

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. SHAVETTA GEORGETTA JOHNSON, Defendant. | 4:22-CR-40071-KES FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY |
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FINAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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 – DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED
SUBSTANCE RESULTING IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY

For you to find Shavetta Georgetta Johnson guilty of the offense of distribution of a controlled substance resulting in serious bodily injury as charged in the Indictment, the prosecution must prove the following three essential elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

One, that on or about October 5, 2019, Johnson intentionally transferred a controlled substance to Victim #1;

Intent 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 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.

You are instructed that heroin, hydrocodone, oxycodone, and fentanyl are controlled substances.

Two, that at the time of the transfer, Johnson knew it was a controlled substance;

It is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the defendant knew the precise nature of the controlled substance that she distributed. The prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt, however, that the defendant did know that some type of controlled substance was distributed.

The prosecution is not required to prove that the defendant knew that her acts or omissions were unlawful. An act is done knowingly if the defendant is aware of the act and does not act through ignorance, mistake, or accident. 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.

And three, that Victim #1 would not have become injured but for the use of that same controlled substance transferred by Johnson.

The law does not require the prosecution to prove that the defendant intended to cause serious bodily injury. Similarly, the law does not require the prosecution to prove that the defendant knew or should

have known that she was exposing Victim #1 to a risk of serious bodily injury when defendant transferred the controlled substance.

A "serious bodily injury" is a bodily injury which involves a substantial risk of death, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

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

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 3 – “BUT FOR” CAUSE

The prosecution must prove that serious bodily injury resulted from the unlawfully transferred controlled substance, not merely from a combination of factors to which the drug use contributed. This is known as “but for” causation. For example, where A shoots B, who is hit and dies, we can say that A caused B’s death, because but for A’s conduct, B would not have died. The same thing is true if a person’s act combines with other factors to produce the result, so long as the other factors alone would not have produced the result—the straw that broke the camel’s back, so to speak. Thus, if poison is administered to a man debilitated by multiple diseases, the poison is a “but for” cause of death even if the diseases played a part in his deterioration, so long as, without the effect of the poison, he would have lived.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 4 – 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 that some witnesses were once convicted of a crime or multiple crimes. You may use that evidence only to help you decide whether to believe the witnesses and how much weight to give their testimony.

You have also heard evidence that one or more witnesses has made a plea agreement with the prosecution. The witness’s testimony was received in evidence and may be considered by you. You may give the witness’s testimony such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not the witness’s testimony may have been influenced by the plea agreement or the prosecution’s promise is for you to determine. A witness’s guilty plea cannot be considered by you as any evidence of Johnson’s guilt. A witness’s guilty plea can be considered by you only for the purpose of determining how much, if at all, to rely upon 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.

You have heard evidence that one or more witnesses has received a promise from the government that that their testimony will not be used against them in a criminal case. Their testimony was received in evidence and may be considered by you. You may give their testimony such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not their testimony may have been influenced by the government's promise is for you to determine.

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. 5 – 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 she 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 her.

The burden is always on the prosecution to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

- This burden never, ever shifts to the defendant to prove her 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 her, unless the prosecution proves beyond a reasonable doubt that she has committed each and every element of that offense.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 6 – REASONABLE DOUBT

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not doubt based on speculation.

- 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, or lack of evidence, in the case before making a decision.
- Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt.
- 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. 7 – DEFENDANT'S PRIOR SIMILAR ACTS

You have heard testimony that the defendant has used and dealt drugs, and that she has been convicted of conspiracy to distribute a controlled substance in the past. You may consider this evidence only if you (unanimously) find it is more likely true than not true that the defendant 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 act, 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 defendant had the state of mind or intent necessary to commit the crime charged in the indictment; or had a motive or opportunity to commit the acts described in the indictment; or acted according to a plan or in preparation for commission of a crime; or committed the acts she is on trial for by accident or mistake. You should give it the weight and value you believe it is entitled to receive.

FINAL INSTRUCTION NO. 8 – 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. 9 – DUTY DURING DELIBERATIONS

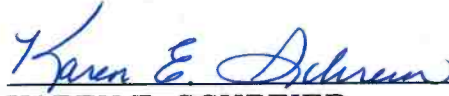
You must follow certain rules while conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict:

- 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 her 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 September 28, 2022.

BY THE COURT:



KAREN E. SCHREIER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE