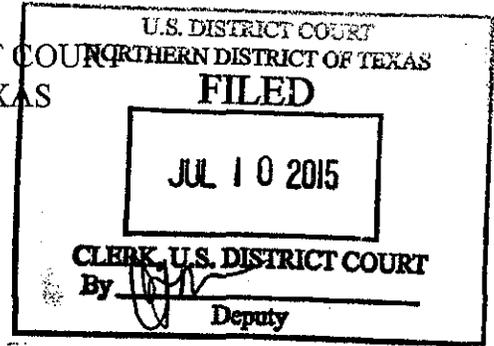


ORIGINAL

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION



RALPH S. JANVEY, Receiver,

Plaintiff,

v.

DILLON GAGE INC. OF DALLAS,

Defendant.

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Civil Action No. 3:10-CV-1973-N

COURT'S CHARGE TO THE JURY

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

It is my duty and responsibility to instruct you on the law you are to apply in this case. The law contained in these instructions is the only law you may follow. It is your duty to follow what I instruct you the law is, regardless of any opinion that you might have as to what the law ought to be.

If I have given you the impression during the trial that I favor either party, you must disregard that impression. If I have given you the impression during the trial that I have an opinion about the facts of this case, you must disregard that impression. You are the sole judges of the facts of this case. Other than my instructions to you on the law, you should disregard anything I may have said or done during the trial in arriving at your verdict.

You should consider all of the instructions about the law as a whole and regard each instruction in light of the others, without isolating a particular statement or paragraph.

The testimony of the witnesses and other exhibits introduced by the parties constitute the evidence. The statements of counsel are not evidence; they are only arguments. It is important for you to distinguish between the arguments of counsel and the evidence on which those arguments rest. What the lawyers say or do is not evidence. You may, however, consider their arguments in light of the evidence that has been admitted and determine whether the evidence admitted in this trial supports the arguments. You must determine the facts from all the testimony that you have heard and the other evidence submitted. You are the judges of the facts, but in finding those facts, you must apply the law as I instruct you.

Do not let bias, prejudice or sympathy play any part in your deliberations. This case should be considered and decided by you as an action between persons of equal standing in the community and holding the same or similar stations in life. The law does not give special treatment to any person. A corporation and all other persons are equal before the law and must be treated as equals in a court of justice.

Unless you are otherwise instructed, Plaintiff has the burden of proving his case by a preponderance of the evidence. To establish by a preponderance of the evidence means to prove something is more likely so than not so. If you find that Plaintiff has failed to prove any element of his claim by a preponderance of the evidence, then he may not recover on that claim. Defendant has the burden of proving any defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

In determining whether any fact in issue has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence, you may consider the testimony of all the witnesses, regardless of who may have

called them, and all the exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them.

The evidence you are to consider consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the documents and other exhibits admitted into evidence, and any fair inferences and reasonable conclusions you can draw from the facts and circumstances that have been proven.

Generally speaking, there are two types of evidence. One is direct evidence, such as testimony of an eyewitness. The other is indirect or circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence is evidence that proves a fact from which you can logically conclude another fact exists. As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence, but simply requires that you find the facts from a preponderance of all the evidence, both direct and circumstantial.

You are the sole judges of the credibility or believability of each witness and the weight or significance to be given to the witness's testimony. In weighing the testimony of a witness, you should consider the witness's relationship to a particular party; the witness's interest, if any, in the outcome of the case; the witness's manner of testifying; the witness's opportunity to observe or acquire knowledge concerning the facts about which the witness testified; the witness's candor, fairness, and intelligence; and the extent to which the witness's testimony has been supported or contradicted by other credible evidence. You may, in short, accept or reject the testimony of any witness, in whole or in part.

Even though a witness may be a party to the action and therefore interested in its outcome, the testimony may be accepted if it is not contradicted by direct evidence or by any inference that may be drawn from the evidence, if you believe the testimony.

You are not to decide this case by counting the number of witnesses who have testified on the opposing sides. Witness testimony is weighed; witnesses are not counted. The test is not the relative number of witnesses, but the relative convincing force of the evidence. The testimony of a single witness is sufficient to prove any fact, even if a greater number of witnesses testified to the contrary, if after considering all of the other evidence, you believe that witness.

A witness may be “impeached” or discredited by contradictory evidence, by a showing that the witness testified falsely concerning a material matter, or by evidence that at some other time the witness said or did something, or failed to say or do something, that is inconsistent with the witness’s present testimony. If you believe that any witness has been so impeached, it is your exclusive right to give the testimony of that witness whatever credibility or weight, if any, as you think it deserves.

A simple mistake by a witness does not necessarily mean that the witness did not tell the truth as he or she remembers it. People may forget some things or remember other things inaccurately. If a witness made a misstatement, consider whether that misstatement was an intentional falsehood or simply an innocent mistake. The significance of that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only an unimportant detail.

When knowledge of technical subject matter may be helpful to the jury, a person who has special training or experience in that technical field is permitted to state his or her opinion on those technical matters. However, you are not required to accept that opinion. As with any other witness, it is up to you to decide whether to rely on it.

Certain testimony has been presented to you through deposition. A deposition is the sworn, recorded answers to questions a witness was asked in advance of the trial. Under some circumstances, if a witness cannot be present to testify from the witness stand, that witness's testimony may be presented, under oath, in the form of a deposition. Some time before this trial, attorneys representing the parties in this case questioned this witness under oath. A court reporter was present and recorded the testimony. The questions and answers have been read or shown to you during the trial. This deposition testimony is entitled to the same consideration and is to be judged by you as to credibility and weighed and otherwise considered by you in the same way as if the witness had been present and had testified from the witness stand in court.

Typewritten transcripts of oral conversations, which can be heard on recordings received in evidence were shown to you. The transcripts also purport to identify the speakers engaged in such conversation.

I have admitted the transcripts for the limited and secondary purpose of aiding you in following the content of the conversations as you listen to the recordings, and also to aid you in identifying the speakers.

You are specifically instructed that whether a transcript correctly or incorrectly reflects the content of the conversation or the identity of the speakers is entirely for you to determine, based on your own examination of the transcript in relation to your hearing of the recording itself as the primary evidence of its own contents. If you should determine that a transcript is in any respect incorrect or unreliable, you should disregard it to that extent.

Remember that the lawyers' statements, objections, or arguments – whether made during the trial or during their opening and closing statements – are not evidence in the case. The function of the lawyers is to point out those things that are most significant or most helpful to their side of the case and, in so doing, to call your attention to certain facts or inferences that might otherwise escape your notice. However, it is your own recollection and interpretation of the evidence that controls in the case. What the lawyers say is not binding upon you. If an attorney's question assumes that some fact is true and the witness did not agree with that assumption, the question itself is not evidence that the assumed fact is true. You should not consider or be influenced by the fact that during the trial of this case, counsel have made objections to the testimony, as it is their duty to do so, and it is my duty to rule on those objections in accordance with the law.

The fact that a person brought a lawsuit and is in court seeking damages creates no inference that the person is entitled to a judgment. Anyone may make a claim and file a lawsuit. The act of making a claim in a lawsuit, by itself, does not in any way tend to establish that claim and is not evidence.

Answer each question from the facts as you find them. Do not decide who you think should win and then answer the questions accordingly. Your answers and your verdict must be unanimous.

“SCB” means Stanford Coins and Bullion, Inc.

“Dillon Gage” means Defendant Dillon Gage Inc. of Dallas.

QUESTION NO. 1:

Were the following transfers from SCB to Dillon Gage fraudulent transfers?

Answer "Yes" or "No" for the following transfers:

a. January 23, 2009 \$501,326.30

NO

b. January 27, 2009 \$394,567.40

NO

c. January 30, 2009 \$368,491.51

NO

d. February 2, 2009 \$3,002,639.10

NO

e. February 6, 2009 \$366,171.50

NO

f. February 13, 2009 \$486,959.86

NO

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION NO. 1:

A transfer made by SCB is fraudulent if SCB made the transfer with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of SCB.

In determining actual intent, consideration may be given, among other factors, to whether:

(1) the transfer or obligation was to an insider;

(2) the debtor retained possession or control of the property transferred after the transfer;

(3) the transfer or obligation was concealed;

(4) before the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit;

(5) the transfer was of substantially all the debtor's assets;

(6) the debtor absconded;

(7) the debtor removed or concealed assets;

(8) the value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred;

(9) the debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred;

(10) the transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred; and

(11) the debtor transferred the essential assets of the business to a lienor who transferred the assets to an insider of the debtor.

A debtor is insolvent if the sum of the debtor's debts is greater than all of the debtor's assets at a fair valuation. A debtor who is generally not paying the debtor's debts as they become due is presumed to be insolvent. Assets under this section do not include property that has been transferred, concealed, or removed with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or that has been transferred in a manner making the transfer voidable.

A transfer made by the Stanford Ponzi scheme to SCB is presumed to be voidable, unless the transfer is taken in good faith and for reasonably equivalent value.

A debtor's mere intention to prefer one creditor over another does not indicate fraudulent intent, provided that the creditor does not receive more than is reasonably necessary to pay its debts.

If your answer to Question No. 1 is “yes” for any transfer, then answer the following question. Otherwise do not answer the following question.

QUESTION NO. 2:

Did Dillon Gage accept the transfer from SCB in good faith?

Answer “Yes” or “No” for each transfer to which you answered Question No. 1 “yes”:

a. January 23, 2009 \$501,326.30

b. January 27, 2009 \$394,567.40

c. January 30, 2009 \$368,491.51

d. February 2, 2009 \$3,002,639.10

e. February 6, 2009 \$366,171.50

f. February 13, 2009 \$486,959.86

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTION NO. 2:

To establish that it acted in good faith, Dillon Gage must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that it lacked actual and constructive knowledge of SCB’s fraudulent transfer. Actual knowledge is what one actually knows, and constructive knowledge means

facts or circumstances that excite the suspicions of a person of ordinary prudence under the same or similar circumstances and put him on inquiry of the fraudulent transfer. Stated another way, you may not find that Dillon Gage acted in good faith if the evidence shows that it had actual or constructive knowledge of a fraudulent transfer.

JURY DELIBERATIONS

It is now your duty to deliberate and to consult with one another in an effort to reach a verdict. Your verdict must be unanimous. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. During your deliberations, do not hesitate to reexamine your own opinions and change your mind if you are convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up on your honest beliefs because the other jurors think differently, or just to finish the case. Remember at all times, you are the judges of the facts.

You have been allowed to take notes during this trial. Any notes that you took during this trial are only aids to memory. If your memory differs from your notes, you should rely on your memory and not on the notes. The notes are not evidence. If you did not take notes, rely on your independent recollection of the evidence and do not be unduly influenced by the notes of other jurors. Notes are not entitled to greater weight than the recollection or impression of each juror about the testimony.

Even though the court reporter is making stenographic notes of everything that is said, a typewritten copy of the testimony will not be available for your use during deliberations.

The fact that I have given you in this charge instructions about a particular claim or defense, or that I have not so instructed you, should not be interpreted in any way as an indication that I believe a particular party should, or should not, prevail in this case.

When you go into the jury room to deliberate, you may take with you a copy of this charge, the exhibits that I have admitted into evidence, and your notes. You must select a presiding juror to guide you in your deliberations and to speak for you here in the courtroom. After you have reached a unanimous verdict, your presiding juror must fill out the answers to the written questions on the verdict form and sign and date it.

Do not deliberate unless all members of the jury are present in the jury room. For example, if one or more of you go to lunch together or are together outside the jury room, do not discuss the case.

During your deliberations the Court will honor any reasonable work schedule you may set and will honor your reasonable requests regarding how frequently you wish to recess and for how long.

After you have concluded your service and I have discharged the jury, you are not required to talk with anyone about the case. If you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, the presiding juror should write the inquiry and give it to the court security officer. After consulting with the attorneys, I will respond either in writing or by meeting with you in the courtroom. Keep in mind, however, that you must never disclose to anyone, not even to me, your numerical division on any question.

SIGNED this 10 day of July, 2015.


David C. Godbey
United States District Judge