

CAUSE NO. 1141460

THE STATE OF TEXAS § IN THE 182ND DISTRICT COURT
VS. § OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
BRONWEN NATHANIEL TURNER § NOVEMBER TERM, A. D., 2008

Members of the Jury:

The defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, stands charged by indictment with the offense of capital murder, alleged to have been committed on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, 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 or knowingly causes the death of more than one person during the same criminal transaction.

A person commits the offense of manslaughter if he recklessly causes the death of an individual.

"Deadly weapon" means a firearm or 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.

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.

A person acts recklessly, or is reckless, with respect to the result of his conduct when he is aware of but consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the result will occur. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that its disregard constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that an ordinary person would exercise as viewed from the defendant's standpoint.

You are instructed that it is your duty to consider the evidence of all relevant facts and circumstances surrounding the deaths and the previous relationship, if any, existing between the accused and Darren Kennerson and the accused and Raven Smith together with all relevant facts and circumstances going to show the condition of the mind of the defendant at the time of the alleged offense.

Now, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully, during the same criminal transaction, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Darren Kennerson, by shooting Darren Kennerson with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm, and intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Raven Smith, by shooting Raven Smith with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm, 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, you will acquit the defendant of capital murder and 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 13th day of October, 2007, in Harris

County, Texas, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Darren Kennerson, by shooting Darren Kennerson with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully intend to cause serious bodily injury to Darren Kennerson, and did cause the death of Darren Kennerson by intentionally or knowingly committing an act clearly dangerous to human life, namely, by shooting Darren Kennerson with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully, intentionally or knowingly cause the death of Raven Smith, by shooting Raven Smith with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, in Harris County, Texas, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully intend to cause serious bodily injury to Raven Smith, and did cause the death of Raven Smith by intentionally or knowingly committing an act clearly dangerous to human life, namely, by shooting Raven Smith with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm, 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, you will acquit the defendant of murder and next consider whether the defendant is guilty of the lesser offense of manslaughter.

Therefore, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that in Harris County, Texas, on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully, recklessly cause the death of Darren Kennerson, by shooting Darren Kennerson with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that in Harris County, Texas, on or about the 13th day of October, 2007, the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, did then and there unlawfully, recklessly cause the death of Raven Smith, by shooting Raven Smith with a deadly weapon, namely, a firearm, then you will find the defendant guilty of manslaughter.

Unless you so find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of manslaughter.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of either capital murder on the one hand or murder 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 murder.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of either murder on the one hand or manslaughter 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 manslaughter.

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

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.

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.

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

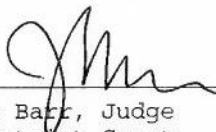
using the appropriate form attached hereto and signing the same as Foreman.

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.



Jeannine Barr, Judge
182nd District Court
Harris County, TEXAS

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CHOOSE ONE

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, not guilty."

~~*Dennis R. Warren*~~
 Foreman of the Jury
~~DENNIS R. WARREN~~
 (Please Print) Foreman

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, guilty of capital murder, as charged in the indictment."

Dennis R. Warren
 Foreman of the Jury
DENNIS R. WARREN
 (Please Print) Foreman

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, guilty of murder."

 Foreman of the Jury

 (Please Print) Foreman

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Bronwen Nathaniel Turner, guilty of manslaughter."

 Foreman of the Jury

 (Please Print) Foreman

We the jury find the Defendant, BROWNEN
NATHANIEL TURNER, guilty of CAPITAL
Murder, As charged in the indictment

Dennis R Warner
Amberly Ann
Kathleen Miller
~~John~~
Robert Jones
Judith Taylor
Annica To
Emilia Jordan
Donnie M
Esther Adebayo
Peter Dyer
Ann Dyer

11/19/08
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