER, OR DATING PARTER	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner” as explained in Final Instruction No. 6, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 6: ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault with a dangerous weapon” as explained in Final Instruction No. 7, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 7: ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault with a dangerous weapon” as explained in Final Instruction No. 8, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 8: ASSAULT RESULTING IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY	VERDICT
On the charge of “assault resulting in serious bodily injury” as explained in Final Instruction No. 9, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

COUNT 9: TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS	VERDICT
On the charge of “tampering with a witness” as explained in Final Instruction No. 10, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty

Please sign and date this Verdict Form.

Date

Foreperson