IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT 2 IN AND FOR BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA 3 CASE NUMBER: 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX 4 5 STATE OF FLORIDA, 6 Plaintiff, 7 ORIGINAL versus 8 BRANDON LEE BRADLEY 9 Defendant, 10 11 12 VOLUME V OF XI TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITAL RECORDED JURY TRIAL 13 14 VOIR DIRE 15 The transcript of the Digital Recorded 16 Proceedings taken in the above-styled cause, at the Moore Justice Center, 2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, 17 18 Florida, on the 24th, 27th, 28th day of February, and 6th, 19 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th day of March, 20 2014, before the Honorable Morgan Reinman. 21 22 RYAN REPORTING REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS 23 Case # 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX 24 1670 S. FISKE BOULEVARD

ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA

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1 APPEARANCES 2 THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., 3 and JAMES MCMASTER, ESQ., 4 Assistant State Attorneys State Attorney's Office 5 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Building D. Appearing for 6 Viera, Florida 32940 Plaintiff 7 8 J. RANDALL MOORE, ESQ., MICHAEL PIROLO, ESQ, 9 and MARK LANNING, ESQ., 10 Assistant Public Defender Public Defender's Office 11 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Building E Viera, Florida 32940 12 Appearing for Defendant 13 14 Brandon Lee Bradley, Defendant, present 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

MR. LANNING: -- in any way for the death penalty?

Now, this case involves the homicide of a female police officer and there may be, there may be family members of that officer testifying in the proceedings, do you think that having gone through that event that you would be able to set aside your own experience?

JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What sort of mitigation in your mind would set -- is there any mitigation in your mind that would justify a life without parole sentence for a premeditated murder?

JUROR NUMBER 116: I'd have to hear the circumstances before I can give you an answer to that question.

MR. LANNING: You can't --

JUROR NUMBER 116: I haven't predetermined anything of what's going to be life or death.

MR. LANNING: Well, can you think of any examples --

JUROR NUMBER 116: Not offhand I can't.

MR. LANNING: -- involving premeditated murder, life without parole could be an appropriate sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 116: I can't think of anything

write off the top of my head.

consider to be mitigating?

committing this crime.

JUROR NUMBER 116: Premeditation wasn't the primary cause of death. So, if the guy wakes up this morning and say I'm going to go out and kill a cop today, then to me that's premeditation, and what in his life is going to cause him to have that happen to him, I don't know, you would have to tell me what his circumstances are that led to him going out and

MR. LANNING: What type of evidence might you

MR. LANNING: Well, these are hypothetical at this point.

JUROR NUMBER 116: Say again.

MR. LANNING: These are hypotheticals at this point obviously.

JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Let's assume that you heard evidence of brain damage through a qualified expert, through qualified scientific technology, MRIs, PET scans, are you familiar with those technologies?

JUROR NUMBER 116: It depends on how (unintelligible) it is.

MR. LANNING: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 116: If it's massive brain

damage, yes, they could be a mitigating circumstance, 1 if it's a minor thing, then, you know, I'd less 2 3 weight to that. MR. LANNING: What about mental illness, would 4 5 that --JUROR NUMBER 116: Same thing. 6 7 MR. LANNING: Same thing. What about abuse, 8 having been abused as a child? 9 JUROR NUMBER 116: It's going to be the same thing, it's to the extent of what happened. 10 MR. LANNING: Right. 11 JUROR NUMBER 116: These are all things that 12 you can consider but based on the evidence and how 13 14 you're going to weigh it. 15 MR. LANNING: What about, what about drug abuse and addiction? 16 JUROR NUMBER 116: I'm not sure that that's an 17 18 excuse. 19 MR. LANNING: Well, do you, do you see 20 mitigation as being an excuse? JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 21 MR. LANNING: Some people would consider drug 22 abuse and addiction as aggravating in nature, what 23 24 about you? JUROR NUMBER 116: No, I don't think it's

1 aggravating. MR. LANNING: What type of -- did you attend 2 3 the penalty phase proceedings --JUROR NUMBER 116: Absolutely. 4 5 MR. LANNING: -- in Virginia? Did you observe the whole thing? 6 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 7 MR. LANNING: What sort of evidence was 8 9 presented during that proceeding? 10 JUROR NUMBER 116: The aggravating and mitigating circumstances by each side. 11 MR. LANNING: And what, what was the 12 13 aggravating circumstances there? 14 JUROR NUMBER 116: I do not remember. 15 MR. LANNING: How about any particular one? JUROR NUMBER 116: I would just say it was the 16 heinousness of the crime itself. If you want me to 17 tell you exactly what happened, I'll tell you. 18 19 MR. LANNING: If you don't mind. 20 JUROR NUMBER 116: Okay. 21 22 23 24

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	22	JUROR NUMBER 116: No.	
	23	MR. LANNING: Certainly heinous. What ab	out
	24	what was presented by way of mitigation?	
	25	JUROR NUMBER 116: Mental illness, low IQ	

1 MR. LANNING: Could you tell me how that was 2 presented? 3 JUROR NUMBER 116: No, I couldn't be specific. MR. LANNING: Was it by way of social workers 4 5 or psychologists or psychiatrists, teachers? 6 JUROR NUMBER 116: No, I would say probably psychiatrists if I remember correctly, and I guess 8 the thing that didn't weigh in that guy's favor was 9 he (unintelligible) and put it back together. So, 10 believing that there was a mental illness that he 11 couldn't overcome was never suspect by the Judge. MR. LANNING: He had carried on an occupation 12 13 or? 14 JUROR NUMBER 116: I can't remember whether he 15 was employed or not. 16 MR. LANNING: But there was evidence that he 17 could? 1.8 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes, perform all these 19 wonderful tasks that he couldn't perform if he didn't 20 have the mental capacity to do it. MR. LANNING: Did you get an impression about 21 the doctors that testified as to their credibility? 22 JUROR NUMBER 116: I didn't make that 23 24 determination, I just listened to them.

MR. LANNING: How about your in your

1 determination? 2 JUROR NUMBER 116: I didn't make a 3 determination about it, I had a vested interest. 4 MR. LANNING: Right. 5 JUROR NUMBER 116: So, I wouldn't sit here 6 trying to, you know, be the judge. 7 MR. LANNING: And this was held just before the 8 judge? 9 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 10 MR. LANNING: Was the guilt phase before the 11 judge only? 12 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. I couldn't tell you 13 the judge's name. 14 MR. LANNING: Do you believe that you could set 15 aside empathy? And part of the evidence that you may 16 hear in the case involves victim impact evidence. 17 JUROR NUMBER 116: Involves what? 18 MR. LANNING: Victim impact. 19 JUROR NUMBER 116: Yes. 20 MR. LANNING: Relatives may be testifying. After the execution, did you feel a sense of closure? 21 22 JUROR NUMBER 116: No, there's never going to 23 be closure. MR. LANNING: Any feeling that you might have 24

that you might believe that you would be helping the

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victim's by recommendation of the death sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 116: No.

MR. LANNING: All right. Thank you, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 116: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 116, at this time you're still part of this panel. You're still being considered as a possible juror.

JUROR NUMBER 116: Okay.

THE COURT: But I'm going to recess you for the day and you're going to be on recess on Monday. I'm going to have you do is go back downstairs, they're going to give you -- talk to the jury clerk, tell them you've been released for the day but you're still under consideration. They're going to give you a phone number. You're going to call that phone number Monday between 1:00 and 5:00 and they're going to give you further information about when to report back again.

> JUROR NUMBER 116: Okay.

THE COURT: Obviously, it depends on how far we get in this process. We know it won't be today and we know it won't be Monday. It could be Tuesday, it could not be Tuesday, just depending on how far we get.

During this break you must continue to abide by

your rules governing your service as a juror. 1 2 Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone else. Do not read any newspaper headlines, articles, 3 anything related to this trial. Don't watch anything 4 5 about the case, you know, anything on the Internet, anything on the television, and don't conduct any 6 7 independent research yourself regarding any matters concerning this case or the participants. 8 9 questions or concerns? JUROR NUMBER 116: No, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Then if you'll go 11 downstairs, I appreciate it. 12 JUROR NUMBER 116: Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 14 (Thereupon, Juror Number 116 exited the witness 15 16 stand.) 17 MR. LANNING: Judge Reinman? 18 THE COURT: Yes. MR. LANNING: Could we? 19 THE COURT: I need to break. So, you're good. 20 21 MR. LANNING: You too? THE COURT: Yes, I need to take a break. 22 we will be on recess. Let's try to make it for ten 23 minutes, get back here as soon as we can so we can 24 25

continue with the process. Thank you.

1 (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the 2 proceedings.) 3 THE COURT: All right. We can bring out 4 Mr. Bradley. MR. MOORE: Judge, we don't need to approach as 5 to the last juror, we'll get Mr. Bradley here, we'd 6 7 like to address that. THE COURT: I was going to say, I think I need 8 Mr. Bradley in here to do anything. So, we'll bring 9 10 in Mr. Bradley. (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 11 courtroom by the court deputy.) 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. You can be seated. Mr. Moore, was there something that you wanted to 14 15 discuss? MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. We move to strike 16 Number 116 for cause, the reason being -- well, 17 18 starting with 19 He did 20 21 say he could put that aside. I mean, that kind of makes it suspect itself but. I think more to the 22 point is his view of mitigating circumstances as 23

excuses. It's one to say, yeah, I could consider

mitigation, and we talked about the specific

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mitigation that was proposed, but the Court has to 1 2 take, you know, the whole picture of the person, not just little bits and pieces. If he says yes, I can 3 follow the law, yes, I will consider the mitigation, 4 but on the other hand all mitigation is excuses, and 5 specifically drug abuse, drug use, he couldn't even 6 consider that and that's fine, may be -- any 7 8 mitigation that's offered can't be considered but if it can't be then the person can't follow the law even 9 if they're instructed on that, and I expect they will 10 be in, and if he's -- of all the people we talked 11 about, very few have said that they wouldn't consider 12 13 it. And I'm not just focusing exclusively on that, that's just an example of what he considers to be the 14 global picture of mitigation, they're all excuses. 15 And so he has indicated that, in his words and his 16 description for mitigation that he can't follow the 17 law and actually engage in the weighing process, the 18 finding process, is there mitigation, what weight to 19 give it, in his mind -- despite him saying yeah, he 20 would consider it, if he categorizes all mitigation 21 as excuses, then it says loud and clear that he can't 22 engage in the finding or the weighing process as it 23 24 relates to mitigation.

So, he -- and the whole back drop for this is

his experience as a surviver and he described the graphic details of what happened in that situation. So, this juror in our view cannot sit on this jury because of his expressed disdain for mitigation and his inability to -- despite him saying he could consider it, what appears to be his inability to consider it.

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THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State.

Judge, he had every option MR. BROWN: indicating he would follow the law, he didn't have any question about that. He went through it both the Court's questioning, I went through it in detail, and even on Defense questioning he said he would consider everything, he said he would consider the various mitigation that they would propose. wavered, never at any point ever indicated even a question about whether he would consider the law. The idea of mitigation is an excuse, well, yeah, that's a proper question they can ask, I don't know if most people -- you know, we're getting into semantics, excuse versus explanation, but that's -somebody calls it an excuse, the next person may say it's an explanation, that's not a valid legal challenge for cause. That may be a basis and that would be, you know, certainly if it was a race

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MR. MOORE: Well, he sure did and he didn't

situation perhaps a race neutral reason for a peremptory, but it certainly doesn't come close to rising to the legal of a legal basis for a challenge for case.

As far as the fact that he had

he said clearly, never wavered on that, he can set it aside. He would base this solely on facts and evidence that he heard. He cited to his military career and his ability to sit, military career, that's what I did, he set it aside and base it just on what you hear. He was clear on that, never hesitated. So, there's nothing that he has said or indicated that is the basis for a valid challenge for cause.

MR. MOORE: Judge, he said all the right things, he's a -- he's somebody who's used to leadership positions, he's going what he has to do and he did say all the right things, but the things that stand out, the red flags that the Court needs to attend to are, for example, his choice of words mitigation is an excuse and so --

THE COURT: That actually wasn't his choice of words, he -- Mr. Lanning said that and he agreed to it.

hesitate.

THE COURT: And he didn't give him a choice, he didn't say excuse or explanation, he said is that an excuse and he said yes.

MR. MOORE: Well, he jumped all over it and he didn't even hesitate and that tells me that he cannot be open to considering it for the purpose which it's on which it to mitigate and to suggest a life without parole sentence and not just automatically dismiss it, which is what his description of it, how he would consider it, that's the way I took it, and his adopting his view of mitigating circumstances as an excuse.

THE COURT: He also said that he had a vested interest in that case which led me to believe that he was saying he doesn't have a vested interest in this case. The request for Juror Number 116 to be struck for cause is denied. Any other things -- anything else we need to address before we bring in 118?

MR. MOORE: The Court said 116, right?

THE COURT: 116, the request for -- is denied on 116. We're on 118 if I'm correct. Any reason not to bring in 118? Okay. We'll bring in 118.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 118 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were

had as follows:)

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THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Number 118.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Good morning.

The first thing I want to tell you THE COURT: is thank you, say thank you for being here. you for being patient with us with regard to this It is a process that's hard to estimate, sometimes we go through questioning quicker with someone, sometimes we do not. Sometimes we get a series where we go very quick, sometimes we do not. So, we do not know how long this process is going to Unfortunately, you get exposed to that as well, part of the process. So, we do thank you for being patient with us. I talked to you the other day about some rules that were put in place. came into effect at the time I announced them to you. I'm going to talk about any prior knowledge or information you have about the case in a few moments but at this time I'm going to ask you about those rules. Have you read or been -- since the time they were imposed, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you seen or heard television,

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radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

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JUROR NUMBER 118: No, I have not.

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to any research regarding any matters concerning this

THE COURT: Have you conducted or been exposed

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case?

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JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

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THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with other juror members or with anyone else or

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allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

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JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you

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about what you may have known about this case

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previously. Do you know anything about this case

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either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by

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discussions with anyone else, or from the media,

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including radio, television, Internet comments,

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electronic device, or newspaper?

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JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. What information do you

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believe that you know about the case? And be

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specific if you can.

the news.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I know from the reports on

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THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 118: And not detailed reports but

I know, I know that there was some type of items that were taken from a hotel room I believe.

THE COURT: Okay.

Suspects that they were looking for. I had heard that the sheriff's department had a report that the suspects were in a particular area and I believe that's when Officer Barbara Pill came in and pulled over a vehicle. I know that she was shot and that that the suspects left the scene, that there was a chase of not very far, maybe a mile, within a mile. They had — that the suspects the suspects had turned onto I believe it was Parkway and lost control of their vehicle, ended up in a ditch at which point law enforcement was able to surround them and take them into custody.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you hear or see anything about that event -- was that at the time that the event occurred?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

THE COURT: And what -- how did you gain that information?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Through the media.

THE COURT: Okay. Through watching it on television?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Watching the news on TV, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you regularly as a regular course of you routine watch the news?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I like to watch some of the news, I don't necessarily see it particularly every single day or in its entirety, but I do like to keep up on news that is happening.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: At least the headlines.

THE COURT: Okay. When you watched the news, some people say from 5:00 to 6:00 I sit down and watch the news, some people say it's on TV and I may listen to it while I'm doing other things, what are your news habits?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I turn it on in the morning as I'm getting ready for work and taking a shower, and after work, like I say, I will tend to watch bits and parts to where I get the headlines and the weather. What the weather is going to be like, that's always important to me. And I like sports news.

THE COURT: Okay. You talked about information that you knew at the time of the event, what about since that time?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Since that time?

THE COURT: Since.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I haven't followed the story or kept up on it or anything to that nature, so.

THE COURT: I mean, did you know that jury selection was happening?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: How did you know that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I did hear about that, yes.

THE COURT: Was that from the news as well?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other details that you can think of?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Any other details? You know, I know from the initial time that it happened, I saw a female suspect being pulled from the vehicle and she had made a comment to the cameras, you know, something to the effect of, you know, I don't know what you all are doing, I didn't kill nobody or something to that effect. Let me see, any details. This happened like right down the road from my work so I know the area where it happened. That's -- not too much details beyond that.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: That I can recall.

THE COURT: Okay. What -- and you understand that that's news reports, some of that may be accurate, some of that may not be accurate, some of that may be partially accurate, some of it may not be accurate, do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, I definitely understand that what the media says is usually different from the facts.

THE COURT: Well -- so, what we ask you to do, and you've got to -- you know, there's no right or wrong answers in here, all we ask you to do is be complete, frank and give us the information that, you know, be honest with us with regard to the information. Can you 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? Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I think I can, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Whenever you say think
they're going to -- the attorneys are going to what I
saw pounce on you, they're going to want you to
confirm whether that's a yes or no, but let me tell
you this. This is what may happen. You're going to

know some information, I'm calling it information, that you may have learned outside the courtroom, what happens if during this trial you never hear that information in the trial and you may say, hey, I heard that on the news but, you know, I never heard that, no one ever testified to that or that information was never brought forth in this trial, what we ask you to do is you have to set aside that other information that you have that you learned elsewhere and not consider it in your deliberations 10 in this case, either in the penalty phase -- I mean 11 the guilt phase or if we get to the penalty phase the 12 13 penalty face, can you do that? 14 JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say yes, I think I

can do that. Yes, I can do that.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: But I've never been a juror involved with a case.

THE COURT: I mean, have you formed an opinion in your mind as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Based upon what the media has said, possibly, yes.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: But I don't feel that I know

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the evidence in the case.

mean, we want -- you know, we have to be fair to the State and fair to the Defense, what we would need you to do in order to be a juror in this case is to set any prior opinions and say I'm starting with a clean slate and I'm going to listen to the evidence. You understand the State has the burden of proof, they have to prove each element of each crime beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. The Defense does not have to prove anything, and for purposes of starting the trial at this moment, the defendant is not guilty, presumed to be innocent. So, can you give the defendant that presumption that he is not guilty, presumed to be innocent?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say yes.

think, people talk like that as a matter of speech when I -- when you realize that, even -- I catch myself saying that too, I think so or I can, you know, I may be able to do that. What we ask you to do is can you commit and say, you know, obviously people can never commit a hundred percent to anything or everything, but can you say, Judge, I can do that for purposes of this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, I say yes but I go back to I've never done it before.

THE COURT: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 118: So.

THE COURT: And we understand that but you -- I mean, it's of your -- you're not -- what I'm really trying to get at is are you so committed to what you previously learned that you can't have an open mind here in court?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say no.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say no, that I would, that I would want to, I would want to base any judgment based upon the evidence that was presented here.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, this is a pretty open-ended question, I ask that -- I ask it this way on purpose. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I feel if it's -- if the punishment fits the crime, I have no problem with it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what's going to happen in this trial, and this is a brief overview, in the event the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, Count I is murder of the first degree, only

pertains to that count, then we proceed from the guilt phase to the penalty phase, there's a second phase to the trial, and in that trial -- in the penalty phase you would be asked as a juror to make a recommendation to the Court of possible, a possible penalty of death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, some people -- I instruct you that you have to consider both penalties. You just heard some of the instructions earlier about what you do with regard to weighing and the aggravating circumstances and the mitigating circumstances, about how you do that, the process you follow to get to your recommendation. Some people feel that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree. Now, in this case in order to get to the second -- the penalty phase there is -- there would be a guilty verdict on murder of the first degree. So, my question for you is are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree and is that opinion so strong that you cannot consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a penalty under any circumstances? And before you say that, let me cough. Sorry about that. Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Do I feel death is the only

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punishment?

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THE COURT: That death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree.

JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

THE COURT: Okay. What about premeditated murder in the first degree, if the State were to prove premeditated murder in the first degree, would you be open to consider life in prison without the possibility of parole?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Any hesitation about that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No, I think it's a case by case situation.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: As far as life or the death penalty. I think there's always -- I think there can be circumstances where the death penalty is appropriate and I think there's circumstances where life in prison would be more appropriate. I think there's all situations.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Number 118, good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, good morning.

MR. BROWN: Let me first cover a little bit

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about the news that you heard and as the Court's told you is what we need from you and need to be able to assure ourselves is that you can set aside anything that you heard and any preconceived notions that you have and simply base this verdict on the facts and evidence that you hear in the courtroom. Where that comes into play is a couple of times is if a witness testifies consistency with something that you heard that you don't automatically give that person more credibility because hey, that's what I read, it must be true, or if a witness testifies to something that either you didn't hear or contrary to what you recall that you heard in the media and you say well, I don't know if I'm going to believe that, that's different from what I heard. You see how it can play both ways? And so you either give a witness a leg up because it goes along with what you heard or you hold a strike against them because it's contrary, or you simply agree to set aside what you heard and just base it on what you hear in the courtroom and judge that witness's credibility based upon what happens in the courtroom. Did I make that too confusing or?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Are you asking me a question?

MR. BROWN: Yeah, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Can I do that?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Again, I want to say yes but I haven't done it before so I can't tell you with one hundred percent certainty that in the back of my mind that, you know, one percent of me, like you said, would favor or not favor something because it's, quote, unquote, what I heard.

MR. BROWN: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 118: But I feel I don't know all -- I don't know the details of this case.

MR. BROWN: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I followed the case.

THE COURT: Sometimes what you hear may not be complete, may not be a full picture of the story.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Correct.

MR. BROWN: Some things may be wrong, some thing may be right.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Correct.

MR. BROWN: Do you have a reasonable doubt about your ability to set aside what you've heard?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

MR. BROWN: You're confident in your ability to do that? You're always going to have everyone looking at some spectrum of doubt, some possible

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doubt, you know, speculative doubt. So, kind of put the question to you are you confident in your ability to set aside what you've heard?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say yes.

MR. BROWN: So, you kind of, you know, the

Defense may bring this up too and the Judge mentioned

when people use that term, it's a common usage, I

would say, I think, I don't think. To give it a

little spectrum is you're in an airplane and there's

a little bit of bad weather, when the pilot comes on

the intercom you don't want to hear him say I think I

can land, you want to hear him say I can land and

that's where we go to that, you know. So, confident

in your ability to set it aside?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. You will be able to --

JUROR NUMBER 118: I go back to I've never done it before, so, but I still say yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, concerning the death penalty, let me go through the process with you a little bit that you would go through if you're selected and you're sitting there and the jury returns that verdict of first degree murder. What would happen then is we would reconvene, additional evidence would be presented to you and the Judge will give her final

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set of instructions to you. And to prove first degree murder there's two ways for the State to prove it, one would be felony murder, the other is premeditated murder, they're both first agree murder and either one or both you're back and you would be considering the possibility of the death penalty. It's not automatic. It's not automatic in felony murder, it's not automatic if it was a premeditated Okay. There's no automatic death penalty. murder. What the Court's going to tell you is you look at what are called aggravating circumstances and she would give that list to you and it's a statutory list that -- circumstances that would either increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. she would give you this list, it could be as few as one, I expect to be more than one, and you look at those aggravating circumstances and the first question is has the State proven any of those. haven't proven a single aggravating circumstance, then your recommendation must be life because there are no -- you would have found that there are no aggravators to this case. If you found that the State proved at least one, we may have proven more than one, we may have proved all that's on the list, if you found that we've proven at least one

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aggravator or more than one, you look at those aggravators. The level of proof is proof beyond a reasonable doubt just like the quilt phase. If we've proven those aggravators, you'll look at those aggravators and say do these combined justify the death penalty. You're limited to looking at those aggravators. You look at other factor and say well, these aggravators don't justify the death penalty, there's some other things here that I have to look You have to look just at the aggravators for for. that justification. If you feel the aggravators do not justify the death penalty, then your recommendation must be life. If you feel that they do justify the death penalty, you move to the next step in the process. You understand thus far?

MR. BROWN: The next step the process is you look at the mitigating circumstances, and as the Court told you yesterday, those are things that come from the defendant, his experience, background, character, things of that nature, you look at those mitigating circumstances. They have a burden of prove as well, it's a lower burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. Just like with aggravators, if something isn't proven, you disregard

Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 118:

it. The Court's going to tell you that you take the aggravators and the mitigator that have been proven and you weigh them.

Now, in your life have you had to make some important decisions be it personal, professional?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Sure. Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you've made those decisions do you try to look at all the factors involved?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And some of those factors you look at, you find that they're pretty darn important to the decision and you give them great weight, right?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Some factors you look at and you consider them and you say you know, I'm considering these but these just aren't very important and you give those little weight.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: She's going to tell you you do the same process here. It's that weighing. If something's prove proven, you have to consider it.

Just like in your life you consider everything. We put forward put aggravating circumstances, the

Defense may put forward mitigating circumstances, you

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have to agree that you'll consider everything that's been presented. The Judge is not going to tell you how much weight you give to each aggravator or each mitigator. She's not going to tell you aggravator one you give it this amount of weight, mitigator number one you give it this amount of weight. weight you decide to give is entirely up to you. not going to ask you for a commitment, I don't think the Defense is going to ask you because we really can't because you don't know it, I'm not going to ask you a commitment as to how much weight you would give to this type of aggravator or this type of mitigator. We have to be sure though that you're open to considering everything that's been presented and proved. You determine the weight and you determine that individually as a juror. You may go back there and you may want to give something little weight and somebody else may give it great weight or vice versa. It's that individual weighing process that you as a juror have to do. Okay. Comfortable with that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Once you in your own mind go through that weighing process, you weigh the aggravators versus the mitigators, if the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then the Court is going to

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tell instruct you that you must come back with a recommendation of life. Okay. If you find that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, then you're in a position where you're legally justified and are able to recommend the death penalty to the I want to make sure you understand, she's not going to tell you if the State proves A, B, C and D that you must come back with a death recommendation. She's actually going to tell you are never required or obligated to do that. Your obligation is to consider everything, weigh everything and come to the conclusion and if you consider it and you weigh it and you find that the aggravators outweigh the mitigators and in your mind that they still justify the death penalty, that's when you're able to make that recommendation. Okay. Not required but it's up to you and that's why it's a weighing process and it's a recommendation to the Court. Do you understand that process?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Any questions?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

MR. BROWN: Are you comfortable with the process and your ability to do that, go step by step through it?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: If the State proves to you aggravating circumstances and if you find they are not outweighed by the mitigation and you feel they justify the death penalty, can you return a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, do you come in with any notion or idea of well, you know, only under circumstance A or circumstance B would I ever recommend the death penalty? For instance, some people may come in and say you know, in a case of mass murderer, serial killer, that would be a death penalty, but other than that I wouldn't recommend death penalty in any type of case. Do you feel that way?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Are you open to considering the aggravating circumstances that the Court's going to give you?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, I would be.

MR. BROWN: Be open to whatever that list is and not have this preconceived notion that there's only one or two, I don't care what the others are, just this and only this. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I'm sorry, say that again.

MR. BROWN: You're not going to look at it and say I don't care what the aggravating circumstances are, I'm only going to look at if it's either one of these two and I'm not going to be concerned with any others, would you be open to everything that the Court gives you, the list that she gives you?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would be -- yes, I would be open to everything.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And as we talked about with the aggravators and mitigators, consider what the aggravators are and consider all the mitigators, right?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, one last area I want to cover with you and I cover this with each person. As we talked about and the Judge mentioned, the jury only comes back for that second time for that recommendation if there's a guilt -- verdict of guilty of first degree murder. If the jury returns a verdict of guilty for a lesser included offense such as second degree murder, the death penalty is off the table and you wouldn't be back here for that second go around. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, what I want to make sure is

that that fact of well, I can't avoid having to make
that decision if I just come back with second degree
murder, that wouldn't affect your deliberation at
all, that thought process?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No. I mean, I don't see it as me being in a decision, it's a recommendation, the final decision is not in my hands. That's the way I feel.

MR. BROWN: Right, but I kind of backed up a little bit to the verdict of guilty, guilty or not guilty and guilty of what degree.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: You have to return a verdict of first degree murder to even get to that second stage of the recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, the concern always is from my standpoint is that a juror would sit back there knowing that, well, if I just come back with second degree murder, I don't have to go to that next step, I'm not going to be faced with making that decision, I may be tempted to compromise down and say, well, first degree murder's been proven but I'm just going with second because I don't want to have to deal with that next step in the process. You see my concern?

JUROR NUMBER 118: What are you asking? 1 What's? 2 MR. BROWN: Well, do you see that concern that 3 the State has? 4 JUROR NUMBER 118: Oh, yes, yes, I do see that 5 6 concern. MR. BROWN: And can you agree that justice 7 would be to return the verdict that the evidence 8 9 proves? JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes. 10 MR. BROWN: And so if the evidence proves to 11 you first degree murder, can you come back with the 12 verdict of first degree murder? 13 14 JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes. MR. BROWN: And not compromise down simply to 15 avoid having to make that next step? 16 No, I would not. JUROR NUMBER 118: 17 MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, the other thing I do 18 want to cover is you mentioned that you understand 19 it's a recommendation you give to the Court for the 20 death penalty, for life or death recommendation. 21 JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes. 22 MR. BROWN: But I want to make sure that you 23 understand, and I think you probably do but I want to 24 make certain, is that it is an important part of the 25

process.

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JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And the judge is going to give it great weight. Without the recommendation we couldn't proceed in the process. It's an integral part. So, I don't think that you would and I don't expect from the rest of your answers that you would take it lightly but I want to make sure you understand it is key and critical an it's an important recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Thank you know. No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. LANNING: Good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Good morning.

MR. LANNING: Do you -- what channels would you see the news?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I think primarily Channel 2 but, you know, I watch Channel 13 and Fox. watched all of that them but I think I favor Channel 2, WESH, W-E-S-H.

MR. LANNING: And how about do you take the newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Sometimes I do read the newspaper, not every day, not on a regular basis.

MR. LANNING: Do you receive if at home or do 1 you see it at work? 3 JUROR NUMBER 118: Like if I stop at Chick Filet and I'm waiting to get my breakfast, they have 4 5 papers there and I'll glance over some of that. MR. LANNING: Do you recall seeing any news 6 articles in reference to this case? 7 JUROR NUMBER 118: Not any news articles that 8 I've read, any knowledge I have of the case is from 9 10 the TV media. MR. LANNING: Okay. You work you indicated 11 12 fairly close to the --JUROR NUMBER 118: Not too far down the road 13 from where --14 MR. LANNING: Where do you work in relation to 15 that? 16 JUROR NUMBER 118: I work about a mile north of 17 the location where Deputy Pill was shot. 18 MR. LANNING: On John Rodes? 19 JUROR NUMBER 118: Off of John Rodes. 20 MR. LANNING: And --21 22 JUROR NUMBER 118: Not on John Rodes but another road off of John Rodes. 23 MR. LANNING: Do you recall the day of the 24 25 event --

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, yes, I do. 1 MR. LANNING: -- all the goings on I guess. 2 JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, because when I left the 3 shop I came down John Rodes and I headed north on 4 5 John Rodes, when I got to Eau Gallie Boulevard, the whole area was shut down. So, I knew something, 6 7 something was happening. MR. LANNING: Right. Did you learn that day 8 what had occurred? JUROR NUMBER 118: Did I learn what had 10 11 happened? Yeah, I saw it later on the news, yes, 12 yes, I did. 13 MR. LANNING: Do you recall anything -- do you recall any information about Mr. Bradley? 14 JUROR NUMBER 118: Do I recall any information 15 16 about him personally? 1.7 MR. LANNING: Yeah. JUROR NUMBER 118: That's a good question. 18 I don't think I know too much about him at all, no. 19 MR. LANNING: You did recall a little blurb 20 about the female? 21 22 JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes. 23 MR. LANNING: In the vehicle? JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, and some kind of 24

comment that she made right at the time when she was

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being apprehended.

MR. LANNING: Do you recall the gist of what she had said?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Like I say, it was something to the effect of I don't know what the F you cops are talking about, I didn't kill anyone, and that was as they were putting her in the car or whatever, she was kind of shouting this.

MR. LANNING: It sounds like you took pause at your ability to set aside what you had seen or heard in the news and there's -- like the Judge said, there's no right or wrong answers, he's on trial possibly for his life. Do you have any doubt as to your ability to set aside what you already heard or seen in deciding this case?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, like I said, I believe that I can. You know, I keep go back to I've never done it. So, I'm not -- you know, it's more like a ninety-nine percent sure type deal.

MR. LANNING: When you say you've never done it, do you mean I've never been asked to ignore what I've what I know or I've never been asked to sit in judgment?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Maybe both, you know, I don't think that I've necessarily had to ignore facts

that I knew.

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MR. LANNING: I mean, you know, the news you apparently watch sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening and I know, you know, occasionally news stations don't get it all right but we wouldn't be watching if we didn't have some us trust in the news, right?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I think that the media jumps to conclusions too quickly a lot of times, and I know it's their job to report what they consider the facts but I know -- I feel from experiences that may be they jump to conclusions without knowing all the evidence or facts. That is my opinion.

MR. LANNING: Well, getting back to you've never sat as a juror before and I understand you never been asked to do it before, but in terms of to setting aside judgments or opinions you have from the news, did you form any opinions as to Mr. Bradley's guilt?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Based upon what I saw on the news, yes.

MR. LANNING: And was that -- what was that opinion?

JUROR NUMBER 118: That he shot and killed an officer.

MR. LANNING: Now -- and is that opinion that he shot and killed a police officer, does he come in today with a clean slate or does the State have a leg up at this point?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, that's what this is all about and it's to reveal the facts or the evidence of the case to determine --

MR. LANNING: But as you sit here right at this moment, do you have an opinion about his guilt?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, like I said, based upon what I saw on the news, I did draw the conclusion that, yes, he was the one involved.

MR. LANNING: Now --

JUROR NUMBER 118: And this did happen. It's always -- you know, on the news they always say stuff like allegedly or the police say, so, you know.

MR. LANNING: Are we --

JUROR NUMBER 118: I mean, that's throws in that doubt there that maybe what I think I know isn't exactly what I do know.

MR. LANNING: Now, are we as the Defense going to have to change your mind? Are we going to have to show you that he's not guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would want to base any judgment solely on the evidence that is presented and

that is what I would want to do.

MR. LANNING: That's what you would want to do and that's what you would hopefully -- if you were being tried for something, that's what you would want the jury to require --

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: -- for you?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: You wouldn't want a jury to come in with any preconceived notions, would you?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Correct.

MR. LANNING: About you?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Correct, yes.

MR. LANNING: You have some preconceived notions, can you set those aside? Do you have a doubt in your own mind about your ability to set those aside?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I think I -- I keep saying that. I think I have the intelligence to do that, yes, that I can set aside anything that I've heard from the media and be able to listen to the evidence.

MR. LANNING: Because once we get past it, once you get into the stage of actually being a juror, you can't come back and say I decided I can't do this.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I understand.

MR. LANNING: Now is the time.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I understand. You know, well, I will say that I've had something happen to somebody that was close to me, a murder, and this happened up in Michigan. You know, again, I can't say one hundred percent that in the back of my mind that -- I can't say one hundred percent.

MR. LANNING: Well -- okay. A murder in Michigan?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: And was this a relative, close friend?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Someone that I considered family. They were not family but I considered them family.

MR. LANNING: And were the circumstances of that that murder -- obviously, you wouldn't have brought it up unless it gives you some cause for concern.

JUROR NUMBER 118: It's something that affected me deeply and, you know, this was probably like six seven years ago, but again it was somebody very close to me so it definitely affected me deeply.

MR. LANNING: Is it something that you have concern that you would carry over into consideration

of the evidence that you might hear throughout this proceeding in terms of, you know, perhaps sympathy for the victim's family or reactions that you might go through in relation to your feelings for your friend?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I don't --

MR. MOORE: You have a concern about it, you want to tell me?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, I will say that, you know, this person, this event that happened up in Michigan that there was three people involved and the person who was the trigger man was found not guilty.

MR. LANNING: And how did that --

JUROR NUMBER 118: That, that did not make me happy, it made me mad that that happened.

MR. MOORE: Is it an event that you felt that the evidence was there and that that person --

JUROR NUMBER 118: No, apparently that was the problem, the evidence was not there. So, I don't, I don't blame the court and the system for what happened but more along the lines that -- and this person was under eighteen.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: The one that was the trigger man, the alleged trigger person, and he was with two

others who witnessed the crime from a distance but they were nineteen.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: And -- so, it was -- and so it was a case of circumstantial evidence based upon what the two -- the two adults were blaming it on the kid that was not an adult.

MR. LANNING: Was it a, was it a robbery or?

JUROR NUMBER 118: It was an attempted robbery,
yes.

MR. LANNING: On a business or?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Of a -- she was the manager of a restaurant and she had closed up and was getting in her car when this person -- when somebody approached her.

MR. LANNING: How did you learn about what was going on? Did you attend the funeral? Did you -- I mean, were you in Michigan at the time?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No, I was living here but I followed all the news stories that I could find about it.

MR. LANNING: And did you know family that you spoke with?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes, I'm very close to the entire family yes.

MR. LANNING: Did you, did you go to --

JUROR NUMBER 118: In fact, they called me -the kids called me their uncle even though legally
I'm not.

MR. LANNING: Did you attend any court proceedings?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No, I was not able to. I went up for the service but I could not go to any of the court proceedings.

MR. LANNING: Did you submit any sentencing recommendations or anything like that through the proceedings?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

MR. LANNING: As you've mulled this over in your mind, is that an event that you can set aside in considering this gentleman's guilt or innocence?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say yes. I would say that, you know -- again, I want to say I have the intelligence to base any decision should I be a juror completely on the evidence and the evidence only.

MR. LANNING: Now, do you have any question in your mind as to whether life without the possibility of parole actually means life without the possibility of parole?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Do I have a question in my

mind?

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MR. LANNING: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes. Yes, I do.

MR. LANNING: Do you think it may not actually be life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 118: My belief is that life without parole that fifteen, twenty years down the road there's a possibility, yes.

MR. LANNING: Is that something the Judge could convince you otherwise by telling you?

JUROR NUMBER 118: That there would not be parole?

Right. If the Judge instructed MR. LANNING: you that life without the possibility of parole is life without the possibility of parole, is that something that you would be confident and believe?

If it came from the Judge, JUROR NUMBER 118: yes.

> I make that request. MR. LANNING:

THE COURT: Juror Number 118, life in prison without the possibility of parole would mean that if that was imposed that the defendant would live and die in prison.

> JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LANNING: You've heard the Judge explain about this process, the weighing and the aggravation and the mitigation.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: And you heard the State paraphrase it and go through it again.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now, what's your understanding at this point what you do assuming the aggravation outweighs the mitigation? What's the next step you take assuming aggravation outweighs the mitigation?

JUROR NUMBER 118: In the penalty phase, is that what you're asking?

MR. LANNING: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 118: That sounds like it would be the death penalty recommendation. Is that what you're asking?

MR. LANNING: Well, I'm asking you if that's your understanding of the next step that you get to. Assuming the aggravation outweighs the mitigation, there's a next step, what do you understand at this point the next step is?

JUROR NUMBER 118: The next step is the penalty phase at which point we would be given instructions.

MR. LANNING: Right. You've already -- the

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Judge basically gave you the instructions yesterday, Mr. Brown --

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yeah, but we're not there and we haven't been given the instructions as far as what would happen at that point.

Well, the Judge has described per MR. LANNING: the -- I mean, read the instructions about, you know, this weighing process.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Right.

MR. LANNING: Mr. Brown described it again to you and I'm asking you at this point in your mind -what I'm trying to find out is whether you're clear on where it goes from there. If the aggravation outweighs the mitigation, what is your understanding at this point of the next step? If the State proves aggravation and the aggravation outweighs the mitigation and I'm asking your understanding of what your next step is at that point?

> JUROR NUMBER 118: My next step at that point? MR. LANNING: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Would be to make a recommendation.

MR. LANNING: And do you understand that it's -- is there any requirement in making a recommendation of death assuming the aggravation

outweighs the mitigation?

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JUROR NUMBER 118: Are there requirements for making the death penalty?

Is there any requirement to make MR. LANNING: a recommendation of death if the aggravation outweighs the mitigation?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Are you asking me is there -- I'm a little confused.

MR. LANNING: I understand, you've never been through it.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Right. One more time.

MR. LANNING: Okay. Once you get to the point State's proven the aggravation outweighs the mitigation, is there any requirement at that point to make a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 118: It sounds to me like yes.

MR. LANNING: And that's what I wanted to make clear as to whether you understand because you didn't. All right. There's no requirement, you never will be required under any circumstances. don't care if the aggravation is to the ceiling and the mitigation is down here on the floor, you'll never be required to make a recommendation of death. The instructions don't even say should recommend death. The only time you'll see any language that is

mandatory in nature is that under most circumstances you must impose life. All the, all the instructions are, assuming the aggravation outweighs the mitigation is a permission slip, you can if you choose to impose death. All right?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: It's never required. It's not even recommended.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What -- if there were a scale in support of the death penalty, zero being the least support and ten being the strongest support, in favor of the death penalty, where would you put yourself in that scale?

JUROR NUMBER 118: For or against the death penalty?

MR. LANNING: For or against, zero the least, ten the highest.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I feel that there's certain crimes that that's a just punishment.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Do I feel that every murder that's committed deserves that penalty, no.

MR. LANNING: So --

JUROR NUMBER 118: Oh, what would my number be?

That's the part I'm not understanding. I'm in favor of a death penalty if that's what, you know, the evidence and the crime warrants, but if it doesn't then I'm not, then I'm not for it. So, I'm not sure how I would rank that as far as from zero to ten. I would say a ten if the crime fits it.

MR. LANNING: Are there any murders that you could give an example to and say yes, that's just — that crime should be punishable by death, that particular homicide, that would be something that should be punishable by death?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Nothing that stands out at this moment that I can think of.

MR. LANNING: How about mass murderers?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Mass murderers?

MR. LANNING: Yeah.

JUROR NUMBER 118: What about them, as far as would they deserve the death penalty?

MR. LANNING: Yeah.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, again, it would be a case by case in that particular case but I probably would say yes, you know. Again, you know, you're kind of asking me a hypothetical.

MR. LANNING: Well, I am. I am.

JUROR NUMBER 118: You know, again, I would go

back to the same thing, just because it happens to be a mass murder, again, I would say doesn't necessarily warrant the death penalty but it could.

MR. LANNING: You could put yourself under circumstances voting for it?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I don't know what those circumstances would be but I would say yes.

MR. LANNING: What sort of circumstances -- what sort of mitigation evidence could you see as being giving a life recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 118: In?

MR. LANNING: In a situation of a first degree murder, what sort of evidence might mitigate the first agree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I'm not even sure. I'm not even sure about that.

MR. LANNING: Can you think of any examples?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Not offhand right now, you know. Kind of on the spot here.

MR. LANNING: Yeah, it's part of your job.

JUROR NUMBER 118: I can't recall anything specific, but I'm sure that there is cases in the past where I have thought that, that that person should get the death penalty.

MR. LANNING: What about, what about --

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JUROR NUMBER 118: I quess, I quess I felt that way about what happened to this person in Michigan.

> MR. LANNING: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Even though that's not what happened.

MR. LANNING: You thought that that --

JUROR NUMBER 118: Well, Michigan doesn't even have the death penalty for starters. So, that wasn't even.

MR. LANNING: Had that event occurred in Florida, you would have felt that that would be appropriate for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I think because I was personally connected I probably, I probably would have felt that way, yes.

MR. LANNING: Could you consider, could you consider drug abuse or drug addiction as mitigating in nature?

> I'm sorry? JUROR NUMBER 118:

MR. MOORE: Could you consider drug abuse and drug addiction, if evidence is presented to you that convinces by the greater weight of the evidence that Brandon Bradley suffered from drug abuse and addiction, would you consider that as mitigating in nature?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Mitigating in nature. What do you mean by mitigating?

MR. LANNING: Mitigating is any evidence that tends to, tends to -- that would tend to justify a sentence of life without the possibility of parole. Not that it lessens the homicide but it's reasons why the person may be in the position that they're in but mitigating in nature. So, could you consider drug abuse and addiction as mitigating in nature?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would say yes.

MR. LANNING: What about, what about mental illness? Assuming for a moment that you heard testimony from a qualified professional, psychologist, psychiatrist, that Mr. Bradley suffered mental illness at the time of the events, is that evidence that you could consider as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 118: That I could consider, yes.

MR. LANNING: What about evidence of brain damage?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Consideration, yes.

MR. LANNING: Are you familiar with MRI?

JUROR NUMBER 118: MRI?

MR. LANNING: Ever had an MRI done?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I haven't, no.

MR. LANNING: It's scientific technology of

looking into the human the body.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Okay. Yes.

MR. LANNING: The brain, the body parts, whatever. Assuming evidence of that were presented to you that indicates brain damage, is that evidence that you could consider and give weight to?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Consider, yes.

MR. LANNING: Now, you felt that the individual charged in the death of your friend that was acquitted was guilty, right?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I wanted justice, yes.

MR. LANNING: Okay. And when you came in the courtroom you came in with a predispose belief that Brandon Bradley was guilty, right?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Based on what I saw on the news, I would say yes.

MR. LANNING: Okay. Now, how do those two believes differ? I mean, do you still today now presume that he is guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I don't have a personal connection to this case, so that would be the difference.

MR. LANNING: Today right now, do you presume him to be guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I would have to see the

evidence before I could one hundred percent say one way or the other.

MR. LANNING: Okay. As he stands right now, is he eighty percent guilty? I know it's a tough question, sir, but.

JUROR NUMBER 118: Like I say, based upon what I saw on the news, yeah, I thought that he was the one who had done this to Brevard County deputy.

MR. LANNING: So, unless the evidence convinces you otherwise, the evidence here in court, unless it convinces you otherwise?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No, I would, I would have to, I would have to come in here and I would have to forget what I, quote, unquote, know, which isn't a lot, but what I do know I would have to disregard it and go only by the evidence that is presented to me.

MR. LANNING: Are you confident in your ability to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 118: Yes.

MR. LANNING: This case involves the death of a police officer, being a police officer, anything about the fact of being a police officer that you believe -- or that you would have an issue with in this case versus another individual?

JUROR NUMBER 118: I think police officers have

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one of the toughest jobs out there and I think the majority of them are living people and they have the toughest job to do. I don't know how -- if I'm answering your question or not but.

MR. LANNING: Would the Defense have to prove Mr. Bradley is innocent?

JUROR NUMBER 118: No.

MR. LANNING: All right. Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 118, I'm going to release you for today. You're going to be released for Monday. You are still being considered as a potential juror for this case. What I'm going to ask you to do is to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, tell them that you've been released for today but you're still a potential juror. They're going to give you a phone number to call. You're going to call that phone number on Monday between 1:00 and 5:00 and they're going to give you further information of when to report. Ιt all depends on how long this process is taking. You will not be reporting the rest of today and you won't be reporting on Monday.

During this recess you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. You cannot talk to anyone about the case. I don't know

if I told you this. You can tell them that you're here, you can tell them, you can tell them the what and the when. I'm at the Brevard County courthouse, I'm supposed to be here from this time to this time, what you can't tell them is this why. I'm here for the Bradley case, these are the charges, this is what happened in court, you can't talk about those type of things. Once this case is done or you're released as a juror, you will have the privilege to talk to anyone you like about anything or not talk to anyone you like about anything, that will be up to you, but while this case is -- while you're still a potential juror or when you are a juror, you cannot discuss 13 14 this case with anyone. You cannot read the 15 newspapers. Avoid reading newspaper headlines or articles related to this trial. Avoid seeing 16 television or hearing radio or things of that nature, anything from the Internet, and do not conduct any 18 research yourself regarding any matters concerning 19 20 this case. Any questions or concerns?

> JUROR NUMBER 118: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if you'll report downstairs before you leave the courthouse this morning. Okay. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 118 exited the

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courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Can we bring in 120?

MR. MOORE: First.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MOORE: We move to strike 118 for cause.

First issue is has a wide range of knowledge of this case, he formed an opinion as to Mr. Bradley's guilt before he came into jury selection, and he said several times throughout questioning both by the State and the Defense he can't set that aside a hundred percent, even though he said other times that he thought he was positive that he could set it aside and follow the Court's instructions and yet even after having said that, I counted three or four times afterwards where he said he could not state with one hundred precent certainty that he could set that aside in deliberating.

Issue number two, he has a close friend that he considered a family member, whose kids consider him an uncle who was murdered and he had a firm belief that the trigger man in that case who was guilty ultimately was guilty. He said — and I heard him say this and I would hope the Court did too, that certainty say with a hundred percent certainty that he could set that aside as well. The difference

there in that case and this case, he said he was emotionally involved in that case, he's not emotionally involved in this one, but that still he never wavered when he said I cannot say a hundred percent certainty that I can set that aside.

Now, where he tried to qualify it several times was that he, you know, I can't say that I can set the media coverage apart and my opinion of Mr. Bradley's guilt, I can't say one hundred percent I can't set that aside. Doesn't matter what the reason is, if he can't set it aside, he can't set if aside. And his language throughout was I would like to say, I have to, I would, it's a tall condition, I would like to, I should do that, you know, it was all phrased in a conditional way which had a big but in it which was -- and the but was answered by him saying I can't say with a hundred percent that I can.

Now, you know, we can't piecemeal, we can't take out little bits and pieces and say that is a reliable representation of what he said. I mean, just pointing to him saying yeah, I can follow the Court's instructions, yeah, I can set that aside, he said that, but on several other occasions he said I can't say with a hundred percent certainty that I can set it aside. So, at best, his positions on whether

he could set aside the murder of a friend and set aside his opinion of Mr. Bradley based upon the media at best is equivocal and he should be stricken for cause. That's why we spent a great deal of time on this guy for that reason because he was all over the place and he never stayed, you know, with any position with any consistency. So, at best, he equivocal, he should be stricken for cause.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, unlike the last gentleman that I had the family member that was murdered, I think this one is a closer call because he did, he did put the qualifiers on and I don't think they have to say a hundred percent but he was consistent in the qualifiers. So, being cautious, I'm going to agree on this one.

THE COURT: Okay. With all due respect, if you all can do this quicker before I release them and let them go down and get phone numbers. I kind of look at both of you before I address them.

MR. LANNING: They can probably catch him in the jury room, correct?

THE COURT: Okay. If we could -- yeah, I do kind of look at both Mr. Moore and Mr. Brown to see if there's going to be an objection. I didn't see

any so I did my little spiel. If we could tell
Number 118 that he's released, doesn't need to report
back on Monday. Okay. Let's bring in Number 120.
We can tell Number 121 that they can go to lunch.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Be back at what time?

THE COURT: 1:15.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 120 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 120.

JUROR NUMBER 120: Good morning.

THE COURT: First I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience with this process. It is a long process. It's long for you, I assure you it's long for us. We can't always judge how long something is going to take. Sometimes things go quick, sometimes they do not and so we do appreciate you being patient with us. When we recessed previously I implemented some rules regarding your service as a juror. Those rules kind of came into effect at that time. So, I'm going to ask you about those rules. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating go this trial or its participants?

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JUROR NUMBER 120: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 120: I did hear on the radio this morning that they were interviewing jurors, that's all I heard.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- I mean, did you hear -- did you make any attempt to turn that off or? JUROR NUMBER 120: Yeah. I mean, you told us to.

THE COURT: Okay. I know sometimes you're listening and things just happen, but that's all you heard, you didn't here any details?

> JUROR NUMBER 120: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 120: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with the other jurors or with anyone else or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

> JUROR NUMBER 120: No.

THE COURT: I just want to clarify with you that you can tell people the what and the when. You can tell them that you're here at the Brevard County

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courthouse, you can tell them what time you expect to be here but you can't tell them the why. You can't tell them that it's this case, what the charges are or anything that's discussed in here in the courtroom. Now, once you are released as a juror, you're free to discuss anything you like. Okay. That's up to you. And I'll give you further -- if you do become a juror and you're released, I'll discuss that with you further but while you are either a potential juror or a juror in this case these rules will remain in effect. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 120: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, I'm going to talk to you about your prior knowledge of the case. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone, or from the media, including radio, television. Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 120: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information you believe that you know. And be as specific as you can.

JUROR NUMBER 120: Okay.

THE COURT: There's no -- let me tell you this

first. There's no right or wrong answers in here, we're just trying to get information from you. We want you to be as frank, as complete as you can, and as honest as you can. So, just tell us what you know.

JUROR NUMBER 120: Okay on the Internet I seen the information about the robbery, the car, being stopped, the shooting, the drugs, the girlfriend, that's all.

THE COURT: Well, that would be during the time of the event or afterwards?

JUROR NUMBER 120: During the time. It's been a couple of years ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you heard or read or seen anything recently?

JUROR NUMBER 120: Before I came here and knew that this was -- well, I did see in the paper that they were selecting the jury and that started the process, that's all.

THE COURT: So, how did you gain any information about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 120: That was in the newspaper.

THE COURT: Okay. About -- how did you gain the other information? You said you saw it on the Internet?

JUROR NUMBER 120: It's on the Internet.

THE COURT: What are your habits with regard to looking at news? What's your normal -- some people say, you know, from 5:00 to 6:00 every night I sit down and watch the news, some people say, hey, I turn it on when I'm getting ready in the morning, it's on TV, I may listen to it, I may not, what's your normal pattern regarding news?

JUROR NUMBER 120: Every morning I get on the Internet and they have little blurbs and I click on things that interest me and that's how I saw the stuff on the Internet.

THE COURT: Is that Today newspaper or a different newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 120: It was the Internet and then --

THE COURT: But is it from Today newspaper or is it from some other source?

JUROR NUMBER 120: No, it's on AOL.

THE COURT: Okay. So, it wasn't like a specific site?

JUROR NUMBER 120: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And you do that every

morning?

JUROR NUMBER 120: Every morning.

THE COURT: How long do you spend doing that? 1 JUROR NUMBER 120: A couple hours. 2 THE COURT: Okay. So, do you spend that just 3 on the news or do you spend that looking at other 4 things as well? 5 JUROR NUMBER 120: Looking at other things as 6 well. 7 THE COURT: So, you spend a couple of hours 8 each morning kind of being on the Internet? 9 JUROR NUMBER 120: Yes. 1.0 THE COURT: That may include news, it may not. 11 Do you respond to e-mails during that time as well? 12 JUROR NUMBER 120: 13 Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Now, what we ask you to do 14 in this case is can you set aside anything that you 15 may have learned about the case, serve with an open 16 mind and reach a verdict only on the law and the 17 evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom? 1.8 No right or wrong answers. 19 JUROR NUMBER 120: I don't think I can, no, I 20 21 don't. 22 opinion as to Mr. Bradley's guilt or innocence? 23 24 JUROR NUMBER 120:

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THE COURT: Okay. Have you already formed an Yes. THE COURT: Okay. In a criminal trial the

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JUROR NUMBER 120:

There's no right or wrong THE COURT: Okay.

Yes.

State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each crime beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt.

> JUROR NUMBER 120: Yes.

THE COURT: And the Defense does not have to prove anything. The State has the burden of proof.

JUROR NUMBER 120: I understand that.

THE COURT: So, if you were to be a juror, at this stage you would have to look at Mr. Bradley and say that he's not guilty. In fact, say that he's innocent because no proof has been presented at this time. Do you think you can do that?

> JUROR NUMBER 120: No.

THE COURT: Okay. You just think that you know too much about the case?

> JUROR NUMBER 120: I do.

THE COURT: Okay. From your body language, you have difficulty when I was answering -- asking that question kind of making eye contact with me but you didn't on other issues and you didn't look at Mr. Bradley until just a few minutes ago. I mean, am I correct in that your convictions are pretty strong with regard to that?

answers, we're just trying to get to the bottom of some information.

JUROR NUMBER 120: I'm just trying to be truthful and no, I don't, I don't, it was just because it was a police officer it was very interesting to me and I did read a lot.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. State and Defense?

MR. MOORE: We'll stipulate.

MR. BROWN: We'll stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 121, thank you very much for being here. I'm going to release in just a few minutes but I want to thank you. Thank you for being here. We appreciate you being here very much. I am going to release you from being considered as a juror in this case. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 120: Okay.

THE COURT: So, what I am going to have you do is go downstairs, talk to the jury assembly room. They're going to just take your badge and they're going to thank you for being here and then you'll be released and be able to go about your business.

Okay? Thank you very much.

MR. PIROLO: Judge --

MR. MOORE: You believe you made a mistake.

THE COURT: I did make a mistake as to the

number, it's 120. Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 120 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: I just realized that when I looked at her number. Okay. Just for the record, Number 120 is released for cause. Okay. I already told 121 they could go to lunch so you're off the hook.

Is there anything we need to discuss before we come back? When we come back we might talk about telling other jurors -- well, actually, we should probably do that now so I can give them the information. If you don't mind, I'd like to spend just a moment doing that. I have 121, I can't get my pen to write. 121 through 127 coming back at 1:15 and I have 129 to 148 -- I mean, one 146 another ten coming back at 1:15. So, we have -- we have to see how many that is. One, two, three, four.

MR. BROWN: Six on first page.

THE COURT: Five.

MR. MOORE: Sixteen.

THE COURT: Six. Yes, that would be sixteen.

MR. BROWN: I don't think it's realistic.

THE COURT: I don't think it's realistic either based on this pattern. How many recommend -- how many do you want me to keep and how many do you want

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me to release?

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MR. MOORE: I think ten would be ambitious. shouldn't ask for anymore than that.

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THE COURT: Let me see how many we got to.

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MR. BROWN: We started at Number 115.

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MR. MOORE: You know, the thing is we get -once in a while we get runs of people who are out the

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door very quickly. So, if we (unintelligible)

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unfortunate sitting around to have a little

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(unintelligible) there.

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MR. BROWN: Two of those this morning.

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THE COURT: We had two of those this morning

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and we still only got to --

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MR. BROWN: Five.

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THE COURT: And that included 128.

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MR. LANNING: We did a couple of couple of

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quick once this morning, Judge.

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THE COURT: Only two, yeah. I'm inclined to keep eight. I'm trying to get Mr. Pirolo out of here

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at a reasonable time.

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MR. BROWN: Judge, if I want to go with six

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based on this morning. I don't think we'll get

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through eight but I certainly --

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THE COURT: He doesn't get six, I'll give him eight and I'll release the rest. Now, do we want to

go ahead and split up what's left for Monday? 1 MR. BROWN: I think that's right. 2 THE COURT: Because I hate for them to come 3 back and sit around. I don't know how many will be 4 left. That will be... 5 MR. MOORE: Do we have a new panel in the 6 7 afternoon? THE COURT: We have a new panel in the 8 afternoon but I could release them. I could say I 9 don't need them. 10 MR. BROWN: So, we have nineteen left. 11 THE COURT: Is there that many left? 12 MR. BROWN: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Nineteen left in total? 14 15 MR. BROWN: No, no, no, for Monday. THE COURT: Wow. 16 MR. BROWN: Twenty-seven left off of this 17 panel, eight for this afternoon. Nine --18 THE COURT: Well, if there's nineteen I'm going 19 to split them up ten and nine. I'll let you know 20 when I go back. I don't want to do this -- I want to 21 look at the numbers and make sure I'm doing it 22 correctly. So, I'll release the panel for Monday 23

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afternoon and we'll talk about the panel for Tuesday

as soon as I see these numbers. Okay. We'll

be in recess until 1:15. Thank you. 2 (Thereupon, a lunch recess was taken in the 3 proceedings.) 4 THE COURT: Please be seated. As soon as the jurors are ready, you can bring them up. 5 6 THE COURT DEPUTY: Just wanted to confirm the 7 numbers. THE COURT: I have different numbers so I have 8 9 to tell them and I need Mr. Bradley in here before I can do that and then we'll talk about --10 MR. BROWN: We have one thing to cover 11 12 publicity wise. 13 THE COURT: What wise? 14 MR. BROWN: Publicity wise. 15 THE COURT: Can we wait until Mr. Bradley is 16 here? MR. BROWN: Yes, yes, I just wanted to let you 17 18 know. 19 THE COURT: Okay. I just be want to make sure Mr. Bradley is in here. I have new numbers. 2.0 Make Mr. Pirolo happy. Not completely but. 21 22 (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy.) 23 24 THE COURT: When I counted there was twenty-eight jurors left. I counted like five times. 25

So, that means seven, seven, seven and seven. 1 what I did is 121 to 128, that's the seven -- did I 2 miss -- that's the seven for today, for this morning, 3 or this afternoon. One, two, three, four, five, six, 4 5 seven. THE COURT DEPUTY: Judge, we did 128 this 6 7 morning. THE COURT: Oh, that's it. 8 MR. BROWN: We'll do six that's left. 9 THE COURT: Well, he got the benefit of that. 10 Okay. I circled him but I didn't -- because he made 11 it through I didn't see that. Okay. So, let's do 12 this. 13 THE COURT DEPUTY: I have 129 and 130. 14 15 THE COURT: Hold on, I'm doing this. Okay. We have 121 to 127 this afternoon at 1:15, that's six. 16 129 to 139, that's seven at 8:30 a.m. Monday morning. 17 Does everyone have seven? 129 to 139, right? 18 MR. BROWN: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 140 to 151, that's seven, 20 Monday at 1:15. Does everyone have seven? 21 22 MR. BROWN: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. 152 to 159, that's seven, 23 Monday at 8:30. Everyone have seven? 24

MR. PIROLO: You mean Tuesday?

THE COURT: Tuesday at 8:30, I just got to put lines in between here. That's Tuesday at 8:30. And then I have a new panel of fifty-three Tuesday at 1:15 and then I have people calling Monday between 1:00 and 5:00 and I'll give them information at noon on Monday. So, that means there's twenty-one, twenty-seven more to go. That sound right? Is everyone on page with that? I thought Mr. McMaster said twenty-nine.

MR. MCMASTER: I counted twenty-seven, Judge.

THE COURT: Don't forget to take out 128.

Mr. Pirolo got his wish, he got six. Hopefully we'll get through six. That's all I hope is we get through who we...

Okay. Mr. Brown, you had an issue?

MR. BROWN: Yes. I'm briefly let Defense counsel know this when we got back from the lunch break and I saw Michelle Kennedy in the courtroom when I came back so I've informed her as well, but apparently there's a local publication,

news. They had posted on their I I believe from the information I received it was yesterday so they posted it last night, pictures and they may have had an article to boot, but pictures of

apparently was a wide angle view that appropriated and included faces of the jurors seated in that box area, the twenty-one, and what was related to me was somebody in the comment section posted do you really thing that's right putting the juror members up and apparently within about five minutes of that post, which was a very quick post, they took down the entire section. Not just the pictures but the comment section. So, I just wanted to disclose that. I let Michelle Kennedy know, she indicated that's she going to be contacting them and will take whatever steps.

THE COURT: And it's called

MR. BROWN: and it's either .com or .net, I have to check it again.

MR. MCMASTER: .com.

MR. BROWN: .com. I looked at the lunch break and I could not find anywhere on there the article or any reference to it which is what the person who called my wife and told her who was relating information to me, he told her that they went ahead and figured out what they had done which I can confirm. I did not see any pictures or the article or anything else.

THE COURT: I wonder how they would have gotten the pictures.

MR. BROWN: He was in here yesterday and it appeared that he took a wide angle view.

MR. MOORE: He had a camera on his cell phone.

MR. PIROLO: He had a little camera, little zoom camera and he was clicking pictures.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BROWN: I need to disclose that.

THE COURT: I'm sure Miss Kennedy is contacting them. You know, I have seen people take what I appear to be pictures of the jury but I'm assuming they're not taking those, I can't really tell.

Because I saw some angles that appear to me to be directly to jurors and I don't know what they're doing with those.

MR. BROWN: Florida Today has been in here taking many pictures but I looked at their site, I have not seen any pictures of any jurors even, you know, caught in the say focusing on the Defense table catching one just walking past. I know they signed the agreement and they have courtroom privileges but. So, they've been very good about that. I can't say I ever looked at _______ but. I can say that I didn't know it existed either.

THE COURT: It's MR. BROWN: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I was going to bring 3 up 121, 122 and 124, have the other three sit 4 5 downstairs in the grand jury room and we'll bring them up next. Actually, what you could do -- I'll 6 just tell you when to bring up more. 7 THE COURT DEPUTY: Okay. So, you want 121 and 8 9 124 now. THE COURT: Right. And leave 125, 126 and 127, 10 leave them in the grand jury room. 11 THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, Your Honor. 12 MR. BROWN: Judge, just so I'm clear, what I 13 received from the person that called my wife that's 14 15 on their 16 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BROWN: So, I went to look at lunch on my 17 regular main page and it was gone. 18 THE COURT: 19 Okay. MR. BROWN: I did check that 2.0 but it was (unintelligible). 21 THE COURT: That's okay, I don't either. 22 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 23 proceedings.) 24 THE COURT DEPUTY: They're present, Your Honor. 25

121?

THE COURT: Okay. Any reason I can't bring in

MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in 121.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 121 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, Juror Number 121. First thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience, especially your patience regarding this process. I know it's been a long process for you, I assure you it's been a long process for us. We are doing best that we can to try to address what we need to do as quickly as possible. It is not by nature a short process and sometimes we've had a difficult time estimating how much time we're going to take and so it's made you have to wait. So, I do apologize for that.

JUROR NUMBER 121: No problem, I see it all over the place.

THE COURT: Yes. When I spoke to you last I talked about some rules that are in place governing your service as a juror. Those rules kind of started as of that time. So, I'm going to ask you about those first. Have you read or been exposed to

reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating 1 to this trial or items participants? 2 JUROR NUMBER 121: Prior to me being called. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Since you've called have 4 5 you? JUROR NUMBER 121: The last -- before -- before 6 coming here and before hearing your order, I had seen 7 something on TV last Sunday I think it was. 8 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you more 9 about that in just a few moments, but since I've 10 placed the order have you see anything? 11 JUROR NUMBER 121: Not since. 12 THE COURT: Since I've placed that mandate, 13 14 have you even seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about the trial? 15 JUROR NUMBER 121: No. 16 THE COURT: Have you conducted or been exposed 1.7 to any research regarding any matters concerning this 18 19 case? JUROR NUMBER 121: No. 20 THE COURT: And have you discussed this case 21 with the other jurors or with anyone else or allowed 22 anyone to discuss it in your presence? 23 24 JUROR NUMBER 121: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Then I'm going to talk about

what you know about the case prior to coming to

court. Tell me what you know -- if you know anything

about this case either from your own personal

knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone, or from

the media, including radio, television, Internet,

JUROR NUMBER 121: I know when the case happened, I know when the incident happened, I'm very aware of it.

THE COURT: Okay.

electronic device, or media?

JUROR NUMBER 121: And I have a problem with it.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to discuss that.

There's no right or wrong answers in here. That's what we're here to kind of find out. So, you say you know about the case when it happened?

JUROR NUMBER 121: Yes.

THE COURT: What -- tell me what information you know and then we'll talk if you have a problem.

JUROR NUMBER 121: I knew about that there was a robbery and a burglary of some sort and I knew that there was a pursuit. I know that the officer was murdered in the pursuit and, you know, when this person came in contact with the officer.

THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 121: I have a problem with that 1 because my family who's is police. 2 THE COURT: Okay. So, when you say you know 3 about what happened at the time of the event? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 121: Yes. 6 THE COURT: How did you gain that information, 7 from the news or from some other? 8 JUROR NUMBER 121: It was on TV. 9 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 121: It was major headlines. 10 THE COURT: Okay. We are pretty familiar with 11 12 that, we've been addressing this for sometime now. So, we're pretty familiar with that. What -- and so 13 you know about it from there. Have you been 14 15 following the case since that time? 16 JUROR NUMBER 121: No, not since that time. Then up until last August when my father passed 17 away -- the people that are in my family who are 18 19 police are up north. 20 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk about that 21 in just a moment. 22 JUROR NUMBER 121: Okay. THE COURT: Have you heard about the case since 23 then? 24

JUROR NUMBER 121: No, I haven't heard anything

about the case up until last Sunday. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. And then what did you see 3 last Sunday? 4 JUROR NUMBER 121: That juror selection was 5 They showed a picture in this area of the going on. courtroom, they showed a picture of you and I heard the voice of one potential juror say -- they were 8 asked a question would you have a problem, you know, 9 with this trial and the person said no and that was the end of the news reel. 10 11 THE COURT: And that was from the TV? 12 JUROR NUMBER 121: That was on television, yes. 13 THE COURT: And then you told me that you have 14 family in law enforcement, tell me who you have. 15 JUROR NUMBER 121: My nephew is an active 16 detective in Baltimore, my wife's brother is an 17 active patrolman in Nassau County, New York. New York. Okay. 18 THE COURT: 19 JUROR NUMBER 121: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 JUROR NUMBER 121: And also my sister's husband 22 is retired and he was a Prince George County police. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 JUROR NUMBER 121: My godfather was a New York

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city policeman.

1 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 121: And I treat him like an 2 uncle, and then my wife's uncle is also NYPD. 3 THE COURT: It sounds like you -- did you 4 5 originally live up north? JUROR NUMBER 121: Yes, I was from New York. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Now, when you say you have a problem with this case, tell me what the problem is. 8 JUROR NUMBER 121: Because being in a police family, this is like and affront on my family. 10 is killing, you know, a person. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. So, you have strong opinions about that this case involves the death of a law 13 enforcement officer? 14 JUROR NUMBER 121: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Okay. The question that we ask you 16 is -- well, first I'm going to ask you, have you 17 already formed an opinion with regard to the guilt or 18 innocence of Mr. Bradley? 19 JUROR NUMBER 121: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Okay. And what is that opinion? 21 22 JUROR NUMBER 121: Guilty. 23 THE COURT: And where did you form that opinion from? 24

JUROR NUMBER 121:

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From -- I can think of no

incident where it is justifiable to shoot a police officer to death.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you formed that opinion from what you read in the newspaper and what you saw in the news?

JUROR NUMBER 121: Well, I saw it in the news, I saw him on the news, you know, his picture was shown at some point and they indicated that he was the person who killed a police officer.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what we ask you to do when you come in here is kind of put what you may have learned or seen aside and have an open mind and kind of start with a clean slate and wait for the State to present the evidence because they -- as to guilt or innocence because they have the burden of proof, and then you'd have to -- but for the purposes of that you have to set aside what you may think prior to coming in here and presume that the defendant is not guilty, and in fact at this point since there's been no evidence you'd have to presume that the defendant is innocent, do you think you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 121: No, I can't.

THE COURT: Is there anything I can say and do -- if I tell you that that's the instructions, you

have to follow my instructions and I would say that in order to be a juror you have to follow those is instructions, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 121: I would not, in all fairness, to be honest with you, I would walk into that deliberation biased.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Stipulate.

Okay. Number 121, I am going to THE COURT: release you from being considered as a juror in this Like I said, there's no right or wrong answers, we're just trying to get the knowledge and the information. I thank you for being -- your candor and your honesty. I mean, that's what we need here, that's the process that we're going through, and you can -- what I'm going to have you do is you can go downstairs, talk to the jury assembly room, report there, tell them you've been released from Judge Reinman's courtroom, they'll give you brief information and then you'll be able to go about your business.

> JUROR NUMBER 121: Okay.

Thank you, sir. THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 121: Thank you.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 121 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Number 121 is released for cause. We can bring in Number 122.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 122 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were

had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. If you'll move over one seat so we can get you on that microphone. There's a microphone right next to you. Okay. Juror Number 122, the first thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience. This is a long process. It's a long process for you, it's a long process for us. We're doing the best that we can to try to get through this process to get you in here as soon as we can but we're not — to tell you the truth, it's my fault, we haven't been really good about estimating time so far but I do appreciate you being patient with us.

JUROR NUMBER 122: It's understandable, yes.

THE COURT: The first thing I'm going to talk about is when we -- I talked to you last we talked about some rules that govern your service as a juror. Those rules kind of came into effect at that time.

So, I'm going to ask you from that time forward about

the rules. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with other juror members or with anyone else or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. I just briefly want to tell you that these rules remain in effect as long as you're being considered as a juror in this case and that if you become a juror the rules are in effect until you're released as a juror.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You can tell people the what and the when. You can tell them that you're at the courthouse serving at jury duty and you can tell them what time, you know, when you're supposed to be here,

what days, what you can't them is the why, that you're here for this case. You can't tell them what this case is about, can't tell them what happens in the courtroom. Now, once you're released you can do whatever you wish. You can talk to people or not talk to people, it's up to you. Okay. Now I'm going to talk about whether you have any knowledge about this case prior to coming here. So, 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 newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I just seen very little on the TV.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you've seen something about the case and if you did it would have been through the TV?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Can you tell me what information you believe you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Basically that the defendant killed a police officer and that's about it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you know there was the death of a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Any other specifics?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: When would that information -- you have gotten that information?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Probably a long time ago when it actually happened.

THE COURT: Okay. And when would that -- would that have been by what source?

JUROR NUMBER 122: TV.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk to you a little bit about your news habits.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

THE COURT: Do you have watch the news regularly, do you read the paper regularly, do you check the Internet regularly, what do you do with regard -- if you have any news habits, what would they be?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Every now and then at night I'll flip on Channel 13 just to get the local news but not on a regular basis, and I do not read the newspaper.

THE COURT: Okay. So, some people like when they get up in the morning turn on the TV and have it on like a news channel while they're getting ready, you don't do something like that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I do not.

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THE COURT: Okay. So, how many times on a

weekly basis, if it is a weekly basis, how many times

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on average would you be exposed to watching the news?

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Two to three times a week.

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THE COURT: Okay. And for how long a period of

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Fifteen minutes.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Maybe at a time, ten,

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fifteen.

time?

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THE COURT: And you don't recall seeing

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anything else about this case other than when it

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first happened?

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JUROR NUMBER 122: I did hear something a month

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or two ago wherein there was someone else involved

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with the case that went to court. I don't recall

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what happened to the person but I just recall

19 20 somebody else went to court with regard to this case.

THE COURT: And no other specifics about that?

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JUROR NUMBER 122: No, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do for

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purposes of your service as a juror in this case is

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to set aside anything that you may have learned about

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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, do you think you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Now, what may happen is you'll be in the courtroom, you have some information or some impressions from what happened outside, you may never hear about that information or those impressions, you may not hear about that in this case. It may not, it may not come into evidence in this courtroom. If you somehow remember something that's out -- that you learned outside, are you going to be able to set that aside and not consider that for purposes of your deliberations in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, the next question I'm going to ask is a pretty general question. What are your views about the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 122: I feel that each case is different. So, it's based on the facts of the case.

THE COURT: I mean, do you have -- if people were to say are you for or against the death penalty, what would you say?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I am not biased either way.

1 I use to be a legal secretary so I would have to look 2 at the facts. THE COURT: So, you say you use to be a legal secretary, how long ago was that? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 122: I was a legal secretary for about thirteen years and it's been about seven years. 6 7 THE COURT: And was that here in Brevard 8 County? JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: And can you -- who did you work 10 11 for? 12 JUROR NUMBER 122: for the 13 longest time. I've worked for 14 THE COURT: I think most of them, if I'm 15 16 correct, did civil cases. 17 JUROR NUMBER 122: Personal injury mainly is what I've done. 18 THE COURT: So, it sounds like you never been 19 like a secretary in a criminal --20 JUROR NUMBER 122: Never. 21 22 THE COURT: Over a criminal -- of someone who 23 had a criminal practice? JUROR NUMBER 122: Never. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay. In this case the first phase of the trial is called the guilt phase. In the quilt phase, if the jury returns a verdict of guilt to Count I, and it only pertains to Count I, and if there's a quilty verdict on Count I which would be first degree murder, then and only then do we proceed to the second -- proceed to a second phase and the second phase is the called the penalty phase. penalty phase I will instruct you that as a juror you would need to make a recommendation to the Court, to me, of a penalty for the conviction -- for the guilty verdict on the Count I and the penalty that you would consider -- I would instruct you that you would have to consider death or life in prison without the possibility of parole, would you be able to follow those instructions and consider both possible penalties?

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. And are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I'm not.

THE COURT: How about if it's he's found guilty of murder in the first -- of premeditated murder in the first degree, are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I'm not.

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THE COURT: So, you would consider the possibility of both penalties, death or life in

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prison without the possibility of parole?

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Questions by the

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State.

good afternoon.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 122,

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Hi there. How are you?

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MR. BROWN: Good. Let me cover some --

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basically go over the process of what the jury face

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is if they're selected and sit on death penalty if

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get to that portion of the trial. As the Judge told

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you, in order to get to the penalty phase the jury

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would have to come back with a verdict of guilty of

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first degree murder. If you come back, obviously,

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with not guilty, there is no sentencing, period. If

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you come back with a verdict of less than first degree murder such as second degree murder, then the

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death penalty is off the table, it's entirely up to

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the Judge and the jury does not make any sentencing

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Um-hmm.

recommendation in the case at all. Okay?

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MR. BROWN: Now with that, there are two ways,

obviously -- well, there are two ways the State can prove first degree murder. One is felony murder, the other is premeditated murder, both theories of proving first degree murder. In either circumstance death penalty is not automatic. Regardless of which method or whether we use both, we proceed to the next phase if there's a guilt verdict of first degree murder. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And in that next phase additional evidence is presented, the Judge will then give you the final set of instructions and then you would deliberate with those instructions. The first thing she's going to point you to is to look at and examine what are called aggravating circumstances, and she told you yesterday those are circumstances that increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the Now, she has -- there will be a list of victim. them, it's by statute, and you look at that list. The State of Florida has to prove those to you by the same burden for the guilt phase which is beyond and to the exclusion of any reasonable doubt. So, if you look at the aggravating circumstances and you were to find that the State of Florida did not prove any of those, then because you found no aggravation you have

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to return a verdict, a recommendation of life. If you find that the State has proven at least one, and I expect you'll have several of those, three, four, five, if we've proven at least one, or if we've proven more than one, you look at all the ones that the State has proven, put them together and ask yourself do these aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty. Again, if your answer is no, then you return a verdict of life. If your answer is yes, you go to step two of this process.

Step two is you examine the mitigating circumstances, and mitigating circumstances as the Court told you yesterday are those things that come basically from the defendant's life, his background, character, things of that nature but it's coming from the defendant, and you would have to look at those and there's a burden of proof for those. It's a lower standard. Aggravating circumstances proof beyond a reasonable doubt, the mitigating circumstances are to the greater weight of the evidence. So, there's still a burden of proof, just a lower standard. And is something's not proven, aggravator or mitigator, you disregard it. The Judge is going to tell you that you take what's been proven, the aggravators and mitigators, you go

through a weighing process.

In your own personal life, be it personal side or your professional side, have you had to make key and important decisions?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, I have.

MR. BROWN: And when you made those decisions, did you try to look at all the factors involved?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Always.

MR. BROWN: When you looked at those factors, did you find some factors you found pretty darn important and you gave them great weight in how to making your decision, right?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you looked at and you considered but you said these aren't very important and you gave them very little weight, right?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: That's how most of us make important decisions. Same process here. Everything that's been presented and proved to you, you consider.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. BROWN: The most we can ask of you and what we both sides will ask of you at this point is are you open to considering what's presented?

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: You personally if you're selected as a juror, you decide what weight to give. Court's not to tell you aggravator number one you are to give this amount of amount, or mitigator one you give this amount of weight. Okay. It's entirely your choice. Now, counsel for both sides during our arguments may suggest to you the weight you should give but it's entirely your choice as a juror how much weight you give. And we're not going -- I'm certainly not because it wouldn't be fair, we're not going to tell you what's going to be presented at this point so I can't ask you how much weight you would give to aggravators and mitigators, just that you're open and that you would consider it. You may consider it give that very little weight, something else you consider and give great weight or somewhere in the middle.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. BROWN: You determine the weight to give.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, when you do that weighing process, when you weigh those aggravators against the mitigators, if you find that the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, Court's going to tell you at that

point that you have to return a life sentence, life 1 recommendation. If you find that the aggravators 2 outweigh the mitigators, at that point you'll be in a 3 position where you can legally recommend to the Court 4 5 the death penalty. Now, she's not going to tell you that if the State proves A, B, C and D that you must 6 return a recommendation of death. Okay. You're 7 never going to hear that. In fact, what the Judge 8 will tell you is you are never required or obligated 9 to return that recommendation of death. 10

(Unintelligible) that you have to do that.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What she's going to tell you is what you have to do is go through the weighing process. So, if you weigh the aggravators against the mitigators, you find that the aggravators outweigh the mitigators and at that point you look at it all combined and you say the aggravators justify the death penalty in your mind, that's when you have the choice and you can recommend the death penalty. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes I do.

MR. BROWN: Any questions about that process?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, sir.

MR. BROWN: Okay. I know we're throwing an

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awful lot at everybody so that's why I try to break it down step by step.

JUROR NUMBER 122: I understand.

MR. BROWN: You feel comfortable with that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. If you go through this process and you're selected, you sit on the jury and return that verdict of first degree murder, you find the aggravators, you find they justify the death penalty, that they outweigh the mitigation, and after comparing and weighing you feel the death penalty is still justified, can you return a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I possibly could.

MR. BROWN: Okay. When you say the term possibly, do you have some internal hesitation, uncomfortableness with it?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I really would like to hear all the evidence. I can't say that I would until I hear it.

MR. BROWN: Right. And I'm not asking if you will or won't.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. BROWN: Although I try to phrased my question, hopefully I did, if I didn't I apologize,

is if you find the death penalty is justified, can you, I'm not asking will you, can you return a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, I could.

MR. BROWN: Do you come in with a mindset of under a set of circumstances I can recommend death but nothing else such as, you know, if this was a mass murder, I can recommend for a mass murder but less than that I couldn't do it?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, sir, never.

MR. BROWN: Okay. You understand when the Court gives you that list of aggravating circumstances that that's the list that you look at to justify the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And you're limited to those.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. BROWN: You look at other factors, you're limited to those aggravating circumstances, but that's the list and that's where you look at to the things that can justify the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Are you open to considering what's on that list?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: So you're not close minded, I don't want use the term close minded, but not of the opinion that unless it's a mass murder or one of these other types of situations I can think of, other than those circumstances I consider it?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I'm not predisposed.

MR. BROWN: So, you'll look fairly and evaluate the statutory aggravators that the Court will list to you, right?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Do you have any, in your background be it from your educational background, work history, philosophical thoughts, religious beliefs, moral beliefs, family history, whatever it may be, your whole background that makes up who you are, is there anything there that causes you any undue concern, hardship, that angst if your belly about being in this situation potentially being asked to make a life or death recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, sir.

MR. BROWN: You feel you can do it?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Last topic that I want to cover and I cover these topics with everybody. So, I'm not just picking on you. I talked about when I first

came up here that you if you return a verdict of something less than first degree, you don't get to the next phase of the process. You wouldn't come back and have to make a recommendation to the Court. So, what I want to ask is knowing in the back of your mind, well, if I just come back with second, I'm never going to put in that situation of having to make that recommendation? Do you think that thought process would affect your verdict on guilt or innocence at all?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I wouldn't come in here with that thought process to begin with. So, if I answer (unintelligible)?

MR. BROWN: I want you to answer it the way you want to answer.

JUROR NUMBER 122: I'm not going -- I'm not coming in here thinking that, because if I was coming in here thinking that I wouldn't be a good juror.

MR. BROWN: You're not going to compromise down simply to avoid having to make that next decision?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. BROWN: You understand the concern that I have as the State?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I do.

MR. BROWN: And you would agree that justice in

this case, or justice in any case, is that the 1 verdict should be what the evidence proves, correct? 2 JUROR NUMBER 122: Right. 3 MR. BROWN: And if the State proves --4 JUROR NUMBER 122: I feel that way, yes. 5 MR. BROWN: If the State proves first degree 6 murder, then can you return that verdict of first 7 degree murder? 8 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, I could. 9 MR. BROWN: Knowing that you go to the next 10 step? 11 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. 12 MR. BROWN: Thank you. I have no further 13 14 questions. THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense. 15 MR. MOORE: Good afternoon. 16 JUROR NUMBER 122: Hi. 17 MR. MOORE: I want you to understand, and you 1.8 probably do being a legal secretary for thirteen 19 20 years. JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. 21 MR. MOORE: That in questioning you it may seem 22 like you're only given two options for answers. One, 23 I can or two, I can't, but there's a third option and 24

that is, if it apply, an appropriate answer, if it

applies, might be I don't know. Okay. So, you know, you don't want to put yourself in a situation where you feel like a certain answer is expected or maybe you only have a choice, choice A, choice B, but may be it's something in the middle or something else. So, we spend all this time trying to get at what you think, not what you think we want you to say. Follow me?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, I do.

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MR. MOORE: Okay. All right. So, if the appropriate answer for you is I don't know, then that's what I want you to say, what is the appropriate answer for you.

And I want you to understand also we're not speaking hypothetically. We are about -- just about all of the things that we're bringing up here we're asking you, in a hypothetical situation, what can you do. We're not asking you to say what will you do or predict how you will vote, but we're asking you are you capable of making a decision. Could you go in that direction, could you go in that direction or are you open to all the directions that you legally could go. We're not asking you to predict what you will do. Okay. But the one thing that is not hypothetical is that if you are chosen as a juror,

then you will be involved in a process which could lead to the sentence of death and execution of that man right there, Mr. Bradley. So, we're not talking about death in the abstract, we're talking about that person seated with us.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Bring it down to reality I guess if you want to look at it that way. When you -- to the media now. You have some idea what this case is about, you indicated that at the time of I believe you said on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You heard that there was a situation involving the death of a police officer and that the defendant killed the police officer, I think that was the word you used, or murdered.

JUROR NUMBER 122: I don't know that I heard that he killed the police officer. I saw a picture of the house and a police -- and was told there was a police officer that was shot but I don't specifically remember at the time that who did it.

MR. MOORE: Okay. So, if I -- I might have misunderstood, I thought you said that the -- you heard the police officer died and that the defendant killed her.

JUROR NUMBER 122: At the time I first heard about the police officer was shot, I didn't hear exactly who did it but since that time on the news I have heard of who supposedly did it.

MR. MOORE: Okay. All right. So, I didn't mean to limit the focus of that question to just what you heard then.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right. When I originally heard about it I didn't know who did it or.

MR. MOORE: All right. So -- but you have come -- you've learned at least through the media coverage of what the media reports has recorded that Mr. Bradley killed a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And when we, when we watch TV or read newspapers we do that to inform ourselves and we turn to what we consider to be a reasonably reliable source, would you agree with that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No.

MR. MOORE: You don't.

JUROR NUMBER 122: You can't believe what you see on the news and in the newspapers.

MR. MOORE: Well, I don't mean do you expect what you read, everything you read as the absolute truth. I mean there are some things that you would

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read in a newspaper and you don't question. Like, I don't know, the results of an election, presidential election, pick up the paper and you see Obama wins and you -- I mean, do you look at that and say I don't know about that. See what I'm saying?

Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 122:

I mean, there's a basic level of MR. MOORE: credibility or you wouldn't be watching Channel 13. It's like reading Mad Magazine, it's garbage, I think it is, and so you're not going to get anything of any use out of it, so why read it. Same thing with the media source, if you watch a channel or read a newspaper and you think what you're getting is probably incorrect, then why bother.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Not always incorrect but I think it comes from being a legal secretary I just scrutinize everything.

Sure, sure. I get that. MR. MOORE: Sure. But what I'm saying is we ascribe -- give to the media source, Channel 13 in your case and whatever else you've been exposed to, a certain level of credibility or believability among certain things.

> JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Doesn't mean you accept everything. JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

I don't

MR. MOORE: Carte blanche. 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 122: Right. 3 MR. MOORE: And so when, for example, in this case you heard that a police officer had been killed, 4 5 did you question that? In other words, is that something you pretty much accepted as that's probably 6 7 what happened? JUROR NUMBER 122: They said she was killed, 8 9 why would they she was killed. MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am, that's my point. 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. Right. 12 MR. MOORE: And then later you heard that 13 Mr. Bradley did it. 14 JUROR NUMBER 122: Right. MR. MOORE: And then so how did you accept 15 16 that? Did you say well, they may have gotten that 17 wrong or that's probably the way it happened? maybe you didn't even think about it, I don't know. 18 JUROR NUMBER 122: I really didn't even think 19 about it to be honest with you. 20 MR. MOORE: As we talk about it now, what is 21 22 your belief, if you have one, what is your opinion on 23 whether Mr. Bradley is guilty of killing Deputy Pill? JUROR NUMBER 122: I have heard no facts 24

surrounding the case. I mean, I don't know.

follow the news to know, you know, what they're saying he did or didn't do. So, I would really have to listen to the facts.

MR. MOORE: All right. And so you're saying you don't have an opinion one way or the other at this point?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Bradley in fact is, as the Court's instructed you, is presumed innocent at this point.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Always.

MR. MOORE: And you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now, in the death penalty you indicated that you are neither for or it against it, it depends on the facts?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: In your opinion?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Every case is different and I have to hear the facts.

MR. MOORE: Sure. Again, I'm not asking for a prediction here. I would -- you know, let me just for purposes of discussing this. I put you -- there'd have to be columns here. One would be for, one would be against, I would put you in the for with

qualifications.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Would you agree with being placed in that category?

JUROR NUMBER 122: For what?

MR. MOORE: For the death penalty. And not necessarily in this case or not in any specific case but just in general. I mean, you're not against the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 122: I'm 50/50 and I'm really one of those people that would have to hear the facts in the case.

MR. MOORE: Right. If there was a scale from zero to ten, ten is the strongest support you can have and zero is either no support or against it, could you give yourself a number on that scale?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I'm one of those fives.

MR. MOORE: In the middle?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I'm right in the middle.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Can you think of reasons why you're not against the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I don't know of the person's state at the time, the crime was committed, I do not know how the crime was committed.

MR. MOORE: Is the death penalty an issue that

you had a position on before you came here to this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No.

MR. MOORE: Fair to say this is the first time you've ever given it any serious thought on what your position is?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, it's not the first time.

MR. MOORE: Was there ever a time when you were either for it or against it, I mean, more strongly against or more strongly for?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I've never put myself in that situation where I had to be one way or the other.

MR. MOORE: All right. So, from the time you first thought about the issue of the death penalty until now, would you say your position has pretty much been the same?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: In terms of your understanding of what you've heard so far, very different area of the law than what you're used to. I mean, thirteen years as a legal secretary for a personal injury firm, you probably knew some areas of the law as well as the lawyers, if not better.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: You didn't hesitate answering that.

Because I know good secretaries correct me and I'm

grateful to them. So, you had the penalty phase

process explained to you.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Judge Reinman read the instructions, Mr. Brown again went over it and the question I have concerns your understanding of -- and we're all speaking hypothetically and just because we're talking about the death penalty doesn't mean we expect to get there but we have to talk about it.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: In case we do get there.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: Is what if, hypothetically, you find -- you convict of first degree murder in which you have to -- that would have to occur, I'm not saying it will, but it would have to occur for us to get to the penalty phase.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: And let's just say that has occurred and then you are convinced of an aggravating circumstance, maybe several, maybe several of them, and you're not so much convinced about mitigating circumstances, then what at this point, what is your

understanding of what your options are at that stage? What can you do at that point as a juror, what must you do as a juror? This is not a trick question, I'm just wondering where you are in you're thinking about if that point were reached then what options would be able in terms of your vote.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Well, then at that point we would -- that's when you would start weighing the those mitigating facts and make the decision at that point of life or death.

MR. MOORE: All right. So, what you're saying is you do understand and can accept and follow the instructions that you are never required to vote for death?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: You find all the aggravating circumstances, no mitigating circumstances and you could still have the option of voting for life without parole.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now, let me ask you about what your concept is of life without parole, what you think.

What do you think that means really, life without

parole.

JUROR NUMBER 122: That means you're going to be behind bars for the rest of your life.

MR. MOORE: Do you question that in any way?

Do you think, well, maybe, you know, the defendant

might get good time or gain time or probation or an

early out or something?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Well, without parole means he can't get out.

MR. MOORE: That's correct. I just want to make sure you understand that.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And you done question that, life without parole means a person sentenced to life without parole dies in prison.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right, I understand that.

MR. MOORE: I'm not talking down, I'm just making sure.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Make sure I'm understanding what you're saying.

MR. MOORE: Yes. I'm glad you understand that.

Now, let me ask about the case involving, as this one does, the death of a police officer. If you were asked about certain type of cases where you might think just a knee jerk reaction death is

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appropriate, how about a case involving a first degree murder of a police officer, without knowing anything more than that?

MR. MOORE: What I'm asking you is, you know, you talked about a mass murderer that was proposed to you, what about in that situation and I think you indicated you would have to hear all the facts.

JUROR NUMBER 122: What are you asking me?

JUROR NUMBER 122: So, you're asking if I formed some kind of opinion because it's a police officer?

MR. MOORE: How would that affect -- it's a bad thing, a police officer dying.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: In the line of duty. I'm not asking how -- what your view is on that, what I'm asking is how that, how would that affect your ability to consider mitigating circumstances because a police officer died?

JUROR NUMBER 122: I would not put anymore wait in that it's a police officer versus anyone because everyone is human. So, I would not put anymore weight on it because it was a police officer if that's what you're asking me.

MR. MOORE: You understood my question and I

appreciate your answer.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

MR. MOORE: All right. Now, if you were to -if you were presented with evidence of mental
illness.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Through qualified experts, psychologists, psychiatrists, mental health experts, is that a potential mitigating circumstance that you would consider? I'm not asking you what weight --

JUROR NUMBER 122: Consider for what?

MR. MOORE: Mitigating circumstance. Remember the concept of aggravating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 122: I believe that but.

MR. MOORE: And then if you find an aggravating circumstance or more, then as you correctly pointed out you would then consider mitigating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: You would decide if there are any and if so what weight to give them. So, what I'm asking is if you were presented with testimony of mental illness, is that potentially something that you would consider as a mitigating circumstance? I'm not asking you to commit to telling me what you will do with it, I'm saying are you open to considering

that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Potentially but I would have to weigh that testimony as well.

MR. MOORE: Sure. I'm not asking -- I want to make it clear I'm not asking you to predict how that would affect your vote.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: I'm just asking, you know, some people will say I wouldn't consider it, you know, it's just not something that resonates with me, I don't consider that mitigating, you know.

JUROR NUMBER 122: No, I will not say I won't consider it, I will consider it but I would have to weigh the testimony at that point with regard to that.

MR. MOORE: Right, I'm not suggesting otherwise. I'm just asking if you're open to it and you've indicated you are.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: How about evidence of brain damage, if you heard through qualified experts that there -- Mr. Bradley has had brain injury or brain damage, is that a potential circumstance that you could consider as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, that would be mental

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illness, you would have to weigh that evidence. It would have to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

MR. MOORE: Actually, I'm glad you brought that up. Aggravating circumstances, this is a different area of the law for you, but aggravating circumstances are required to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. Mitigating circumstances are different, they're proven by the greater weight of the evidence. That's a lesser standard.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

MR. MOORE: It's just like a little bit more than fifty percent, reasonably convinced, okay, but not beyond a reasonable doubt. So, aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, mitigating circumstances greater weight of the evidence, reasonably convinced.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

MR. MOORE: So, if you heard evidence of brain damage and you believe, you believe that it had proven by the greater weight of the evidence, could you consider brain damage as a mitigating circumstance? Are you open to considering that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you see you see a distinction between drug use and drug abuse or drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Well, drug use and drug addiction are separate, one is my understand every now and then and one is all the time.

MR. MOORE: All right. So. Let's focus on drug abuse and being under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense, is that a set of circumstances that you are open to consider as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 122: No.

MR. MOORE: Then you recognize that there is a difference between drug use and drug abuse, drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you recognize that some people struggle with drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, I do.

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

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes I do.

MR. MOORE: Do you think that all people who are addicted could choose not to be? Tough question.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yeah, very tough question.

MR. MOORE: There it is.

JUROR NUMBER 122: The circumstances is different.

1 MR. MOORE: Okay. So --JUROR NUMBER 122: (Unintelligible) on that. 2 MR. MOORE: That's what I mean. Have you ever 3 known anybody who struggled with drug addiction? 4 JUROR NUMBER 122: A lot of people. A lot of 5 people. 6 MR. MOORE: Have you known people who were not 7 able to overcome it? 8 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. 9 MR. MOORE: You recognize that some people 10 can't, for whatever reason, are unable to overcome 11 12 drug addiction? JUROR NUMBER 122: They say they can't. 13 MR. MOORE: Okay. Is drug --14 JUROR NUMBER 122: They exhibit that they 15 16 can't. MR. MOORE: But you question that. Is it your 17 feeling that if a person makes up his or her mind to 18 overcome drug addiction, it can be done? 19 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, it could. 20 MR. MOORE: Yes? 21 22 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. MR. MOORE: Are you open to considering drug 23 addiction as a potential mitigating circumstance? 24

JUROR NUMBER 122: I would have a hard time

with that.

MR. MOORE: As a juror in the -- I'll give you a hypothetical. In the penalty phase you have the right to your own individual vote. That is, a jury does not have to unanimously make a recommendation, each juror has an individual vote. There does not have to be unanimity. In the guilt phase where you're asked to determine guilt or innocence of a specific offense or lesser offenses the jury must unanimously vote for guilty or not guilty. In the penalty phase different, you know, the jury doesn't have to agree. Now, you understand the difference?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: And you understand you have the right to your own views, your own vote, and that you don't have justify your position to anybody? You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, I do.

MR. MOORE: And you have the right not to be intimidated or browbeaten into joining the club or whatever, they want you to change your opinion. You have the right to stick to whatever your opinion is.

JUROR NUMBER 122: Right.

MR. MOORE: And the other side of that coin is

you have an obligation to extend that courtesy to the 1 2 other members of the jury. 3 JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes, sir. MR. MOORE: You respect their vote, their 4 5 opinion, their position. JUROR NUMBER 122: Yes. 6 7 MR. MOORE: If I may have a moment. 8 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 9 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 10 proceedings.) No more questions. Thank you. 11 MR. MOORE: JUROR NUMBER 122: Thank you. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 122, you are 14 still being considered as a potential juror on this 15 panel. 16 JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay. 17 THE COURT: But we're going to release you and let you break for recess. We won't call you today. 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay. 20 THE COURT: We won't call you Monday. Chances are you won't be called for Tuesday. Okay. But what 21 22 I'm going to have you do is go downstairs, speak to the jury clerk, she's going to give you a phone 23 number. You're going to call on Monday between 1:00 24

and 5:00 and they're going to tell you when to report

back next.

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JUROR NUMBER 122: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. That's the best information

I can give you, try not to have you wait around too

long. So, that -- we'll know our progress better at
that time.

During this recess you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. You know, specifically, don't talk about this case with anyone else. Don't look up anything, you know, see any television, radio, Internet comments. Don't -- avoid the radio, you know, newspapers, and don't, you know, talk to any of the other potential jurors. You can talk to them, just don't talk about this case. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 122: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Jury Number 122 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Unless I hear something else, we can bring in number -- how many do I have up?

THE COURT DEPUTY: You have one left.

THE COURT: We'll bring in Number 124 and then you can bring the remainder up.

(Thereupon, the proceedings had were previously transcribed.

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No.

MR. MOORE:

THE COURT: Okay. I need take a brief recess. Before we do that, Michelle Kennedy, our media specialist here at the courthouse with court was the administration, did talk to he says as we publisher with discussed an error was made yesterday in posting a photo from the Barbara Pill trial on our

Upon realizing its content, this photo was removed immediately. The intended photo to be posted was one of the defendant, not the jury pool and our associate media manager made this mistake without malice and who has been severely reprimanded. full responsibility and I'm extremely sorry for this error which I can assure you will not happen again. Let me stress this is an unintended mistake and one for which I profusely apologize and regret. Now, in speaking with him, he told Miss Kennedy that it had been up approximately an hour. The Now, she asked if there's reporter is anything else she needs to do as a result of that. Is there anything else that we're requesting at this time?

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THE COURT: I received that e-mail, in fairness, about an hour ago. So, it was addressed -- I mean, she addressed it, made a call to him. She had already had a call into him when I e-mailed her which is as soon as I heard it. So, she must have -- she did speak with him promptly and we've addressed as best we can at this time. Mr. Brown, anything else?

MR. BROWN: No, Judge. Just so your timing's aware, she was in the courtroom when I walked in probably about 1:05, that's when I told her the situation, she left and I assume she addressed it immediately, so.

anything else done at this time. If we hear anything else, then we'll have to address it. We do have, you know, the media -- high profile media rules that are in place that the press has agreed to. I'm going to make the assumption that this was unintended but I hope everyone understands what the rules are.

You know, sometimes it does appear that cameras are pointed towards the jury and specific jury member, can't be a hundred percent sure of that, but sometimes it does appear that. I'm assuming that photos aren't being taken. I haven't addressed it

because I haven't heard this concern. I personally 1 have never had a problem with the press in my 2 courtroom. So, I'm assuming that it's not an issue. 3 If I hear anything else, we might have to readdress 4 it but I have not -- I have not seen that. 5 I know sometimes they'll put their cameras -- they want to 6 take a picture of me and they might focus somewhere 7 else just to see if their camera's in focus, I don't 8 know, but I'm going to make that assumption because 9 I've never had issues with that. But if you hear 10 anything else, please bring that to my attention. 11 And with them I mean the media or the press in my 12 courtroom. Okay. We'll take about a ten minute break, be back at 3:15. Okay. Thank you. (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the proceedings.) Okay. Bring out Mr. Bradley. THE COURT: (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy.) Okay. Is there anything else we THE COURT: need to discuss before we bring in Juror Number 125?

MR. BROWN: Nothing from the State, Your Honor.

MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in Juror Number 125.

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(Thereupon, the proceedings had were previously transcribed).

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Juror 126. (Thereupon, Juror Number 126 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, Juror Number

JUROR NUMBER 126: Let me make sure my phone is off.

THE COURT: Okay. First I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience with regard to this process. It is a long process for you, I assure you it's a long process for us. a necessary process. We are trying to go as fast as we can but sometimes it takes a little longer than I have kind of estimated times so you wouldn't have to wait long but sometimes I haven't been very accurate with that estimation. So, you had to wait longer than I would have liked, but I assure you that we're all working hard to get through the process. The other day I gave you some rules. rules came into effect at the time that I announced them. So, I'm going to ask you about them and then they -- remember that they came into effect at that

time and then we're going to talk about when you may have known about the case before. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that since the rule went into effect?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I'm talking about since the rule went into effect.

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, I turned the TV off and (unintelligible).

THE COURT: So, since the rule's been in effect, have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with other potential jurors or anyone with anyone else or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: Now I'm going to talk about what you may have known about the case before coming to court. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, from rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 126: From the media.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information you believe you know about the case and be specific if you can. And first of all, I want to tell you there's no right or wrong answers in here, we just want to know the information you know.

JUROR NUMBER 126: What I know is that -- from the newspaper articles I read and the TV articles has been that the gentleman was supposed to steal something out of a hotel and I guess the sheriff officer followed him and she was shot and he was apprehended I guess. That's about the only thing I can tell you.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you learn that at the time of the event?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, I learned it from TV and the newspaper.

THE COURT: Okay. Would that be after the date

that it occurred or at the time that it occurred? 1 JUROR NUMBER 126: After. 2 THE COURT: After the date? 3 JUROR NUMBER 126: Right. 4 5 THE COURT: Have you heard anything recently about the case? 6 JUROR NUMBER 126: Not since I became a juror. 7 THE COURT: Prior to you becoming a juror but 8 9 more recent? JUROR NUMBER 126: Yeah, every day that I 10 listen to the news it comes on TV and I saw it in the 11 newspaper. I'm an avid person that reads the 12 articles and everything that comes on. 13 Okay. So, tell me about your news 14 THE COURT: I heard TV and I heard newspaper. 15 you watch news daily? 16 JUROR NUMBER 126: Oh, yes. 17 THE COURT: Okay. And what -- tell me what you 18 do, what kind of your routines are with regard to 19 20 watching news. I just like to see what kind JUROR NUMBER 126: 21 of weather's going to take place, what's going on in 22 the world. I'm an avid fan because I am involved in 23 the community and I people ask me a lot of things 24

about what goes on and they don't keep up with it and

I pride myself in knowing what's taking plays out there in the City of Melbourne or the county or the entire country including the world.

THE COURT: Okay. So, some people say they'll turn on the news while they're getting ready to go do something, they'll listen to it hit or miss, other people say they sit down from this time to this time every day and watch the news, what do you do?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I normally watch it when I'm eating.

THE COURT: Okay. When you're eating dinner?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Right, eating dinner or either cooking because I'm a great cook, try to be a great cook. I'm just in the habit of news and details.

THE COURT: Okay. So --

JUROR NUMBER 126: It comes on at the same time other programs comes on. If the news comes on at time, I'll just automatically watch it.

THE COURT: What about newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I get the newspaper Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

THE COURT: Okay. And do you read it each -- do you read it on those days?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Well, it's getting to where

I have trouble with my eyes. I stopped, I used to get it every day but for the past years I started it getting it like every Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday but they're starting to pile up in my house, you know, sometime I don't even open it up and that's the way it is now. So, sometime I don't even open the newspaper up. And I'm really thinking I'm just cutting off and just getting the Sunday paper. I been thinking about that for quite sometime. So, not an advocate newspaper reader no more. It's just something I don't do anymore.

THE COURT: Okay. So, it sounds like you know some information about this case. Do you know anything recently? Did you here anything about jury selection or anything in that respect?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: Okay. To serve as a juror in this case, what we ask you to do is 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, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I'm absolutely (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Say that again.

JUROR NUMBER 126: I'm quite sure I can do that.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what we say is if you -let's say you're sitting as juror in this case and
let's say you even go to deliberate and you say, hey,
I remember -- in your mind you say I remember that I
heard some information but I never -- it never came
in -- I never heard it in the courtroom, it never
came before me as evidence in the case, nobody ever
talked about that, can you set aside what you learned
out here and not consider it for purposes of your
deliberations in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I can assure you I won't even bring up anything that I even read about or heard about or saw on TV or read about (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that as well but in your mind can you set it aside and say I'm not going to consider that because the Judge told me I can't, I'm just going to put that over here and I'm going to base my decision on what happens in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Absolutely.

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

penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I really don't have any views about it, I just think it's a necessity sometimes and sometimes it isn't but I really don't have no views on it.

THE COURT: Okay. People --

JUROR NUMBER 126: I'm not against or (unintelligible) for it.

THE COURT: If people were to say are you for the death penalty or opposed to the death penalty, what would you say?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I would probably say I'm for it.

general overview, the attorneys are going to be more specific, the first phase of the trial is called the guilt phase and the guilt phase — if there — if the jury returns a verdict of guilty to Count I, Count I is first degree murder, and that's the only count that we're — pertains to the death penalty, if the jury returns a verdict of Count — of guilty to Count I, then we proceed to the second phase, to a second phase, and that face is called the penalty phase and in that penalty phase you would be instructed by me to consider and make a recommendation to the Court of

a penalty and that penalty that you would be instructed to consider is death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. So, the question becomes if I instruct you that that's your duty as a juror, can you follow my instructions and consider both penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: And what if it's a murder, what if it's premeditated murder in the first degree, are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: You would consider both penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

THE COURT: Okay. We talked -- when you talked to us before you talked about needing back surgery, you've had an opportunity to probably sit around a little bit. Like I said, those chairs aren't as comfortable, those chairs a little bit more comfortable, have you had any thoughts or concerns about putting that back surgery off or about your

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back during this process?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I've already asked my wife to call because I couldn't get in touch with my doctor yesterday. So, I (unintelligible) touch with my doctor. Not only that, I have some support. have swelling in my ankle and my fee and my leg and my foot doctor put a wrap on it, it's supposedly supposed to relieve the swelling. He's supposed to remove the wrapping he tells me overlapping and he's supposed to remove it tomorrow, not tomorrow, Monday, and I informed her to let him know that (unintelligible) if I was selected for the jury so I wouldn't be able to come to his office. Also I told her to get in touch with my surgeon, the person who -- the nurse who makes the appointment and let them know that if I am selected for the jury that it will be probably be after the month of this month, sometime next month, (unintelligible), that's about it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, it sounds like you're good to go.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Whatever you say.

THE COURT: Okay. If by chance -- just so you know, if there are issues, you need to let me know, let one of the court deputies know who let me know.

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The other thing is if you need to elevate your feet, you can -- you know, you can bring in a little stool to elevate your feet if you need to do that if that's a necessity.

JUROR NUMBER 126: That might be something, I appreciate that.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 126, good morning, or good afternoon, sorry about that. Let me talk a little bit with you concerning your health situation. Obviously, it's clear that I think you're willing to do what you need to do to serve and we all commend you for that and we do appreciate it. My concern is, and the only way to do this is to simply, none of us can read into your health situation, anything, you're the one that has to tell If you're selected as a juror, not only is this jury selection process going to continue because once we finally get enough people after this individual process, then we'll bring everybody back in as a group and we'll question everybody as a group. you're going to be sitting in these chairs for hours at a time at that point, 9:00 to 5:00 basically, try to take a midmorning, midafternoon break, and then

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you're if juror in this trial we're anticipating on at least initially ending it by the end of this month. This next process is taking longer than what we were originally planning on, probably more than likely we're going to go into the month of April. How do you feel about that? That's a lot we ask and you're the one that — obviously, you're in need of back surgery and you're going to be doing an awful lot of sitting and they're not the most comfortable chairs, not the chairs you probably would pick if you had a choice of all chairs, how do you feel about that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Well, I've been putting surgery off for almost ten years. In the past five years I've had it almost 24/7, but I've dealt with it with the medicines that I've gotten from my doctor the pain medicines. So, it wouldn't be any different now.

MR. BROWN: What type of medicine do you take?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Hydrocodone about every

four, five, six hours.

MR. BROWN: And obviously that is a narcotic, does that affect you as far as your ability to listen, to concentrate, to hear everything throughout the day?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I'm involved in all kinds of organizations, chairman of a lot of them, president of a lot of them. So, based on that it has no affect (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Never has.

MR. BROWN: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 126: And he hear that narcotics makes dependent but I come to realize that when you take them when you're supposed to take them that you shouldn't have any problems. If you have problems with it, then you're taking them too often. I take them the way they're supposed to be taken, so I don't have that problem.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, you also indicated, if I heard you correctly, that you had some issue, you're had trouble with your eyes lately?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yeah, (unintelligible), I've been taking some medicine for it.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Part of what -- if you're selected as a juror, not only will witnesses testify but there's going to be a number of exhibits, photographs, perhaps documents with, you know, smaller type things that you're going to have to look at, look at, pay attention to, notice the details and

again, you know, you're the only one that can answer this, I can't look at you and tell how your eyes are, not a clue. So, the only way for us to know is to ask. Is that going to cause you any problems, any concerns, any issues?

I'm talking if I take like I'm supposed to, it probably would have got rid of it this time but I leave it up to my wife to put it in my eyes three times a day and sometimes she forgets and I forget and puts it in there one or two times a day, but as far as me having any problems with eyesight, I read a lot so that can show you right there that's not a problem.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Good. And again, you know, the only way for me to know is to ask.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

MR. BROWN: So, that's why we have to ask you and see if we have a problem then. Okay, sir. Next area that I want to cover is the death penalty itself and the process that you have to go through to get to the point where you make that recommendation. Now, the Court went over it with everybody yesterday morning but she did throw an awful lot of information out to everybody in a condensed period of time. So,

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I want to make sure you understand the process and I'll have a few questions about it with you. Obviously, as the Court's talked and she's told you, the death penalty only applies if the jury comes back with a verdict of first degree murder, you understand that?

> JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. BROWN: If it's a verdict obviously not guilty, then there's no sentencing at all. If it's a verdict of something of a lesser charge such as second degree murder, then the jury does not make any sentencing recommendation, the death penalty is off the table, the sentencing is entirely up to Her Honor, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And then there are two ways for the State to prove first degree murder. If you make it to the next stage we'll cover more of this, at least I will, at that point, but there's felony murder and there's premeditated murder, they're both two ways to prove first degree murder. We may prove one or the other, we may end up proving both, but they both lead to the same charge which is first degree murder and under either theory the death penalty is on the table and something to be considered. With that, as the

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Court talked about, there is no automatic death penalty but what's going to occur is the if jury comes back with first degree murder as a verdict, we would reconvene, we would hear additional testimony and then Her Honor will give you additional instructions what to do with that testimony. The first step in her instructions is going to be to look at what are called aggravating circumstances. Aggravating circumstances, as she indicated yesterday, are a statutory list and it's circumstances that may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim and it's those circumstances that you can look to to justify the imposition or the recommendation of the death penalty. And it's limited -- your consideration has to be limited to those aggravators to whether or not the death penalty is justified. Okay. We have -there's a burden of proof to those just like for the quilt phase, the State of Florida has to prove those aggravators to you beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. So, you look at that list of aggravators, and it could be as few as one, I expect it's going to be several, three, four, five or so, and you look to see whether the State's proven at least one. If you feel that the State of Florida

hasn't proven a single aggravator, then obviously you would have found no aggravation and your recommendation must be life. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: If you feel that the State has -and you find that the State's proven at least one, you find we've proven more than one, may have proven them all, but as long as we've proven at least one, then you ask yourself taking those aggravators that the State of Florida has proven and you feel that they justify the death penalty. If your answer is no, then your recommendation has to be life. feel that they do justify the death penalty, then you move on to the second step in this process. where you consider what's called mitigating circumstances. And as the Court mentioned yesterday, those are circumstances that come from the defendant, his life, his background, his character, things of that nature that deal with the defendant. burden of proof for those as well, it's a lower They have to be -- mitigation has to be proven to the greater weight of the evidence. you take the aggravators and you take the mitigators that have been proven, both sides, and the Court's going to tell you you go through a weighing process.

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Now, I assume in your lifetime you've made key and critical and important decisions, personal and professional, somewhere along the way, correct?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And when you've made those decisions, have you tried to look at and consider all the factors involved?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

MR. BROWN: And when you went through that process, some factors you've looked and said these are pretty darn important to this decision and you give them great weight in making your decision, right?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you look at and you consider them but you say, you know, these just aren't that important, I'm going to give these very little weight in my decision, right?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: That's the way most of us make important decisions. The court's going to tell you it's the same process here. You have to go through and you weigh those aggravators versus those mitigators and it's a weighing process. The Judge is not going to tell you — there's not going to be a

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little cheat sheet, little guidance to say how much weight you're supposed to give to each aggravator and to each mitigator. Not going to tell you aggravator one gets this much weight, mitigator one gets this much weight, that's a decision that you as a juror you have to make on your own and it's a personal decision that you make. The juror sitting right next to you may decide differently from you as to how much It's a process you have to go through and you determine the weight. We're not going to ask you as I expect either one of us, either side's going to ask you today because it wouldn't be a fair question how much weight you would give to certain things because you don't know that until you hear all the evidence and you weigh them against each other. only thing we want -- what we can ask of you today is that everything that's been proven to you would you consider it.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

MR. BROWN: You may consider it and decide I'm going to give it very little weight, medium weight, or you may give it great weight, the key is consider it all and you determine how much weight, right?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: When you go through that process

the Court's going to tell you you weigh the two, the aggravators and the mitigators, and you weigh them against each other. If you find that the mitigators outweigh the aggravators, then your sentence has to be a life sentence. If you find after weighing them that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravators, then you're in a position where legally you can recommend to the Court a sentence of death. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Now, the Judge, she's not going tell you if the State proves A, B, C and D that you are now required to recommend a sentence of death.

Okay. She's not going it tell you that. In fact, what she's going to tell you is you are never required to do that. What you're required to do is go through that weighing process. Okay. And then with that process you weigh them, if you find that the aggravators after you weigh them still come out on top and you feel at that point after you've weighed everything that the death penalty is justified, that's when you can recommend a death sentence. Any questions about the process?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

MR. BROWN: You feel comfortable with going

through that process step by step like I've explained it to you?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: With that process, if the State proves to you aggravating circumstances, you weigh them and you feel that they're not outweighed by the mitigation and that they justify the penalty of death, can you recommend the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir, I can.

MR. BROWN: Do you come into court today with any notions of, you know, I could recommend death in this circumstance or maybe these couple of circumstances but that would be about it. Some people may say a mass murderer, serial killer, I could recommend death for that type of situation but that's it, anything below that I can't recommend the death penalty. Do you find yourself in that camp at all?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No doubt at all, I don't come into court without any suggestions or decisions.

MR. BROWN: So, you understand as we've talked, the Court is going to give you that statutory list of what our aggravating circumstances that may apply to this case and you agree you're going to look at that list and you're going to consider that list, right?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: The key is trying to make sure is that somebody doesn't come in and say I'll look at these couple of factors but I don't care what else you have, it's these two and these two alone, that is from both sides, the thing that we ask is that you consider what the Court tells you and follow her instructions and consider everything she tells you.

Do you have anything in your background, your philosophical beliefs, religious beliefs, moral beliefs, work history, family history, whatever it may be, that causes you any extra concern, angst, hesitation about being put in the position to make a recommendation of life or death or having to make that decision at all?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, sir.

MR. BROWN: You feel comfortable in your ability to do it?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

MR. BROWN: Last topic I want to cover and I cover this with each person so it's not just that I think it may apply to you, but if (unintelligible) in the jury room, no one ever brings it up, you may never think about it, but as I talked about when I first came up here, if the verdict is for a lesser

charge such as second degree murder, then the death 1 penalty is off the table and you wouldn't be asked to 2 come back, sit in a second time and have to make that 3 sentencing recommendation to the Court. So, the 4 concern and what I simply just want to address is 5 that knowing in the back in your mind, well, that's 6 kind of a shortcut so I don't have to be put in that 7 position, I'll just return a verdict of second. 8 can assure me that that would not be part of your 9 consideration and deliberations? 10

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: You would agree that justice is -justice in this case or any case would be a verdict
that the evidence proves, right?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt.

MR. BROWN: And if the evidence proves to you first degree murder, can you return a verdict of first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Sir, it sounds like you are as active as you can be in your community and I'd say a lot more active than the average citizen, you're on a

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number of committees. Did you not say that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: And I suspect that you look at your neighborhood and your community as a network and you're very much plugged into it?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: And you're aware of what's going on in your neighborhood not just from a national level but deeper on a local level what the events are that are affecting the neighborhood that you live?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Okay. And so this case involves a shooting death of a white female deputy sheriff by a young African American male and I would, I would imagine that that would be a source of discussion in your community, I would think, and unfortunately there are a lot of shooting deaths and they're all tragic, they're all senseless shootings, but some stand out because of the circumstances and I just listed some of the circumstances that might cause this to be more of an attention getter, and so would you say that this is a case which has been the focus of conversations with you that you have been involved in or have overheard in your community.

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, sir.

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JUROR NUMBER 126: Not in the (unintelligible), it just isn't. Just something we don't deal with, this particular case or anything, we're trying to make things better (unintelligible) don't deal with deaths (unintelligible).

Sir?

MR. MOORE: So, the source of information that you have been exposed to has -- would it be accurate for me to say that it has been through the media, television, newspapers, radio perhaps? Is that a yes?

> JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: From any other source?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Any other source?

MR. MOORE: From any other sources than what I just mentioned?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, I don't think so.

MR. MOORE: Did you -- have you seen a picture of Mr. Bradley on the news?

> JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Did you recognize him when you came in?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I haven't recognized him when I saw him on the news and I've not recognized him since.

MR. MOORE: All right. But when the Judge read the facts of the case and the charging document to you, I would assume you made a connection with the news reports that you had heard, this case with those reports?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I don't follow what you're saying. I know about the case, you know, from the newspaper and TV and the radio so I (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: All right. When you -- is there any particular source of news that you rely on more than others? Let's say TV, let's just focus on TV. Is there a TV station that you find yourself watching or listening to in particular?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I watch ESPN and the Sports Center and I watch Channel 2, 6 and 7, 13 for the weather. Yes, (unintelligible) listen to the news and listen to what's going on.

THE COURT: 2, 6 and 7?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I don't have any specific particular station.

MR. MOORE: For your local news 2, 6 and 7?

JUROR NUMBER 126: 2, 6 and 7 and 13.

MR. MOORE: All right. So, when you watch these news reports let's say from those channels that give you the local news, you don't accept everything

that you hear as the gospel truth, would that be correct?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Let me expound on that. I try and tell some of my friends not to do that because if they did they would be in a world of hurt, they would not be getting things accurate.

MR. MOORE: But the other side of that is if it were a source of news that you felt was unreliable or not credible, you wouldn't pay attention to it or you wouldn't listen to it at all.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Oh, I listen to everything, that's the only way I can know what's going on because (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: All right. So, the issues that -let's use national election as an example. When you
followed the presidential election leading to
President Obama being elected, when it was announced
that he was president I would imagine you accepted
that as the gospel truth? I mean, how could they get
that wrong, at least you accepted that as being what
happened.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: There are other types of news stories that you hear where let's say you hear about a police officer being shot to death, there are

aspects of that you don't question. I mean, how are they going to get that wrong. If you hear that you think that's probably what happened.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Right.

MR. MOORE: Right? Now, when you heard the news report of Deputy Pill being shot by Brandon Bradley, the part where Brandon Bradley was arrested and charged with it, to what degree did you feel that that was truthful or accurate, the part where Mr. Bradley was accused?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I don't know if I put any degree on it, I just accepted it and that was it, you know, it has nothing to do with me. So, to a degree that I would put that in, it's just a news report that I listened to and I heard.

MR. MOORE: And so, did you -- as we sit here now, do you have an opinion based upon what you've heard from any source of the guilt -- as to the guilt of Mr. Bradley?

JUROR NUMBER 126: None whatsoever.

MR. MOORE: Can you presume that he is innocent? If that's an instruction that the Judge gives you which is the law, is there any doubt in your mind, any question about your ability to follow that instruction?

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JUROR NUMBER 126: Say that again.

MR. MOORE: Sure. The Judge has instructed, you and she'll instruct you in more detail later in the trial if you're selected, that Mr. Bradley is presumed to be innocent and that if you reach a verdict in this case it has to be based upon the evidence that you hear just in this courtroom, evidence, testimony, the evidence that's presented in this courtroom and the law that's presented in this courtroom, there's nothing else, is there any doubt in your mind about your ability to limit your verdict strictly to what you've heard in this courtroom and to rule out whatever you've heard outside of the courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I've heard what the -- definitely what I hear in this courtroom and nothing else.

MR. MOORE: Okay. And so you indicated that you don't really have a view about the death penalty but you're not against it, you're for it?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Not against it or for it.

MR. MOORE: Sir?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Not against it or for it.

MR. MOORE: All right. But in saying that you're not against it, that's sort of a way of saying

that you are for it even though it's with qualifications. In other words, you're open to following the law but some people, for example, in contrast say I'm against it, there's no way I would ever consider it, you're not one of those, and can you think of reasons why you're not one of those?

Just your thinking in general. Not as it relates to this case but if you were talking with friends about the death penalty, the subject comes up, not this case particularly but you how he feel about it and you were asked to express your view, I'm neither for it or against it, then somebody might say, your friend, well, why aren't you against it. Because, you know, your friend might say I'm against it, how come you're not and what would be your response?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I have no reason to be against it or for it.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Fair enough. Anything about the fact that the victim in this case is a police officer that sets it apart from other murders in your mind?

MR. BROWN: Judge, I'm going to object at this point and ask to approach.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

of the hearing of Juror Number 126 as follows:)

MR. BROWN: I'm going to object to the form of the question since that's specifically an aggravator.

MR. MOORE: It's a fact in this case specifically and there's no way to get around that. What I'm getting at --

THE COURT: How did you phrase the question?

MR. MOORE: I said is there anything about this case, the fact that the victim is a police officer that sets it apart from other murders and if he were to say, which he could, would surprise me but it's not impossible, yes, I think this is a case that deserves the death penalty. That's something I would need to know and the only way I'm going to find out is if I ask that question.

THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection as to way it's posed at this time.

(Thereupon, the benchside conference was concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

MR. MOORE: Let me repeat that. Is there anything about the fact that the victim is a police officer in this case and if it's determined that Deputy Pill was the victim of a first degree murder and she's a police officer, is there anything about fact that would set it apart in your mind from other

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types of murders?

JUROR NUMBER 126: None whatsoever, a person is a person regardless of who they are. I don't have any distinction.

MR. MOORE: Okay. In speaking hypothetically, let's assume, and I'm not saying we're going to get there but we have to talk about this in case we do. Okay. Assume the jury finds Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree murder. All right. And then assume that the -- in your mind after the State presents its aggravating circumstances that you find one or more, several, lots of them let's say hypothetically, and assume that you're -- you don't find any mitigating circumstances, what -- at this point what's your understanding of what your options are as a juror at that point? What can you do at that point and is there anything that you're required to do at that point where you found lots of aggravating circumstances, no mitigating circumstances, what can you do at that point?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I don't follow the question.

MR. MOORE: Okay. If you were asked to vote at that point, what would you do?

JUROR NUMBER 126: What would I do for what now?

MR. MOORE: What would your choices be? What would your options be? Now, let me remind you, it's death or life without parole. So, in that circumstance where let's say hypothetically you found lots of aggravating circumstances, maybe no mitigating circumstances, what would your voting options be at that point? Could you vote for only death? Are you required to vote for death or could you vote for also life without parole at that point?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I couldn't sit here right now and tell what my --

MR. MOORE: No, sir. I'm sorry, I'm not asking the question very well. It's my fault.

JUROR NUMBER 126: No, it's not your fault, I'm just letting you know -- no matter how you ask it,

I'm just letting you know I don't think I could sit here right now and tell you how I'm going to vote.

MR. MOORE: I'm not asking you to do that. So, let me try it again. Let me see if I can ask it a better way. All right? What I'm asking is what -- without saying what your vote would be, what do you think your choices are at that point?

JUROR NUMBER 126: At what point? I'm confused.

MR. MOORE: Okay. I'm trying -- I don't mean

to confuse you, sir, I know this is confusing to you. You're in the jury room and all the evidence has been presented, you're back there deliberating and you're trying to figure out how you're going to vote. in your mind the State has presented lots of aggravating circumstances, you don't know what they are and that's part of the confusion, but they have convinced you beyond a reasonable doubt there are lots of aggravating circumstances and the Defense has not convinced you that there are any mitigating circumstances. Now, at that point, then what do you think your choices are? I mean, you've got to make a choice, you've got to vote one way -- you've got to vote, that's what you're being asked to do, what do you think your voting choices or voting options are at that point?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I think I should understand what you're saying.

MR. MOORE: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 126: The prosecutor has presented their case, they have all these mitigating circumstances.

MR. MOORE: They are -- their argument is for aggravating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 126: And you have not presented

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yours and you haven't presented your mitigating circumstances.

MR. MOORE: Let's just say hypothetically.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yeah, I would have to go for the death penalty.

MR. MOORE: Okay. So, do you understand that you're not required to vote for the death penalty? That's the point that I'm wanting to make sure. You do not have to vote for death under those circumstances. You never have to vote for death. They can prove all the aggravating circumstances on the books and we could, you know, just not present any mitigating circumstances and life without parole is still on the table, you could still vote for life. That's the point I'm making here.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Okay. That's a possibility then, right.

MR. MOORE: I just need to know you understand that you're never required, never required to vote for death. You could -- regardless of circumstances, you could always vote for life without parole.

JUROR NUMBER 126: I understand where you're coming from (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: All right. So, do you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Sure. Sure. It might be my

decision, I don't know, sir.

MR. MOORE: I'm not asking for your vote.

JUROR NUMBER 126: I know you're not asking, I'm just saying it might be my decision but I don't know sitting right here what that would be.

MR. MOORE: We understand.

JUROR NUMBER 126: It could be one or the other.

MR. MOORE: But that's the point, it could be one or the other.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Right.

MR. MOORE: You're not locked into either or.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Right.

MR. MOORE: All right. So, let me ask about specific types of mitigating circumstances and see if you would be open to consider them. I'm not asking you to tell me yes, that's mitigating in my mind or this is how I'm going to vote, I'm just asking you if you're presented evidence, let's say, of mental illness, would those circumstances be circumstances you would be willing at least to consider as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Have you known people who have struggled with mental illness?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you believe that mental illness is a choice?

JUROR NUMBER 126: A choice?

MR. MOORE: Yes. Or not?

JUROR NUMBER 126: It's not a choice.

MR. MOORE: All right. Then let me ask about if you heard from qualified experts evidence of brain damage or brain injury, are those circumstances that you would consider as potentially mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Let me ask about drug use and drug addiction. Do you know people who have been addicted to drugs and struggle with drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 126: A choice?

MR. MOORE: A choice. Not drug use.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Addiction is not a choice but using is a choice, but addiction is not a choice. That derives from the use of it. The use of it is a choice but addiction derives from it, it's not a choice.

MR. MOORE: If you were presented with evidence of drug addiction, would you potentially consider that as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If you were presented with evidence of physical and emotional abuse during childhood, are those circumstances that you would consider as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now, when Judge Reinman instructed you earlier about the death penalty process, penalty phase process, the way she described it, and she's just reading the law, is the jury is required to give great weight, excuse me, the Judge is required to give great weight to the jury's recommendation, do you remember hearing that? You need to say out loud.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Now, what that means is the Judge -- it's impossible for the Judge to impose a sentence without relying upon your recommendation. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Say that again.

MR. MOORE: It's -- yeah. The Judge has to give great weight to the jury's recommendation for life or death.

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JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: She just can't brush that aside and say that's nice but this is what I want to do. That's not, that's not something the Judge can do legally. The judge is not going can't do that because the Judge can't do that and so the Judge has to take into consideration, give great weight to the jury's recommendation. Okay. And it's -- the comparison that I will make is an airline pilot highly experienced, highly qualified who flies from Miami to Rome, Italy, and has made the trip before but -- and is technically capable of doing that but can't do it without a copilot, without a global positioning, without GPS system, without maps, without radar, I mean, all of those things are necessary, and that's how important the jury's recommendation is to the Court's sentence.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: I'm just putting things in perspective for you.

> JUROR NUMBER 126: Sure.

MR. MOORE: So, you understand what it means when the law is read to you that the Judge has to give great weight to the jury's recommendation? Yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 126:

MR. MOORE: And then at the guilt/innocence part of the trial where you are presented with the crime, the crimes that are charged, the jury's verdict must be unanimous. That is, all members of the jury have to vote either guilty or all have to vote for not guilty to get the verdict. Okay. And then if there is a finding of guilty of first degree murder, go to the penalty phase and it's a different voting arrangement. Each juror's entitled to his or her own vote and there does not have to be unanimity. You don't have to agree with the others. You have the right to disagree with the other and stick to whatever your vote is. Do you understand the difference between the guilt phase and penalty face?

MR. MOORE: And do you understand in casting your individual vote in the penalty phase you have the right to have your opinion respected and not have others --

JUROR NUMBER 126: Influence me.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Well, influence is one thing, but intimidate or try to browbeat you into agreeing with the others because they think you're wrong. You have the right to be free from that, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

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MR. MOORE: And the other side of that is you have a responsibility to extend that courtesy to the other members of the jury. That's how they vote, accept that, because they have the right to their own vote.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: All right. Do you belong -- sorry.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Do you belong to a church?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Does your church have a position on the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I don't think so. I haven't discussed it.

MR. MOORE: All right. And when we're talking about life without parole, what does life without parole mean to you? What -- how do you picture that? In other words, do you feel that it's forever, a person might get out some day or what's your view of life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 126: I've always felt that life without parole means that you stay in jail for life and you don't get no parole but now in some of the things that I've seen and read that people are getting out or have a life without parole, they have

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an opportunity to get so (unintelligible).

If I MR. MOORE: I haven't read those things. were to tell you life without parole means that you -- the person sentenced to life without parole never gets out of prison again alive, would you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Without a doubt, yes. Ιf they get life without parole, that's what they should get.

MR. MOORE: Well, that's what they do get, that's the point here.

JUROR NUMBER 126: (Unintelligible) because I've been questioning that that wasn't the case, after six years or forty years or thirty years they do have a chance to get out of jail. I've always thought otherwise, but for some reason I seen or heard that they were getting out prior to that.

MR. MOORE: Well, I mean, so I'm telling you that's what the law is.

JUROR NUMBER 126: I'm glad to hear it. Ι always thought it was that but.

> It is that. So, you accept that? MR. MOORE: JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

Okay. Would you consider life MR. MOORE: without parole as an opportunity -- a person to

sentenced to life without parole as an opportunity for redemption?

MR. BROWN: Judge, I'm going to object.

JUROR NUMBER 126: I don't know --

THE COURT: Okay. Let's have a bench conference.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 126 as follows:)

THE COURT: Life without parole is a what?

MR. MOORE: Opportunity for redemption.

MR. BROWN: I object to that because it does not go at all to any qualification for the juror, that has no bearing in this, that's not a factor for aggravation or mitigation.

THE COURT: I'm not even sure I know what that means.

MR. MOORE: Well, he already answered the question so it's kind of academic at this point but. If he's being asked to choose between two sentences, then why can't we not get into what the sentences mean? Because he's being asked to impose one of them, be a part of imposing one or the other. So, why can't we ask him what it means to him to be sentenced to life without parole. We know that it means that the person won't get out.

THE COURT: You can ask that question. The redemption part, I'm going to sustain as to the redemption.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Now which?

THE COURT: You can ask him what it means to him and I think he answered that.

MR. MOORE: He already he answered the question.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Thereupon, the benchside conference was concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

MR. MOORE: No further questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 126, you are still being considered as a potential juror in this case. What I'm going to ask you to do is to report downstairs to the jury assembly room. They're going to give you a phone number. They're going to tell you when to call -- they're going to tell -- I mean, I'm going to tell you call that phone number between 1:00 and 5:00 on Monday and they're going to give you further information about when to report back. It will not be Monday. Most likely it won't be Tuesday but they'll give you updated information. So, call between Monday between 1:00 and 5:00.

During this recess you must continue to abide

by your rules governing your service as a juror. 1 I'm not sure I told you this but you can tell people 2 where you are, I'm at the Brevard County courthouse 3 in Viera. You can tell them what hours you're 4 expected to be here. What you can't tell them is the 5 eighty and the what, like I'm here on the Bradley 6 case involving, you know, Deputy Pill, you can't give 7 them that type of information. You can't tell them 8 what happens here in the courtroom. You can't give 9 them the details or information about this case. 10 Now, once this case -- once you're released as a 11 juror or this case is concluded and you're released 12 as a juror, you can tell them whatever you would like 13 to tell them but you have to wait until that time. 14 And it's up to you what you feel you would want to 15 share with people. Okay. Any questions or concerns? 16 JUROR NUMBER 126: No, ma'am. 17

THE COURT: Okay. So, I'll have you go downstairs, get that phone number and come back when they tell you to come back.

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 126 exited the

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THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in 127.

Mr. Pirolo, if you need to leave, feel free to leave. 1 MR. PIROLO: I'll be okay. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Lanning can leave. 3 MR. LANNING: Do you want me gone? 4 THE COURT: No, but you can. I think you do 5 questioning, what is it, a day and a half each person 6 and then you switch. Mr. Moore can't stand it, he's 7 8 got to ask some questions. This is my last chance, Judge. 9 MR. MOORE: THE COURT: I know, that's what I was thinking. 10 (Thereupon, Juror Number 127 was escorted into 11 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 12 had as follows: 13 Juror Number 127, come on in. THE COURT: 14 I'm the finale I guess. JUROR NUMBER 127: 15 THE COURT: You're the finale for today. 16 JUROR NUMBER 127: Good. 17 THE COURT: We don't have anyone else here so I 18 can't make them do anymore. Okay. Juror Number 127, 19 the first thing is I want to thank you for being 20 Thank you for your patience. This process I 21 know has been long for you, it's been long for us. 22 JUROR NUMBER 127: Sure. 23

THE COURT:

don't have to be here as long and wait.

I try to estimate time so that you

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been very good at it during this process. I mean, to be honest with you. So, you've had to wait longer than I would have liked but I assure you that we're all working hard in here and we're all trying to get through the process as long as — as fast as we can but it's a necessary process. So, some things we can go faster on, some things we just can't. So, I thank you for being patience with us.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Oh certainly.

THE COURT: The other day that we were here I talked about some rules that I imposed at that time. Those rules kind of started at that time. I'm going to talk to you about any prior knowledge you have about the case, but since I imposed those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 127: No, I have not.

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

JUROR NUMBER 127: No, I have not.

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

JUROR NUMBER 127: No, I haven't.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with anyone, including the potential jurors, or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 127: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about what you may have known before you came here. So, do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 127: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, tell me what information you believe you know about the case. Be aspect as you can. And remember in here, this is your chance to talk to us, you won't have that chance after we get done with jury selection.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Right.

THE COURT: There's no right or wrong answers, we just want you to be frank, complete and honest, but there's no right or wrong answers. So, tell me what information you believe you know.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Well I saw it and -Internet and I also saw it on the TV. From what I
understand -- I mean, what happened, is that what you

mean?

THE COURT: Yeah, what information that you believe, that you believe that you know.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Okay there was a robbery and I don't remember where exactly it was, I think it was like someplace like Wal-Mart or something and the radio came across, the radio to Barbara Pill that such and such was headed in such a direction and there had been a robbery, there was a female, a white female, a black male involved, and she was coming and something or other, a call or something was in the area and saw his car that they were talking about on the radio and she pulled him over and got behind him, got out of the car and walked up, I believe this is what, it's been so long now, and that she was shot.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 127: That's what I heard.

THE COURT: And you heard that at the time of the event?

JUROR NUMBER 127: Yes. I also heard that the white Caucasian female was the daughter of a police chief or another officer or something hike that and that Barbara Pill had a son that was an officer, or two sons maybe, one was West Melbourne or Melbourne officer, and a son that was a deputy I believe.

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THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 127: And that's pretty much what I know.

THE COURT: And you heard that at the time of the event?

JUROR NUMBER 127: Yes.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to talk about after that. What was the source that you heard that from? JUROR NUMBER 127: Mostly TV, the news.

I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, since that time, have you heard information about the case?

watch Channel 13 and Channel 3, I believe it's Fox,

JUROR NUMBER 127: Yes, she had gone -- I believe she's been sentenced, if I was hearing right, and she got like twelve years. I'm not sure what the sentence was. But I think she's already been tried and sentenced and that she is -- I think that's about it.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 127: I don't know if she's in jail. She's probably still in jail.

THE COURT: What about being here today, did you hear anything about jury selection or being here today?

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JUROR NUMBER 127: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And what are your news

habits?

JUROR NUMBER 127: Well, I get up in the morning because I get up early between my husband and my dog and I usually turn on the TV which comes up to Channel 13 and I only watch a couple of minutes of that like if Good Morning America isn't on yet and switch to Good Morning America. Might catch the noon news when I fix lunch or something, I may have the news on Channel 6, and then at night we watch like the 10:00 or 11:00 news, not all the time.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 127: That would be when I was would be watching the news.

THE COURT: That's pretty much your regular routine?

JUROR NUMBER 127: Right. And then the Internet when we go to the computer. I don't do the computer as much as my husband does. He highlights a I don't read the newspaper on it. headline he likes.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you read the newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 127: No.

THE COURT: Do you get the newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 127: (Unintelligible) Palm Beach

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because that's where I used to live.

basis?

JUROR NUMBER 127: No.

THE COURT: One of the things that we talk about in here is that in order to be a juror in this case you have to set aside what you may have learned about this case before, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law, the evidence presented in this trial and in this courtroom, do you think you can do that?

THE COURT: Do you get the newspaper on a daily

JUROR NUMBER 127: Well, in doing that you have to -- in other words, you're asking me to totally block out?

I'll tell you what may happen. You may hear some things -- information, I call it information because I don't -- that's -- we don't know if it's fact, not fact, it's not proven. So, I just call it information. You have to set aside that information, you've got to come in here and what may happen is you may sit through this whole trial and you may never hear anything about something that you heard by way of the news.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Okay. Well, what about

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feelings?

THE COURT: Well, that's my going to be my next question. Have you formed a feeling with regard to the quilt or the innocence of the defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 127: Actually, yes, because I felt so very bad Barbara Pill being a mother and being -- I'm and her being, I don't know how old she was but I mean she wasn't in her twenties or thirties but maybe she was close to retirement, I don't know, and I'm retired from

and I just have feelings about things like that.

THE COURT: All right.

JUROR NUMBER 127: With the police and stuff.

THE COURT: So, let me ask you this question.

One of the things that I instruct you is that the

State has the burden of proof. The State has to

prove each element of each crime beyond and to the

exclusion of every reasonable doubt. And later on I

tell you what reasonable doubt means and things like

that.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Right.

THE COURT: So -- and the Defense, they do not have to prove anything.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Right.

THE COURT: So, when you come in here you have to presume -- you have to hold the State to their burden of proof and you have to give the Defense the presumption of innocence. The defendant as he citizens here today since there's been no proof before you is not guilty. In fact, the defendant is considered innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Okay.

THE COURT: Can you follow those principals and look at the defendant and say that the defendant is not guilty, is innocent, as your duty as a juror would require or will you have some predisposed ideas and emotions that would preclude you from doing that? And there's no right or wrong answers.

JUROR NUMBER 127: I know, and I would be lying if I said yes, absolutely, and I would be lying if I said no, absolutely, because I would try my best, but I couldn't guarantee that I could do away with what for the past few months I have felt. And I'm not talking about what I heard but what I feel about an incident such as this. You know, some things are just hard to deal with.

THE COURT: Okay. This case does involve the death --

MR. MOORE: Judge, we stipulate.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: I think it's clear.

THE COURT: Okay. They told me that they -- at this time I am going to excuse you as a potential juror in this case. I do want to thank you for your It's not anything personal, it's just that service. based on that information, you know, it may be probably best if you served on another case.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Okay.

THE COURT: So, I'm going it thank you for your service. I'm going to ask you to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room and they're going to just thank you, take your badge and send you on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

JUROR NUMBER 127: Thank you.

(Thereupon, Jury Number 127 exited the courtroom.)

> THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Juror Number 127 has been released for cause. Okay. We will start at 8:30 on Monday morning, start with Juror Number 129. I've called in Jurors Number 129 nine to 139 for the morning at 8:30 a.m. Any preliminary -any matters I need to discuss by either party?

MR. BROWN: Nothing from the State, Your Honor.

MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Court will be recess until 8:30 on Monday morning. Thank you.

(Thereupon, court was in recess for the day, 3/7/14. Thereafter, court was reconvened on 3/10/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. Okay. We can bring in Mr. Bradley.

(Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy.)

THE COURT: Okay. If my records are correct, we're scheduled to interview seven jurors this morning, 129 through 131. Any preliminary matters that I need to address on behalf of the State?

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Preliminary matters on behalf of the Defense?

MR. MOORE: Other than we'd like to, if we could one, get a list of the venire persons who have been selected to date with their addresses, if there's a record kept of that. I have a list here but I don't have that specific information. So, I making a request that we get that. That is the whole venire versus the thirty-five on (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Don't you have that in that little sheet that they give you, each person?

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MR. MOORE: No, we don't, for separate panels at this point.

MR. LANNING: It does not have their date of birth and it only has the town.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, the clerk forwarded the juror information for the first five panels that the Court had scheduled for the first week. We only got to two of them. The panels that we did this past week we did not receive any juror information on any of the panel members other than the standard juror questionnaire. I have checked our internal system with just the names but it's hard to match up the names without the date of birth.

THE COURT: I can do that but it won't --

MR. MOORE: We don't need it right this second.

THE COURT: Obviously, while I'm sitting here it can't happen, so. Because I can't do anything while I'm sitting here. So, I will see what I can do with regard to that.

MR. MCMASTER: We have all the information from the first two panels. The third one which we got to that we were (unintelligible), the panel was

dismissed so we don't really need anything from that.

THE COURT: Well, I think what he's asking for is just the thirty-five that's already going -- moving into the second.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, we have all of that already, I mean, the information about all of those panel members including the ones that were -- got past the initial screening, the only information we don't have is for the panel members from this past Thursday.

MR. MOORE: Can I show the Court what I have here? I believe this is the list that we originally got with names with the information on that we're looking for if that would help.

THE COURT: You can show it to me.

Mr. McMaster, you're saying -- I don't think you

would have gotten -- the first panel was different

because they were handled different. After we went

through that first listing, I mean, I don't think

they were giving you --

MR. MOORE: We get that originally.

THE COURT: Well, that was because that was a special panel. Now we've gone of gone through that special panel, we're using the regular jurors that we've just ordered for everyone and, you know, I

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didn't can them -- with all due respect, I didn't ask them to compile a special list of those, it just never crossed my mind. I think this is what he's looking for.

MR. MCMASTER: May I approach, Your Honor? Yes. Because it has the date of THE COURT: birth and the full address as opposed to just the city and town.

MR. MCMASTER: I think that was the Thursday panel, I don't think we ever actually used that one.

THE COURT: No, but he's just giving me an example of what he's looking for.

MR. MCMASTER: We had a total of five of those, Judge. We got one from Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the first week of jury selection.

THE COURT: No, I know that, yes. You wouldn't have gotten it for after that because the panels after that, the panel that we used after that was just a regular panel, it wasn't a special panel that I ordered for this trial, because we've gone through the regular panel.

That's what I'm saying, we only MR. MCMASTER: need the information for the panel members that we received last Thursday.

THE COURT: So, everything else you would have already gotten. So, starting Thursday?

MR. MCMASTER: Thursday panel was our third panel that we actually started to choose from. The third one was supposed to be the Friday panel which was called up and then we had the incident outside the courthouse.

THE COURT: Can you tell me the number of what juror it started with?

MR. MOORE: At the break we'll give a list of the ones that we've picked and then perhaps we can --

THE COURT: I have a list of -- I mean, I have the numbers, I haven't matched the numbers up with the names.

MR. MCMASTER: If it's the numbers that we're currently doing, 107 through the ones that we're individually questioning now. The Court inquired of the panel for the first time on Thursday morning after the Court started trial again. It was on March 6th. We started individual questioning Thursday afternoon, we did six of them, and then Friday we did another five in the morning and six in the afternoon and we're continuing with the seven, seven split that the Court has now through tomorrow morning.

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THE COURT: So, you're saying it starts with

MR. MCMASTER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Mr. Moore, I think what

Mr. McMaster is saying is you've already gotten the

information through -- before the previous ones, you just don't have them for 107 forward.

MR. MOORE: Well, we don't -- it would be nice to have them all in one place.

THE COURT: I understand what you're saying but that requires someone to do that work and that's really not their job. So, I don't know if I'm going to make them -- I'll get you the date of births and I'll get you the addresses because I told you I would do that but I'm not going to make them do a special list. They don't even give me a special list, I have to write it down on a little piece of paper here.

MR. MOORE: It would be helpful, it would be helpful to both sides to do background checks.

THE COURT: What Mr. McMaster is saying is that you've already gotten -- it's not compiled in a pretty little list but you've already gotten the information from 1 through 106, it's after 107.

MR. MOORE: Not their addresses.

THE COURT: You should have 106, the addresses

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for 1 through 106, you just don't have it starting with 107.

MR. LANNING: What I'm hearing is that during that first week I think we only selected a panel from one of our days list. I think at that point we got out of whack and we started bringing in new panels.

THE COURT: No, we only brought in new panels after the first -- well.

(Thereupon, a pause was taken in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: It would have been the only panel that was brought in Thursday. That's the only new panel. Otherwise, we're using the panels that I ordered and you got the information for that, but I will get it starting for 107. And I'll get it for each panel, each person who's been selected after 107, but I won't be able to do that until -- I won't be -- I mean, that's going to take a few moments for me to even give them the information. So, I'll have to do that over lunchtime.

MR. MOORE: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on behalf of the Defense?

MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Now, do we have them up?

THE COURT DEPUTY: 129 was not here so we 1 2 brought up the other ones. THE COURT: Do we know anything about 129? 3 4 THE COURT DEPUTY: Not yet. 5 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 6 proceedings.) 7 THE COURT: They're telling me that 109 -- I 8 mean 129 is not here as of yet. They're trying to contact -- I don't know if that's a him or a her. 9 10 They're trying to contact, looks like a him, and 11 we'll -- so, we'll start with I guess 131 and they're 12 telling me that 131 is up. Is that correct? 13 THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Are all of them up? 14 1.5 THE COURT DEPUTY: All of the ones, yes. THE COURT: Are they kept over here? 16 THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am. 17 THE COURT: Hold on just a minute. Mr. Moore's 18 not in his seat. Is he ready to go? 19 20 MR. BROWN: Judge, to remind the court, 132 and 133 had issues that they were going to check on. 21 22 132 I thought we --THE COURT: MR. MCMASTER: 132's already excused. 23 24 THE COURT: So, 133. 25 MR. MCMASTER: 132's been excused.

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MR. BROWN: Oh, okay.

THE COURT: Are we ready to bring in 131? Is

State are ready? 129 --

We're ready. MR. MOORE:

THE COURT: Okay. Let's bring in 131. As soon as we hear something about 129, someone will let me know.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 131 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, 131. you for being here. Thank you for the time that you've been waiting. There's been some times that you've been brought to the court, told to come and then we sent you home. We're doing the best we can to try to get through this process as fast as we can. It's taking longer than we -- than I expected but I assure you that we're working hard and that we're trying to get through it as efficiently as possible. The process in and of itself does take a long time. When I spoke to you last I talked to you about some rules that you need to abide by governing your service as a juror. Now, those rules came into effect at that time, doesn't come into effect prior to that time. So, I'm going to talk to you about

articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No, I haven't.

THE COURT: And have you seen or heard

since I implemented those rules. So, have you read

or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or

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

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with other jury members or anyone else or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about what you may have known about this case prior to those rules coming into effect. So, do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Only maybe at the point in time it happened probably last year.

THE COURT: I want to tell you that anything you say in here there's no right or wrong answers, all we ask you is to be -- give us the honest -- give us as much information as you know as you can and be frank with us about the information that you have.

So, tell me what you think -- what information you think you know about the case. You said you heard something at the time that it may have happened.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Only the fact that an officer was killed in the line of fire, line of duty.

THE COURT: Do you know anything, anything else about the details?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No, not really.

THE COURT: When you say not really, you need to try to think and try to tell me what you think you know.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Just knowing that an event occurred probably about a year or so ago, that was about it, as reported on the media.

THE COURT: What about since that time, what have you heard about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 131: About the (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Pardon me?

JUROR NUMBER 131: About the (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Did you hear that there was jury

selection about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

obvious, yes.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yeah, on that, yes, the

THE COURT: Okay. When you say the obvious, we don't know what you know so you have to help us out and tell us. So, what do you think you -- just that there was jury selection, anything else, any details?

THE COURT: What's your news watching habits or news reading habits?

JUROR NUMBER 131: News watching typically is probably national news, WESH 2 basically for local news, Internet reading, Wall Street Journal, USA Today, (unintelligible) typically for the (unintelligible), that's how I basically get the news.

THE COURT: So, on a daily basis like some people say I get up in the morning, I turn on the TV, I turn on the news, I kind of watch it, I kind of don't, other people say, hey, between 5:00 and 6:00 every day I sit down and watch the news and, you know, they tell us whether it's local or whether it's national. So, do you have any habits like that that you follow?

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME VI)