Page 1201

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO: 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX

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STATE OF FLORIDA,

ORIGINAL

Plaintiff,

7 vs.

BRANDON LEE BRADLEY

Defendant.

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JUDGE:

PLACE:

DATE TAKEN:

REPORTED BY:

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1670 S. FISKE BOULEVARD

February 24, 25, 26, 27, and March 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, and

VOLUME VII OF VIII

TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITALLY RECORDED JURY SELECTION

17, 2014

Moore Justice Center 2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way

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		Page 1203
1	INDE	_
2		
3	FEBRUARY 24, 2014 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 1	4:2 40:17
4	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 5 FEBRUARY 25, 2014	74:17 103:8
5	FEBRUARY 26, 2014 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 65	450:14 1452:1
6	FEBRUARY 27, 2014 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 87	779:7 782:25
7	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 102 MARCH 6, 2014	820:18 856:23
. 8	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 107 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 108	893:15 918:5
9	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 114 MARCH 7, 2014	944:9 972:9
10	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 124 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 125	972:15 1007:13
11	MARCH 10, 2014 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 136	1040:22 1041:1
12	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 147 MARCH 11, 2014	1067:11 1096:14
13	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 156 MARCH 13, 2014	1096:18 1189:3
14	QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 190 QUESTIONING OF JUROR NUMBER 198	1189:7 1219:7
15	MARCH 14, 2014 MARCH 17, 2014	1262:15 1370:23
16	,	
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18		
19		
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2425		
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Part of the reason why it's an individual decision for you, you go back and you discuss and talk about it with your fellow jurors, but in the quilt phase, your verdict has to be unanimous to whatever the verdict's going to be, in the penalty phase, it does not have to be unanimous. If it's a 6-6 split vote, or the majority for life, it comes back as a life recommendation. If the majority is recommending the death penalty, it gets reported as to the -- we don't know who voted for what, but the number would be reported. Obviously, if it's 12-0, we know how everybody voted. Anywhere from 11-1 down to 7-5, it simply gets reported as a recommendation for death by the following vote. That's why when I say it's an individual decision, you have to make it, and you determine how much weight. You can discuss it with the other jurors, but, ultimately, it's your decision how to do that weighing process.

And as the judge told you, when we're talking to you up here today, we're not going to ask you, it wouldn't be fair to ask you, how much weight would you give to this aggravator, or this mitigator, because you don't know at this point. You have to hear them all, and hear all the evidence, and that's how you determine the weight. The key is, are you open to

considering the aggravators that she's going to list and the mitigation that you hear. Are you open to consider "A," are you open to consider "B"? And you may think, well, I'll give it little weight, but I'll be willing to consider it, and the weight is up to you. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: She's going to tell you to go through that weighing process, and you go through that weighing process. If you find that the mitigating circumstances outweigh the aggravating circumstances, then your recommendation has to be for life, a life recommendation. On the other hand, if the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, then you're in a position where you're legally justified to recommend to the Court the death penalty. Now, she's not going to tell you, if the State proves A, B, C, and D, that you must return a recommendation of death. In fact, what the judge is going to tell you is that you're not legally required to make a death recommendation. There's no requirement that you have to do that.

What she's going to require is that you go through that weighing process. After you go through that weighing process, of weighing the aggravators and the mitigators, if you find that the mitigation does

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not outweigh the aggravation, and after going through that process, you find that the aggravation still justifies the death penalty, then you can make that recommendation.

Any questions about that process?

JUROR NUMBER 190: No.

MR. BROWN: Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you feel comfortable in your ability to go through that process?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And with that process, if you go through that, and you do that weighing process, and you find that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, and you feel that the aggravators justify the death penalty, can you recommend the sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Is there anything in your background at all, be it political beliefs, philosophical beliefs, moral beliefs, work history, family history, whatever it may be, that causes you any undue concern, anxiety, angst, question your ability, whatever it may be, that causes you any hesitation in having to make that decision or potentially make a recommendation for

death?

JUROR NUMBER 190: No.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I have no further questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the defense?

MR. MOORE: Good morning. When you were discussing what you knew about the case before you got involved in this jury selection process, you indicated that you knew that a law enforcement officer was the victim of the alleged first degree murder, and I wasn't clear on what the source of that information was. Where did you hear that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: I really don't know. I just vaguely remember picking up on the fact that it had been a police officer shot. I didn't come across it in the paper for some reason, I might have just skimmed by it and didn't read it, or never heard anything on the television either. But I don't really know where I picked it up, but somehow, in the back of my mind, I remembered that.

MR. MOORE: I thought you said somebody told you. Maybe I misunderstood.

JUROR NUMBER 190: I doubt that.

MR. MOORE: So is it fair to say that you never discussed it with anybody, it didn't come up in casual

conversation outside the courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 190: That's correct.

MR. MOORE: Do you recall -- now, you remember a law enforcement officer was killed by a shooting, do you recall anything about a hotel or things taken from the hotel, there being a chase, a pursuit?

JUROR NUMBER 190: No.

MR. MOORE: Do you recall if there was more than one defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 190: No.

MR. MOORE: Now, on the death penalty, do you -you've indicated you're not against it, so for
discussion purposes, maybe it's not the appropriate
fit, but if I've got two categories, I've got to put
you in one of them, one is you're against it, can't
put you in that one because you're not against it, the
other one is that you're for it, so I'd put you in
that category, although with qualifications. But
you're not against it, so you're in the for the death
penalty category. Do you, roughly speaking, agree
with that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Are you asking me if I'm an advocate of the death penalty?

MR. MOORE: No. No. We're going to get into that, but I'm saying if we had to pick those two

columns, I would put you in the "for" column, even though it's not a clear, perfect fit. I mean, there's some qualifications here. But you're not against it. I mean, if you said, I'm against it, I'd put you in the "against" category. But since I can't put you in that column, I'd put you in the "for" column.

JUROR NUMBER 190: Okay.

MR. MOORE: And so that being the case, why -- and also, I'm not challenging or disagreeing with your position, I'm just trying to understand. What would be reasons why you would be in the "for" category instead of the "against" category?

JUROR NUMBER 190: I think that both penalties are horrible, and I really don't know which one is worse than the other one. So that's why I really have no -- I have no difference to -- I'm not against either one, and I just think they're both horrible. And I think that mitigating and aggravating circumstances are a good way for the law to help us decide which one. But morally, and the way I feel, I really don't know which one is worse. So that's why I couldn't tell you.

MR. MOORE: All right. I think I might be able to guess what your answer to this next question is, but I want to hear your answer anyway. Let's say we

put you on a line from 0 to 10, with 10 being very strong support for the death penalty, you're not there, and 0 is that you're actually against it, and you're not there either, so where -- could you put yourself on a number point on that contingent?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Again, it's kind of like forcing me to --

MR. MOORE: Nobody's forcing you to do anything. You know, if you say you don't know, you don't know. I'm just -- this is all new to you, and I get that, but, still, we're trying to decide who the more appropriate jurors would be, and this is the only way we have to find out.

JUROR NUMBER 190: Okay. Well, I'm not a crazy, go for the death penalty person, so I'm not a 10; and I don't disagree with it, so I'm not a 1. So I guess I'd have to be 5.

MR. MOORE: Okay. What is your understanding of what the sentence of life without parole would mean in reality? I'm talking about the length of that sentence, what is your understanding of what that sentence would be?

JUROR NUMBER 190: In prison until death.

MR. MOORE: Correct. Some people think, well, maybe he'll get out some day. But that -- if I tell

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you that life without parole means a person sentenced to life without parole dies in prison, do you accept that without question?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And you're trying to absorb this, just like everybody who sits in that chair, and it's critical that we know that you understand and have good knowledge of it. So we've been through it a couple times, and I don't think it has been explained to you, and I know it hasn't been, that the Court gives great weight to the jury's sentencing recommendation. You heard the Court explain that, right?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. MOORE: What -- given your lack of familiarity with this process, what does that mean to you, the Court gives great weight to the jury's sentencing recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 190: It sounds like the judge would be more influenced with the jury's recommendation than on her own.

MR. MOORE: All right. Do you understand, and would you accept if I tell you this, because it's the truth, that the Court cannot impose a sentence, can't reach a sentencing decision, without the jury's

recommendation. It's essential to her decision, her final decision, on what the sentence is going to be. Do you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. MOORE: In other words, she can't go out on her own, she can't just say, well, this is what I want to do. I'll give you an example, best I could come up with, of an airline pilot who is qualified to fly from Miami to Italy, and although qualified to do that and technically able to do that, that pilot can't do it without certain things, like a co-pilot, global positioning system, maps, knowledge of the route, and all of those things, communication device. That's how essential the role of the jury sentencing recommendation is to the Court's sentence. It's a teamwork sort of thing. Do you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of types of homicide where you think when you read about it, and we all do, either see it on TV or read it in the news, of the high profile -- they're usually the ones that sell newspapers, they want it on the headlines -- that should be punishable by death. You just read it and think, that's a death case.

JUROR NUMBER 190: Sure.

MR. MOORE: All right. And can you think of --1 2 well, can you give me examples of those? JUROR NUMBER 190: O.J. Simpson. 3 MR. MOORE: He was acquitted. 4 JUROR NUMBER 190: Yeah. 5 MR. MOORE: Did you disagree with that? JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes. 8 MR. MOORE: Well, let's talk about ones that maybe haven't gone to trial, or maybe have and 9 resulted in -- well, it's just types of them, we don't 10 11 need to get specific ones. An example would be a mass murder, you can think of a number of those cases I'm 12 13 sure, been exposed to, where you think, that's a death 14 case, a serial killer. JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes. 15 MR. MOORE: Or homicide involving children, 16 torture and murder of children. 17 JUROR NUMBER 190: Hypothetically? 18 19 MR. MOORE: Sure it is. 20 JUROR NUMBER 190: We don't know all the facts, and I know it's crazy but --21 MR. MOORE: No, that's all you know. 22 that's all you know and you think, that guy deserves 23 to die, or gal. Have you ever had that reaction when 24

you've read about cases like that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: I would say yes.

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MR. MOORE: Okay. Would those be cases where there would be no mitigation you would consider?

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JUROR NUMBER 190: No what?

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MR. MOORE: That there would be no mitigating circumstances that you would even be open to considering, your mind would be closed to them, as far

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as you're concerned.

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JUROR NUMBER 190: No, my mind wouldn't be

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closed.

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types of mitigating circumstances you may hear in this

MR. MOORE: Then let me ask you about specific

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case and ask you if you would consider them as

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potentially mitigating. I'm not asking you to tell me

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how you're going to vote or anything, we just have a

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hypothetical here. So if you heard testimony by

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qualified mental health experts that Mr. Bradley

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suffered from a form of mental illness, would you be

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open to considering those circumstances as potentially

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JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

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If you heard testimony from qualified MR. MOORE:

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experts that Mr. Bradley had brain damage or brain

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injury, is that something you'd be open to

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considering?

mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes, I would.

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MR. MOORE: Have you known, or know of, people who were addicted to drugs?

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JUROR NUMBER 190: No.

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MR. MOORE: Do you believe drug addiction is a choice?

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JUROR NUMBER 190: Is what?

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MR. MOORE: A choice. I want to make a distinction first. I'm not just talking about drug use, I'm talking about down the road when a person becomes addicted. At that point, do you believe

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JUROR NUMBER 190: Probably not.

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MR. MOORE: So you recognize that some people struggle with drug addiction, some more than others?

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JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

addiction is a choice?

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MR. MOORE: If you heard testimony of drug abuse or drug addiction in this case, would that be

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something you'd be open to considering?

JUROR NUMBER 190:

mitigating?

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MR. MOORE: If you heard testimony of physical

Yes.

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and/or emotional abuse as a child, is that something

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you'd be open to considering as potentially

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JUROR NUMBER 190: Can you repeat that?

MR. MOORE: Yes. If you heard testimony of childhood abuse, physical, verbal, emotional, is that something you'd be open to considering as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. MOORE: I think you understand at this point, as it's been explained to you, that the verdict in what we call the guilt/innocence phase, the first part of the trial, the jury decides whether Mr. Bradley is guilty or not guilty, first degree murder or perhaps some lesser form of homicide. Whatever the verdict is, it has to be unanimous; that means all members of the jury have to agree on a verdict. And in the penalty phase, it's whatever the jury votes, there's no unanimity required at the sentencing phase. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, at the penalty phase, sentencing phase, if we arrive there, then whatever your verdict is, whatever your vote is, it's an individual vote, you're entitled to it. And you are — have the right to have that respected and accepted by other members of the group, and not to be browbeaten or intimidated to get you to change your vote just to agree with the others. There's no requirement for that. Do you

accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And on the other side of the coin, you have the obligation to extend that courtesy to the other members of the jury, their vote is theirs, they don't have to explain it, you don't have to explain yours. Certainly, you should discuss it, but there's no obligation that you change your vote just to agree with others, or that you attempt to get others to change their vote to agree with you.

JUROR NUMBER 190: Sure.

MR. MOORE: One moment. I've never been in your situation and so, I mean, I don't -- and you're learning here, this is a learning process for you. But when we talk about these issues, the hypotheticals, in the abstract, one part of the process is not hypothetical, and that is that if you're selected to sit on this jury, you could be a part of the process which, in reality, could lead to Mr. Bradley, 24 years old, being sentenced to death and being executed. So as we discussed these things, as this trial unfolds, we don't want you to lose sight of that, because we're not talking hypothetical in one instance, Mr. Bradley's life. It's a reality that his life is in the balance in this process. Do you get

that?

JUROR NUMBER 190: I do.

MR. MOORE: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 190, you are going to be released for the rest of the day. I do need you to report back tomorrow for the second part of the jury process at 8:30 tomorrow morning.

During this recess, you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Don't talk to anyone else about the case. I think I told you the other day, you can tell them you're coming for jury service, you can tell them what time, where you're at; but what can't tell them what the case is about, what the charges are, what happens in the courtroom. And that remains in effect so long as you're being considered as a juror; or if you become a juror, I'm going to give you big instructions about what your obligations are. But those rules remain in effect at this time.

Any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 190: No.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll see you back here tomorrow morning. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 190 was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, voir

dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: Let's bring in Juror Number 198.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 198 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, Juror Number

198. Thank you for being here, thank you for being
patient with us with regard to this process. Now,
when I talked to you the other day, I talked about
some rules that came into effect. Those rules started
at that time, so I'm first going to ask you about
that. Since I implemented those rules, have you read
or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or
articles relating to this trial or its participants?

THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

No.

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

JUROR NUMBER 198:

THE COURT: Have you conducted or been exposed to any research regarding any matters concerning this case?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case among yourselves with any of the other potential jury

members, or with anyone else, or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

THE COURT: Okay. This morning I'm going to ask you some questions, the State may have an opportunity to ask you some questions, and the defense may have an opportunity. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions. We're going to ask you questions about your prior knowledge of the case and about the death penalty. There are no right or wrong answers, we just ask you to be honest, complete, frank. If there's something that you think we need to know, you need to tell us. If we ask you a question, it's a yes or no question, we're going to want you to answer yes or not, but if the answer is really, I don't know, then you need to answer it that way as well.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay.

THE COURT: So my first question is an easy question, do you know anything about this case, either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 198: When it first happened. I've seen it on TV. But to actually pry into it and all

the details of it, I do not.

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saw something on TV?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Correct.

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THE COURT: Was that like a local news channel?

THE COURT: Okay. So when it first happened, you

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

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THE COURT: Can you tell me what specific

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information you believe you know about the case?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay. The only thing I heard

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was that there was a deputy, and the deputy was shot,

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and she died. And that's about it. I mean, I don't

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know the details, I -- I'm not a news person, I don't

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really listen to the news or look at the news or

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but I'm not really into the news. Only because it was

whatever. My husband has it on, you know, at home,

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a horrific thing, that was why I heard it.

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THE COURT: Okay. So did you hear what happened

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JUROR NUMBER 198:

before the deputy was shot?

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THE COURT: Did you see a picture of Mr. Bradley?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: No. I hadn't seen his face

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until we walked in here yesterday.

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THE COURT: Okay. Did you hear anything about a

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co-defendant?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. A mention of a girl,

that's about all I know.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anything about the

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co-defendant since then?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

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THE COURT: Did you hear that jury selection was going on with regard to the case?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. When did you hear that?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Probably on the news a week or

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so ago, that they were still trying to put a jury

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together. But I didn't get any details on it.

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THE COURT: Okay. This case does involve the

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death of a law enforcement officer. Some people have

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-- what they believe they know about the court case so

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far has solicited an emotional response in them, did

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this case, when you heard about it, solicit an

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emotional response from you?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. Only that it was very

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tragic that it happened, yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. How do you feel about that

today, knowing that this is that case?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: How do I feel about it? Well I mean, it happened a few years ago -- first of all,

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you have to know that I'm not really from here.

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THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 198: And I've lived here two and a half years. This happened shortly after I moved in, so I bought a house, refurnished it all, had to put things away, so I really wasn't into the news or into anything that's happening. Since then, it's been mentioned, I've heard -- you know, I've heard it -- nothing that I can put my finger on that says I know any details on it. And, like I said, I'm not a news person. We don't get the newspaper, because we don't know anybody here, so I just -- I mean, the news is on at home, my husband listen to the news, but I'm not a news person.

THE COURT: Okay. So if I were to tell you that to be a juror in this case, you would have to set aside anything that you may have learned about the case, serve with an open mind, and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial, in this courtroom, would you be able to do it?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What if you heard all the evidence in the case, and you were back in the deliberation room, and you said, oh, you know what, I remember hearing something about this, but that never came in as evidence in the courtroom, that never came

in as evidence, would you be able to set that information aside and decide this case only on the evidence that you heard in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. I'm a big note-taker, so I would definitely take notes on anything that I --

THE COURT: Okay. We do give you an -- we give you a piece of paper and a pencil, and you do have the opportunity to take notes. And you can take your notes with you when you go into the deliberation room.

In any criminal trial, the State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each crime, or each count, there's four counts, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. The State knows that's their job, that's their job in every criminal case. The defendant does not have to prove anything. They do not have to prove anything. The defendant is presumed to be not guilty.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

THE COURT: In fact, as we sit here now, since no evidence has come before the Court, at this time, the defendant is presumed to be innocent. Can you hold the State to their burden, make them prove the case beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt -- and I'm going to give you more instructions about that later -- and can you look at the defendant at

this time and say the defendant is not guilty; in fact, give the defendant the presumption of innocence?

Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to switch gears on you. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I'm not against it, depending on the circumstances. But I'm not for it either. I guess it would all depend on the circumstances and the evidence that was proven and how the law is written as far as, if it's this, then it's -- if it's this one way -- I guess I'm a pretty straightforward person, it's either yes, or no; and if the rules say, if this, this, and this happens, then it's a death penalty, then so be it. And if it says that it's beyond a reasonable doubt, then that's what it has to be.

THE COURT: Okay. What if the rules say, you can only consider death under certain circumstances, but the rules are never going to say, you have to impose death. That's going to be up to you as the juror. The rules are going to say — the rules will tell you, under certain circumstances, you cannot consider death, it will tell you that. But the rules are going to say, you're — in the death penalty process — let me go back and explain this to you.

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In the first part of the trial, which we call the guilt phase, if there is a guilty verdict on count one, count one is the murder of the first degree, then, and only then, we move into a penalty phase. Now, it doesn't apply to the other three counts, it only applies to count one. And for purposes of the penalty phase, there's already a guilty verdict on murder of the first degree. So then we go into the penalty phase, if there's a guilty verdict on count one, and in the penalty phase you're going to hear evidence of aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances. Aggravating makes the situation worse, mitigating makes the situation less. And they're going to explain this in more detail in a few moments. But after you hear that evidence, we're going to instruct you to go through a weighing process; but at the end of that process, you're going to be instructed, as a juror, to make a recommendation to the Court, to me, of two possible penalties, death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole.

No one's ever going to ask you here this morning, they can't ask you, what you would do in this case.

No one's going to ask you that because you haven't heard anything about this. But what they are going to ask you is, can you consider both possible penalties?

Can you consider death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole? Now, are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

THE COURT: Okay. So you could consider -- and you know a little bit about the facts of this case, can you consider both possible penalties in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to go one step further. You heard me before, in certain circumstances, if the mitigating circumstances outweigh the aggravating circumstances, then you will be instructed that the proper penalty is life in prison without the possibility of parole. If the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating circumstances, then you can consider death as a possible penalty, but you're not going to get an instruction that that's what you have to do.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay.

THE COURT: So it's not as black and white as maybe some people would like it. But then you can consider death, and it's up to you -- and it's up to the jurors to consider -- to make that consideration.

JUROR NUMBER 198: And that's all based on facts

that are shown to us or testimony that's given. 1 2 THE COURT: The aggravating and the mitigating 3 factors. JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Can you consider both possible 5 6 penalties? 7 JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. THE COURT: Are you comfortable with this 8 9 process? JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Okay. I know that comfortable is a 11 relative term. I mean, comfortable would be laying in 12 bed, eating popcorn, watching a movie. That's what 13 comfortable is to me. But I mean, are you okay with 14 15 the process? JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes, I am okay with the 16 17 process. THE COURT: And you could consider both possible 18 penalties? 19

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 198, good morning. I want to go over the process with you, kind of in a step by step, detailed approach, to make sure that you understand it, and then ask you a few

questions along the way as we get to them.

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And, to make sure you understand, the death penalty only applies if the jury comes back with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. If the jury comes back with a lesser charge, such as second degree murder, the death penalty's off the table, sentencing is to the Court, and the jury's service would be over. No second phase of the trial,

it's not guilty, then there is no sentencing to have at all.

no recommendation from the jury. Now, obviously, if

There are two ways for the State to prove murder in the first degree, first degree murder, that is either through premeditated murder, or what's known as felony murder, which is a death occurring during the commission of a specific felony. And those terms, if you advance on, will be explained to you in more detail. But those are two ways to prove first degree murder. We may, in this case, prove one way, we may prove the other, we may end up proving both; but we only have to prove it one way or the other to get the jury to arrive at a first degree murder conviction.

If that happens, we then reconvene, and additional evidence is presented. Then the Court will

give you a final set of instructions, and you'll go back and deliberate. So the evidence from the first phase, you don't suddenly ignore it, because some of that material may prove the aggravating circumstances or mitigating circumstances further on down the line.

In her set of instructions, what she's going to tell you is to first look at the aggravating circumstances. And if you recall from Tuesday, what the Court told you is, it's a statutory list of circumstances that may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. And it's to those circumstances that you look to, to determine whether or not you feel the death penalty is justified. Now, the proof for those, like I indicated, gravity of the crime, harm to the victim, may very well, for some of those, come from the guilt phase of the trial. Or we may present additional evidence for those in the penalty phase. A lot of the proof's going to come from the guilt phase, because that's when we're showing you the crime, so the gravity of it, things of that nature. So it's not just evidence from the penalty phase, the first portion of the evidence carries over. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. The burden of proof that we

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have for those aggravating circumstances is beyond and to the exclusion of any reasonable doubt. It's the same burden of proof that we have in the guilt phase. So the first question you have to ask is, has the State proven any of those aggravating circumstances? If your answer is no, we haven't proven any, then your recommendation has to be for life, because you would have found no aggravation.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay.

MR. BROWN: If we've proven at least one, and I suspect she's going to give you a list that's more than one, four, five, or so, if we've proven at least one, we may prove more than one, we may prove all that's on the list, but we have to prove at least one; and then you look at what we've proven, those aggravating circumstances that we've proven, and ask yourself, do these justify the death penalty? Again, if your answer is, no, the aggravating circumstances do not justify the death penalty, you make a life recommendation. If your answer is, yes, these justify the death penalty, then you move on to the next step in the process.

The next step is where you consider the mitigating circumstances. The Court told you those are circumstances coming from the defendant, his life,

character, background, things of that nature. And just like aggravating circumstances may suggest a penalty of death, the mitigating circumstances may suggest to a juror a life sentence would be the most appropriate recommendation. Now, there's a burden of proof for those mitigating circumstances, it's a lower burden than for the aggravating circumstances, but there's still a burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. So just like aggravators, if mitigation evidence is presented, you don't feel that it's proven, you disregard it, because it's not proven.

You take the aggravators that have been proven and the mitigators that have been proven and you go through a weighing process. Now, in your lifetime, have you had to make some key, critical, important decisions?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you made those decisions, did you try to look at and consider everything?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you did that, some of the factors you looked at you found to be pretty darn important to your decision, and you gave them great weight in making your decision.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you looked at, you found that they were not very important to your decision, and you gave them very little weight.

Right?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

MR. BROWN: Same process Her Honor's going to tell you to go through here. You look at and consider everything that's been proven, and you have to weigh those aggravators against those mitigators. You determine how much weight. The judge is not going to tell you that aggravator one is "X" amount of weight, or mitigator one is "X" amount of weight. She's not going to tell you how you weigh them against each other. That's entirely to your choice what you have to do with them. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And when you go back there to the -and when I say it's your choice, in the guilt phase,
the jury has to return a unanimous verdict. Whatever
it's going to be, it has to be unanimous. In the
penalty phase, it does not have to be unanimous. If
the recommendation is an equal vote, six are for
death, six are for life, or the majority is for life,
it comes back as a life recommendation. If the
majority recommends the death penalty, the verdict

will come back as a death recommendation, with the vote in quotes on the verdict form. If it's 8-4, it will come back, "We, the jury, recommend the death penalty by a vote of 8-4." And we don't find out who voted for what, but we know what the vote is.

Obviously, if it comes back as 12-0 for death, then we know who voted for what because everybody voted the same way. But anywhere from 11-1 to 7-5, there's the split, and that's the jury vote, and we don't know who voted for what.

But that's why you have to go through, and it's your decision. You decide how much weight to give in that weighing process. The juror right next to you, he or she may give an aggravator greater weight or lesser weight, one may give mitigation evidence greater weight or lesser weight. You can go back, you should discuss, talk about things, what's been proven, how much weight, how you're arriving at that decision, but it's ultimately your vote. You have to decide. And there's no magic formula. She's not going to give you hints on how you should weigh things. Now, the attorneys, in our argument, may suggest to you how we feel you should weigh it, when we get to that stage, but it's up to you to make that decision.

The judge will tell you that you weigh the

aggravators against the mitigators, and if you find that the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then you have to return, must return, a recommendation of life. If, on the other hand, you find that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, and that you still feel the aggravators justify the death penalty, that's when you're in a position where you can legally recommend to the Court a sentence of death.

Now, as I talked about, she's not going to tell you, if the State proves A, B, C, and D, then you must return that recommendation. In fact, what she's going to tell you is, you're never required to recommend death. You are required to go through that weighing process; but if you go through that weighing process, and the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, and you still feel that the aggravation justifies the death penalty, that's when you can recommend a sentence of death.

Trying to go through it step by step, does that help you in your understanding of the process?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. Definitely.

MR. BROWN: And that's why I try to take it -JUROR NUMBER 198: Because I don't understand a

MR. BROWN: I understand. And that's the thing, you all come in here --

JUROR NUMBER 198: But you're clarifying it very good to me, and I appreciate it.

MR. BROWN: We deal with this on a, I wouldn't say daily basis, but we do deal with it frequently, and we understand the terms, and we know what it's all about. It's the first time you've ever heard of it.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Exactly.

MR. BROWN: So knowing that that's the process, are you confident in your ability to go through that process and to weigh everything and consider everything?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And is there anything in your background, moral beliefs, political beliefs, religious beliefs, philosophical beliefs, family history, work history, whatever it may be, that causes you any undue concern, anxiety, angst, that troubles you, in either being asked to be in that situation to make that decision, or maybe having to make that decision?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No. I think I could separate the pros, cons, the most important parts, and make a decision that way.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And you understand now -- I think you said earlier that if the rules say to go this way, death penalty, you can do that.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. As long as it's lined up that way and meets all the criteria, then I can do that, yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. You understand while you're never be required to, it's something that you can do.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And do you come in with any, at this point, concept or idea that, well, I'll only consider the death penalty in maybe this extreme circumstance, or maybe these couple of extreme circumstances? And let me give you an example that other people have talked about and mentioned, like a mass murderer, or someone that kills children. And their position is, I could consider death in those circumstances, but that's pretty much it. Any other circumstances, I wouldn't be able to consider it. Are you of that mindset?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No. I agree that mass murderers, if they've proven it to that point, then yes.

MR. BROWN: It certainly should be considered.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: You're not coming in with a preset concept of, it's just this, not these things, and I

MR. BROWN: People come here -- and there's no viewpoint that's wrong, everybody's on a complete spectrum, but some people come in with the position of, if it's first degree murder, it's an automatic death penalty. I don't care about any mitigation circumstances, if a person's convicted of first degree murder, it's the death penalty. Others come in and say, I'm opposed to the death penalty, and in no circumstances will I consider it. It's just, I'll never, ever consider it or vote for it. People are on both sides. And then people are always somewhere in that spectrum, I won't say everybody else is in the middle, but every body else is somewhere in that spectrum. And there's no viewpoint that's wrong, we're just trying to find out, you know, are you on one side, the other, the extremes, close to the extremes, or tilting more towards the middle. that's all we're trying to find out.

The Court, as I indicated, is going to give you that list of aggravating circumstances that can justify a recommendation of death. Are you open to looking at what she gives you?

don't care what else is on that list?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: It's not about

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(unintelligible), it's just that we have to weigh the

MR. BROWN: Right. And then the same thing, of

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pros and cons.

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6 course, goes along with mitigation, if it's been

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proven, you have to consider it. And when I talked

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about the personal decision that you had to make, the

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important ones, when you do that, you try to look at

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everything, right?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

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MR. BROWN: And consider everything.

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

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MR. BROWN: And that's, ultimately, what we're

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looking for today of -- the judge talked about us

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asking, can you consider. Because at this point it

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wouldn't be fair to ask you how you would weigh this

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aggravator, how would you weigh this mitigator,

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because you don't know.

details.

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Because I don't know the

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MR. BROWN: Right. Right. And you don't know

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everything, and you can't weigh them against each

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The key is, will you consider everything? You other.

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may hear -- you know, if I asked you, Aggravator A,

Aggravator B, or Mitigator A, or Mitigator B, you may say, no, I don't think I'd give that a whole lot of weight, or I might, if that's proven, give that a lot of weight. That's your decision. At this point you can't really answer that. The key is, can you consider something? Even if in the back of your mind you're thinking, I may not give that a whole lot of weight, are you open to considering it? (Unintelligible).

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: If you go back there, on the jury, defendant's convicted of first degree murder, you've looked at the aggravating circumstances, you found that the State's proven at least one, you've looked at the mitigating circumstances, considered all of them that have been proven, you went through the weighing process, you found that the mitigation did not outweigh the aggravating circumstances, and you felt that the aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty; assuming you've made all those findings, could you -- I'm not asking would -- at that point make a recommendation for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I have no further questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the defense? 1 2 MR. PIROLO: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. Good 3 afternoon. How are you? JUROR NUMBER 198: Just fine, thank you. 4 MR. PIROLO: You said you've been living here 5 about two and a half years? 6 JUROR NUMBER 198: Correct. 7 MR. PIROLO: Where are you from? 8 9 JUROR NUMBER 198: Michigan. MR. PIROLO: Okay. You like it down here? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 198: Love it. Especially this 12 winter. 13 MR. PIROLO: I was going to say, they're still digging out of snow. Getting to the media part of 14 what you heard about this case, I know you said you 15 just moved here, you were renovating a house, getting 16 situated. But you did hear some stuff, right? 17 JUROR NUMBER 198: Right. On the news. 18 19 know, it was on the news, something very prominent, but I didn't hear any details. I heard, you know, 20 21 what it was, and that was -- I never really got into it and said, oh, my gosh, I've got to see this. 22 MR. PIROLO: Did you hear anything about a chase 23 24 or pursuit that was involved in this?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

I know there was a lot of

things that went down with it, but I just -- I heard the result, and that was -- I didn't really research anything else or see anything else or do anything else.

MR. PIROLO: Do you know what station it was on?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No, I don't. I couldn't even

tell you that. Like I said, I'm not a TV watcher, my

husband has it on. I've got to be up doing something.

It was on TV, that's all I know.

MR. PIROLO: Your husband controls the remote, right?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Absolutely.

MR. PIROLO: Other than hearing that it was a police officer that was killed, a female police officer, I think you said earlier you didn't see Mr. Bradley's picture on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I did not see his face until I walked in here on Tuesday and you said that was the defendant. I had no idea what, you know --

MR. PIROLO: Did you hear his name?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I didn't even recognize the name until she said his last name was Bradley. I'm sorry, I didn't even catch his first name.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. It's okay. Earlier you said it was horrible thing, when you heard it.

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JUROR NUMBER 198:

Right.

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JUROR NUMBER 198: Exactly.

MR. PIROLO: 24-year-old Brandon Bradley.

MR. PIROLO: What do you mean by, it's a horrible thing? And it's -- we know it's a horrible thing, but was it horrible because it was a police officer? it horrible because somebody lost their life?

It was that. JUROR NUMBER 198:

MR. PIROLO: So it wasn't the specific, you know, police officer on-duty, it was the general, someone lost their life.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. Exactly.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. A lot of questions are going to be posed as hypotheticals, generics, a lot of general type questions; but what I want you to understand is that, if you're selected for this jury, and you sit through this whole trial, that it's not going to be talking in generalities anymore, it's going to be getting down to specifics. It's not going to be about some hypothetical person out there, would you consider the death penalty, hypothetical --

JUROR NUMBER 198: It's a real person, real facts, real --

MR. PIROLO: Real person, and you're seeing him right now.

young guy. Then, if you're selected, it becomes very specific. If we get to the second phase, you're going to be coming back with a recommendation that will -- the judge will then render a verdict, but it could possibly -- a death sentence would be --

JUROR NUMBER 198: Taking his life, the rest of life.

MR. PIROLO: Exactly. Whatever way it looks like, he will -- kind of a good segue, because I was going to ask you about life without parole and what does it mean to you. Now, I know you come from a different state, and some states, if you hear life, it doesn't mean life; but what do you think it means? Do you know what it means? In Florida. In the state of Florida, what does life without parole mean?

JUROR NUMBER 198: In my generality of the law, life without parole means that they're there for life. He could live to be 100, or whatever, he's life without parole. In some states, life means 20 years; but with life without parole -- am I correct in assuming that?

MR. PIROLO: Exactly. A person dies in prison. In the state of Florida, a person who gets sentenced to life without parole, it means that person never comes out of prison unless they're in a box. That's

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

very real. Do you question that in any way?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

MR. PIROLO: All right. A life without parole sentence, what type of sentence do you think that would be?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Life without parole, what kind of sentence? I guess that would probably be one of the worst sentences you could have. It can't be much more than that, other than death. And maybe life without parole may be worse than death, if they're in prison for the rest of their life, you know; but when they die, their sentence is over. I mean, that's my opinion.

MR. PIROLO: No wrong answers. Don't think you got to say something to me, this is what he wants to hear. That's all we want to hear. Don't ever think that you got to say, okay, looking at Mr. Brown, I think he wants to hear this, so let me say this.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Oh, no.

MR. PIROLO: Looking at me, I think he wants to hear this, I'm going to say this. When the judge asks you a question, I think she wants me to say this, so this is what I have to tell her. It's whatever you want to say, okay?

MR. PIROLO: That's why we're doing this. That's why we do this individually, so no one else is around, you tell us what's on your mind about the subject.

You said earlier that you're not against the death penalty, you're really not for it. I'm going to guess the answer to my next question, but you tell us. If I told you -- if I gave you a scale, 0 to 10, and I said 0 is you are against the death penalty, oppose it, and 10 is you're for it, strongly support it, where would you fall on that scale?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I'd have to say probably right in the middle, because I would have to consider all the evidence and all the things that I would have to weigh, and that's when I would make a decision. So I can't, yes, I'm for it, or, no, I'm not, because -- if it proves that it's really horrific, and that's what is found, and it meets all the criteria, then that's what it should be.

MR. PIROLO: It's difficult with you, a little bit, you understand it's not easy -- this whole thing --

JUROR NUMBER 198: It's not easy, no.

MR. PIROLO: Can you tell me why you don't sit here and say, I support it.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Why I don't say that?

MR. PIROLO: Yeah. Why don't you say, I support it?

TUROR NUMBER 198: I don't support it because there's -- it can go either way, it depends on what this person did. You have to take a person and see how the rest of their life always was, and maybe they've had bad instances in their life that, when they made this horrible decision to shoot somebody or whatever, and that person may not deserve to die because of past circumstances.

MR. PIROLO: And you're touching on a lot of things I'm going to get to, which is great, it's going to make my job a lot easier. I'm going to put the cart way in front of the horse, okay, way in front of it. Let's assume through -- you make it on this jury, and the first part of the trial, the jury returns a guilty verdict for first degree murder. You now know you make it to the second part.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Now, again, assuming in the second part that you hear aggravating circumstances, and you believe at least one aggravating circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt; and let's hypothetically say you find six aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, I'm just throwing a number at you. What is

your opinion, at that point -- do you have an opinion of what you need to do, what happens next?

JUROR NUMBER 198: So you're asking me if -- so all the aggravated circumstances, and they've proved beyond a doubt that there's a lot of them, and he's --

MR. PIROLO: It's beyond the guilt. Remember, we don't get to the second part unless and until he's found guilty of first degree murder. Now, let's -- again, cart way in front of the horse.

JUROR NUMBER 198: So let's assume we've already determined that he's guilty.

MR. PIROLO: Right. Guilty of first degree murder. Second part of the trial, and you've heard aggravating circumstances, okay? At that point, what's your opinion of -- again, you required to do anything at that point? And if you are, what do you think that is?

JUROR NUMBER 198: You'd have to make a decision whether it should be life, or if it should be death.

MR. PIROLO: You would agree at that point your job's not done.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Correct.

MR. PIROLO: You still have to listen for the mitigating circumstances, and consider the mitigating.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right. And if there's more

mitigating circumstances than aggravating circumstances, then it's a lesser penalty.

MR. PIROLO: We'll get to that. But I just wanted to make sure that if you've heard the aggravating circumstances, and you feel the State's proved the aggravating circumstances to you, that it's not over, it does not mean that you have to come back with a death recommendation. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. It doesn't matter if six aggravating circumstances have been proven to you. As you've already been told, there's no magic number of aggravating circumstances that says, once you get to that point, you have to come back with a death recommendation. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: You will not hear from this judge, or any other judge, any language that tells you that you shall return a death recommendation, you should, you most likely should in this scenario, none of that. You will never hear that. The only mandatory language you're going to hear is when it comes to life without parole. And you started to kind of get to that. If it's 6-6, if your vote is 6-6, it's life. Death is off the table.

JUROR NUMBER 198: It h

It has to be --

MR. PIROLO: Death is off the table. If six of you in the deliberation room say, my vote's for death, and six of you say, my vote's for life, it's life.

Death is off the table. If life has the majority votes, it's life. If you don't find aggravating circumstances. The State puts on evidence and you say, they didn't prove any aggravating circumstances to me, it's life. That's it, death is off the table.

Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: What you've got to understand is, life is never off the table. It's always on the table. It's on the table when the State's presenting aggravating circumstances, they prove to you six, and then when it's time to put on mitigating circumstances, you hear a pin drop, you hear nothing, life is still on the table. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: No one's going to say, okay, the law now is going to say, you didn't hear any mitigating, it has to be death. You will never, ever hear that.

JUROR NUMBER 198: It's never mandatory.

MR. PIROLO: I'm going to ask you this, I don't mean any disrespect in any way, we've just got to --

again, we've got to know what you're feeling and what you understand. You will -- again, if you make it to this part of the case, you'll hear something called victim impact evidence. Now, what the judge will tell you is that you don't treat this as an aggravating circumstance. It's not an aggravating circumstance. It never is. But you get to hear about it. And you may be sitting there, well, if it's not aggravating, why do I get to hear it?

JUROR NUMBER 198: That as my conclusion.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. But it's important for you to understand that you will hear it, but you'll also hear an instruction that says you do not consider that as aggravating. What I'm going to get to, and what I'm going to ask you is, knowing that that's what the instruction is, in your mind, are you going to say, I'm sorry, but I'm going to treat that as aggravating? No disrespect to the Court, but I can't follow that instruction. And here's what it basically is, friends and family can come in here and talk about what Deputy Pill's life meant to them, how her loss has impacted And you can pretty much guess, it can be very -- it can get very emotional. Do you think you can -will that affect you in a way that you say, okay, I appreciate what the judge told me, I understand that's

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the law, but I just can't follow that instruction? If
I hear from this woman's husband or son, that's it,
I'm done, I can't listen to any mitigation. Or can
you still listen to it, and then move on to
mitigating?

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JUROR NUMBER 198: But that's not how -- that may not be the true evidence.

MR. PIROLO: All right. I just want to make sure that -- you know, some people say, it's just too emotional for me at that point.

JUROR NUMBER 198: In my mind, yes, I can separate that.

MR. PIROLO: Now, obviously you know Deputy Pill was a female. Let me ask you, do you have kids?

Grandkids?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Both.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. If you hear Deputy Pill was married, had children, had grandchildren, would that shut you off to mitigation? You start hearing, okay, well, here's a woman, mother, grandmother; is that going to start tugging at your emotions to say, you know what, I just can't listen to the mitigation at this point?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No. Because I know someone's going to react like that. I mean, they have to, it's

case, itself, as far as proving guilt or innocence.

MR. PIROLO: Again, this is beyond the guilt and

their family. But that has nothing to do with the

MR. PIROLO: Again, this is beyond the guilt and innocence point. We're putting -- and it's unfair because we're -- again, the cart's going way in front of the horse, we're moving onto the second part, and we haven't even talked about things from the first part of the trial. I just want to make sure that you can be that person that will follow what the Court tells her are aggravating circumstances, and only consider what the law says are aggravating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 198: I can be that person, yes.

MR. PIROLO: On the flip side, mitigation is unlimited, and it's anything. Anything and everything that you hear throughout the whole trial, where you go back and deliberate and say, I heard that, you know what, that's mitigating to me. Mitigation is whatever you deem it to be. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: And it's unlimited. The other part of it is that aggravating circumstances have to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, which is a high burden. Mitigating is a lesser burden, it's reasonably convinced. And I think you can probably

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to ask you as possible mitigating circumstances.

If you hear evidence of mental illness, that

Mr. Bradley suffered from mental illness -- again, it

would come from an expert, psychologist, psychiatrist

-- can you consider that as mitigating?

appreciate why, you know, we're talking about

someone's life. In this particular case, if we get

there, we'll be talking about Mr. Brandon Bradley's

give you, kind of, some examples of what you'll hear

in this case. I'm not telling you to commit and say,

yes, and I'm going to give them -- I'm going to give

it great weight, or what. I just want to know whether

or not you would consider some of the things I'm about

Do you -- I'm going to ask you -- I'm going to

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: How about, again, coming from an expert, you hear evidence that Mr. Bradley had brain injury or brain damage, would you consider that as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: If you heard evidence of physical or emotional abuse while Mr. Bradley was growing up, could you consider that as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: I'm going to touch on drug addiction

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now. You understand there's a difference between drug use and drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. Do you think drug addiction is a choice?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. As opposed to -- drug use, everyone would agree, is a choice, you choose to smoke a joint.

JUROR NUMBER 198: You choose to continue and continue and continue, then you become addicted. So therefore it's your choice along the line that that could lead to that.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. But do you think that some people -- you know, obviously, alcohol could be a drug as well, it is a drug. But somebody could pick up a joint, smoke some marijuana, and not want it ever again.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: You have someone who picks it up on Friday night. You know, long day of work, they say, you know what, and they smoke it. But it doesn't become a habit for them, they don't become addicted to it. But you understand there are people that just can't do that. Once they start doing it, they become

1 addicted.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Do you know anyone, whether it's friends, family, co-workers, that had -- were addicted to something, whether it was prescription drugs, drugs, alcohol?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No, I do not.

MR. PIROLO: But I'm sure you've heard of it before, in the news, or reading something. Would it be fair to say then, if you heard about drug addiction in this case, that you would not consider it as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I guess it would be a mitigating circumstance, because it would affect their whole life. I mean, it's something that -- if they had been under that control, or whatever, it would influence their decisions, why they did it, or what they did. So that would be mitigating because it's not -- it's something you have to consider.

MR. PIROLO: Would in any way, would you find that as aggravating?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I would say it'd be more mitigating than aggravating. Because it's something that they've done within their life, it's -- I mean, it's important. But, according to the case, it

wouldn't be aggravating because it would be something they'd just have to deal with on a lower platform, or whatever.

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MR. PIROLO: If you're selected on this jury, you will see photographs of how Deputy Pill looked after she was shot, and they are very graphic. We'll ask you tomorrow what kinds of shows and movies you like to watch, but you've got to understand that these aren't -- it's not makeup, it's a real person. Do you think seeing photographs like that would affect your ability to be fair and impartial?

JUROR NUMBER 198: It would not affect -- it be horrifying, you know, it would be terrible to see that, but -- it wouldn't turn my judgment against or for because they're awful photographs.

MR. PIROLO: And would you still be able to consider the mitigating circumstances even if you saw pictures like that?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Mitigating?

MR. PIROLO: No, I'm not saying -- I'm saying, even if you saw the pictures, could you still be able to keep an open mind and consider mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. Because if this is what happened, then that's what they show that it is.

That's just a fact. This is what happened. But that doesn't necessarily make him guilty or innocent, because it's all the other circumstances around that that you'll base your decision on.

MR. PIROLO: You will see a video that shows
Deputy Pill being killed, and that too is very
graphic. Would that affect your ability to remain
fair and impartial?

JUROR NUMBER 198: It's part of the case, it's something you have to see, have to weigh, and that would -- it's not going to weigh me one side or the other, but it's something that I have to know in order to make a conscientious decision.

MR. PIROLO: What I want to get at first is, seeing photographs or video like that, I want to make sure it doesn't turn your mind off, you shut it down, and you're able to listening to any mitigating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Oh, I would listen to the mitigating circumstances.

MR. PIROLO: Your vote recommendation, if we get to the second part, whatever the jury comes back as their recommendation, the judge has to give it great weight. That's what the law says. The judge has to give the jury's recommendation great weight. What

does the term "great weight" mean to you?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Great weight means your list would have more influence on one side than the other. So there's great weight, that means that's more important than other things that may be mitigating.

MR. PIROLO: Well, no, I'm saying what your final vote is at the end. Whatever your final vote is, and we talked about it, it could be 7-5, whatever -- let's just hypothetically say that, there's a 7-5 vote for a death recommendation. The judge has to give it great weight. First of all, do you understand that the judge can't do her job, which would be impose a sentence, without your recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Okay. All right.

MR. PIROLO: She couldn't do it. And, again, the law says she's got to give it great weight. Pretty much it's, whatever the jury's recommendation is, there's a good chance the judge might do that. So what I'm trying to get at is, the gravity of your vote, it means a lot.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right.

MR. PIROLO: It's not something the judge will look at and say, well, that's nice, and toss it aside and come up with her own.

JUROR NUMBER 198: If it comes back 7-5 and she

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has to use her greater weight of the -- she's going to make her decision more towards the 7 than -- unless there's some other circumstance that's in there that she has to do something else. But she's going to take what we say as pretty well what she should do.

MR. PIROLO: What you say is going to mean a whole lot to her.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: We just don't want you leaving and thinking, you know what, whatever, the judge will figure it all out.

JUROR NUMBER 198: That's not why we're here. We're here to help her make a decision.

MR. PIROLO: Exactly. Otherwise we wouldn't be doing this. And you understand if you're in the deliberation room, and someone disagrees with your vote, whatever your vote is, they can't force you into changing your vote.

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right. It's my personal opinion, and I have the right to decide what I feel is right.

MR. PIROLO: You men and women can talk about it and say, this is why I feel this way, but in the end, no one can force you to change your vote. And on the flip side, you can't sit next to a guy or a woman and

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say -- still be twisting their arm, no, you've got to
vote my way. You understand that as well?

JUROR NUMBER 198: Right. It's our own personal opinions.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, may I have a moment?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. PIROLO: No other questions, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 198, I am going to release you for today, but you are still being considered as a potential juror in this case. you to report back tomorrow at 8:30 a.m. to the jury assembly room. During this recess, you must continue to abide by rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone. You can sat that you're here, that you're coming to the courthouse, that you're being considered as a juror, and what time you're supposed to be here. you can't say what the case is about, what the charges are, or anything that's happened in the courtroom. Now, once you get released as a juror, at that point you'll be able to discuss it with anyone you like. But these rules remain in effect while you're being considered as a juror and if you become a juror. Now, the other things you must do is avoid reading

newspaper headlines and/or articles about this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this case. And do not conduct any independent research.

Now, do you have any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 198: No.

THE COURT: Okay. You're free to go, we'll see you back here tomorrow. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 198 was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, court was in recess. Following the recess, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed; thereafter, court was in recess for the day, 3/13/14. Court was reconvened on 3/14/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Let's bring them in.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted into the courtroom and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Since I implemented the rules governing your service as a juror, has anyone read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles related to this trial or its participants? You can answer verbally.

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: And if there's a yes, if you could raise your hand. Okay, I see no hands. Has anyone see or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial? Okay. Juror Number 189, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 189: I was getting my nails done, and it came on the news, so I couldn't avoid the situation.

THE COURT: You were getting your --

JUROR NUMBER 189: My nail done.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. Getting your nails done and it came on. So when did that happen?

JUROR NUMBER 189: About two weeks ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Would that have been before I implemented these rules?

JUROR NUMBER 189: After.

THE COURT: After? And what -- so did you just hear about jury selection continuing, or was there anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 189: It was about the jury selection, it was the day they had the standoff.

THE COURT: Okay. And what -- do you know what channel that was?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Channel 13.

THE COURT: So it was on a Friday, it was that 1 day? 3 JUROR NUMBER 189: Yes. THE COURT: The day they had the incident at the 4 5 courthouse? JUROR NUMBER 189: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else? 8 Juror 106, yes, ma'am? 9 JUROR NUMBER 106: I heard the same thing. 10 THE COURT: Okay. On that day? I had just left, so yes. JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Yes, you had just left. 12 Okay. Anyone else? (No response). Has anyone 13 14 conducted or been exposed to any research regarding 15 any matters concerning this case? THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: 16 THE COURT: I see no hands. Have you discussed 17 this case among yourselves, or with anyone else, or 18 19 allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence? 20 THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: THE COURT: I see no hands. Ladies and 21 gentlemen, I want to welcome everyone back to the 22 I'm going to talk to you about different 23 courthouse. things this morning, and then the attorneys will have 24

an opportunity to speak with you. We do anticipate

that this portion of the proceedings will take probably today and tomorrow -- I mean, today and 3 Monday. We do expect to have a jury seated by Tuesday, just so you know.

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So I'm going to start with explaining different things that will happen, that you'll see in this The first thing I'm going to talk about is courtroom. the charge of first degree murder, and we did talk to you about that a little bit when you were here when we individually spoke with you. The only charge that qualifies for the death penalty in this case is the first degree murder count, which is count one. are two ways that a person can be convicted of first degree murder. The first is known as premeditated murder, and the other is known as felony murder.

I'm going to talk to you about premeditated murder first. Some people think that premeditated means lying in wait after careful planning extending over hours or days. While that definitely would qualify, the legal definition is a little bit In Florida, the legal definition that you different. receive in a case involving murder in the first degree on premeditation is that killing with premeditation is killing after consciously deciding to do so. decision must be present in the mind of the defendant

at the time of the killing. The law does not fix the exact period of time that must pass between a formation of the premeditated intent to kill and the killing. The period of time must be long enough to allow reflection by the defendant, and the premeditated intent to kill must be formed before the killing. So the question of premeditation and the question of time is something that you, the jury, would determine based on that instruction.

Premeditated murder does not require days or hours or even minutes of preparation. The length of time must be enough to allow for reflection, but the law does not fix the exact amount of time. You, the jury, will determine how much time is needed for reflection. Now, is there anyone who thinks they would difficulty following this instruction on premeditation? If you do, if you'll raise your hand. (No response). Okay, I see no hands.

Now let me turn to the second way that murder in the first degree can be proven. We talked about premeditation, but there is an alternative theory that the State can pursue for proving a first degree murder case, and that is called felony murder. Now, in order to prove a felony murder, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the death occurred as a

consequence of, and while the defendant was engaged in, the commission of certain types of crimes. The Legislature determines that certain types of crimes, if they were committed, and the death occurs as a consequence of, and while the defendant was engaged in, the commission of such crimes, could result in a first degree murder verdict by a jury if the case can be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

The important thing for you to understand is that when the State attempts to prove murder in the first degree by means of a felony murder, premeditation is not required. Premeditation is required for the first type of first degree murder that I talked to you about. If they proceed on the alternate theory of felony murder, premeditation does not have to be proven.

Is there anyone who feels they would have difficulty following this instruction? (No response). Okay, I see no hands.

At this time I want to give you some information about the nature of criminal trials. Let me say that all definitions that I have talked about and will talk about will be given to you in written form at the end of the case.

The rules of criminal procedure and the rules of

evidence govern the conduct of a criminal trial.

These rules have historical foundation and have undergone revisions almost constantly to adapt to new and different situations. Some of these rules require jurors to adjust traditional notions of fairness, especially if the natural tendency is to want to hear both sides of a dispute. Evidentiary rules and Constitutional considerations often preclude presentation of information which jurors may feel would be helpful in deciding the issues on trial. An example is the presumption of innocence. Our system of justice is accusatorial in nature, that means the State of Florida has the power to accuse and the burden to prove a charge against a defendant.

The defendant has entered a plea of not guilty.

This means you must presume or believe the defendant is innocent. A defendant is presumed to be innocent unless or until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, no matter whether the charge is a simple misdemeanor or a first degree felony. We talked about this individually with some of the jurors. This presumption stays with the defendant as to each material allegation in the charging document through each stage of the trial unless and until such time as the State has proven its accusations beyond a

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reasonable doubt.

In order to sustain a guilty verdict, there must be proof. Since no proof has been presented at this point in the trial, and the defendant is presumed to be innocent, if you were called upon to reach a verdict right now, that verdict would have to be not guilty. Does everyone understand this instruction?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes

THE COURT: Now, many of you we talked about this individually. Anyone have any questions or concerns at this time? (No response). Okay, I see no hands.

Now, what you have to do, and I asked many of you to do this individually, can each of you look at the defendant in this case at this time and presume him to be innocent of all charges, as the law and your oath will require, and is there anyone who cannot afford the defendant the presumption of innocence? And if you cannot, if you would raise your hand. (No response). Okay, I see no hands.

To overcome the defendant's presumption of innocence, the State has the burden of proving the crime with which the defendant is charged was committed, and the defendant is the person who committed the crime. The defendant is not required to present evidence or prove anything. In fact, in every

criminal proceeding, a defendant has the absolute right to remain silent. At no time is it the duty of a defendant to prove his or her innocence. From the exercise of a defendant's right to remain silent, a jury is not permitted to draw any inferences of guilt. And the fact that a defendant did not take the witness stand must not influence your verdict in any manner whatsoever.

If you are selected as a juror in this case, will each of you promise to follow this instruction? Can each of you do that?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone have any questions or concerns with this? And if you do, if you'll raise your hand. I know I'm hitting you with some very serious things early in the morning, but we need to move this case along, and this is where we're at. (No response). Okay.

Each crime in Florida has certain elements, and I will explain the elements of the crimes charged later on. What I will tell you now is, the State of Florida has the burden of proving each element of each crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt. So if a particular crime has three elements, for example, the State would have to prove each of those elements to you beyond a

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reasonable doubt before you could find the defendant guilty of that charge.

Whenever the words reasonable doubt are used, you must consider the following: A reasonable doubt is not a mere possible doubt, a speculative, imaginary, or forced doubt. Such a doubt must not influence you to return a verdict of not guilty if you have an abiding conviction of guilt. On the other hand, if after carefully comparing, considering, and weighing all the evidence, there is not an abiding conviction of guilt, or if having a conviction, it is one which is not stable, but one which wavers and vacillates, then the charge is not proved beyond every reasonable doubt, and you must find the defendant not guilty because the doubt is reasonable.

It is to the evidence introduced in this trial, and to it alone, that you are to look for that proof. A reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant may arise from the evidence, conflict in the evidence, or the lack of evidence. If you have a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty. If you have no reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant guilty.

If you are selected as a juror in this case, will you promise to follow this instruction?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone have any questions or concerns about this? (No response). Okay, I see

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no hands.

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testimony of any witness.

One of the instructions you will be given pertains to weighing the evidence. It is up to you to decide what evidence is reliable. You should use your common sense in deciding which is the best evidence and which evidence should not be relied upon in considering your verdict. You may find some evidence not reliable or less reliable than other evidence. You should consider how the witnesses acted, as well as what they said. Some of the things you should consider are: One, did the witness seem to have an opportunity to see and know the things about which the witness testified; two, did the witness seem to have an accurate memory; three, was the witness honest and straightforward in answering the attorney's questions; four, did the witness have some interest in how the case should be decided; five, does the witness's testimony agree with the other testimony and other evidence in the case. You may rely upon your own conclusion about the witness. A juror may believe or disbelieve all or any part of the evidence or

If you are selected as a juror, will you promise to follow this instruction? Can everyone do that?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Any questions or concerns? (No response). Okay.

Several of you have indicated on your juror questionnaire that you know members of law enforcement. So that gives me an opportunity to tell you how the Court treats law enforcement officers and other witnesses who are involved in the criminal justice system.

Every witness comes into court on equal footing with every other witness. In other words, the testimony of one witness, including a law enforcement witness, is not to be given greater weight simply because of the witness's occupation or profession.

You should weigh the credibility of all witnesses as I have just previously instructed you.

Now, can you assure me that you will follow my instructions and fairly consider the testimony of all witnesses, and do any of you feel that you might give greater weight to the testimony of a witness just because that witness happens to be a law enforcement officer? Does anyone have any issues with this instruction? Could everybody follow this instruction?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes.

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or concerns about that? (No response).

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If you are selected as a juror in this cause, you

THE COURT: Is there anyone who has any questions

This is a pretty general, open question, and I ask it that way on purpose so that you might have an opportunity to respond if you feel it's appropriate. Do any of you feel that you might be biased or prejudiced for or against the defendant in this case? Now, we talked about a lot of this individually, but do any of you have any concerns about that? response). Okay, I see no hands.

Do any of you feel that you might be Okav. biased or prejudiced for or against the State of Florida? We give this example, you got a traffic ticket, and it really made you angry, and you just can't get over it. That's a pretty simplistic example, but some people have been involved in the criminal justice system, maybe as a witness, maybe involving a relative, maybe involving a case that you were involved, and it might have been this state attorney's office, Brevard County, and you just say, hey, I have a grudge against the State of Florida. Do any of you feel that you have those concerns? response). Okay, I see no hands.

will be asked to render a fair and impartial verdict based upon the evidence presented in this courtroom and the law as it pertains to this particular case as instructed by the Court. Will you promise to accept and follow the Court's instructions on the law, even if you find you disagree with the law and wish it were something different? Can everyone do that?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes.

THE COURT: I get to tell you what the law is, and you've got to follow my instructions. Does anyone have any difficulty with that? Some people have really strong convictions about what they want the law to be; and maybe when you come in here and hear the law, it may be different than what you thought it was. Can everyone follow this instruction?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone have any concerns about this? (No response). Okay, I see no hands.

As I said at the outset, this is a criminal jury trial, and as a juror, you will be called upon to reach a verdict in this case, to find the defendant either guilty or not guilty of the crimes charged. Do any of you have any religious or philosophical belief or moral convictions or concerns, where you would prefer not to sit as a juror in this case, where you

would be called upon to make that type of a decision?

Anyone have any concerns about this? We talked about this some in individual as well. (No response).

Okay, I see no hands.

Now, we know we talked about issues before, but do any of you have any reason, such as a pressing personal problem, or some other matter, that could prevent you from giving your full and undivided attention to this trial mentally? Anyone have any concerns with that? Any hands? Okay. I see a couple hands. I'm going to start -- I'm going to go -- Number 2, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 2: Well, the first day we were here, during lunch, my son actually broke his arm at school, and so he's got some appointments between now and the next several weeks, he has some x-rays on it.

I'm a single parent, so I have to take him myself.

THE COURT: Okay. So you say your son broke his arm at school. How old's your son?

JUROR NUMBER 2: Six.

THE COURT: And you are a single parent, and you are the one responsible for doing that?

JUROR NUMBER 2: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you have anyone who could help you with that?

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JUROR NUMBER 2: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else on this side? Number 9, yes?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I have concern that if we were sequestered, and I know you said nothing about that, but I need to be -- I'm an online professor at

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THE COURT: Okay. So you're saying you need to have e-mail access.

JUROR NUMBER 9: I have to have Internet access, and not be -- I know they do that sometimes with cases like this, they lock you all --

The time that that comes into effect THE COURT: would be -- the time that we take away your computers and your phones are during deliberation.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

THE COURT: So that would be at the end. there would be a period of time that you wouldn't have access to that, but it wouldn't be more than, perhaps, a few days. I don't know.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yeah. I'm saying, like, if it

was over a period of several days. I'm okay if I go 1 2 home and I --THE COURT: And you can address that. 3 JUROR NUMBER 9: Yeah. 4 THE COURT: Okay. I saw one -- I saw Number 58, 5 6 yes, ma'am? JUROR NUMBER 58: Last week, I was involved in a 7 three-car accident, and I'm currently under treatment 8 from my doctor, and I have to have therapy two times a 9 week. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And what were the nature of 11 12 your injuries? 13 JUROR NUMBER 58: In my back. It's very, very difficult for me just to sit. I have to be able to 14 stand and move around a little bit. 15 THE COURT: And so you're under -- what kind of 16 treatment are you undergoing? 17 JUROR NUMBER 58: Physical therapy. 18 THE COURT: And how often are you doing that? 19 JUROR NUMBER 58: Twice a week. I do have the 20 physician, if you need that. 21 THE COURT: Okay. You should -- do you have that 22 23 accessible? JUROR NUMBER 58: Yes. 24

THE COURT: Okay. Get that out, I'll get that

from you. I'll review that in just a few moments.

Okay. Anyone else in the box? (No response). I saw

-- I think it's 106, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Well, at the time that you had asked us if we had any prior commitments that we couldn't get out of, I was okay then, but now that it's been another almost two weeks later before the trial's going to start, I have a trip starting May 23rd through June 3rd.

THE COURT: May 23rd?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. So I'm not sure how they -- how long the trial's going to go.

THE COURT: May 23rd, you're good to go. With all due respect, I have hundreds of cases. I'm going to be somewhere else May 23rd. No, you're good to go. If it was April 7th -- I don't even know what day that is of the week -- but if it was that day, I might be concerned. Okay. At this time, it looks like the trial has been extended, with all due respect, and we expect it may go through the first week of April, possibly the second week of April, but it should be done by then. Okay. Anyone else? Did I see any hands over here? Okay, 113, yes, sir?

JUROR NUMBER 113: That first week of April, that Friday, is my best friend's wedding before he's being

deployed. They had to move it up a little bit because they moved up his deployment. While I was okay because the actual wedding was on a weekend, now that it's during the week, and they had to change venues because of that, they have all the groomsmen and the bridesmaids doing all the set up and the tear down at one of the bride's relatives house for the actual event and the post-party.

THE COURT: What time is it on that first -- it's the Friday the first week of April?

JUROR NUMBER 113: Yes. The actual wedding, I believe, is at 2:00. And it's in Sarasota.

THE COURT: Okay. So I think that's April 4th. So if you had April 4th off, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 113: I mean, I could make it to the event, but I would still like to be able to be there to help for a couple days beforehand to help set everything up and possibly put out any fliers that need to be put out.

THE COURT: Okay. What is -- I mean, at this time, what's your plans to go there? When were you planning on leaving?

JUROR NUMBER 113: I was going to leave that Wednesday.

THE COURT: So April 2nd? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 113: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else on the right side? 3 Juror Number 149, yes, ma'am. 4 JUROR NUMBER 149: My husband and I have been 5 planning a trip for a year, and we're supposed to 6 7 leave April 3rd. THE COURT: And where are you going? 8 JUROR NUMBER 149: We're going to Bali. 9 THE COURT: Where? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 149: Bali. We're meeting our 12 daughter over there. 13 THE COURT: To go to the John Hardy Jewelry 14 Factory? JUROR NUMBER 149: Oh, no. 15 1.6 THE COURT: That's my dream, I want to go to Bali to the John Hardy Jewelry Factory. 17 JUROR NUMBER 149: My daughter works in Korea, 18 19 and we were going to meet her over there. THE COURT: Okay. Any you're leaving when? 20 21 JUROR NUMBER 149: April 3rd. THE COURT: Okay. Number 156? 22 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yeah, I just wanted to let you 23 know that I am, right now, on medication for treatment 24 25 of depression.

THE COURT: For treatment of --1 2 JUROR NUMBER 156: Post-traumatic stress 3 syndrome. THE COURT: Okay. How -- I mean, that would be 4 something I would assume you would have talked to us 5 before about. Are you having any issues with that? 6 JUROR NUMBER 156: Not at this time, no. 7 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I saw another 8 9 hand. 164? JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes, ma'am. I have a 10 degenerative disc in my neck and pinched nerves and 11 pains in my shoulder (unintelligible) and I need to go 12 1.3 for treatment on that. THE COURT: Okay. Why didn't we talk about that 14 before too? 15 JUROR NUMBER 164: Well, we were talking about my 16 arm being messed up before, but we also -- I did 17 mention that I had other pain issues, but nothing 18 spoken about that. 19 THE COURT: Okay. You would -- those chairs are 2.0 a lot harder than these chairs, are you having any 21 issues at this time? 22 JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes, I am. (Unintelligible). 23 THE COURT: Okay. With all due respect, this 24

process -- I had to get a certain number to move to

THE COURT: Okay.

this process, and, I mean, these are some of the issues I would have liked to have heard about -- I heard you say other pain, but you didn't bring that up, so I didn't -- it didn't appear to be an issue. Why is that an issue now?

JUROR NUMBER 164: I'm not sleeping well, and I have to get into the doctor for treatment.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll tell you that a juror called in today and said they were sick, and I told them they either be here, or get me a doctor's excuse. That's how I feel about you all being here today. This is an important process, it's taken us a long time to get to this process. This is your duty to be here and serve, and I take it very seriously. Especially at this stage, we've made a lot of effort to get to where we're at at this moment. Okay. I think -- I can't quite see her number. Is it 190?

JUROR NUMBER 171: 171.

THE COURT: Oh, I didn't see you at all. Okay, 171. I was in the back. 171, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 171: Yes, ma'am. I was here
Tuesday and Wednesday, and when I returned to work
yesterday, I was advised that I'm only getting paid
for two weeks of being here.

JUROR NUMBER 171: So that would cause somewhat of a hardship, especially in what I do.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- were you under the impression that you were going to get paid for the whole time you were going to be here?

JUROR NUMBER 171: I was advised the first time, but then I guess they pulled out the handbook and it's in there that it says two weeks only.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about your family situation and your finances.

JUROR NUMBER 171: Well, it would affect my finances with only getting paid, you know, \$30 a day. That's what I make, like, in one hour, so it would make it --

THE COURT: Well, some people say that, Judge, I don't like it, but, financially, I can do it. I don't like it, but I can do it. Other people say it would be devastating. So that's what you have to help me with.

JUROR NUMBER 171: I would probably say it would make a huge impact.

THE COURT: Okay. How many people are in your family?

JUROR NUMBER 171: Three.

THE COURT: What does your family consist of?

JUROR NUMBER 171: My fiance and my daughter. 1 2 THE COURT: And does your fiance live with you? JUROR NUMBER 171: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Does he contribute to the household? 4 JUROR NUMBER 171: He's self-employed, so it's 5 not consistent. 6 7 THE COURT: And self-employed doing what? JUROR NUMBER 171: Car detailing and paint for 8 9 cars. THE COURT: Okay. All right. I saw a hand in 10 the second row, I think that was 190, or was it 184? 11 12 I can't see your number, so tell me what number you 13 are. JUROR NUMBER 184: 184. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Yes, ma'am? 15 JUROR NUMBER 184: I did not mention it, but my 16 mother-in-law is living with us and --17 18 MR. MOORE: I can't hear you. 19 THE COURT: You've got to speak up. JUROR NUMBER 184: My mother-in-law is living 20 21 with us right now, she comes down and visits us during the winter months, and we thought that she was going 22 to get better, but today, she seems to have gotten a 23 24 little worse, she suffers from dementia.

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THE COURT:

Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 184: And we have to watch her 24 hours, and so I need to be there for her. Because I have a 12 year old, and I need to -- you know, my husband spends a lot of time with her, and I need to make sure that my daughter stays on task.

THE COURT: Okay. I have a 17 year old, believe me, I need to make sure someone stays on task with him, but I know you -- I know you work, so you would be here about the same time that you would be at work. So how is this affecting your ability to do those things?

JUROR NUMBER 184: Well, sometimes I (unintelligible) and help him with her.

THE COURT: Okay. Because you'll be -- you know, we work from -- the hours that we're going to work is 9:00 to 5:00, you'll be home at night. And, believe me, I always leave the courthouse and people say, have a good night, Judge; and I say, no, my second job is just starting. So making dinner, making sure homework's done, I mean -- with all due respect, I mean, how does this change that? Does this change any of that? Because I know you work full time too.

JUROR NUMBER 184: Well, you know, it would hurt, and, you know, you really don't know what's going on, so sometimes it's kind of (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Does your husband work? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 184: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Who stays with the mom during the day? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 184: She goes to a senior center, 6 like a daycare. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. Then, anyone else? Did I miss anyone else? 8 9 JUROR NUMBER 14: It may not really be a problem, I don't know, but when we first started, you said the 10 11 trial would last five weeks. My daughter and two of 12 my granddaughters are coming down and have airline 13 reservations for April 1st. I live by myself, so 14 there would be nobody there to (unintelligible). It's 15 something I could possibly work around, I just didn't 16 really plan on this taking this long (unintelligible). 17 Okay. And how -- are they adults, or THE COURT: kids? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 17: Well, my daughter is. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Your daughter and your 21 granddaughter. I thought you said --22 JUROR NUMBER 17: Two granddaughters. 23 THE COURT: Okay. So the daughter's going to be 24 with them. And the two granddaughters, I assume those 25 are kids.

JUROR NUMBER 17: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 17: Yeah. They're 15 and 17.

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THE COURT: Okay. And you were planning on, I

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assume, spending time with them and being with them;

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is that correct?

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THE COURT: But you say it may be something you can work around.

JUROR NUMBER 17: Well, yeah. Hopefully I was going to be home in the evenings, and problems might be transportation from the airport if they haven't rented a car that week.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else? Number 89, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 89: All I need is one day next week, because my daughter's having problems at school --

THE COURT: You know, we can't take off one day That doesn't work. next week.

JUROR NUMBER 89: Right. That's what I'm saying. Are we here every day next week?

THE COURT: We're going to be here -- we do have two days that we're scheduled to be off, they've been scheduled to be off a long time, they're March 24th and March 25th. Other than that, we're going to be here from 9:00 to 5:00 every day. I mean, you've had

I walked in here.

some time off because we've been doing some other things, but that's not going to happen once this -
JUROR NUMBER 89: She just called me right before

THE COURT: And so what do you need to do?

JUROR NUMBER 89: I have to have a parent conference because my daughter's not doing good in school. Well, she's having issues in school.

THE COURT: Okay. You might have to work around that. I have to have parent conferences too, and I have to work around that. You might have to work around that. Where does she go to school at?

JUROR NUMBER 89: Charter Elementary.

THE COURT: Where is that? What city?

JUROR NUMBER 89: Palm Bay.

THE COURT: That might be harder. I don't know if you're -- if they'll do it during Spring Break, if someone would do it during Spring Break. There might be a time we have to get off early for some -- we have to do other things, so you may get off early. If you were going to do that, I would do that. You might have a couple -- you might have a break maybe Tuesday morning, but we can -- I mean, you're just going to have to fit it in when you have to fit it in. Okay? I mean, I would say lunch time, but Palm Pay is hard

to get to at lunch time. All right. But I would tell you that you're going to have to work around things like that. I mean, with all due respect, we all have to work around things like that; and you've got to tell her what you're doing, and I would think she would think this is important, I would hope she would think this is important and work with you. I mean, maybe she might do it at 5:30 one night.

JUROR NUMBER 89: I'll ask.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, although I have tried to ask some specific questions regarding your ability to sit fairly and impartially as a juror in this case, I may have overlooked a specific question, or only touched upon an area without asking you a specific enough question, so let me ask you now, in as broad a sense as possible, do any of you know any reason why you could not serve fairly and impartially as a juror in this case, or why, now that you have some additional knowledge about the case, you simply cannot sit as a juror in this case? Does anyone have -- okay, I see one hand. Number 108? Do I have the right number?

JUROR NUMBER 108: Yes.

THE COURT: If at any time any of us call the wrong number -- or if we say a number and that's not

your number, and we think we're talking to you, it's kind of hard to see your numbers sometimes, speak up and tell us we have the wrong number. Because we are making a record here based on the numbers, so it's important that we have the right number. Okay.

Number 108, yes, ma'am?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: I have one other question. If chosen, are we to remain anonymous before, during, and after?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. We take that very seriously. Which is why you have numbers. Okay. The only people that have your information are me and the attorneys. And each time, like when a juror is not selected, or the juror information is no longer in use, that information is given back to the clerk, and it's shredded. Just so you know.

Okay. I'm going to read to you this instruction. In order to have a fair and lawful trial, there are rules that all jurors must follow. You know the other day, when I keep telling you that one instruction, this is the long instruction to the short instruction that I keep telling you. A basic rule is that jurors must decide the case only on the evidence presented in the courtroom. You must not communicate with anyone, including friends and family members, about this case,

the people and places involved, or your jury service. You must not disclose your thoughts about this case, or ask for advice on how to decide this case. to stress that this rule means you must not use electronic devices or computers to communicate about this case, including tweeting, texting, blogging, e-mail, posting information on a website or chatroom, or any other means at all. Do not send or accept any messages to or from anyone about this case, or your jury service. You must not do any research or look up words, names, maps, or anything else that may have anything to do with this case. This includes reading newspapers, watching television, or using a computer, cell phone, the Internet, any electronic device, or any other means at all to get information related to this case, or the people and places involved in this This applies whether you are in the courthouse, case. at home, or anywhere else. All of us are depending on you to follow these rules so that there will be a fair and lawful resolution to this case.

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If you investigate, research, or make inquiries on your own, outside of the courtroom, the trial judge has no way to assure that they are proper and relevant to the case. The parties, likewise, have no opportunity to dispute the accuracy of what you find,

or to provide rebuttal evidence to it. That is contrary to our judicial system, which assures every party the right to ask questions about and rebut the evidence being considered against it, and to present argument with respect to that evidence. Non-court inquiries and investigations unfairly and improperly prevent the parties from having that opportunity our judicial system promises. If you've become aware of any violation of these instructions, or any other instructions I give you in this case, you must tell me by giving a note to one of the court deputies.

Now, it may be necessary during jury selection, as well as the trial, for me to talk privately to the attorneys here at the bench, or with the jury out of the room. Please don't speculate on what these conferences are about. These bench conferences should in no way affect your duty as a juror in this case. Some of these conferences can get a little extended. We will do our best not to waste your time, but you should expect some downtime on your part. Having to wait, unfortunately, is part of your jury service. A lot of times we handle legal issues while you're outside the room, so you may be waiting while we handle those. Given the stakes, I hope you will be understanding and patient with us. We are going to

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proceed thoughtfully, carefully, and deliberately.

This is not going to be a process that we are going to rush.

Now, at this time I do want to have a bench conference with the attorneys.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. We can give this note back to Okay. If you hear your name, I am going to 58. release you from being considered as a juror in this Now, there was others that brought some concerns up, with all due respect, we want to question you more with regard to those concerns. We may still have an opportunity to address the issue, but I'm not going to release you at this time. So if you hear your name, you are free to go. Report to the jury assembly room, tell them you've been released from Judge Reinman's courtroom, and they'll give you further information. Juror Number 2, Juror Number 58, and Juror Number 113. Okay. Others stressed some concern to me, we're going to have -- I'm going to give the attorneys the opportunity to question you further with regard to that issue.

I want to thank everyone for answering my questions. I am now going to call upon the attorneys

to ask you some questions. They will not ask the same questions I have asked, but they may follow up on questions about areas I have covered. During the course of the trial, I am calling upon the attorneys to proceed one in front of the other, in an established pattern of trial procedure. I am never picking or choosing which side I would personally prefer to go first, nor am I showing any favoritism whatsoever in which side is given the first or the second opportunity to address you. I am simply following a pattern of trial procedure which has been agreed upon in this State. Nothing I say or do during the course of this trial, nor any ruling I make, should make you think I prefer one verdict to another, or one side to the other, in the presentation of evidence or testimony in this case. I assure you that I have no such preference, and I wish to emphasize that deciding on a verdict in this case is exclusively the jury's job.

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Okay. The State may proceed.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. Members of the panel, good morning. As I introduced myself to you all at various stages over the last few weeks, my name is Tom Brown, I'm one of the two assistant state attorneys that's going to be trying this case as we

proceed from this point forward. And as you can gather, what we've been doing the last few weeks is the portion of the trial known as voir dire. It's a question and answer session, and now it's the opportunity to do it as a group session.

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A couple of ground rules to try to make this a little bit smoother, easier, and as quick as I can possibly do it. As you can imagine, we have well over 40, close to 50, people here. It's going to take some time, both for my questions, as well as questions from defense counsel. You know, if I spend 10 minutes per person, which isn't really a lot of time, I'm going to be here well into Monday questioning everybody at 10 minutes a person. I'm not going to be taking that long, but some questions, I'm going to go down individually, and just ask for each person's thoughts. Other questions, I'm going to go, kind of, row by row, ask for a show of hands. But what I need, especially in those questions, and it's what we've been asking all along, is everybody to be as forthright and as complete in their answers as possible. It's very important that we get that, and that's really the whole essence of voir dire, which means "seek the truth."

So, with that, as we go through, as the judge

indicated, if I call a wrong number -- and I've got
the numbers written out on my chart, but if I'm
looking at the wrong page, I may get the number wrong;
and sitting where I'm standing right now, it's
difficult or impossible to see some numbers, and
difficult for others. So if I'm looking towards your
direction, but I happen to call a wrong number, and
I'm nowhere near your number, please let me know,
we'll try to correct that.

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The next thing is, as the judge as hit upon, we need everybody to speak up. Everybody needs to be able to hear you, and the recording system needs to be able to hear you. Along with that, if you have any concern, unable to hear what I say, please let me And, also, if you're selected into the trial, at any point during the trial that you're unable to hear either the attorney's questions or the witness's answers, immediately get our attention. Don't wait, well, maybe I'll hear the next question and answer, immediately get our attention. Because it doesn't make much sense having a jury if you're going to miss things and not be able to hear every question and every answer. Along with that, what may very well happen is, I'll start up here, be asking people questions, go row by row, and perhaps when I get to

there or get back here, somebody may have said something that may have rung a bell with somebody who's already answered a question. It happens. That's common. If that's the case, please raise your hand, get my attention. By all means, I want to hear your answer, hear your concern. So please get my attention and answer that question. Sometimes I may be on to a topic, or another question, two or three down the line, and somebody has said something that rings a bell for an earlier question, and you suddenly think about it, by all means, let us know that too, and I think when defense counsel asks their questions, they'd appreciate the same courtesy. If it's for a prior question, put it in context so we can relate it back to that question, but I would appreciate everybody, if anything comes to mind, just letting me know.

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With that, we'll be starting down in front with Juror Number 1. I don't mean to pick on you, but starting with Number 1 makes more sense than starting anywhere else. And the first two-fold question that I have, and I'll be asking this of everyone individually, it's a two part question, first is, what do you tend to do in your day-to-day, in your daily life, not, you know, when I get a week off, this is

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what I love to do, or, if I get a long weekend, this is what I do, what do you typically do after work, after hours, during the day? And the second half of the question is, in a few words, can you give me a description of your personality?

at home with my fiance, and if I have days off, we will get on the motorcycle and we'll pack our gear and we'll take a day trip and go somewhere for the day, just be together. Or we'll just do some errands on my day off. So I'm usually with my fiance at home, or at work. The second part of your question is, I try hard to have an open mind, try to get along with others, and mind my business.

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 4, same questions to you, sir.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 5?

JUROR NUMBER 5: After work, I like to spend time with my family, do a loft of softball practice, baseball practice, soccer. Weekends, when we don't have game days, we'll go out on the boat, on four-wheelers. That's about it for me. As far as personality, (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Okay. Juror Number 9?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Okay. Number 65?

JUROR NUMBER 65: Yes, sir. My routine in the morning is, I'm retired at the moment because I got injured from my previous job. I just stay home in the morning, I get up, do some walking, go to the garden, take care of the garden (unintelligible). And then, most of the days, I love to watch sports, usually have sports on day and night, and I also sit in my (unintelligible) because I love to (unintelligible) for myself. I love kids, I'm a fair-minded person, and I like to listen to other people.

MR. MOORE: I didn't hear that last part.

JUROR NUMBER 65: I love kids, I'm a fair-minded person, and I like to listen to other people.

MR. BROWN: What kind of work did you retire from?

JUROR NUMBER 65: (Unintelligible) mechanic (unintelligible) inspector for the state.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 82?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 87?

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JUROR NUMBER 87: I wake up at 2:00 a.m. to go to work. When I get home, I usually take a nap (unintelligible). I enjoy going to the movies. I work most weekends, so (unintelligible). My personality, I'm honest, hardworking, relaxed person.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 88?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 102?

JUROR NUMBER 102: I work 8:00 to 5:00 in the medical field, pretty much five days a week, we get weekends off. I have a spare job in the evening that I do after hours, same type of thing, medical field diagnostics type of thing. Right now, they haven't called me lately, but once in a while they do. Basically, when I get off work, I go home, make dinner, kick back and watch TiVo, we love Syfy. For myself, I think I'm an honest person. I believe that if I say I'm going to be somewhere, and I give my word, I'm going to be there. I'm honest about it.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Thank you. Number 105?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 107?

JUROR NUMBER 107: I'm enjoying the good life,

I'm retired. I was working 42 years for (unintelligible) in New York, I was a general foreman in charge of the emergency bureau. I also retired from (unintelligible) after 20 years. I raised four beautiful children back in New York, they're all living in New York. I have five grandchildren. live right down the road here. I love riding my bike. My motorcycle, I should say. I like taking my wife -it's just me and my wife now, we go back and forth from here to New York. We're not really snowbirds, we stay down here most of the time. I hang out by the pool a lot with my friends. I like to go out to dinner at night. I know I'm a trustworthy person. always believed in that there's always two sides to every story. I'm honest. I'm a comedian. about it.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, sir. Number 108?

JUROR NUMBER 108: After work, I usually run with my dog. I'm working on my dissertation too, trying to finish that. My husband and I will relax, watch TV, The Voice, work around the house, that type of thing. Personality-wise, I would also say that I'm introverted. I like to think I'm pragmatic, thoughtful, have a good sense of humor.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 114?

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JUROR NUMBER 114: I'm retired. I work part time, to keep me busy. I owned a business for 40 years. I have a wood shop that I like to work in. I like to fish. My wife also works -- she's retired, but she also works. And in the evenings, we'll go for walks, walk our dogs. And as far as my personality, I was always a person who would take the hard job (unintelligible) that I couldn't do it, I wouldn't give it to somebody else. I had long-term employees. And I'm a very happy person.

MR. BROWN: What type of business did you have?

JUROR NUMBER 114: I owned a woodworking company.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 116?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 124?

JUROR NUMBER 124: I am not retired. I work

pretty much five days a week. After work, it becomes

my wife and kids, those are my life. Normally, it's

homework in the afternoon, dinner, and we do something

fun, you know, might take a walk, take the dogs for a

walk, go to the park, something. The kids are 10 and

8. On weekends, baseball, and gymnastics for my

daughter. Sunday morning's church, breakfast, and

then normally we go back to the house as a family and

do something fun, like barbecue. Personality, my integrity is probably my biggest asset. I'm loyal, hardworking.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 125?

JUROR NUMBER 125: My career and my life pretty much commingle. I love my life. I'm currently rehabbing a 1950's car. I have a huge garden that I spend a lot of time in and an organic (unintelligible). And I love traveling the world, getting to see different cultures. I currently live with my fiance, and I love spending time with my dog as well. My personality, I'm driven, friendly, I'm very outgoing, and love spending time with my eight siblings.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Thank you. Number 126?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 136?

JUROR NUMBER 136: I work full time. Monday through Thursday I work 7:30 to 5:30, and on Friday I work half days. Usually, in the evenings, I go to the fitness center with my daughter. And just dinner and hanging out with my husband and my daughter, maybe watching some TV. On the weekends, I'm usually doing something around the house, cleaning, laundry, et

JUROR NUMBER 156: I worked for the utility company in New York for 33 years, until I had to

cetera. I like to go to dinner, the movies, and church on Sundays, and then just hanging out with family. As far as my personality, I'm sort of quiet, I don't like speaking in front of large groups. I'm dedicated, hard working, dependable, and I put others before myself, I love to help others, and I will go out of my way to make sure they have a better day.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 147?

JUROR NUMBER 147: Right now I am unemployed, so I care for a friend's nine month old. I love kids, I have an almost 14 year old, and I spend most of my time with her, just taking care of things with her. I like spending time with my family, they're the most important. (Unintelligible). My personality, I'm quiet, I can be very honest, sometimes to a fault, I'm a kind person, and I'm basically happy.

MR. BROWN: What line of work were you in previously?

JUROR NUMBER 147: I've always done childcare.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 149?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 156?

retire. When I moved down to Florida, I got a part-time job, anywhere from 25 to 30 hours a week. In my spare time, I cut grass, do a little housework, like to go fishing, try to help my neighbors.

MR. BROWN: How would you describe your personality?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Pretty mild.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Number 159?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 190?

JUROR NUMBER 190: I'm retired. I was a property and liability claims adjuster. I live with my fiancee now, and do retirement things, fish, bike, try to finish (unintelligible). I'm currently studying to get my life, health, and annuity license and sell insurance. Personality, I'm pretty easygoing, laid-back, sense of humor, curious. That's about it.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Thank you. Number 196?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Number 198?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I recently moved here to Florida, two and a half years ago, from Michigan. My family is there. My husband and I are here, retired,

and I retired from education. I was a secretary in a school system of 7000 students, and I worked in all levels of the school system. And now I do pretty much what retired people do, I walk, I -- we travel, we like to eat out. As for -- I'm a very happy person, I have to keep something going all the time. I'm not a TV person, but I'm a very avid Tigers fan. I create and design jewelry. I read, go to the beach, just pretty general, whatever I want to do.

MR. BROWN: Number 205?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

appropriate time to take a break. So we're going to give you a 15-minute break. If you do need to go downstairs and outside, you can do that. I'm going to ask you to be back here at five minutes to 11:00.

Now, you are going to be sitting in the same seats, so if you need to leave something, you're free to do that. You must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Do not discuss this case among yourselves. You all can talk with each other, but do not discuss this case. Do not discuss this case with anyone else, if you see any of the parties, the lawyers or the defendant, outside

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this courtroom, or anything like that, you cannot talk to any of them, or any witnesses about this case. That's why you need to wear your badge all the time, so they know that you're involved in this. conduct any research, don't read anything, or look at anything about the case. Okay. Court will be in recess.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, a recess was taken in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in the jury panel.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am. All rise for the venire.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. Now, after some discussions with the attorneys, we are going to release a few individuals. So if you hear your name, you are released at this time from being considered as a potential juror in this case, and you can report downstairs, they'll give you some general information, and send you on your way. That would be Juror 149,

164, and 171.

Okay. Now, some of you have talked to the deputies with regard to the cameras, so you have noticed that there are cameras in the courtroom. The media, including cameras, are allowed in the courtroom during these proceedings; however, the media is not entitled to your names or personal information, nor can they film or take pictures of any of you. With all due respect, I do watch that, they have been very respectful. In fact, when one of the jurors was standing up and the camera was facing this way, he actually moved his camera so that you would not be in the view of the camera. There are some still pictures being taken, sometimes he'll pan the courtroom, they do that sometimes for focus, for other things, they're not taking pictures of you. If you hear some clicks, I noticed there were some clicks, to tell you the truth, they're normally taking pictures of me. they do take pictures of me, and they do take pictures of Mr. Bradley or the attorneys, I have noticed they have done that, they do not take pictures of you. have a good rapport with the media, the media and the Court have all met, we have a media specialist that works for the courthouse, so if there's any questions or concerns, they have to go through her.

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met, everyone knows the rules, everyone signed on to the rules. They're not allowed even in the courtroom unless they've been a part of that committee that met, the organization, unless they read the media rules, and that they know what the rules are.

I assure you in this proceeding, especially in this type of proceeding, there is nothing that has happened that is arbitrary. I assure you about that. So if you do have any concerns, ask the deputies, they will address them, but we have -- we are, with all due respect, used to trying cases, used to -- you know, this is a more high-profile case than comes along every day, but it's not something that we haven't done before, and it's not something that we haven't addressed. So we have prepared greatly for a case of this length, and one of the things we have addressed is the media coverage. So sometimes I do see the camera, it'll look around, but they're not filming you, they're not taking pictures of you, they know not to do that. If they do violate the rules, they'll not be allowed in the courtroom, nor will their agency be allowed, and most of their agencies would not like that, because, you know, they want to have coverage. But it's me, normally it's the attorneys, and it's the defendant. So I want to alleviate that concern.

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Okay. I do have to ask you this, you all are going to get tired of this, so has anyone read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: And have you conducted or been exposed to any research regarding any matters concerning this case?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case among yourselves, or with anyone else, or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I saw no hands, and I heard all no's. Okay. Mr. Brown, you may proceed.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. The next question I'm going to put out, and I'm going to put this out, and especially for the benefit of the people in the first row, especially Number 1, I'm going to put it out, and then go on to a few other topics and come back to it. I'm going to ask everybody the question, but people over here will have a lot of time

to think. The question's going to be, what's the toughest decision you've ever had to make? And I just know from questioning jurors in the past, that it's always unfair for Number 1 right of the bat, so I put that question out there, and we'll come back to that, so it gives everybody a chance to think about it for a few minutes; and then I'll go on to a few easier questions, and then I'll come back to that.

First, by a show of hands in the front row, we're going to do this row by row, who here owns a home?

(Prospective jurors comply). And second row?

(Prospective jurors comply). And third row?

(Prospective jurors comply). Over here, first row on this side? (Prospective jurors comply). And second row? (Prospective jurors comply). Third row?

(Prospective jurors comply). Over here, first row?

(Prospective jurors comply). Second row?

(Prospective jurors comply). And back row?

(Prospective jurors comply).

Next question, again it's going to be row by row, who in front row is a registered voter? (Prospective jurors comply). Second row? (Prospective jurors comply). Third row? (Prospective jurors comply).

Over here, front row? (Prospective jurors comply).

Second row (Prospective jurors comply). And Juror

Number 122?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes?

MR. BROWN: You are not?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I'm sorry?

MR. BROWN: You're not a registered voter?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I am a registered voter.

MR. BROWN: Oh, you are? I'm sorry, I didn't see your hand go up.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, it did.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Third row? (Prospective jurors comply). First row? (Prospective jurors comply). Second row? (Prospective jurors comply). Back row? (Prospective jurors comply). Good.

In case anybody's not aware, it's no longer a requirement to be here in jury duty, so it's actually the first panel that I've had in a long time that everybody was registered, so that's good.

Next question I have, and I'll ask this row by row if it applies to anybody, have you had any contact with the police where you came away -- obviously, everybody at one point or another has had some contact with a police officer, but you had the contact and you came away with just that bad feeling, where you were ready to take pen to paper and write a letter to the supervisor and say, this officer ought to be

reprimanded, fired, anything of that nature. You know, it could be rude, didn't do their job, something of that nature. Or, the flip side of that is, you had contact with a police officer and that contact resulted in that extra good feeling, you thought that officer went well above and beyond, you were ready to take pen to paper, write a letter to his chief saying that he ought to get a raise or promotion. Either one of those extremes. Everybody's had contact in the middle, have you had either one of those extremes on one side or the other? Front row? Juror Number 9?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Okay. Anybody else in the front row? (No response). Second? Number 16?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Anybody else in the second row? (No response). Third row? Number 88?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Anybody else in the back row (No response). Over here on my left side? Number 106?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR.

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 4?

MR. BROWN: How about the next row, second row? (No response). And the back row? Number 126?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Anybody else in that back row? (No response). Over here in the front row? (No response). Second? (No response). And third row? (No response). And those that had a situation, the good and the bad, is there any of those situations that would affect you in any way sitting as a juror? Can you put aside the -- wouldn't cause you to be for or against any officer's testimony? Raise your hand if it would (No response).

Okay. Now, back to Number 1, toughest decision you've ever had to make? I gave you a little bit of time, so hopeful that helps.

JUROR NUMBER 1: The toughest decision I've had to make was, being a single mom, and my daughter was 15, and her dad lives in Maine, and my daughter was starting to change her friends at school and starting to get into some trouble, and she was having a hard time listening to the authorities under our roof, so I sent her to her dad's temporarily, and she ended up staying permanently.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 1 2 not requested to be transcribed.) MR. BROWN: Number 5? 3 JUROR NUMBER 5: Probably to re-enlist, or get 4 out of the (unintelligible). 5 MR. BROWN: What did you choose to do? 6 JUROR NUMBER 5: I got out, because, at the time, 7 I was -- still am a captain, and I was making a lot 8 9 more money fishing. MR. BROWN: Okay. Number 9? 10 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 11 not requested to be transcribed.) 12 MR. BROWN: Number 65? 13 JUROR NUMBER 65: I think the toughest decision 14 is when I have to leave here to go back to Jamaica to 15 (unintelligible). 16 MR. BROWN: Number 82? 17 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 18 not requested to be transcribed.) 19 MR. BROWN: Number 87? 20 JUROR NUMBER 87: I'm still pretty young, so I 21 haven't made many decisions in my life, but the 22 hardest one would probably be buying my first home. 23 MR. BROWN: Number 88? 24

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(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was

not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 102?

JUROR NUMBER 102: I'd have to say the hardest thing for me, I was 41 and married, and I got pregnant; and at that advanced an age, they do the test to find out if there's any problems, and I was six months pregnant when they did it. So the doctor comes to me and he says, you know, we're almost past the point, if it's a problem, you have to think about it, and that was the hardest thing ever to do. We were very fortunate, but it was really hard to think about, you know, what if.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Number 105?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 107?

JUROR NUMBER 107: My daughter got hooked on painkillers in New York, and came out to Florida last year, and revealed to myself and my wife, you know, what the problem was. And we took her to the hospital — and then she consumed a whole bottle of vodka and some pills, but we went to the hospital and I spoke to the doctor — and she had told me that she didn't want to live anymore, and we went to the doctor and they wanted to Baker Act her, and we had to put her away

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MR. BROWN: Number 124?

for a couple of months. Since then, her husband divorced her and she lost custody of my granddaughter, and, to this day, she's still fighting to get her back. (Unintelligible).

Number 108? MR. BROWN:

JUROR NUMBER 108: I made the decision a few years ago to stop giving my sister money. It was just really hard because --

MR. LANNING: Sorry, speak up.

JUROR NUMBER 108: I made the decision to stop giving money to my sister. It was really hard. You know, you feel for them, I love her, but I just felt like I wasn't helping her. And that was a really tough decision.

MR. BROWN: Number 114?

JUROR NUMBER 114: In my life, my wife was my son's best friend, my son was in Las Vegas on vacation, it was unexpected, (unintelligible) of things that we had to do, couldn't tell him on the phone, I had to wait to see him face-to-face, and that was the most difficult thing in my whole life.

MR. BROWN: Number 116?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

JUROR NUMBER 124: Not being with my wife when my son was born, I was away on business, something I always will regret.

MR. BROWN: Number 125?

JUROR NUMBER 125: Having to tell my family about something a family friend did to me when I was (unintelligible). That was probably the toughest choice.

MR. BROWN: Number 126?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: 136?

JUROR NUMBER 136: Probably the toughest decision I've ever had to make was about three years ago, my 14-year-old daughter was getting depressed, and so we had an appointment scheduled with a therapist; but before we could go, she had taken some pills. And she went to school that day, and she had mentioned to her friends that that's what she had done, and so her friend told the guidance counselor, which, in turn, told me. So when I had to go, they were either going to have her Baker Acted, or I had to take her myself. So I ended up taking her myself to Circles of Care that day, but it was very difficult trying to decide what to do.

MR. BROWN: Number 147?

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JUROR NUMBER 147: I'd say deciding the end of life treatments for my mom, where we have her reside at that point, or -- it was very tough.

MR. BROWN: Number 156?

JUROR NUMBER 156: The only thing I have is, right after 9/11, my company asked for volunteers to go down and work around the World Trade Center. to think about it, but I went anyway. And now I'm paying for it because of all the (unintelligible) I have.

MR. BROWN: Number 159?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 190?

JUROR NUMBER 190: I had to make a decision whether I wanted to stay in New Mexico, where I was at, or make a big change and sell my house, move to Florida, to live with my girlfriend.

MR. BROWN: 196?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: 1982

JUROR NUMBER 198: I had to make decisions for end of life for my mom.

MR. BROWN: 205?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Let me go back to the front row, anybody in the front row, have either yourself, a family member, or close friend ever been arrested and charged with a crime? Number 5?

JUROR NUMBER 5: A good childhood friend of mine, he constantly gets arrested for the same thing.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Are you still good friends with him, or just --

JUROR NUMBER 5: We don't hang out so much. We don't bring (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: And through the process, has he been treated fairly?

JUROR NUMBER 5: I think so. He's not in jail.

MR. BROWN: Number 11?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 102?

JUROR NUMBER 102: We had a domestic violence issue, my husband, six years ago. It worked its way through everything, it worked out well. It was one of the better things, I think, that actually happened to him, because he got therapy, and it -- before

everything was finished, we had separation, so we each simply sat down, reevaluated ourselves, looked at our relationship, and he had therapy. And, basically, today we are stronger than we were before.

MR. BROWN: So it's safe to assume it wouldn't affect you at all sitting in this --

JUROR NUMBER 102: No. No. And the police officers in the case, I should have mentioned, were very sweet. They came and followed up after the fact, to make sure that we were okay, nobody was bothering us, that kind of thing.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Anybody else in the front row? (No response). How about the second row?

Number 108?

JUROR NUMBER 108: My husband was arrested before I knew him, in the early '90s, for attempting to (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Okay. I assume, since it was before you knew him, you don't know much about it?

JUROR NUMBER 108: No.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Would it affect you at all sitting as a juror?

JUROR NUMBER 108: No.

MR. BROWN: And Number 116?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was

not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 125?

JUROR NUMBER 125: I had a sister, when she was young, write a bad check on accident --

MR. MOORE: I can't hear. I'm sorry.

JUROR NUMBER 125: I'm sorry. I had a sister write a bad check when she was 19 or 20. They -- she didn't -- I don't know if she realized it, whatever, they put a warrant out. She had paid it prior to knowing there was a warrant, she spent the night in jail, and it was dropped.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Would that affect you at all sitting on the jury?

JUROR NUMBER 125: No.

MR. BROWN: Number 126?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Number 136?

JUROR NUMBER 136: My oldest son was arrested about 13, 14 years ago when he was a college student at FSU. He was with a friend, and they stole a carton of cigarettes.

MR. BROWN: Would it affect you at all sitting as a juror?

JUROR NUMBER 136: No.

MR. BROWN: Front row on this side? Number 156?

JUROR NUMBER 156: A friend of mine, she had too much to drink, and she got pulled over by the police.

She got out of the car, and was (unintelligible) on the side of the road. When she got out, she slipped into the ditch, and her hand went forward and touched the police officer, and they arrested her for assault. That was dropped, but she still got the drunk driving ticket.

And then, something happened with me, we had an ice storm, and the road was all ice, black ice all over the road, and when I came around a turn, I turned the wheel to go around the curve, but the car decided to go straight, right into a tree. So the police came, police officer got out of his car and slipped on the ice and fell. About two days later, I get a ticket in the mail for failure to control my vehicle. That kind of annoyed me.

MR. BROWN: I'm going to make an assumption here that the crash happened out of our state.

JUROR NUMBER 156: Oh, yeah.

MR. BROWN: Either one of those instances, would it affect you at all sitting as a juror?

JUROR NUMBER 156: No.

MR. BROWN: Okay. You'd be able to set it aside,

as we talked about, and base this case on the facts and evidence?

JUROR NUMBER 156:

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MR. BROWN: Number 159?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. We do need to take a lunch I have another proceeding that I need to address from 1:00 to 1:30, so you're going to break until 1:30. At 1:30 you need to report to the jury assembly room. You will be sitting in the same seats, you can leave things here if you wish to. During this break, you must abide by the rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case among yourselves or with anyone else, or allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Do not speak to the lawyers, parties, or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial, should there be any. Do not conduct any research yourself regarding any matters concerning this case. Okay, we'll be in recess until 1:30.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, a recess was taken in the proceedings. Following the recess, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: All right. We will bring them in.
THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise for the venire.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Looks like everyone's here and seated. I do apologize for the delay, I had another matter that I had to address that has been waiting to be addressed for -- was scheduled for this period of time for a long time, it was something that I had to do, I couldn't have another judge do it. So I do apologize for that.

At this time, I am going to release Juror 184.

So, Juror 184, you can go downstairs, tell the -report to the jury clerk downstairs, tell them that
you've been released from Judge Reinman's courtroom,
and you're free to go about your business. Thank you.

Okay. I've got to ask you this again. Has anyone read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or

its participants?

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MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. Juror Number

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL:

THE COURT: Has anyone seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL:

THE COURT: Has anyone conducted or been exposed to any research regarding any matters concerning this case?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL:

I don't see all of you saying no. THE COURT: see someone in the back there not responding. you discussed this case among yourselves or with anyone else, or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL:

THE COURT: Now, I ask you that one last because that's probably the most important one. That's the one, if I have a problem, that's the one I'm going to have a problem with. So just be mindful of that, don't discuss this case among yourselves. You can talk about the weather, talk about your kids, talk about your family, but don't talk about what's happening in here, don't talk about this case.

Okay. Mr. Brown, you may continue.

1, I'm going to ask this question of everybody, do you 1 feel, in general, that the police treat people fairly? 2 3 JUROR NUMBER 1: Absolutely. MR. BROWN: Number 4? 4 JUROR NUMBER 4: Yes, I do also. I believe that. 5 MR. BROWN: Number 5? 6 JUROR NUMBER 5: Yes. 8 MR. BROWN: Number 9? 9 JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes. MR. BROWN: 11? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes. 12 MR. BROWN: 13? 13 JUROR NUMBER 13: Mostly. 14 MR. BROWN: Number 14? JUROR NUMBER 14: Yes, sir. 15 MR. BROWN: Number 16? 16 17 JUROR NUMBER 16: Yes. 18 MR. BROWN: 17? 19 JUROR NUMBER 17: Yes. 20 MR. BROWN: 29? JUROR NUMBER 29: Yes. 21 MR. BROWN: 36? 22 23 JUROR NUMBER 36: Yes. MR. BROWN: And Number 42? 24 25 JUROR NUMBER 42: Yes.

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1	MR. BROWN: Number 63?		
2	JUROR NUMBER 63: Yes.		
3	MR. BROWN: Number 65?		
4	JUROR NUMBER 65: Yes.		
5	MR. BROWN: 82?		
6	JUROR NUMBER 82: Yes.		
7	MR. BROWN: 85?		
8	JUROR NUMBER 85: Yes.		
9	MR. BROWN: 87?		
10	JUROR NUMBER 87: Yes.		
11	MR. BROWN: 88?		
12	JUROR NUMBER 88: Most of the time.		
13	MR. BROWN: And 89?		
14	JUROR NUMBER 89: Yes.		
15	MR. BROWN: Number 93?		
16	JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes.		
17	MR. BROWN: 102?		
18	JUROR NUMBER 102: Yes.		
19	MR. BROWN: Number 105?		
20	JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.		
21	MR. BROWN: 106?		
22	JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.		
23	MR. BROWN: 107?		
24	JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes.		
25	MR. BROWN: 108?		

1 JUROR NUMBER 108: Yes. 2 MR. BROWN: 114? JUROR NUMBER 114: Yes. 3 4 MR. BROWN: 116? JUROR NUMBER 116: What's the question again, 5 6 please? 7 MR. BROWN: Do you feel that, in general, the 8 police treat people fairly? 9 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 10 MR. BROWN: And Number 122? 11 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. 12 MR. BROWN: 124? 13 JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes, sir. MR. BROWN: 125? 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 125: Yes. 16 MR. BROWN: 126? 17 JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir. 18 MR. BROWN: 131? 19 JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes. 20 MR. BROWN: 136? 21 JUROR NUMBER 136: Yes. 22 MR. BROWN: 147? 23 JUROR NUMBER 147: Yes. MR. BROWN: Number 156? 24 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes. 25

1 MR. BROWN: Number 159? 2 JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes. MR. BROWN: Number 177? 3 JUROR NUMBER 177: Yes, sir. 4 MR. BROWN: Number 190? 5 JUROR NUMBER 190: 6 Yes. 7 MR. BROWN: Number 196? JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 8 198? 9 MR. BROWN: JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. 10 MR. BROWN: And Number 205? 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, sir. MR. BROWN: Okay. Since I've always been 13 starting up here, let me start over here for a minute. 14 Let's start with Number 107, did you hear the Court 15 earlier when she talked about the burden of proof, and 16 the standard is a reasonable doubt standard? 17 JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes. 18 MR. BROWN: And she talked about what reasonable 19 doubt is and is not? 20 JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes. 21 MR. BROWN: Did you hear the Court when she said 22 that a reasonable doubt is not a possible doubt, 23 speculative doubt, forced, or imaginary doubt? 24

JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes, I did.

MR. BROWN: Do you see a difference between, on the one hand, whether or not you have a reasonable doubt as to whether the State of Florida's proven an element of a crime, that's what the reasonable doubt applies to, the elements, and whether you have a reasonable doubt whether the State has proved it versus, what on the other hand would be, a possible doubt, forced doubt, speculative doubt. Do you see the difference between those?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Having that built-in test of reasonability?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you agree with that statement?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you understand, you can have an imaginary doubt and force yourself to that opinion.

JUROR NUMBER 107: Right.

MR. BROWN: How about Juror Number 105, do you see that difference between reasonable doubt on one hand, versus possible doubt, speculative doubt, forced doubt?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And do you think that's an important difference and distinction?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Do I think it's important, yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Number 93, same question to you, do you see that difference?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Did you expect me -- did you say forced doubt?

MR. BROWN: Yeah. Well --

JUROR NUMBER 93: Can you explain that to me? I don't really understand what it means.

MR. BROWN: The term is -- the instruction that she gave you is what a reasonable doubt is not, and it's not a -- reasonable doubt, on one hand, it is not a possible doubt, forced doubt, speculative doubt, or imaginary doubt.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Explain to me a forced doubt, that's what I don't understand.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Well, I guess at this point I can't really explain a lot to you other than to say, you know, the same instance you can imagine a doubt, you can just force yourself into doubting, you know, whether someone landed on the moon or something. I mean, you can keep forcing yourself to doubt something, versus the reasonable doubt.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Okay. I understand.

MR. BROWN: Possible, speculative, forced doubt,

versus reasonable doubt. Do you see that difference 1 2 between that built-in test of reasonability? JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes. 3 MR. BROWN: Think that's an important decision? 4 JUROR NUMBER 93: I think so. 5 MR. BROWN: I'll jump over here, Juror Number 6 190, do you also see that difference? Forced, 7 speculative, imaginary doubt, versus reasonable doubt? 8 JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes, I do. 9 MR. BROWN: Is that an important distinction? 10 JUROR NUMBER 190: I think so. 11 MR. BROWN: Okay. Can you follow it? 12 13 JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes. MR. BROWN: Okay. Does everybody on this side, 14 do you see that difference and distinction between 15 reasonable doubt, that built-in test of reasonability, 16 versus possible, forced, speculative, imaginary doubt? 17 THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: 18 MR. BROWN: And how about over here, the other 19 people that I didn't talk to, does everybody see that 20 difference and distinction? 21 THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: 22 MR. BROWN: Everybody agree it's important? 2.3 THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: 24 MR. BROWN: Everybody agree to follow it?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And front row, rows that I didn't speak to, everybody see that difference and distinction?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Think it's important?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you agree to follow it?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. The next section, since I've started with this group, I'll start on this side this time. Who on this side has played a team sport?

Okay. Let's start with 205, what team sports have you played?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Football, soccer, volleyball.

MR. BROWN: Okay. When you played football, let me ask this question, what position did you play?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I played running back and corner back.

MR. BROWN: Okay. When you played quarterback and you got sacked, was it all your fault?

JUROR NUMBER 205: No, comeback.

MR. BROWN: Oh, comeback. Well, when you played comeback and you gave up a -- somebody scored a touchdown, was it all your fault?

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, I object. Can we 1 2 approach? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 3 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 4 not requested to be transcribed.) 5 MR. BROWN: Juror Number 205? 6 JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, sir. 7 MR. BROWN: You indicated you played comeback, 8 right? 9 Yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 205: 10 MR. BROWN: Okay. When yourself and other 11 12 defensive backs give up a touchdown, is it entirely that person's fault that a touchdown was given up? 13 JUROR NUMBER 205: Not necessarily. It depends 14 on what the coverage was. If it's one-on-one and I'm 15 getting smoked, then it's my fault. 16 MR. BROWN: Also, if your defensive linemen don't 17 put pressure on the quarterback, give him all day, 18 it's their responsibility as well, right? 19 JUROR NUMBER 205: Right. 20 MR. BROWN: You share in the responsibility, 21 22 right? JUROR NUMBER 205: 23 Sure. MR. BROWN: Likewise, you played running back? 24

JUROR NUMBER 205: I played running back for a

year, yeah.

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MR. BROWN: You make a break and score a touchdown, is it entirely to your credit that you scored?

JUROR NUMBER 205: No.

MR. BROWN: Linemen made blocks, right?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: Quarterback maybe made a good fake?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: Wide receivers made a good down field block?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Sure.

MR. BROWN: So the team shares in the credit, right? And the team shares in (unintelligible) for giving up the score, right?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Everybody agree with that? share in the blame, share in the credit, right? THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Your Honor, at this time I would ask the Court to read the instruction.

THE COURT: Okay. This is the instruction entitled, Principals. If the defendant helped another person or persons commit or attempt to commit a crime, the defendant is a principal, and must be treated as

if he had done all the things the other person or 1 persons did if: (1) the defendant had a conscious 2 intent that the criminal act be done; and (2) the 3 defendant did some act or said some word which was 4 intended to and which did insight, cause, encourage, 5 assist, or advise the other person or persons to 6 7 actually commit or attempt to commit the crime. a principal, the defendant does not have to be present 8 when the crime is committed or attempted. 9

MR. BROWN: I'm going to go over to this side to Number 124.

JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes, sir?

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MR. BROWN: Were you able to hear the Court's instructions?

JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And did you understand it?

JUROR NUMBER 124: I did.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And, basically, there's two elements to it, the first is if the person, the defendant, has an intent that a criminal act be done. And then he does something that aids, encourages, assists, advises another person to commit a crime. In other words, helps, plans, does something along those lines, that each person is just as responsible. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes, sir. 1 2 MR. BROWN: What do you think about that? JUROR NUMBER 124: I think it's fair to say. 3 MR. BROWN: Okay. Do you think you can follow 4 it? 5 JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes, sir. 6 To kind of liken it to a team, 7 MR. BROWN: Okay. once you have the intent, then you're responsible for 8 whatever happens, right? 9 JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes, sir. 10 MR. BROWN: Okay. Let me come down to Juror 11 Number 1. I'm going to ask everybody their opinion on 12 13 this. I'm going to ask if you agree with it, and if you disagree, what issue you have; and, most 14 importantly, if you have some issues with it, can you 15 follow it if the Court gives you that instruction. 16 JUROR NUMBER 1: I do agree. 17 Number 4? 18 MR. BROWN: Okay. 19 JUROR NUMBER 4: Yes, I also agree. MR. BROWN: Number 5? 20 21 JUROR NUMBER 5: Yes, sir. MR. BROWN: Number 9? 22 JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes. 23 24 MR. BROWN: 11?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Agree.

MR. BROWN: And Number 13? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 13: Yes, I agree. 3 MR. BROWN: Number 14? 4 JUROR NUMBER 14: Agree. 5 Number 16? MR. BROWN: 6 JUROR NUMBER 14: Agree. 7 MR. BROWN: 17? 8 JUROR NUMBER 17: I agree. 9 MR. BROWN: 21? JUROR NUMBER 21: Agree. 10 11 MR. BROWN: 36? 12 JUROR NUMBER 36: Agree. 13 MR. BROWN: 42? 14 JUROR NUMBER 42: I agree. 15 MR. BROWN: Number 63? 16 JUROR NUMBER 63: I agree. 17 MR. BROWN: 65? JUROR NUMBER 65: Agree. 18 19 MR. BROWN: 82? 20 JUROR NUMBER 82: Agree. 21 MR. BROWN: 85? 22 JUROR NUMBER 85: Agree. 23 MR. BROWN: 87? 24 JUROR NUMBER 87: Agree. 25 MR. BROWN: 88?

JUROR NUMBER 87: Yes, sir. 1 MR. BROWN: Number 89? JUROR NUMBER 89: Yes. 3 MR. BROWN: Okay. We still -- as we did 4 5 individually, we record it, so we still need those verbal answers. Number 93? 6 JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, sir. 7 MR. BROWN: 102? 8 JUROR NUMBER 102: Yes. 9 MR. BROWN: 105? 10 JUROR NUMBER 105: I agree. 11 12 MR. BROWN: Number 106? JUROR NUMBER 106: I agree. 13 MR. BROWN: Number 107? 14 JUROR NUMBER 107: I agree. 15 MR. BROWN: Number 108? 16 JUROR NUMBER 108: Agree. 17 MR. BROWN: 114? 18 JUROR NUMBER 114: I agree. 19 MR. BROWN: 116? 20 JUROR NUMBER 116: I'm a skeptic. I think you're 21 setting me up for something, and I'm trying to figure 22 out what it is. 23 MR. MOORE: He's a lawyer, it's his job. 24

MR. BROWN: Well, I'm not setting you up. Do you

1 have any --

JUROR NUMBER 116: I agree with your basic tenet, but I'm concerned about how this is being presented.

If I come to say, yes, I agree with you, that I'm locked into some answer down the road, and I don't want to be locked into anything.

MR. BROWN: No. The key is -- I'm not trying to lock you into anything. You know, it's a theory of law that may be given this case at the end, and I'm trying to address whether anybody has issues or concerns with it, and if they do, can they follow it if the Court gives it to them.

JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And it's -- the person, the defendant, has to have the initial intent that a criminal act be done. So if you are a person who's out there, had no idea what was going to happen, you had somebody ask you for a ride and you gave them a ride, you have no intent of any criminal act being done, you're not part of that team, you didn't know, you wouldn't be involved. So you have to have an intent that the act be done, and beyond just having that intent, you have to actually do something, assist, advise, help, in some way. So, with that, do you agree with it?

JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 1 MR. BROWN: Okay. And if the Court gives it to 2 you, can you follow it? 3 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 4 MR. BROWN: Okay. No trickery there, no follow 5 up, that's just what I'm looking for. 6 JUROR NUMBER 116: Just want to be on the record. 7 MR. BROWN: Number 122? 8 JUROR NUMBER 122: I agree. 9 MR. BROWN: 124? I already covered with you 10 initially. 125? 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 125: Yes. MR. BROWN: Number 126? 13 JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir. 14 MR. BROWN: Number 131? 15 JUROR NUMBER 131: I agree. 16 MR. BROWN: 136? 17 JUROR NUMBER 136: I agree. 18 19 MR. BROWN: Number 147? JUROR NUMBER 147: I agree. 20 MR. BROWN: Number 156? 21 JUROR NUMBER 156: I agree. 22 MR. BROWN: 159? 23 JUROR NUMBER 159: Agree. 24 MR. BROWN: 177? 25

1 JUROR NUMBER 177: I agree.

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MR. BROWN: Number 190?

JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And Number 196?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes, I agree.

MR. BROWN: Number 198?

JUROR NUMBER 198: I agree.

MR. BROWN: And Number 205?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I agree.

MR. BROWN: Now, between our earlier discussions individually and the questionnaires, I know a number of people here come from out of state. Show of hands if you moved from another state. So we have a number of people from out of state; and, obviously, I know pretty much most people here watch TV or may watch various TV shows. The question that I want to cover is, those of you from out of state, or maybe familiar with various types of criminal law from TV shows, you may be familiar with your state's laws, criminal laws, may have some idea what various charges are titled, what they include, this and that. What I want to make certain is that -- we have four charges in this case, beyond just the murder charge, some of you may be familiar with those charges from your own state, or something somewhere along those lines of the names

that are used. If the instructions here are different, in other words, if the robbery instruction gives you elements and you're like, wait a minute, this is not a robbery where I came from, or resisting with violence, hey, this is called something else where I come from. Can everybody agree that what the Court gives you, that's what you're going to follow?

PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And along those lines, if we go to -sometimes I feel like a teacher, I have to pick
somebody -- Number 108, if you go back to that jury
room, the Court has read you all the instructions, and
she's going to give you a preprinted packet with all
the instructions on there, you look at a particular
instruction, you look at that and say, you know, I
just don't agree with that. I don't know why it's
written this way, I just don't agree with this
instruction. Can you follow the instruction even if
you don't agree with it?

JUROR NUMBER 108: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Would you agree if you wanted to change that instruction, change that law, the place to do it is to go to Tallahassee and write to your Legislature, not back in the jury room?

JUROR NUMBER 108: Yes.

MR. BROWN: When you take your oath, everybody agrees to follow the law as written?

JUROR NUMBER 108: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Everybody agree with that?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: There may not be something that you disagree with, but if there's something there that you disagree with, you're still going to follow it and apply it. And if you want to change it, when you're finished with the trial, you can write to our state senator or state representative and say, you ought to change this. But the place to do it is not in the jury room, right?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Right.

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 14, I talked in the individual voir dire with some people, but not with everybody, about this, and the judge covered it a little bit in her opening instructions to you all. But did you hear the Court when she talked about first degree murder, there are two ways to prove it, premeditated murder and what's called felony murder?

JUROR NUMBER 14: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And, you know, premeditated murder, she kind of gave you a little bit of background there, and it may not be what people come in and think of

premeditated murder. Most people think it's -- she used the example lying in wait, you know, for a long time, planning it. Can you agree to follow the definitions that she gives you?

JUROR NUMBER 14: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And the same thing for felony murder, you know, unless somebody's familiar with the law, they may not necessarily know about that. Can you read and follow the felony murder definition?

JUROR NUMBER 14: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you understand that they are both equal theories to get to first degree murder, and the State, we can prove one or the other to get to first. So it's simply a matter of you, as a juror, in your mind, have we proven one, or have we proven the other, then your verdict would be guilty of first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 14: I understand.

MR. BROWN: How about Juror Number 16?

JUROR NUMBER 16: I understand.

MR. BROWN: And any issues about -- you know, the Court's instruction on premeditated murder may be a little different than what you would have thought of coming in of premeditated murder. Can you agree to follow what the judge gave you?

JUROR NUMBER 16: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And the same thing with the two different theories of felony murder and premeditated murder, both equal, both get you to first degree murder, can you get there either way?

JUROR NUMBER 14: Sure.

MR. BROWN: You may get there both ways in this case, but you could get there either way.

I'm going to switch over to asking the group as a whole. As I talked about when I first got up here this morning, I'm really hoping if anybody has an issue or a question, that you raise your hand and say, you know, I'm not quite certain on this. Ask me for some clarification and let me discuss with you a little bit. Because I have to take you at your word when I do this as a group, as opposed to individually.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown, you have a hand.

MR. BROWN: Yes, sir?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is the State going to explain to the jury which theory they're going to try to prove, or is it up to the jury to determine which theory they proved?

MR. BROWN: I anticipate both will be there, and evidence will be presented to both things, and you'll be instructed on those things. The question

ultimately is, have we convinced you, as a juror, of the defendant's guilt of first degree murder; and you can look at one theory, or the other, and you may find that we've proven both, but it's basically two roads to get to first degree murder. And in this case I anticipate both instructions and evidence supporting both theories.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.

THE COURT: There was a hand on the --

MR. BROWN: Yes?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I may be getting in too deep here, but if premeditated isn't proven, can you fall back on felony and still get to first degree murder?

MR. BROWN: Yes. They're two equal theories.

And here's the point you need to get to for first degree murder, and like I said, it's two roads, two ways to get there. You know, like taking US 1 or Interstate 95, both will get you to the same place, two different ways to get there. You can go either way and, as I indicated, we may prove one in your mind, we may prove the other, or we may prove both; but only one is required.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Understood.

MR. BROWN: Everybody good on this side?

Everybody understand?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Everybody agree with that?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Anybody have any issue, any question, or concerns of, I just don't like (unintelligible).

How about the idea that felony murder and premeditated are equal? They both result in first degree murder.

Anybody concerned about that? (No response). How about on this side? Everybody agree with the instruction, and everybody agree to follow the Court's instruction that it can be either felony murder or premeditated murder?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Anybody ill at ease or just unsure about the concept of that they're equal, that they both result in first degree murder? (No response).

And how about up here? Everybody good?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And I do want to say for Jurors

Number 116 and 159, I very much appreciate you raising

your hands and asking. It makes me feel better when I

try to do this in a group. So thank you.

The next issue, and I'll start over here -- and
I'm going to ask everybody individually, but I'm going

to start with Juror Number 156, with you, sir. It's something I'm going to cover with everybody. And there is a possibility that a co-defendant may testify in this trial, and she may be called and may testify. If she is called to testify, you may hear that she entered into an agreement. You will hear the details -- you will know, if she does testify, the details about that. And my question is, as a juror, you have to evaluate the credibility of every witness. You, as a juror, each one of you, will make a decision and use your common sense, use the guidelines that the Court gives you, she went over some of those, and you would have to decide whether you're going to believe or disbelieve a witness, and you can believe all, part, or none of what a witness testified to. That's what you have to do as a juror, and you all, individually and as a group, will make that decision. And some of the factors that she talked about, such as, the witness seemed to have an opportunity to see and hear things about which the witness testified to; and one of the factors will be, does the witness have an interest or a bias in how the case is decided.

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So my question is, obviously, a person who's entered an agreement coming to testify, that's a factor for you to use in evaluating that person's

credibility. No question about that. That's one of the things you have to look at, and you should look at that. But that simple fact alone, the fact that a person may have entered an agreement to testify, would that fact, by itself, cause you to automatically disbelieve that witness's testimony?

JUROR NUMBER 156: No.

MR. BROWN: You agree to look at the testimony in its entirety, compare it to everybody else, and apply the standard that the Court gives you to evaluate the credibility?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Correct.

MR. BROWN: Number 159, same question?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

MR. BROWN: As in -- I threw a lot of questions out, so --

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah. Can you ask it again?

MR. BROWN: Okay. Do you agree to evaluate that person's credibility as you would -- use the same standard as you would every other witness?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: And the simple fact that the person, she may have pled, you would not automatically say, I don't care what the person testifies to, I'm not going to believe her no matter what?

1 JUROR NUMBER 159: Right. 2 MR. BROWN: Let me just back up to Number 196. How do you feel about that? 3 JUROR NUMBER 196: I agree. 4 MR. BROWN: With which one? 5 JUROR NUMBER 196: What you said to him. 6 7 MR. BROWN: You agree to evaluate the testimony 8 in its entirety? 9 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yeah. MR. BROWN: It's not going to automatically cause 10 11 you to disbelieve? JUROR NUMBER 196: Correct. 12 13 MR. BROWN: Okay. Juror 190? 14 JUROR NUMBER 190: The same. MR. BROWN: And Number 177? 15 JUROR NUMBER 177: I agree to evaluate the 16 17 testimony. MR. BROWN: Juror Number 198? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 198: I agree to evaluate. 20 MR. BROWN: And Juror Number 205? JUROR NUMBER 205: All witnesses should be 21 22 evaluated equally. MR. BROWN: Over here, we'll start with Number 23 93? 24

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: How do you feel about that?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Well, according to the theory

of the law, the co-defendant -- I don't know much about the case, was the co-defendant charged with the same charges as the gentleman here, or were they given -- in other words, was that defendant charged with the same offense, or lesser offenses?

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this going too far, discussing the --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: I realize I can't answer the question.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: I can't go that far in answering your question. But what I'm looking at, and as I indicated over there, it certainly is a factor for you to look at, the agreement that she may have made, what it entails, no question; and part of the Court's instructions will be, does the witness have an interest? And, obviously, that builds in an interest for the co-defendant when they testify. So it's a factor for you to look at in determining credibility.

JUROR NUMBER 93: To answer your question, sir, I would evaluate her testimony. But, in all candor, I would have to look at her testimony, if she's been

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given, say, a plea bargain or something, in consideration of her testimony. I would look at her testimony, sir, with a greater amount of skepticism than I would the medical examiner.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And that certainly is more than fair. And that's why I'm -- I don't want to mislead anybody, make anybody think that, you know, the fact that that person may have entered into an agreement shouldn't be a factor in determining their credibility. It ought to. And the Court's instructions will include that. I mean, not word for word, but the instruction of, does the person have an interest, it's a factor. What I'm trying to make sure is that you're not immediately going to say, I don't care what this witness has to say, they entered into a deal, I'm going to discount everything they said before they even take the witness stand. So you're open to at least --

JUROR NUMBER 93: Absolutely. But as I said, just have to look at -- I'll look at it with a little more skepticism than I would a police officer or something.

MR. BROWN: And like we talked about in individual voir dire, you look at everything, right?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Exactly.

MR. BROWN: More than fair, sir. Number 102? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 102: Evaluate everything and weigh it accordingly. 3 MR. BROWN: 105? 4 JUROR NUMBER 105: Yeah. Just keep an open mind. 5 You know, I wouldn't take -- I wouldn't discount what 6 7 she had to say right offhand. 8 MR. BROWN: Okay. Number 106? JUROR NUMBER 106: Same as 93, he stated it very 9 well. 10 MR. BROWN: And --11 MR. MOORE: I did not hear that answer. 12 13 sorry. 14 JUROR NUMBER 106: 93 answered it very well, I would agree with 93. 15 Thank you. 16 MR. MOORE: Okay. MR. BROWN: 107? 17 JUROR NUMBER 107: I would agree, I would be open 18 19 to evaluate it, and I agree with 93 also. 20 MR. BROWN: 108? JUROR NUMBER 108: I agree to evaluate it in its 21 22 entirety. MR. BROWN: Number 114? 23 JUROR NUMBER 114: I would evaluate it and make a 24

decision based on that.

MR. BROWN: Number 116? 1 JUROR NUMBER 116: I would also evaluate it and 2 make a decision based on the facts. 3 4 MR. BROWN: And Number 122? 5 JUROR NUMBER 122: I agree to evaluate and decide based on the facts. 6 7 MR. BROWN: 124? JUROR NUMBER 124: I would evaluate everything 8 and then come to a conclusion. 9 MR. BROWN: Number 125? 10 JUROR NUMBER 125: I would evaluate and not 11 12 disregard. MR. BROWN: 126? 13 JUROR NUMBER 126: I would evaluate all testimony 14 15 the same. 16 MR. BROWN: 131? JUROR NUMBER 131: I would evaluate all 17 testimony. 18 MR. BROWN: 136? 19 JUROR NUMBER 136: I agree to evaluate. 2.0 MR. BROWN: And 147? 21 JUROR NUMBER 147: I also agree to evaluate. 22 MR. BROWN: Number 1? 23 JUROR NUMBER 1: I would agree also and evaluate 24 25 everything.

MR. BROWN: Number 4? JUROR NUMBER 4: Yes, I would agree to listen to 2 the testimony and evaluate. 3 MR. BROWN: Number 5? 4 JUROR NUMBER 5: I would agree. 5 MR. BROWN: Number 9? 6 JUROR NUMBER 9: I would agree to listen to all 7 of her testimony, but I would look at her skeptically 8 because she once was (unintelligible). I would wonder 9 whether she was trying to help him. 10 MR. BROWN: Number 11? 11 JUROR NUMBER 11: I would evaluate everything. 12 13 MR. BROWN: Number 13? JUROR NUMBER 13: I could weigh everything out, 14 but I would (unintelligible). 15 MR. BROWN: Number 14? 16 JUROR NUMBER 14: Yes, I would evaluate her 17 credibility. 18 19 MR. BROWN: Number 16? JUROR NUMBER 16: I wouldn't reject any 20 21 testimony. MR. BROWN: Number 17? 2.2 JUROR NUMBER 17: I would evaluate her testimony 23 24 and credibility.

MR. BROWN: Number 29?

JUROR NUMBER 29: I would listen to her. 1 MR. BROWN: Fair enough. Number 36? 2 JUROR NUMBER 36: I would evaluate and make the 3 best decision I could. 4 MR. BROWN: Number 42? 5 JUROR NUMBER 42: I would evaluate and listen to 6 the testimony and make a decision (unintelligible). 7 MR. BROWN: Number 64? 8 JUROR NUMBER 64: I would evaluate. 9 1.0 MR. BROWN: Number 65? JUROR NUMBER 65: I would evaluate it. 11 MR. BROWN: Number 82? 12 JUROR NUMBER 82: I would too, but it would also 13 be the lawyers who would have to point to me about the 14 15 truth of the statements that are being made. 16 MR. BROWN: Number 85? 17 JUROR NUMBER 85: I agree. MR. BROWN: 87? 18 JUROR NUMBER 87: I would evaluate. 19 MR. BROWN: 88? 20 JUROR NUMBER 88: I would follow the 21 22 instructions. MR. BROWN: And Number 89? 23 JUROR NUMBER 89: I would evaluate everything and 24 not (unintelligible). 25

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MR. BROWN: Let's start with Number 87. going to come up with -- I'm trying to come up with an absurd example, just to kind of establish the point. Suppose you came into court, and the judge told you the crime the person was charged with was eating chocolate on a Sunday. Obviously, no such crime, but that was the crime that was charged on this imaginary thing. You heard all the evidence, the Court gave you the instructions, and it said, Elements, and it's the elements of each crime that the State of Florida has to prove beyond a reasonable doubt; and it gave you the elements for eating chocolate on a Sunday. was a person charged, that person was eating chocolate, and it was a Sunday. Those were the elements, the three things the State of Florida had to prove beyond any reasonable doubt.

You went back to that jury room, you sat back with the jurors, and all of you collectively agreed, the State of Florida had proven each of those three elements, it was the person charged, it was a Sunday, and that person was eating chocolate, proven those beyond a reasonable doubt. No question in anybody's mind that those three elements are proven. You had a question in your mind as to the color of the wrapper, would that affect your verdict at all?

JUROR NUMBER 87: No. (Unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Right. If the three elements are

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proven, the elements of the crime are proven, the color of the wrapper makes no difference, right?

Juror Number 88, do you agree with that?

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JUROR NUMBER 88: Yes, I do.

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MR. BROWN: Okay. How about Number 16, does the color of the wrapper make any difference to you if the three elements are proven?

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JUROR NUMBER 16: No. What's the penalty for eating chocolate on a Sunday?

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MR. BROWN: You have to eat ice cream on Sunday instead. But you agree the color of the wrapper would

make no difference if the elements are proven, right?

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JUROR NUMBER 16: Right.

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MR. BROWN: Number 14, do you agree?

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JUROR NUMBER 14: Yes.

18 19 MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, likewise, if you weren't convinced that it was chocolate, that being an element, that makes a difference, right? Makes a huge

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difference, right? So, Number 4, do you see kind of

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JUROR NUMBER 4: I do.

where I'm going with my example?

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MR. BROWN: The elements of the crime that's charged is what you look to, and go down almost like a

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checklist, has the State proven Element 1, Element 2, 1 Element 3, Element 4, however many elements there are 2 3 per crime. So if we've proven those elements, that's how you return a guilty verdict. 4 JUROR NUMBER 4: Yes, sir. 5 MR. BROWN: And if we haven't proven them, that's 6 how you return a not quilty verdict, right? 8 JUROR NUMBER 4: Yes, sir. 9 MR. BROWN: Number 5, agree with that? 10 JUROR NUMBER 5: Yes, sir. MR. BROWN: How about Juror Number 177? 11 JUROR NUMBER 177: Yes, sir, I agree with that. 12 MR. BROWN: If we've proven the three elements of 13 14 chocolate on a Sunday, is the color of the wrapper going to make a difference? 15 JUROR NUMBER 177: No. 16 MR. BROWN: Obviously, if we don't prove 17 chocolate, does that make a difference? 18 JUROR NUMBER 177: Yes. 19 20 MR. BROWN: How about Juror Number 190, the color of the wrapper make a difference? 21 JUROR NUMBER 190: No. 22 MR. BROWN: If it's chocolate makes a difference, 23 24 right? JUROR NUMBER 190: Correct. 25

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MR. BROWN: So if the State proves the elements, then it's guilty; if we don't, then it's not guilty. Right?

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JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: How about this side, everybody agree?

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THE PROSPECTIVE JURORS: Yes.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I do have a question.

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MR. BROWN: Yes, sir?

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is the State going to give

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the jurors the elements so they can have them in hand

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and they can check them off as you prove them, or are

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you going to wait until after the fact and ${\tt I'm}$

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supposed to remember everything and then try to decide

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what you've proved?

deliberate.

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MR. BROWN: It's the judge who will give you the

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instructions, and tell you what they are, and they are

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given to you at the end of the case, before you

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THE COURT: I just want to point out that you

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will be given a notepad and a pencil and you can take

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notes during the course of the proceedings.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My question is, if there's

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five elements to prove, I don't know those five

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elements. So if I had a list of those five elements,

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it would make it a lot easier for me to understand

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whether the State proved it or didn't prove it, by having the elements in front of me as the discussion took place.

THE COURT: I don't disagree with you, but the trial procedures are that the instructions and the elements I will read to you at the end, they will be quite extensive, they are quite extensive in any case, they'll be given in writing, and you'll be able to take those instructions back with you, which will include the elements of the crime, in your deliberation room. Before that, you will be given -you will be given a notebook with paper in it, with pencils -- you can't use pens, it's with pencils -and each day we'll collect those, and each day we'll give them back, and when you go into the deliberation, you'll be able to use those notes for deliberations.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Like the example I gave you, if you disagree with the law, the instructions, you still have to follow it. Instructions on how we have to proceed for the trial procedure come from above us, the Supreme Court sets them, and we've got to follow those procedures. So whether or not myself, or any individual trial judge, says, it'd be better another way, we have to follow the way it's set out by the

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Florida Supreme Court.

I'm going to ask everybody this individual question. Juror Number 1, you've had a chance now, you've sat on the first panel we brought in, so it's been a couple weeks, you know the magnitude of the case, it's going to be a lengthy case. You even had a few weeks to think about it. How do feel about being, potentially, on a jury of a case of this magnitude, potential death penalty, and first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 1: I feel I can do that.

MR. BROWN: Is there anything in your background, belief system, family history, that in any way is going to impair your ability to make a decision?

JUROR NUMBER 1: No. No, sir.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 5, how about you?

JUROR NUMBER 5: It's a (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Anything in your background, belief system, anything at all that would in any way make it more difficult or impair your ability to make a decision?

JUROR NUMBER 5: No.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 65? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 65: Yes, I can make a decision. (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 3 not requested to be transcribed.) 4 MR. BROWN: Number 87? 5 JUROR NUMBER 87: Yes. 6 7 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 8 not requested to be transcribed.) 9 MR. BROWN: Number 102? JUROR NUMBER 102: Yes. 10 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 11 not requested to be transcribed.) 12 13 MR. BROWN: Number 107? 14 JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes, I can do it. MR. BROWN: Number 108? 15 JUROR NUMBER 108: Yes. 16 MR. BROWN: 114? 17 JUROR NUMBER 114: Yes, I can do it. 18 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 19 not requested to be transcribed.) 20 124? 21 MR. BROWN: JUROR NUMBER 124: Yes. 22 MR. BROWN: 125? 23 JUROR NUMBER 125: Yes, I can do it. 24 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 25

not requested to be transcribed.) 1 2 MR. BROWN: 136? 3 JUROR NUMBER 136: Yes. MR. BROWN: 147? 4 JUROR NUMBER 147: Yes. 5 MR. BROWN: 156. 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yeah, I can. (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 8 9 not requested to be transcribed.) 10 MR. BROWN: 190? JUROR NUMBER 190: Yes, I can. 11 MR. BROWN: 198? 12 JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes, I can. 13 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 14 15 not requested to be transcribed.) I'll put this one out there, I'll do 16 MR. BROWN: this as a group, do it section by section. Is there 17 any concern, an area or topic that we haven't covered 18 19 with you, that you're sitting there thinking, you 20 know, I probably should tell them this? This side? Number 17? 21 JUROR NUMBER 17: It's something I don't think I 22 should say in front of the other jurors. 23 MR. BROWN: 24 Okay. THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll ask you

individually.

MR. BROWN: Yes, sir, to my left?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I didn't hear the question.

MR. BROWN: Is there anything that I haven't covered, we haven't talked about, either today or when we spoke to you individually, that's -- you know, you're sitting back thinking, this is something I really need to let them know, something they would want to know. Anything on this side? Number 105?

JUROR NUMBER 105: One thing I think it would be better to talk to you all without the rest of the jury here. Another thing, just a I played in at a year or so ago with Barbara Pill. I don't know anyone in her family or anything, but it's just I played in.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Would that affect you at all?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

THE COURT: And you said -- Number 105, you said there's something you want to talk to us individually about?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yeah. I think it's better to talk without the rest of the jurors.

THE COURT: Okay. We can do that on Number 105.

MR. BROWN: And this side? (No response).

Members of the panel, I thank you very much for your time and information, and for your patience throughout this process. Your Honor, I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Okay. If I could have a bench conference, please.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. Number 9, Number 17, and

Number 105, we're going to ask you to stay, but we're
going to recess for today. During this recess, you

must continue to abide by the rules governing your

service as a juror. Do not discuss this case among
yourselves, or with anyone else, or allow anyone to

discuss it in your presence. Do not speak to the

lawyers, the parties, or the witnesses about anything.
You must avoid reading newspaper headlines and/or

articles relating to this trial or its participants.

Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet
comments about this trial, should there be any. Do

not conduct any research yourself regarding any

matters concerning this case.

Now, I'm going to ask you to return Monday morning at 9:00 a.m. Monday is a big court day,
Monday at any courthouse is a big court day. I would

ask you -- because we want you here by 9:00 a.m. -you know, if one person is late, I've got to wait for
everyone. So try to get here early, parking is a
little more challenging on Mondays than it is any
other day. I'm not having you come at 8:30, that's
when everyone else comes, so I'm having you come at
9:00, but there's a lot of court proceedings that
start then as well. So try to get here -- I would get
here at about 8:45, just to make sure you get in the
jury assembly room by 9:00 a.m.
So be here at 9:00 a.m., have your badges with

So be here at 9:00 a.m., have your badges with you, and we'll be ready to go, and we'll continue with the process. Other than the jurors I announces, court will be in recess until 9:00 a.m. Monday morning. Thank you.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise for the venire.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, proceedings were had which were not requested to be transcribed. Following the proceedings, court was in recess for the day, 3/14/13; thereafter, court was reconvened on 3/17/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. We're ready.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise for the venire.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted into the

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courtroom and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Has anyone read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

PROSPECTIVE JURORS: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

PROSPECTIVE JURORS: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone conducted or been exposed to any research regarding any matters concerning this case?

PROSPECTIVE JURORS: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case among yourselves --

MR. MOORE: There's a hand up.

THE COURT: Oh, I didn't see the hand. Where's the hand? Juror 126, yes, sir?

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 126, when we take a break, we will talk to you in private about this information. All right.

Has anyone conducted or been exposed to any research regarding any matters concerning this case?

PROSPECTIVE JURORS:

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No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case among yourselves, or with anyone else, or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

PROSPECTIVE JURORS:

THE COURT: Okay. Then the defense may proceed.

Good morning. Again, my name is MR. LANNING: Mark Lanning, and myself and Randy Moore and Mike Pirolo represent Brandon Bradley. We are employed by the Public Defender's Office here in Brevard County. We received from the clerk's office information sheets based on information that you as jurors filled out in the selection process, and some information -- well, some of the sheets come up blank. For instance, Juror 85, you're a blank slate as far as I'm concerned. I'm going to be asking each of you questions related to information from the sheets, as well as a little additional questioning. I'm going to try not to make it too boring; unfortunately, it may be, but it's something we've got to take time with. In selecting a jury, we're looking for people that can be fair and impartial and with a wide array of background.

So, Juror 1, your sheet indicates you came to Florida two years, may I ask where you're from? I'm originally from JUROR NUMBER 1:

Massachusetts, and in July of '96 I moved to 1 Wilmington, North Carolina. I was a single mom with a 2 three-year-old daughter, and I wanted to raise my 3 4 daughter in a close-knit family, and they were all 5 located in Wilmington, North Carolina. 6 MR. LANNING: And the marriage, was it a 7 long-term marriage? JUROR NUMBER 1: No, sir. 8 9 MR. LANNING: What did your spouse do for a 10 living? JUROR NUMBER 1: Carpenter. 11 MR. LANNING: Okay. And you currently fiance, or 12 13 significant other? JUROR NUMBER 1: Correct. 14 15 MR. LANNING: And what does he do? 16 JUROR NUMBER 1: He's a captain of a boat. MR. LANNING: What brought you to Florida? 17 JUROR NUMBER 1: My fiance. 18 MR. LANNING: What's your educational background? 19 JUROR NUMBER 1: Graduated high school and have 20 done two years of hairdressing school. 21 MR. LANNING: And what is your political 22 affiliation? 23 JUROR NUMBER 1: (Unintelligible). 24 25 MR. LANNING: Are you a member of a church?

JUROR NUMBER 1: No, sir. 1 MR. LANNING: And any clubs or organizations? 2 3 JUROR NUMBER 1: No. MR. LANNING: Juror 4? 4 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 5 6 not requested to be transcribed.) 7 MR. LANNING: Your child is an adult? JUROR NUMBER 1: My daughter? 8 9 MR. LANNING: Yes. JUROR NUMBER 1: Yes. She's 20 years old. 10 11 MR. LANNING: Is she working yet, or in school? She is in school and is working. 12 JUROR NUMBER 1: MR. LANNING: What does she want to do? 13 Be a veterinarian. JUROR NUMBER 1: 14 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 15 16 not requested to be transcribed.) 17 MR. LANNING: Juror Number 5, your sheet indicates zero years in Florida. I can't imagine 18 that's the truth. 19 JUROR NUMBER 5: That's not true. I was born in 20 San Diego, left there when I was two; and other than 21 four years in the Coast Guard, I've lived in Florida. 22 23 MR. LANNING: How did you get into the airboat captain business? 24

JUROR NUMBER 5: I've been fishing since I got

1 out of the Coast Guard, and (unintelligible), I saw 2 the airboat job in the newspaper. MR. LANNING: Are we talking about, like, a 3 charter service? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 5: Tour guide. MR. LANNING: Okay. Big ones or? 6 JUROR NUMBER 5: All shapes and sizes. 7 8 MR. LANNING: All the same job? 9 JUROR NUMBER 5: I started in the same job I have 10 now. 11 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 12 not requested to be transcribed.) MR. LANNING: Are you a member of a church or 13 belong to any groups or organizations, and your 14 15 political affiliation? JUROR NUMBER 5: I'm not a member of a church, I 16 17 would be more of an independent, and youth soccer. MR. LANNING: Is that through children's 18 19 involvement, or --JUROR NUMBER 5: Yeah. 20 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 21 22 not requested to be transcribed.) 23 MR. LANNING: Juror 65? 24 JUROR NUMBER 65: Yes, sir? MR. LANNING: Retired auto mechanic. 25

JUROR NUMBER 65: Yes, sir.

MR. LANNING: And where are you from?

JUROR NUMBER 65: I'm from Jamaica. I migrated in '85 to Brooklyn, and then I moved to Florida permanently in 2010.

MR. LANNING: May I ask, did you migrate with family, or by yourself?

JUROR NUMBER 65: With family.

MR. LANNING: And how long have you been here in Florida?

JUROR NUMBER 65: From 2010, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 65: Well, I have a back injury, and when it's cold, it was really giving me a hard time, so I decided to move down to Florida. When it's warm, I do better.

MR. LANNING: What brought you down to Florida?

MR. LANNING: Did you have family or friends already here?

JUROR NUMBER 65: Well, yes. I worked with a couple of us, we choose to live near (unintelligible). We had come together and buy lots down here, so some of us is within walking distance from each other.

MR. LANNING: Do you have adult children?

JUROR NUMBER 65: Yes, sir, I have three adult children.

MR. LANNING: And what do they do for a living? 1 JUROR NUMBER 65: My daughter in Florida here, 2 she's a psychiatrist, but she works with timeshare 3 My oldest son in Jamaica, he went to school in 4 5 London to (unintelligible), and went back home doing carpentry and landscape. And my other son in New 6 York, he's a new car technician. 7 8 MR. LANNING: And your political affiliation? 9 JUROR NUMBER 65: Registered Democrat, sir. 10 MR. LANNING: And are you a member of any clubs 11 or organizations? JUROR NUMBER 65: I'm a member for 12 (unintelligible) on Palm Bay Road. 13 MR. LANNING: Member of a church? 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 65: No, sir. 16 MR. LANNING: Okay. 17 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 18 not requested to be transcribed.) MR. LANNING: Juror 87, how long have you been 19 with Publix? 20 21 JUROR NUMBER 87: I'm in my sixth year. MR. LANNING: So you started working when you 22 were 16 or 17? 23 16. JUROR NUMBER 87: 24 MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates that there are 25

two people in your house, who do you reside with? 1 JUROR NUMBER 87: I own my own home, and I reside 2 3 with my fiancee. MR. LANNING: Okay. And under ages of family 4 members -- you're 22, right? 5 JUROR NUMBER 87: Right. 6 7 MR. LANNING: It indicates 21, 17, and 17. they siblings? 8 9 JUROR NUMBER 87: Brothers. MR. LANNING: Is your significant other employed? 10 JUROR NUMBER 87: 1st grade teacher. 11 MR. LANNING: Political affiliation? 12 JUROR NUMBER 87: Registered Republican, but 13 14 (unintelligible). 15 MR. LANNING: Are you a member of a church? 16 JUROR NUMBER 87: No, sir. 17 MR. LANNING: Any clubs or organizations? 18 JUROR NUMBER 87: No, sir. (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 19 20 not requested to be transcribed.) MR. LANNING: Juror 198? 21 JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes? 22 MR. LANNING: You're from Michigan, what brought 23 24 you down to Florida? 25 JUROR NUMBER 198: Retirement. Warm weather.

MR. LANNING: Did you have contacts here, or --1 JUROR NUMBER 198: My husband has two sisters 2 living in the Fort Lauderdale area. We didn't like 3 that area because it was too congested, so we decided 4 5 to move here. MR. LANNING: And is your husband retired also? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 198: He's been on disability since 1984. 8 9 MR. LANNING: Before that, what did he do? JUROR NUMBER 198: He was a machine operator in a 10 11 factory. MR. LANNING: Do you have adult children? 12 JUROR NUMBER 198: I do. 13 MR. LANNING: And what do they do for a living? 14 JUROR NUMBER 198: I have a son who's a sergeant 15 16 with the Police Department in and 17 I have a daughter who is an analyst for 18 in MR. LANNING: Your son is a police officer, is he 19 20 on the road, or is he --21 JUROR NUMBER 198: He's a sergeant, he's behind a 22 desk. MR. LANNING: More administrative? 23 JUROR NUMBER 198: Yes. He's studying to take 24 the lieutenant's test this month. 25

MR. LANNING: How long has he been on the 1 administrative side? 2 JUROR NUMBER 198: Probably about five years. 3 MR. LANNING: As far as weighing and considering 4 testimony of police officers, feel like you're going 5 to give them a step up? 6 7 I spent 38 years working JUROR NUMBER 198: No. in education, and I was secretary in a high school; 8 9 and when I retired, I worked in the counseling office, and I also volunteered with a troubled youth 10 organization out of Michigan. So, you know, I've seen 11 both sides of it. 12 MR. LANNING: Your political affiliation? 13 JUROR NUMBER 198: I'm a registered Democrat. 14 15 MR. LANNING: And a member of any clubs or 16 organizations? JUROR NUMBER 198: In Michigan, I was, I'm not 17 here. 18 MR. LANNING: May I ask what you were a member 19 20 of? 21 JUROR NUMBER 198: Oh, I just was a member of (unintelligible). 22 MR. LANNING: Do you belong to a church? 23 JUROR NUMBER 198: I do. (Unintelligible). 24 25 MR. LANNING: Okay.

1 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was 2 not requested to be transcribed.) MR. LANNING: Juror 190, where are you from, sir? 3 JUROR NUMBER 190: Originally from New York. 4 MR. LANNING: And how long have you lived here? 5 JUROR NUMBER 190: One year. 6 MR. LANNING: Did you come here from New York? 8 JUROR NUMBER 190: No, I moved from New York in 1980 to New Mexico (unintelligible), and then I moved 9 here a year ago. 10 MR. LANNING: What's your educational background? 11 JUROR NUMBER 190: Bachelor's degree. 12 13 MR. LANNING: In what? JUROR NUMBER 190: Business administration and 14 15 political science. MR. LANNING: And prior marriages -- or are you 16 17 currently married? JUROR NUMBER 190: No. Two prior. 18 19 MR. LANNING: And long-term, short-term? JUROR NUMBER 190: Seemed like it. Six months, 20 21 and two years. MR. LANNING: Any adult children? 22 JUROR NUMBER 190: One. 23 MR. LANNING: And what do they do for a living? 24 JUROR NUMBER 190: She's a waitress. 25

MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates you or a close 1 family member have been the victim of a crime. 2 JUROR NUMBER 190: That's not true. 3 MR. LANNING: Okay. Why'd you decide to come to 4 Florida from New Mexico? 5 JUROR NUMBER 190: My girlfriend lives down here, 6 and I was commuting back and forth from Florida to New 7 Mexico for five years. So when I got laid off, I 8 9 decided it was a good opportunity to move. MR. LANNING: And what does she do for a living? 10 JUROR NUMBER 190: She works in a bed and 11 breakfast, she's a cook. 12 MR. LANNING: Political affiliation? 13 JUROR NUMBER 190: Republican. 14 15 MR. LANNING: Clubs or organizations? JUROR NUMBER 190: No. 16 MR. LANNING: Church? 17 JUROR NUMBER 190: No. 18 MR. LANNING: Thank you. Juror 177? 19 20 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.) 21 MR. LANNING: Juror 156, what brought you down 22 here to Florida? 23 JUROR NUMBER 156: The weather. I got tired of 24

snow and ice.

MR. LANNING: And do you have any adult children? 1 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes, I have two. 2 MR. LANNING: What do they do for a living? 3 JUROR NUMBER 156: My daughter's a caretaker, and 4 5 my son's (unintelligible). MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates that you or a 6 7 family member have been a victim of a crime. 8 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes. 9 MR. LANNING: Is that something you can talk 10 about here? JUROR NUMBER 156: Yeah. It was my father, he 11 was the victim of a mugging and beating. 12 MR. LANNING: Was that in New York, or --13 JUROR NUMBER 156: In New York. 14 MR. LANNING: Was that -- were you aware of it 15 16 immediately, or --17 JUROR NUMBER 156: I found out about it the next 18 day. MR. LANNING: Was anybody caught for it? 19 JUROR NUMBER 156: No, they've never been caught. 20 MR. LANNING: Your sheet also indicates close 21 friend or relative to law enforcement. 22 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes. My wife's cousin is a 23 New York City police officer of 20 years; and my best 24

friend, who's like a brother to me, has been a police

officer for over 30.

MR. LANNING: All right. Law enforcement, will they get any leg up by virtue of that law enforcement uniform and badge?

JUROR NUMBER 156: No.

MR. LANNING: You indicated the other day that you have PTSD?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes.

MR. LANNING: And it's from the World Trade Center?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Correct.

MR. LANNING: Were you a -- you volunteered in the clean up, or --

JUROR NUMBER 156: (Unintelligible) outside buildings for hours and hours. And we were told not to touch anything, but everything was loaded with asbestos.

MR. LANNING: You indicated that you have a number of medical issues?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes. I have breathing problems and heart problems.

MR. LANNING: The other day you indicated that PTSD, you don't really -- what might trigger an attack?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Anything that involves the

World Trade Center.

MR. LANNING: I'm sorry?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Anything that involves seeing pictures of the World Trade Center, or anything that's -- like I can talk about it, as long as I'm not viewing it.

MR. LANNING: Okay. You indicated some concern with the ability to sit as a juror. Do you seem to be expressing (unintelligible) about your jury service in relation to PTSD?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Well, I am on medication for it.

MR. LANNING: And does the medication keep it under control?

JUROR NUMBER 156: Sometimes.

MR. LANNING: Are there times where the medication fails to --

JUROR NUMBER 156: Well, I've been upping my dosage now, it seems to be working again.

MR. LANNING: Okay. If you got into a situation of distress (unintelligible).

JUROR NUMBER 156: I haven't gotten in that situation yet, so I don't know.

MR. LANNING: Okay. And the health issues, any health issues that cause you concern in your ability

1 to sit for several weeks as a juror? JUROR NUMBER 156: Well, every once in a while, I 2 do go into a coughing -- just constantly cough, for 10 3 or 15 minutes straight. 4 5 MR. LANNING: Okay. How do you handle that? JUROR NUMBER 156: Well, I have an inhaler today, 6 one of those emergency inhalers. MR. LANNING: Beyond coughing, does it cause you 8 9 any other issues? JUROR NUMBER 156: No. 10 MR. LANNING: Is your spouse employed outside the 11 home? 12 13 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes, she is. 14 MR. LANNING: What does she do for a living? 15 JUROR NUMBER 156: Right now she's a cashier. MR. LANNING: And what did she do in New York. 16 JUROR NUMBER 156: She was a legal secretary, and 17 she was a medical secretary. 18 19 MR. LANNING: In the legal secretary field, did 20 she work for a single practitioner, or a firm? JUROR NUMBER 156: Firm. 21 MR. LANNING: Did they have a specialty practice? 22 JUROR NUMBER 156: I'm not sure about that. 23 MR. LANNING: Any kids? 24 JUROR NUMBER 156: I have two. 25

MR. LANNING: Are they adults? 1 JUROR NUMBER 156: Yes, they are. 2 MR. LANNING: What do they do for a living? 3 JUROR NUMBER 156: One's a lineman, one's a --5 MR. LANNING: Oh, right. Okay. And political affiliation? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 156: Democrat. MR. LANNING: Clubs or organizations? 8 JUROR NUMBER 156: No. MR. LANNING: Member of a church? 10 JUROR NUMBER 156: No. 11 MR. LANNING: Any other marriages? 12 JUROR NUMBER 156: No. 13 MR. LANNING: Thank you, sir. Juror 147, can I 14 15 ask where you're from? 16 JUROR NUMBER 147: I was born in Albuquerque, New 17 Mexico, raised in New York, moved back to New Mexico, and then Florida. 18 MR. LANNING: Have you spent the majority of your 19 20 life in New Mexico? 21 JUROR NUMBER 147: It was eight years in New York and eight years in New Mexico. 22 MR. LANNING: What brought you to Brevard? 23 JUROR NUMBER 147: My mother just decided to move 24 down the Florida, so we all just kind of came. 25

1 MR. LANNING: Were you ever married? 2 JUROR NUMBER 147: No. 3 MR. LANNING: How about significant other? JUROR NUMBER 147: Not right now. 4 MR. LANNING: Political affiliation? 5 6 JUROR NUMBER 147: (Unintelligible). MR. LANNING: And clubs or organizations? 8 JUROR NUMBER 147: No. 9 MR. LANNING: Member of a church? 10 JUROR NUMBER 147: No. 11 MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates that you have 12 an elderly person living in the home? 13 JUROR NUMBER 147: Yes. 14 MR. LANNING: Who would that be? 15 JUROR NUMBER 147: My mother. 16 MR. LANNING: Is that health-issues related, 17 or --1.8 JUROR NUMBER 147: A little bit, yes. 19 MR. LANNING: Thank you. Juror 136, is your 20 husband employed? JUROR NUMBER 136: Yes, he is. 21 MR. LANNING: And what's he do for a living? 22 JUROR NUMBER 136: He's an environmental health 23 24 and safety engineer. 25 MR. LANNING: Do you have any adult children?

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JUROR NUMBER 136: I have three children. My adult son lives in Washington state, and I have a 20 year old at the University of Central Florida, and my daughter is 17 and still lives at home, a senior in high school.

MR. LANNING: And the son's out -- what's he do?

JUROR NUMBER 136: He works in communications.

MR. LANNING: Any prior marriages?

JUROR NUMBER 136: I have two prior marriages.

MR. LANNING: And long-term? Short-term?

JUROR NUMBER 136: The first one was short, and the second one was nine years, and I've been with my current husband for 20 years.

MR. LANNING: The nine-year marriage, what did he do for a living?

JUROR NUMBER 136: He was a supervisor in warehouse distribution.

MR. LANNING: Political affiliation?

JUROR NUMBER 136: Registered Democrat.

MR. LANNING: And clubs or organizations?

JUROR NUMBER 136: No.

MR. LANNING: Member of a church?

JUROR NUMBER 136: Methodist.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was

not requested to be transcribed.) 1 MR. LANNING: 125, your educational background? 2 3 JUROR NUMBER 125: High school. MR. LANNING: Any prior marriages? 4 JUROR NUMBER 125: Yes. 5 MR. LANNING: Short-term, or long-term? 6 JUROR NUMBER 125: It was short-term. 7 MR. LANNING: And what did your husband do? 8 9 JUROR NUMBER 125: He (unintelligible). So he 10 went to Germany, and then went to Baghdad. And while 11 he was there, met someone else. 12 MR. LANNING: Are you currently married, or 13 significant other? 14 JUROR NUMBER 125: Significant other. 15 MR. LANNING: And what's --16 JUROR NUMBER 125: He's currently a firefighter 17 Prior to that, he worked in the city of for NASA (unintelligible). 18 19 MR. LANNING: How long has he been a firefighter? 20 JUROR NUMBER 125: Just November. MR. LANNING: Do he just go through the training 21 22 and --23 JUROR NUMBER 125: Through his unemployment from the Space Center, he took all his schooling to 24 25 (unintelligible) got hired pretty quickly.

1	MR. LANNING: Political affiliation?
2	JUROR NUMBER 125: Registered Republican, but I
3	am independent. I need to change that.
4	MR. LANNING: Clubs or organizations?
5	JUROR NUMBER 125: No, sir.
6	MR. LANNING: And member of a church?
7	JUROR NUMBER 125: Catholic.
8	MR. LANNING: 124, your wife works for
9	may I ask what she does?
10	JUROR NUMBER 124: She's an office manager.
11	MR. LANNING: And your educational background?
12	JUROR NUMBER 124: High school.
13	MR. LANNING: Adult children?
14	JUROR NUMBER 124: No, sir. I have a ten year
15	old and an eight year old.
16	MR. LANNING: Political affiliation?
17	JUROR NUMBER 124: Republican.
18	MR. LANNING: And clubs or organizations?
19	JUROR NUMBER 124: I belong to
20	and I'm also active in
21	my son's Little League program.
22	MR. LANNING: How long were you in the military?
23	JUROR NUMBER 124: I was in the military for a
24	little over four years.
25	MR. LANNING: Thank you.

1	(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was
2	not requested to be transcribed.)
3	MR. LANNING: Juror 114, where are you from, sir?
4	JUROR NUMBER 114: Pennsylvania. Northeast
5	Pennsylvania.
6	MR. LANNING: And what brought you down to
7	Florida?
8	JUROR NUMBER 114: Weather. Starting over, new
9	life.
10	MR. LANNING: Did your spouse ever work outside
11	the home?
12	JUROR NUMBER 114: Pardon me?
13	MR. LANNING: Did your spouse ever work outside
14	the home?
15	JUROR NUMBER 114: Yes.
16	MR. LANNING: What type of work did she do?
17	JUROR NUMBER 114: She works for the
18	she works with handicapped children.
19	MR. LANNING: And you indicate that you've been
20	previously married?
21	JUROR NUMBER 114: Yes. My first wife passed
22	away.
23	MR. LANNING: What type of work did she do.
24	JUROR NUMBER 114: She was a housewife.
25	MR. LANNING: Do you have adult children?

JUROR NUMBER 114: I do.

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MR. LANNING: What do they do for a living?

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JUROR NUMBER 114: I have a son that's a CPA and chief financial officer for a credit company. And I have four stepchildren, one is with the NSA, one works at the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, one works for Microsoft, and the other is a student in

MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates that you or a family member have been a victim of a crime.

JUROR NUMBER 114: No.

MR. LANNING: Okay. And your sheet also indicates that your close friends or relatives with a law enforcement officer.

JUROR NUMBER 114: I have a very good friend who was a Pennsylvania State Trooper, who's now retired.

And we were very close for -- and we still are -- for 30 years, 35 years.

MR. LANNING: Your political affiliation?

JUROR NUMBER 114: I'm a registered Democrat.

MR. LANNING: And clubs or organizations?

JUROR NUMBER 114: I belong to (unintelligible).

MR. LANNING: Member of a church?

JUROR NUMBER 114: Yes.

MR. LANNING: And which church?

JUROR NUMBER 114: It's a Baptist church.

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MR. LANNING: Thank you, sir. Juror 108, your

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educational background?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: Masters of Science and

Mechanical Engineering. When I finish my

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dissertation, I'll have a PhD.

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MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates two people in

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the household, is that a significant other?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: It's my husband.

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MR. LANNING: What does he do?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: He's a city planner.

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MR. LANNING: Your political affiliation?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: Democrat.

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MR. LANNING: And clubs or organizations?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: No.

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MR. LANNING: Are you a member of a church?

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JUROR NUMBER 108: No.

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good time to take a break. We're going to go ahead

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and take a 15-minute break. It's a quarter til, it's

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lanning, this might be a

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10:45, so I want you to be back here at 11:00. You

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can go downstairs, you can go outside the building if

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you feel you need to do that. During this break, you

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must continue to abide by the rules governing your

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service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this

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case among yourselves, or with anyone else, or allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Do not speak to the lawyer, the parties, or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading newspaper headlines and/or articles related to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial. Do not conduct any research.

Now, you will be sitting in the same seat, so if you want to leave something there, you're welcome to do so. Report back upstairs, outside, in 15 minutes. Thank you.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, a break was taken in the proceedings. Following the break, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. Let's bring them in.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated.

Mr. Lanning, you can continue with your questioning.

MR. LANNING: First, I want to comment, the courthouse is fairly close quarters, and as attorneys, we are not allowed to chat, we're not allowed to speak you, as much as we'd like to, outside the courtroom.

About the most we can do is, good morning, hello, hope you had a nice lunch; but as far as any conversations, that could be interpreted as an impropriety, and we can't do it. So if I run into you at the water fountain or going down the stairs, we'd love to chat, but we can't.

Juror 107, what brought you to Florida?

JUROR NUMBER 107: I retired after 42 years in

New York, and my wife didn't like the cold weather.

MR. LANNING: She put up with it for 42 years?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Yeah. Then she had a sister who lived in Palm Bay, and I have a couple of friends that live south.

MR. LANNING: What's your educational background?

JUROR NUMBER 107: High school. I went right to
work after I graduated.

MR. LANNING: Does your wife work outside the home?

JUROR NUMBER 107: No.

MR. LANNING: Did she ever?

JUROR NUMBER 107: When we were dating, many,

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many years ago.

MR. LANNING: All right. And do you have adult children?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Yes, I do.

MR. LANNING: And what are their occupations?

JUROR NUMBER 107: My oldest son is a stock broker, both of my daughters work for doctors.

MR. LANNING: What do they do?

JUROR NUMBER 107: One's an assistant plastic surgeon, and the other one works in a dentist's office. And my younger guy is a steel worker.

MR. LANNING: Your political affiliation?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Registered Democrat.

MR. LANNING: And any clubs or organizations?

JUROR NUMBER 107: Not really. The only club is, when I bought my motorcycle at Space Coast, they give you a free year as a (unintelligible) member, and I've renewed it for the last three years. I never really attended too many meetings though. I am a member of it.

MR. LANNING: Any church?

JUROR NUMBER 107: St. John The Evangelist Catholic Church.

MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates close friend or relative is a law enforcement officer.

JUROR NUMBER 107: 1 No. 2 MR. LANNING: Okay. 3 (Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.) 4 MR. LANNING: Juror 102, your educational 5 6 background? 7 JUROR NUMBER 102: Two years of junior college in Palm Beach, but I didn't finish it all because 8 9 (unintelligible). 10 MR. LANNING: And how long have you been here in Florida? 11 JUROR NUMBER 102: I moved down here when I was 12 10 from New York. 13 14 MR. LANNING: Your sheet indicates your husband 15 runs a lawn service. JUROR NUMBER 102: Yes, he has a business. 16 17 and his father have had that longer than we've been married, I guess probably 20, 24 years now. 18 19 MR. LANNING: Has he ever done other work beyond 2.0 that? JUROR NUMBER 102: Before we got married, before 21 I even met him, he had a, I want to say, B.S. degree, 22 bachelor's degree, in finance, and he worked in the 23 (unintelligible) in Boca Raton. 24

MR. LANNING: Why'd he pass that up?

JUROR NUMBER 102: He found after he got the degree that he really doesn't like talking to people on the phone.

MR. LANNING: Adult children?

JUROR NUMBER 102: I have one son who's 29. At this time, we really don't talk a lot, but the last I know, he's an auto mechanic.

MR. LANNING: Member of a church?

JUROR NUMBER 102: No.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

(Thereupon, voir dire selection was had which was not requested to be transcribed.)

MR. LANNING: Something that I'd like everybody to consider over the lunch hour is, is there a Constitutional right that you have that you would be willing to give up, any Constitutional rights you have that you would say, sure, I'll give that one up. All right?

THE COURT: Okay. We are going to go ahead and break for lunch. I'm going to ask you to be back here at 1:00. Report to the jury assembly room at 1:00. That gives you about an hour and 20 minutes. During this recess, you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Do not discuss this case with anyone. Do not discuss this case among

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yourselves. You must avoid reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial, should there be any.

I can tell you that you will probably -- we're going to break somewhat early this afternoon, there's some other matters we need to address outside your And tomorrow morning, I don't expect you to presence. have to be back here, if you need to make some plans, until 10:00 tomorrow morning. We're going to do some work between 8:30 and 10:00, and we're going to do some work this afternoon that does not need you to be present, so we're allowing you to leave the courthouse during that time period. But you'll get out a little early this afternoon, and you won't have to be here until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. We do expect to have a -- our hopes are to have a jury selected tomorrow morning. We'll be in recess. Report to the jury assembly room at 1:00 p.m.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME VIII)