

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

CENTRAL DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BUDDY ROBERT POOR BEAR,
a/k/a Bud Poor Bear

Defendant.

3:21-CR-30074-RAL

FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTION NO. 1

Members of the jury, the instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial and during the trial remain in effect. I now give you some additional instructions. The instructions I am about to give you now are in writing and will be available to you in the jury room.

You must, of course, continue to follow the instructions I gave you earlier, as well as those I give you now. You must not single out some instructions and ignore others, because all are important.

All instructions, whenever given and whether in writing or not, must be followed.

INSTRUCTION NO. 2

It is your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You will then apply the law, as I give it to you, to those facts. You must follow my instructions on the law, even if you thought the law was different or should be different.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you.

INSTRUCTION NO. 3

I have mentioned the word “evidence.” The “evidence” in this case consists of the testimony of witnesses, the documents and other things received as exhibits, and the facts that have been stipulated—that is, formally agreed to by the parties.

You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence in the case.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things again for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence.
2. 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 that I struck from the record, or told you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.
4. Anything you saw or heard about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence.

When you were instructed that evidence was received for a limited purpose, you must follow that instruction.

INSTRUCTION NO. 4

The Court received into evidence part of the body camera video of a police officer responding to the call for service. You may not consider what is said on this video for the truth of the matters asserted by those talking. You may consider this evidence for only three purposes: (1) to understand why the police acted as they did; (2) to evaluate whether Phyllis Mandan was impaired by street drugs or otherwise in a way that affected her ability to accurately perceive and accurately recall events on April 15, 2021; and (3) to judge the credibility of Phyllis Mandan.

INSTRUCTION NO. 5

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 said, or only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony of any witness to believe, consider the witness's intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness's memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, 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 that people sometimes hear or see things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider therefore whether a contradiction is an innocent misrecollection or lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or only a small detail.

You should judge the testimony of the defendant in the same manner as you would judge the testimony of any other witness.

You have heard that the witness Ralph Mandan was once 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 his testimony.

You have heard testimony about the character and reputation for truthfulness or untruthfulness of Phyllis Mandan. You may consider this evidence only in deciding whether to believe the testimony of Phyllis Mandan and how much weight to give to it and not for any other purpose.

INSTRUCTION NO. 6

The indictment in this case charges the defendant with Sexual Abuse. The defendant has pleaded not guilty to this charge.

The indictment is simply the document that formally charges the defendant with the crime for which he is on trial. The indictment is not evidence of anything. At the beginning of the trial, I instructed you that you must presume the defendant to be innocent. Thus, the defendant began the trial with a clean slate, with no evidence against him. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to find the defendant not guilty. This presumption can be overcome only if the United States proved during the trial, beyond a reasonable doubt, each element of a crime charged.

Please remember that only the defendant, not anyone else, is on trial here, and that the defendant is on trial only for the crime charged, not for anything else.

There is no burden upon a defendant to prove that he is innocent. Instead, the burden of proof remains on the United States throughout the trial.

INSTRUCTION NO. 7

The crime of Sexual Abuse, as charged in the indictment, has **five** elements, which are:

***One*, that on or about the 15th day of April, 2021, the defendant, Buddy Robert Poor Bear, knowingly engaged in a sexual act with Phyllis Mandan or knowingly attempted to engage in a sexual act with Phyllis Mandan;**

As used in this instruction, the term “sexual act” means contact between the defendant’s mouth and Phyllis Mandan’s vulva. Vulva means the genitalia of the female. The genitalia of the female includes both the internal and external structure of the vagina.

***Two*, that at the time of such act, Phyllis Mandan was incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or was physically incapable of declining participation in, or communicating her unwillingness to engage in, that sexual act;**

***Three*, that the defendant knew that Phyllis Mandan was incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or was physically incapable of declining participation in, or communicating her unwillingness to engage in, that sexual act;**

***Four*, that the defendant is an Indian; and**

***Five*, that the offense took place in Indian Country.**

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged; otherwise you must find him not guilty of this crime.

INSTRUCTION NO. 8

The crime of sexual abuse as charged in the indictment includes an attempt to engage in that crime with Phyllis Mandan. The defendant may be found guilty of an attempt if he had the specific intent to engage in a sexual act with Phyllis Mandan and voluntarily and intentionally carried out some act which was a substantial step toward the sexual act. If the defendant acted without such specific intent, then attempt to engage in sexual abuse of a person incapable of consent as charged in the indictment has not been committed.

A substantial step, as used in this instruction, must be something more than mere preparation, yet may be less than the last act necessary before the actual commission of the substantive crime. 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, could conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that it was undertaken in accordance with a design to violate the statute.

INSTRUCTION NO. 9

As stated in Instruction No. 7, the United States must prove that the defendant knowingly engaged in a sexual act with Phyllis Mandan, who was incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or was physically incapable of declining participation in or communicating an unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.

In order to find the defendant guilty of Sexual Abuse, you must find, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Phyllis Mandan did not consent to the sexual act, otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of this crime.

INSTRUCTION NO. 10

You have heard evidence that the defendant may have been under the influence of alcohol at the time of the alleged offense.

Evidence that the defendant may have acted while under the influence of alcohol may be considered by you, together with all other evidence, in determining whether or not the defendant had the specific intent to *attempt* the act charged and whether the defendant knew Phyllis Mandan was incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or was physically incapable of declining participation in or communicating her unwillingness to engage in a sexual act.

Evidence that the defendant may have acted while under the influence of alcohol does not otherwise provide a legal excuse for the commission of a crime if the defendant actually caused contact between his mouth and Phyllis Mandan's vulva.

INSTRUCTION NO. 11

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 the determination of the defendant's 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.

An act is done knowingly if the defendant is aware of the act and does not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident. The United States is not required to prove that the defendant knew that his actions were unlawful. You may consider evidence of the defendant's words, acts, or omissions, along with all the other evidence, in deciding whether the defendant acted knowingly.

INSTRUCTION NO. 12

The indictment in this case alleges that the defendant is an Indian and that the alleged offense occurred in Indian country. The existence of those two factors is necessary in order for this Court to have jurisdiction over the crime charged in the indictment.

Counsel for the United States, counsel for the defendant, and the defendant have agreed or stipulated that the defendant is an Indian and that the place where the alleged incident is claimed to have occurred is in Indian country.

The defendant has not, by entering this agreement or stipulation, admitted his guilt of the offense charged, and you may not draw any inference of guilt from the stipulation. The only effect of this stipulation is to establish the facts that the defendant is an Indian and that the place where the alleged offense is claimed to have occurred is in Indian country.

INSTRUCTION NO. 13

Reasonable doubt is doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not doubt based on speculation. A reasonable doubt may arise from careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from a lack of evidence. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person, after careful consideration, would not hesitate to rely and act upon that proof in life's most important decisions. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

INSTRUCTION NO. 14

You have heard testimony from persons described as experts. 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' 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.

INSTRUCTION NO. 15

In conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict, there are certain rules you must follow. I shall list those rules for you now.

First, when you go to the jury room, you must select one of your members as your foreperson. That person will preside over your discussions and speak for you here in court.

Second, it is your duty, as jurors, to discuss this case with one another in the jury room. You should try to reach agreement if you can do so without violence to individual judgment, because a verdict—whether guilty or not guilty—must be unanimous. Each of you must make your own conscientious decision, but only after you have considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with your fellow jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors. Do not be afraid to change your opinions if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right, or simply to reach a verdict.

Third, if the defendant is found guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the United States has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Fourth, if you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, you may send a note to me through the marshal or court security officer, signed by one or more jurors. I will respond as soon as possible either in writing or orally in open court. Remember that you should not tell anyone—including me—how your votes stand numerically.

Fifth, during your deliberations, you must not communicate with or provide any information to anyone other than by note to me by any means about this case. You may not use any electronic device or media, such as a telephone, cell phone, smart phone, iPhone, Blackberry, or computer; the internet, any internet service, or any text or instant messaging service; or any internet chat room, blog, or website such as Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, YouTube, or Twitter, to communicate to anyone information about this case or to conduct any research about this case until I accept your verdict.

Sixth, your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law which I have given to you in my instructions. 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 that you reach in this case. You will take this form to the jury room, and when each of you has agreed on the verdict, your foreperson will fill in the form, sign and date it, and advise the marshal or court security officer that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
CENTRAL DIVISION

<p>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> <p>BUDDY ROBERT POOR BEAR, a/k/a Bud Poor Bear</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3:21-CR-30074-RAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VERDICT FORM</p>
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We, the jury, duly empaneled and sworn to try the issues in this case, find as follows:

1. We find the defendant Buddy Robert Poor Bear, _____ (fill in either “not guilty” or “guilty”) of Sexual Abuse as charged in the indictment.

Dated October ____, 2022

Foreperson