



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
BOBBY NUNEZ,  
Defendant.

Case No. 2:25-cr-00779-FLA  
**JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

Jurors: You now are the jury in this case, and I want to take a few minutes to tell you something about your duties as jurors and to give you some preliminary instructions. At the end of the trial, I will give you more detailed written instructions that will control your deliberations.

When you deliberate, it will be your duty to weigh and to evaluate all the evidence received in the case and, in that process, to decide the facts. To the facts as you find them, you will apply the law as I give it to you, whether you agree with the law or not. You must decide the case solely on the evidence and the law before you.

Perform these duties fairly and impartially. You should not be influenced by any person’s race, color, religious beliefs, national ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender, or economic circumstances. Also, do not allow yourself to be influenced by personal likes or dislikes, sympathy, prejudice, fear, public opinion, or biases, including unconscious biases. Unconscious biases are stereotypes, attitudes, or preferences that people may consciously reject but may be expressed without conscious awareness, control, or intention. Like conscious bias, unconscious bias can affect how we evaluate information and make decisions.

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 2**

This is a criminal case brought by the United States government. The government charges the defendant with theft of government property over \$1,000. The charge against the defendant is contained in the Indictment. The Indictment simply describes the charge the government brings against the defendant. The Indictment is not evidence and does not prove anything.

The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charge and is presumed innocent unless and until the government proves the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, the defendant has the right to remain silent and never has to prove innocence or to present any evidence.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 3**

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

First, the sworn testimony of any witness;

Second, the exhibits that are received in evidence; and

Third, any facts to which the parties agree.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 4**

The following things are *not* evidence, and you must not consider them as evidence in deciding the facts of this case:

First, statements and arguments of the attorneys;

Second, questions and objections of the attorneys;

Third, testimony that I instruct you to disregard; and

Fourth, anything you may see or hear when the court is not in session even if what you see or hear is done or said by one of the parties or by one of the witnesses.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 5**

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is indirect evidence, that is, it is proof of one or more facts from which one can find another fact.

You are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. Either can be used to prove any fact. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 6**

1  
2 There are rules of evidence that control what can be received in evidence.  
3 When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit in evidence and a lawyer on the  
4 other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may  
5 object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit  
6 received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, or the exhibit  
7 cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore  
8 the question and must not guess what the answer would have been.

9 Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you  
10 disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case,  
11 you must not consider the evidence that I told you to disregard.

12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 7**

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

First, the witness’s opportunity and ability to see or hear or know the things testified to;

Second, the witness’s memory;

Third, the witness’s manner while testifying;

Fourth, the witness’s interest in the outcome of the case, if any;

Fifth, the witness’s bias or prejudice, if any;

Sixth, whether other evidence contradicted the witness’s testimony;

Seventh, the reasonableness of the witness’s testimony in light of all the evidence; and

Eighth, any other factors that bear on believability.

You must avoid bias, conscious or unconscious, based on a witness’s race, color, religious beliefs, national ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender, or economic circumstances in your determination of credibility.

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it. What is important is how believable the witnesses are, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 8**

I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, keep an open mind throughout the trial, and do not decide what the verdict should be until you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

Second, because you must decide this case based only on the evidence received in the case and on my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty. Thus, until the end of the case or unless I tell you otherwise:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This restriction includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone, tablet, or computer, or any other means, via email, via text messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, website or application, including but not limited to Facebook, YouTube, X (formerly known as Twitter), Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat, TikTok, or any other forms of social media. This restriction also applies to communicating with your fellow jurors until I give you the case for deliberation, and it applies to communicating with everyone else including your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your employer that you have been seated as a juror in the case, and how long you expect the trial to last. But, if you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter. In addition, you must report the contact to the court.

Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction you properly may consider to return a verdict: do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other

1 reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn  
2 about the case on your own. Do not visit or view any place discussed in this case, and  
3 do not use the Internet or any other resource to search for or view any place discussed  
4 during the trial. Also, do not do any research about this case, the law, or the people  
5 involved—including the parties, the witnesses or the lawyers—until you have been  
6 excused as jurors. If you happen to read or hear anything touching on this case in the  
7 media, turn away and report it to me as soon as possible.

8         These rules protect each party’s right to have this case decided only on evidence  
9 that has been presented here in court. Witnesses here in court take an oath to tell the  
10 truth, and the accuracy of their testimony is tested through the trial process. If you do  
11 any research or investigation outside the courtroom, or gain any information through  
12 improper communications, then your verdict may be influenced by inaccurate,  
13 incomplete, or misleading information that has not been tested by the trial process.  
14 Each of the parties is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, and if you decide the  
15 case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a  
16 fair trial. Remember, you have taken an oath to follow the rules, and it is very  
17 important that you follow these rules.

18         A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these  
19 proceedings, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to  
20 start over. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court  
21 immediately.

22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 9**

At the end of the trial, you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript of the trial. I urge you to pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 10**

1  
2 If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do  
3 take notes, please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury  
4 room to decide the case. Do not let note-taking distract you from being attentive.  
5 When you leave court for recesses, your notes should be left in the courtroom. No one  
6 will read your notes.

7 Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of the  
8 evidence. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced  
9 by your notes or those of your fellow jurors.

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 11**

1  
2 The next phase of the trial will now begin. First, each side may make an  
3 opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to  
4 help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not  
5 required to make an opening statement.

6 The government will then present evidence and counsel for the defendant may  
7 cross-examine. Then, if the defendant chooses to offer evidence, counsel for the  
8 government may cross-examine.

9 After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies  
10 to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments.

11 After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 12**

1  
2 During the trial, I may need to take up legal matters with the attorneys  
3 privately, either by having a conference at the bench when the jury is present in the  
4 courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting, we  
5 are working. The purpose of these conferences is not to keep relevant information  
6 from you, but to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of  
7 evidence and to avoid confusion and error.

8 Of course, we will do what we can to keep the number and length of these  
9 conferences to a minimum. I may not always grant an attorney’s request for a  
10 conference. Do not consider my granting or denying a request for a conference as any  
11 indication of my opinion of the case or what your verdict should be.

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 13**

1  
2 Members of the jury, now that you have heard all the evidence, it is my duty to  
3 instruct you on the law that applies to this case. A copy of these instructions will be  
4 available in the jury room for you to consult.

5 It is your duty to weigh and to evaluate all the evidence received in the case  
6 and, in that process, to decide the facts. It is also your duty to apply the law as I give  
7 it to you to the facts as you find them, whether you agree with the law or not. You  
8 must decide the case solely on the evidence and the law. You will recall that you took  
9 an oath promising to do so at the beginning of the case. You should also not be  
10 influenced by any person’s race, color, religious beliefs, national ancestry, sexual  
11 orientation, gender identity, gender, or economic circumstances. Also, do not allow  
12 yourself to be influenced by personal likes or dislikes, sympathy, prejudice, fear,  
13 public opinion, or biases, including unconscious biases. Unconscious biases are  
14 stereotypes, attitudes, or preferences that people may consciously reject but may be  
15 expressed without conscious awareness, control, or intention.

16 You must follow all these instructions and not single out some and ignore  
17 others; they are all important. Please do not read into these instructions or into  
18 anything I may have said or done as any suggestion as to what verdict you should  
19 return—that is a matter entirely up to you.  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 14**

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness;
- (2) the exhibits received in evidence; and
- (3) any facts to which the parties have agreed.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 15**

The parties have agreed to certain facts that have been stated to you. Those facts are now conclusively established.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 16**

1  
2 In reaching your verdict you may consider only the testimony and exhibits  
3 received in evidence. The following things are not evidence and you may not  
4 consider them in deciding what the facts are:

5 1. Questions, statements, objections, and arguments by the lawyers are not  
6 evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. Although you must consider a lawyer’s  
7 questions to understand the answers of a witness, the lawyer’s questions are not  
8 evidence. Similarly, what the lawyers have said in their opening statements, closing  
9 arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is  
10 not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers state  
11 them, your memory of them controls.

12 2. Any testimony that I have excluded, stricken, or instructed you to disregard  
13 is not evidence. In addition, some evidence was received only for a limited purpose;  
14 when I have instructed you to consider certain evidence in a limited way, you must do  
15 so.

16 3. Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is  
17 not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 17**

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is indirect evidence, that is, it is proof of one or more facts from which you can find another fact.

You are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. Either can be used to prove any fact. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 18**

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account the following:

First, the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;

Second, the witness's memory;

Third, the witness's manner while testifying;

Fourth, the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, if any;

Fifth, the witness's bias or prejudice, if any;

Sixth, whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;

Seventh, the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and

Eighth, any other factors that bear on believability.

Sometimes a witness may say something that is not consistent with something else he or she said. Sometimes different witnesses will give different versions of what happened. People often forget things or make mistakes in what they remember. Also, two people may see the same event but remember it differently. You may consider these differences, but do not decide that testimony is untrue just because it differs from other testimony.

However, if you decide that a witness has deliberately testified untruthfully about something important, you may choose not to believe anything that witness said. On the other hand, if you think the witness testified untruthfully about some things but told the truth about others, you may accept the part you think is true and ignore the rest.

///

1           You must avoid bias, conscious or unconscious, based on a witness's race,  
2 color, religious beliefs, national ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender,  
3 or economic circumstances in your determination of credibility.

4           The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the  
5 number of witnesses who testify. What is important is how believable the witnesses  
6 were, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 19**

The Indictment is not evidence. The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charge. The defendant is presumed to be innocent unless and until the government proves the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, the defendant does not have to testify or present any evidence to prove innocence. The government has the burden of proving every element of the charge beyond a reasonable doubt.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 20**

1  
2 You have heard recordings that are both in English and in another language,  
3 Spanish. You also heard some translation of the foreign language.

4 While some of you may know the Spanish language, it is important that all  
5 jurors consider the same evidence. The only parts of any Spanish language recording  
6 that you are to rely on are those testified to by the Spanish-language interpreter while  
7 he was on the stand, and not any additional foreign language spoken in the recording  
8 that was not interpreted by that Spanish language interpreter. You should not rely on  
9 any outside knowledge that you have of that foreign language.  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 21**

A defendant in a criminal case has a constitutional right not to testify. You may not draw any inference of any kind from the fact that the defendant did not testify.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 22**

1  
2 Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced the  
3 defendant is guilty. It is not required that the government prove guilt beyond all  
4 possible doubt.

5 A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense and is not  
6 based purely on speculation. It may arise from a careful and impartial consideration  
7 of all the evidence, or from lack of evidence.

8 If after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you are not  
9 convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to  
10 find the defendant not guilty. On the other hand, if after a careful and impartial  
11 consideration of all the evidence, you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that  
12 the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the defendant guilty.

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 23**

1  
2           You have heard testimony that the defendant made a statement. It is for you to  
3 decide (1) whether the defendant made the statement, and (2) if so, how much weight  
4 to give to it. In making those decisions, you should consider all the evidence about  
5 the statement, including the circumstances under which the defendant may have made  
6 it.

7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 24**

You have seen a video depicting the immigration arrest of a third party. This evidence was admitted only for the limited purpose of showing the context leading up to the conduct at issue in this case, and, therefore, you must consider this evidence solely for that limited purpose and not for any other purpose.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 25**

The defendant is charged in Count One of the Indictment with theft of government property in violation of Section 641 of Title 18 of the United States Code. For the defendant to be found guilty of that charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, the defendant knowingly stole property of value with the intention of depriving the owner of the use or benefit of the property;

Second, the property belonged to the United States; and

Third, the value of the property was more than \$1,000.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 26**

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.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 27**

Mere presence at the scene of a crime or mere knowledge that a crime is being committed is not sufficient to establish that the defendant committed the crime of theft of government property. The defendant must be a participant and not merely a knowing spectator. The defendant’s presence may be considered by the jury along with other evidence in the case.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 28**

Some of you have taken notes during the trial. Whether or not you took notes, you should rely on your own memory of what was said. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of your fellow jurors.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 29**

The punishment provided by law for this crime is for the court to decide. You may not consider punishment in deciding whether the government has proved its case against the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 30**

1  
2 When you begin your deliberations, elect one member of the jury as your  
3 foreperson who will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

4 You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you  
5 can do so. Your verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous.

6 Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after  
7 you have considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and  
8 listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

9 Do not be afraid to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that  
10 you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is  
11 right.

12 It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course,  
13 only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do  
14 not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to  
15 reach a verdict.

16 Perform these duties fairly and impartially. You should also not be influenced  
17 by any person’s race, color, religious beliefs, national ancestry, sexual orientation,  
18 gender identity, gender, or economic circumstances. Also, do not allow yourself to be  
19 influenced by personal likes or dislikes, sympathy, prejudice, fear, public opinion, or  
20 biases, including unconscious biases. Unconscious biases are stereotypes, attitudes, or  
21 preferences that people may consciously reject but may be expressed without  
22 conscious awareness, control, or intention.

23 It is your duty as jurors to consult with one another and to deliberate with one  
24 another with a view towards reaching an agreement if you can do so. During your  
25 deliberations, you should not hesitate to reexamine your own views and change your  
26 opinion if you become persuaded that it is wrong.

27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 31**

1  
2 Because you must base your verdict only on the evidence received in the case  
3 and on these instructions, I remind you that you must not be exposed to any other  
4 information about the case or to the issues it involves. Except for discussing the case  
5 with your fellow jurors during your deliberations:

6 Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else  
7 communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with  
8 it. This restriction includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone, tablet,  
9 computer, or any other means, via email, text messaging, or any Internet chat room,  
10 blog, website or any other forms of social media. This restriction applies to  
11 communicating with your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the  
12 people involved in the trial. If you are asked or approached in any way about your  
13 jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered  
14 not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

15 Do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary  
16 about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting  
17 dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make  
18 any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

19 The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on  
20 the same evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who  
21 violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings, and a mistrial  
22 could result that would require the entire trial process to start over. If any juror is  
23 exposed to any outside information, please notify the court immediately.

24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 32**

A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your foreperson should complete the verdict form according to your deliberations, sign and date it, and advise the court security officer that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 33**

1  
2 If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you  
3 may send a note through the court security officer, signed by any one or more of you.  
4 No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a  
5 signed writing, and I will respond to the jury concerning the case only in writing or  
6 here in open court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the lawyers before  
7 answering it, which may take some time. You may continue your deliberations while  
8 waiting for the answer to any question. Remember that you are not to tell anyone—  
9 including me—how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, on any question  
10 submitted to you, including the question of the guilt of the defendant, until after you  
11 have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged.

**COURT’S INSTRUCTION NO. 34**

1  
2 Now that the case has been concluded, some of you may have questions about  
3 the confidentiality of the proceedings. Now that the case is over, you are free to  
4 discuss it with any person you choose. By the same token, however, I would advise  
5 you that you are under no obligation whatsoever to discuss this case with any person.

6 If you do decide to discuss the case with anyone, I would suggest you treat it  
7 with a degree of solemnity in that whatever you do decide to say, you would be  
8 willing to say in the presence of the other jurors or under oath here in open court in the  
9 presence of all the parties.

10 Finally, always bear in mind that if you do decide to discuss this case, the other  
11 jurors fully and freely stated their opinions with the understanding they were being  
12 expressed in confidence. Please respect the privacy of the views of the other jurors.

13 Finally, if you would prefer not to discuss the case with anyone, but are feeling  
14 undue pressure to do so, please feel free to contact the courtroom deputy, who will  
15 notify me, and I will assist.

16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28