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CAUSE NO. 1247979

THE STATE OF TEXAS	§	IN THE 351st DISTRICT COURT
VS.	§	OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
CARL LEE SMITH	§	JANUARY TERM, A. D., 2013

Members of the Jury:

The Court gives you the following instructions on the law:

Definitions

Any words or phrases not specifically defined in this charge are to be given their ordinary meaning.

A person commits murder if he intentionally or knowingly causes the death of an individual.

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

A person commits robbery if in the course of committing theft and with intent to obtain or maintain control of property of another, he:

- (1) intentionally or knowingly causes bodily injury to another; or
- (2) intentionally or knowingly threatens or places another in fear of imminent bodily injury or death.

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

RECORDER'S MEMORANDUM
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"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 effect the commission of the offense intended.

"Theft" is the unlawful appropriation of property with intent to deprive the owner of property.

"Appropriation" and "appropriate" mean 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 represent or embody 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.

"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 deception or coercion.

"Owner" means a person who has title to the property, possession of property, or a greater right to possession of the property than the actor.

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

"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.

The definition of intentionally relative to murder and 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 definition of knowingly relative to murder is as follows:

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 robbery are as follows:

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.

Parties

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.

"Conspiracy" means 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.

Application of the Law

Before you would be warranted in finding the defendant guilty of capital murder, you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Carl Lee Smith, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of capital murder, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided, or attempted to aid Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person in shooting Curtis Veazie, if he did, with the intention of thereby killing Curtis Veazie; or you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on the occasion in question the defendant, Carl Lee Smith, entered into an agreement with Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person to commit robbery, and pursuant to that agreement they did carry out their robbery conspiracy, and while in the course of committing said conspiracy, Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person intentionally caused the death of Curtis Veazie by shooting Curtis Veazie with a deadly weapon, namely a firearm, and the murder of Curtis Veazie was committed in furtherance of the robbery conspiracy and was an offense that should have been anticipated by the defendant as a

result of carrying out the robbery conspiracy, and unless you so find, then you cannot convict the defendant of capital murder.

Now, if you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about ~~the~~ January 5, 2009, in Harris County, Texas, Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person, did then and there unlawfully, while in the course of committing or attempting to commit the robbery of Curtis Veazie, intentionally cause the death of Curtis Veazie by shooting Curtis Veazie with a deadly weapon, namely a firearm, and that the defendant, Carl Lee Smith, with the intent to promote or assist the commission of capital murder, solicited, encouraged, directed, aided or attempted to aid Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person to commit capital murder, if he did; or

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Carl Lee Smith, Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person entered into an agreement to commit robbery, and pursuant to that agreement, if any, they did carry out their robbery conspiracy and that in Harris County, Texas, on or about January 5, 2009, while in the course of committing the robbery of Curtis Veazie, Cedric Robinson, "Junior" and/or an unknown person intentionally caused the death of Curtis Veazie by shooting Curtis Veazie with a deadly weapon, namely a firearm, and the murder of Curtis Veazie was committed in furtherance of the robbery conspiracy and was an offense that should have been anticipated by the defendant as a result of carrying out the robbery 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, you will acquit the defendant and say by your verdict "Not Guilty."

Defendant's Statements

A statement of an accused may be used in evidence against him if it appears that the same was freely and voluntarily made without compulsion or persuasion.

Non-custodial statements

Therefore, unless you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the January 14, 2009, alleged statements introduced into evidence were freely and voluntarily made by the defendant without compulsion or persuasion, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you shall not consider such alleged statements for any purpose nor any evidence obtained as a result thereof.

Custodial Statement

No oral statement of an accused made as a result of custodial interrogation shall be admissible against the accused in a criminal proceeding unless:

(1) An electronic recording, which may include audio, motion picture, videotape, or other visual recording, is made of the statement;

(2) Prior to the statement but during the recording the accused is given the following warning:

- (a) he has the right to remain silent and not make any statement at all and that any statement he makes may be used against him at his trial;
 - (b) any statement he makes may be used as evidence against him in court;
 - (c) he has the right to have a lawyer present to advise him prior to and during any questioning;
 - (d) if he is unable to employ a lawyer, he has the right to have a lawyer appointed to advise him prior to and during any questioning;
 - (e) he has the right to terminate the interview at any time; and
 - (f) the accused knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives any rights set out in the warning;
- (3) the recording device was capable of making an accurate recording, the operator was competent, and the recording is accurate and has not been altered; and
- (4) all voices on the recording are identified.

So in this case, if you find from the evidence, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, that prior to the time the defendant gave the alleged oral statement or oral confession to Dean Holtke on December 3, 2009, if he did give it, Dean Holtke did not warn the defendant in the respects outlined above, or as to any one of such requirements, then you will wholly disregard the alleged oral confession and not consider it for any purpose nor any evidence obtained as a result thereof; if, however, you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the aforementioned warning

was given the defendant prior to his having made such oral statement, if he did make it, still, before you may consider such oral statement as evidence in this case, you must find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that prior to and during such oral statement, if any, the defendant knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waived the rights hereinabove set out in the said warning, and unless you so find, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will not consider the oral statement for any purpose whatsoever or any evidence obtained as a result of same.

Limiting Instructions

If there is any evidence before you in regard to the defendant having been charged and convicted of an offense or offenses other than the one for which he is now on trial, that evidence cannot be considered by you against the defendant as any evidence of guilt in this case. That evidence was admitted for the purpose of aiding you, if it does, in passing upon the weight you will give his testimony, and you will not consider the same for any other purpose.

If there is evidence before you in this case that the defendant committed an offense or offenses other than the offense alleged against him in the indictment in this case, you cannot consider that evidence for any purpose unless you first find and believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did commit such other alleged offense or offenses.

Evidence of crimes, wrongs or acts besides that alleged in the indictment is not admissible to prove the character of the defendant or as proof he is guilty of the offense charged in the indictment.

You may consider it, however, for other purposes, such as proof of the defendant's motive, opportunity, intent, or plan in connection with the offense alleged against him in the indictment.

General Instructions

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 exclude 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."

Deliberations

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.

If you took notes during the trial, you may rely on your notes during your deliberations. You may discuss the contents of your notes with other jurors. You may not, however, show your notes to other jurors, and you should not permit other jurors to show their notes to you. 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.

Sometimes during jury deliberations, a dispute arises as to the testimony presented. 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.

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, or relate any matters not in evidence before you. You should not consider or mention any personal knowledge or information you may have about any fact or person connected with this case that 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.

Mary Lou Keel, Judge
232nd District Court
Harris County, TEXAS

FILED

Chris Daniel
District Clerk

JUN 28 2013

Time: 11:35 AM
Harris County, Texas

By: [Signature]
Deputy

CAUSE NO. 1247979

THE STATE OF TEXAS § IN THE 232ND DISTRICT COURT
VS. § OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
CARL LEE SMITH § JANUARY TERM, A. D., 2013

V E R D I C T

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Carl Lee Smith, not guilty."

Foreman of the Jury

(Please Print) Foreman

"We, the Jury, find the defendant, Carl Lee Smith, guilty of capital murder, as charged in the indictment."

David W. Katar

Foreman of the Jury

David W. Katar

(Please Print) Foreman

FILED
Chris Daniel
District Clerk

JUN 28 2013

Time: 3:57 PM
By: [Signature]
Deputy