

426

CAUSE NO. 1384794

THE STATE OF TEXAS	§	IN THE 337TH DISTRICT COURT
VS.	§	OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
OBEL CRUZ-GARCIA'	§	JANUARY TERM, A. D., 2013

Members of the Jury:

The defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, stands charged by indictment with the offense of capital murder, alleged to have been committed on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas. The defendant has pleaded not guilty.

A person commits the offense of murder if he:

- (1) intentionally or knowingly causes the death of an individual; or
- (2) intends to cause serious bodily injury and intentionally or knowingly commits an act clearly dangerous to human life that causes the death of an individual.

A person commits the offense of capital murder if he intentionally commits murder, as hereinbefore defined in paragraph (1), and the person intentionally commits the murder in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of kidnapping. Kidnapping is a felony.

"In the course of committing" means conduct that occurs in an attempt to commit, during the commission, or in the immediate flight after the attempt or commission of an offense.

"Attempt" to commit an offense occurs if, with specific intent to commit an offense, a person does an act amounting to

RECORDER'S MEMORANDUM
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more than mere preparation that tends, but fails, to effect the commission of the offense intended.

A person commits the offense of kidnapping if he intentionally or knowingly abducts another person.

A person commits the offense of aggravated kidnapping if he intentionally or knowingly abducts another person with the intent to:

- (1) facilitate the commission of a felony or the flight after the attempt or commission of a felony; or
- (2) inflict bodily injury on him; or
- (3) terrorize him or a third person.

Sexual assault and burglary of a habitation are felonies.

The term "abduct" means to restrain a person with intent to prevent his liberation by:

- (A) secreting or holding him in a place where he is not likely to be found; or
- (B) using or threatening to use deadly force.

The term "restrain" means to restrict a person's movements without consent, so as to interfere substantially with his liberty, by moving him from one place to another or by confining him.

Restraint is "without consent" if it is accomplished by force, intimidation, or deception.

"Consent" means assent in fact, whether express or apparent.

"Deadly force" means force that is intended or known by the person acting to cause, or in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing, death or serious bodily injury.

A person commits the offense of sexual assault if the person intentionally or knowingly:

- (1) causes the penetration of the female sexual organ of another person by any means, without that person's consent; or
- (2) causes the sexual organ of another person, without that person's consent, to contact the mouth of another person, including the defendant.

A sexual assault is without the consent of the other person if:

- (1) the defendant compels the other person to submit or participate by the use of physical force or violence; or
- (2) the defendant compels the other person to submit or participate by threatening to use force or violence against the other person, and the other person believes that the defendant has the present ability to execute the threat.

A person commits the offense of burglary if, without the effective consent of the owner, he enters a habitation with intent to commit a felony or theft. Sexual assault is a felony.

"Enter" means to intrude any part of the body, or any physical object connected to the body.

"Habitation" means a structure or vehicle that is adapted for the overnight accommodation of persons, and includes: (a) each separately secured or occupied portion of the structure or vehicle and (b) each structure appurtenant to or connected with the structure or vehicle.

"Effective consent" means assent in fact, whether express or apparent, and includes consent by a person legally authorized to act for the owner. Consent is not effective if induced by force, threats, deception or coercion.

"Theft" is the unlawful appropriation of property with intent to deprive the owner of said property and without the owner's effective consent.

"Owner" means a person who has a greater right to possession of the property than the defendant.

"Possession" means actual care, custody, control, or management of the property.

"Deadly weapon" means anything manifestly designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting death or serious bodily injury; or anything that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury.

"Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

"Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes death, serious permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

The definition of intentionally relative to the offense of capital murder is as follows:

A person acts intentionally, or with intent, with respect to a result of his conduct when it is his conscious objective or desire to cause the result.

The definitions of intentionally and knowingly relative to the offenses of murder and sexual assault are as follow:

A person acts intentionally, or with intent, with respect to a result of his conduct when it is his conscious objective or desire to cause the result.

A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his conduct when he is aware that his conduct is reasonably certain to cause the result.

The definitions of intentionally and knowingly relative to the offenses of kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping and burglary of a habitation are as follow:

A person acts intentionally, or with intent, with respect to the nature of his conduct or to a result of his conduct when it is his conscious objective or desire to engage in the conduct or cause the result.

A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to the nature of his conduct or to circumstances surrounding his conduct when he is aware of the nature of his conduct or that the circumstances exist. A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his conduct when he is aware that his conduct is reasonably certain to cause the result.

All persons are parties to an offense who are guilty of acting together in the commission of the offense. A person is criminally responsible as a party to an offense if the offense is committed by his own conduct, by the conduct of another for which he is criminally responsible, or by both.

A person is criminally responsible for an offense committed by the conduct of another if, acting with intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, he solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid the other person to commit the offense. Mere presence alone will not constitute one a party to an offense.

If, in the attempt to carry out a conspiracy to commit one felony, another felony is committed by one of the conspirators, all conspirators are guilty of the felony actually committed, though having no intent to commit it, if the offense was committed in furtherance of the unlawful purpose and was one that should have been anticipated as a result of the carrying out of the conspiracy.

By the term "conspiracy" as used in these instructions, is meant an agreement between two or more persons with intent, that they, or one or more of them, engage in conduct that would constitute the offense. An agreement constituting a conspiracy may be inferred from acts of the parties.

Before you would be warranted in finding the defendant guilty of capital murder, you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt not only that on the occasion in question the defendant was in the course of committing or attempting to commit the felony offense of kidnapping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., as alleged in this charge, but also that the defendant specifically intended to cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely a sharp instrument; or you must find from the evidence beyond a

reasonable doubt that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist in the commission of the offense of capital murder, if any, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" in stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr., if he did, with the intention of thereby killing Angelo Garcia, Jr.; or you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on the occasion in question the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, entered into an agreement with Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the felony offense of kidnapping, or sexual assault or burglary of a habitation, and pursuant to that agreement they did carry out their conspiracy, and while in the course of committing said conspiracy, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" intentionally caused the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely a sharp instrument while in the course of committing the kidnapping of Angelo Garcia, Jr. and the murder of Angelo Garcia, Jr. was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy and was an offense that should have been anticipated by the defendant as a result of carrying out the conspiracy; or

You must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt not only that on the occasion in question the defendant was in the course of committing or attempting to commit the felony offense of kidnapping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., as alleged in this charge, but also that the defendant specifically intended to cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by an unknown manner or

means; or you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist in the commission of the offense of capital murder, if any, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", if he did, with the intention of thereby killing Angelo Garcia, Jr.; by an unknown manner or means or you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on the occasion in question the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, entered into an agreement with Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the felony offense of kidnapping, or sexual assault or burglary of a habitation, and pursuant to that agreement they did carry out their conspiracy, and while in the course of committing said conspiracy, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" intentionally caused the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by an unknown manner or means while in the course of committing the kidnapping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., and the murder of Angelo Garcia, Jr. was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy and was an offense that should have been anticipated by the defendant as a result of carrying out the conspiracy, and unless you so find, then you cannot convict the defendant of the offense of capital murder.

Now, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully, while in the course of committing or attempting

to commit the kidnaping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., intentionally cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely a sharp instrument; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" did then and there unlawfully while in the course of committing or attempting to commit the kidnaping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., intentionally cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely a sharp instrument, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, and Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" entered into an agreement to commit the felony offense of kidnaping, or sexual assault or burglary of a habitation, and pursuant to that agreement, if any, they did carry out their conspiracy and that in Harris County, Texas, on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, while in the course of committing said conspiracy, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" intentionally caused the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely a sharp instrument, while in the course of kidnaping Angelo Garcia, Jr.,

and the murder of Angelo Garcia, Jr. was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy and was an offense that should have been anticipated by the defendant as a result of carrying out the conspiracy; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully, while in the course of committing or attempting to commit the kidnapping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., intentionally cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by an unknown manner or means; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" did then and there unlawfully while in the course of committing or attempting to commit the kidnapping of Angelo Garcia, Jr., intentionally cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by an unknown manner or means, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, and Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" entered into an agreement to commit the felony offense of kidnapping or sexual assault or burglary of a habitation, and pursuant to that

agreement, if any, they did carry out their conspiracy and that in Harris County, Texas, on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, while in the course of committing said conspiracy, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" intentionally caused the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by an unknown manner or means, while in the course of kidnapping Angelo Garcia, Jr., and the murder of Angelo Garcia, Jr. was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy and was an offense that should have been anticipated by the defendant as a result of carrying out the conspiracy, then you will find the defendant guilty of capital murder, as charged in the indictment.

Unless you so find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, or if you are unable to agree, you will next consider whether the defendant is guilty of the lesser offense of murder.

Therefore, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely, a sharp instrument; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely, a sharp

instrument, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully intend to cause serious bodily injury to Angelo Garcia, Jr., and did cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by intentionally or knowingly committing an act clearly dangerous to human life, namely, by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely, a sharp instrument; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", did then and there unlawfully intend to cause serious bodily injury to Angelo Garcia, Jr., and did cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by intentionally or knowingly committing an act clearly dangerous to human life, namely, by stabbing Angelo Garcia, Jr. with a deadly weapon, namely, a sharp instrument, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by an unknown manner or means; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr., by an unknown manner or means, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully intend to cause serious bodily injury to Angelo Garcia, Jr., and did cause the death of Angelo Garcia, Jr. by intentionally or knowingly committing an act clearly dangerous to human life, namely, by an unknown manner or means; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", did then and there unlawfully intend to cause serious bodily injury to Angelo Garcia, Jr., and did cause the death of

Angelo Garcia, Jr. by intentionally or knowingly committing an act clearly dangerous to human life, namely, by an unknown manner or means, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did, then you will find the defendant guilty of murder.

Unless you so find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, or if you are unable to agree, you will next consider whether the defendant is guilty of the lesser offense of aggravated kidnapping.

Therefore, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly abduct Angelo Garcia, Jr., without consent, with intent to prevent his liberation by secreting or holding Angelo Garcia, Jr. in a place where Angelo Garcia, Jr. was not likely to be found or by using or threatening to use deadly force on Angelo Garcia, Jr., namely a sharp instrument, and with intent to facilitate the commission of a felony; or inflict bodily injury on Angelo Garcia, Jr.; or terrorize Angelo Garcia, Jr. or another person; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or

knowingly abduct Angelo Garcia, Jr., without consent, with intent to prevent his liberation by secreting or holding Angelo Garcia, Jr. in a place where Angelo Garcia, Jr. was not likely to be found or by using or threatening to use deadly force on Angelo Garcia, Jr., namely a sharp instrument, and with intent to facilitate the commission of a felony; or inflict bodily injury on Angelo Garcia, Jr.; or terrorize Angelo Garcia, Jr. or another person, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly abduct Angelo Garcia, Jr., without consent, with intent to prevent his liberation by secreting or holding Angelo Garcia, Jr. in a place where Angelo Garcia, Jr. was not likely to be found or by using or threatening to use deadly force on Angelo Garcia, Jr., by an unknown manner or means, and with intent to facilitate the commission of a felony; or inflict bodily injury on Angelo Garcia, Jr.; or terrorize Angelo Garcia, Jr. or another person; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 30th day of September, 1992, in Harris County, Texas, Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or

knowingly abduct Angelo Garcia, Jr., without consent, with intent to prevent his liberation by secreting or holding Angelo Garcia, Jr. in a place where Angelo Garcia, Jr. was not likely to be found or by using or threatening to use deadly force on Angelo Garcia, Jr., by an unknown manner or means, and with intent to facilitate the commission of a felony; or inflict bodily injury on Angelo Garcia, Jr.; or terrorize Angelo Garcia, Jr. or another person, and that the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Rogelio Aviles and/or Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" to commit the offense, if he did, then you will find the defendant guilty of aggravated kidnapping.

If you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of either capital murder on the one hand or murder or aggravated kidnapping on the other hand, but you have a reasonable doubt as to which of said offenses he is guilty, then you must resolve that doubt in the defendant's favor and find him guilty of the lesser offense of either murder or aggravated kidnapping.

If you have a reasonable doubt as to whether the defendant is guilty of any offense defined in this charge you will acquit the defendant and say by your verdict "Not Guilty."

An accomplice, as the term is here used, means anyone connected with the crime charged, as a party thereto, and includes all persons who are connected with the crime by unlawful act or omission on their part transpiring either before or during the time of the commission of the offense, and whether or not they were present and participated in the commission of the crime. A person is criminally responsible as a party to an offense if the offense is committed by his own conduct, by the conduct of another for which he is criminally responsible or by both. Mere presence alone, however, will not constitute one a party to an offense.

A person is criminally responsible for an offense committed by the conduct of another if, acting with intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, he solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid the other person to commit the offense. The term "conduct" means any act or omission and its accompanying mental state.

You are instructed that a conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice unless the accomplice's testimony is corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the offense charged, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense, but it must tend to connect the defendant with its commission.

The witness, Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy", is an accomplice, if an offense was committed, and you cannot convict the defendant upon his testimony unless you further believe that there is other evidence in the case, outside of the

testimony of Carmelo Martinez-Santana also known as "Rudy" tending to connect the defendant with the offense committed, if you find that an offense was committed, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense, but it must tend to connect the defendant with its commission, and then from all of the evidence you must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged against him.

Our law provides that a defendant may testify in his own behalf if he elects to do so. This, however, is a right accorded a defendant, and in the event he elects not to testify, that fact cannot be taken as a circumstance against him.

In this case, the defendant has elected not to testify and you are instructed that you cannot and must not refer to or allude to that fact throughout your deliberations or take it into consideration for any purpose whatsoever as a circumstance against him.

You are further instructed that if there is any evidence before you in this case regarding the defendant's committing an alleged offense or offenses other than the offense alleged against him in the indictment in this case, you cannot consider such evidence for any purpose unless you find and believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed such other offense or offenses, if any, and even then you may only consider the same in determining the motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident of the defendant, if any, in connection with the offense, if any, alleged against him in the indictment and for no other purpose.

You are further instructed that any evidence that any witness has been convicted in any case or cases was admitted before you for the purpose of aiding you, if it does aid you, in passing upon the credibility of the witness and the weight to be given his or her testimony, and you will not consider the same for any other purpose.

A Grand Jury indictment is the means whereby a defendant is brought to trial in a felony prosecution. It is not evidence of guilt nor can it be considered by you in passing upon the question of guilt of the defendant. The burden of proof in all criminal cases rests upon the State throughout the trial and never shifts to the defendant.

All persons are presumed to be innocent and no person may be convicted of an offense unless each element of the offense is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The fact that he has been arrested, confined, or indicted for, or otherwise charged with the offense gives rise to no inference of guilt at his trial. The law does not require a defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to acquit the defendant, unless the jurors are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case.

The prosecution has the burden of proving the defendant guilty and it must do so by proving each and every element of the offense charged beyond a reasonable doubt and if it fails to do so, you must acquit the defendant.

It is not required that the prosecution prove guilt beyond all possible doubt; it is required that the prosecution's proof excludes all reasonable doubt concerning the defendant's guilt.

In the event you have a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt after considering all the evidence before you,

and these instructions, you will acquit him and say by your verdict "Not Guilty."

You are the exclusive judges of the facts proved, of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight to be given their testimony, but the law you shall receive in these written instructions, and you must be governed thereby.

After you retire to the jury room, you should select one of your members as your Foreman. It is his or her duty to preside at your deliberations, vote with you, and when you have unanimously agreed upon a verdict, to certify to your verdict by using the appropriate form attached hereto and signing the same as Foreman.

During your deliberations in this case, you must not consider, discuss, nor relate any matters not in evidence before you. You should not consider nor mention any personal knowledge or information you may have about any fact or person connected with this case which is not shown by the evidence.

No one has any authority to communicate with you except the officer who has you in charge. After you have retired, you may communicate with this Court in writing through this officer. Any communication relative to the cause must be written, prepared and signed by the Foreman and shall be submitted to the court through this officer. Do not attempt to talk to the officer who has you in charge, or the attorneys, or the Court, or anyone else concerning any questions you may have.

Your sole duty at this time is to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant under the indictment in this cause and

restrict your deliberations solely to the issue of guilt or innocence of the defendant..

Following the arguments of counsel, you will retire to consider your verdict.

FILED

Chris Daniel
District Clerk

JUL 15 2013

9:10am

Time: _____
Harris County, Texas

By: _____
Deputy

Renee Magee

Renee Magee, Judge
337th District Court
Harris County, TEXAS

CAUSE NO. 1384794

THE STATE OF TEXAS

§ IN THE 337TH DISTRICT COURT

VS.

§ OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

OBEL CRUZ-GARCIA

§ JANUARY TERM, A. D., 2013

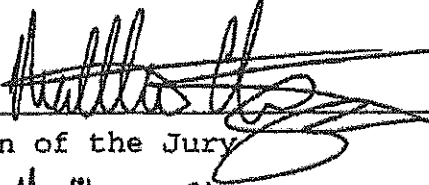
VERDICT

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, not guilty."

Foreman of the Jury

(Please Print) Foreman

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, guilty of capital murder, as charged in the indictment."



Foreman of the Jury

Matthew Clinger

(Please Print) Foreman

FILED
Chris Daniel
District Clerk
JUL 19 2013

Time: _____
By: _____
Harris County, Texas

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, guilty of murder."

Foreman of the Jury

(Please Print) Foreman

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Obel Cruz-Garcia, guilty of aggravated kidnapping."

Foreman of the Jury

(Please Print) Foreman