

CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

VS.

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

The defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, stands charged by indictment with the offense of Capital Murder, alleged to have been committed on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas. To this charge the defendant has pled not guilty.

Our law requires that I submit the following Charge to you in this case. This Charge contains all of the law necessary to enable you to reach a verdict. If any evidence was presented to raise an issue, the law on that issue must be and is provided.

You will note that the Indictment charges that the offense was committed "on or about" a certain date. The proof need not establish with certainty the exact date of the alleged offense. It is sufficient if the evidence in the case establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the offense was committed before December 20, 2006.

You will also note that the indictment alleges that the offense was committed in a certain county. It is sufficient if the evidence in the case establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged county is where the injury occurred which caused the death, or where the death occurred or where the dead body was found.

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

A person commits capital murder when he intentionally commits the murder in the course of committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery or robbery or aggravated kidnapping or kidnapping.

A person commits an offense if he commits or attempts to commit a felony, namely, aggravated robbery or robbery or aggravated kidnapping or kidnapping, and in the course of and in furtherance of the commission or attempt, or in immediate flight from the commission or attempt, he commits or attempts to commit an act clearly dangerous to human life that causes the death of an individual.

A person commits aggravated robbery if, in the course of committing theft and with intent to obtain or maintain control of the property, he intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes serious bodily injury to another or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another and he uses or exhibits a deadly weapon or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another and the other person is a disabled person or intentionally or knowingly threatens or places another in fear of imminent bodily injury or death and the other person is a disabled person.

A person commits aggravated kidnapping if he intentionally or knowingly abducts another person with the intent to facilitate the commission of a felony or the flight after the attempt or commission of a felony or inflict bodily injury on him or terrorize him or a third person.

A person commits robbery if, in the course of committing theft and with intent to obtain or maintain control of the property, he intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to another or intentionally or knowingly threatens or places another in fear of imminent bodily injury or death.

A person commits kidnapping if, he intentionally or knowingly abducts another person.

“Individual” means a human being who is alive, including an unborn child at every stage of gestation from fertilization until birth.

“In the course of committing” means conduct occurring in an attempt to commit, during the commission, or in the immediate flight after the attempt or commission of the offense.

A person commits a criminal attempt if, with specific intent to commit an offense, he does an act amounting to more than mere preparation that tends but fails to effect the commission of the offense intended.

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

A person commits the offense of theft if the person unlawfully appropriates property with intent to deprive the owner of the property.

“Attempt” means, with specific intent to commit an offense, doing an act amounting to more than mere preparation that tends but fails to effect the commission of the offense intended.

“Act” means a bodily movement, whether voluntary or involuntary, and includes speech.

“Felony” means an offense so designated by law or punishable by death or confinement in a penitentiary.

“Appropriate” means to acquire or otherwise exercise control over property.

Appropriation of property is unlawful if it is without the owner’s effective consent.

“Effective consent” includes consent by a person legally authorized to act for the owner. Consent is not effective if induced by coercion.

“Consent” means assent in fact, whether express or apparent.

“Coercion” means a threat, however communicated to commit an offense.

“Bodily injury” means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

"Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes death, serious permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

"Disabled person" means an individual with a mental, physical, or developmental disability who is substantially unable to protect himself from harm.

“Deadly weapon” means anything that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury.

“Property” means tangible or intangible personal property including anything severed from land or a document, including money, that represents or embodies anything of value.

“Deprive” means to withhold property from the owner permanently or for so extended a period of time that a major portion of the value or enjoyment of the property is lost to the owner.

“Owner” means a person who has title to the property, possession of the property, whether lawful or not, or a greater right to possession of the property than the actor or is a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument.

“Actor” means a person whose criminal responsibility is in issue in a criminal action.

"Abduct" means to restrain a person with intent to prevent his liberation by using or threatening to use deadly force.

"Restrain" means to restrict a person's movements without consent, so as to interfere substantially with the person's liberty, by moving the person from one place to another or by confining the person.

Restraint is "without consent" if it is accomplished by force, intimidation, or deception.

With regard to whether the person “intentionally commits the murder,” a person acts intentionally, or with intent, with respect to a result of his conduct when it is his conscious objective or desire to cause the result.

With regard to whether the person was in the course of committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery or aggravated kidnapping, a person acts intentionally, or with intent, with respect to the nature of his conduct or to a result of his conduct when it is his conscious objective or desire to engage in the conduct or cause the result.

With regard to the offenses of robbery or kidnapping, a person acts intentionally, or with intent, with respect to the nature of his conduct or to a result of his conduct when it is his conscious objective or desire to engage in the conduct or cause the result.

With regard to the offenses of robbery or kidnapping, a person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to the nature of his conduct or to circumstances surrounding his conduct when he is aware of the nature of his conduct or that the circumstances exist. A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his conduct when he is aware that his conduct is reasonably certain to cause the result.

With regard to the offense of robbery, a person acts recklessly, or is reckless, with respect to circumstances surrounding his conduct or the result of his conduct when he is aware of but consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the circumstances exist or the result will occur. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that its disregard constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that an ordinary person would exercise under all the circumstances as viewed from the actor's standpoint.

A person is criminally responsible as a party to an offense if the offense is committed by his own conduct, by the conduct of another for which he is criminally responsible, or by both.

A person is criminally responsible for an offense committed by the conduct of another if acting with intent to promote or assist the commission of the offense, he solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid the other person to commit the offense, mere presence alone at the scene of the alleged offense will not constitute one a party to an offense.

If, in the attempt to carry out a conspiracy to commit one felony, another felony is committed by one of the conspirators, all conspirators are guilty of the felony actually committed, though having no intent to commit it, if the offense was committed in furtherance of the unlawful purpose and was one that should have been anticipated as result of the carrying out of the conspiracy.

By the term "conspiracy," as used in these instructions, is meant an agreement between two or more persons, with intent that a felony be committed, that they, or one or more of them, engage in conduct that would constitute the offense. An agreement constituting a conspiracy may be inferred from acts of the parties.

In a prosecution in which a defendant's criminal responsibility is based on the conduct of another, the defendant may be convicted on proof of commission of the offense and that he was a party to its commission, and it is no defense that the person for whose conduct the defendant is criminally responsible has been acquitted, has not been prosecuted or convicted, has been convicted of a different offense or a different type or class of offense, or is immune from prosecution.

A person is criminally responsible if the result would not have occurred but for his conduct, operating either alone or concurrently with another cause, unless the concurrent cause was clearly sufficient to produce the result and the conduct of the actor clearly insufficient.

A person is nevertheless criminally responsible for causing a result if the only difference between what actually occurred and what he desired, contemplated, or risked is that a different offense was committed or a different person or property was injured, harmed, or otherwise affected.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there intentionally cause the death of an individual, namely, BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, by striking the said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment, and KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY was then and there in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of aggravated robbery and/or robbery of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN; OR,

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there intentionally cause the death of an individual, namely, BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, by striking the said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment, and KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY was then and there in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of aggravated kidnapping and/or kidnapping of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN; OR

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY and/or HOLLIS BRITT BUCKLEY, JR. and/or SHIRLEY FRENCH and/or TAMMY DELANEY conspired to commit the felony offense of aggravated robbery and/or

robbery and/or aggravated kidnapping and/or kidnapping of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, and that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, that while attempting to carry out the conspiracy, if any, the death of an individual, namely, BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, was intentionally caused by striking said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment, in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of aggravated robbery and/or robbery of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, by any of the aforementioned conspirators, and was done in furtherance of the conspiracy, if any, and was an offense that should have been anticipated as a result of the carrying out of the conspiracy, if any; OR

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY and/or HOLLIS BRITT BUCKLEY, JR. and/or SHIRLEY FRENCH and/or TAMMY DELANEY conspired to commit the felony offense of aggravated robbery and/or robbery and/or aggravated kidnapping and/or kidnapping of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, and that, on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, that while attempting to carry out the conspiracy, if any, the death of an individual, namely, BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, was intentionally caused by striking said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment, in the course of committing or attempting to commit the offense of aggravated kidnapping and/or kidnapping of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, by any of the aforementioned conspirators, and was done in furtherance of the conspiracy, if any, and was an offense that should have been anticipated as a result of the carrying out of the conspiracy, if any, then you will find the defendant guilty of capital murder as charged in the indictment.

Unless you so find beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of the offense of Capital Murder and next consider whether he is guilty of the lesser included offense of Murder.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there intentionally or knowingly commit or attempt to commit an act clearly dangerous to human life, to-wit: by striking the said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment, that caused the death of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, and KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY was then and there in the course of intentionally or knowingly committing a felony, to-wit: aggravated robbery, aggravated kidnapping, robbery, or kidnapping, and said death of BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN was caused while KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY was in the course of and in furtherance of the commission or attempt of said felony, then you will find the defendant guilty of Murder.

Unless you so find beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of the offense of Murder and next consider whether he is guilty of the lesser included offense of Aggravated Robbery.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there while in the course of committing theft of property and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, intentionally or knowingly cause serious bodily

injury to the said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN by striking BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment; OR

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there while in the course of committing theft of property and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly cause bodily injury to BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN by striking BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment and KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY did then and there use or exhibit a deadly weapon, to-wit: a bat; OR,

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there, while in the course of committing theft of property and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly cause bodily injury to BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, a disabled person, by striking BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment; OR,

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there, while in the course of committing theft of property and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, intentionally or knowingly threaten or place

BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, a disabled person, in fear of imminent bodily injury or death, then you will find the defendant guilty of Aggravated Robbery.

Unless you so find beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of the offense of Aggravated Robbery and next consider whether he is guilty of the lesser included offense of Aggravated Kidnapping.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there abduct BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, with the intent to facilitate the commission of a felony, to-wit: aggravated robbery or robbery, or to facilitate the flight after the attempt or commission of said felony; OR,

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there abduct BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, with the intent to inflict bodily injury on BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN; OR,

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there abduct BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, with the intent to terrorize BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN, then you will find the defendant guilty of aggravated kidnapping.

Unless you so find beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of the offense of Aggravated Kidnapping and next consider whether he is guilty of the lesser included offense of Robbery.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there, while in the course of committing theft of property and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly cause bodily injury to the said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN by striking BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN'S head or exposing BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN to the environment; OR,

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore defined, did then and there, while in the course of committing theft of property and with intent to obtain or maintain control of said property, intentionally or knowingly threaten or place BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN in fear of imminent bodily injury or death, then you will find the defendant guilty of Robbery.

Unless you so find beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of the offense of Robbery and next consider whether he is guilty of the lesser included offense of Kidnapping.

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that on or about the 1st day of September, 2006, in Liberty County, Texas, the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, either acting alone or with another or others as a party to the offense, as that term is hereinbefore

defined, did then and there, intentionally or knowingly abduct BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN by restricting the movements of said BARNEY ROSS GOODMAN without his consent, so as to interfere substantially with his liberty, by confining him, with the intent to prevent his liberation by secreting or holding him in a place where he was not likely to be found, then you will find the defendant guilty of Kidnapping.

Unless you so find beyond a reasonable doubt, or if you have a reasonable doubt thereof, you will acquit the defendant of the offense of Kidnapping and say by your verdict not guilty.

A conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice unless corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the offense committed; and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense.

You are instructed that HOLLIS BRITT BUCKLEY, JR. was an accomplice if any offense was committed, and you are instructed that you cannot find the defendant guilty upon the testimony of HOLLIS BRITT BUCKLEY, JR., unless you believe that there is other evidence in this case, outside the testimony of said HOLLIS BRITT BUCKLEY, JR., tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged in the indictment, and then from all the evidence you must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty.

Our law provides that a defendant may testify in his own behalf if he elects to do so. This, however, is a privilege accorded a defendant, and in the event he elects not to testify, that fact cannot be taken as a circumstance against him. In this case, the defendant has elected not to testify, and you are instructed that you cannot and must not refer or allude to that fact throughout your deliberations or take it into consideration for any purpose whatsoever as a circumstance against the defendant.

You are instructed that you may consider all relevant facts and circumstances surrounding the killing, if any, and the previous relationship existing between the accused and the deceased, together with all relevant facts and circumstances going to show the condition of the mind of the accused at the time of the offense, if any.

The State has introduced evidence of extraneous crimes or bad acts other than the one charged in the indictment in this case. This evidence was admitted only for the purpose of assisting you, if it does, for the purpose of showing the defendant's motive, opportunity, intent, plan, and/or identity, if any. You cannot consider the evidence unless you find and believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed these acts, if any were committed.

The Indictment is simply the description of the charge made by the State against the defendant and is the means by which a defendant is brought to trial in a felony prosecution. It is not evidence of his guilt nor can it be considered by you in passing on the guilt of the defendant. The burden of proof in all criminal cases rests upon the State throughout the trial, and never shifts to the defendant.

All persons are presumed to be innocent and no person may be convicted of an offense unless each element of the offense is proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The fact that he has been arrested, confined, or indicted for, or otherwise charged with the offense gives rise to no inference of guilt at his trial. The law does not require a defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to acquit the defendant, unless the jurors are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt after a careful and impartial consideration of all of the evidence in the case. The prosecution has the burden of proving the defendant guilty, and it must do so by proving each and every element of the offense charged beyond a reasonable doubt and, if it fails to do so, you must acquit the

defendant. It is not required that the prosecution prove guilt beyond all possible doubt; it is required that the prosecution's proof excludes all "reasonable doubt" concerning the defendant's guilt.

If you have a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt after considering all the evidence before you, and these instructions, you will find the defendant "not guilty."

While you should consider only the evidence in the case, you are permitted to draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits as you feel are justified in the light of common experience. You may make deductions and reach conclusions which reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts which have been established by the testimony and evidence in the case.

You may also consider either direct or circumstantial evidence. "Direct evidence" is the testimony of one who asserts actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eyewitness. "Circumstantial evidence" is proof of a chain of facts and circumstances indicating either the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It requires only that you weigh all of the evidence and be convinced of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt before he can be convicted.

Occasionally, during jury deliberations, a dispute arises as to the testimony presented. If this should occur in this case, you shall inform the Court and request that the Court read the portion of disputed testimony to you from the official transcript. If you did take notes, you shall not rely on your notes to resolve the dispute because those notes, if any, are not official transcripts. The dispute must be settled by the official transcript, for it is the official transcript, rather than any juror's notes, upon which you must base your determination of the facts and, ultimately, your verdict in this case.

You are the exclusive judges of the facts proved, of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight to be given their testimony, but the law you shall receive in these written instructions, and you must be governed thereby.

After you retire to the jury room, you should select one of your members as your Foreperson. It is his or her duty to preside at your deliberations, vote with you, and when you have unanimously agreed upon a verdict, to certify to your verdict by using the appropriate form attached hereto, and dating and signing the same as Foreperson.

No one has any authority to communicate with you except the officer who has you in charge. During your deliberations in this case, you must not consider, discuss, nor relate any matters not in evidence before you. You should not consider nor mention any personal knowledge or information you may have about any fact or person connected with this case which is not shown by the evidence. During this phase of the trial, you are not to consider or discuss the issue of punishment if you find the defendant guilty of any offense.

After you have retired, you may communicate with this court in writing through the officer who has you in charge. Do not attempt to talk to the officer who has you in charge, or the attorneys, or the Court, or anyone else concerning any question you may have. After you have reached a unanimous verdict, the Foreperson will certify thereto by filling in the appropriate form attached to this charge and dating and signing his or her name as Foreperson. You may retire to consider your verdict after the argument of counsel.

SIGNED this 14th day of August, 2009.


JUDGE PRESIDING

FILED
COUNTY OF LIBERTY
I, Melody Gilmore, District Clerk of Liberty County, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original record, now in my lawful custody and possession, filed on 8/14/09 as appears of record in my office.
Witness my official hand and seal of office, this 8/17/09
MELODY GILMORE, DISTRICT CLERK
Liberty County, Texas
By Brendy Jones

FILED
at 8:50 o'clock AM
AUG 14 2009
MELODY GILMORE
Clerk, District Court, Liberty, TX
By Brendy Jones DEPUTY

CERTIFIED
COPY

YOU WILL FIND ONE AND ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING VERDICTS:

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, guilty of the offense of Capital Murder.

Date: 8-14-09


FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

COUNTY OF LIBERTY
I, Melody Gilmore, District Clerk of Liberty County, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original record now in my lawful custody and possession, filed on 8/14/09 as appears of record in my office.
Witness my official hand and seal of office, this 8/17/09
MELODY GILMORE, DISTRICT CLERK
Liberty County, Texas
Brandy Jones

FILED
at 1:15 o'clock PM

'AUG 14 2009

MELODY GILMORE
Clerk of Court
BY Melody Gilmore DEPUTY
CERTIFIED

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, guilty of the lesser included offense of Murder.

Date: _____

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, guilty of the lesser included offense of Aggravated Robbery.

Date: _____

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, guilty of the lesser included offense of Aggravated Kidnapping.

Date: _____

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, guilty of the lesser included offense of Robbery.

Date: _____

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, guilty of the lesser included offense of Kidnapping.

Date: _____

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

NO. CR26275

THE STATE OF TEXAS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

VS.

LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY

253RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

WE, THE JURY, find the defendant, KENNETH WAYNE DOLLERY, not guilty.

Date: _____

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY

FILED
at 1:15 o'clock P M

AUG 14 2009

MELODY GILMORE
Clerk District Court, Liberty, TX
BY Melody Gilmore

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY
I, Melody Gilmore, District Clerk of Liberty County, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original record, now in my lawful custody and possession, filed on 8/14/09 as appears of record in my office. Witness my official hand and seal of office, this 8/17/09

MELODY GILMORE, DISTRICT CLERK
Liberty County, Texas
Melody Gilmore