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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
February 6, 2026
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
ISAIAS LOPEZ,
Defendant.

No. 2:25-cr-00705-MEMF
JURY INSTRUCTIONS
Trial Date: January 20, 2026

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 1

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

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

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1 You must follow all these instructions and not single out some
2 and ignore others; they are all important. Please do not read into
3 these instructions, or into anything I may have said or done, any
4 suggestion as to what verdict you should return -- that is a matter
5 entirely up to you.

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 2

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2 The indictment is not evidence. The defendant has pleaded not
3 guilty to the charge. The defendant is presumed to be innocent
4 unless and until the government proves the defendant guilty beyond a
5 reasonable doubt. In addition, the defendant does not have to
6 testify or present any evidence. The defendant does not have to
7 prove innocence; the government has the burden of proving every
8 element of the charge beyond a reasonable doubt.
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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 3

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

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 4

The defendant has testified. You should treat this testimony just as you would the testimony of any other witness.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 5

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

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

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

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 6

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.

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 7

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

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

13 2. Any testimony that I have excluded, stricken, or instructed
14 you to disregard is not evidence. In addition, some evidence was
15 received only for a limited purpose. I have instructed you to
16 consider certain evidence only for a limited purpose, you must do so,
17 and you may not consider that evidence for any other purpose.

18 3. Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not
19 in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the
20 evidence received at the trial.

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 8

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

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

12 By way of example, if you wake up in the morning and see that
13 the sidewalk is wet, you may find from that fact that it rained
14 during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned-on garden
15 hose, may provide an explanation for the water on the sidewalk.
16 Therefore, before you decide that a fact has been proved by
17 circumstantial evidence, you must consider all the evidence in the
18 light of reason, experience, and common sense.

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 9

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2 You are here only to determine whether the defendant is guilty
3 or not guilty of the charge in the Indictment. The defendant is not
4 on trial for any conduct or offense not charged in the Indictment.
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1 anything that witness said. On the other hand, if you think the
2 witness testified untruthfully about some things but told the truth
3 about others, you may accept the part you think is true and ignore
4 the rest.

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

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

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 11

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2 The defendant is charged in Count One with assault on a federal
3 officer in violation of Section 111(a)(1) of Title 18 of the United
4 States Code. For the defendant to be found guilty of that charge, the
5 government must prove each of the following elements beyond a
6 reasonable doubt:

7
8 First, the defendant forcibly assaulted Leo Ranjo;

9 Second, the defendant assaulted Leo Ranjo while Leo Ranjo was
10 engaged in, or on account of, his official duties;

11 Third, the defendant made physical contact with Leo Ranjo; and

12 Fourth, the defendant did not act in reasonable self-defense.
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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 12

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2 There is a forcible assault when one person intentionally
3 strikes another, or willfully attempts to inflict injury on another,
4 or intentionally threatens another coupled with an apparent ability
5 to inflict injury on another which causes a reasonable apprehension
6 of immediate bodily harm.

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 15

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

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

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

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

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

19 Perform these duties fairly and impartially. You should also
20 not be influenced by any person's race, color, religious beliefs,
21 national ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender, or
22 economic circumstances. Also, do not allow yourself to be influenced
23 by personal likes or dislikes, sympathy, prejudice, fear, public
24 opinion, or biases, including unconscious biases. Unconscious biases
25 are stereotypes, attitudes, or preferences that people may
26 consciously reject but may be expressed without conscious awareness,
27 control, or intention.
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1 It is your duty as jurors to consult with one another and to
2 deliberate with one another with a view towards reaching an agreement
3 if you can do so. During your deliberations, you should not hesitate
4 to reexamine your own views and change your opinion if you become
5 persuaded that it is wrong.

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

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 17

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

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 18

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2 The punishment provided by law for this crime is for the court
3 to decide. You may not consider punishment in deciding whether the
4 government has proved its case against the defendant beyond a
5 reasonable doubt.
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1 database, directory, game, or other material. Do not attempt to alter
2 the computer to obtain access to such materials. If you discover that
3 the computer provides or allows access to such materials, you must
4 inform the court immediately and refrain from viewing such materials.
5 Do not remove the computer or any electronic data from the jury room,
6 and do not copy any such data.

7 **B. All Other Exhibits**

8 You will also be provided with all exhibits received in
9 evidence, other than Exhibit 20 - Defendant's Camera. You may
10 request to view Exhibit 20 by sending a note to the clerk.

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COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 20

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2 A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have
3 reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your foreperson should
4 complete the verdict form according to your deliberations, sign and
5 date it, and advise the clerk that you are ready to return to the
6 courtroom.

COURT'S INSTRUCTION NO. 21

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

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