

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	Criminal No.: H-97-93
	)	
v.	)	Violations:
	)	
MARK ALBERT MALOOF,	)	15 U.S.C. §1
	)	18 U.S.C. § 371
Defendant.	)	FILED 6/30/97

**UNITED STATES' PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

Attached are the Government's proposed instructions to the jury. Additionally, the government requests that Fifth Circuit Pattern Jury Instruction No. 1.02 be given to the jury as a preliminary instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

*/s/*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
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**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

Members of the Jury:

In any jury trial there are, in effect, two judges. I am one of the judges; the other is the jury. It is my duty to preside over the trial and to decide what evidence is proper for your consideration. It is also my duty at the end of the trial to explain to you the rules of law that you must follow and apply in arriving at your verdict.

First, I will give you some general instructions which apply in every case, for example, instructions about burden of proof and how to judge the believability of witnesses. Then I will give you some specific rules of law about this particular case, and finally I will explain to you the procedures you should follow in your deliberations.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.04 (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 2**

**DUTY TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS**

You, as jurors, are the judges of the facts. But in determining what actually happened -- that is, in reaching your decision as to the facts -- it is your sworn duty to follow all of the rules of law as I explain them to you.

You have no right to disregard or give special attention to any one instruction, or to question the wisdom or correctness of any rule I may state to you. You must not substitute or follow your own notion or opinion as to what the law is or ought to be. It is your duty to apply the law as I explain it to you, regardless of the consequences.

It is also your duty to base your verdict solely upon the evidence, without prejudice or sympathy. That was the promise you made and the oath you took before being accepted by the parties as jurors, and they have the right to expect nothing less.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.05 (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 3**

**PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF, REASONABLE DOUBT**

The Indictment or formal charge against a defendant is not evidence of guilt. Indeed, the defendant is presumed by the law to be innocent. The law does not require a defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all, [and no inference whatever may be drawn from the election of a defendant not to testify.] The government has the burden of proving the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit the defendant.

While the government's burden of proof is a strict or heavy burden, it is not necessary that the defendant's guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It is only required that the government's proof exclude any "reasonable doubt" concerning the defendant's guilt.

A "reasonable doubt" is a doubt based upon reason and common sense after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs. If you are convinced that the accused has been proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt, say so. If you are not convinced, say so.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.06 (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 4**

**EVIDENCE -- EXCLUDING ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL AND COMMENT OF COURT**

As I told you earlier, it is your duty to determine the facts. In doing so, you must consider only the evidence presented during the trial, including the sworn testimony of the witnesses and the exhibits. Remember that any statements, objections, or arguments made by the lawyers are not evidence. The function of the lawyers is to point out those things that are most significant or most helpful to their side of the case, and in so doing to call your attention to certain facts or inferences that might otherwise escape your notice. In the final analysis, however, it is your own recollection and interpretation of the evidence that controls in the case. What the lawyers say is not binding upon you.

Also, do not assume from anything I may have done or said during the trial that I have any opinion concerning any of the issues in this case. Except for the instructions to you on the law, you should disregard anything I may have said during the trial in arriving at your own findings as to the facts.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.07 (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 5**

**EVIDENCE -- INFERENCES -- DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL**

While you should consider only the evidence, you are permitted to draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits as you feel are justified in the light of common experience. In other words, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been established by the evidence.

In considering the evidence you may make deductions and reach conclusions which reason and common sense lead you to make; and you should not be concerned about whether the evidence is direct or circumstantial. "Direct evidence" is the testimony of one who asserts actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eye witness. "Circumstantial evidence" is proof of a chain of facts and circumstances indicating that the defendant is either guilty or not guilty. The law makes no distinction between the weight you may give to either direct or circumstantial evidence.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.08 (Alternative B) (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 6**

**ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE NEED NOT BE PRODUCED**

The law does not require the prosecution to call as witnesses all persons who may have been present at any time or place involved in the case, or who may appear to have some knowledge of the matters in issue at this trial. Nor does the law require the prosecution to produce as exhibits all papers and things mentioned in the evidence.

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Source: 1 Devitt & Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 17.18 (3d ed. 1977) (partial).

## **GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 7**

### **CHARTS AND SUMMARY EXHIBITS**

Certain charts and summaries have been admitted into evidence in order to summarize facts shown by documents and records which themselves are too voluminous to be conveniently examined in court. You should consider the evidence presented concerning the preparation and accuracy of those charts and summaries, and give each of them such weight as you believe it deserves. If your recollection of the evidence differs from the exhibit, rely on your own recollection.

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Sources: Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). See also Sec. of Antitrust Law, American Bar Ass'n, Sample Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases, No. 10 (1984); 1 Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 14.02 (4th ed. 1990).

Authorities: Moore v. Johns-Manville Sales Corp., 781 F.2d 1061, 1066 (5th Cir. 1986); United States v. Stephens, 779 F.2d 232, 239 (5th Cir. 1985).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 8**  
**AND/OR CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTION DURING TRIAL --**  
**TRANSCRIPTS OF TAPE RECORDED CONVERSATIONS**

Exhibits \_\_\_ have been identified as typewritten transcripts of the oral conversations which can be heard on the tape recordings received in evidence as Exhibits \_\_\_. The transcripts also purport to identify the speakers engaged in such conversations.

I have admitted the transcripts for the limited and secondary purpose of aiding you in following the content of the conversations as you listen to the tape recordings, and also to aid you in identifying the speakers.

However, you are specifically instructed that whether the transcripts correctly or incorrectly reflect the content of the conversations or the identity of the speakers is entirely for you to determine based upon your own evaluation of the testimony you have heard concerning the preparation of the transcripts, and from your own examination of the transcripts in relation to your hearing of the tape recordings themselves as the primary evidence of their contents. If you should determine that the transcripts are in any respect incorrect or unreliable, you should disregard them to that extent.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.40 (1990) (modified).

Authorities: United States v. Chase, 838 F.2d 743, 748 (5th Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 486 U.S. 1035 (1989); United States v. Larson, 722 F.2d 139, 144-45 (5th Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 466 U.S. 987 (1984).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 9**  
**CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

I remind you that it is your job to decide whether the government has proved the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. In doing so, you must consider

all of the evidence. This does not mean, however, that you must accept all of the evidence as true or accurate.

You are the sole judges of the credibility or "believability" of each witness and the weight to be given the witness's testimony. An important part of your job will be making judgments about the testimony of the witnesses [including the defendant] who testified in this case. You should decide whether you believe what each person had to say, and how important that testimony was. In making that decision I suggest that you ask yourself a few questions: Did the person impress you as honest? Did the witness have any particular reason not to tell the truth? Did the witness have a personal interest in the outcome of the case? Did the witness have any relationship with either the government or the defense? Did the witness seem to have a good memory? Did the witness have the opportunity and ability to understand the questions clearly and answer them directly? Did the witness's testimony differ from the testimony of other witnesses? These are a few of the considerations that will help you determine the accuracy of what each witness said.

In making up your mind and reaching a verdict, do not make any decisions simply because there were more witnesses on one side than on the other. Do not reach a conclusion on a particular point just because there were more witnesses testifying for one side on that point. Your job is to think about the testimony of each witness you have heard and decide how much you believe of what each witness had to say.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.09 (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 10**

**CO-CONSPIRATOR -- PLEA AGREEMENT**

You have heard evidence that \_\_\_\_\_ [witness names] \_\_\_\_\_ have entered into plea agreements with the government. 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 their plea agreements is for you to determine.

Their guilty pleas cannot, however, be considered by you as evidence of this defendant's guilt. The guilty pleas can be considered by you only for the purpose of determining how much, if at all, to rely upon the testimony of these witnesses.

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Source: Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 11**

**UNINDICTED CO-CONSPIRATORS**

The Indictment refers to alleged co-conspirators and corporate co-conspirators who were not included in the Indictment. You should not be concerned with or speculate about why alleged co-conspirators have not been included.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). See also Sec. of Antitrust Law, American Bar Ass'n, Sample Jury Instructions In Criminal Antitrust Cases, No. 18 (1984) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 12**

**CAUTION -- PUNISHMENT**

If the defendant is found guilty, it will be my duty to decide what the punishment will be. You should not be concerned with punishment in any way. It should not enter your consideration or discussion.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim.

No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing).  
Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.21 (1990) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13**

**SINGLE DEFENDANT - MULTIPLE COUNTS**

A separate crime is charged in each count of the Indictment. Each count and the evidence pertaining to it should be considered separately. The fact that you may find the defendant guilty or not guilty as to one of the crimes charged should not control your verdict as to any other.

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Source: Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.22 (1990).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 14**

**CONSPIRACY**

The existence of a conspiracy is an essential element of the offenses charged in Counts One and Two of the Indictment and must be proved by the government beyond a reasonable doubt. A "conspiracy" is an agreement between two or more persons to join together to accomplish some unlawful purpose. It is a kind of "partnership in crime" in which each member becomes the agent of every other member.

One may become a member of a conspiracy without knowing all the details of the unlawful scheme or the names and identities of all the other alleged conspirators. If the defendant understands the unlawful nature of a plan or scheme and knowingly and intentionally joins in that plan or scheme on one occasion, that is sufficient to convict him for conspiracy even though the defendant had not participated before and even though the defendant played only a minor part.

The government need not prove that the alleged conspirators entered into any formal agreement, nor that they directly stated between themselves all the details of the scheme. Similarly, the government need not prove that all of the details of the scheme alleged in the Indictment were actually agreed upon or carried out. Nor must it prove that all of the persons alleged to have been members of the conspiracy were such, or that alleged conspirators actually succeeded in accomplishing their unlawful objectives.

Mere presence at the scene of an event, or the mere fact that certain persons may have associated with each other, and may have assembled together and discussed common aims and interests, does not necessarily establish proof of the existence of a conspiracy. Also, a person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy, but who happens to act in a way which advances some object or purpose of a conspiracy, does not thereby become a conspirator.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 2.21 (1990) (modified). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 15**

**COUNT ONE**

**OFFENSE CHARGED -- STATUTE DEFINING OFFENSE**

Count One charges that beginning as early as January 1994 and continuing at least until June 1995, the defendant entered into and engaged in a combination and conspiracy to suppress and restrain competition by raising, fixing and maintaining prices of metal building insulation sold from facilities in Texas, in unreasonable restraint of interstate trade and commerce in violation of Section One of the Sherman Antitrust Act (15 U.S.C. §1).

Section One of the Sherman Antitrust Act provides, in part, that:

Every contract, combination . . . or conspiracy, in

restraint of trade . . . among the several States . . . is declared to be illegal. . . . Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any . . . conspiracy declared by sections 1-7 of this title to be illegal shall be . . . guilty of an offense against the laws of the United States.

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Sources: 15 U.S.C. §1. Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging) (modified). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified). Devitt, Blackmar, & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, §§ 51A.01 and 51A.02 (1992 Supp.).

## **GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 16**

### **PURPOSE OF SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT**

The purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act is to preserve or advance our system of free, competitive enterprise, and to encourage to the fullest extent practicable, free and open competition in the market place; all to the end that the consuming public may receive better goods and services at the lowest obtainable cost.

So, any unreasonable interference, by contract or combination or conspiracy, with the ordinary, usual and freely-competitive pricing or distribution system of the open market in interstate trade and commerce, constitutes an unreasonable restraint of interstate trade, and is in itself unlawful, and, if knowingly done, is a federal offense under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). Devitt, Blackmar & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 51A.03 (1992 Supp.) (modified).

## **GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 17**

### **ELEMENTS OF SHERMAN ACT OFFENSE**

For you to find the defendant guilty of the crime charged in Count One of the Indictment, you must be convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First: That the conspiracy described was knowingly formed, and was existing at or about the time alleged;

Second: That the defendant knowingly became a member of the conspiracy; and

Third: That the conspiracy either affected interstate commerce or occurred within the flow of interstate commerce.

"Interstate commerce" means commerce or travel between one state, territory or possession of the United States and another state, territory or possession of the United States.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply

Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified). Devitt, Blackmar, & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instruction, § 51A.15 (1992 Supp.) (modified).

## **GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 18**

### **SPECIFIC INTENT NEED NOT BE PROVED**

To establish the required intent for Count One of the Indictment the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly did something which the law forbids. In this case, that means that the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly formed, joined or participated in a combination or conspiracy to fix prices. Since a combination or conspiracy to fix prices is unreasonable and illegal as a matter of law, the government does not have to prove that the defendant specifically intended to unreasonably restrain trade or that such conduct is an unreasonable restraint of trade. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant agreed to fix prices with one or more co-conspirators, then you must find the defendant guilty on Count One.

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Source: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing) (modified). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging) (modified). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified). 2

Devitt and Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, pp. 757-60 (Supp. 1988).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 19**

**SUCCESS OF CONSPIRACY IMMATERIAL**

The government is not required to prove that the members of the conspiracy were successful in achieving any or all of the objects or goals of the conspiracy. The mere forming of the agreement itself is sufficient to violate the Sherman Act.

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Source: 2 Devitt, Blackmar, & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instruction, § 28.08 (4th ed. 1990) (modified).

Authorities: United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 310 U.S. 150, 224-25 n.59 (1940); United States v. Trenton Potteries Co., 273 U.S. 392, 402 (1927).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 20**

**MOTIVES PROMPTING CONSPIRACY IMMATERIAL**

A conspiracy to fix prices in or affecting interstate trade and commerce is unlawful, even though the conspiracy may be formed or engaged in for what appear to the conspirators to be laudable motives.

A price-fixing conspiracy, such as the one charged in the Indictment, cannot therefore be justified under the law, even though the conspiracy may have been formed, or engaged in, to prevent or halt ruinous competition, or to eliminate the effects of price cutting, or to give each competitor what the conspirators think is his fair share of the market.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing) (modified). Devitt, Blackmar & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 51A.18 (1992 supp.) (modified). Court's instructions in United States v. All Star et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 21**

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE**

An essential element of the offense charged in Count One and prohibited by the Sherman Act is that the unreasonable restraint must involve

interstate commerce. The term "interstate commerce" includes the movement of products or services across state lines, or in the flow of interstate commerce, as well as entirely intrastate transactions that substantially affect interstate commerce.

To establish this element, it is sufficient for the government to demonstrate a substantial effect on interstate commerce generated by the conspirators' general business activities. The government need not show that the conspiracy itself actually had an effect on interstate commerce, although such proof would also be sufficient to establish this element.

The amount, quantity, or value of interstate commerce involved or affected is unimportant, so long as you find that the restraint charged in the Indictment or the general business activities of the defendant related to the conspiracy had some effect upon interstate commerce.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing) (modified). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified).

Authorities: McLain v. Real Estate Board of New Orleans, Inc., 444 U.S. 232 (1980); United States v. Young Brothers, Inc., 728 F.2d 682 (5th Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 881 (1985); United States v. Cargo Service Stations, Inc., 657 F.2d 676, 679-80 (5th Cir. 1981), cert. denied, 455 U.S. 1017 (1982).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 22**

**IGNORANCE OF ANTITRUST LAWS NO DEFENSE**

It is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the defendant knows that a particular act or failure to act is a violation of law.

Thus, if the jury should find beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence in the case that the conspiracy charged in Count One of the Indictment was knowingly formed, and that the defendant knowingly became a member of the conspiracy as charged, then even if the defendant may have believed in good faith that what was being done was not unlawful, it would not be a defense.

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Sources: Devitt, Blackmar & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 51A.17 (1992 Supp.) (modified). Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 23**

**PRICE FIXING PER SE UNREASONABLE**

Price fixing is an agreement, arrangement or understanding between two or more competitors to sell at a uniform price, or to raise, or lower, or stabilize prices. A conspiracy to fix prices in or affecting interstate trade and commerce is, without more, an unreasonable restraint of trade which violates the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Every conspiracy to fix prices is unlawful, regardless of the motives of the parties or any economic justification. This is because the aim and result of every price-fixing agreement, if successful, is the elimination of one form of competition.

If there was a conspiracy as charged in Count One, it does not matter whether the prices charged by the defendant and co-conspirators were reasonable or unreasonable, high or low, fair or unfair. The Sherman Act makes illegal every conspiracy formed for the purpose of fixing prices. In this case, if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was a member of a conspiracy to fix prices as alleged in Count One of the Indictment, then you need not decide whether such conspiracy was reasonable or unreasonable because, as I have just explained, an agreement among competitors to raise, fix or maintain prices is per se unreasonable and a violation of the Sherman Act.

Mere similarity of prices charged does not, without more, establish the existence of a conspiracy. In addition, a mere exchange of pricing information is not, without more, illegal. However, these facts and circumstances, if shown by the evidence in this case, may be considered by you in determining

whether the similarity of pricing resulted from independent acts of business concerns freely competing in the open market or whether it resulted from a mutual agreement, or arrangement, or understanding between two or more of them.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing) (modified). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging) (modified). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case). 2 Devitt & Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 55.15 (3d ed. 1977). Sec. on Antitrust Law, American Bar Ass'n, Sample Jury Instructions in Criminal Antitrust Cases, No. 7 (1984);

Authority: Catalano Inc. v. Target Sales, Inc., 446 U.S. 643, 647 (1980) (no excuse that fixed prices are reasonable).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 24**

**PROOF OF OVERT ACT UNNECESSARY**

**FOR SHERMAN ACT VIOLATION**

In order to find that the defendant was a party to the conspiracy charged in Count One of the Indictment, it is not necessary that the evidence show that the defendant actually took any action to further or accomplish any object or purpose of the alleged conspiracy, or that the defendant actually charged customers in accordance with the prices that may have been agreed upon or arranged.

What the law condemns is the agreement or understanding itself. In other words, the mere agreement or understanding, whether formal, informal, or tacit, to do one or more of the things charged in the Indictment constitutes the offense. It is wholly immaterial in order to prove a violation of the Sherman Act whether the alleged conspiracy was ever actually carried out or whether its purpose was ever accomplished.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing) (modified). 2 Devitt and Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 55.23 (3d ed. 1977) (adapted).

Authorities: Proof of overt act not necessary for Sherman Act violation: United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 310 U.S. 150, 224 n.59 (1940); United States v. Trenton Potteries Co., 273 U.S. 392, 402 (1927).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 25**

**COUNT TWO**

**CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT WIRE FRAUD**

**OFFENSE CHARGED - STATUTE DEFINING OFFENSE**

Count Two of the Indictment charges that beginning as early as January 1994 and continuing at least until June 1995, in the Southern District of Texas, the defendant and co-conspirators did knowingly and willfully conspire, combine and agree with each other to commit an offense against the United States, that is, to knowingly transmit and cause to be transmitted certain writings, signals or sounds by means of wire communication in interstate commerce, for the purpose of executing and carrying out a scheme and artifice to defraud customers of money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343.

Title 18 United States Code Section 371 provides, in part, that:

If two or more persons conspire . . . to commit any offense against the United States, . . . and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, . . .

an offense against the United States has been committed.

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Sources: 18 U.S.C. § 371; Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving conspiracy to commit mail fraud) (modified). See also 2 Devitt, Blackmar & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, §§ 28.01-28.02 (4th ed. 1990) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 26**

**COUNT TWO - ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE**

The conspiracy charged in Count Two of this Indictment is a separate and different offense from the conspiracy charged in Count One.

Furthermore, the elements of a conspiracy to commit wire fraud are different from those of a conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this crime, you must be

convinced that the government has proved each of the following beyond a reasonable doubt:

First: That two or more persons made an agreement to commit the crime of wire fraud as charged in Count Two of the Indictment;

Second: That the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the agreement and joined in it willfully, that is, with the intent to further the unlawful purpose; and

Third: That one of the conspirators during the existence of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one of the overt acts described in the Indictment, in order to accomplish some object or purpose of the conspiracy.

This last element is not an element of the conspiracy charged in Count One. In other words, the government must show an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy only to prove the conspiracy to commit wire fraud, not to prove the Sherman Act conspiracy.

The term "overt act" means some type of outward, objective action performed by one of the parties to or one of the members of the agreement or conspiracy which evidences that agreement.

Although you must unanimously agree that the same overt act was committed, the government is not required to prove more than one of the overt acts charged.

The overt acts may, but for the alleged illegal agreement, appear totally innocent and legal.

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Sources: Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving conspiracy to commit mail fraud) (modified); Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 2.21 (1990) (modified); 2 Devitt, Blackmar & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice And Instructions, § 28.07 (4th ed. 1990) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 27**

**COUNT TWO**

**CONSPIRACY; SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSE; ELEMENTS**

To assist you in determining whether there was an agreement or understanding to commit wire fraud you are advised that the elements of wire fraud are:

First: That the defendant knowingly participated with his co-conspirators in a scheme to defraud customers of money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, as charged in Count Two of the Indictment;

Second: That the defendant did so with the intent to defraud; and

Third: In carrying out this scheme to defraud, the defendant transmitted or caused to be transmitted any writing, signal, or sound of some kind by means of a wire communication in interstate commerce.

A "scheme to defraud" includes any scheme to deprive another person of money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses,

representations, or promises.

The term "false and fraudulent pretenses" includes the knowing concealment of facts that are material or important to the matter in question, provided it is done with the intent to defraud. A "material fact" is one that would be of importance to a reasonable person in making a decision about a particular matter or transaction.

It is not necessary that the government prove that the defendant actually succeeded in defrauding anyone. It is not necessary for the government to prove that anyone lost any money or property as a result of the scheme to defraud. An unsuccessful scheme to defraud is as illegal as a scheme or plan that is ultimately successful.

The phrase "transmitted . . . by means of a wire communication in interstate commerce" means to send from one state to another by means of telephone or telegraph lines, including a telephone conversation by a person in one state with a person in another state. To "cause" the wires to be used is to do an act with knowledge that the use of the wires will follow in the ordinary course of business or where such use can reasonably be foreseen.

Keep in mind that Count Two of the Indictment charges a conspiracy to commit wire fraud and not that wire fraud was committed. In a conspiracy to commit wire fraud the government does not need to prove an actual wiring, or that the defendant was actually involved in the wirings directly. Rather, the government must prove that the scheme to defraud reasonably contemplated the use of the wires or that the use of the wires was reasonably foreseeable or that the conspirators intended that the wires be used in furtherance of the scheme.

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Sources: Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 2.55 (1990) (modified). 2 Devitt, Blackmar, & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, §§ 40.07, 40.08, 40.13 (4th ed. 1990).

Authorities: United States v. Keller, 14 F.3d 1051, 1056 (5th Cir. 1994); United States v. Herron, 816 F.2d 1036, 1039 (5th Cir. 1987).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 28**

**INTENT TO DEFRAUD**

Count Two requires the government to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant acted with a specific intent to commit fraud. To act with an "intent to defraud" means to act knowingly and with the intention or the purpose to deceive or to cheat.

An intent to defraud is accompanied, ordinarily, by a desire or a purpose to bring about some gain or benefit to oneself or some other person or by a desire or a purpose to cause some loss to some person. Proof of such intent can be inferred from all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the transactions.

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Sources: Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving conspiracy to commit mail fraud). 2 Devitt, Blackmar & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 40.14 (4th ed. 1990).

Authorities: United States v. Ismoila, 100 F.3d 380, 387 (5th Cir. 1996); United States v. Keller, 14 F.3d 1051, 1056 (5th Cir. 1994).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 29**

**PROOF OF INTENT**

Intent ordinarily may not be proved directly, because there is no way

of fathoming or scrutinizing the operations of the human mind. But you may infer the defendant's intent from the surrounding circumstances. You may consider any statement made and done or omitted by the defendant, and all other facts and circumstances in evidence which indicate his state of mind.

You may consider it reasonable to draw the inference and find that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of acts knowingly and willfully done. As I have said, it is entirely up to you to decide what facts to find from the evidence.

But note, the standard of intent is different for Count One than it is for Count Two.

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Sources: Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving conspiracy to commit mail fraud) (modified). 1 Devitt and Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 14.13 (3d ed. 1977) (modified).

### **GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 30**

#### **PERIOD OF THE CONSPIRACY**

The evidence in the case need not establish the exact time during which the alleged conspiracies existed. It is sufficient if the evidence in the case shows beyond a reasonable doubt that the offenses charged in Counts One and Two existed on dates, or during times, reasonably near the dates, or times, alleged in the Indictment.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging). 2 Devitt and Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 55.02 (3d ed. 1977) (partial).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 31**

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

Before you can find the defendant guilty of committing the crimes charged in either Count One or Count Two of the Indictment, you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that within the five-year period immediately preceding May 15, 1997, some means, methods or practices were employed by or under the authority of the members of each of the alleged conspiracies within the Southern District of Texas.

This district includes Austin, Brazos, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris, Madison, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Walker, Waller, and Wharton Counties.

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Sources: Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving bid-rigging) (modified). 2 Devitt and Blackmar, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 55.25 (3d ed. 1977) (modified).

**GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 32**

**KNOWINGLY AND WILLFULLY**

The word "knowingly," as that term has been used from time to time in these instructions, means that the act was done voluntarily and intentionally and not because of mistake or accident.

The word "willfully" as that term has been used from time to time in these instructions, means that the act was done deliberately and intentionally, that is, on purpose, as opposed to accidentally, carelessly or unintentionally.

Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing) (modified). Judge Hittner's instructions in United States v. Johnson, Crim. No. H-92-152 (S.D. Tex. filed Mar. 10, 1994), aff'd, 68 F.3d 899 (5th Cir. 1995) (antitrust case involving big-rigging and conspiracy to commit mail fraud) (modified). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.35 (1990) (modified). 2 Devitt, Blackmar, & O'Malley, Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, § 17.05 (4th ed. 1990). See also Court's instructions in United States v. All Star, et al., Crim. No. H-88-29 (S.D. Tex. 1990), aff'd, 962 F.2d 465 (5th Cir. 1992) (price-fixing case).

### **GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 33**

#### **DUTY TO DELIBERATE - VERDICT FORM**

To reach a verdict, all of you must agree. Your verdict must be unanimous on each count of the Indictment. Your deliberations will be secret. You will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

It is your duty to consult with one another and to deliberate in an effort to reach agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence in the case with your fellow jurors. During your deliberations, do not hesitate to re-examine your own opinions and change your mind if convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs as to the weight or effect of the evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors, or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict.

Remember at all times, you are judges -- judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case, to decide whether the government has proved the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

When you go to the jury room, the first thing that you should do is select one of your number as your foreperson, who will help to guide your deliberations and will speak for you here in the courtroom.

A form of verdict has been prepared for your convenience.

[Explain verdict form.]

The foreperson will write the unanimous answer of the jury in the space provided for in each count of the Indictment, either guilty or not guilty. At the conclusion of your deliberations, the foreperson should date and sign the verdict.

If you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, the foreperson should write the message and give it to the marshal. I will either reply in writing or bring you back into the court to answer your message.

Bear in mind that you are never to reveal to any person, not even to the court, how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, on any count of the Indictment, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict.

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Sources: Judge Lake's instructions in United States v. Moore Supply Co., Crim. No. H-94-017 (S.D. Tex. filed Aug. 15, 1994) (antitrust case involving price-fixing). Pattern Jury Instructions (Criminal Cases), Fifth Circuit, No. 1.25 (1990).

The foregoing jury instructions were given to the jury on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_ 1997.

United States District Judge

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the United States' Proposed Jury Instructions was hand delivered this 30th day of June, 1997, to:

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/s/

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