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23131557				
2		IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA		
3		CASE NO: 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX		
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5	STATE OF FLORIDA,	ORIGINAL		
6	Plaintiff,			
7	vs.			
8,	BRANDON LEE BRADLEY	2011 CS		
9	Defendant.	SCOTT ELLIS 2011 JUL 25 P 16 FILED IN TVL- CLERK OF CO. 1		
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12	VOLUME III OF VIII			
13	TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITALLY RECORDED JURY SELECTION			
14	JUDGE:	HONORABLE MORGAN REINMAN		
15	DATE TAKEN:	February 24, 25, 26, 27, and		
16		March 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 17, 2014		
17	PLACE:	Moore Justice Center		
18		2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Viera, Florida 32940		
19	REPORTED BY:	Diane Lynch		
20		Court Reporter		
21				
22	RY	AN REPORTING		
23	REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS			
24	1670 S. FISKE BOULEVARD OFFICE: (321)636-4450	•		
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APPEARANCES: THOMAS BROWN, ESQUIRE JAMES MCMASTERS, ESQUIRE State Attorney's Office 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Viera, Florida 32940 Appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff. RANDY MOORE, ESQUIRE MICHAEL PIROLO, ESQUIRE MARK LANNING, ESQUIRE Public Defender's Office 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Viera, Florida 32940 Appearing on behalf of the Defendant. ALSO PRESENT: BRANDON LEE BRADLEY, Defendant

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

MR. BROWN: Judge, can we approach?

THE COURT: Okay.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of the other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

MR. BROWN: I don't think so.

MR. MOORE: Agreed.

THE COURT: I appreciate it. I was going to give you an opportunity if you wanted the opportunity.

MR. MOORE: Waste of time.

THE COURT: Okay.

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

THE COURT: Okay. At this time, we are going to release you from service as a juror in this case. I want to thank you for being here. I know this has been a long process for you; and, believe me, it's a long process for us. I'm going to have you go downstairs, they're going to release you, they're just going to take your badge, and then send you on your way. But thank you for your candor, and we appreciate it. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 43 was escorted out of

the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. I just need to put this on the record, for the record, Juror Number 43 was released for cause. Okay. We can bring in Juror Number 45.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 45 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 45, first of all, I want to thank you for your service, and I want to thank you for being patient. This has been a long process, this has been long for you, and I assure you it's been a long process for us as well, but I appreciate you being patient with us. When we broke before, I gave you some rules governing your service as a juror, so I'm going to question you about that. And this pertains to when I first gave you those rules. Have you been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 45: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 45: No.

THE COURT: Have you conducted or been exposed to

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any research regarding any matters concerning this case?

> JUROR NUMBER 45: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 45:

THE COURT: Okay. In this process, I'm going to ask you some questions and give you some general information, then the State would have the opportunity to ask you some questions, and the defense would have an opportunity to ask you some questions. first question I ask is kind of a very general question, what are your views about the death penalty?

THE COURT: Okay. Are you of the opinion -- are you opposed to the death penalty such that you would not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances? JUROR NUMBER 45: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 45: I'm against it.

THE COURT: Okay. So if I were to instruct you that the possible penalties in this case, in the event we get to that part, the penalty phase, that you would have to consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a penalty, but also consider death as a penalty, and I give you instructions on

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when that would be appropriate and how you would go about that process, would you be able to consider death as a possible penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 45: No.

THE COURT: There's not any circumstances that I could -- that you could come to think of where you would agree that that would be appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 45: I don't think so, no.

THE COURT: Okay. You say, "I don't think so," remember, you're the juror in this case, you're the one that would have to make that decision. And there's no right or wrong answers in here, we're just trying to get the information.

JUROR NUMBER 45: Yeah, I can't imagine a scenario that I would recommend the death penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties in the courtroom as follows:)

MR. BROWN: State would move for cause.

MR. MOORE: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. At this time, Juror Number 45 will be released for cause. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 45, I am going to release you from service on this jury. What I'm going to ask you to do is, if you'll go downstairs, they'll give you some further information, and then they'll release you. I do want to thank you for your candor, and thank you for being here. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 45 was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, Juror Number 46 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 46, the first think I want to do is thank you for being here, and thank you for your patience with regard to this It has been a long day for you, it's been a process. long day for us. We're trying to do the best we can to get through this as fast as we can. When we had recessed before, I had explained to the jurors what the rules were governing your service, and these rules kind of started from the time that I explained those to you, so I just need to ask you about that first. Have you been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 46: I did see when I was flipping channels last night something about how they were seating a jury.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else with regard to that?

JUROR NUMBER 46: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you seen or heard -- you did see some television, but anything else about this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 46: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 46: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 46: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you some general questions, and then the State will have an opportunity to ask you some questions, and then the defense will have an opportunity to ask you some questions. The first question I'm going to ask you is, what are your -- it's a pretty general question --

what are your views about the death penalty?

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JUROR NUMBER 46: Right to life, womb to tomb.

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THE COURT: Okay. I assume from that statement

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that you're against the death penalty?

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JUROR NUMBER 46: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Knowing that that is a

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possible penalty in this case, and that I will

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instruct you that there are two penalties for you to

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consider, and one would be life in prison without the

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possibility of parole, or death as a penalty, are you

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opposed to the death penalty such that you would not

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consider it as a penalty under any circumstances?

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JUROR NUMBER 46: I would not consider it.

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Correct.

State?

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this trial, those are -- and there's no right or wrong

THE COURT: Okay. Even if I say, for purposes of

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answers in here, I assure you, we're just trying to

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make sure that that's an affirmative. If I were to

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instruct you as part of your duties as a juror in this

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case that you would have to consider the death

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penalty, would you be able to do that?

MR. BROWN: Can we approach?

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JUROR NUMBER 46: No, ma'am, I would not.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything from the

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THE COURT: Yes.

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(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties in the courtroom as follows:)

MR. BROWN: We would make a motion for cause.

MR. MOORE: You know, if we just get rid of the death penalty in this case, we wouldn't be dealing with this, but I don't object. I can't object.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then Number 46 will be excused for cause. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Number 46, thank you for being here. We appreciate your candor. I am going to release you. You can go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, they'll give you some brief instructions, and they'll send you on your way. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 46 was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy; thereafter, Juror Number 47 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Number 47, come on in. Okay. Number 47, the first thing I want to do is to thank you for being here, and to thank you for your patience

during this process. It has been a long day for you,
I know that, it's been a long day for us too, I assure
you. So thank you for being here. When we recessed
before, I talked about some rules that were in place.
Now, those rules kind of started at that moment, so
I'm going to need to ask you about that first. Have
you read or been exposed to reading newspaper
headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or
its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Was that since we started this trial, or was that before?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Last night.

THE COURT: Okay. What happened last night?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Just a blip, I told my husband I couldn't talk about this, and I said, but you can watch the news, I was in the kitchen, and he says, okay, watch out. So, basically, it just was saying that jury selection was still in process, is all it said.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that was said about that? I mean, did you have a discussion with --

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any other discussion with your husband about it?

JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

THE COURT: Does he know you're here for this case?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. How does he know that?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Because I said that I'm going to have to be here for quite some time, and there's news cameras in here, so I probably will be asked to take care of this -- possibly be a juror.

THE COURT: Okay. From now on, don't tell your husband -- he probably already knows, but don't discuss this case with anyone, don't tell anyone you're on this jury, if you're still on the jury. And don't tell him the facts and circumstances of the case.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, no, no.

THE COURT: You will have an opportunity once everything's done and over with to discuss the case with anyone that you like, if you choose to do so, you just can't do it while this case is going on.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I understand.

THE COURT: Okay. You're allowed to say, I'm here, and this is the time I'm supposed to be here, and where you're at and what time, but you just can't

talk about the why you're here and the circumstances. Okay?

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JUROR NUMBER 47: All right.

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

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JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

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

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JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to ask you some

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general questions, and then the State has an

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opportunity to ask you some questions, and then the

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defense has an opportunity to ask you some questions.

The first question I'm going to ask is, it's a very

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general question, what are your views about the death

JUROR NUMBER 47: I just -- I may be a virgin to

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penalty?

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that question because I come from California, and

if the evidence warrants, you know, that kind of

judge did the penalty part of the trial. Personally,

thing, then I would probably, you know, go ahead and

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things are different, and I always thought that the

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25 make my choice that way, that I could do something

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like that.

So it appears that you're not opposed THE COURT: to it, but you're not -- you don't have a real fixed opinion for it.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Well, yeah. I don't --

THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you how the process works, and that may help you. We have two phases to a trial, the first phase is the guilt phase. In the event that the jury returns a verdict for quilty on count one, and it only pertains to count one, of guilty to count one, which is premeditated murder in the first degree, then, and only then, we proceed to the second phase. The second phase is what we call the penalty phase, and during that phase, as a juror, you would be asked to make a recommendation to the Court, to me, of possible penalties; nd the possible penalties that you would be asked to consider are death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, in the jury instructions, you'll be given instructions as to what to consider, and how to -- what to consider and how to weigh those considerations. But would you be able to follow my instructions and consider death as a possible penalty?

THE COURT: And would you be able to follow my

Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 47:

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instructions and consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a possible penalty? JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to ask you what you know about this case. Do you know anything about this case, and this would be prior, either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 47: When it all first happened, it was on the news and blasting all over the place and on That's basically -- I don't even own a cell TV. phone, so I don't do the computer or anything, so it's basically television. And --

THE COURT: So you say you would have heard something on the news from watching TV?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Correct.

THE COURT: And you heard that at the time of the event?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Well, at the time of -- I don't know how detailed you're going to get with that question; however, pretty much right after.

THE COURT: My next question is, what do you believe you know about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 47: From what I recall hearing on

the news, that there was a sheriff's officer stopping a white car for some reason, and I don't know if I heard this before or after, because there was some stuff missing out of a hotel, stolen out of a hotel. I don't know how that worked, the days. But she stopped this car, and all of a sudden something happened and she was shot and the car was leaving; and I can see it, I don't know how, probably video, of this white car going down the road. And then, after that, I don't know. But I know what they got two people out of the -- suspects out of the car, but that was it. It was a black male and a white female. That's all I know.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think you could set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind, and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented at this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So you can put that aside, not consider that, and base it on what you learn here in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Uh-huh.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, Juror Number 47, good afternoon. We're going to go through a little bit concerning the issue of the death penalty and whether or not you can make that type of a recommendation. You've indicated to the Court that you could consider a recommendation of the death penalty. Would you be able to, if you felt it was justified, return that recommendation and recommend to the Court a sentence of the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yeah, I think I could. I do.

MR. BROWN: The process that the jury goes through, the first step is, obviously, they have to find the defendant guilty of first degree murder. If they find him guilty of a lesser charge, like second degree murder or not guilty, then the jury doesn't proceed to the sentencing recommendation. The death penalty only applies to first degree murder, if it's a lesser charge, it's off the table. So if the jury returns a verdict of guilty of first degree murder, then you'll hear evidence from the State and the defense concerning the sentencing issue, and then the judge will give you the instructions on this case.

She will tell you that the first thing you have to look at is called aggravating circumstances, aggravating factors. Those are facts or information

with reference to the case, and perhaps some other matters, that you could use to justify, in fact, the only thing you can look at to justify recommending a sentence of death in this case. The judge will give you a list, it may be as few as one, I expect it to be longer, then you have to look to see whether or not the State has proven those aggravating circumstances beyond any reasonable doubt. If you find the State hasn't proven any aggravating circumstances, then your recommendation has to be life.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Can I ask a question?
MR. BROWN: Sure.

JUROR NUMBER 47: When you say "aggravating circumstances," are you just saying "evidence"?

MR. BROWN: Well --

JUROR NUMBER 47: I've heard that term several times and I didn't know if aggravating circumstances means, like, annoying things to me. So I -- is it evidence, or is it --

MR. BROWN: Well, it'll be evidence of -- what they will be is, it will be at least one, more than likely more than one, certain instances, okay, where you can look at and, based upon whether or not we've proven it, say, this certain fact exists, I can use that to justify the imposition of the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Okay.

MR. BROWN:

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Court gives you. Those are the ones you can legally consider. So the first question is, has the State proven at least one of those? If we've proven one, then you can consider recommending death. If we've proven, obviously, more than one, of course that adds to it. Do you understand now?

words, it enhances, and it's something that, a fact,

that you can base a death penalty recommendation on.

And you're going to be limited to the ones that the

And the term "aggravating," in other

JUROR NUMBER 47: Uh-huh.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, if we've proven at least one aggravating circumstance to you, aggravating factor, or more than one, and you look at those and ask yourself, do those aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty? If you answer no, then your recommendation must be life in prison. If you answer yes, you go to the second stage of your analysis, that's where you consider what the -- what is called mitigation, or mitigating evidence. As the Court told you yesterday, that's based on the defendant, his background, things of that nature. Are you with me so far?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And what mitigating factors would be, or mitigating circumstances would be, are things that you can consider that may lean you towards or push you towards giving a life recommendation. So you have things that aggravate that justify the death penalty, things that mitigate and may push you towards justifying giving a life recommendation. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Those have a burden of proof as well, it's a lesser burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. So if you find that some of the mitigating circumstances they present aren't proven, you disregard those, because they're not proven, just like you would disregard an aggravating circumstance if it's not proven. Then you take the aggravating circumstances that are proved and the mitigating circumstances that are proved, and you go through a weighing process.

Now, when you've had to make decisions in your own life, at work, household situations, kid situations, when you make an important decision, you look at all the factors involved. That's what most of us -- that's how we make decisions, you look at everything, all the circumstances. You may look at some of those factors and say, these are really

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important, I'm going to give those factors great weight. You may look at other factors and say, that's really not important at all to me, I'll consider it, but it's not that important, and I'm going to give it little weight. Is that typically what you would do?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Uh-huh.

MR. BROWN: You do the same thing here, you look at the aggravators, you look at the mitigators. You have to consider everything that's been proven, but it's up to you to determine the weight that you're going to apply to each one. No one here can tell you what weight. The Court's not going to tell you how much weight you give to every circumstance, that's what you have to decide by yourself. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Consider if it's been proven, you determine the weight. Now, you take that mitigation that's been proven to you, decide how much weight you're going to give that, you weigh it against the aggravating circumstances. If the mitigation outweighs the aggravators, then you must make a recommendation of life in prison. If it doesn't outweigh the aggravators, then you are now in a position where legally you can give a death recommendation to the Court. The judge is going to

tell you that you're never required to do that. She's not going to say, if you find A, B, and C, then you must give a death recommendation to the Court. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

MR. BROWN: You're never required to, but in order to give that, you find the aggravating circumstances, you find they justify the death penalty, and that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravators. Then you look at it and say, death penalty is justified in this case, that's what I'm going to recommend. Do you understand the process?

MR. BROWN: Okay. I kind of want to go through that because it's a little unfair to ask you a question about it if you don't really know or understand what you're going to be doing with it. So given that explanation, can you do it?

So far.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 47:

MR. BROWN: Do you feel confident in your ability to?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Have you come in here with any preconceived notions of, well, in order for me to recommend the death penalty, it's going to have to be

I just would hope, you

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either A, or B, you know, mass murder, or something like that?

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4 know, the aggravating circumstances would be super

JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

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duper, there you go.

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it's never going to be black and white, you have to do

Okay. Well, and again, you know,

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the weighing process for yourself.

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Right. Right. Well, yeah.

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MR. BROWN: The judge isn't going to tell you how

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to weigh it. Can you listen to the aggravating

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circumstances that the judge gives you and consider

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those?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: Okay. So you're not going to say,

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well, unless it's going to be those two, then there's

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no way I can recommend death?

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Majority rules.

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MR. BROWN: Well, it does -- the sentencing

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recommendation does not have to be unanimous, but your

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verdict for quilt does have to be unanimous.

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recommendation the jury makes to the Court does not

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have to be unanimous. So it can be 11 to 1, it can be

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10-2, all the way down the line, 9-3, 8-4. So that's

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why each juror has to make up their own mind.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Right.

MR. BROWN: So you're not going to be able to sit back and say, well, if the majority picks this, I'm just going to go along with that.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, I'm not talking about here.

Me, with the evidence, aggravating and --

MR. BROWN: Okay. I'm sorry, I'm misunderstood you when you said majority rules.

JUROR NUMBER 47: No, I meant evidence.

MR. BROWN: Do you have any concern about your own makeup, philosophical beliefs, religious beliefs, moral beliefs, family history that causes you any concern, any hesitation, or inability, to be able to sit on this type of a case and make a death recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I don't know. I'm just going to say, my being brought up Catholic, but not a practicing Catholic, 12th grade I was done, you think, you know, one way or the other; and then I get so angry because I have zero tolerance for a lot of things, and it's like, if we had more people being punished, following through with consequences, then things wouldn't escalate to this type of a level. So there I am over at my house saying, you know, here's this, here's that, and then, oh, you know, eye for an

eye; but then you come into this situation, and there's a human being sitting there, that's where it's like, oh, so if I am chosen, I really am going to have to take charge of this situation for another fellow American. And then I'm thinking, you know, well, consequences have always been an issue, so if I feel there's overwhelming evidence and such, I have no problem. So it's out there. That's how I feel.

MR. BROWN: You understand, obviously, what you'd be recommending, if we get to that point, is what the sentence should be for a murder, for the murder of the particular victim in this case, Deputy Pill.

JUROR NUMBER 47: And it's the death penalty, or life without parole.

MR. BROWN: And I just want to cover this last topic, just to make certain that it wouldn't come into play. You know, it's a lot we ask of the jurors, not only to sit on a case, but to sit on a case of this magnitude and have to make that recommendation. And now you know if you went back there and the jury returned a verdict of second degree murder, you wouldn't have to make that decision, you wouldn't be put in that spot. So I want to make certain that, knowing that, would that affect your verdict at all?

JUROR NUMBER 47: If I voted one way or the other

on my own personal level, even at the second degree part, I still get to -- I still have say, my own personal private say as to my vote.

MR. BROWN: I guess my concern is, if you sit back there and the State's proven to you first degree murder, are you going to sit back and say, you know, I just don't want to be in that -- dealing with the death penalty on this case, so I'm going to return second -- even though first has been proven, I'm going to vote for second so I don't put myself in that situation.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, no, no, no. I didn't mean that. No.

MR. BROWN: And you agree that wouldn't be the right thing to do.

JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

MR. BROWN: So you can assure us that if the State proves to you first degree murder, you're going to return a verdict of first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yeah.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the defense.

MR. MOORE: You touched on this a little bit that you have to realize that this isn't just a

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hypothetical discussion about a death penalty being imposed on someone, it actually involves the life of that gentleman right there, Brandon Bradley, in a process that could lead to him being sentenced to death and being executed. That man, right there (indicating).

JUROR NUMBER 47: Correct.

MR. MOORE: And you talked about being from California and the system that they have where the judge, you know, sort of -- to put it succinctly, the judge takes care of and deals with all of that. That's not the rule here.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I'm finding that out.

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. Right. Right. And so it's important for us to understand that you appreciate the gravity of your responsibility as a juror in this case. While the judge imposes the sentence, the judge has to give great weight to the verdict of the jury at the penalty phase, if we get We're talking about this as if we're going to get there, but that's another important thing is, you understand that we have to talk about that in case we do get there, but that's not to say that we are, you know, all in agreement that that's where we're going It's like putting the seatbelt on when

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you get in the car, you don't plan to get in a wreck, but you better have a seatbelt on if you do.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Right. Be prepared.

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. When we say -- when the judge instructs you, because it's the law, that she has to give great weight to your recommendation, let me compare it to an airline pilot who's flying to Paris, which he probably could technically do, I mean, otherwise he wouldn't be in the cockpit of that airplane, but he relies on a whole lot more things than himself to get there. You understand what I'm saying? He's got a copilot, he's got a navigator, he's got GPS, he's got maps, he's got his eyes, he can look out the windows, he can look for landmarks, but without those things, he's not going to get there, even if he's the best pilot in the world. And so, similarly, the judge cannot impose a sentence in this case of life, or death, without your recommendation. That's how important that recommendation is to the judge.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I totally, completely understand that.

MR. MOORE: Very good. You indicated you're for capital punishment, you're for the death penalty.

What are reasons why you are for the death penalty, as

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opposed to being opposed to it?

JUROR NUMBER 47: For it? Gosh, I never really gave that much thought. Other than that's part of the consequence of a serious crime, and if you don't -- I believe that since it's out there in the world, I think that people need to stop and think before they act. And if that is going to be part of that, the consequence, of something so major, then it is what it is. It's a major -- it's a consequence.

MR. MOORE: Have you -- I'm sure you've talked about the death penalty at some point in your life with other people, it just comes up -- never have in your entire life?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Not particularly, no. (Unintelligible) so none of this law stuff comes up.

MR. MOORE: I hope you don't jinx your luck by saying that. So on a scale from 1 to 10, with 10 as a strong support, strongest support for the death penalty, 0 is either no support or you're opposed to it, what number would you give yourself? What would be the strength of your support for the death penalty on a scale from 1 to 10?

JUROR NUMBER 47: In general --

MR. MOORE: As it relates to you.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I don't know, 10. My -- I

mean, you know, if anything warrants that, then that's that.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Are there types of homicides, types of first degree murders, let me put it that way, where you say, you know -- let's put in a separate category as to those that, absolutely, that type of first degree murder deserves the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 47: First degree murder's a first degree murder.

MR. MOORE: Well, I think, as you're learning, that not all of them are punishable by death, and so what I'm asking is, in your mind, are there types of first degree murder -- and I'm sure if you were to reflect a little bit on what you've heard on the news over the last 10 or 15 years, you can think of high profile first degree murders where you think, you know, death is the only sentence I can imagine for that particular first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I generally don't follow a lot of the negative news, so if there is an open and shut case, basically, I mean, I'm assuming, here's this, and here's that.

MR. MOORE: All right. Let me start with a real basic question. Do you believe all first degree murders should be punishable by death?

JUROR NUMBER 47: First degree murders should be punishable by death? Because I don't know what first, second, third, fourth, eighteenth is, you guys are talking first, so therefore I'm focusing in on first, assuming that's the worst, because the death penalty's on the table, obviously. Yeah, death penalty is on the table, if everything warrants --

MR. MOORE: Do you agree or disagree with this, that all first degree murders should be punishable by death, or do you think there are some that life without parole is an appropriate sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I really probably couldn't answer that since I don't have all the -- I don't know. I think that first degree murder, since it has the given weight by professionals, somewhere in the world, in order for it to be on the books, then, yes. I would say yes.

MR. MOORE: Yes to all --

JUROR NUMBER 47: It should always be punishable by the death penalty.

MR. MOORE: Always? Every first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I don't know of any cases

otherwise, I don't the circumstances of --

MR. MOORE: We talked a little bit about aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Aggravating

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circumstances suggest that the death sentence may be a more appropriate sentence for a first degree murder. A mitigating circumstance would be one that would suggest that life without parole is a more appropriate sentence for a first degree murder. You follow me? Am I making any sense?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Not particularly. Say that again. I'm sorry.

MR. MOORE: Sure. An aggravating circumstance is one the State must prove before you can even get to the question about whether the death penalty applies.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Correct.

MR. MOORE: If they don't prove that, then the sentence has got to be life.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Correct.

JUROR NUMBER 47:

without parole?

MR. MOORE: And even if they do prove an aggravating circumstance, even if they do prove every one on the books, you can still vote for life without parole, you can always do that. Do you understand?

Yes.

MR. MOORE: So can you think of any mitigating circumstance, anything to do with a defendant, the defendant's life, or circumstance of a case that would suggest that an appropriate sentence might be life

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Yeah. If somebody came in the door and says, I was the one doing whatever, he didn't do it, and, you know, here it is, then I could probably save their life. Because you have that doubt, like, okay, do we have the wrong guy?

MR. MOORE: Right. But we're talking about a conviction, we're not talking about -- in that case, you're talking about someone who's innocent of first degree murder. In which case, you wouldn't even be talking about the death penalty. We're talking about -- well, let me give you some examples. Assume that you find that there is guilt of first degree murder in this case, what if you were presented with evidence of mental illness? Is that a circumstance that you would consider, potentially, as mitigating circumstances, circumstances that would suggest that a life without parole sentence might be the appropriate sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Mental illness?

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. If you heard --

JUROR NUMBER 47: I guess it would depend on why there's mental illness. If it was born with it, if he, you know -- if he or she got dropped on their head and it busted open and now there's brain damage, yes. Mental illness caused by self-induced chemicals and things like that, no.

MR. MOORE: Do you believe mental illness is a choice? Do people choose to be mentally ill, or not mentally ill?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I believe -- well, it depends on the person. Sometimes they are born into it, sometimes they're born into because of the parents, you know, drinking and driving or whatever, so the poor kid has no chance. So there's mental illness that way. There's mental illness over here if you, you know, just made the wrong choices and chose to do -- go this way instead of this way.

MR. MOORE: I'm trying to sort out what you're saying here. Are you saying that you agree that mental illness is not a choice, it's not a state of mind that people choose?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Depending -- like T said, T can agree to a point. It's something that the person has done, or not done, for themselves; and I can say this because I have a daughter that way. I have a daughter that's bad, but then I have a son that's really good. So at this point she had a choice, you know, because she was young, and she chose to hang out with the wrong people. So I've got both sides there. But as far as mental -- a specific mental condition, it depends on what kind it is.

MR. MOORE: Sure. All right. I don't mean to be personal, but sometimes we have to ask some personal questions, but what I'd like to know is, has your daughter experienced mental issues, does she have mental health issues?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I think she does.

MR. MOORE: You think she chose those?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I think she did. Portions of them, yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you think that's true of everybody who is mentally ill?

JUROR NUMBER 47: That -- every case is individual.

MR. MOORE: That's what I'm asking, do you think there's some situations where people are mentally ill where they didn't choose to be that way, but that's the way they are?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Well, like I said, in my daughter's case, I think she chose to be. She chose -- I do believe my daughter did.

MR. MOORE: Okay. All right. So if you were to be offered testimony by mental health experts, psychologists, psychiatrists, somebody who's licensed, who's an expert in that field, about an evaluation that was done, or evaluations that were done, is that

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evidence that you would be willing to consider as potentially mitigating circumstances, that would suggest that perhaps a life sentence without parole is an appropriate sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yeah, I think so. And it's just one more piece of evidence that I have to -- that I would be willing to look at.

MR. MOORE: Let me ask if you'd be willing to consider it. Would you be open to considering that type of evidence as potentially mitigating, as potentially supporting a life without parole sentence? Would you be open to considering it?

JUROR NUMBER 47: As one of the mitigating circumstances, as you just said, yes.

MR. MOORE: All right. What about brain damage, brain injury, if you were presented with evidence of that, and you were reasonable convinced of that, is that something that you would be open to considering as potentially mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 47: That along with everything else, yes.

MR. MOORE: How about evidence of drug abuse or drug addiction? Let me ask this: Do you believe that people choose to be addicted to drugs? Is that a choice?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I believe so, in a way.

Because if they -- if you teach someone, you're going to get addicted, and you drill it into their head, but they chose to try it anyway, and they become addicted, that was their choice.

MR. MOORE: Well, let me separate the concept a little bit. I mean, if a person starts using drugs, initially, that certainly, I think we can all agree, is a choice. But if a person becomes addicted and has struggles with drug addiction, do you believe that a person like that has made a choice to be drug addicted?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Can you choose to be unaddicted?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

MR. MOORE: How does that work?

JUROR NUMBER 47: You can go to counseling, you can ask for help. There's a lot of free public stuff, there's a lot of people who have family. If they're rich enough, they can afford all that stuff, the counseling.

MR. MOORE: Do you acknowledge or agree that some people struggle with drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, I -- yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you think it's more of a struggle

for some people than others?

JUROR NUMBER 47:

you understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER 47: I quess, based on their circumstances, yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. And so the question is, drug addiction, drug abuse, is that -- if you heard evidence of that, is that something that you would consider -- would you be open to considering that as a potentially mitigating circumstance? Or not?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Depending -- yes. Yeah. Yes, depending on all the other stuff.

MR. MOORE: Red light, or green light? light, no, I won't even consider it; green light, you know, I'll consider it, sure.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I just said yes, as long as -if that comes up, or whatever, in anybody's situation, and the other stuff is there as well, yes. consider everything that's presented.

MR. MOORE: Okay. How about evidence of physical or emotional abuse, is that something that you would be open to considering as a mitigating circumstance?

Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that life without parole means that a person who is sentenced to life without parole will never get out of prison alive? Do

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

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

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JUROR NUMBER 47: No.

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MR. MOORE: Okay. Do you understand that --

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well, you don't, because you haven't heard of this,

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but I'm telling you that mitigating circumstances are

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unlimited. Anything related to the defendant, the

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defendant's background, the circumstances of the case,

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unlimited, okay? Do you accept that?

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: However, the aggravating

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circumstances are limited, and the only ones you can

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consider are the ones that you're told about by the

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judge. Do you understand?

Do you understand that?

death --

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Uh-huh.

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MR. MOORE: Do you understand that you are never

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required to vote for death, under any circumstances?

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JUROR NUMBER 47: I apologize, I --

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MR. MOORE: You're never required to vote for

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, right. I understand.

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MR. MOORE: Okay. And at the guilt part of the

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trial, guilt/innocence part, I think it was explained

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to you, that the jury's verdict has to be unanimous,

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that is, all vote guilty, or not guilty of the crime when you deliberate.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, I had no clue, but I do

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now.

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MR. MOORE: Now you know. Right?

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Right.

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verdict of first degree murder, then you go to the penalty and sentencing part of the trial, where the

MR. MOORE: And then, if the jury reaches a

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issue is not guilt or innocence, but what the sentence

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should be, what the recommendation is going to be to

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the Court. It will be either life without parole, or

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process, each juror has the right to his or her own

death. And that phase, during that deliberation

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vote, you do not have to all agree, you do not have to

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be a unanimous jury. Do you understand that? You can

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each vote whatever you think is the appropriate vote.

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, okay. Yeah, yeah,

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MR. MOORE: As to the sentence.

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JUROR NUMBER 47: The penalty part.

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MR. MOORE: The penalty part. That's different from the guilt phase.

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JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes, yes, I do. I thought I

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did, now I do.

yeah.

MR. MOORE: And you have the right to have your vote respected and not have people intimidate or browbeat you into agreeing with them, because you have the right to your own vote.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Can you extend that courtesy to the other members of the jury who may disagree with you? Give them the room to vote the way they think they should?

JUROR NUMBER 47: They can vote the way they want, as long as we talk it out and exhaust all talking, you know, through it.

MR. MOORE: Okay. All right. Just one moment. You may have answered this, but if you have, please indulge me. If you were to find Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree murder, would you, then, at the next phase, would you be able to vote for life without parole? Would you be able to?

JUROR NUMBER 47: It would depend. It's possible. But if it's first degree murder, it's all -- everything's there, I mean, first degree murder, I don't know, it depends on -- I need to ask you all something, both these things are on the table now, right?

MR. MOORE: Which --

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JUROR NUMBER 47: The life without the possibility of parole and the death penalty, right?

MR. MOORE: The State is seeking the death penalty in this case, and Mr. Bradley's charged with first degree murder; and if he is convicted of first degree murder, not saying he will be, then the State will continue to seek the death penalty, and we'll engage in this process, which will be explained in a little more detail when you're instructed by the Court. You've already received some instruction on it, some explanation of it, and I know it's confusing to you.

JUROR NUMBER 47: I'm sorry. It's like, you know, we're back and forth on is, and I thought, well, it's this and it's this.

MR. MOORE: Did that answer your question?

JUROR NUMBER 47: It did. She's going to be able to let us know if the State's going to put the death penalty on the table and --

MR. MOORE: Well, it's already on the table.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Oh, it's on the table. And
then --

MR. MOORE: But so is life without parole, it's on the table as well. I mean, if there's a conviction of first degree murder -- if there is no conviction of

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first degree murder, then there's no death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Correct. Okay.

MR. MOORE: All right. And so my question is, if you were part of a jury that found Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree murder, would you, in the second phase, the penalty phase, be able to, after you listened to all the evidence, vote for life without parole for Mr. Bradley? Would you be able to do that, or not?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I think you're trying to trick me or something. I'm just not sure -- if I had a first degree murder death penalty, I could vote death penalty as long as all these circumstances, you know, were there. Life without the possibility of parole, you're sitting there saying, could I vote for that in first degree murder?

MR. MOORE: If you felt like it was appropriate. Remember when the state attorney asked you if you -if Mr. Bradley were found guilty of first degree
murder, and you listen to all the evidence at the
penalty phase, and if you felt it was appropriate,
could you vote for the death penalty, and you said
yes.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Now I'm asking on

Mr. Bradley's behalf, if Mr. Bradley were found guilty of first degree murder, and you listen to all the evidence and you felt it was appropriate, could you vote for life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I would assume, yeah, because -- I would say yes, in a way. It depends on what has been shown to me and --

MR. MOORE: I'm not asking you to vote now.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Well, that's what it appears to be, so that's why I'm kind of like --

MR. MOORE: I'm not trying to confuse you. What I'm asking you is, I'll just ask you one more time, I'm not trying to trick you, okay, it's just taking the question that Mr. Brown asked and putting it in a way that reflects --

JUROR NUMBER 47: A different way, right.

MR. MOORE: -- on the other side of the coin, which is life without parole. If you found, you as a jury, Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree murder, you heard all the evidence, and you all talked it out, and people voted however they're going to vote as to what the sentence should be, would you be capable of, without saying what you would do, but would you be open to, would you be willing to if you felt it was the right thing to do, to vote for life without

parole? Would you be able to do that? Or not?

JUROR NUMBER 47: I would think the right thing to do would be to listen to all the evidence, and then I would make my decision at that point. I can either do the death penalty, or this, if I'm --

MR. MOORE: Or which?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Life.

MR. MOORE: Without parole.

JUROR NUMBER 47: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: So it's possible that -- that's an option for you, that's a possible option?

JUROR NUMBER 47: Well, I guess anything's possible until the end.

MR. MOORE: No more questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 47, what I'm going to have you do is go downstairs, they're going to give you a phone number, you're going to call back tomorrow, Wednesday, between 1:00 and 5:00, they're going to give you this information downstairs about where to call. At that time, we're going to give you further information about when to report next. You're still being considered as a juror for this case.

MR. MOORE: Could we approach, briefly?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before

the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties in the courtroom as follows:)

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MR. MOORE: I'm going to move to strike this juror for cause. I mean, I did my level best, and I think I'm pretty good at putting things in decent terms, but I did my level best to explain her options to her, and it was just all over her head. doesn't get it. And I don't think all the instructions in the world can make any difference for this lady, she's just not with it. I don't know what the source of her confusion is, I know she mentioned that her daughter's got some issues, maybe she's got But she just doesn't grasp what we're asking her, very basic stuff, Your Honor. You know, Mr. Brown had to go around, and the Court, initially, did its own instructions, and I did my best to go over them again, and it's new to these folks, but these aren't terribly complex concepts. And after three shots at it, with this Court, Mr. Brown, and myself, and I went around it several times, and she ain't getting it. So I think she's got some limitations, I don't know what they are, I know I'm being an armchair psychologist, but she's not understanding, and I don't think she is capable of being -- participating in the complex decision-making that she's going to be asked

to participate in in this case.

MR. LANNING: She said she could give life without parole if somebody came into court and said, he didn't do it, I did. You know, Mr. Bradley would be innocent under those circumstances.

THE COURT: Response from the State?

MR. BROWN: Judge, she certainly seemed confused, I will acknowledge that. But, ultimately, at the end of the day, she said she would consider everything, and so I'll leave this one to the Court's discretion.

MR. MOORE: It's not like we're trying to, from our standpoint, shed a pro-death juror, she just doesn't get it. Even if she were pro-life, with that attitude, I think the State would be moving to strike her, and I wouldn't be able to respond, I would have to agree. She just doesn't have it mentally to --

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think she understands the concepts that have been presented before the Court, so I'm going to strike her for cause.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Number 47, at this time -- I started to give you some other instructions, but at this time we're going to release you from your service as a juror in this case. What I'm going to have you

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do is, go downstairs, they're going to give you some brief instructions, they're mostly going to take your badge, and then you'll be able to go about your business. You do not need to report back. So you can go downstairs at this time. Thank you for being here, and thank you for participating in this process.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 47 was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. With all due respect, I apologize to Number 53, but it's just getting too late. I do have another jury panel coming back, they need to be qualified. So we can have Number 53 come back at 8:30 in the morning, and we can address it first thing in the morning, and then we can -- you know, you'll get the questionnaires on the next jury panel, I'll give you a few moments to review those, and then we can proceed from there. So court will be in recess until 8:30 in the morning. Thank you.

MR. BROWN: I had one question about the next panel.

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. BROWN: Are they going to pick up at Number 54, do they go back to Number 1, or do we not know yet?

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THE COURT: I do not know the answer to that. 1 asked them to try to pick up at 54, they said they 2 would investigate it and give me that information, and 3 4 I don't have that information. And to tell you the truth, they may have sent me an e-mail, but I haven't 5 been checking my e-mail. So I should know that first 6 7 thing in the morning, and I do apologize for that. don't know the answer to that. Okay. All right. 8 9 Court will be in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning. 10 Thank you. (Thereupon, court was in recess for the day, 11 12 2/25/14; thereafter, court was reconvened on 2/26/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:) 13 THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. 14 We can 15 bring out Mr. Bradley. 16 (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 17 had as follows:) 18 19 THE COURT: Is it Number 53? 20 THE COURT DEPUTY: He is up and present. 21 THE COURT: He's up and present? 22 THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Any preliminary matters that

we need to discuss on behalf of the State?

25 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any preliminary matters on behalf of the defense?

MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So we're ready to begin with Number 53, and then we can talk -- we'll probably have a few minutes after we do that to talk about the rest of the panel that, I assume, they're getting ready to qualify. I did send them an e-mail this morning, I hope they got that all underway. Okay. We'll go ahead and bring in Number 53.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 53 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Good morning, Number 53.

JUROR NUMBER 53: Good morning.

THE COURT: First of all, I want to thank you for your -- for being here, thank you for your patience. We tried to get to you last night before we could break, and we just had been here all day and couldn't do it. I do apologize for that, I know you sat there all day yesterday. This process is a slow process, it's a necessary process, but I just want you to know how much we appreciate you being here. I do have to ask you, when I last spoke with you, there were some rules that I put in place, and those rules started at

that time. So I need to ask you about those. Have you been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles related to this trial or its participants?

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

No.

JUROR NUMBER 53: No.

JUROR NUMBER 53:

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

JUROR NUMBER 53: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 53: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk to you about any prior knowledge you might have, but I'm going to do that in a minute. What's going to happen this morning is, I'm going to speak with you, then the State will have an opportunity to speak with you, and then the defense will have an opportunity to speak with you. The first question that I ask is a very general question, what are your views regarding the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 53: I'm in favor of it.

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Okay. So let me explain the process, THE COURT: and then I'm going to ask you some additional questions. In this case, we have two phases for the trial, we have the first phase, which is called the quilt phase, and then we have the second phase, which is called the penalty phase. In the guilt phase, in the event that the jury returns a verdict of guilty on count one, and it only pertains to count one, and that would be a quilty verdict as to premeditated murder in the first degree, in that event, we move on to the second phase, which is called the penalty phase. that penalty phase, if you were chosen as a juror, you would be requested to make a recommendation to the Court of the penalty; and the possible penalties would be death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole. You would be instructed that you would have to consider both those possible penalties. question to you at this time 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 could not consider life in prison without the possibility of parole under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 53: Is that relative to this case, or in general?

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THE COURT: In general.

JUROR NUMBER 53: I would -- well, I guess each case is different, but I would probably favor it first that there aren't any exceptions to the death penalty in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. When you "favor it first," that tells me that there might be some wiggle room in there, so I need -- you would be given instructions on how to weigh the circumstances, there's aggravating circumstances, there's mitigating circumstances, and you would be given instructions on how to consider those and weigh those; and that is to assist you in making a recommendation to the Court of death, or life. So let me ask you about this case, and then that may help. Have you read anything or heard anything about this case by any means, your own personal knowledge, rumors, discussions with someone else, from the media, radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 53: I have read the newspaper accounts, and I have watched the television coverage of the events.

THE COURT: And do you do that -- was that just at the time of the death, or throughout this process?

JUROR NUMBER 53: Throughout the process.

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THE COURT: Okay. So do you read newspapers regularly.

JUROR NUMBER 53: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And you watch news regularly?

JUROR NUMBER 53: Yes.

THE COURT: And what information do you believe you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 53: I think I know pretty much the scenario as it played out, from start to finish.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you tell me -- can you be more specific?

JUROR NUMBER 53: Well, I'm aware that the defendant -- apparently it started as a robbery at a hotel on 192, which was called into the police, and a chase ensued. He ended up somewhere on the Lake Washington area. I saw the helicopter coverage of the events as they -- the defendant was pulled over and stopped, and the shooting.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think you can set aside anything that you may have learned -- okay, there's lots of movement in the courtroom. If you're going to be in the courtroom, we can't have that. You either need to come in, or be out. This is an important Okay. We'll start that again. Can you set aside anything that you may have learned about this

case, serve with an open mind, and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented at this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 53: Judge, I think my prior knowledge of this case, from the having read the newspapers and watched television coverage, and the fact that I have two relatives that were in law enforcement, it would be difficult for me to render an unbiased opinion in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. So what you're saying is that you would be biased against the defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 53: Yes, I would.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do is come in here with kind of a clean slate. Obviously, people have -- most people do have some information about the case, but we ask you to come in here with this clean slate and just base your opinions and reach a verdict and make a recommendation based on what you hear from the witness stand by way of testimony and evidence, and the instruction on the law that I give you. Are you saying that you could do that, or you cannot do that?

JUROR NUMBER 53: In this case, I believe it would be very difficult for me to do that.

THE COURT: Okay. When you say, "I believe" or

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"I think," that's --

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JUROR NUMBER 53: I don't think I could do it.

THE COURT: Okay. If I asked you that -- if I instructed you that that -- and I'm just trying -- because you said "I think," some people say "I think" as a matter of speaking, some people say "I think" because they're not sure, so I'm trying to get you to tell me if that's an "I think" as a matter of speaking, or if that's an "I think," that you can't do it.

JUROR NUMBER 53: I can't do it in this case.

I've already formed an opinion.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Do I have a stipulation?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 53, I am going to release you from service on this jury. I wish I could have done that last night, I just apologize. At some point we've just got to stop. It gets very tiring up here when you've been up here -- when you've been here from 8:30 to 6:30, so I do apologize for that. If I could have changed that process, I would have, believe

me, I wanted to get you in. But I am going to release you, I'm going to send you downstairs to the jury assembly room, they're going to give you some further instructions. Tell them you've been released from Judge Reinman's courtroom, and then I'm sure they'll send you on your way. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 53 was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, just because I didn't put that on the record, Number 53 has been released for cause. Okay. We do have a new panel coming up. I don't know if they're ready yet, and they haven't told me about the numbers. I'm not checking my e-mail, so, Madam Clerk, if you could try to find that out, if we're just going to start with 53 --

THE CLERK: They're going to start with 54, and he said it will be about 10, 15 minutes.

THE COURT: Okay. That would be excellent, to start with Number 54, and then we can use the chart for day two. So it's going to be 54 through 106. We'll have 21 in the jury box, and then five, five, and six in the back on each side. If I could instruct my deputies, that means that, you know, we've had

people coming in and out of the courtroom, we need to limit it to those seats in the back for purposes of these proceedings. As soon as I get the questionnaires, I'll get them to you. As soon as they come up, I'll get them to you.

I want to talk a little bit with the attorneys for just a moment about timing, as we have the other jurors calling back this afternoon between 1:00 and 5:00. If things go as they have been, then we're going to -- I think it will take about two days to get through this panel, I think we might need to go into another panel. We have 13 potential jurors that are going on to the second phase, so I think we're going to have to do another panel. If it works out the way this is, we do panel number two today and tomorrow, panel number three next Friday and next Thursday, and then possibly bring everybody back on the next Friday, and hopefully get a jury seated by the end of that day.

MR. LANNING: Next Friday?

THE COURT: Well, we come back next Thursday for the second part of panel number three, because it's taken two days to get through the panel; and then bring everyone back the next day, which would be Friday.

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MR. LANNING: Okay.

hopefully start the case on the 10th. I mean, that's 3 just projection, that's how it's looking at this 5 point. I think what I'll do with the jurors that are calling in this afternoon, I think I'm going to have 6 them call in again on the 5th between 1:00 and 5:00, 7 just to have some wiggle room in case we get through 8 this panel faster than we got through the other panel. 9 10 Any questions or concerns or suggestions? We'll do this panel the same way we did the other 11 12 panel.

THE COURT: And that would be the 7th.

Mr. Bross, with all due respect, I'm not taking -- I'm in the middle of this trial, this is the only trial I'm addressing.

MR. BROSS: This is part of the trial, Judge. I'm only here for this trial. I just wanted to advise the Court that when Andria Kerchner is called, if the Court would please have a court clerk notify us, so either myself or Mr. Savy could be in here when she testifies.

That's none of my concern. Okay.

MR. MCMASTERS: The State can do that, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. That can be handled by a discussion with him.

MR. BROSS: Okay. I'm sorry for the interruption.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you -- as soon as I can get those sheets, I'll give them to you, and I'm just going to sit up here and wait for the sheets to come forward.

(Thereupon, a brief break was taken in the proceedings; the defendant remained in the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. We can go on the record.

Unless, I hear something else, I'll go ahead and bring
the jury panel in and I'll get started. Is everyone
okay with that? Okay. We're ready to go.

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

(Thereupon, the venire of Jurors 54 through 106 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the Brevard County Courthouse. My name is Morgan Laura Reinman, and I am one of the Circuit Court judges in the 18th Circuit, and I am the judge presiding over the jury trials in this courtroom. Specifically, let me welcome you to the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court. I realize that you are here involuntarily, and

perhaps you would rather be anyplace else right now, but please know that all of us here appreciate your coming to serve. For our system of justice to work, it is essential that citizens like yourself be willing to come and work with us. Juries are one of the things that separate us from other countries, where people don't have the privilege of having jurors determine the outcome of cases. Service on a jury panel affords you an opportunity to be part of the administration of justice by which the legal affairs and the liberties of your fellow men and women are determined and protected.

The Court realizes that service on a jury panel is not always convenient. I will make every effort to see that your time is not wasted. The estimated length of this trial is approximately five weeks, which means we would be working through March the 28th, 2014. This is an estimate, but I must admit that the case could take less than five weeks, or the case could take more than five weeks.

Let me pause here to say that most criminal trials in this circuit are over in just a couple of days. It is rare for one to go past even a week. Every now and then, one comes along which requires me, as the judge, to recruit and draft members of this

community to be jurors to hear a case of some length. This happens to be one of those cases. Simply put, we need your help. We recognize that serving on a jury for five weeks or so can present a hardship for some of you, and I will give you a chance to tell me if there are things in your life that you think could keep you from serving. Some of those, we may be able to work around. But please understand that your definition of a hardship may not meet the legal definition of a hardship, and I am required to follow what the law says.

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Having said that, to the extent that we can accommodate your concerns, we will try to do so. Obviously, this is an important case. We would like to have all of you volunteer for service. But please understand if that is not possible, you may have to be drafted, even though it could prove to be Let me give you some examples of inconvenient. hardships: If you are scheduled for surgery, that could be a good excuse; if you are seriously ill or have a medical or mental condition, that could keep you from serving as a juror; if you are the sole caretaker of a mentally or physically disabled relative, that might be good grounds; if you are going to be evicted from your home or go seriously in debt

if you miss five weeks of work, and your employer won't pay you for that, we'll listen to those sorts of issues. However, the fact that you and your boss feel that you are indispensable to your job may not be enough. We're going to have to hear the facts a little bit more and make a decision on a case-by-case basis. Basically, the reason for being excused has to border on severe.

There will be no court on March the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and also no court on March the 24th and March the 25th. The hours that we generally work are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and we break every one and a half to two hours, and we take an hour to an hour and a half break for lunch.

Now, I'm going to ask many questions, so I know if your mind you're thinking, I want to tell the judge this, but wait until I ask the question for the answer that you want to give, because we have to do this in somewhat of an orderly fashion. So the first question — I'm going to talk about medical or physical conditions in a minute, but the first question I'm going to ask, and I am going to go row by row, is, does the schedule as I explained it to you present a great hardship for any of you? Now, we're going to start with that question. I'm going to start — we're

going to go by the numbers, so the first row, if anybody in the row, does that schedule in and of itself create a hardship, and if so, if you'll raise your hand. Okay. First row, I'm only on the first row. Number 54, if you could tell me why that schedule would present a hardship for you.

JUROR NUMBER 54: I have two issues. I'm post-surgery of my foot, which was rather extensive surgery. I've not had it in a dependant position for a while, so I'm not sure if that would cause any complications due to swelling. And I'm also right in the middle of moving out of my condominium, which I have to rent. I've been unemployed for a year, my mortgage is \$1400, so I need to rent that ASAP, and I'm just right in the middle of moving. Just had the truck come last week.

THE COURT: Okay. When you say, "right in the middle," you'll have to help me with that. Because sometimes it's like, this is the truck, it's here, everybody's putting everything in, and you say the truck is there, so I don't --

JUROR NUMBER 54: I'm still moving items out.

I'm cleaning. I'm going there almost every day. I recently got married, so I live in another town now.

And I'm just doing all that I can to get it ready,

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because it's costing me a lot of money, and I'm not employed.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're trying to move out and move into the new residence.

JUROR NUMBER 54: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I heard the issue about the foot, if that becomes an issue, you can let us know. We will try to accommodate that, we can accommodate We do take breaks every hour and a half to two that. hours for that purpose. In fact, when we were standing up here today, everyone was probably happy to stand because we'd been sitting for a long time. if that happens, you know, we normally take a 15-minute break, let you walk around. If it becomes an issue, and it's something that we need to address, we can address.

JUROR NUMBER 54: If I could just elevate it on a little stool, that would help.

THE COURT: You could do that, you could bring a stool and you could elevate it. That would not be an issue.

JUROR NUMBER 54: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, the moving, can you work around that, or not work around that? And then the issue becomes, we need -- one of the things we'll talk about

is, we need your full attention when you're here, 1 would that distract you from giving us your full 2 attention? 3 JUROR NUMBER 54: It would cost me another couple 4 5 thousand dollars for five weeks, which -- would it distract my attention? A little bit. But I suppose 6 I, you know --7 THE COURT: Okay. And so is it a financial 8 issue? 9 JUROR NUMBER 54: Yes, it is. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And so that would be -- would 11 that cause you a hardship if you couldn't get that 12 done sooner rather than later? 13 JUROR NUMBER 54: It won't bankrupt me, but it 14 15 won't do me any good either. THE COURT: Okay. All right. I understand that. 16 Okay. I think Number 55, you had your hand up as 17 well? 18 JUROR NUMBER 55: Yes, ma'am. I'm a full-time 19 20 student, and I work full time. THE COURT: Okay. Full-time student, I heard 21 22 That'll get my attention. What -- where do you 23 go to school? JUROR NUMBER 55: Eastern Florida State College.

THE COURT: No, it's BCC. For those of us that

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Page 468 have lived here a long time. I actually gave a speech 1 there last weekend, and I couldn't -- I just couldn't 2 say it. Okay. But that's okay, I understand why they 3 did that. But what days and what hours do you go to 4 5 school? JUROR NUMBER 55: I go Monday through Thursday 6 from 10:00 to 12:00, and every day I have online 7 classes. 8 THE COURT: Okay. So you have online classes,

but those Monday through Thursday, from --

JUROR NUMBER 55: 10:00 to 12:00.

THE COURT: And you have to be in class for those?

JUROR NUMBER 55: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. And is it such that you could miss those classes for the next five weeks, or not miss those classes.

JUROR NUMBER 55: I'm not sure. I mean, I imagine I'd miss a lot.

THE COURT: Okay. If you miss those classes, would you have to drop out of the semester?

JUROR NUMBER 55: Most likely.

THE COURT: And is that something that you would be willing to do, or are you saying, I just really can't do that?

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JUROR NUMBER 55: I could do it, but I would have 1 to talk to the teachers, because I don't even know if 2 I would miss any information. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And then you also say you work 4 5 full time? JUROR NUMBER 55: Yes, ma'am. 6 THE COURT: And where do you work? 7 JUROR NUMBER 55: 8 THE COURT: Okay. You work for 9 JUROR NUMBER 55: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: And Bennie -- is it Bennie? 11 JUROR NUMBER 55: 12 yes. Okay. And you do that THE COURT: 13 -- and do you need to make that money in order to meet 14 15 your bills? JUROR NUMBER 55: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Now, is that something that you could 17 not -- I mean, I don't know what hours you work, I 18 assume -- what hours do you normally work? 19 JUROR NUMBER 55: From 3:00 to 9:00. 20 THE COURT: And is that how often? 21 JUROR NUMBER 55: Monday through Sunday -- or, I 22 mean, I have Mondays off. Tuesday through Sunday. 23 THE COURT: Okay. And is that -- would that 24

cause you any type of financial hardship if you were

to miss some of those hours?

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JUROR NUMBER 55: I have some savings, but it would affect me. It would put me back a little bit, but it would not bankrupt me.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you more concerned about the work, or the schooling?

JUROR NUMBER 55: School.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that front row?

I'm still in the first row, I'll get to the second

row. Number 56?

JUROR NUMBER 56: I have some appointments scheduled, and I don't know how important the doctor thinks it is.

THE COURT: Okay. You heard some dates that we're going to have off, the 2nd, 3rd -- or the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, we're going to have those days off, and then the 24th and the 25th. Could you reschedule those appointments for those days?

JUROR NUMBER 56: I don't know. They didn't -- I go to the VA clinic, they're pretty busy when you try to reschedule something without a couple of months.

THE COURT: Okay. I might ask you during the break if you could check on that, and see if that's a possibility. Check on that, about how important those appointments are, and maybe we can work around that.

JUROR NUMBER 56: Okay.

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THE COURT: Okay. Tell them that you're serving your country as a juror, and that might help them --

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JUROR NUMBER 56: She wanted an MRI for some

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reason. But it's a routine appointment.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, sir?

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JUROR NUMBER 56: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in the front row?

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Number 57?

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JUROR NUMBER 57: Yeah, I work full-time, and

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there's only four of us that work in my building; and

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I know tomorrow, essentially, I'm the only one that's

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going to be there tomorrow. Everybody else has

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requested off, and they can't come in tomorrow, so I'm

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really worried about that, and then the rest of the

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weeks.

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THE COURT: Okay. You work full time, and where

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do you work?

JUROR NUMBER 57: I work at Port Canaveral at the

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Port Authority.

THE COURT: What do you do for them?

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JUROR NUMBER 57: I work in -- I work in their

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new building that they just built, it's actually a

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museum.

THE COURT: I have been there, so I'm familiar

with that. Is this something that they could work around if you were going to be here, if you could give them notice about it?

JUROR NUMBER 57: I told my boss, and she said it would be very hard because there's only four of us that work in that building; and only two of us are full time, and two are part time. So it's really hard to go around and change everybody's schedules. Some people — two of us — two of them have school, and one can only work a certain number of hours because he's on Social Security.

THE COURT: Do you think it would be a matter that you might lose your job if you were to be here, or not?

JUROR NUMBER 57: I don't know if I would lose my job, but I would be in a lot of trouble for it.

THE COURT: Okay. And if you couldn't work and you didn't have your job, would you have financial concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 57: Yes.

THE COURT: I need you to talk to me about that.

I'm trying to prompt you, but I can't put words in

your mouth, so you need to help me.

JUROR NUMBER 57: It would hurt me if I was gone for five weeks. I would not be able to pay any of my

1 bills.

THE COURT: Okay. Any -- I think I saw 59?

JUROR NUMBER 59: Yes. I have my parents,

they're coming from overseas, and they're both in a
wheelchair, and they're coming for my son's
graduation. I'll be taking care of them.

THE COURT: When is that?

JUROR NUMBER 59: That's on March 19th.

THE COURT: And how long are they going to be here?

JUROR NUMBER 59: They're here until the end of May.

THE COURT: Is there anyone else that can assist in caring for them while you're here in the daytime, serving on the jury? Could someone else help with that, another family member?

JUROR NUMBER 59: My wife will be helping with that, but I also have to drive her to Atlanta for my son's graduation. They're coming for that reason.

THE COURT: Okay. When's your son's graduation?

JUROR NUMBER 59: On May 11th.

THE COURT: May 11th? Well, we better be done by May 11th. Okay. But so you would be available for that, but it's just during this time period from -- but could your wife help with the care of your parents

while you were serving on the jury?

JUROR NUMBER 59: It would be difficult for her because she also works.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you work?

JUROR NUMBER 59: I do.

THE COURT: So who's going to take care of them while you're at work?

JUROR NUMBER 59: I'll be taking time off, I'm taking three weeks off, and then my wife will be helping out the other time.

THE COURT: Okay. So you were taking three weeks off? When were you starting your time off?

JUROR NUMBER 59: As soon as they get here.

THE COURT: Okay. I know that Number 60 is a full-time school teacher, so -- later, I'm going to ask you if you know the judge, and just by way of disclosure, Number 60 is

So is that going to cause -- Number 60, is that going to cause you any problems with schooling?

JUROR NUMBER 60: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you tell me about that?

Tell them what you -- I know what you do, but no one else knows what you do.

JUROR NUMBER 60: I'm a high school English teacher, and missing five weeks at this time of the

year would negatively affect my students. 1 I know that you also do some THE COURT: 2 coaching; is that this time of year, or not this time 3 of year? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 60: Yes, it is. right now. 6 THE COURT: And would there be problems with 7 8 that, or is it more the teaching? JUROR NUMBER 60: I would miss meets. 9 THE COURT: Do they have the ability to get 10 substitutes, or would that be an issue? 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 60: They do have the ability. THE COURT: Okay. But are you concerned --13 JUROR NUMBER 60: I'm concerned as we approach 14 15 FCAT testing that it would negatively affect their performance on those tests, which would ultimately 16 affect my job. 17 THE COURT: Yeah, because I think if your 18 students don't do good on the FCAT, they --19 JUROR NUMBER 60: It reflects very negatively on 20 If I'm not there, they're not getting the same 21 attention that the should be getting. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, when's 23 the FCAT? 24

JUROR NUMBER 60: I believe it is the 1st week in

1 April. THE COURT: Okay. All right. And I'm going to move to the second row. This takes a little bit of 3 time, just so you all know. The second row, anyone in 4 5 the second row, if you'll raise your hands. 62? 6 JUROR NUMBER 62: I'm scheduled to go out of town 7 for a business trip in two weeks to California. 8 THE COURT: Can they reschedule that business 9 10 trip? 11 JUROR NUMBER 62: It's for a conference. THE COURT: What would happen if you missed that 12 conference? 13 JUROR NUMBER 62: The school district would be 14 15 out of that money. THE COURT: Because it's already paid for? 16 JUROR NUMBER 62: Yes. 17 THE COURT: So you work for the school district, 18 and what do you do? 19 JUROR NUMBER 62: I'm a resource teacher. 20 THE COURT: So you're already registered and 21

THE COURT: Can someone go in your place, or is that an option?

JUROR NUMBER 62: Correct.

plane tickets are bought?

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JUROR NUMBER 62: Honestly, I don't know. I could ask.

THE COURT: Okay. Could you maybe check on that and let us know? You'll have an opportunity to do that probably over lunch. I mean, could you do that? Would you be willing to do that, or is that something you're saying --

JUROR NUMBER 62: If it's feasible, I can probably do it.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. Second row? Number 66, yes, sir?

JUROR NUMBER 66: I work full time, as well as school full time. I work at a grocery store, Aldi's, and we're very short-staffed right now at the store. Everybody's hitting overtime, and has hit overtime for the past couple weeks. We have new people being hired, but they're not scheduled to start until mid to late March; and if I was to miss work, it would be a financial hardship for me as far as bills, and possibly losing my job over it. And as far as school goes, I can miss a few days of school.

THE COURT: Okay. So where do you go to school?

JUROR NUMBER 66: BCC.

THE COURT: Yay.

JUROR NUMBER 66: I can't get used to it either.

THE COURT: You can say the other one, I just have to rebel a little bit since, you know, I've been here forever, and it's always been BCC. And what hours -- what days do you go to school, and what hours?

JUROR NUMBER 66: I go to school Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Tuesdays I'm there from 5:30 to 9:30, and on Wednesdays I'm there from noon to 9:30.

THE COURT: So it'd really be the noon -- I mean, the Wednesday one you'd miss.

JUROR NUMBER 66: Yes.

THE COURT: And you'd probably miss five weeks of that.

JUROR NUMBER 66: I think with a note, I can miss that, but I'm only allowed to miss three.

THE COURT: So if you missed more than three, then you're out of the class?

JUROR NUMBER 66: Pretty much.

THE COURT: And you say, "pretty much" --

JUROR NUMBER 66: That's what they tell me. Last semester, I saw somebody miss more than three days, but they were able to return. I don't know what the stipulations were.

THE COURT: Okay. So you don't know if there's any wiggle room in that?

JUROR NUMBER 66: I have no idea.

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THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about the financial hardship.

JUROR NUMBER 66: Bills, as far as -- I live with my mom and my sister, and I'm, as of right now, the main source of income for the household, and I pay the majority of the bills to help out, which goes as far as helping out with the mortgage, I pay the cable, the phone, the electric, and the water bill.

THE COURT: And so that would be -- if they didn't have your income, it would make a hardship for the family.

JUROR NUMBER 66: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? Number 67?

JUROR NUMBER 67: I'm not sure the dates, but I'm supposed to be caring for my three grandchildren over their spring break in Palm Beach County, so I'll have to check on the dates for that.

THE COURT: Okay. I do know the dates for that.

JUROR NUMBER 67: You do know?

THE COURT: I do know. That's the week starting the 24th, so we have the 24th off from here, we have the 25th off, but we're scheduled to be back the 26th, 27th, and 28th, so that's three of those days of spring break. Now that you say that, if spring

break's the same --

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JUROR NUMBER 67: It's a different week than it

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is in Brevard County.

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. It might be -- when you said spring break, that's Brevard County's spring break.

JUROR NUMBER 67: Right. This is Palm Beach County, so I'm not sure. I can find out the dates.

THE COURT: Okay. If you'll find those out, maybe, at lunch time?

> JUROR NUMBER 67: Right.

THE COURT: And, also, if you weren't available, would somebody else be available?

JUROR NUMBER 67: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'll start the back row. Number 68?

JUROR NUMBER 68: I work for a local contractor, government contractor, Harris, and I'm cleared for two programs, which, both of them are coming down to the critical design, and customers are coming in in March; and I'm the only one that's actually cleared to be able to do the work. So if I'm here, I'll have to leave here to go back down for work at night, work there at night, because there's -- the work has to get done for the design reviews coming up. I would like

to hand it over, but people aren't cleared, so they can't do the work. So that's the only thing. There's no financial hardship at this point, because Harris is taking care of this, but that would be a hardship for the two programs that I'm supporting.

THE COURT: Okay. And you say people are coming in?

JUROR NUMBER 68: There's government people coming in for the design reviews. There's two design reviews on two programs that I'm working on, and it's in mid-March they're coming in. So I've been working 55 to 60 hours for months now, getting prepared for this, and we're coming down to the final, and if I up and left at this point, it would -- it would definitely be a hole, let's put it that way.

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

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

THE COURT: Juror Number 90 has informed the court deputy that he has some medical issues, and that he took a water pill and he needs to use the restroom. He already used the restroom, I guess, when they were out there twice, and he needs to use the restroom now.

MR. BROWN: I say we let him go. 1 MR. PIROLO: We could let him go. 2 THE COURT: But do we let him go and come back, 3 or do we excuse him, or what do we do? 4 5 MR. BROWN: I'd say with this type of an issue, 6 I'd probably excuse him. MR. MOORE: You know, if it's temporary -- the 7 way the attrition rate is going, we probably ought to 8 hang onto him and maybe just take a brief break. 9 10 THE COURT: Do we all take a break, or do we -can he walk out and come back? 11 12 MR. MOORE: I don't see why he couldn't leave and 13 come back. I mean, we're not -- we're just doing 14 individuals. THE COURT: Okay. I'll just do the individuals, 15 and I won't start the rest until he's part of it. 16 MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. 17 MR. BROWN: And maybe call him first for the 18 individuals, just to see if he's got a medical issue. 19 THE COURT: Well, I'm going to make him wait a 20 21 little -- because once we get done with this, I'm going to do a bench conference for hardship. 22 THE COURT DEPUTY: Your Honor, I told him to 23 alert me if he needs to --24

THE COURT: And he did.

1 THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes. THE COURT: 2 Okay. (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 3 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 90, if you need to step out for a few moments, you can do that. 6 JUROR NUMBER 90: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: Okay. My very industrious staff 8 attorney informs me that spring break for Palm Beach 9 County is March 17th through March 21st. And it's 1.0 11 Palm Beach County? JUROR NUMBER 67: Yes. 12 THE COURT: So is that going to be an issue for 13 14 you? JUROR NUMBER 67: That will be an issue for me. 15 THE COURT: And there's not anyone that could 16 help -- I think this is your daughter, with her 17 children? 18 JUROR NUMBER 67: Right. 19 THE COURT: How old are her children? 20 JUROR NUMBER 67: 6, 12, and 13. 21 THE COURT: And there's not -- is she the sole 22 caretaker, or is there someone else? 23 JUROR NUMBER 67: She has a husband, but they 24

both work full time.

THE COURT: And there's no other relative that 1 could help with that situation? 2 JUROR NUMBER 67: No. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So that would be a hardship 4 for the family if you weren't able to be there. 5 JUROR NUMBER 67: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I was on Number 7 68, anyone else in this row? I saw some other hands. 8 9 Number 69? JUROR NUMBER 69: I'm not sure if this is a 10 11 problem, but --THE COURT: Okay, I hear talking, but I can't --12 13 go ahead. JUROR NUMBER 69: I have three kids that are five 14 15 and under, we don't have any relatives here, so if something happens, I'm the only person they call to 16 come pick them up. I do have a husband, but he's the 17 only dentist in his office, so if he has to leave, no 18 one can work. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So five and under. So do they 20 go to daycare? 21 JUROR NUMBER 69: Yes. 22 THE COURT: They're in daycare right now? 23 JUROR NUMBER 69: Yes. 24

THE COURT: And so you said if there's a problem,

they need you. 1 JUROR NUMBER 69: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Any problems going on right now? 3 Anyone sick, you having any issues? 4 JUROR NUMBER 69: Just the youngest one, she has 5 a cold, but the other two, no. 6 7 THE COURT: So far, so good, but we just don't know. 8 JUROR NUMBER 69: Yeah. We just don't know. 9 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Number 70? 10 JUROR NUMBER 70: I have a full-time job I just 11 12 started. THE COURT: That you just started? 13 JUROR NUMBER 70: I've been there about two, 14 15 maybe three weeks now. THE COURT: Okay. And what do you do? 16 JUROR NUMBER 70: I work for Lighting Science. 17 THE COURT: I'm having a little trouble hearing 18 you, Lighting Science? 19 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: Okay. And are you concerned that you 21 might lose your job if you're here for five weeks? 22 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yes, ma'am. 23 THE COURT: They know you're here today? 24 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And when do you normally work? JUROR NUMBER 70: Monday through Friday, weekends 2 3 optional. THE COURT: And what hours do you normally work? 4 JUROR NUMBER 70: 6:30 to 3:30. 5 THE COURT: And is finances a concern? 6 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Talk to me about that. 8 JUROR NUMBER 70: Well, I have a roommate, he 9 works at the same place, and bills -- I've got to take 10 care of the bills for five weeks. 11 THE COURT: Does anyone help you with your bills 12 other than yourself? 13 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yeah. My roommate, who also 14 works at the same place. 15 THE COURT: I'm assuming -- do you have 16 individual bills? 17 JUROR NUMBER 70: We split, you know, the rent, 18 water, lights. We split everything down the middle. 19 THE COURT: Okay. But you have to come up with 20 your half. 21 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yes, ma'am. 22 THE COURT: And would that be a hardship for you 23 if you were here for the five weeks? 24 25 JUROR NUMBER 70: Yes, ma'am.

1 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Number 71? JUROR NUMBER 71: I'm okay as long as it's over 2 3 by the end of March. We have a cruise booked the first week of April. 4 5 THE COURT: The first week of April, just to confirm --6 7 JUROR NUMBER 71: It would be whatever that last 8 Sunday is in March. That's what I was going to ask you. 9 THE COURT: The last Sunday in March looks like the 30th. So you 10 have a cruise scheduled March 30th? 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 71: So I'd have to see if we could 13 cancel, if it goes beyond that. THE COURT: Okay. And how long is the cruise? 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 71: One week. 16 THE COURT: I mean, is the cruise -- is it you and your husband, is it other people? 17 18 JUROR NUMBER 71: Yeah. 19 THE COURT: I mean, are you willing to cancel, or 20 you're saying --JUROR NUMBER 71: If we can get our money back, I 21 22 -- yes. 23 THE COURT: You're saying, Judge, I like you, but not that much? Okay. So you're saying, if you get 24

your money back, okay, but if not, you don't want to

waste all that money.

JUROR NUMBER 71: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I saw some other hands, Number 72?

JUROR NUMBER 72: I'm a full-time

and to find someone to sub for five weeks that could teach the upper level math, especially when I have 133 students, they all take that EOC, that's the end-of-course testing. And many of those students are what they consider an MP status, which means they must pass to graduate. So to have a sub in there for five weeks, I'm not comfortable with that.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't ask Number 60 where he was a teacher at, but I know he's a teacher at

where are you a teacher

at?

JUROR NUMBER 72:

THE COURT: Okay. So they need you to be there.

JUROR NUMBER 72: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 73?

JUROR NUMBER 73: Yes, ma'am. I have one issue, two major concerns. First issue is, I just had knee replacement three months ago, so my question, I have to have physical therapy at least three times a week,

and if I'm here until 5:00, my physical therapy place in Titusville closes at 6:00, and I can't miss five weeks of physical therapy. I don't know how to work around that.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 73: And then I am a federal employee, and I'm on the other half of what his issue is, where I'm also on a source board for a major contract we're awarding, hopefully this fall, for NASA, and I'm also chief safety officer for that program; and we have milestone reviews and design reviews coming up over the next five weeks where I'm supposed to travel to the companies that we're supporting.

THE COURT: Okay. Milestone reviews, when are those scheduled for?

JUROR NUMBER 73: Let's see, we have one -- well, on the 5th, it's covered, because you said we're off the 3rd through the 5th. I have one in California on March 17th, and I have another one in Denver the following week, and we're still trying to negotiate the final date on that, it's either a Wednesday or a Thursday. We try to keep our travel from Sundays and Saturdays.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 73: No, ma'am. Those three things. 1 THE COURT: Okay. Number 74? 2 JUROR NUMBER 74: Yes. I attend Eastern Florida 3 State College, and I have class today at 8:00, but I 4 have missed it, and usually I have classes Mondays and 5 Wednesdays at 8:00 to 10:50. 6 THE COURT: Okay. So that's 8:00 a.m. to 10:50 7 8 a.m.? JUROR NUMBER 74: Yeah. And I have another class 9 after that, it's 10:50 until, like, 12 something. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And those are Mondays and 11 12 Wednesdays? JUROR NUMBER 74: Mondays and Wednesdays. 13 14 THE COURT: So if you were to miss those, what 15 would happen? 1.6 JUROR NUMBER 74: If I were to miss those, I would not complete my classes and probably have to be 17 dropped out of that class. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Now, is dropping out of class 19 an option, or not an option? 2.0 JUROR NUMBER 74: It's not an option for me. 21 THE COURT: Okay. You don't want to have to do 22 23 that? JUROR NUMBER 74: 24 No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to start in the

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

back, and I'll go on the right side first, and then we go to the left side, just going by the numbers. So let's start on that first row, 75 through 79, any hands? Okay, 76?

JUROR NUMBER 76: I just have two kids, so, you know, they both dance three days a week. You know, I could possibly have somebody help out with that, but, you know, I'm not really -- my comfort level is not 100 percent. So I would just really have to check into it to see if people would be willing to help out.

THE COURT: Okay. And how old are the kids?

JUROR NUMBER 76: 7 and 6. So, you know, it's picking up from school and getting to dance on time; and, you know, they're usually at the studio for three hours on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays. And I stay there with them, I do not drop them off. So I would have to just really check into it. I will not ask my husband to take any time off, because then it would create a financial hardship for us. So there's just some things I would have to check on.

THE COURT: Okay. And what time -- when do they start dance, and when do they get done with dance?

JUROR NUMBER 76: 3:00 until 6:00 on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

1 JUROR NUMBER 76: No. THE COURT: Okay. Number 77? 2 JUROR NUMBER 77: I'm a single mom, I work full 3 time, so it would be a financial hardship on me if I 4 5 lost that income. THE COURT: Okay. So you wouldn't get paid if 6 7 you were here? JUROR NUMBER 77: No. 8 THE COURT: Single mom, and age of the children? 9 10 JUROR NUMBER 77: My son is 10. THE COURT: Okay. So it would be a financial 11 12 hardship? 13 JUROR NUMBER 77: Yes. 14 THE COURT: And does anyone else assist you with 15 paying your bills? JUROR NUMBER 77: Yes. I live with my daughter 16 and her husband. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 JUROR NUMBER 77: But I pay all of the bills to 19 20 them. 21 THE COURT: And you would need to pay your part, that would be an issue? 22 23 JUROR NUMBER 77: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Anyone else in that first row? Okay,

we'll go to the second row. If you'll raise your

hand, because I've got to make sure I can see you. 1 Number 81? 2 JUROR NUMBER 81: I'm going out of the country on 3 spring break to Europe, on a school trip. 4 THE COURT: Oh, you can miss that trip. Okay, I 5 knew spring break might be an issue; and it's the 6 7 Brevard County spring break? JUROR NUMBER 81: Yes. 8 THE COURT: And you're going to Europe? 9 JUROR NUMBER 81: Uh-huh. 10 THE COURT: Are you going with your family? 11 JUROR NUMBER 81: Yes. My wife's a school 12 teacher, it's part of the school trip, educational 13 14 thing. THE COURT: Okay. And is that -- I mean, have 15 you registered and paid and have plane tickets? 16 JUROR NUMBER 81: Everything's been paid in full. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 JUROR NUMBER 81: Other than that, that's the 19 20 only thing that's holding me back. THE COURT: Well, that's a pretty big deal. The 21 -- and you're going with your wife who's the school 22 teacher and with her class, or some other students? 23 JUROR NUMBER 81: 30 students. 24

THE COURT: Okay. And can you tell me when

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you're leaving and when you're coming back, if you can just tell me the -- I know the dates of --

JUROR NUMBER 81: Whatever the date is Friday before spring break.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're leaving the Friday before spring break, and then you're coming back --

JUROR NUMBER 81: The following Sunday.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Anyone else? I saw -are you 84?

JUROR NUMBER 84: Yes.

Okay. I can't quite see your number. THE COURT:

MR. BROWN: Also 83.

THE COURT: I didn't see 83, let me do 83 first. Yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 83: Mine would be mostly financial. I'm retired, I have a kind of a shabby car, I even had to borrow a car to get here today. And five weeks, I just can't -- I couldn't afford the gas to come up here five weeks. So it's mostly a financial issue, but I'm also bipolar, and I take my medication regularly, but the only problem I have is when there's a lot of information around me coming in, several people talking, I have a tendency to get a little bit I have never been in a courtroom scenario, confused. so I don't really know what it would be like; but I

wouldn't want to jeopardize anybody's anything, you know, because of that. So I don't really know.

THE COURT: Okay. So you say that you do take medication for that.

JUROR NUMBER 83: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: But you have some concerns about this situation?

JUROR NUMBER 83: Right. The medication that I take corrects a lot of the brain imbalances I have; but, like I said, when there's several people around me talking, or there's cash registers going, and I hear everything, I just have a hard time sorting it out.

THE COURT: Okay. This is a -- there's a lot of people here now, but if you were selected to be on the jury, you would sit here. So I do anticipate the audience would be full, but you would be here. Most of what you would be listening to would come from this witness stand, and then there'd be people talking from this podium; and then there may be some things played on a screen, may not, some things to observe. Do you think that would cause you some issues?

JUROR NUMBER 83: It would really depend on how much is being thrown at me. I mean, if they showed me a TV screen and they showed me ten things, I could

handle maybe three, the rest of it would be blowing in the wind.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that information. Talk to me about the financial part of it.

JUROR NUMBER 83: Well, I'm single and I'm -- I have medical issues, and I have a really shabby car.

I don't know. I know I couldn't afford to come up here for five weeks. I could give a week a shot, I could borrow a car for a week, but past that, I don't know if I could do it.

THE COURT: Okay. And what's your source of income?

JUROR NUMBER 83: Social Security.

THE COURT: Okay. You just don't know if you could be able to afford to come up here every day.

JUROR NUMBER 83: I know I can't. I can't afford to fill my gas tank up once a month. When that money -- when that gas is gone, I'm home, James.

THE COURT: I understand that. What about -- my son's name is James, and he's heard that a lot. He's heard that a lot, so that works. Is the bus route an option, or is that not an option? And I'm just exploring.

JUROR NUMBER 83: Well, I live in a really, I guess you'd call it a rural area. I live in between

Malabar Road and Valkaria Road and I live back off the highway, and the bus service -- they send the bus once, and then once they bring you back, and that's it. There aren't a lot of options.

THE COURT: Okay. I just wanted to explore that.

JUROR NUMBER 83: (Unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. I didn't hear the last part of that, maybe that was good, I don't know. Okay. I just wanted to explore that option. Okay. Then 84, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 84: I had planned my vacation five months ago, I'm scheduled to leave next week for a week, and all tickets are paid for and nonrefundable, so I would lose out on a couple grand.

THE COURT: Okay. And where are you going?

JUROR NUMBER 84: Vegas.

THE COURT: Okay. Might save you some money. And I assume you don't want to miss that.

JUROR NUMBER 84: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's go to the back row, any hands in the back row? I see no hands? Okay. Number 90, are we okay? My next question is going to be medical or physical.

JUROR NUMBER 90: I just take medication that causes me to urinate frequently.

THE COURT: Okay. And that medication, is it 1 something that you have to take? 2 JUROR NUMBER 90: Yes, ma'am. My heart medicine. 3 THE COURT: It's heart medicine? 4 JUROR NUMBER 90: Yes, ma'am. 5 THE COURT: Because I let you go to the --6 7 JUROR NUMBER 90: Yeah. As long as you don't got 8 a problem with me getting up and going to the bathroom, I don't care. 9 THE COURT: Well, sometimes it might be an issue, 10 that's why I'm asking you. If we had stop --11 JUROR NUMBER 90: I ain't real good at holding 12 13 it. 14 THE COURT: If we had to stop -- I mean, if it 15 was an issue every once in a while, that would be okay, but if it was an issue frequently, we probably 16 couldn't do that. 17 JUROR NUMBER 90: I frequently urinate. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 JUROR NUMBER 90: I even don't sleep sometimes 21 because of it. THE COURT: And the medication is something that 22 23 you have to take. JUROR NUMBER 90: Yes, ma'am. 24

THE COURT: When you say frequently, tell me,

say, from 9:00 to noon, how many times?

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JUROR NUMBER 90: That's when I do it the most,

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because I take it early in the morning, 6:00.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 90: But I wasn't complaining, if

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you don't have a problem with me going --

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THE COURT: To tell you the truth, if it was frequent, it would be an issue, we can't stop all that

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much. We can stop some, but we can't stop, you know,

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every hour. We couldn't do that. We've got to get

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through the trial. Okay. Well, I appreciate that.

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Then I'm going to go over to the left side. Let's

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start with the first row, anyone in the first row? Ι

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see 91. Yes, ma'am?

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JUROR NUMBER 91: Yes. I have emphysema and

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COPD.

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THE COURT: Okay. I did see that you came in

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JUROR NUMBER 91: And it would be a hardship from

work, to lose any time. 2.0

with oxygen.

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THE COURT: When you say it's a hardship, is it a

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financial hardship?

JUROR NUMBER 91: Yes, ma'am. The amount of time

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that I work, it helps to pay for the medicine that I

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I live by myself, I support myself.

THE COURT: Okay. If you were to be here for 1 2 five weeks, would you miss work? 3 JUROR NUMBER 91: Yeah. I'm working in the medical field (unintelligible) in Melbourne. 4 5 as a CNA. 6 THE COURT: Okay. And what hours do you work? 7 JUROR NUMBER 91: I work (unintelligible). 8 THE COURT: So you work the 7:00 to 3:00 shift? 9 JUROR NUMBER 91: Yeah. 10 THE COURT: I mean, if I got the shifts right. 11 JUROR NUMBER 91: Yes. 12 THE COURT: And so you would miss work? 13 JUROR NUMBER 91: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Do you work full time? 15 JUROR NUMBER 91: Yes, I do. I'm able to take 16 medication and have oxygen there if I need it. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So it would be a financial 18 hardship for you. 19 JUROR NUMBER 91: Yes. 20 THE COURT: You wouldn't be able to pay your 21 bills? 22 JUROR NUMBER 91: Right. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Number 92, I think you had 24 your hand up?

JUROR NUMBER 92: Yes. I have 13-year-old son

that I pick up every day at 4:00, because the school bus doesn't take him straight home, because they cut the funds, so I have to pick him up in a different area. Then I'm taking care of my granddaughter who's four years old, because my daughter's having some personal issues. So I have to (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. Would your 13 year old be able to find a ride with someone else.

JUROR NUMBER 92: No. That's the thing.

THE COURT: There's not anyone else that can help with that?

JUROR NUMBER 92: No. I'm a single mom, so it's just me and him.

THE COURT: Okay. You all say you're a single mom, and I'm a single mom too, so I know the juggling. Sometimes we got to work around that. Are you able to work around that?

JUROR NUMBER 92: I could do my best. I could find out. Maybe one of the parents that pick up their children. And I'm concerned about my job, because it's the only income I have.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me about your job, where do you work?

JUROR NUMBER 92:

and I'm a housekeeper. They just have three

girls that have to be there.

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THE COURT: Okay. So what hours do you work?

JUROR NUMBER 92: 8:00 to 4:00.

THE COURT: 8:00 to 4:00. How many days a week?

JUROR NUMBER 92: Monday through Friday.

THE COURT: Okay. I know when you do -- when you're here, you do get paid some, I don't -- you know, it's -- I think it's \$15 for the first three days, but after the fourth day, it's \$30 a day for each day you serve.

JUROR NUMBER 92: I'm just concerned about my boss, that she won't freak out, if I'm not there. It's like today, she was already freaking out.

THE COURT: Are you afraid -- could you use your job over it?

JUROR NUMBER 92: Depending on how long -- I don't know how she would feel. I'd like to speak to her about it.

THE COURT: Okay. Maybe you could speak to her about it. We could see what she says about that.

JUROR NUMBER 92: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that row? 94, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 94: I'm a VPK teacher in Vero Beach, and I'm the only one with the credentials to

teach VPK. They would definitely have to replace me, because you have to have credentials to teach VPK, and right now there's not --

THE COURT: When you say teach -- you're saying BPK?

JUROR NUMBER 94: VPK.

THE COURT: Okay, VPK. You have a nice accent, but I was having a little hard time hearing the "V" part. Okay. And so you're saying you're a teacher for them and you're the only one that's certified?

JUROR NUMBER 94: I'm the only one certified to teach the VPK program, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 94: I'm sure she can find someone else, but --

THE COURT: You're saying that if you weren't there, you would lose your job?

JUROR NUMBER 94: I would be replaced, yes. I would have to be replaced.

THE COURT: Okay. And is that an option, or not an option, for you -- I mean --

JUROR NUMBER 94: Financially, it's not an option.

THE COURT: Okay. So you need your job because you need to be able to pay your bills.

JUROR NUMBER 94: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. I think 95?

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THE COURT:

THE COURT: And then I heard that inventory's

What happens if you weren't there?

JUROR NUMBER 95: Yes. I've got corporate business meetings I'm supposed to be at, I'm not sure the dates, but it's in two weeks. I think it's the 12th, 13th, and 14th. And I run a Walmart Supercenter, and right now I'm down three members of management, for at least the next month; and going into inventory, it's about a 60-day countdown, trying to prepare close to (unintelligible) to be counted in one day. So it's a lot of things.

THE COURT: I heard corporate business meetings, can you miss those? Can someone go in your place?

THE COURT: Okay. So it's a -- and you're the store manager?

JUROR NUMBER 95: (Unintelligible).

JUROR NUMBER 95: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And normally those meetings are for store managers?

JUROR NUMBER 95: Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 95: I don't know, I've never missed one in 28 years. I have no idea. It's a training and

things that we have to bring back.

coming up?

JUROR NUMBER 95: Yeah, we have an inventory, and I'm already down three members of management. It's -- THE COURT: Okay. When is inventory?

JUROR NUMBER 95: Inventory is in April. There's a 60-day countdown to try to prepare 10 million dollars worth of merchandise to be counted in one day.

THE COURT: Do you know the date in April?

JUROR NUMBER 95: 30th.

THE COURT: April 30th?

JUROR NUMBER 95: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Now I'll move to the second row, anyone in the second row? Okay, Number 97, yes, sir?

JUROR NUMBER 97: I'm going to lose my job.

THE COURT: And what do you do?

JUROR NUMBER 97: I'm a site manager for a construction management firm out of Longwood, Florida. We're building the Kennedy Space Center Federal Credit Union down on Wickham Road, and I'm the only person from that company that's on that site. They would have to replace me.

THE COURT: Okay. Because they have to have a site manager in order to continue with the construction?

JUROR NUMBER 97: Yes, ma'am. 1 THE COURT: How would you feel about losing your 2 3 iob? JUROR NUMBER 97: Well, I'll be 67 years old in 4 April, and there's not much out there for a person 5 like me to do; and I'd like to keep it, so I can keep 6 7 working with them on other projects down the road. I have to take five weeks off, I will lose my job. 8 THE COURT: Okay. I think I saw another hand. 9 10 Number 98, yes, ma'am? JUROR NUMBER 98: I'm a second-grade teacher in 11 Brevard County, charter school, and exams are upon us. 12 And it is a financial concern for myself, and of 13 concern that the children do well on the exams. 14 THE COURT: Okay. I think, does Brevard County, 15 16 do they pay you to be here, if you were here? JUROR NUMBER 98: I'm in charter. 17 THE COURT: You're in charter. So they don't pay 18 19 you? That's a private --JUROR NUMBER 98: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: And how many kids do you have in your 21 2.2 class?

JUROR NUMBER 98:

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THE COURT: Okay. So if you were here, you would not get paid?

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and I am

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JUROR NUMBER 98: No, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Other than the \$30 a day.

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JUROR NUMBER 98: Yes, ma'am.

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And that would cause -- how would THE COURT:

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that affect you financially?

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hardship with my private bills, and I'm still paying

JUROR NUMBER 98: It would cause me a financial

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financial aid for my master's degree, yay, so I would

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not -- that would not speak well of me.

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THE COURT: Okay. Good for you, that you care

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about those. Okay. I'm happy, people need to.

currently low on staff as well as my management.

have three vacations within my management that have

already been applied for and approved, so they're all

going to be out of my store, and I'm going to have to

run the store, of course, without them. If I am not

inventory scheduled on the 10th of March, which is a

required overnight, I have to be there, and I would be

there, there will be no one left. I also have an

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Number 99? Anyone else?

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JUROR NUMBER 99: Yes, ma'am. I am a retail

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there until 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning.

Okay. I think -- anyone else, Number THE COURT:

100?

JUROR NUMBER 100: I am a business owner, I have only two other employees; and if I was not there, then the business wouldn't run.

THE COURT: Okay. And what type of business is it?

JUROR NUMBER 100: business.

THE COURT: An business?

JUROR NUMBER 100: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Sometimes as a business owner, you're less hands on, and sometimes you're more hands on, so can you help me with that?

JUROR NUMBER 100: I am hands on with many of the operations, the customer service, scheduling the work to be done, design functions as well.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm having a little trouble hearing you, can you say that again?

JUROR NUMBER 100: I do the scheduling of the work that comes in, I greet customers, take the customer orders, and some of the design functions as well.

THE COURT: And tell me again what would happen if you weren't there. Is there anyone else who can do that other than you, or not?

JUROR NUMBER 100: Possibly. I'm also single, and this is my only source of income. And no one

helps me with my bills.

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3 row? Number 102?

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JUROR NUMBER 102: It would, basically, be a

financial hardship for me. I work full time at a medical office, and I am the scheduler for the diagnostics department. I'm the only one that does that. They can get coverage, but there is nobody else in my department that is another secretary, like Whether they would give me five weeks, I honestly don't know. Financially, it would -- we have on our time off sheet that we can pick for jury duty specifically, as opposed to vacation time. If I could finagle it so that they would give me vacation, I probably could get about three weeks paid, but the other two weeks, I don't know. As far as bills, my husband and I both work, we both contribute. What comes in, goes right back out.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone in the back

THE COURT: Could you check, maybe, during a break to see if they could -- if there was any way you could get paid for the five weeks?

JUROR NUMBER 102: I'll have to check on that. I would need somebody to walk me out to my car though, because I left my cell phone in my car.

THE COURT: Okay. When you say, walk you out --

JUROR NUMBER 102: To my car.

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THE COURT: We're not going to do it now, but

epileptic.

we're going to take a break, and you're going to be

JUROR NUMBER 102: Oh, okay. And the other

doesn't really apply, but you should be aware of, I am

thing, which I just want to throw out there, which

able to walk out to your car.

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THE COURT:

Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 102: But if I'm sequestered or

something, I have to be able to have my meds so that I

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 102: I am a drug-controlled, obviously, since I drove up here, but I just wanted you all to know. It doesn't affect me as far as concentration or ability to focus or any of that, I don't have seizures, but I just wanted you to know it's there.

THE COURT: Okay. If that were to happen, we would be able to accommodate that, we have people who are medically trained.

JUROR NUMBER 102: Yeah. It's not -- that's why I drive, because I'm in drug control, because I couldn't -- you know, if I had seizures, they would take my license away, so I know I'm okay.

can have it every day.

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THE COURT: Okay. I think we can accommodate that, but we do need to know that. All right. Anyone else in that back row? 104?

JUROR NUMBER 104: Yes. My daughter is -- I have to drive to the Moffitt Cancer Center, she's undergoing chemotherapy, and we live together. son-in-law has a job. There are two grandchildren in the household that I take care of. And he would not be able to leave his job to take care of the kids after school or, also, to take her to her medical treatments.

THE COURT: Okay. And how often is she undergoing chemotherapy?

JUROR NUMBER 104: She takes a series of chemotherapy pills, so she has a port, and they put it in her port weekly; and she takes the pills two weeks on and one week off, every day, four pills a day.

THE COURT: Okay. I know under chemotherapy there's times where it's pretty bad and you can't do much, so are you helping with the kids during those times?

JUROR NUMBER 104: I'm helping with the kids during all times.

THE COURT: Okay. How old are the kids?

JUROR NUMBER 104: 12 and 10. 2 THE COURT: And are -- and she's currently undergoing that? 3 4 JUROR NUMBER 104: She's been on it for a year, 5 yes. 6 THE COURT: So she does two weeks on and one week off; is that what I heard? 7 JUROR NUMBER 104: Correct. 8 9 THE COURT: How's that affecting her? I mean, is she functional, or not functional? 10 THE COURT: She's day-by-day. Some days are --11 12 she has terrible joint pain, so she's not really capable of doing any of the chores, if you will, 13 14 picking up the kids, maintaining the house. So I take 15 care of everything. THE COURT: Okay. And she is married? 16 17 JUROR NUMBER 104: Yes. THE COURT: And the husband lives in the 18 19 household? 20 JUROR NUMBER 104: Yes. 21 THE COURT: And when does he --JUROR NUMBER 104: He works full time. 22 THE COURT: Okay. When does he work? 23 24 JUROR NUMBER 104: Every day.

THE COURT: Is it like 9:00 to 5:00?

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JUROR NUMBER 104: Correct.

THE COURT: So most of your job at this time, if it was involving the kids, would be after school? And getting them to and from school?

JUROR NUMBER 104: He takes care of getting them to school. But we also have our house on the market, for sale, so we also have to keep the house -- I have to keep the house, of course, straight, clean, for showings. She's not able to do any of that. She's not able to touch chemicals and so forth. So that's up to me to do. Going to the Moffitt Center, she also has to have two more CAT scans next week, and there may be a change in her therapy, so I don't know what the next five weeks are going to entail. I don't know if it's still going to be the chemo pills or what.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Anyone else? 105 or 106, I can't see you real well, so any hands up?
Okay, I see no hands. 106, did you want to tell me something?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I just might have a conflict on March 10th, but I might have to see what I can do.

THE COURT: Okay. See what you can do, and then later on, if it becomes an issue, you can readdress us. My next question -- and we did talk about this a little bit, so if you've already talked to me, you

don't need to talk to me again. My next question is, do any of you have any medical or physical condition that might affect your ability to serve on the jury? Now, if you've already talked to me about this, you don't need to talk to me again, but is there anyone else? Because I said to wait for the question. Number 73, yes, sir?

JUROR NUMBER 73: I forgot that I also have kidney stones, so if I have an attack, I'll have to take medication, pain medication. And if it gets bad enough, I have to go to Orlando to see the doctor there.

THE COURT: Okay. We can address those concerns.

JUROR NUMBER 73: But some other people have, you know -- that's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else on this side?

Anyone on the left side? My left. Number 79, yes,

ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 79: If I sit too long, my legs go numb.

THE COURT: Oh, I can't hear you at all.

JUROR NUMBER 79: If I sit too long, my legs go numb. They're starting to get numb now.

THE COURT: You know, those benches in the back are very not comfortable. I don't know how else to

say that, because I've sat back there, I'm surprised how uncomfortable they are, compared to this. So these are cushions, you have a bit more space, you can move your legs, you can wiggle, you can do some things. If you need to elevate your feet, you can bring some things to elevate your feet. So we might be able to accommodate those concerns.

JUROR NUMBER 79: Stand up and walk?

THE COURT: No, you can't really do that. You can stand up, maybe, but you can't really walk. We might be able to -- I mean, if that's an issue, you said they're maybe having some issues now.

JUROR NUMBER 79: Yes. If I go on a trip, drive, for two hours, I have to get out and walk.

THE COURT: Okay. Because we normally break every hour and a half, the longest we go is two hours, and we do take a 15-minute break to give you that opportunity.

JUROR NUMBER 79: Okay.

THE COURT: Anyone else? Anyone on the left side? Did I miss anybody? Anyone on the right side? Number 94, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 94: I've had two strokes, I'm on medication. I take five pills a day.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you having any issues at

this time?

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JUROR NUMBER 94: No.

THE COURT: Okay. If you do, you just need to let us know. We have emergencies, we can address those. Okay. Now, we're -- if I could have a bench conference, please. If you need to stand for a moment, you can do that. Don't leave your seats though. But if you need to stand, you can do that.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties in the courtroom as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, this was more like I expected, than the other day. Where do we want to start?

MR. BROWN: Well --

MR. MCMASTERS: Start from the top?

MR. BROWN: There's going to be so many, you want to let them take a break?

THE COURT: I'll be happy to let them take a break, there is a lot.

MR. BROWN: Since there's so many.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's do that.

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

THE COURT: Okay. What we're going to do,

because this is going to take a few moments, we're 1 going to let you take a break. During the break, 2 there are rules that all jurors must follow, and these 3 are the rules -- and if you're around, you're going to 4 hear these a lot. So these are the rules you must 5 During this break -- it's going to be at 6 7 least a 10-minute break, so it's five minutes to 11:00, so five after 11:00. You need to abide by 8 these rules: Specifically, do not discuss this case 9 among yourselves or with anyone else, or allow anyone 10 to discuss it in your presence. Now, you can talk to 11 each other, but don't talk about this case. Do not 12 13 speak to the lawyers, the parties, or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading newspaper 14 headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or 15 its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, 16 radio, or Internet comments about the trial. And do 17 not conduct any research yourself regarding any 18 matters concerning this case. Okay. We're going to 19 20 be in recess. You can -- yes, sir?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know what trial we're here for.

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THE COURT: No, I haven't told you yet, but don't be talking to each other about anything. There's restrooms on this end on each floor, so if you go here

1 and it's full, you can run down the stairs and go to the next level, and there will be restrooms in the 2 same place. But we'll be in recess for ten minutes. 3 Do not discuss this case among yourselves. Thank you. 4 THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise. 5 (Thereupon, the venire was escorted out of the 6 7 courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:) 8 THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. We'll wait 9 a few moments until everyone's out the door. Okay. 10 Are there any challenges for hardship or cause that we 11 12 wish to address at this time? 13

Judge, I would suggest going down the list and we can address each one.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: 54.

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I agree. MR. MOORE:

Okay. So Number 54 will be excused THE COURT: for cause.

55 was a student, so --MR. BROWN:

We agree. MR. MOORE:

Okay. Number 55 will be excused for THE COURT: cause.

MR. BROWN: 56 talked about his appointments but was going to check, so --

1 MR. MOORE: Agree. So I think we're okay for now. 2 THE COURT: MR. BROWN: The next one I have is 57. 3 THE COURT: Any agreement on 57? 4 5 MR. MOORE: Yes. MR. BROWN: 6 Yes. 7 Okay. 57 will be excused for cause. THE COURT: And then there's Number 59, has his 8 MR. BROWN: parents coming in wheelchairs. 9 10 MR. MOORE: I agree. Number 59 will be excused for cause. 11 THE COURT: 12 Number 60, teacher. MR. BROWN: MR. MOORE: 13 Yes, I agree. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Number 60 will be for cause. MR. BROWN: 62 was going to check at lunch, she 15 16 has the business trip. If I say cause or hardship, does it 17 THE COURT: matter for the record whether it's cause or hardship? 18 19 I mean --It doesn't matter what we call it, 20 MR. MOORE: but I think --21 THE COURT: I think all of those were actually 22 23 hardship, as opposed to cause. MR. MOORE: Yeah, I agree. 24

Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Brown.

THE COURT:

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1 sorry. MR. BROWN: 62, she indicated she was going to 2 check if he or she, I forget, about the business trip 3 after lunch. So we'll have to check on that. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 The next one I have is 66. MR. BROWN: 6 7 MR. MOORE: Agree. THE COURT: Okay. Number 66 will be for 8 9 hardship. MR. BROWN: Next one was 67. She had the spring 10 11 break. THE COURT: Do we agree with that? 12 MR. MOORE: Yes. 13 Okay. Number 67 will be for THE COURT: 14 15 hardship. The next one I have was Number 68. MR. BROWN: 16 MR. MOORE: Yeah, I agree. 17 Okay. Number 68 will be for 18 THE COURT: 19 hardship. The next one was 69, but I didn't 20 MR. BROWN: really see that as a hardship. 21

THE COURT: Okay. 24

then --

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Next one, Number 70. Just started a MR. BROWN:

MR. MOORE: Maybe just let her stay for now, and

Page 521 1 job. MR. MOORE: That's a hardship. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Number 70 will be released for 3 hardship. 4 MR. BROWN: 71 was going to check. I can't 5 imagine she would get her money back. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Do we want to leave her for now and see what --8 MR. MOORE: Yes. For now. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. MOORE: 72, I think we can agree. 11 MR. BROWN: Yeah. 12 Okay. 72 for hardship. THE COURT: 13 MR. BROWN: 73, I think, also we --14 MR. MOORE: Yeah, we agree. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. 73 will be for hardship. 74 is a student. MR. BROWN: 17 MR. MOORE: Hardship. 18 THE COURT: 74 will be for hardship. 19 MR. BROWN: Number 79, she's --20 She's the one that says her legs go THE COURT: 21 22 numb. MR. BROWN: Yeah. They're already going numb 23 24 now.

THE COURT: We had been there -- yeah, we started

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at 9:45, and it was 11:00, that's an hour and 15 1 minutes. I'm happy to leave her and we can see how it 2 3 goes. MR. MOORE: Why don't we do that? 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Oh, yeah. We have 76. 6 MR. BROWN: 7 Two kids in dance, I don't know if THE COURT: 8 that's a hardship or not. Let's let that ride for now. MR. MOORE: 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BROWN: Yeah, she said she would check. 11 12 THE COURT: And with all due respect, sometimes 13 we have to juggle. That'd be one of those things. 14 But maybe it'll be a hardship, we'll see what else she 15 says. MR. MOORE: 77 is different, she's a single mom, 16 full-time, so I think that's a hardship. 17 18 THE COURT: Yeah, she talked about finances. So 19 77 will be for hardship. 81 has the trip already scheduled. 20 MR. BROWN: 21 MR. MOORE: Agree. Okay. Number 81, that'll be for 22 THE COURT: 23 hardship. 24 MR. BROWN: 83, I think that's hardship.

I agree.

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MR. MOORE:

Okay. 83 will be for hardship. 1 THE COURT: 84 has the vacation. 2 MR. BROWN: THE COURT: Nonrefundable. 3 4 MR. MOORE: Right. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Number 84 will be for hardship. 6 7 Next one I had was Number 90, I think MR. BROWN: that would be an issue. 8 9 MR. MOORE: Yes, I agree. 10 Number 90, actually that would THE COURT: Okay. be for cause, medical cause. Okay. Go to the next 11 12 chart. MR. BROWN: Number 91, lady with emphysema, the 13 14 oxygen, work hardship. 15 MR. MOORE: I agree. Okay. Number 91 will be for 16 THE COURT: 17 hardship. 18 MR. BROWN: Number 92. MR. MOORE: She might be able to work around, or 19 she might lose her job. I think that's probably 20 21 hardship. THE COURT: Okay. Number 92 will be for 22 23 hardship. 24 MR. BROWN: 94, she would lose her job if she

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gets replaced.

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               MR. MOORE:
                           I agree.
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               THE COURT:
                           94 would be for hardship.
               MR. BROWN:
                           95 is the Walmart manager.
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               MR. MOORE:
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                           I agree.
                           Number 95 would be for hardship.
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               THE COURT:
                           97, said he would lose his job.
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               MR. BROWN:
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               MR. MOORE:
                           I agree.
                           Number 97 would be for hardship.
               THE COURT:
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                            98, teacher, and she'd actually lose
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               MR. BROWN:
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          her job.
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               MR. MOORE:
                           Agreed.
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                           Okay. Number 98, hardship.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. BROWN:
                            99 was the retail manager with nobody
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          else.
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               MR. MOORE: Hardship.
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                           Okay. Number 99, hardship.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. BROWN:
                            100, she owned her business, two
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          employees.
               MR. MOORE:
                           But she said that she might be able
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          to make accommodations.
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               THE COURT: She said, possibly, that was the
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          word.
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               MR. MOORE: So maybe for now we could --
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               MR. BROWN: I also wrote down financial for her,
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          that --
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THE COURT: She said single source of income, but if she's -- the business keeps going and she's here, I would suspect she still gets paid, but I don't know.

MR. MOORE: Well, maybe an overnight, she can reassess, see where she stands tomorrow.

THE COURT: Okay. I think they'll let us know when they're waiting out there, when they come in. So we'll keep her on for now.

MR. BROWN: 102 said she was going to check to see if she got paid.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MOORE: Let's let that ride.

THE COURT: Let that ride.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And then Number 104.

MR. MOORE: 104, I agree, that's a hardship.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 104 would be for hardship. Okay. If you all need to take a break, this would be the time to do so. What I'm going to do is bring them in, and then I'll release those, and then I'll start my second half, try to get through this second part; and then we'll take a break for lunch and start with individual questionings. Thank you. We'll take about a five-minute break.

(Thereupon, a recess was had in the proceedings.)
THE COURT DEPUTY: Should I bring out the

defendant?

THE COURT: Yes, please.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Are we ready to bring the venire back into the courtroom? I need to wait for Mr. Moore. Okay. Any preliminary issues we need to address before I bring the venire into the courtroom?

MR. LANNING: You know, Judge, depending on whether the ladies left, when I was coming up in the elevator, there was a civilian, not a juror, who got off on the third floor, who was chatting with a couple of jurors, and as he's getting off the elevator, he says, just give him a fair trial and hang him. You know, at least one of the two that were in the elevator are members of this venire. And I don't know if his comments were directed about Mr. Bradley, but I assume so, and if that panel member --

THE COURT: Do you know who the panel member is?

MR. LANNING: I would recognize her, if she's

still --

THE COURT: Well, when they come in, I'm going to ask them --

MR. LANNING: But there were a couple of people

in the elevator wearing jury badges.

MR. MOORE: We could ask a general question to the assembly if they heard any comments during the

break that might be directed to this case.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to go through -- I do a -- you know, when they come back, I'm going to pretty much ask them what I ask the other people, and then I'll go a little bit further about individual comments.

MR. BROWN: The only other thing I thought about -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: If they say yes, then -- if I knew who that was, I could bring them in individually, right now. Because if they say yes, then what do we do?

MR. MOORE: Well, then talk to them individually. Bring them in, see what they heard, how if affects them.

THE COURT: Well, I can't go through that with everyone.

MR. MOORE: Well, what I'm saying is, address this to the group, did any of you hear anything over the break, outside this courtroom, that might be directed at the defendant, this case, this trial; and if we get a show of hands, we can talk to them

individually.

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But then everyone's got to leave and THE COURT: come back in.

No, when we do the individuals. MR. MOORE:

Do it at the time that we do the THE COURT: individuals?

MR. MOORE: That's what I'm saying.

We can do it then. Mr. Brown? THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: It may work out it's not even an issue because she may be one of the ones that's already gone.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Did you notice if they were numbers, or just regular jury badges, because we have, like, three separate juries of 50 on this floor alone.

MR. LANNING: These were -- they were the same type of badge, whether they were numbers or not --

THE COURT: I know Dugan uses numbers too.

MR. LANNING: One juror was not here. One juror, I believe, I would be able to recognize. But there was one other, if not two others, with them.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll bring them in, I'll ask that question. If they say that -- if they say that they were, then we'll see if they were one that gets released; and then if they're not, when we do the individual questions after lunch, we can talk

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to them about that. Okay. We ready? Mr. Brown, I didn't --

MR. BROWN: The only other thing I was going to suggest, I don't know if you want to think about it prior to breaking for lunch, but if you want to, at a certain point, start sending some of them home until tomorrow. Rather than bring them back in the afternoon and letting them go then.

THE COURT: Yeah, we can do that. We can do I'll do a bench conference, and we'll discuss that. We'll see how many we have left. That's not a that. bad idea.

All rise. THE COURT DEPUTY:

(Thereupon, the venire of Jurors 54 through 106 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

MR. MOORE: Could we approach, while we're waiting?

> THE COURT: Yes.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

MR. MOORE: I was just thinking that, you know, people are going to be kind or reluctant, I think, to acknowledge that they may have heard something, or it

might have been a toss away, they don't even think about it. But if you narrow it down to, like, you know, it could be in the hall, it could have been in the elevator, getting on or off the elevator, then that might jog some memories.

THE COURT: Okay. You want me to wait and release those for hardship first, or do it before I release those for hardship?

MR. MOORE: Well, whenever the Court does it. I mean, I think release the hardships, get them out of here, and then whatever's left, ask them if they heard.

MR. MCMASTERS: Does Mr. Lanning recognize -THE COURT: I got to tell them to sit down,
otherwise everyone's going to stand up, so hold on.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated.

THE COURT DEPUTY: We're missing one.

THE COURT: Missing one?

THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll address that in just a moment.

(Thereupon, the previous benchside conference was continued before the Court, out of the hearing of any

other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

THE COURT: Did you want -- did you recognize anyone?

MR. LANNING: Well --

MR. BROWN: Well, 91 is gone, she's the one with the -- 92 is gone as well.

MR. LANNING: I want to say 54.

THE COURT: 54 is gone too.

MR. LANNING: She's going to?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. So what I'll do is, I'll release them first, those for hardship, and then I'll ask the question, and we'll see if anyone responds.

MR. LANNING: Okay.

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

THE COURT: Okay. At this time I am going to release certain numbers from this panel. If you hear your number, you're free to go. I am going to ask you to report to the jury assembly room downstairs, mostly they're just going to process you out. So if you hear your name, you'll be free to go -- I mean, if you hear your number, you're free to go. Number 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 81, 83, 84,

Number 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 104. Those that remain, has anyone read -- I realize you don't know anything about this case, so have you read any headlines about anything, have you been reading the paper or read any articles about this trial or it's participants? Did anybody read anything during the break, any newspapers? (No response). Okay. Has anyone discussed this case among yourselves during the Anyone discuss this case with each other during the break? Have you discussed it with anyone else during the break? And if you did, if there was some discussion, let me know. I see no hands. anyone discussed it in your presence? Did you hear any comments that might have been made in the hallway, in the elevator, in the stairway? Anyone heard any comments about this case in the hallway, stairway, the elevators? (No response).

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Now, at this time I would like to take a few minutes to point out some of the court personnel that you will be seeing throughout the trial and what their duties are. I will also give you an idea about what you are here to do. First of all, I am the judge. You may hear people occasionally refer to me as the Court. My job is to maintain order and decide how to apply the rules of law to the trial. I will also

explain various rules to you that you will need to know in order to do your job as the jury. It is my job to remain neutral on the issues of this case.

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My staff attorney serves as the attorney for the judge and performs specific assignments by the Court, such as researching legal issues and drafting Court The court deputies are in charge of security in the courthouse, and are also responsible for maintaining order in the courtroom and enforcing the Court's orders. They also have the charge and care of the jurors during the term of this trial. If any of you have a personal problem, or some other matter which you feel needs to be brought to the Court's attention, or to the attention of anyone involved in this trial, the proper person for you to speak to about that would be one of the court deputies. However, the court deputies cannot answer any of your questions about the case, only I can do that. deputy clerk serves as the Court's secretary in these proceedings and performs several important functions for the Court, including preparing all necessary paperwork associated with this trial, and the numbering and handling of any exhibits involved in this trial.

Now, do any of you know me, the judge, or any of

the court personnel that I've pointed out? And if so, if you'll raise your hand. Okay. Number 64?

JUROR NUMBER 64: I don't know you personally, but my wife is your hairstylist.

THE COURT: Oh, I know who you are now. Your recent wife.

JUROR NUMBER 64: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. But you and I have never met.

JUROR NUMBER 64: No.

JUROR NUMBER 64:

THE COURT: And I have only recently started going to your wife, so that's not a long-term relationship. Do you think that relationship would in any way affect your ability to serve on this jury?

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone on the left side? (No response). Anyone on the right side?
Okay, I see no hands. I say that so in case I missed

a hand, you can say, you missed me.

THE COURT: Now, the attorneys whom I will introduce you to have the job of representing their clients; that is, they speak for their client at the trial. They have taken oaths as attorneys to do their best to follow the rules of their possession. Would counsel for the State, Mr. McMasters, please stand and introduce yourself and everyone at the table.

MR. MCMASTERS: Good morning. My name is Jim McMasters, this is Tom Brown, and we're with the State Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moore, would counsel for the defendant --

MR. BROWN: Judge, we got a signal, at least one juror didn't hear Mr. McMasters.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McMasters, if you'll do that again.

MR. MCMASTERS: I'm sorry. Good morning. My name is Jim McMasters, and this is Tom Brown. We're with the State Attorney's Office in Brevard County.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moore, would counsel for the defendant please introduce himself and everyone at the defense table, including your client.

MR. MOORE: I'm Randy Moore, I'm assisted by co-counsel Mike Pirolo, Mark Lanning; and this is our client, Brandon Bradley. We are assisted by Brooke Butler, representing Mr. Bradley.

THE COURT: Thank you. Now, do you know any of the attorneys in this matter, or the defendant? And if you do, if you'll raise your hand. I see no hands.

Last but not least is the jury, which we will begin to select in a few moments from among all of you. The jury's job will be to decide what the facts

are and what the facts mean. Jurors should be as neutral as possible at this point, and have no fixed opinion about the case. At the end of the trial, the jury will give me a written verdict. A verdict is simply the jury's answers to my questions about the case.

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The last thing I want to do before we begin the selection process is to explain to you how the selection process works. Jury selection is the part of the case where the parties and their attorneys have an opportunity to get to know a little bit about you in order to help them come to their own conclusions about your ability to be fair and impartial, so that they can decide who they think should be the jurors in How we go about this is as follows: this case. First, I'll ask some general questions of you, which I have begun to do. Then, each of the attorneys will have more specific questions that they will ask of After they have asked all their questions, I you. will meet with them, and they will tell me their choices for jurors. Each side can ask that I exclude a person from serving on a jury if they can give me a reason to believe that he or she may be unable to be fair and impartial. That is what is called a The attorneys also have a challenge for cause.

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certain number of what are called peremptory challenges, by which they may exclude a person from the jury without giving a reason.

By this process of elimination, the remaining persons are selected as the jury. The questions that you will be asked during this process are not intended to embarrass you or unnecessarily pry into your personal affairs, but it is important that the defendant and the attorneys know enough about you to make this important decision. If a question is asked that you would prefer not to answer in front of the other jurors, please let me know, and we will address you privately, and you can give your answer just in front of the attorneys, the defendant, me, and the court personnel. There are no right or wrong answers to the questions that will be asked of you. thing I ask is that you answer the questions as frankly and honestly and as completely as you can. You have taken an oath to answer all questions truthfully and completely, and you must do so. Remaining silent when you have information you should disclose is a violation of that oath as well. juror violates this oath, it not only may result in having to try the case all over again, but may also result in civil and criminal penalties against a juror

personally. So, again, it is very important that you be as honest and complete with your answers as you possibly can. If you don't understand a question, please raise your hand and ask for an explanation or clarification.

In sum, this is a process to assist the attorneys to select a fair and impartial jury. All the questions they ask you are for this purpose. If, for any reason, you do not think you could be a fair and impartial juror in this case, you must tell us. Now, from this group we are going to select 12 jurors and 3 alternates, a total of 15 individuals in this case. Obviously, most of you will not be selected. Please don't take this as an insult or any negative reflection on you. It's a matter of selecting jurors who can be fair and impartial in this particular case and with whom both sides can be comfortable.

The case set for trial on this date is the State of Florida versus Brandon Lee Bradley. It's case number 05-2012-CF-035337. In just a few minutes, I am going to read to you the charges in this case. The charges are what brings us to court, but is not evidence in the case, and it is not to be considered as such. The evidence will be presented during the course of this trial.

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At this time I will read the charges. Count one, first degree premeditated murder of a law enforcement officer with firearm. In the County of Brevard, State of Florida, on March the 6th, 2012, Brandon Lee Bradley did unlawfully kill a human being, Deputy Barbara Pill, a law enforcement officer engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty, by shooting Deputy Barbara Pill with a firearm, and said killing was perpetrated by Brandon Lee Bradley from a premeditated design to effect the death of Deputy Barbara Pill; and during the commission of said offense, Brandon Lee Bradley actually possessed a firearm, and further, during the commission of said felony, Brandon Lee Bradley discharged said firearm, and as the result of the discharge, did inflict death upon any person.

Count two, robbery. In the County of Brevard,
State of Florida, on March the 6th, 2012, Brandon Lee
Bradley did take money or other property valued at
\$300 or more from the person or custody of another,
Andrew Jordan, Mohammad Malik, with the intent to
permanently or temporarily deprive said person of said
property. In the course of the taking, did use force,
violence, assault, or putting in fear.

Count three, fleeing or attempting to elude, high speed or wanton disregard. In the County of Brevard,

State of Florida, on March the 6th, 2012, Brandon Lee Bradley did willfully flee or attempt to elude a law enforcement officer in an authorized law enforcement patrol vehicle, with agency insignia and other jurisdictional markings prominently displayed on the vehicle, with siren and lights activated; and during the course of the fleeing or attempted eluding, did drive at high speed or in any manner which demonstrated a wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property.

Count four, resisting an officer with violence. In the County of Brevard, State of Florida, on March the 6th, 2012, Brandon Lee Bradley did knowingly and willfully resist, obstruct, or oppose an officer, or officers, Deputy Barbara Pill, of the Brevard County Sheriff's Office, in the execution of legal process, or the lawful execution of a legal duty, by offering or doing violence to the person of said officer or officers.

I am now going to read to you a list of potential witnesses who may be called to testify in this trial. This list is extensive, so please listen carefully to the names and see if you recognize any of them. Also, please understand that often many more names are listed as potential witnesses than are actually called

at the trial. The potential witnesses are: Adams; Daniel Allen; Danny Roger Allen; Officer Ryan Allen, Melbourne Police Department; Officer Jennifer Amneus, Melbourne Police Department; Timothy Barker, II; Timothy Barker, Sr.; Sergeant Brian Barnes, Melbourne Police Department; Lieutenant Bruce Barnett, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Leanne Bennett; Agent Harry Bermudez, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Stephanie Betcher; Stephanie Bertolli; Tammy Elizabeth Brown; Lisa Michelle Bryant; Agent Marlon Buggs, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Johnny Bynum, Melbourne Police Department; Kathleen Carper; Agent Craig Carson, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Catherine Carswell; Regina Carey; Sergeant Dennis Casey, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Michael Casey, Melbourne Police Department; Crime Scene Tech Virginia Casey, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Brad Cervi, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Nicole Chapman, Melbourne Police Department; Officer Kevin Cincimino, Melbourne Police Department; Sergeant Marc Claycomb, Melbourne Police Department; Deputy Margaret Cline, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Andrew Colbert, Melbourne Fire Department; Officer Charles Colon, Probation and Parole; Officer Lisa Connors, Brevard County Sheriff's

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Office; Deputy Bret Cook, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Chad Cooper, Melbourne Police Department; Tech Stephanie Cooper, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Lieutenant John Coppola, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Analyst Corey Crumbley, Florida Department of Law Enforcement; Officer Daniel Desormier, Melbourne Police Department; Arthur Dievers, III; Jeffery Jamie Dieguez, Sr.; Corporal Jason Diogo, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Bruce Downey, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Agent Frances Dufresne, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Raven Durousseau, R.N.; Officer Scott Dwyer, Melbourne Police Department; Keri Ellison; Officer Joseph Escher, Melbourne Police Department; Donna Ewing; Officer Edward Ferguson, Melbourne Police Department; Deputy Stephen Fernez, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Lieutenant Alexander Fischback, IV, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Travis Fitzgerald, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Frank Flake; Edward Flynn; Eric Theodore Flynn; Mark Allen Foster; Lisa Fortner; Bryon Scott Fox; Larry James Galvin, Jr.; Deputy Kirk Geweniger, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Terry Wayne Gibbs; Dr. Bruce Goldberger; Lieutenant Jeffry Todd Goodyear, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Detective Jack Gordon, Melbourne

Police Department; Martha Gray; Michael Paul Gregg; Casey Greene; Agent Brian Guilford, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Greg Guillette, Melbourne Police Department; Jamie Lee Hammond; Deputy John Hanigan, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Pamela C. Hansen; Richard Thomas Hansen; Officer Roy Havener, Melbourne Police Department; Ben Hay, Melbourne Fire Department; Officer Juanita J. Hazelett, Melbourne Police Department; Cherlyn Henley; Deputy Christopher Hendrix, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Dr. Mark Herbst; James Terry Henson, III; Hope Henson; Jeffery Scott Herring; Officer Dennis Higgins, Melbourne Police Department; Vernice Hobbs; Deputy Jessie Harold Holton, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Cyril Hopping, Melbourne Police Department; Denise Horn; Richard Huckabee, with the Medical Examiner's Office; Emilie Jill Huff; Russell C. Huff; Jeffery Humphries, Brevard County Fire Rescue; Dyan James (phonetic), Melbourne Fire Department; Officer Robert Johnson; Caroline Jones; Andrew J. Jordan; Yves Joseph; Tsvetomila Kaneva; Officer John Kemper, Melbourne Police Department; Andria Michelle Kerchner; Pamela Kerchner; Richard Kerchner; School Resource Officer Wolfgang Kermer, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Shirley King; King Reporting Service; Officer Brent

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Kleeberg, Melbourne Police Department; Corporal Joseph Klingler, Polk County Correctional Facility; Officer John Koff, Melbourne Police Department; Officer Jeff Koeberl, Melbourne Police Department; Isma Porsue (phonetic); Deputy Jeffrey R. Kroll, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Leslie Ann Lamb; Officer Charles Landmesser, Melbourne Police Department; Officer Blake Lanza, Melbourne Police Department; Corporal Terrance D. Laufenberg, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Shane Letch, Melbourne Fire Department; Julie Ann Long; Lieutenant Gary Loos, Melbourne Police Department; Officer Jesus Lopez, Melbourne Police Department; Perry J. Lopreato; Trista Lowman; Mohammad H. Malik; Jeffrey Markham, Melbourne Fire Department; Amy Mark; Robert William Marks; Agent Joseph Martin, Jr., Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Julie Martin; Agent Kevin McCann, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Gina McCray; Brandon DeShawn McDade; Officer Ian McDaniels, Melbourne Police Department; Dave McGuiness; Deputy Linda S. McLaughlin, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Vanessa A. Mcnerney; Officer Kristen Meadows, Melbourne Police Department; William Leonard Metzer; Officer Derek Middendorf, Melbourne Police Department; Crise Scene Tech Jennifer Miller, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Stephen Minich,

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Alliance Police Department; Robert Gregory Miranda; Christopher Montesano; Deputy Stephanie Moore, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Thomas Morrisette, Melbourne Fire Department; Rhianna C. Morten (phonetic); Thomas Bryan Murphy, Jr.; Keith Nelson; Detective Rory Nelson, Melbourne Police Department; Tony Nelson; Sergeant Dennis Nichols, Melbourne Police Department; Officer James O'Brien, Melbourne Police Department; Deputy Daniel Ogden, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Dr. Jacqueline Olander; Officer Andrew Ortez, Melbourne Police Department; Sergeant Darryl Osborne, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Amanda Paige Ozburn; Officer Kevin Palmier, Melbourne Police Department; Nina Patel; Jeffery Louis Patterson; Larry Pearson, Melbourne Fire Department; Deputy Terry Pelton, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Miguel Angel Perez, Melbourne Fire Rescue; Jeremy Pill, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Steven Pill; Mary Patricia Pittman; Officer Greg Puginsik (phonetic), Melbourne Police Department; Lieutenant Renee Purden, Melbourne Police Department; Dr. Sajid Qaisar, Office of the Medical Examiner; Officer Jefferey A. Rau, Melbourne Police Department; Deputy Angel Reddy (phonetic), Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Agent Don N. Reynolds, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Agent Gregory

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Richter, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Bonnie Rink, Melbourne Police Department; Sergeant Sean Riordan, Melbourne Police Department; Sergeant Allie G. Roberts, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Ashley Roberts; Agent Kevin L. Roberts, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Paul C. Roman, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Robin Romano, Melbourne Police Department; Andrew Russell; Tech Michael Ryle, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Christopher Sands, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Carl Sangeleer, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Corporal Christopher Sauro, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Agent Carl Rick Schmitt, Jr., Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Michael Schneider, Melbourne Police Department; Jason Seaton; Eric D. Sellers; Officer Trevor Shaffer, Melbourne Police Department; Officer Howard Shelton, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Amanda Lacey Shetrone; Deputy Kenneth Shields, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Gary Dale Shrewsbury, Jr.; Officer Amy Siewert, Florida Department of Law Enforcement; Deputy Wayne Simock, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Clifton Daniel Singleton, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Dr. Susan Skolly; Gregory Bernard Smith, Jr.; Officer Brian Smith, Melbourne Police Department; School Resource Officer

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Stan Smith, Melbourne Police Department; Agent Michael Spadafora, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Michelle Stafford, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Aja Stake, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer James Starr, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Agent Brian Stoll, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Officer Ron L. Streiff, Melbourne Police Department; Michael Sudlow, Brevard County Fire Rescue; Linda Sullivan; Anthony Gus Summerford; Basia Taylor; Tiffany Therese Taylor; Deputy Michael Thomas, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Albert Tolley, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Sergeant Cheryl Trainer, Melbourne Police Department; Lisa Troescher; Deputy James Troup, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Bartel Turk, M.D.; William Martin Valentin; Karen Vanderveen, with Wuesthoff; Corporal Victor Velez, Brevard County Sheriff's Office; James Lee Vigliotti; School Resource Officer Cheryl Wallschlager (phonetic), Brevard County Sheriff's Office; Deputy Robert Walters, Melbourne Police Department; Gerard Joseph Weber, Sr.; Officer Christopher Weber, Melbourne Police Department; Susan Wesley; Janet White; Officer Mark Whitright, Melbourne Police Department; Andrew David Whittle; Alecia L. Williams; Officer William Williams, Melbourne Police Department; Dale Elaine Woodby; Dr. Joseph Wu;

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Sergeant Randy Young, Brevard County Sheriff's Office;
Dr. Patricia Zapf; Paul Louis Zarpaylic; Andrea
Ziarno, Brevard County Fire Rescue.

Okay. That's a long list. Are any of you related by blood or marriage to any of the potential witnesses, or do you know any of them through any business or social relationships? And I'll start here. Number 62, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 62: I know Officer Charles Landmesser.

THE COURT: Okay. How do you know him?

JUROR NUMBER 62: He was the School Resource

Officer at the school where I taught.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that relationship would in any way affect your decision-making if you were chosen as a juror in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 62: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And how much contact did you have with him?

JUROR NUMBER 62: We had bus duty together frequently.

THE COURT: Okay. So you would see him daily, probably twice a day at least. Okay. If he was called to be a witness in this case, could you treat him the same as you could treat any other witness, or

would you give his testimony greater weight because of that past relationship? 2 JUROR NUMBER 62: I think I would give it equal 3 weight to everyone else. I don't think I would give 4 5 it any more or any less. 6 THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. Number 64, yes, sir? 7 8 JUROR NUMBER 64: Jason Diogo. THE COURT: And how do you know him? 9 JUROR NUMBER 64: I've known him since sixth 10 11 grade. THE COURT: So like a childhood friend? 12 13 JUROR NUMBER 64: Yeah. 14 THE COURT: Have you socialized with him, let's 15 say, in the last year? JUROR NUMBER 64: I haven't see him in about 16 three years, but we're Facebook friends. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So you hear about him on 18 Facebook. Do you think that relationship would in any 19 20 way affect your ability to serve on this jury? JUROR NUMBER 64: 21 No. 22 THE COURT: Could you -- if he were called to 23 testify, could you weigh his testimony the same as you would weigh any other person's testimony? 24

JUROR NUMBER 64: I'd give it more value, because

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I know him.

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THE COURT: You'd give it more value? Was that an officer, or was that a layperson?

JUROR NUMBER 64: Officer.

THE COURT: And do you know who he works for?

JUROR NUMBER 64: Sheriff's Department.

THE COURT: Okay. One of the things I'm going to talk about later on, it's not going to be today, I'm going to talk about that when any law enforcement officers testify for purposes of this trial, you have to -- I'm going to give you rules about how to weigh any witness's testimony; and for purposes of the trial, you have to weigh law enforcement officer's testimony the same as you give to any other person's In other words, everybody has to walk in testimony. equal. After you hear their testimony and apply the rules that I gave you, then you can decide what weight to give the testimony; but you can't give them what I call "extra credit" just because they walked in the courtroom, or because of a prior relationship. Do you think you could do that in this case, or do you think you can't set that aside?

JUROR NUMBER 64: To be honest, I couldn't set that aside, no.

THE COURT: Okay. And does that -- how good of

friends were you back when you were kids?

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JUROR NUMBER 64: We grew up together in Port St. John, we were the Port St. John clan, and we lost a close friend in Afghanistan. We were pretty tight as kids.

THE COURT: Okay. So if he were called to testify in this case, that would make a difference to you? His testimony would have credibility with you?

JUROR NUMBER 64: Yes, it would.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? Number 69, yes, ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 69: I believe it's Steven Pill.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 69: I processed a Social Security card application for him, and we had a pretty lengthy talk about the whole ordeal.

THE COURT: Okay. So that is the husband the husband of Deputy Pill.

JUROR NUMBER 69: Yes.

THE COURT: And how long ago was that?

JUROR NUMBER 69: I want to say about three weeks after the incident.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm going to do is, we're going to hold that thought, I'm going to talk to you about that individually.

JUROR NUMBER 69: Okay. 1 THE COURT: Anyone else in, what we call, the 2 box, this is the box. Anyone on the left side? I see 3 some hands. Number 80, yes, ma'am? 4 JUROR NUMBER 80: I am childhood friends with 5 Cyril, who is with the Melbourne Police Department. 6 THE COURT: Okay. I heard you say childhood 7 friends, and with who? You've got to speak up. 8 JUROR NUMBER 80: Cyril Hopping. 9 THE COURT: What was the last name? 10 JUROR NUMBER 80: It's Hopping, H-O-P-P-I-N-G. 11 THE COURT: Oh, yes. That's right. Have you 12 socialized with her recently? 13 JUROR NUMBER 80: It's a him. 14 THE COURT: It's a him? Sorry about that. 15 JUROR NUMBER 80: And only via Facebook. 16 17 THE COURT: Oh, come on, with that first name, it 18 could have been a him or a her. Okay. So you're Facebook friends. 19 JUROR NUMBER 80: We discuss the University of 20 Florida athletic department a lot, that's about it. 21 THE COURT: Good discussion. Do you -- would 22 that be through Facebook that you do that? 23 24 JUROR NUMBER 80: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you think if Officer Hopping was

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called to testify, that you could treat his testimony 1 equally, give it the same weight, as you would give 2 anyone else, or would you give him extra credit just 3 because he walked in the door and you know him? 4 JUROR NUMBER 80: I would treat him the same. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So you could weigh his 6 7 testimony equally along with all the other witnesses? JUROR NUMBER 80: Yes, ma'am. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. I saw another hand. 10 Number 86, yes, sir? JUROR NUMBER 86: Yes, I know Detective Ron 11 12 Nelson. THE COURT: And how do you know Detective Nelson? 13 JUROR NUMBER 86: He was on a case of mine back 14 in 2000. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. So you know him kind of through his duty as a law enforcement officer? 17 18 JUROR NUMBER 86: That's correct. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that relationship would in any way affect your ability to serve in this 20 21 case? JUROR NUMBER 86: None whatsoever. 22 THE COURT: Okay. You could treat -- weigh his 23 testimony and give it the same weight that you would 24

give everyone else's testimony?

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1 JUROR NUMBER 86: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else on the left side? I didn't see any other hands. Then I'll go to the 3 4 right side, any hands on the right side? Number 105? 5 JUROR NUMBER 105: Just Melbourne Fire 6 Department, Jeffrey Markham. 7 THE COURT: And how do you know him? JUROR NUMBER 105: Childhood acquaintance. 8 9 THE COURT: Have you socialized with him 10 recently? 11 JUROR NUMBER 105: No, ma'am. 12 THE COURT: Have you socialized with him on any 13 social medias? 14 JUROR NUMBER 105: No. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that relationship 16 would in any way affect your ability to serve as a 17 juror in this case? 18 JUROR NUMBER 105: 19 THE COURT: Would you weigh his testimony, give 20 it the same weight, and apply the same rules as you 21 would apply to everyone else's testimony? 22

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JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Okay. I think there was another hand. Number 102, yes, ma'am? JUROR NUMBER 102: I know a Casey Greene, I know

if it's this Casey Greene. Is it spelled G-R-E-E-N-E, or is it like the color green?

THE COURT: I do not know that offhand, all I know is that was one of the names I could pronounce. I show G-R-E-E-N-E.

JUROR NUMBER 102: Okay. The Casey Greene that I know, we worked together for about four years. She's an MRI technician, and I was her scheduler. We worked together for about five years.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's say that that's the Casey Greene, we don't know, but let's say for hypothetical purposes, would that in any way affect your ability to serve on this jury?

JUROR NUMBER 102: No. No. I just know her, I know her character, you know, that type of thing. I know she'd be an honest person, she wouldn't fudge the truth, that sort of thing.

THE COURT: So would you give her --

JUROR NUMBER 102: I would give her testimony the same weight as anyone else.

THE COURT: Okay. You could -- I'm going to tell you rules later on for weighing someone's testimony, could you apply those same rules -- once you hear someone testify, you can give it the weight you wish to give it, but you can't give them extra credit

1 because they walk in the door. 2 JUROR NUMBER 102: No. Oh, no. 3 THE COURT: Could you do that? 4 JUROR NUMBER 102: Yes, I could. 5 THE COURT: You said you knew her to be an honest person, so could you do that? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 102: Yes, I could. 8 THE COURT: Okay. You would set that aside, what 9 you may know of her previously? 1.0 JUROR NUMBER 102: Yeah. Like, I said Casey and 11 Greene are common names, it may not be the same 12 person. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I just want to clarify for 14 purposes of the record, Wolfgang Kermer and Cheryl 15 Wallschlager (phonetic) is with the Melbourne Police 1.6 Department. I may have said Brevard County Sheriff's 17 Office, I don't know if it's on here correctly, but 18 I'm going to check that later, so I just want to 19 clarify that for the record. 20 Okay. Anyone else? Did I miss anyone? Anyone 21 else? Okay. Now, do any of you on the panel know 22 each other? Do any of you know each other? 23 JUROR NUMBER 105: 105.

THE COURT: Thank you. Because you're hard to

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see.

1 JUROR NUMBER 105: I know 101 from work. 2 THE COURT: 101 from work. Okay. Where do you all work? 3 JUROR NUMBER 105: Kennedy Space Center. 4 5 THE COURT: Do you work near each other? JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes, ma'am. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Do you see each other daily. 8 JUROR NUMBER 105: I've just been loaned out to 9 another department, so I split my day, so yes, now I 10 see him almost every day. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Do you -- if you all were to 12 serve on the same panel together, would the fact that you know him influence your decision-making process? 13 14 JUROR NUMBER 105: I don't believe so. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Whenever you say "I believe so" --16 17 JUROR NUMBER 105: I don't -- I don't even know 18 his name, just a familiar face. 19 THE COURT: Just someone that -- okay. So you 20 never socialize together outside of work? 21 JUROR NUMBER 105: No. THE COURT: Okay. Number 101, I'm going to ask 22 23 you the same question, you know Number 105 from work?

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THE COURT: You see each other at work?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes.

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THE COURT: Do you think if the two of you were to serve on the same panel together, be one of the 15, that that -- the fact that he was on the panel, would that in any way influence your ability to make an independent decision?

JUROR NUMBER 101: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm trying to get to a certain point this morning, so we can have you break, and some of you may be coming back on a different day, so it's important to try to get to that certain point. I know that it's a little past lunch time, but that's the method to what I'm trying to achieve.

Okay. As you have heard, the defendant is charged with murder in the first degree. Murder in the first degree is punishable by life in prison without parole, or death. Now, because the death penalty may become an issue in this case, I want to tell you how it is tried. If the jury returns a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree in this case, the jury will reconvene for the purposes of rendering an advisory recommendation as to which sentence, death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole, should be imposed. At this hearing, the second hearing, evidence of aggravating

and mitigating circumstances will be presented for you to consider; then both the State and the defendant will have an opportunity to present argument for and against the death penalty.

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Following those arguments, I will give you written instructions on the law that you are to apply in weighing those circumstances in making your recommendation. The final determination of which sentence should be imposed is my responsibility; however, under the law, I must give your recommendation great weight. Many people have strong feelings about the death penalty, both for it and against it. The fact that you may have such feelings does not disqualify you to serve as a juror, as long as you are able to put those feelings aside and apply the law as I instruct you. In other words, you must be willing to be bound by your oath as a juror to obey the laws of this state in making your recommendation. If the jury returns a verdict of murder in the first degree in this case, we will move into what I explained to you is called the penalty phase, where you will be asked to then weigh the aggravating and mitigating circumstances presented, listen to the arguments of the attorneys, apply the law as I instruct you, and fairly consider both possible

penalties before making your penalty recommendation.

In a few moments, we will be questioning you individually about this issue. Any evidence and argument at the penalty phase, if we were to reach it, is presented in order that you might determine first whether sufficient aggravating circumstances exist that would justify the imposition of the death; and, second, whether sufficient mitigating circumstances exist that outweigh any aggravating circumstances found to exist. At the conclusion of the taking of evidence, and after argument of counsel, you will be instructed on the factors in aggravation and mitigation that you may consider. It will be helpful for you to be familiar with some definitions and rules initially.

An aggravating circumstance is a standard to guide the jury in making the choice between the alternative recommendations of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, or death. It is a statutorily enumerated circumstance which increases the gravity of a crime or the harm to a victim. An aggravating circumstance must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt before it may be considered by you in arriving at your recommendation. In order to even consider the death penalty as a possible penalty, you

must first determine that sufficient aggravating circumstances have been proven. The State has the burden to prove each aggravating circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt is not a mere possible doubt, a speculative, imaginary, or forced doubt. Such a doubt must not influence you to disregard an aggravating circumstance if you have an abiding conviction that it exists. On the other hand, if after carefully considering, comparing, and weighing all the evidence, you do not have an abiding conviction that the aggravating circumstance exists, or if having a conviction, it is one which is not stable, but one which waivers and vacillates, then the aggravating circumstance has not been proved beyond every reasonable doubt, and you must not consider it in rendering an advisory sentence to the Court. to the evidence introduced in this proceeding, and to it alone, that you are to look for that proof. reasonable doubt as to the existence of an aggravating circumstance may arise from the evidence, conflict in the evidence, or the lack of evidence. If you have a reasonable doubt as to the existence of an aggravating circumstance, you should find that it does not exist. However, if you have no reasonable doubt, you should find that the aggravating circumstance does exist, and

give it whatever weight you determine it should receive.

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A mitigating circumstance is not limited to the facts surrounding the crime. It can be anything in the life of the defendant which might indicate that the death penalty is not appropriate for the In other words, a mitigating circumstance may include any aspect of the defendant's character, background, or life, or any circumstance of the offense that reasonably may indicate that the death penalty is not an appropriate sentence in this case. A mitigating circumstance need not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt by the defendant. A mitigating circumstance need only be proved by the greater weight of the evidence, which means evidence which more likely than not tends to prove the existence of a mitigating circumstance. If you determine by the greater weight of the evidence that a mitigating circumstance exists, you may consider it established and give that evidence such weight as you determine it should receive in reaching your conclusion as to the sentence to be imposed.

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If a penalty phase is required, then at the conclusion of the taking of the evidence, and after argument of counsel, you will be instructed on the

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factors in aggravation and mitigation that you may The sentence that you recommend to the consider. Court must be based upon the facts as you find them from the evidence and the law. If after weighing the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, you determine that sufficient aggravating circumstances exist, and that the mitigating circumstances do not outweigh the aggravating circumstances, or in the absence of mitigating circumstances, that the aggravating circumstances alone are sufficient, you may recommend a sentence of death be imposed rather than a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole. Regardless of your findings in this respect, however, you are never compelled nor required to recommend a sentence of death.

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If, on the other hand, you determine that no aggravating circumstances are found to exist, or that the aggravating circumstances are outweighed by the mitigating circumstances, or in the absence of mitigating circumstances, that the aggravating factors alone are not sufficient, you must recommend imposition of a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole rather than a death sentence.

Now, I do want to tell you that all these definitions, and all these things that you've heard, will be

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reduced to writing and will be provided to you, so that you'll have those with you during deliberation.

Now, let me say at this time that the fact that I am talking about the death penalty is not to be taken by you as any indication one way or the other as to whether or not this is a case which justifies a death penalty. I am discussing it because it is a possibility, you are not to presuppose anything. you may have noticed, there are cameras in the The media, including cameras, will be courtroom. allowed in the courtroom during these proceedings. However, the media is not entitled to your names or personal information, nor can they film or take pictures of any juror. You may also have noticed that you have been given a number to wear on the outside of your clothing. The number is actually the number of seat you are occupying. I want to be certain that we are recording the answers that you give us, and the number is acting as a cross-reference of your name and will assist us in creating an accurate record.

Now, this brings me to the next issue, which is your knowledge of this case. If you have any prior knowledge about this case, you will be asked to put aside anything that you have learned about this case, serve with an open mind, and reach a verdict based

only on the law and the evidence presented at the trial. This is another issue that we will question you about individually.

Now, at this time, I'm going to speak with the attorneys for a few moments, then I do intend to break for lunch. There are some of you that we're going to have come back tomorrow, so you will not be waiting here for the day for us to question you. So I'm going to do a bench conference at this time.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

THE COURT: Now, is there anyone we want to try to address at this time to excuse?

MR. BROWN: Judge, I have five people that were going to check on things. I don't know if they did it on the break, or if they're going to do it at lunch.

THE COURT: I told them to do it at lunch.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Might want to remind them to do that.

THE COURT: Do you want to tell me who they are?

MR. BROWN: Number 56, 71, 76 --

THE COURT: Hold on, my pen won't write. Okay, I got it. Number 56 --

MR. BROWN: 71, 76, 100, 102. Now, Number 79 was

the one with the legs going numb, so I think that was one we were just going to check with her after a while. There's nothing for her to check.

THE COURT: Okay. I didn't know if -- is there anyone you want to try to excuse at this time? Was 64 a concern with knowing that police officer? I don't know if you intend to call him, or not.

MR. BROWN: Yeah, we're not calling him.

THE COURT: Okay. They said they're not calling that witness.

MR. PIROLO: We'll follow up. We've probably got some other questions.

THE COURT: Okay. That would be appropriate.

Also, I give them some instructions about law enforcement, might be helpful for them to hear that.

So what I'll do is, I'll tell these people to follow up on what they need, and then we're going to talk to them later. We'll ask 76 about her legs being numb.

Now, how many --

MR. BROWN: That's 79.

THE COURT: 79, about her legs being numb. How many do we have left?

MR. BROWN: 28.

THE COURT: Is it 28?

MR. MCMASTERS: We excused 25.

THE COURT: How many do we think we can get -you know, I didn't -- normally, I've been keeping a
chart, but I really do that.

MR. BROWN: Well, we average two an hour, unless it's quick ones.

MR. MOORE: We could fly through -- I mean, it depends, we can get a bunch of people that have been exposed to the media, or for a variety of reasons.

Those are the people we're going to go through pretty quickly. What I'm suggesting is, keep the people in the box, and maybe the front row on the left side.

THE COURT: Yeah, I was going to try to keep half.

MR. MOORE: That'd be fine.

MR. BROWN: There's nine people in the box.

THE COURT: Well, because we knocked a lot out on the front. You say there's how many left?

MR. BROWN: There's nine people in the box, there's 28 left total.

MR. MOORE: Right. So if we do that, then that's about --

THE COURT: So if we keep 14, 14 would take us through -- that takes us to 80. That's about what you said, first row in the front.

MR. MOORE: It is.

MR. BROWN: That's seven hours, minus whatever ones are quick.

THE COURT: So 82 and -- 82 through 106, excuse them until 8:30 in the morning?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

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

THE COURT: Now, we're going to take a break in a few moments. But I want to remind Numbers 56, 71, 76, 100, and 102, that you had some homework, so you need to check on some things and see if this is going to be a hardship for you. So if you'll do that during this break. Some of you are going to come back after lunch, some of you are going to come back tomorrow morning. So I need you to do that for me. Number 79, how are your legs doing?

JUROR NUMBER 79: They're going numb.

THE COURT: They're going numb?

JUROR NUMBER 79: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So that was about an hour, maybe a little bit more. I didn't write down the time, normally I do, but I didn't. So you think serving on this jury is going to be a physical issue for you?

JUROR NUMBER 79: I believe so. I don't sit very long. I'm usually up and walking around.

THE COURT: I kind of wish you were sitting over here, only because these chairs are so much more comfortable than those chairs. But I don't -- you think it would be an issue.

JUROR NUMBER 79: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Stipulation.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. Then, Number 79, I am going to release you from service on this jury. So you can go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, and they'll give you some brief information, and then you'll be able to go on your way. So you can do that at this time. Thank you.

Now, we're going to break in a few moments, but I want to read these rules to you before we break, because everybody's going to be bound by these rules, and I want to make sure everyone listens to me. During this break, you must abide by the rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case among yourselves. Do not discuss this case with anyone else, or allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Do not speak to the

lawyers, parties, or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading newspaper headlines or articles relating to this trial or its participants. seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial or its participants. Do not conduct any research yourself regarding any matters concerning this case. Now, you can tell people, such as significant others, people that need to know, that you're coming here for jury service, where you're going to be, and what time. What you can't tell them is the why, you can't tell them what case, you can't tell them what the charges are, you can't tell them anything you've learned about this specific case. Also, if someone tries to discuss this case to you, or if someone is -- that's why you need to wear your badges -- if someone is outside, and they start to discuss the case, you need to tell them to stop -first of all, you try to leave, then, if they continue and there's not any way you can get away from them, like in the elevator, you need to tell them to stop, that you're a potential juror in this case. becomes a problem, even if that happens, you should notify one of the court deputies that that happened. People should know not to discuss this case in your presence, or discuss this case around you.

that happens accidentally, sometimes that happens intentionally, but you should let us know that that happened. But you do have an affirmative duty to tell them to stop and to try to get away from them. If they continue, obviously, I don't expect you to do anything else as a result of that, but we do need to know that information.

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Jurors Number 56 through 81, I'm going to ask you to come back at 1:45. Report to the jury assembly room at 1:45. Once we know everyone's here, we'll bring you up. Now, I do expect the process to take a little bit of time. If you have something to read, feel free to read it; but I do expect this process to take a little bit of time, and to be quite honest, you're going to probably be outside waiting for a period of time. Please be patient with us. Everyone here is doing the best that we can to get through this process efficiently and promptly, but it is an important process that has to be followed. Now, Jurors Number 82 through 106, you are going to be excused for today, and I need you to report back to the jury assembly room at 8:30 in the morning. then we will give those other jurors further information -- the beginning juror numbers further information after we speak with you.

So Jurors Number 56 through 81, it's your lunch break, be back here at 1:45. Jurors Number 82 through 106, you need to be back here at 8:30 in the morning.

Now, I saw a hand, Number 76?

JUROR NUMBER 76: Yes. You want me to go ahead and check, and then follow up after lunch, that's what you're saying?

THE COURT: Yes. Because you're going to be -you're part of the first group, yes, we will follow up
-- I will tell you that if you have to make
arrangements for today, for 3:00 p.m., Monday,
Thursday -- I think we're good today.

JUROR NUMBER 76: No, not today.

THE COURT: I can't even remember what day it is.

JUROR NUMBER 76: I already asked somebody to

pick them up from school today.

THE COURT: Okay. Because you might be here past 3:00. I expect you'll probably be here past 3:00. We will do the best we can, like I said, to get to everyone promptly, but this is a necessary process, and it doesn't happen quickly. Okay. At this time we will be in recess. Thank you.

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise.

(Thereupon, the venire was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were

had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. We can be seated. I'm going to wait here just a minute, because I think somebody had a couple questions. We do have a jury panel that's scheduled to come in tomorrow, I may release them, but I'm going to wait until later in the afternoon before I do that. We have to tell them, I think, before 4:00 p.m. They probably want it by 3:00 p.m., but I think I could tell them by 4:00 and still get away with it. So I'm going to wait on that before I release them, just to see how far we get in this process.

MR. LANNING: Judge, as far as going into the evening schedule, do you have an idea when you'll be stopping today?

THE COURT: I have a meeting at my child's school at 6:30 that I'd like to attend. Does that help?

MR. LANNING: That helps.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to try to get through as many as we can get through, but I will stop for sure by 6:15. If we get done earlier, we get to go; if we don't, I'll go, and then we'll bring the other person back. Okay. Do they need us for anything, Deputy Kenworthy? I was just waiting to make sure. I know a couple jurors wanted to talk to him. And I'm

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sorry about going so late, I'm just trying to get through this process. Okay, there's a question.

(Thereupon, a private benchside conference was had between the Court and the court deputy; thereafter, the proceedings were had as follows:)

Okay. Someone asked for -- to write down the dates that we have off, because they need to schedule a house closing, so I wrote down the dates that we have off so they could handle that. I wrote it on a sticky pad. Deputy Kenworthy, was there any other concerns that we needed to address at this time?

THE COURT DEPUTY: None that need to be addressed at this time.

THE COURT: Okay. So court will be in recess for us until 1:45. Thank you.

(Thereupon, a recess was taken in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Are we ready?

When the jury comes up, potential jury panel, you can

let me know. There's a couple things on this witness

list --

THE COURT DEPUTY: You want to bring Mr. Bradley out?

THE COURT: We can bring Mr. Bradley out.

(Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the

courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had has follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. I just got a new screen, so I'm going to test out my screen.

MR. BROWN: Judge, can we approach briefly?

THE COURT: Yes, you can. Then I can really test out my new screen.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties in the courtroom as follows:)

MR. BROWN: Judge, we let the defense know, we wanted to let the Court know, Juror Number 86, based on the name, we don't know completely, but based on the name, he is what we list as a survivor of homicide, the victim was

MR. MOORE: The defendant would have been Steve Robison, R-O-B-I-S-O-N, my client. And our client.

THE COURT: What -- a survivor of homicide?

MR. BROWN: Right. We classify our survivors as the victim -- a family member is a survivor.

MR. LANNING: He was also one of the victims,

MR. BROWN: Was he? Okay. So whether he was the husband of the person that was murdered, or brother,

or father. I don't know by looking at the file briefly, but I just wanted to let the Court know.

I've already disclosed that to the defense, I wanted to let you know. If you question him and something comes up, at least you know what's going on.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: That's all. I already let the defense know.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: While we're waiting for the jury panel to come up, a couple things about this witness list. They tell me that School Resource Officer Wolfgang Kermer is not Brevard County Sheriff's Office, it's Melbourne Police Department, and it's listed as Brevard County Sheriff's Office. And then there's another one, School Resource Officer Cheryl Wallschlager (phonetic), she's with Melbourne Police Department as well, not Brevard County Sheriff's Office. And then there was a couple on here that are deputies, but they don't have an agency listed, and I just wanted to clear some of that up while we have a minute.

THE COURT DEPUTY: I know there's a deputy on

there -- it says it's deputy, but it's not. 1 THE COURT: Who is that, do you know? 2 Margaret Cline. 3 THE COURT DEPUTY: She's with the Sheriff's Office, but she's not a deputy, she's a 4 civilian. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 7 MR. BROWN: She's a fingerprint technician, 8 Judge. THE COURT: Cline? With a "K," or a "C"? 9 "C." MR. BROWN: 10 That's why I can't find it. 11 THE COURT: 12 MR. BROWN: Page two. Okay. It does say she's a deputy. 13 THE COURT: All right. Let me see if I can find the ones --14 15 anything else? 16 THE COURT DEPUTY: I'd have to hear you say it 17 again another time. THE COURT: Because I'm probably going to have to 18 19 say these one more time. Sergeant Frank Flake? Who's he with? 2.0 Sheriff's Office. 21 THE COURT DEPUTY: THE COURT: If I don't have them on here, it's 22 23 one less thing I have to say. There's a couple more. They're outside. THE COURT DEPUTY: 24 25 Thank you. I guess that's all

THE COURT:

Okay.

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THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television,

I can find. Before we start bringing in jurors individually, any preliminary that we need to discuss on behalf of the State?

No, Your Honor. MR. BROWN:

THE COURT: Any preliminary matters on behalf of the defense?

MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in Juror Number 56.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 56 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

Okay. Number 56, I just need to ask THE COURT: you a few -- I'm going to ask you a few questions in the beginning, and then the State will have an opportunity to ask you some questions, and the defense will have an opportunity to ask you some questions. Before the recess, I talked to you about some rules governing your service as a juror, and I just need to ask you about those first. And this is since that rule was in place. Have you been exposed to any newspaper headlines and/or articles related to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 56: No.

radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

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JUROR NUMBER 56: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 56: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 56: No.

THE COURT: My next question I'm going to ask is a pretty general question, what are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 56: I'm opposed to it.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to discuss what the process is, I gave you some information earlier, but I'm going to discuss that a little bit further, and then I'm going to ask you some questions with regard to your view. The trial is heard in two parts, part one is the quilt phase. In the event the jury returns a verdict as to count one, which is the premeditated murder of the first degree, if the jury returns a verdict as to count one, then, and only then, do we proceed to the second phase, which is the penalty In the penalty phase, that's when you would be

requested to make a recommendation to the Court regarding a recommendation as to a penalty, as to death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Are -- you say that you're against the death penalty; is that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

THE COURT: If you are opposed to the -- are you opposed to the death penalty such that you would not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Correct. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. If I were to instruct you that it is your duty -- that it would be your duty as a juror in this case to consider the death penalty, would you be able to follow my instructions and consider the penalty of death?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Are you saying that that's a separate thing than the verdict?

THE COURT: The first phase of the trial is guilty, or not guilty, to the four counts charged. If there is a guilty verdict only as to count one, then we move into the second phase, and the same jury sits on the first phase as they do the second phase, and then you would be asked -- that's when the possibility of the death penalty would come into play, and then you would be asked to consider that as a possible

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penalty. Would you be able to consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes, but I would vote against the -- I would vote for something else other than the death penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. You're saying -- so you're saying, no matter what happened, you would never vote for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And there's not anything -there's no right or wrong answers in here, just trying
to explore your feelings. Is there anything I can
instruct you or say to tell you -- now, what the
instructions will say, if there's certain aggravating
circumstances, and you get those later, you found
those are met, then you are supposed to consider death
as a possible penalty. Would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: I'm not sure I understand your -- I would consider whatever anybody says, what you say, but I am not voting for the death penalty. For religious reasons.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. Questions by the State?

MR. BROWN: May we approach?

THE COURT: I'm going to have a bench conference.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before

the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

MR. PIROLO: Judge, I'd like to question him briefly. He did say he could consider it.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the State want to an opportunity?

MR. BROWN: Well, I guess I would ask for an opportunity to -- I don't think it's possible that they can ask him questions to --

THE COURT: Well, if he wants to ask him some questions, I'll give him that opportunity. I think that's fair to allow that. My only concern is that, I normally have the State go first and the defense go second; and if you don't do it now, you lose your opportunity, unless the defense agrees you could question him after him. Because usually the defense gets the last opportunity to question.

MR. PIROLO: I'd like for Mr. Brown to go first.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: I think it's a waste, because I don't think there's any way to rehabilitate. Judge, the other issue with this gentleman is, he also had the medical tests, the MRI, and other tests.

THE COURT: Well, I'll ask him that. He did ask for dates, so he could get those moved.

The 10th,

MR. BROWN: Right. So I don't know if he was 2 able to move them, what his situation is there. 3 THE COURT: Let me do this, let me ask that, and then I'm going to ask him what he knows about the case 4 I didn't ask him that. 5 too. 6 MR. BROWN: Okay. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 9 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 10 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 56, you 11 previously talked about that you had an appointment 12 for an MRI. 13 JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: Do we know if that's going to be an 15 issue? 16 JUROR NUMBER 56: I don't know. I couldn't get a hold of those people, the doctors. 17 THE COURT: Did you -- do you know the date that 18 19 it's scheduled for at this time? 2.0 JUROR NUMBER 56: I don't have it with me. Ιt 21 was Monday after next, I believe. It was on a Monday. 22 I remember it was on a Monday. 23 THE COURT: So you think it may be a week from 24 this coming Monday?

JUROR NUMBER 56: What would that be?

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or something like that?

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THE COURT: Yeah, that would be approximately

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that date. So it's somewhere in that date?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yeah. But there's, like, three different appointments. That's the first one, the second one is later that same day, and then a couple days later, then there's another.

THE COURT: Okay. You weren't able to get a hold of anyone to talk about rescheduling those possibly?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Well, yes, I got a hold of somebody that I could be able to cancel them, but I don't know when they can reschedule.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 56: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 56: And I didn't talk to my doctor.

THE COURT: You did talk to your doctor?

JUROR NUMBER 56: No. It's a different -- the people that do the tests is different people than the doctor that orders the test.

THE COURT: Okay. So what I'm hearing is that we don't know if that's going to be an issue or not?

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you another question, do you know anything about this case, either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, radio,

television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What information do you believe you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Well, I know that the defendant is accused of murdering a deputy, and that, you know, from what I've seen in the newspaper and stuff, that she pulled him over for some reason, I think, or something to do with a motel, that they were accused of stealing from a motel; and supposedly he shot her, he had his girlfriend with him, the girlfriend took a plea -- is taking a plea or something. You know, what you hear on the news.

THE COURT: Okay. And so you gained this information from television and watching the news?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Correct.

THE COURT: And one of the things that we ask you to do if you're selected as a juror is, can you set aside anything that you have learned about this case, and serve with an open mind, and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial? Means presented by way of witnesses that come before you and testify at the witness stand, and by exhibits that you see that are presented into evidence, and the law as I instruct it. Set aside

1 that stuff you learned on the outside.

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes, I believe so.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State?

MR. BROWN: Judge, we'll pass.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the defense?

MR. PIROLO: Juror Number 56, good afternoon.

JUROR NUMBER 56: Good afternoon.

MR. PIROLO: I just want to follow up on a couple of things regarding the death penalty first. You said you were opposed to it, I believe you also said that you would consider it, consider whatever evidence would be --

JUROR NUMBER 56: I would listen to whatever evidence was put in front of me.

MR. PIROLO: First, I want to break it down and make sure you understand the process of this.

Basically, one jury, but, in a way, we could have up to two trials with one jury. The first trial will be what we call the guilt phase. Where you determine guilt or innocence. If the jury as a whole comes back and says, Mr. Bradley's not guilty, you don't even consider the death penalty. He's not guilty, that's it, end of story. If you, as a jury, come back with a manslaughter conviction, death penalty not an issue.

Do you understand that as well?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: Come with a second degree murder, death penalty not an issue. Do you understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

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becomes an issue would be if the jury came back with a

MR. PIROLO: The only time the death penalty

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conviction of murder in the first degree. Do you

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understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: And that's when, basically, when

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trial number two would start off. In that trial, it's

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conducted differently than the first trial. The State

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would have to put on something that's called -- or try

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to prove to you aggravating circumstances. I think

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the judge went over some of the instructions with you;

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and, later on, you'll get more instructions.

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Basically, you first got to find at least one

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aggravating circumstance. The State's got to prove to

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you at least one, and they've got to prove it to you

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beyond and to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt.

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You understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: All right. If they fail to do that,

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death penalty's off, you don't consider it. They have

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to at least prove to you one aggravating circumstance.

Then, you would have to consider mitigating circumstances. Even if you were to find that the State's proven one, or more than one, aggravating circumstance, and you haven't heard anything in mitigation, you still don't have to vote for the death penalty. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: There's no law that says, if you find the aggravators, and no mitigators, you have to impose the death penalty. Are you clear with that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: And are you also clear with the notion, in the first trial, the verdict of guilt or innocence has to be unanimous, it's got to be 12-0 for not guilty, 12-0 for manslaughter, or 12-0 for second degree, or 12-0 for first degree. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: The second part, the verdict does not have to be unanimous. It could 12-0, it could be 11-1, it could 8-4, 7-5. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: And you, obviously, yourself, would not be the one imposing the death penalty. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

OUNON NUMBER 30: 168.

MR. PIROLO: Your recommendation that you would give, if we even get to that second phase, would be a recommendation that the judge would have to consider, and the judge, ultimately, does the sentencing. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Now, can you sit here -- and, again, assuming we get into the second phase, we don't know if we're going into that, but assuming we go into the penalty phase, can you keep an open mind and can you listen to and consider any aggravating circumstances the State may present to you? Can you consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: And can you consider any mitigating circumstances that would be presented to you?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: And can you -- going back into the deliberation room, can you weigh the aggravating circumstances and the mitigating circumstances and sit back there and say, this is what the State presented, this is what I think the State proved beyond a reasonable doubt, this is what mitigation has been presented to me, and do a weighing, weigh them out? Could you do that?

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JUROR NUMBER 56: I could.

MR. PIROLO: Could you respect any decisions that other jurors may have that may be contrary to yours? Would you respect their individual vote?

JUROR NUMBER 56: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. Would you try to bully anyone, or strong arm someone into changing their vote?

JUROR NUMBER 56: No.

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

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. PIROLO: No other questions, Your Honor.

Actually, I'm sorry, I -- I'm good.

THE COURT: Okay. Can I have a bench conference?

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had before the Court, out of the hearing of any other parties present in the courtroom as follows:)

THE COURT: Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Judge, we would move for cause.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, he has testified, before I even asked him any questions, he told the Court he can consider the death penalty. He would listen and be open to any evidence the State would have to present with respect to aggravating circumstances, he was very clear -- I think I was very clear with my questions, I

didn't try to trick him into saying anything, he was able to listen, to be open to the aggravating circumstances, he could weigh any aggravating circumstances with any mitigating circumstances, and he could distance himself from the other jurors and try not to -- he flat out said he wouldn't try to change anyone's decision that would be opposed to his view. So I believe the standard is that he's got to consider it, and he's been very clear, even with the Court's question, I can consider it, I can consider whatever evidence comes my way.

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MR. BROWN: Well, Judge, it'd be nice if that's the standard, but it's not. Rogers versus State, 948 So.2d 655, when a juror states he would always choose life if confronted with the choice between the death penalty and a life sentence. The Court does not err in excusing the juror for cause. Miller versus State, a juror states he would not impose the death penalty except in cases of mass murder or genocide, in those cases he would. So this juror clearly said in response to the first question, nothing from defense — it would be enough if he did, but he said nothing to come off of what he said before, which is, for religious reasons, he would never vote the death penalty.

THE COURT: He did say he would consider different things, but he also said he would never vote for death.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, I don't think that's a requirement.

MR. LANNING. That's an instruction. You are never required to vote for death.

MR. PIROLO: You've already instructed them on that, and you're going to instruct him again if we get there. Regardless, if there are six aggravating circumstances and no mitigation, you are never, ever required to return a death recommendation.

MR. BROWN: But the standard for the Florida
Supreme Court clearly is, if a person says he cannot
or will not vote for the death penalty, he's to be
stricken for cause. The standard is actually much
less than that to be stricken for cause. So it
doesn't really matter if he says he can consider it,
he said point blank, I cannot vote for the death
penalty. The cases are crystal clear on this, it's
not even a close call.

THE COURT: He did say point blank that he could never vote for the death penalty, and that opinion did waiver. I questioned him twice with regard to that, and he said he could never vote for the death penalty.

So, with all due respect, I'm going to strike this juror for cause.

MR. LANNING: Judge, to the extent -- I understand the Court's ruling, but we would object, it's a denial of due process to Mr. Bradley.

MR. MOORE: Article 1 of the Florida

Constitution, Sections 9, 16, 17, 22, 23, and Federal

Constitution Amendments 5, 6, 8, and 14. That would

be the basis.

MR. LANNING: And any execution or any death sentence of Mr. Bradley, when he said he could go through the weighing process, it's -- the Court has instructed, per the law, that you are never required to vote for death. But if you can't vote for death, well, you can't be a juror, that's also a violation of the right to citizenship of serving on a jury.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 56, I am going to excuse you from service on this panel. What I'm going to ask you to do is to go downstairs, speak to the jury assembly room, and they'll give you some brief information, and then they'll send you on your way. Thank you, sir. Okay. We can bring in Juror Number

58.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 58 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 58, first thing I want to do is to thank you for being here, and thank you for your service. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to this process. Before the break, I gave you some rules regarding your service as a juror, and so I need to ask you some questions regarding that. Have you read or been exposed to reading any newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants? And that really means since I gave you those rules.

JUROR NUMBER 58: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 58: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 58: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 58: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you some other questions, then the State will have an opportunity to ask you questions, and the defense will have an opportunity to ask you questions. My first

question is a pretty general question, what are your

views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 58: I'm not against it, I'm not -I'm kind of on the fence. I think it depends on the
circumstances and everything involved, in general. It
would have to be warranted. A very serious decision,
definitely. I'm not for it or against it necessarily.
I think it has its place, but I would hate to see it
overused. If that makes any sense.

THE COURT: No, that -- there's no right or wrong answers in here, feel free to say whatever you feel would be an appropriate response for you.

JUROR NUMBER 58: I think there's a time and a place for it.

THE COURT: I'm going to tell you a little bit about the process. In the first part of the trial, it's called the guilt phase, in the event that there is a guilty verdict from the jury as to count one, which is the only count that pertains to the death penalty, if there is a guilty verdict on the count of

premeditated first degree murder, then we would proceed to the second phase of the trial; and in the second phase of the trial, which we call the penalty phase, you would be asked to make a recommendation to the Court, and that recommendation would be death, or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Are you -- if I instruct you that you have to consider both those possible penalties, would you be able to follow my instructions and consider both penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And 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 would not consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a possible penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 58: I don't believe death is the only possibility.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to ask you if you have -- if you have any personal knowledge about this case, either from rumor, by discussion with anyone else, from the media, radio, television,

Internet, electronic device, or newspaper? Have you seen or heard anything about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Some on the media, some on the

news.

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THE COURT: Okay. What information do you believe you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Well --

THE COURT: Just general, I'm trying to get your impressions.

JUROR NUMBER 58: Okay. An officer was killed in the course of a traffic stop. Two people were in the car that were coming from some kind of robbery of some That's really about it.

THE COURT: Okay. And when did you learn that information?

JUROR NUMBER 58: That day, I believe.

THE COURT: The day the event occurred?

JUROR NUMBER 58: That is correct, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And how would you have gained that information? From the TV, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Actually, from my husband, he happened to be home. I worked, at the time, off of John Rodes Boulevard, and we heard the helicopters, I guess it was from the media, and so he had texted me to tell me something had happened close to my work.

THE COURT: Did you see anything?

JUROR NUMBER 58: I did not. I wasn't close to it, I just heard the helicopters. That's all.

THE COURT: Okay. What you would be asked to do is to set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind, and reach a verdict based only on the law as I instruct you and the evidence that's presented here at the trial. Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Sure.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. Juror Number 58, good afternoon. I want to talk to you a little bit about the death penalty. You indicated you're not against it, it has its place, right?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Correct.

MR. BROWN: But you also said you hate to see it ever used.

JUROR NUMBER 58: No, I said I hate to see it overused.

MR. BROWN: Overused. Okay. I apologize. That's why I ask, to double check. Could you, if you thought it was justified, vote for a sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 58: I could.

MR. BROWN: And could you -- obviously, you know, if you get to that point, you're here for the

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sentencing, would be a sentencing recommendation for the murder of Deputy Pill; but along with that, the sentencing recommendation would be for a person that you're seeing in the courtroom every day throughout the trial, the defendant. With that scenario, would you still be able to make a recommendation for death if you thought it was justified?

JUROR NUMBER 58: Yes.

MR. BROWN: I want to give you a little bit of background. I know the Court read through it this morning, but I just wanted to go through it step by step to make sure you understand the process.

Obviously, if you're selected, you have to sit on the jury, and for the jury to come back to consider the death penalty, it would have to return a verdict for first degree murder. If they return a verdict of a lesser charge, such as second degree murder, or something else, then, obviously, the death penalty is off the table; and if it's not guilty, then there's no sentencing concern at all.

So the first step is, the jury has to return that verdict of first degree murder, guilty of first degree murder. Then we would reconvene, and we have what's called the penalty phase of the trial, where additional evidence is presented to you. The Court

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would give you a set of instructions on how to evaluate and weigh that evidence. What the Court's going to start with, the Court will give you a list of what are called aggravating circumstances. circumstances, basically, that statutorily would either increase the gravity of the crime -- factors that increase the gravity of the crime, or harm that was done to the victim. And the Court's going to tell you the State has to prove at least one of those, or more than one, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. It's the same burden of proof for If the State of Florida proves at least one, or more than one, of those aggravating factors beyond a reasonable doubt, then you examine those, the ones that have been proven, and say, do these justify the death penalty? If you examine them and say, they don't, then your recommendation would be life. look at those and say, these justify the death penalty, you go on to the second step of that analysis, and that's looking at what is the mitigation evidence, mitigation circumstances. And those, as the Court told you this morning, are factors concerning the defendant, his background, things concerning him, and you would look at those.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME IV)