

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 that has been presented to you in court.

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 a person 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".

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.

You are to decide whether the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant is guilty of the crime or crimes charged. The Defendant is not on trial for any act, conduct, or offense not arising out of this incident, if any.

Now, bearing in mind these instructions, the Defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, stands charged by indictment with the offense of the capital murder, alleged to have been committed in Tarrant County, Texas, on or about the 27th day of March 2020. To this charge, the defendant has pled not guilty.

A person commits the offense of "capital murder" if he intentionally commits the murder in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of robbery.

A person commits the offense of "murder" if he intentionally or knowingly causes the death of an individual; or intends to cause serious bodily injury and commits an act clearly dangerous to human life that causes the death of an individual.

A person commits the offense of "robbery" if, in the course of committing theft and with intent to obtain or maintain control of the property, he intentionally or knowingly causes bodily injury to another or intentionally or knowingly threatens or places another in fear of imminent bodily injury or death.

The offense of robbery is "aggravated robbery" if the person committing robbery uses or exhibits a deadly weapon.

"Individual" means a human being who has been born and is alive.

"Deadly weapon" means a firearm.

"Firearm" means any device designed, made, or adapted to expel a projectile through a barrel by using the energy generated by an explosion or burning substance or any device readily convertible to that use.

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

"Attempt" to commit an offense occurs if, with specific intent to commit an offense, a person does an act amounting to more than mere preparation that tends, but fails, to affect the commission of the offense intended.

"Theft" means to unlawfully appropriate property with the intent to deprive the owner of property.

"Appropriation" and "appropriate," as those terms are used herein, means to acquire or otherwise exercise control over property other than real property. Appropriation of property is unlawful if it is without the owner's effective consent.

"Property" means tangible or intangible personal property or documents, including money, that represents or embodies anything of value.

"Deprive" means to withhold property from the owner permanently or for so extended a period of time that a major portion of the value or enjoyment of the property is lost to the owner.

"Owner" means a person who has a title to the property, possession of the property, whether lawful or not, or a greater right to possession of the property than the Defendant.

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

"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 or threats.

The following definitions apply to the mental states for "causing death," "causing bodily injury," and "threatens or places another in fear of imminent bodily injury or death":

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

The following definition applies to the mental state for "intent to obtain or maintain control of the property" and the "intent to deprive the owner of property":

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

COUNT ONE

Now, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 27th day of March 2020, in Tarrant County, Texas, the defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, did then and there intentionally cause the death of Anwar Ali, by shooting him with a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, and the said defendant was in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of robbery of Anwar Ali, then you will find the defendant guilty of capital murder.

If you do not so believe the defendant committed capital murder, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will proceed to the next section to determine whether the defendant is guilty of the lesser-included offenses of murder and aggravated robbery. If you, however, find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of capital murder, stop, do not consider the lesser included offenses listed below.

The offenses of murder and aggravated robbery are lesser-included offenses of capital murder. If you are considering the lesser-included offense of murder, the following law applies.

LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSE-MURDER

Now, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 27th day of March 2020, in Tarrant County, Texas, the defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, did then and there, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Anwar Ali by shooting him with a firearm; or intended to cause serious bodily injury and committed an act clearly dangerous to human life that caused the death of Anwar Ali by shooting him

with a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm; then you will find the defendant guilty of the lesser-included offense of murder.

Unless you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant and say by your verdict "Not Guilty."

If you believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant is guilty of either capital murder or murder, but you have a reasonable doubt about which offenses he is guilty of, you must resolve the doubt in the defendant's favor. In that situation, you must find him guilty of the lesser offense of murder.

If you are considering the lesser-included offense of aggravated robbery, the following law applies.

LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSE-AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

Now, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 27th day of March 2020, in Tarrant County, Texas, the defendant, CHRISTOPHER KARON TURNER, did then and there, intentionally or knowingly, while in the course of committing theft of property, and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, cause bodily injury to Anwar Ali or threaten or place Anwar Ali in fear of imminent bodily injury or death; and the defendant did then and there use or exhibit a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, then you will find the defendant guilty of the lesser-included offense of aggravated robbery with a deadly weapon.

Unless you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant and say by your verdict "Not Guilty."

If you believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant is guilty of either capital murder or aggravated robbery, but you have a reasonable doubt about which offenses he is guilty of, you must resolve the doubt in the defendant's favor. In that situation, you must find him guilty of the lesser offense of aggravated robbery.

You are instructed that an "accomplice," as the term is hereinafter used, means any person connected with the crime charged, as a party thereto, and includes all persons who are connected with the crime, as such parties, by unlawful act or omission on their part transpiring either before or during the time of 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. Mere presence alone, however, will not constitute one a party to an offense.

The witness, John Thomas, is an accomplice, if an offense was committed, and you cannot convict the defendant upon his testimony unless you first believe that his testimony is true and shows that the defendant is guilty as charged, and then you cannot convict the defendant upon said testimony unless you further believe that there is other testimony in the case, outside of the evidence of John Thomas 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 also 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.

You are instructed that before you may consider evidence regarding the Defendant committing bad acts or offenses other than the offense alleged against him in the indictment in this case, you cannot consider said evidence for any purpose, unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed such other offenses or bad acts, if any were committed, and even then, you may only consider the same in determining the motive, identity of the perpetrator of the charged offense or the Defendant's state of mind, if any, in connection with the charged offense in the indictment and for no other purpose.

The indictment in this case is no evidence whatsoever of the guilt of the Defendant. It is a written instrument necessary in order to bring this case into court for trial, and you will not consider the indictment as any evidence in this case or as any circumstance whatsoever against the Defendant.

Exhibits that were not offered and admitted into evidence by the Court do not exist as evidence. You may request exhibits admitted during the trial for your consideration while you deliberate.

You have been permitted to take notes during the testimony in this case. In the event any of you took notes, you may rely on your notes during your deliberations. However, you may not share your notes with the other jurors and you should not permit the other jurors to share their notes with you. You may, however, discuss the contents of your notes with the other jurors. You shall not use your notes as authority to persuade your fellow jurors. In your deliberations, give no more and no less weight to the views of

a fellow juror just because that juror did or did not take notes. Your notes are not official transcripts. They are personal memory aids, just like the notes of the judge and the notes of the lawyers. Notes are valuable as a stimulant to your memory. On the other hand, you might make an error in observing or you might make a mistake in recording what you have seen or heard. Therefore, you are not to use your notes as authority to persuade fellow jurors of what the evidence was during the trial.

You are instructed that a request to have portions of the trial transcript to be released to the jury cannot be complied with unless the jury disagrees as to a specific statement of a witness. Therefore, it will be necessary, if you desire any part of the testimony of any witness, for you to certify that you are in disagreement as to the statement of a witness, and you should request that specific part of the witness's testimony on the point in dispute, and only on that point which is in dispute.

You are further instructed that the Court Reporter will be required to prepare the testimony of the witness involved in order to pick out the point or points upon which you state you are in disagreement, and it will take the Court Reporter more time to prepare the relevant portions of the transcript than it did for the attorneys to put the testimony on. In the event you ask for any testimony, please be patient and give the Court Reporter sufficient time to prepare the transcript on the point or points in dispute.

If this should occur in this case, you shall inform the Court and request that the Court read the portion of disputed testimony to you from the official transcript. You shall not rely on your notes to resolve the dispute because those notes, if any, are not official transcripts. The dispute must be settled by the official transcript, for it is the official

transcript, rather than any juror's notes, upon which you must base your determination of the facts and, ultimately, your verdict in this case.

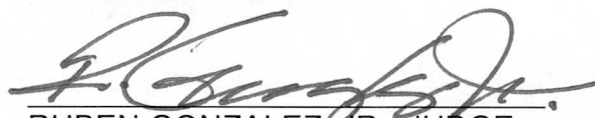
You are the exclusive judges of the facts proved, of the credibility of the witnesses and of the weight to be given to the testimony, but you are bound to receive the law from the Court, which is herein given you, and be governed thereby.

During your deliberations, you must not communicate with or provide any information to anyone by any means about this case or to conduct any research about this case until I accept your verdict, if any.

After you retire to the jury room, you will select one of your members as your presiding juror. It is the presiding juror's 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 and signing the same as presiding juror. In deliberating on this case, you shall consider the charge as a whole and you must not refer to or discuss any matters not in evidence before you.

While deliberating, you may communicate with this Court in writing through the bailiff who has you in charge. Your written communication must be signed by the presiding juror. Do not attempt to talk to the bailiff, the attorneys or the Court regarding any question you may have concerning the trial of the case. Do not disclose to the Court or the bailiff your votes pertaining to guilty or not guilty in your communications.

After you have reached a unanimous verdict or if you desire to communicate with the Court, please press the button, and the bailiff will respond.


RUBEN GONZALEZ, JR., JUDGE
432ND Judicial District Court

VERDICT FORM

We, the jury, find the defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, guilty of the offense of capital murder as alleged in the indictment.

FILED
THOMAS A WILDER, DIST. CLERK
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

NOV 13 2024

TIME 5:49 PM
BY WJ DEPUTY

Christina Price
PRESIDING JUROR (Signature)

Christina Price
PRESIDING JUROR (Print Name)

-OR-

We, the jury, find the defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, guilty of the lesser-included offense of murder.

PRESIDING JUROR (Signature)

PRESIDING JUROR (Print Name)

-OR-

We, the jury, find the defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, guilty of the lesser-included offense of aggravated robbery.

PRESIDING JUROR (Signature)

PRESIDING JUROR (Print Name)

-OR-

We, the jury, find the defendant, Christopher Karon Turner, not guilty.

PRESIDING JUROR (Signature)

PRESIDING JUROR (Print Name)

[Handwritten Signature]