

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  Plaintiff,  vs.  COURTNEY RICHMOND,  Defendant.	4:24-CR-40139-KES  FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY
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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 the oral instructions I gave you during 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 – CONSPIRACY TO DISTRIBUTE A CONTROLLED  
SUBSTANCE

For you to find Courtney Richmond guilty of conspiracy to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count 1 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following four essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

**One, beginning on an unknown date and continuing until on or about January 4, 2024, two or more persons reached an agreement or came to an understanding to distribute a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine;**

Methamphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance.

A conspiracy is an agreement of two or more persons to commit one or more crimes. It makes no difference whether any co-conspirators are defendants or named in the Indictment. For this element to be proved,

- Richmond may have been, but did not have to be, one of the original conspirators;
- The crime that the conspirators agreed to commit did not actually have to be committed;
- The agreement did not have to be express, written, or formal;
- The agreement did not have to involve every detail of how the conspiracy was to be carried out;
- The conspirators did not have to personally benefit from the conspiracy.

The Indictment charges a conspiracy to distribute a controlled substance. For you to find that the government has proved a conspiracy, you must unanimously find that there was an agreement to act for this purpose.

To help you decide whether the defendant agreed to commit the crime of distribution of methamphetamine, you should consider the elements of a “distribution” offense. The elements of distribution of methamphetamine are the following:

- *One*, that a person intentionally transferred a mixture or substance containing methamphetamine to another;
- *And two*, that at the time of the transfer, the person knew that what he was transferring was a controlled substance.

Remember that the prosecution does not have to prove that distribution of methamphetamine actually occurred for this element of the “conspiracy” offense to be proved.

***Two, that Richmond voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement or understanding, either at the time it was first reached or at some later time while it was still in effect;***

Richmond must have joined in the agreement, but he may have done so at any time during its existence. Richmond may have joined the agreement even if he agreed to play only a minor role in it.

Richmond did not have to do any of the following to join the agreement:

- join the agreement at the same time as all the other conspirators,
- know all of the details of the conspiracy, such as the names, identities, or locations of all the other members, or
- conspire with every other member of the conspiracy.

On the other hand, each of the following, alone, is not enough to show that Richmond joined the agreement:

- evidence that a person was merely present at the scene of an event,
- evidence that a person merely acted in the same way as others,
- evidence that a person merely associated with others,
- evidence that a person was friends with or met socially with individuals involved in the conspiracy,
- evidence that a person who had no knowledge of a conspiracy happened to act in a way that advanced some purpose of the conspiracy,

- evidence that a person merely knew of the existence of a conspiracy,
- evidence that a person merely knew that an objective of the conspiracy was being considered or attempted, or
- evidence that a person merely approved of the objectives of the conspiracy.

Rather, the prosecution must prove that Richmond had some degree of knowing involvement in the agreement.

In deciding whether an alleged conspiracy existed, you may consider the acts and statements of each person alleged to be part of the agreement.

In deciding whether Richmond voluntarily and intentionally joined the agreement, you must consider only the evidence of Richmond's own acts and statements. You may not consider actions and statements of others, except to the extent any statement of another describes something that was said or done by Richmond.

Intent or knowledge may be proved like anything else. You may consider any statements made by a defendant, in connection with the offense charged, and all the facts and circumstances in evidence, which may aid in a determination of a 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.

**Three, that at the time Richmond joined in the agreement or understanding, he knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding;**

A person knows the purpose of the agreement if he is aware of the agreement and does not participate in it through ignorance, mistake, carelessness, negligence, or accident. It is seldom, if ever, possible to determine directly what was in a defendant's mind. Thus, a defendant's knowledge of the agreement and its purpose can be proved like anything else, from reasonable conclusions drawn from the evidence.

It is not enough that a defendant and other alleged participants in the agreement to commit the crime of distribution of methamphetamine or possession of methamphetamine with the intent to distribute simply met, discussed matters of common

interest, acted in similar ways, or perhaps helped one another. A defendant must have known of the existence and purpose of the agreement. Without such knowledge, a defendant cannot be guilty of conspiracy, even if his acts furthered the conspiracy.

**And four, that the agreement or understanding involved 50 grams or more of methamphetamine (actual).**

The quantity of controlled substances involved in the agreement or understanding includes the controlled substances a defendant possessed for personal use or distributed or agreed to distribute. The quantity also includes the controlled substances fellow conspirators distributed or agreed to distribute, if you find that those distributions or agreements to distribute were a necessary or natural consequence of the agreement or understanding and were reasonably foreseeable by a defendant.

Do not double count any quantities of methamphetamine if more than one conspirator was involved in conspiring to distribute that particular quantity of the methamphetamine. Instead, you must determine the amount of the methamphetamine involved in the conspiracy for which Richmond can be held responsible, if any.

In making your determination of quantity as required, the following conversion chart may be helpful:

OUNCES/POUNDS	GRAMS/KILOGRAMS
1 ounce	28.35 grams (0.028 kilogram)
2 ounces	56.7 grams (0.0567 kilogram)

For you to find Richmond guilty of the offense charged in Count 1 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove all four of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Richmond not guilty of the offense charged in Count 1 of the Indictment.

If you do not unanimously find all four elements beyond a reasonable doubt, but you do find the first three elements unanimously and beyond a reasonable doubt, you must go on to consider whether Richmond conspired to distribute some lesser amount of methamphetamine.

If you unanimously find that Richmond conspired to distribute an amount of methamphetamine less than 50 grams (actual) beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find him guilty of the crime of conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine.

Otherwise, you must find Richmond not guilty of Count 1 as charged in the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 3 – POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE  
WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE

For you to find Courtney Richmond guilty of possession with the intent to distribute a controlled substance, as charged in Count 2 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

**One, that on or about December 14, 2023, Richmond was in possession of methamphetamine (actual);**

You are instructed, as a matter of law, that methamphetamine (actual) is a controlled substance.

It is solely for you, however, to determine whether or not the government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant possessed with intent to distribute a substance which was methamphetamine (actual).

**Two, that Richmond knew that he was in possession of methamphetamine (actual);**

The law recognizes several kinds of possession. A person may have actual possession or constructive possession. A person may have sole or joint possession.

A person who knowingly has direct physical control over a thing, at a given time, is then in actual possession of it.

A person who, although not in actual possession, has both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a thing, either directly or through another person or persons, is then in constructive possession of it.

If one person alone has actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is sole. If two or more persons share actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is joint.

Whenever the word “possession” has been used in these instructions it includes actual as well as constructive possession and also sole as well as joint possession.

**And *three*, that Richmond intended to distribute some or all of the methamphetamine (actual) to another person.**

The term “distribute” means to deliver a controlled substance to the actual or constructive possession of another person. It is not necessary that money or anything of value change hands. The law prohibits the “possession with intent to distribute” a controlled substance; the prosecution does not have to prove that there was, or was intended to be, a “sale” of a controlled substance to prove “possession with intent to distribute.”

Intent or knowledge may be proved 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 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.

It is not necessary for the government to prove that Richmond knew the precise nature of the controlled substance that he possessed with the intent to distribute.

The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, however, that Richmond did know that some type of controlled substance was possessed with intent to distribute.

In attempting to determine the intent of any person, you may consider all the facts and circumstances shown by the evidence received in the case concerning that person. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant possessed a large quantity of methamphetamine, that is evidence from which you may, but are not required to, find or infer that the defendant intended to distribute methamphetamine.

In determining a person’s “intent to distribute” a controlled substance, you may consider, among other things, the purity of the controlled substance, the quantity of the controlled substance, the presence of equipment used in the processing or sale of controlled substances, and large amounts of cash or weapons.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to Richmond, then you must find Richmond guilty of the crime charged in Count 2 of the Indictment; otherwise, you must find Richmond not guilty of that crime.

### ***Quantity of Methamphetamine***

If you find Richmond guilty of possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine, as charged in Count 2 of the Indictment, you must also determine beyond a reasonable doubt the quantity of methamphetamine (actual) for which the defendant can be held responsible. The government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt the quantity of methamphetamine (actual) actually involved in the offense for which Richmond can be held responsible. Therefore, you must ascertain whether or not the controlled substance in question was in fact methamphetamine (actual), as charged in the Indictment, and you must determine beyond a reasonable doubt the amount of methamphetamine (actual) involved in the offense for which Richmond can be held responsible. In so doing, you may consider all of the evidence in the case that may aid in the determination of these issues.

You must determine the *total quantity* of the controlled substance involved in the offense in which the defendant can be held responsible. You must indicate the *range* within which that *total quantity* falls. You must determine that *total quantity* in terms of grams of methamphetamine.

Again, you must determine *beyond a reasonable doubt* the quantity of methamphetamine involved in the offense in which the defendant can be held responsible.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 4 – POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY A PROHIBITED PERSON

For you to find Courtney Richmond guilty of possession of a firearm by a prohibited person as charged in Count 3 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following four essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

**One, on or about December 14, 2023, Richmond had been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year;**

**Two, that on or about December 14, 2023, Richmond knowingly possessed a firearm, that is: a Glock 26 9 mm handgun with serial number BUDA988, 9-millimeter ammunition, a Taurus TCP PT 738 .380 ACP handgun with serial number 79629C, or .380 ammunition;**

An act is done “knowingly” if the defendant realized what he was doing and did not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident. You may consider evidence of the defendant’s acts and words, along with all the evidence, in deciding whether the defendant acted knowingly. The government is not required to prove the defendant knew his acts or omission were unlawful.

Intent or knowledge may be proved 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 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.

The term “firearm” means any weapon that will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

The government does not have to prove who “owned” the firearm.

**Three, that at the time Richmond knowingly possessed a firearm, he knew that he had been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year;**

The maximum penalty in the State of Minnesota for a conviction of Possession of Cocaine, in the Fifth Degree, is not more than five years in prison.

***And four, that the firearm was transported across a state line at some time during or before Richmond's possession of it.***

If you have found beyond a reasonable doubt that the firearm or ammunition in question was manufactured in a state or country other than the State of South Dakota, and that the defendant possessed that firearm or ammunition in the State of South Dakota, you may, but are not required to, find that the firearm or ammunition was transported across a state line.

The United States is not required to prove that the defendant knew the firearm or ammunition had crossed a state line.

For you to find Richmond guilty of possession of a firearm by a prohibited person as charged in Count 3 of the Indictment, the prosecution must prove all four of the essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt. Otherwise, you must find Richmond not guilty of possession of a firearm by a prohibited person as charged in Count 3 of the Indictment.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 5 – DEFENDANT’S PREVIOUS CRIMES

You have heard evidence that the defendant may have been previously convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year because that fact is an element of the crime of possession of a firearm by a prohibited person, as charged in the Indictment.

This evidence, however, does not mean that the defendant committed the crime charged here. You may use the evidence of the prior convictions only to help you decide whether the government has proven that the defendant knew that he had been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. The existence of prior convictions may not be used for any other purpose.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 6 – QUESTIONS OF LAW

Matters concerning whether an arrest warrant existed, matters concerning whether an arrest warrant was required, and matters related to probable cause are questions of law, and are thus for the judge to decide, not the jury. The judge has already determined, as a matter of law, the legal questions concerning the existence or requirement of a warrant and the presence or absence of probable cause.

Your role is limited to deciding any disputed facts, if any, based on the evidence presented. You must then apply the law as the judge instructs you to the facts and evidence admitted during trial.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 7 – IMPEACHMENT

In Preliminary Instruction No. 6, 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, 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.

You have heard evidence that one or more witnesses has been convicted of a crime. You may use that evidence only to help you decide whether to believe the witness and how much weight to give the witness’s testimony.

You have heard evidence that one or more witnesses received, or hopes to receive, a reduced sentence on criminal charges pending against that witness, in return for the witness’s cooperation with the government in this case. If the prosecutor handling the witness’s case believed or believes the witness provided substantial assistance, the prosecutor can file a motion to reduce the witness’s sentence. If such a motion for reduction of sentence for substantial assistance is filed by the prosecutor, then it is or was up to the Judge to decide whether to reduce the sentence at all, and if so, how much to reduce it. You may give this witness’s testimony such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not testimony of a witness may have been influenced by the witness’s hope of receiving a reduced sentence is for you to decide.

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. 8 – 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 charge, 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 the 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 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.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 9 – 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.

### FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 10 – 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 prosecution has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, say so.
- If you are convinced that the prosecution 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 of 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. 11 – 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 these Instructions. Again, nothing I have said or done was intended to suggest what your verdict should be—that is entirely for you to decide.
- Reach your verdict without discrimination. In reaching your verdict, you must not consider the defendant’s race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex. You are not to return a verdict for or against the defendant unless you would return the same verdict without regard to his race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, or sex.
- 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

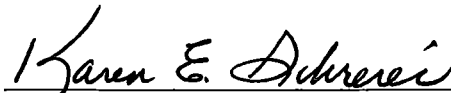
and to resist jumping to conclusions based on personal likes and dislikes, generalizations, gut feelings, prejudices, sympathies, stereotypes, or biases. The law demands that you return a just verdict, based solely on the evidence, your individual evaluation of that evidence, your reason and common sense, and these instructions. Our system of justice is counting on you to render a fair decision based on the evidence, not on biases.

- 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 10, 2026

BY THE COURT:



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KAREN E. SCHREIER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
 SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> COURTNEY RICHMOND,  <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	4:24-CR-40139-KES  <b>VERDICT</b>
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We, the Jury, unanimously find the defendant, Courtney Richmond, as follows:

	<b>COUNT 1: CONSPIRACY TO DISTRIBUTE A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>VERDICT</b>
<b>Step 1:</b>	On the charge of “conspiracy to distribute a controlled substance,” as explained in Final Instruction No. 2, please mark your verdict.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty
	If you find Richmond not guilty, or if you are unable to reach a verdict at Step 1, sign and date the verdict form. If you find Richmond guilty at Step 1, proceed to Step 2.	
<b>Step 2:</b>	Please indicate the quantity of methamphetamine involved in the conspiracy for which you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant can be held responsible. Determination of drug	

	<p>quantity is explained in Final Jury Instruction No. 2.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ 50 grams or more of methamphetamine (actual).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ 5 grams or more of methamphetamine (actual).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ Less than 5 grams of methamphetamine (actual).</p> <p>Proceed to Count 2.</p>	
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	<b>COUNT 2: POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE</b>	<b>VERDICT</b>
<b>Step 1:</b>	<p>On the charge of “possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute,” as explained in Final Instruction No. 3, please mark your verdict.</p>	<p>___ Not Guilty</p> <p>___ Guilty</p>
	<p>If you find Richmond not guilty, or if you are unable to reach a verdict at Step 1, proceed to Count 2. If you find Richmond guilty at Step 1, proceed to Step 2.</p>	
<b>Step 2:</b>	<p>If you have found Richmond guilty of this offense, please indicate the quantity of methamphetamine (actual) involved in the possession with intent to distribute for which you find beyond a reasonable doubt that he can be held responsible. Determination of drug quantity is explained in Final Jury Instruction No. 3.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ 50 grams or more of methamphetamine (actual).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ 5 grams or more of methamphetamine (actual).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">_____ Less than 5 grams of methamphetamine (actual).</p> <p>Proceed to Count 3.</p>	

	<b>COUNT 3: POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY A PROHIBITED PERSON</b>	<b>VERDICT</b>
<b>Step 1:</b>	<p>On the charge of “possession of a firearm by a prohibited person,” as explained in Final Instruction No. 4, please mark your verdict.</p> <p>If you marked “Guilty” please move to Step 2. If you marked “Not Guilty” please skip Step 2 and move to Step 3.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guilty</p>
<b>Step 2:</b>	<p>If you found Richmond guilty of “possession of a firearm by a prohibited person,” please indicate which offense you unanimously determined Richmond committed which placed Richmond in the category of a “prohibited person:”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Possession of a Controlled Substance, a Fifth-Degree felony under the laws of the State of Minnesota, in 1995, in Anoka County, MN;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Possession of a Controlled Substance, a Fifth-Degree felony under the laws of the State of Minnesota, in 1995, in Ramsey County, MN;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Possession of a Controlled Substance, a Fifth-Degree felony under the laws of the State of Minnesota, in 1996, in Ramsey County, MN;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Possession of a Controlled Substance, a Fifth-Degree felony under the laws of the State of Minnesota, in 2002, in Hennepin County, MN;</p> <p>(check all or none that apply).</p>	

Please sign and date the Verdict Form.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Foreperson