

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
WESTERN DIVISION**

United States of America,

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

Case No. 08-00026-03/04-CR-W-FJG

Troy R. Solomon (03) and
Christopher L. Elder (04),

Defendant(s).

INSTRUCTIONS USED BY JURORS

INSTRUCTION NO. 8

Members of the jury, the instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial and during the trial remain in effect. I now give you some additional instructions.

You must, of course, continue to follow the instructions I gave you earlier, as well as those I give you now. You must not single out some instructions and ignore others, because all are important. This is true even though some of those I gave you at the beginning and during trial are not repeated here.

The instructions I am about to give you now are in writing and will be available to you in the jury room. I emphasize, however, that this does not mean they are more important than my earlier instructions. Again, all instructions, whenever given and whether in writing or not, must be followed.

INSTRUCTION NO. 9

It is your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You will then apply the law, as I give it to you, to those facts. You must follow my instructions on the law, even if you thought the law was different or should be different.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you.

INSTRUCTION NO. 10

I have mentioned the word "evidence." The "evidence" in this case consists of the testimony of witnesses, the documents and other things received as exhibits, the facts that have been stipulated -- this is, formally agreed to by the parties, and the facts that have been judicially noticed - that is facts which I say you may, but are not required to, accept as true, even without evidence.

You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence in the case.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things again for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence.

2. Objections are not evidence. Lawyers have a right to object when they believe something is improper. You should not be influenced by the objection. If I sustained an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not try to guess what the answer might have been.

3. Testimony that I struck from the record, or told you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.

4. Anything you saw or heard about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence.

Finally, if you were instructed that some evidence was received for a limited purpose only, you must follow that instruction.

INSTRUCTION NO. 11

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.

In deciding what testimony to believe, consider the witness' intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness' memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, the general reasonableness of the testimony, and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with any evidence that you believe.

In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind that people sometimes hear or see things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider therefore whether a contradiction is an innocent misrecollection or lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or only a small detail.

You should judge the testimony of the defendants in the same manner as you judge the testimony of any other witness.

INSTRUCTION NO. 12

The government and the defendant have stipulated - that is, they have agreed - that certain facts are as counsel have stated, read to you, or summarized for you here in court. You must therefore treat those facts as having been proved.

INSTRUCTION NO. 13

You will remember that certain charts were admitted in evidence. You may use those charts as evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight, if any, you will give to them.

INSTRUCTION NO. 14

You have heard testimony that each defendant made a statement to the Drug Enforcement Administration. It is for you to decide:

First, whether defendants Troy Solomon and Christopher Elder made the statement and

Second, if so, how much weight you should give to it.

INSTRUCTION NO. 15

You have heard evidence that witnesses Mary Lynn Rostie and Cynthia S. Martin have pleaded guilty to a crime which arose out of the same events for which the defendants are on trial here. You must not consider those guilty pleas as any evidence of these defendant's guilt. You may consider that witness's guilty plea only for the purpose of determining how much, if at all, to rely upon the witness's testimony.

INSTRUCTION NO. 16

You have heard evidence that some witnesses have made a plea agreement with the Government. You have also heard evidence that some witnesses have received a promise from the Government that their testimony will not be used against them in a criminal case. Their testimony was received in evidence and may be considered by you. You may give their testimony such weight as you think it deserves. Whether or not their testimony may have been influenced by the plea agreement or Government's promise is for you to determine.

The witnesses' guilty pleas cannot be considered by you as any evidence of these defendants' guilt. The witnesses' guilty pleas can be considered by you only for the purpose of determining how much, if at all, to rely upon the witnesses' testimony.

INSTRUCTION NO. 17

You have heard testimony from persons described as experts. Persons who, by knowledge, skill, training, education or experience, have become expert in some field may state their opinions on matters in that field and may also state the reasons for their opinion.

Expert testimony should be considered just like any other testimony. You may accept or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness's education and experience, the soundness of the reasons given for the opinion, the acceptability of the methods used, and all the other evidence in the case.

INSTRUCTION NO. 18

The charges in this case are as follows:

Under Count One, the indictment charges that defendants, Troy Solomon and Christopher Elder, committed the crime of conspiracy to distribute and dispense controlled substances.

Under Count Two, the indictment charges that defendant Troy Solomon committed the crime of conspiracy to commit money laundering.

Under Counts Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, and Ten, the indictment charges that defendants Troy Solomon and Christopher Elder, committed the crime of unlawful distribution of controlled substances.

Under Counts Eleven and Twelve, the indictment charges that defendant Troy Solomon committed the crime of distribution of a controlled substance.

Each defendant has pleaded not guilty to each crime with which he is charged.

As I told you at the beginning of trial, an indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. To the contrary, each defendant is presumed to be innocent. Thus each defendant, even though charged, begins the trial with no evidence against him. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to find each defendant not guilty and can be overcome only if the government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, each essential element of the crime charged.

Keep in mind that you must give separate consideration to the evidence about each individual defendant. Each defendant is entitled to be treated separately, and you must return a separate verdict for each defendant. Also keep in mind that you must consider, separately, each crime charged against each individual defendant, and must return a separate verdict for each of those crimes charged.

INSTRUCTION NO. 19

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not the mere possibility of innocence. A reasonable doubt is the kind of doubt that would make a reasonable person hesitate to act. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, must be proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person would not hesitate to rely and act upon it. However, proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

INSTRUCTION NO. 20

“ON OR ABOUT”/ “IN OR ABOUT”

You will note that the indictment charges that the offenses were committed “in or about” a certain date through “on or about” a certain date. The Indictment also charges that the offenses alleged were committed “on or about” a certain date. Although it is necessary for the United States to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the offenses were committed on dates reasonably near the dates alleged in the Indictment, it is not necessary for the United States to prove that the offenses were committed precisely on the dates charged.

INSTRUCTION NO. 21

The law recognizes several kinds of possession. A person may have actual possession or constructive possession. A person may have sole or joint possession.

A person who knowingly has direct physical control over a thing, at a given time, is then in actual possession of it.

A person who, although not in actual possession, has both the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a thing, either directly or through another person or persons, is then in constructive possession of it.

If one person alone has actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is sole. If two or more persons share actual or constructive possession of a thing, possession is joint.

Whenever the word "possession" has been used in these instructions it includes actual as well as constructive possession and also sole as well as joint possession.

INSTRUCTION NO. 22

The crime of conspiracy to distribute and dispense controlled substances as charged in Count One of the indictment has four essential elements, which are:

One, from at least in or about August 2004, and continuing through October 2005, two or more persons reached an agreement or came to an understanding to distribute or dispense Schedule III controlled substances, including but not limited to hydrocodone, and/or Schedule IV controlled substances, including but not limited to alprazolam, and/or Schedule V controlled substances, including but not limited to codeine, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice;

Two, the defendant voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement or understanding, either at the time it was first reached or at some later time while it was still in effect;

Three, at the time the defendant joined in the agreement or understanding, he knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding; and

Four, while the agreement or understanding was in effect, a person or persons who had joined in the agreement knowingly did one or more of the following acts:

- a. In or before August 2004, defendant MARTIN introduced defendant SOLOMON to defendant ROSTIE for the purpose of obtaining controlled substances from defendant ROSTIE.
- b. Between on or about September 1, 2004, and October 25, 2005, three patients had controlled substance prescriptions filled on multiple dates after they had died. These prescriptions were issued by defendant ELDER and filled by defendant ROSTIE.
- c. From October 2004 through December 2004, multiple patients of defendant ELDER had prescriptions filled for 120 tablets of hydrocodone and 90 tablets of alprazolam on the

same days. Beginning on December 1, 2004, the same patients began having prescriptions filled for 240 ml of promethazine with codeine syrup in addition to the first two controlled substances on the same days.

d. On or about June 9 and 10, 2005, defendant ROSTIE filled over one hundred prescriptions for patients whose last names began with the letter "L".

e. On or about June 10 and 11, 2005, defendant ROSTIE filled over one hundred prescriptions for patients whose last names began with the letter "M".

f. On or about June 20, 2005, defendant ROSTIE filled over one hundred prescriptions for patients whose last names began with the letter "W".

g. From on or about January 4, 2005, through on or about September 22, 2005, the defendants ROSTIE and SOLOMON, using Dr. Botto's DEA registration number and prescription pad, ordered, filled, and shipped 170,280 milliliters of promethazine with codeine syrup, a Schedule V controlled substance.

h. On or about May 10, 2006, defendant ROSTIE possessed prescriptions issued by defendant ELDER on prescription pads of Westfield Medical Clinic and dated February 1, 2005 (approximately 71 prescriptions), and February 2, 2005 (approximately 61 prescriptions).

i. On or about May 10, 2006, defendant ROSTIE possessed handwritten notes concerning the pricing of hydrocodone (10/500mg and 10/650mg), alprazolam, and promethazine with codeine. Some of the notes refer to an unindicted co-conspirator and defendant ELDER.

If you find these four elements unanimously and beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must

find the defendant guilty of the crime of conspiracy to distribute Schedule III, IV, and V controlled substances, as charged in Count One of the indictment; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of this crime under Count One. Record your determination on the Verdict Forms which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 23

The crime of conspiracy to commit money laundering, as charged against defendant TROY R. SOLOMON in Count Two of the indictment, has four elements, which are:

One, beginning at a time unknown, but in or about August 2004, and continuing until or about October 2005, two or more persons reached an agreement or came to an understanding to commit money laundering as set forth in Instruction No. 25;

Two, the defendant voluntarily and intentionally joined in the agreement or understanding, either at the time it was first reached or at some later time while it was still in effect;

Three, at the time the defendant joined in the agreement or understanding, he knew the purpose of the agreement or understanding; and

Four, while the agreement or understanding was in effect, a person or persons who had joined in the agreement knowingly did one or more of the following acts:

- a. From on or about September 2, 2004, through October 31, 2005, approximately 70 packages were shipped via United Parcel Service from Houston, Texas to defendant MARTIN in Belton, Missouri. The invoices for these packages were sent using the address of 5833 Sunforest Dr., Houston, Texas. This address was the residence of Delmon Johnson, and was owned by defendant SOLOMON.
- b. From October 8, 2004 through October 17, 2005, defendant MARTIN deposited miscellaneous United States currency into her personal checking account with the account number 003477654976 at Bank of America on 29 separate occasions totaling approximately \$71,666.80.

c. From on or about September 2, 2004, through October 31, 2005, defendant MARTIN entered the business of defendant ROSTIE, at ROSTIE ENTERPRISES, LLC, d/b/a The Medicine Shoppe, and provided currency to defendant ROSTIE for payment on the account of South Texas Wellness Center. This currency represents proceeds of the illegal sale of hydrocodone, alprazolam, and promethazine with codeine.

d. From at least in or about August 2004, and continuing through on or about October 29, 2005, defendant ROSTIE, deposited into the business checking account of ROSTIE ENTERPRISES LLC, d/b/a The Medicine Shoppe with the account number 3501673 at Allen Bank and Trust Company gross sales of \$991,114, which includes proceeds of the illegal sale of hydrocodone, alprazolam, and promethazine with codeine.

e. Defendant ROSTIE, using the mail services provided by Federal Express, then mailed the filled prescriptions to defendant SOLOMON and Delmon Johnson at the business locations of South Texas Wellness Center and Ascensia Nutritional Pharmacy in Houston, Texas.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to defendant, then you must find defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Two; otherwise you must find defendant not guilty of this crime under Count Two. Record your determinations on the Verdict Forms which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 24

Under Count One and Count Two, the Government must prove that a defendant reached an agreement or understanding with at least one other person. It makes no difference whether that person is a defendant or named in the indictment. You do not have to find that all of the persons charged were members of the conspiracy.

The "agreement or understanding" need not be an express or formal agreement or be in writing or cover all the details of how it is to be carried out. Nor is it necessary that the members have directly stated between themselves the details or purpose of the scheme.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associating with others, does not prove that a person has joined in an agreement or understanding. A person who has no knowledge of a conspiracy but who happens to act in a way which advances some purpose of one, does not thereby become a member.

But a person may join in an agreement or understanding, as required by this element, without knowing all the details of the agreement or understanding, and without knowing who all the other members are. Further it is not necessary that a person agree to play any particular part in carrying out the agreement or understanding. A person may become a member of a conspiracy even if that person agrees to play only a minor part in the conspiracy, as long as that person has an understanding of the unlawful nature of the plan and voluntarily and intentionally joins in it.

You must decide, after considering all of the evidence, whether the conspiracies alleged in Count One and Count Two of the indictment existed. If you find that the alleged conspiracy did exist, you must also decide whether the defendant whose case you are considering voluntarily and intentionally joined the conspiracy, either at the time it was first formed or at some later time while

it was still in effect. In making that decision, you must consider only evidence of that defendant's own actions and statements. You may not consider actions and pretrial statements of others, except to the extent that pretrial statements of others describe something that had been said or done by that defendant.

JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 25

Under Count Two, to assist you in determining whether there was an agreement or understanding to commit money laundering, you are advised as to the elements of promotional money laundering as discussed in Instruction No. 30, and concealment money laundering as discussed in Instruction No. 31.

Keep in mind that the Indictment charges a conspiracy to commit money laundering and not that any particular type of money laundering was committed.

INSTRUCTION NO. 26

It is not necessary under Count One or Count Two for the Government to prove that the conspirators actually succeeded in accomplishing their unlawful plan.

INSTRUCTION NO. 27

Under Count One and Count Two, it is not necessary that the act done in furtherance of the conspiracy be in itself unlawful. It may be perfectly innocent in itself.

It is not necessary that the defendant have personally committed the act, known about it, or witnessed it. It makes no difference which of the conspirators did the act. This is because a conspiracy is a kind of “partnership” so that under the law each member is an agent or partner of every other member and each member is bound by or responsible for the acts of every other member done to further their scheme.

It is not necessary that the Government prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that more than one act was done in furtherance of the conspiracy. It is sufficient if the Government proves beyond a reasonable doubt, one such act; but in that event, in order to return a verdict of guilty, you must unanimously agree upon which act was done.

INSTRUCTION NO. 28

Under Count One and Count Two, you may consider acts knowingly done and statements knowingly made by a defendant's co-conspirators during the existence of the conspiracy and in furtherance of it as evidence pertaining to the defendant even though they were done or made in the absence of and without the knowledge of the defendant. This includes acts done or statements made before the defendant had joined the conspiracy, for a person who knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally joins an existing conspiracy is responsible for all of the conduct of the co-conspirators from the beginning of the conspiracy.

Acts and statements which are made before the conspiracy began or after it ended are admissible only against the person making them and should not be considered by you against any other defendant.

INSTRUCTION NO. 29

Count One of the indictment charges a conspiracy to commit two separate crimes or offenses, a conspiracy to distribute and a conspiracy to dispense controlled substances . It is not necessary for the Government to prove a conspiracy to commit both of those offenses. It would be sufficient if the Government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, a conspiracy to commit *one* of those offenses; but, in that event, in order to return a verdict of guilty, you must unanimously agree upon *which* of the two offenses was the subject of the conspiracy. If you cannot agree in that manner, you must find the defendant not guilty. In this case, you must decide which of the controlled substances, if any, each defendant conspired to distribute and record your unanimous verdict on the form provided.

JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 30

The crime of promotional money laundering has four essential elements, which are:

One, the defendant conducted a financial transaction, that is, transporting United States currency through United Parcel Service shipments from Texas to Missouri, and depositing United States currency into a bank account, which in any way or degree affected interstate or foreign commerce;

Two, the defendant conducted the financial transaction with money or funds that involved the proceeds of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances;

Three, at the time the defendant conducted the financial transaction, the defendant knew the money or funds represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity; and

Four, the defendant conducted the financial transaction with the intent to promote the carrying on of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances.

To prove the charge of promotional money laundering, it is not necessary to show that a defendant intended to commit the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances himself; it is sufficient that in conducting or attempting to conduct the financial transaction, a defendant himself intended to make the unlawful activity easier or less difficult.

The phrase "financial transaction," as used in this Instruction means: (A) a transaction which in any way or degree affects interstate or foreign commerce involving (i) the movement of funds by wire or other means, (ii) a transaction involving one or more monetary instruments, or (iii) a

transaction involving the transfer of title to any real property, vehicle, or (B) a transaction involving the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree.

The term "transaction," as used above, means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery, or other disposition of property with respect to a financial institution, a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension of credit, purchase or sale of any stock, bond, certificate of deposit, or other monetary instrument, or any other payment, transfer, or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution, by whatever means.

JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 31

The crime of concealment money laundering has four essential elements, which are:

One, the defendant conducted a financial transaction, that is, transporting United States currency through United Parcel Service shipments from Texas to Missouri, and depositing United States currency into a bank account, which in any way or degree affected interstate or foreign commerce;

Two, the defendant conducted the financial transaction with funds or money that involved the proceeds of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances;

Three, at the time the defendant conducted the financial transaction, the defendant knew the funds or money represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity; and

Four, the defendant conducted the financial transaction knowing that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances.

You may find that a defendant knew the purpose of the financial transaction was to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was aware of a high probability that the purpose of the financial transaction was to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances and that he deliberately avoided learning the truth. The element of knowledge

may be inferred if the defendant deliberately closed his eyes to what would otherwise have been obvious to him.

You may not find that the defendant knew that the purpose of the financial transaction was to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds of the unlawful distribution or dispensing of, or conspiracy to distribute or dispense, controlled substances, however, if you find that the defendant was simply careless. A showing of negligence, mistake, or carelessness is not sufficient to support a finding of knowledge.

The phrase "financial transaction," as used in this Instruction means: (A) a transaction which in any way or degree affects interstate or foreign commerce involving (i) the movement of funds by wire or other means, (ii) a transaction involving one or more monetary instruments, or (iii) a transaction involving the transfer of title to any real property, vehicle, or (B) a transaction involving the use of a financial institution which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce in any way or degree.

The term "transaction," as used above, means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery, or other disposition of property with respect to a financial institution, a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension of credit, purchase or sale of any stock, bond, certificate of deposit, or other monetary instrument, or any other payment, transfer, or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution, by whatever means.

INSTRUCTION NO. 32

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone (Lorcet) or alprazolam (Xanax), in connection with a prescription issued in the name of Amanda Allen ,as charged in Count Three of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about October 19, 2004, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone or alprazolam.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Three; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Three. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 33

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone (Lorcet) or alprazolam (Xanax), in connection with a prescription issued in the name of Lindsay Louis, as charged in Count Four of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about October 19, 2004, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone (Lorcet) or alprazolam (Xanax); other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone or alprazolam.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Four; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Four. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 34

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone (Lortab) or alprazolam (Xanax), in connection with a prescription issued in the name of Mark Ivey, as charged in Count Five of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about October 27, 2004, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone or alprazolam.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Five; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Five. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 35

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone (Lortab) or alprazolam (Xanax), in connection with a prescription issued in the name of Cheryl Zarsky, as charged in Count Six of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about October 27, 2004, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone or alprazolam.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Six; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Six. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 36

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, in connection with a prescription issued in the name of H.H., as charged in Count Seven of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about September 14, 2004, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam;

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone or alprazolam.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Seven; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Seven. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 37

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, in connection with a prescription issued in the name of M.P., as charged in Count Eight of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about September 14, 2004, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone or alprazolam, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone or alprazolam, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone or alprazolam.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Eight; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Eight. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 38

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, in connection with a prescription issued in the name of H.H., as charged in Count Nine of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about April 29, 2005, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine;

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he distributing or dispensing was a controlled substance, either hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Nine; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Nine. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 39

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, in connection with a prescription issued in the name of M.P., as charged in Count Ten of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about April 29, 2005, the defendant intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, either hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, either hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, other than for a legitimate medical purposes and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, hydrocodone, alprazolam, promethazine with codeine, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was hydrocodone, alprazolam, or promethazine with codeine.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Ten; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Ten. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 40

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, in connection with a prescription issued in the name of Jean Greenwald, as charged in Count Eleven of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about January 4, 2005, defendant TROY R. SOLOMON intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was promethazine with codeine.

For you to find the defendant guilty of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Eleven; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Eleven. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 41

The crime of unlawful distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, in connection with a prescription issued in the name of Alexander Zhang, as charged in Count Twelve of the Indictment, has two essential elements, which are:

One, on or about January 4, 2005, defendant TROY R. SOLOMON intentionally distributed or dispensed a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine; and

Two, at the time of the distribution or dispensing, the defendant knew that he was distributing or dispensing a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, other than for a legitimate medical purpose and not in the usual course of professional practice.

The terms “distributed” and “dispensed” are the same as the definitions set forth below in Jury Instruction No. 42.

A person may also be found guilty of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, even if he personally did not do every act constituting the offense charged, if he aided and abetted the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance.

In order to have aided and abetted the commission of the crime of unlawful distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, promethazine with codeine, a person must:

One, have known that the distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance was being committed or going to be committed;

Two, have knowingly acted in some way for the purpose of causing, encouraging, or aiding the commission of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance; and

Three, have known that the substance was promethazine with codeine.

For you to find the defendant guilty of unlawful distribution of a controlled substance by reason of aiding and abetting, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the elements of distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance were committed by some person or persons, and that the defendant aided and abetted the commission of that crime.

You should understand that merely being present at the scene of an event, or merely acting in the same way as others or merely associated with others, does not prove that a person has become an aider and abettor. A person who has no knowledge that a crime is being committed or about to be committed, but who happens to act in a way which advances some offense, does not thereby become an aider and abettor.

If all of these elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant, then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count Twelve; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime charged in Count Twelve. Record your determination on the Verdict Form which will be submitted to you with these instructions.

INSTRUCTION NO. 42

You are instructed that the term “distribute,” as used in these instructions, means to deliver or to transfer possession or control of something from one person to another. The term “distribute” includes the sale of something by one person to another. Moreover, the term “distribute” includes the actual transfer, constructive transfer, or attempted transfer of a controlled substance.

With respect to the terms “constructive transfer,” as used in these instructions, you are instructed that a person who does not actually transfer a thing but who has both the power and the intention at a given time to cause the transfer of a thing, either directly or through another person or persons, has constructively transferred it.

The term “dispense” means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user by, or pursuant to a lawful order of, a practitioner, including the prescribing and administering of a controlled substance and the packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for delivery. The term “dispenser” means a practitioner who so delivers a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject.

The term “practitioner” means a physician or pharmacy licensed or registered to distribute or dispense a controlled substance in the usual course of professional practice.

INSTRUCTION NO. 43

The Federal Controlled Substances Act makes it a crime for any “person” to knowingly or intentionally distribute or dispense controlled substances other than for a legitimate medical purpose and in the usual course of professional practice.

The term “person,” as used in this statute, has the same meaning as the ordinary meaning of that term and does not just include licensed medical professionals, such as physicians or pharmacists, but also unlicensed persons who may violate this statute.

The Federal Controlled Substances Act is not violated if a person distributes or dispenses controlled substances pursuant to a lawful prescription issued for a legitimate medical purposes by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his or her professional practice. However, an order purporting to be a prescription that is issued without a legitimate medical purpose and issued outside the usual course of professional practice is not a prescription within the meaning of the Federal Controlled Substances Act. “Usual course of professional practice” means that the practitioner acted in accordance with a standard of medical practice generally recognized and accepted in the United States. In issuing prescriptions, practitioners are not free to disregard prevailing standards of treatment.

Thus, under federal law, any person who issues a prescription for a controlled substance without a legitimate medical purpose and outside the usual course of professional practice is guilty of illegally dispensing a controlled substance and shall be subject to the penalties provided for violations of the Controlled Substances Act. Similarly, under federal law, any person who knowingly fills a prescription for a controlled substance without a legitimate medical purpose and outside the usual course of professional practice is guilty of illegally distributing a controlled substance and shall be subject to the penalties provided for violations of the Controlled Substances

Act.

Moreover, any person who assists another or others in issuing and/or filling a prescription for controlled substances bears responsibility for the proper prescribing, dispensing, and distributing of controlled substances. A person may not assist another or others in filling a written order from a practitioner, appearing on its face to be a prescription, if the person knows the practitioner issued it other than for a legitimate medical purpose and outside the usual course of professional practice. Thus, under federal law, any person who assists another in issuing a prescription for a controlled substance or who assists another in knowingly filling a prescription for a controlled substance without a legitimate medical purpose and outside the usual course of professional practice is guilty of illegally dispensing and/or distributing a controlled substance and shall be subject to the penalties provided for violations of the Controlled Substances Act.

INSTRUCTION NO. 44

Intent or knowledge may be proved like anything else. You may consider any statements made and acts done by the defendant, and all the facts and circumstances in evidence which may aid in a determination of defendant's knowledge or intent.

You may, but are not required to, infer that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of acts knowingly done or knowingly omitted.

Instruction No. 44a

Defendant Troy R. Solomon as an owner/investor of a pharmacy may not be convicted when he distributes or dispenses controlled substances in good faith for a legitimate medical purpose and in the usual course of a professional practice.

When you consider the good faith defense, you should consider only whether the defendant believed he was acting in conformance with the law. The test is whether the defendant's own thought process was one of good faith. That subjective thought process provides an absolute defense, even if you find that the defendant's subjective beliefs were unreasonable or wrong.

When you consider the good faith defense, it is the defendant's belief that is important. It is the sincerity of his belief that determines if he acted in good faith.

If the defendant's belief is unreasonable, you may consider that in determining his sincerity of belief, but an unreasonable belief sincerely held is good faith.

Again, the burden is upon the government to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in good faith.

INSTRUCTION NO. 44b

You may find that defendant Troy R. Solomon acted knowingly if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was aware of a high probability that such purported prescriptions had not been issued for a legitimate medical purpose and within the usual course of professional practice, and that the defendant deliberately avoided learning the truth. The element of knowledge may be inferred if defendant Troy R. Solomon deliberately closed his eyes to what would otherwise have been obvious to him.

INSTRUCTION NO. 45

You are instructed, as a matter of law, that hydrocodone, Lortab, and Lorcet are Schedule III controlled substances.

INSTRUCTION NO. 46

You are instructed, as a matter of law, that alprazolam and Xanax are Schedule IV controlled substances.

INSTRUCTION NO. 47

You are instructed, as a matter of law, that promethazine with codeine is a Schedule V controlled substance.

INSTRUCTION NO. 48

In conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict, there are certain rules you must follow. I shall list those rules for you now.

First, when you go to the jury room, you must select one of your members as your 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 so without violence to individual judgment, because a verdict - whether guilty or not guilty - must be unanimous.

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

Do not be afraid to change your opinions if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right, or simply to reach a verdict.

Third, if a defendant is found guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Fourth, if you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, you may send a note to me through the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, Rhonda Enss, signed by one or more jurors. I will respond as soon as possible either in writing or orally in open court. Remember that you should not tell anyone - including me - how your votes stand numerically.

Fifth, your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law which I have given

to you in my instructions. The verdict whether guilty or not guilty must be unanimous. Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdict should be - that is entirely for you to decide.

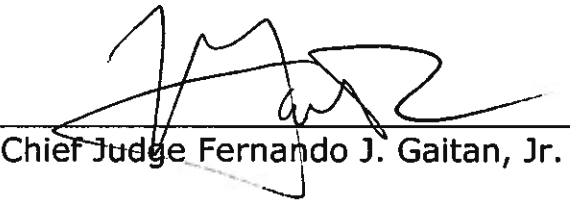
Finally, the verdict forms are simply the written notice of the decisions that you reach in this case. You will take these forms to the jury room, and when each of you has agreed on the verdicts, your foreperson will fill in the forms, sign and date them, and advise the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, Rhonda Enss, that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

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

INSTRUCTION NO. 49

Members of the Jury:

I have reviewed your request regarding the testimony given during trial. You must rely upon all evidence presented during the trial and your collective memory of that evidence including the testimony of all witnesses.



Chief Judge Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.

Dated: 6/30/10

Time: 2:14 pm