

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

DAVID FEINWACHS

Civil Action No. 11-cv-0008 (JRT/JSM)

Plaintiff,

vs.

MINNESOTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
and MCCA, *subsidiary of the Minnesota
Hospital Association,*

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Unless indicated, all requested instructions are from the Eighth Circuit Model
Civil Jury Instructions (2018).

Dated: October 22, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,

WOJTALEWICZ LAW FIRM, LTD.

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1.01 EXPLANATORY: BEFORE VOIR DIRE

Members of the Jury Panel, if you have a cell phone or other communication device, please take it out now and turn it off. Do not turn it to vibration or silent; power it down. [During jury selection, you must leave it off.] (Pause for thirty seconds to allow them to comply, then tell them the following:)

If you are selected as a juror, (briefly advise jurors of your court's rules concerning cellphones, cameras and any recording devices).

You may tell your family, close friends, and other people about your participation in this trial so that you can explain when you are required to be in court. If you do so, you should warn them not to ask you about this case, tell you anything they know or think they know about it, or discuss this case in your presence. Furthermore, you must not post any information on any social media or a social network, or communicate with anyone, about the parties, witnesses, participants, claims, evidence, or anything else related to this case. You must not tell anyone anything about the jury's deliberations in this case until after I accept your verdict or until I give you specific permission to do so. If you discuss the case with someone other than the other jurors during deliberations, you may be influenced in your verdict by their opinions. That would not be fair to the parties and it would result in a verdict that is not based on the evidence and the law.

Also, while you are in the courthouse and until you are discharged in this case, do not provide any information to anyone by any means about this case. Thus, for example, do not talk face-to-face or use any electronic device or social media or in any other way communicate to anyone any information about this case until I accept your verdict or until you have been excused as a juror.

Do not do any research -- on the Internet, through social media, in libraries, in the newspapers, or in any other way -- or make any investigation about this case on your own. Do not visit or view any place discussed in this case and do not use Internet

programs or other device to search for or to view any place discussed in the testimony. Also, do not research any information about this case, the law, or the people involved, including the parties, the witnesses, the lawyers, or the judge until you have been excused as jurors.

The important reason for your not talking with anyone about the case is that the parties have a right to have this case decided only on evidence they know about and that has been presented here in court. If you do some research or investigation or experiment that we don't know about, then your verdict may be influenced by inaccurate, incomplete or misleading information that has not been tested by the Rules of Evidence, the trial process, including the oath to tell the truth and by cross-examination. Each of the parties is entitled to a fair trial, rendered by an impartial jury, and you must conduct yourself so as to maintain the integrity of the trial process. If you decide a case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a fair trial in accordance with the rules of this country and you will have done an injustice. It is very important that you abide by these rules. Failure to follow these instructions, and indeed any instructions the court gives you throughout the trial could result in the case having to be retried. And failure to follow the court's instructions could also result in you being held in contempt of the court and punished accordingly.

Are there any of you who cannot or will not abide by these rules concerning communication with others during this trial?

1.02 EXPLANATORY: AT END OF VOIR DIRE

During this recess, and every other recess, do not discuss this case among yourselves or with anyone else, including your family and friends. Do not allow anyone to discuss the case with you or within your hearing. "Do not discuss" also means do not e-mail, send text messages, blog or engage in any other form of written, oral or electronic communication, as I instructed you earlier.

Do not read any newspaper or other written account, watch any televised account or streamed video account, or listen to any streamed internet or radio program on the subject of this trial. Do not conduct any Internet research or consult with any other sources about this case, the people involved in the case, or its general subject matter. You must keep your mind open and free of outside information. Only in this way will you be able to decide the case fairly based solely on the evidence received in court and my instructions on the law. If you decide this case on anything else, you will have done an injustice. It is very important that you follow these instructions.

I may not repeat these things to you before every recess, but keep them in mind until you are discharged.

1.03 EXPLANATORY: GENERAL; NATURE OF CASE; BURDEN OF PROOF; DUTY OF JURY; CAUTIONARY

Members of the Jury: I am now going to give you some instructions about this case and about your duties as jurors. At the end of the trial I will give you more instructions. I may also give you instructions during the trial. All instructions - those I give you now and those I give you later - [whether they are in writing or given to you orally] – are equally important and you must follow them all.

[Describe your court’s digital electronic device policy, such as “You must leave your cell phone, PDA, smart phone, iPhone, tablet computer, and any other wireless communication devices] in the jury room during the trial and may only use them during breaks. However, you are not allowed to have those devices in the jury room during your deliberations. You may give them to the [bailiff] [deputy clerk] [court security officer] for safekeeping just before you start to deliberate. They will be returned to you when your deliberations are complete.”]

This is a civil case brought by plaintiff David Feinwachs against defendants MHA and MCCA. Plaintiff David Feinwachs claims that he was illegally fired from his job as the general counsel and lobbyist for the Minnesota Hospital Association. He claims that he was fired because of his efforts to stop what he reasonably believed to be Medicaid fraud being committed by healthcare companies in Minnesota that had contracts to manage and spend state and federal monies for healthcare of poor people on the Medicaid program. He alleges that the companies believed were committing the Medicaid fraud are BlueCross BlueShield, Health Partners, Medica and UCare. It will be your duty to decide from the evidence whether the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict against the defendants.

Defendants Minnesota Hospital Association and MCCA, the employers of Mr. Feinwachs, deny that he was fired in retaliation for efforts to stop Medicaid fraud, and alleged that he was fired for insubordination.

Your duty is to decide what the facts are from the evidence. You are allowed to consider the evidence in the light of your own observations and experiences. After you have decided what the facts are, you will have to apply those facts to the law that I give you in these and in my other instructions. That is how you will reach your verdict. Only you will decide what the facts are. However, you must follow my instructions, whether you agree with them or not. You have taken an oath to follow the law that I give you in my instructions.

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness says, or only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony to believe, consider the witnesses' intelligence, their opportunity to have seen or heard the things they testify about, their memories, any reasons they might have to testify a certain way, how they act while testifying, whether they said something different at another time, whether their testimony is generally reasonable, and how consistent their testimony is with other evidence that you believe.

Do not let sympathy, or your own likes or dislikes, influence you. The law requires you to come to a just verdict based only on the evidence, your common sense, and the law that I give you in my instructions, and nothing else.

Nothing I say or do during this trial is meant to suggest what I think of the evidence or I think your verdict should be.

1.04 EXPLANATORY: EVIDENCE; LIMITATIONS

When I use the word “evidence,” I mean the testimony of witnesses; documents and other things I receive as exhibits; facts that I tell you the parties have agreed are true; and any other facts that I tell you to accept as true.

Some things are not evidence. I will tell you now what is not evidence:

1. Lawyers’ statements, arguments, questions, and comments are not evidence.
2. Documents or other things that might be in court or talked about, but that I do not receive as exhibits, are not evidence.
3. Objections are not evidence. Lawyers have a right – and sometimes a duty – to object when they believe something should not be a part of the trial. Do not be influenced one way or the other by objections. If I sustain a lawyer’s objection to a question or an exhibit, that means the law does not allow you to consider that information. When that happens, you have to ignore the question or the exhibit, and you must not try to guess what the information might have been.
4. Testimony and exhibits that I strike from the record, or tell you to disregard, are not evidence, and you must not consider them.
5. Anything you see or hear about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence, and you must not consider it [unless I specifically tell you otherwise.

Also, I might tell you that you can consider a piece of evidence for one purpose only, and not for any other purpose. If that happens, I will tell you what purpose you can consider the evidence for and what you are not allowed to consider it for. You need to pay close attention when I give an instruction about evidence that you can consider for only certain purposes, because you might not have that instruction in writing later in the jury room.

Some of you may have heard the terms “direct evidence” and “circumstantial evidence.” You should not be concerned with those terms, since the law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to direct and circumstantial evidence.

1.05 EXPLANATORY: BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES

During the trial, I will sometimes need to talk privately with the lawyers. I may talk with them here at the bench while you are in the courtroom, or I may call a recess and let you leave the courtroom while I talk with the lawyers. Either way, please understand that while you are waiting, we are working. We have these conferences to make sure that the trial is proceeding according to the law and to avoid confusion or mistakes. We will do what we can to limit the number of these conferences and to keep them as short as possible.

1.06 EXPLANATORY: NO TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE [NOTE-TAKING]

At the end of the trial, you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written copy of the testimony to refer to. Because of this, you have to pay close attention to the testimony and other evidence as it is presented here in the courtroom.

[If you wish, however, you may take notes to help you remember what witnesses say. If you do take notes, do not show them to anyone until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the case after you have heard and seen all of the evidence. And do not let taking notes distract you from paying close attention to the evidence as it is presented. The Clerk will provide each of you with a pad of paper and a pen or pencil. At each recess, leave them —————.]

[When you leave at night, your notes will be locked up and returned to you when you return. When the trial is over your notes will be destroyed. They will not be read by anyone other than you.]

1.07 EXPLANATORY: QUESTIONS BY JURORS

When the lawyers have finished asking all of their questions of a witness, you will be allowed to ask the witness questions (describe procedure to be used here). I will tell you if the rules of evidence do not allow a particular question to be asked. After all of your questions, if there are any, the lawyers may ask more questions. Do not be concerned or embarrassed if your question is not asked; sometimes even the lawyers' questions are not allowed.

1.08 EXPLANATORY: CONDUCT OF THE JURY

Jurors, to make sure this trial is fair to both parties, you must follow these rules:

First, do not talk or communicate among yourselves about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the end of the trial when you go to the jury room to consider your verdict.

Second, do not talk with anyone else about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the trial has ended and you have been discharged as jurors.

Third, when you are outside the courtroom, do not let anyone tell you anything about the case, or about anyone involved with it until the trial has ended and your verdict has been accepted by me. If someone tries to talk to you about the case during the trial, please report it to the [bailiff] [deputy clerk]. (Describe person.)

Fourth, during the trial, do not talk with or speak to any of the parties, lawyers, or witnesses in this case – not even to pass the time of day. It is important not only that you do justice in this case, but also that you act accordingly. If a person from one side of the lawsuit sees you talking to a person from the other side – even if it is just about the weather – that might raise a suspicion about your fairness. So, when the lawyers, parties and witnesses do not speak to you in the halls, on the elevator or the like, you understand that they are not being rude. They know they are not supposed to talk to you while the trial is going on, and they are just following the rules.

Fifth, you may need to tell your family, close friends, and other people that you are a part of this trial. You can tell them when you have to be in court, and you can warn them not to ask you about this case, tell you anything they know or think they know about this case, or talk about this case in front of you. But, you must not communicate with anyone or post information in any manner about the parties, witnesses, participants, claims, evidence, or anything else related to this case.

You must not tell anyone anything about the jury's deliberations in this case until after I accept your verdict or until I give you specific permission to do so. If you talk about the case with someone besides the other jurors during deliberations, it looks as if you might already have decided the case or that you might be influenced in your verdict by their opinions. That would not be fair to the parties, and it might result in the verdict being thrown out and the case having to be tried over again. During the trial, while you are in the courthouse and after you leave for the day, do not give any information to anyone, by any means, about this case. For example, do not talk face-to-face or use any electronic device, such as a telephone, cell phone, smart phone, Blackberry, PDA, computer, or computer-like device. Likewise, do not use the Internet or any Internet service; do not text or send instant messages; do not go on or use any internet or other medium, including an Internet chat room, blog, or other websites such as Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, or Twitter. In other words, do not communicate with anyone about this case – except for the other jurors during deliberations – until I accept your verdict.

Sixth, do not do any research -- on the Internet, in libraries, newspapers, or otherwise – and do not investigate this case on your own. Do not visit or view any place discussed in this case, and do not use the Internet or other means to search for or view any place discussed in the testimony. Also, do not look up any information about this case, the law, or the people involved, including the parties, the witnesses, the lawyers, or me.

Seventh, do not read or otherwise receive any information, including any news stories or Internet articles or blogs that are about the case, or about anyone involved with it. Do not listen to any radio or television reports, or digital streaming, about the case or about anyone involved with it. I do not know whether there will be news reports about this case, but if there are, you might accidentally find yourself reading or listening to something about the case. If you want, you can have someone collect information or clip out any stories and set them aside to give to you after the trial is over. I can assure you,

however, that by the time you have heard all the evidence in this case, you will know what you need to decide it.

The parties have a right to have you decide their case based only on evidence admitted here in court. If you research, investigate, or experiment on your own, or get information from other sources, your verdict might be influenced by inaccurate, incomplete, or misleading information. Witnesses here in court take an oath to tell the truth, and the accuracy of their testimony is tested through cross-examination. All of the parties are entitled to a fair trial and an impartial jury, and you have to conduct yourselves in a way that assures the integrity of the trial process. If you decide a case based on information not admitted in court, you will deny the parties a fair trial. You will deny them justice. Remember, you have taken an oath to follow the rules, and you must do so. If you do not, the case might have to be retried, and you could be held in contempt of court and possibly punished.

Eighth, do not make up your mind during the trial about what your verdict should be. Keep an open mind until after you and your fellow jurors have discussed all the evidence.

1.09 EXPLANATORY: OUTLINE OF TRIAL

The trial will proceed in the following manner:

First, the plaintiff's lawyer may make an opening statement. Next, the defendants' lawyer may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence, but it is a summary of the evidence the lawyers expect you will see and hear during the trial.

After opening statements, the plaintiff will then present evidence. The defendants' lawyer will have a chance to cross-examine the plaintiff's witnesses. After the plaintiff has finished presenting his case, the defendants may present evidence, and the plaintiff's lawyer will have a chance to cross-examine their witnesses.

After you have seen and heard all of the evidence from both sides, the lawyers will make closing arguments that summarize and interpret the evidence. Just as with opening statements, closing arguments are not evidence. After the closing arguments, I will instruct you further on the law. After the lawyers' arguments and after the court's instructions you will go to the jury room to deliberate and decide on your verdict.

3.01 EXPLANATORY: ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

Members of the jury, the instructions I gave at the beginning of the trial and during the trial are still in effect. Now I am going to give you some additional instructions.

You have to follow all of my instructions – the ones I gave you earlier, as well as those I give you now. Do not single out some instructions and ignore others, because they are all important. [This is true even though I am not going to repeat some of the instructions I gave you [at the beginning of] [during] the trial.]

[You will have copies of [the instructions I am about to give you now] [all of the instructions] in the jury room. [You will have copies of some of the instructions with you in the jury room; others you will not have copies of. This does not mean some instructions are more important than others.] Remember, you have to follow all instructions, no matter when I give them, whether or not you have written copies.]¹

3.02 EXPLANATORY: JUDGE'S OPINION

I have not intended to suggest what I think your verdict[s] should be by any of my rulings or comments during the trial.

[During this trial I have asked some questions of witnesses. Do not try to guess my opinion about any issues in the case based on the questions I asked.]¹

3.03 EXPLANATORY: CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness said, or only part of it, or none of it.

You may consider a witness's intelligence; the opportunity the witness had to see or hear the things testified about; a witness's memory, knowledge, education, and experience; any reasons a witness might have for testifying a certain way; how a witness acted while testifying; whether a witness said something different at another time;¹ whether a witness's testimony sounded reasonable; and whether or to what extent a witness's testimony is consistent with other evidence you believe.

3.04 EXPLANATORY: BURDEN OF PROOF (Ordinary Civil Case)

You will have to decide whether certain facts have been proved [by the greater weight of the evidence]. A fact has been proved [by the greater weight of the evidence], if you find that it is more likely true than not true. You decide that by considering all of the evidence and deciding what evidence is more believable.

You have probably heard the phrase “proof beyond a reasonable doubt.” That is a stricter standard than “more likely true than not true.” It applies in criminal cases, but not in this civil case; so put it out of your mind.

Committee Comments

The phrases that are bracketed are optional, depending upon the preference of the judge. The Committee recognizes that judges may desire to use the burden-of-proof formulation found in the pattern jury instructions adopted by their particular states. If such a burden-of-proof instruction is used, this instruction must be modified accordingly.

False Claims Acts Anti-Retaliation Law

Both the United States and the State of Minnesota have laws called the False Claims Act, which make it illegal to commit various types of fraud that wrongfully take money from the government. Any fraud to wrongfully take Medicaid monies is one of these types of fraud.

Any employee shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make that employee whole, if that employee is discharged because of lawful acts done by the employee in efforts to stop one or more violations of the False Claims Act. These violations include financial fraud on the federal or state governments, such as Medicaid (Medical Assistance) fraud.

Authority: 31 U.S.C. §3730(h), and 31 U.S.C. §3729(a), et seq. as amended in 2009; and Minn. Stat. 15C.145.

EMPLOYER LIABILITY FOR ILLEGAL RETALIATION

An employer may be liable for illegal retaliation under the False Claims Act where that employer is not involved in the alleged fraud scheme.

Authority: 31 U.S.C. §3730(h); and *Townsend v. Bayer Corp.*, 774 F.3d 446, 459-460 (8th Circuit 2014).

Retaliation Claim Elements

To succeed on his claim for retaliation brought under the False Claims Act, plaintiff David Feinwachs must prove three elements:

- (1) the plaintiff engaged in protected conduct under the False Claims Act;
- (2) the employer knew the plaintiff had engaged in protected conduct; and
- (3) the employer was motivated to terminate plaintiff because of the protected conduct.

Authority: Fanslow v. Chi. Mfg. Ctr., Inc., 384 F.3d 469, 479 (7th Cir. 2004) for elements of FCA retaliation; *Collins v. Center for Siouland*, No. C10-4015-PAZ (N.D. Iowa, July 15, 2011): an extra element of “sole cause” is not correct law; the court explains why “the motivated solely” element was erroneous, under *Norbeck v. Basin Electric Power*, 215 F.3d 848 (8th Cir. 2000), *Mt. Healthy School District Board of Education v. Doyle*, 429 U.S. 274 (1977) and *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228, 242 (1989).

PROTECTED CONDUCT

Under the False Claims Acts “protected activity” is any lawful acts done by an employee in furtherance of efforts to stop one or more violations of the False Claims Act. Medicaid fraud is well recognized under federal law as a type of false claims act violation.

Authority: *Townsend v. Bayer, Corp.*, 774 F.3d 446, 459-460 (8th Cir. 2014) for definition of protected activity; 31 U.S.C. §3730(h), 2009 amended retaliation provision; and 31 U.S.C. § 3729, et seq. for types of fraud prevented by the Act.

An employee engages in protected conduct where (1) the employee in good faith believes, and (2) a reasonable employee in the same or similar circumstances might believe, that the alleged frauding companies are possibly committing fraud against the government, and he makes efforts to stop that fraud. As long as the employee had a reasonable belief that fraud on the government was possibly occurring, he need not prove that the fraud was actually occurring.

Authority: *Wilkins v. St. Louis Housing Authority*, 314 F.3d 927, 933 (8th Cir. 2002).

A plaintiff claiming retaliation under the False Claims Act does not have to have developed a winning claim of fraud on the government at the time of the alleged retaliation.

Authority: Schuhardt v. Wash. Univ., 390 F.3d 563, 567 (8th Cir. 2004); and P. 12 of this Court's summary judgment memorandum in this case.

The False Claims Act anti-retaliation provision protects an employee's conduct even if the alleged frauding party was actually innocent.

Authority: Graham County Soil & Water Conservation Dist. v. U.S. ex rel. Wilson, 545 U.S. 409, 416 n.1 (2005).

If an employer claims that a termination was for insubordination, but the insubordination consists of legally protected conduct by the employee, then the termination is retaliatory and illegal.

Authority: Kempcke v. Monsanto Co., 132 F.3d 442, 446 (8th Cir. 1998).

DEFINITION: MOTIVATING FACTOR

As used in these instructions, the plaintiff's efforts to stop Medicaid fraud were a "motivating factor," if the plaintiff's efforts to stop Medicaid fraud played a part in the defendants' decision to fire the plaintiff. However, the plaintiff's efforts to stop Medicaid fraud need not have been the only reason for the defendants' decision to fire the plaintiff.

Authority: 8th Cir. JIGS 5.21 (2014)

**AN EMPLOYEE NEED NOT BE THE ONLY PERSON TRYING TO STOP THE
FRAUD**

In order for an employee to have the protection against illegal retaliation under the False Claims Acts, it is not required that an employee be the only person trying to stop fraud on the government.

Authority: 31 U.S.C. §3730(h) and Minn. Stat. 15C.145

DEFINITION: AGENCY

A corporation acts only through its agents or employees and any agent or employee of a corporation may bind the corporation by acts and statements made while acting within the scope of the authority delegated to the agent by the corporation, or within the scope of his duties as an employee of the corporation.

Authority: 8th Cir. JIGS 5.23 (2014)

DAMAGES: ACTUAL

If you find in favor of the plaintiff under question 1, then you must award the plaintiff such sum as you find will fairly and justly compensate the plaintiff for any damages you find the plaintiff sustained as a direct result of defendant's firing of plaintiff. The plaintiff's claim for damages includes two distinct types of damages and you must consider them separately:

First, you must determine the amount of any wages and fringe benefits the plaintiff would have earned in his employment with the defendant if he had not been discharged in November 2010, through the date of your verdict, minus the amount of earnings and benefits that the plaintiff received from other employment during that time. You are not to consider any future lost income or benefits in arriving at your verdict. Those damages, if any, will be decided by the Court.

Second, you must determine the amount of any damages sustained by the plaintiff for emotional distress. You must enter separate amounts for each type of damages in the verdict form and must not include the same items in more than one category.

DUTY TO MITIGATE

You are also instructed that the plaintiff has a duty under the law to “mitigate” his damages – that is, to exercise reasonable diligence under the circumstances to minimize damages. Therefore, if you find that the plaintiff failed to seek out or take advantage of an opportunity that was reasonably available to him you must reduce his damages by the amount he reasonably could have avoided if he had sought out or taken advantage of such an opportunity.

Authority: 8TH CIR., CIVIL JURY INSTR. §5.70 [Title VII]; § 6.7 [Age Discrimination]; and § 9.70 [Disability Discrimination] (2017).

The duty to mitigate, however, does not require the individual to go into another line of work, accept a demotion, or take a demeaning position. Also, an individual’s efforts to mitigate do not have to be successful, but must represent an honest effort to find substantially equivalent work. The burden is upon the employer to prove a failure to mitigate.

Authority: *Townsend v. Bayer Corp.*, 774 F.3d 446, 460 (8th Cir. 2014); *Canny v. Dr. Pepper/7-Up Bottling Grp., Inc.*, 439 F.3d 894, 904-05 (8th Cir. 2006); and *Chalfant v. Titan Distrib., Inc.*, 475 F.3d 982, 992 (8th Cir. 2007).

**3.06 EXPLANATORY: ELECTION OF FOREPERSON; DUTY TO DELIBERATE;
COMMUNICATIONS WITH COURT; CAUTIONARY; UNANIMOUS VERDICT;
VERDICT FORM**

There are rules you must follow when you go to the jury room to deliberate and return with your verdict.

First, you will select a foreperson. That person will preside over your discussions and speak for you here in court.

Second, it is your duty, as jurors, to discuss this case with one another in the jury room. You should try to reach agreement, if you can do this without going against what you believe to be the truth, because all jurors have to agree on the verdict.

Each of you must come to your own decision, but only after you have considered all the evidence, discussed the evidence fully with your fellow jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not be afraid to change your mind if the discussion persuades you that you should. But, do not come to a decision just because other jurors think it is right, or just to reach a verdict. Remember you are not for or against any party. You are judges – judges of the facts. Your only job is to study the evidence and decide what is true.

Third, if you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, send me a note signed by one or more of you. Give the note to the [marshal] [bailiff] [court security officer] and I will answer you as soon as I can, either in writing or here in court. While you are deliberating, do not tell anyone - including me - how many jurors are voting for any side.

Fourth, your verdict has to be based only on the evidence and on the law that I have given to you in my instructions. Nothing I have said or done was meant to suggest what I think your verdict should be. The verdict is entirely up to you.¹

Finally, the verdict form is your written decision in this case. [The form reads: (read form)]. You will take [this] [these] form[s] to the jury room, and when you have all agreed on the verdict[s], your foreperson will fill in the form[s], sign and date [it] [them], and tell the [marshal] [bailiff] [court security officer] that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

[If more than one form was furnished, you will bring the unused forms in with you.]