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5-17-2002

## USA v. Bullard

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NOT PRECEDENTIAL

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

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No. 01-1952

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

MICHAEL BULLARD

Appellant.

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ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

(D.C. Criminal No. 00-cr-00085)

District Judge: The Honorable William H. Yohn, Jr.

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ARGUED

May 6, 2002

BEFORE: NYGAARD, ALITO, and ROSENN, Circuit Judges.

Elizabeth T. Hey, Esq. (Argued)  
Defender Association of Philadelphia  
Federal Court Division  
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Philadelphia, PA 19106  
Counsel for Appellee

(Filed: May 17, 2002)

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OPINION OF THE COURT

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NYGAARD, Circuit Judge.

Appellant, Michael Bullard, challenges the District Court's refusal to issue his requested jury instruction during his criminal trial. We will affirm the District Court's order because we hold that the court did not abuse its discretion.

Bullard was indicted on a single count of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon in violation of 18 U.S.C. 922(g). A superseding indictment was obtained subsequently which added a Notice of Prior Convictions which exposed Bullard to the enhanced penalty provision of the Armed Career Criminal Act, 18 U.S.C. 924(e). The jury could not achieve unanimity in Bullard's first trial, so the District Court declared a mistrial. During his second trial, the jury convicted Bullard of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, and, in a separate proceeding, also found that he had been convicted of the predicate offenses necessary for enhanced sentencing.

During the trial, Bullard asserted the affirmative defense that he had a legal justification for being in possession of a firearm. While the Government bears the burden of proving the elements of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt, the defendant bears the burden of proving the elements of his defense by a preponderance of the evidence. See *United States v. Dodd*, 225 F.3d 340, 342 (3d Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 532 U.S. 959 (2001). At the conclusion of the court's jury instructions, Bullard requested a specific instruction comparing the weight of the "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard to the "preponderance of the evidence" standard. The District Court refused to issue Bullard's requested instruction, and Bullard assigns this as error on appeal.

We review jury instructions for an abuse of discretion. See *United States v. Zehrbach*, 47 F.3d 1252, 1264 (3d Cir. 1995) (en banc). We consider "whether, viewed in light of the evidence, the charge as a whole fairly and adequately submits the issues in the case to the jury." *Id.* (quoting *Bennis v. Gable*, 823 F.2d 723, 727 (3d Cir. 1987)). We will reverse if "the instruction was capable of confusing and thereby misleading the jury." *Id.* (quoting *Bennis*, 823 F.2d at 727).

We find that the District Court did not abuse its discretion in refusing to issue Bullard's requested comparative instruction. Taken as a whole, the jury instructions are not confusing or misleading. The Court properly instructed the jury of the Government's burden. For example, it stated:

Remember, as well, the law never imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or producing any evidence because the burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is always assumed by the Government. (App. 448a).

As I have mentioned to you, the Government's burden of proof in a criminal case is guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, with the exception of this justification defense which I will explain later. What this means is that unless the Government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant has committed every essential element of an offense which he has been charged, you must find him not guilty as to that offense. (App. 458a-459a).

It is not required that the Government prove guilt beyond all possible doubt. The test is one of reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense. The kind of doubt that would make a reasonable person hesitate to act. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, must, therefore, be proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person would not hesitate to rely and act upon it in the most important of his or her own affairs. Unless the Government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant has committed each and every element of the

offense charged in the indictment, you must find the defendant not guilty of the offense. (App. 460a).

The court also properly instructed the jury of Bullard's burden in establishing the affirmative defense of legal justification. Among its instructions, it said:

Now, there are two difference[s] with reference to this defense from the crime that is charged [ ] possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. As to the defense of legal justification, the burden [of] proof is upon not the Government, but upon the defendant and it is the burden of the defendant to prove each of the elements of the defense by a preponderance of the evidence rather than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, what is proof by a preponderance of the evidence? To establish by a preponderance of the evidence means to prove that something is more likely so than not so. In other words, [a] preponderance of the evidence in the case means such evidence as when considered and compared with that opposed to it, has more convincing force and produces in your minds the belief that what is sought to be true is more likely true than not true. (App. 468a).

Taking the jury instructions as a whole, we find they are neither misleading nor confusing. The District Court did not abuse its discretion in refusing to issue Bullard's requested comparative instruction.

In sum, and for the reasons above, we will affirm the District Court's judgment.

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TO THE CLERK:

Please file the foregoing opinion.

Circuit Judge

/s/ Richard L. Nygaard