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

CASE NUMBER: 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Plaintiff,

**ORIGINAL** 

versus

BRANDON LEE BRADLEY

Defendant,

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BREVARD CO. FI

SCOTT ELLIS

VOLUME I OF XI

TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITAL RECORDED JURY TRIAL

VOIR DIRE

The transcript of the Digital Recorded Proceedings taken in the above-styled cause, at the Moore Justice Center, 2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, Florida, on the 24th, 27th, 28th day of February, and 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th day of March, 2014, before the Honorable Morgan Reinman.

RYAN REPORTING REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS

1670 S. FISKE BOULEVARD ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA 32955

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

## PROCEEDINGS

(Thereupon, preceding proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. I heard that you said you're currently in foreclosure, is there any court proceedings scheduled during that time period that I gave you? Is there a sale date scheduled or anything like that?

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Yes, ma'am, the end of April.

THE COURT: Okay. End of April. Are you working at this time?

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Yes, I'm just (unintelligible).

THE COURT: So, you have to tell me, and I have to have you be more specific as to why you think that will be a hardship for you to serve for that length of time.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Just nerves.

THE COURT: Okay. Is one of the issues that you're concerned that you might have trouble paying attention with that hanging over your head?

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I don't want to put words in your mouth. So, if you can explain that, that would be helpful.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Yes, ma'am, (unintelligible) my mind's somewhere else.

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THE COURT: Okay. Did I miss anyone on the first row? (No response.) Okay. Anyone on the second row? If the answer is yes, if you'll raise your hand. (No response.) Okay. Anyone on the third row? (No response).

Okay. And I'll go to the back and we start over here and then we go to the, and then we go to the right and that's my left and right. Okay. First row on the left, if there's anyone? Okay. I see a hand, Number 26. Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 26: I'm an insulin dependent diabetic and sometimes my blood sugar goes low and I have trouble paying attention when my blood sugar is low or I need to pay attention to what's going on with my diabetes.

THE COURT: Okay. Just so you know, we do -if there's any emergencies in the courtroom, we can
accommodate that, medical emergencies. Also, when -if you were chosen to be on the panel, you would sit
over here, court deputy sits next to you, if there's

any issues you just need to bring that to his attention and we can address that as well. I think what you're concerned about is that you might -- based on that condition it might be hard for you to be alert a hundred percent of the time?

JUROR NUMBER 26: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you -- are you -- do you think that is an issue or are you concerned it may be an issue?

JUROR NUMBER 26: It might be, I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. Anyone else in the first row? (No response). Anyone in the second row? Okay. Number 27, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 27: I have two issues that right now (unintelligible). My mother passed Friday and also we're preparing for a funeral (unintelligible), and also I'm attending in college and I have two classes on Mondays and Wednesday until late night.

THE COURT: Okay. What I heard is that your mother passed away on Friday?

JUROR NUMBER 27: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm sorry to hear that. And I assume there's some things that you have to take care of result of that?

JUROR NUMBER 27: Right.

And then you say you take two THE COURT: 1 college classes? 2 JUROR NUMBER 27: Yes. 3 THE COURT: I heard Monday and? 4 JUROR NUMBER 27: Monday and Wednesdays. 5 THE COURT: Is that during the day or? 6 JUROR NUMBER 27: Yes, from 1:40 until 4:20. 7 THE COURT: Okay. I assume you don't want to 8 9 miss those? JUROR NUMBER 27: (Unintelligible) in college 10 to drop them, I have to pay for them and stuff. 11 THE COURT: No, I understand, I just have to 12 have you say it and not me say it. 13 Right. JUROR NUMBER 27: 14 THE COURT: That's why I asked you that. Okay. 15 16 I also saw Number 31, yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 31: I'm also going to college, I 17 have classes Monday through Thursday. 18 THE COURT: And do you have those during the 19 20 day? JUROR NUMBER 31: Mondays and Wednesday I have 21 them from 1:30 in the afternoon and Tuesdays and 22 Thursdays them in the morning. 23 THE COURT: And Tuesday and Thursday you have 24 them when? 25

JUROR NUMBER 31: In the morning.

THE COURT: Okay. So, between 9:00 and 5:00, is that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 31: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. And I assume you don't want to miss that?

JUROR NUMBER 31: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. All right anyone else in the second row? Okay. Hold on just second. I see
Number 6. Yes, sir, Number 6.

JUROR NUMBER 6: (Unintelligible) about the college thing, I'm taking classes four days a week.

THE COURT: Okay. You have class four days a week. And do you have that during -- at -- is your class scheduled between 9:00 and 5:00.

JUROR NUMBER 6: 10:00 to 4:00 Mondays and -- Mondays and Wednesday and 6:00 to 8:00.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'll go back to the back. I addressed Number 31. Anyone in that last row on the left hand side? Okay. Number 33, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 33: I have two reasons. I'm self-employed, I am a high producer in our company and without me there's -- I have eight other families that rely on me to produce to be able to pay them

every week, and also my son's in the military and he graduates on the 12th and we had planned to leave on the 8th to be with him on the 12th when he graduates.

THE COURT: Okay. So, he graduates March the 12th?

JUROR NUMBER 33: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And you were planning on leaving on March the 8th?

JUROR NUMBER 33: 8th to be with him, he's in South Carolina.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I think I saw another hand. Number 35, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 35: I don't believe there's any way I can risk five weeks of work let alone the bills, but I work for a small mom and pop restaurant, we run a skeleton crew now. For me to be here today both the owners are working a double. I work three days a week until open and close and I'm the manager so I --

THE COURT: Okay. So, you're the manager -- I was going to ask you what you do. You're the manager of a restaurant?

JUROR NUMBER 35: I slash cook/manager. But there's only like three of us in the kitchen other than the owners.

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1	THE COURT: Okay. Is it a concern that you
2	might lose your job if you had to be here?
3	JUROR NUMBER 35: Oh, yes, ma'am.
4	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Did I
5	miss anyone? I'll come back and make sure. (No
6	response).
7	Okay. I'm going to go to the right side first
8	row. Anyone on the first row? Number 38, yes, sir?
9	JUROR NUMBER 38: Yeah, I'm travelling to India
10	on the 26th, I have a served ticket on 26th.
11	THE COURT: The 26th of?
12	JUROR NUMBER 38: Of February.
13	THE COURT: Okay. So, February 26th you're
14	going to India?
15	JUROR NUMBER 38: Yes.
16	THE COURT: If you are you able to change
17	that or not change that?
18	JUROR NUMBER 38: No, it's confirmed.
19	THE COURT: Pardon me?
20	JUROR NUMBER 38: I cannot change it.
21	THE COURT: Okay. I assume you could change it
22	but you can't change it without financial hardship or
23	is there a reason why you need to be there?
24	JUROR NUMBER 38: Yeah, plus family vacation
25	and whole family.
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THE COURT: Pardon me? 1 JUROR NUMBER 38: Family is getting together 2 3 and all that in India. THE COURT: Okay. I saw another hand. 4 5 Number 39, yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 39: I work nights and by the time 6 I get off of work it's like 2:00 o'clock in the 7 morning and I don't think without enough rest I'd be 8 able to be a good juror, rest plus my brother passed 9 away last month up in Massachusetts and I'm dealing 10 with his estate, probate and lawyers up in 11 Massachusetts so I need to be in contact with them 12 constantly during the week during the days. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I heard that you work nights 14 and you -- I think you said you get off at 2:00 a.m.? 15 JUROR NUMBER 39: I'm home by 2:00, in bed by 16 3:00 so to be in court at 9:00. 17 THE COURT: And I don't -- is not going to work 18 19 during that period of time an option? JUROR NUMBER 39: No, I'm a bartender, if I 20 don't work I don't make any money. 21 THE COURT: And would it be a financial 22 hardship for you to miss your employment? 23 JUROR NUMBER 39: Very much. 24

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THE COURT: I think Number 40. Yes, ma'am.

of the English Department at teach tenth grade, it's FCAT season, FCAT writes is tomorrow and our FCAT reading is in the next coming weeks. Not only does our school grad depend on that but all of our residents and county taxes based on school grades, graduations for those kids as well. And then my second thing is my son is being honored at the U.S. Naval Academy where he's a senior and there's a ceremony this Saturday that I already bought tickets to go to.

THE COURT: And when were you leaving?

JUROR NUMBER 40: Friday.

THE COURT: And when were you coming back?

JUROR NUMBER 40: Sunday.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LANNING: May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:)

MR. LANNING: 40 and 41 appear to have switched the numbers. This lady said she's a school teacher (unintelligible) Number 40 is married to a woman, Number 41 is a school teacher. I'm thinking maybe they're just switched, they got each other numbers

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but they're wrong.

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THE COURT: asking her names and I'd have to do that outside the

I don't know how to do that without

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presence of --

MR. MOORE: Bring her up.

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THE COURT: -- everyone else.

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MR. MOORE: We would not object to that.

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mean, that would be one way to find out.

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THE COURT: We don't want to make everyone go.

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MR. BROWN: Why don't we just keep her around

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and bring her in when we do the individuals.

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Well, she'd probably one that might THE COURT:

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get excused.

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MR. LANNING: Could we just bring her up?

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THE COURT: I mean, I can do that.

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MR. MOORE: We don't object to that.

17

(Thereupon, the benchside conference was

18

concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

19

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I'm going to have --

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this is going to be a little unusual, but I'm going

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we're going to have you step up to the bench a little

to have Number 40, if you could come forward and

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bit. We're going to act like you're one of the

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attorneys and have you step up to the bench.

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(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 1 THE COURT: Okay. You're Number 40 but tell us 2 3 your name. JUROR NUMBER 40: 4 THE COURT: You're number is supposed to be 41, 5 so I'm going to bring up Number 41, we're going to 6 talk to him too. So, stay right here. 7 JUROR NUMBER 40: That's what they gave me. 8 9 THE COURT: I know, it wasn't your fault. JUROR NUMBER 40: I didn't do it. 10 THE COURT: Never a dull moment. 11 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 12 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 13 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to have Number 41, 1.4 15 if you'll come up here too. (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 16 of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 17 THE COURT: You all didn't do it, they just 18 gave you the wrong numbers. We'll work it out. 19 Okay. Sir, if you could state your name for 20 us, and we're doing it this way so your name is not 21 publicized. What's your name, sir? 22 JUROR NUMBER 41: My name is It's 2.3 , last name is 24 spelled The two of you have --THE COURT: Okay. 25

you're supposed to have Number 40 and Miss supposed to have Number 41. So, if you all could switch numbers right now and then go sit in that spot. So, just switch spots. All right. Now everyone knows who you are. Sorry for that inconvenience, I appreciate it very much. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. So, I heard from what is now Number 41. Anyone else in that front row? Did I miss anyone in that front row? (No response).

Okay. I'll go to the second row. Anyone in the second row wants to talk to me about a hardship?

Okay. Number 44, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 44: I know this is work related but I figured I would throw it out there. The company I currently work for, we are outsourcing our payroll. I'm a payroll processer. I do the Canadian payroll, I'm the only one in the department that knows how to do that payroll. So, it would be a hardship.

THE COURT: So, there's no one else at work that knows how to do what you do?

JUROR NUMBER 44: No, there is not.

THE COURT: And to be gone that long would be

hard for the company?

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JUROR NUMBER 44: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else in that second row? (No response). Anyone in the third row? Okay. Is that Number 50? Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 50: I'm physically disabled. I mean, I do want to serve but I don't think I can do physically five weeks. I'm also in pain management.

THE COURT: I'll tell you one thing that those chairs are a lot harder than these chairs to sit in.

JUROR NUMBER 50: Yeah, but they won't give me my medication unless I'm physically there.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you're saying you would have some medical appointments you would need to attend?

JUROR NUMBER 50: Yeah, and March 3rd I have a nuclear stress test. If it was a week case I would, you, know, for a week I was pleased, I want to be here.

THE COURT: Well, March 3rd is one of the days that we're not going to be here. So, that would help you with that. But do you have other appointments that you would have to attend? And do you have a concern with being on pain medication it might cause some problems?

JUROR NUMBER 50: No, it's not a problem because I don't take the Oxycontin, I do the Fentanyl patch and I drive and I am functional as a normal person, but I can't get the medication if I'm physically not in the doctor's office because of state law or federal law.

THE COURT: No, I understand, I'm familiar with those laws, but March the 3rd we're not going to have court that day so you could make that appointment.

JUROR NUMBER 50: That's the nuclear stress test.

THE COURT: Okay. But there's other appointments you would miss?

JUROR NUMBER 50: Yes, and I'll miss a root canal, pain management.

THE COURT: You don't want to miss that root canal?

JUROR NUMBER 50: Oh, yeah, I do. I want to be here, I really do, but I don't know what to do about pain management because it's -- I'm not going to go pop a pill, you know, to sit in a trial and go to sleep.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 50: On the Fentanyl patch gives me full function and brain and everything.

THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 50: But I do want to be here, I

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don't know what to tell you.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else -- I heard you.

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Anyone else in that last row? Okay. Did I miss

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anyone? Now that you've heard other people, I saw we

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had a hand later. Okay. I have a couple of people.

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Number 28, yes, ma'am.

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JUROR NUMBER 28: If it is going to be going

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five weeks, my daughter and my daughter-in-law are

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both at their due dates the third week and the fourth

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week in March and I'm labor coach for my daughter and

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babysit and being caregiver for my other two

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grandsons while their (unintelligible).

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THE COURT: Your daughter and your

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daughter-in-law are both going to have babies?

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JUROR NUMBER 28: Six days apart.

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THE COURT: Oh, that's going to be fun.

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JUROR NUMBER 28: Yeah. I mean, obviously, you

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don't know but they were both early last time. So,

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that would be, you know, a concern for me.

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THE COURT: You said that you were the, I

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thought you said birthing coach for one of them?

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JUROR NUMBER 28: For my daughter this time,

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yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I saw hand, I think it was Number 32. Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 32: I'm a teacher, I work with third graders and if it goes five weeks, I'm just concerned during the spring break, I have a nine year old and eleven year old so I would have to deal with child care issues during the week of spring break, but I think you said a couple of the days you may not be meeting.

THE COURT: That is the week of spring break that we're not -- the first two days of spring break we're not going to have court, that's the 24th and the 25th.

JUROR NUMBER 32: And the other thing is I would also be missing pulling struggling third grade readers right before FCAT which makes me really nervous.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that. All right. All right. If I can have the attorneys approach the bench.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:)

THE COURT: Do we want to go ahead and try to weed out any for hardship at this time?

MR. MOORE: Well.

THE COURT: I usually try to do that early on so I don't have to do the -- my purpose in that was trying to not have to do the individual questioning of them.

MR. MOORE: I mean, some of them have conflicts that I think we can degree. I don't have my chart with me but.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask them one more question. I'm going to ask them about physical and then I'll bring you back up and then if we could address the hardship. Okay. Okay. Thanks.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Some of you touched on this question but I want to ask you this question because I said wait until I ask you certain questions. Do any of you have any medical or physical conditions that might affect your ability to serve on the jury? Now, I heard some of that but if I didn't ask that let me ask. Anyone on this side? Okay. Number 12, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 12: I am a type 2 diabetic and I also have a heart condition and (unintelligible) a fib every now and then but there's no telling when it's going to happen. I'm good if you all are.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. I think we can accommodate that. We do have that type of expert -- personnel with that type of expertise to accommodate that. You said I'm good with it if you're good with it, are you --

JUROR NUMBER 12: (Unintelligible) affect my work. I mean, if I go to work and it happens, then I take off for a couple of days and get it reset.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you good with it? Does it cause concern for you?

JUROR NUMBER 12: Just live with it. I mean.

THE COURT: I mean --

JUROR NUMBER 12: My only concern would be with him but if the Court's willing to put up with it if I do go into a fib and I'm out for a couple of days.

THE COURT: Well, we will definitely -- we'll address it if it happens. We wouldn't let anything happen to you. Okay. Appreciate that that because that's the type of things we need to know. Anyone else on this side? (No response). Okay. Anyone -- it's medical or physical condition, anyone on this side? Okay. I heard -- I see a couple. I already addressed Number 26, I've already addressed you. Anyone else? I saw some other hands.

JUROR NUMBER 35: You did me too but.

THE COURT: Number 35. I don't think we addressed that.

JUROR NUMBER 35: I have two herniated discs, any time I sit for any length of time, at the worst all I have to do is stand up. So, if it's okay for me to stand up so my leg goes un-numb I'll be fine. Other than that, you know.

THE COURT: With these chairs, I've sat out there, those are very uncomfortable. These chairs are much more comfortable and you can bring a pillow or -- I have a little pillow back here. You can bring a pillow to try to make your back straighten out instead of arch, and we do try to take -- that's why we take breaks. We take at least a fifteen minute break too so that you can walk around, and if you need to go downstairs and outside the building you can do that as well for the fifteen minutes. I say that in case someone does smoke, you have that opportunity to do that at that time.

Okay. Anyone else? I know there's another hand. Okay, Number 27, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 27: Yes, I have a heart condition, I have quadruple bypass surgery and I have twelve stints and lately I've been suffering from shortness of breath, I was hospitalized about three

weeks ago, back conditions and so on, that's one other concern.

JUROR NUMBER 52: I'll be leaning forward or turning. I mean, I can't sit straight for an hour

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Did I miss anyone on the left hand side? All right. Number 26, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 26: I didn't say this before but my low blood sugar comes on unannounced. Yesterday it dropped down to forty and I wasn't even aware that it was low until I, until I started feeling a little odd. So, I can get have very low blood sugar without being aware that it happens.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Anyone else? (No response). Okay. I'll go to the right side. If I see any hands. Okay. I see Number 52, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 52: I just have scoliosis and I can't sit for long periods of time, I get fidgety and I have to stand. So, every thirty minutes I'll be fidgeting and standing if that's disruptive.

THE COURT: Does it happen -- because usually people can do an hour and a half. I know after an hour and a half even I get a little fidgety. Does that -- do you think you could do an hour and a half at a time?

and a half, no.

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THE COURT: Does it help if you brought something to --

JUROR NUMBER 52: I would bring a pillow, I mean a brace.

THE COURT: If you did that, do you think that you would be okay or do you think that you wouldn't be okay because you have to kind of tell us.

JUROR NUMBER 52: No, I'll fidget.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 52: I can't sit for an hour and a half straight.

THE COURT: It think it would be a problem?

JUROR NUMBER 52: I would fidget, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I think 51. Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 51: I suffer from seizures, I don't know when they're coming, obviously it just happens. I'm currently under testing to find out why, but I do have time. You said there was going to be an officer there, if I start coming on I can tell somebody, I wouldn't just flop on the floor or anything, but I don't know if that would be a problem.

THE COURT: Okay. And how -- you say you suffer from seizures, how often does that occur?

JUROR NUMBER 51: About two a week, they happen 1 at night, during the day, whenever. 2 THE COURT: So, at this time it's happened --3 it's an average of about two a week? 4 JUROR NUMBER 51: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Do you think it would be, do you 6 think it would be an issue if you were to serve? 7 JUROR NUMBER 51: It's not an issue for me as 8 long as I have time to tell the officer, hey, can I 9 in the other room and then come back but. 10 THE COURT: If that happened we'd have to take 11 a break because everyone has to be there. 12 13 Okay. Anyone else? Did I miss anyone? response). Okay. If I can have the attorneys 14 approach the bench, please. 15 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 16 of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 17 MR. MOORE: Do you mind if I use some of that 18 19 space? THE COURT: Do I need to move this so you can 20 set it up here? 21 MR. MOORE: No. 22 THE COURT: Okay. We'll do the first 23 twenty-one and I start with the State and I ask the 24 Defense if they agree. If you don't agree, then I 25

give you an opportunity. If I don't have a stipulation they stay on the panel. Okay. Anyone from the State for the first twenty-one?

MR. BROWN: The first one I got was Number 6.

THE COURT: Number 6 the student.

MR. MOORE: My concern is we stop short of asking them if it's going to interfere with their deliberations. I mean, I understand --

THE COURT: Interfere with their what?

MR. MOORE: Deliberations. I mean, some of them -- all of them have conflicts but I didn't hear anybody say, actually say that it would interfere with their ability to serve. In other words, can they -- despite their hardships, can they accommodate sitting on a jury for six weeks and we stopped short so.

THE COURT: I don't -- I didn't -- I may have made an assumption on that. I assumed he was a student and didn't want -- needed to be in class.

MR. MOORE: You know, we can assume that about all of these people.

THE COURT: Actually, I'm quite pleased that we didn't have more than we already have for the length of the trial. I'm doing this as positive. I expected to wipe out half of them already. Do we

agree on Number 6 or not agree on Number 6? 1 2 MR. MOORE: Let me talk to them. THE COURT: Okay. 3 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 4 5 proceedings.) MR. MOORE: My concern, Judge, is I don't want 6 to mess anybody's college career but I don't even 7 know what he's going to school for and he hasn't 8 stated that it's going to interfere and he's unable 9 to serve. 10 THE COURT: I mean, I didn't ask those 11 questions. To tell you the truth, I -- I mean, if 12 you want to ask them, you're happy -- I'll leave them 13 on the panel and you can question them. 14 MR. MOORE: Well, I think we ought to do that. 15 I think we ought to do that. 16 THE COURT: You're probably not -- I mean, 17 hopefully we'll get to that this afternoon, I just --18 19 MR. MOORE: I don't know but it's just we stopped short and I think we need more information 20 because if they have a hardship, that's one thing, 21 but if he can still serve with a hardship, that's 22 23 another. THE COURT: I mean, I guess --24

MR. BROWN: The frame of the question was do

you have a hardship to would prevent you from serving and so they may answer the question if they felt it did they did.

THE COURT: Yeah, I normally done go into it more than that. I make kind of two assumptions with teachers and college students that it's going to be an issue but, I mean, I did ask if -- the question I asked is does the schedule as I explained it to you present a great hardship for any of you.

MR. MOORE: Well, I prefer that we go into questioning.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, I'm a little bit concerned he's going to miss school and if we don't get it today it might be the whole week because we probably won't get back with him until tomorrow.

MR. MOORE: Judge, in that case, you know, with this guy, he's got classes four days a week, I don't care what time they are. So, we don't object.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Number 6 will be excused for hardship. And then any other on behalf of the State for the first twenty-one.

MR. BROWN: Next one was Number 7.

THE COURT: Number 7 is the one who talked about foreclosure?

MR. BROWN: Right. So, his mind would be else

where, he works temporary labor now.

MR. MOORE: I have no objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 7 will be excused for hardship. Anyone else in the first twenty-one?

MR. BROWN: Judge, my concern is -- Number 12 would be the next one and the concern obviously there is he indicated a fib and if he has an attack he's out for a few days and that does literally wipe a person out (unintelligible) and with five weeks of --

MR. MOORE: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Number 12 will be excused for a hardship. I think that would be cause because of the health issue.

MR. BROWN: What's that?

THE COURT: I think that would be cause because of the health issue. Okay. The next, 22 through 37. Or let me do this first. Does the Defense have anyone else on the first twenty-one.

MR. MOORE: Just a minute. No.

THE COURT: No. Okay. Then we'll move to the second, the 22nd through the -- 22 through 37.

Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Judge, the next one was Number 26.

MR. MOORE: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 26. I think it was

medical, that would be -- they agree. So, she'll be 1 2 excused for cause. Anyone else? MR. BROWN: Number 27. 3 THE COURT: You know, he's talked about his 4 mother just passed away on Friday. 5 MR. BROWN: Medical, (unintelligible). 6 THE COURT: Number 27, does the State -- does 7 the Defense agree or no? 8 MR. MOORE: We would ask to question him 9 further. 10 THE COURT: You want to leave him on. 11 12 MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? 13 MR. BROWN: Next was -- who had a hardship was 14 Number 28. 15 MR. MOORE: It's not clear to me what the 16 timing of that is. 17 THE COURT: She said first and second week of 18 March. One was due the first week, one was due the 19 second week. 20 MR. LANNING: The first week if she times it 21 22 right. MR. PIROLO: I hope she's a good coach. 23 THE COURT: I mean, if I have an agreement now 24

or I don't, you can question them later.

MR. MOORE: Well, that's one of those things 1 you can't predict under the circumstances. So, we 2 3 would not object. THE COURT: Okay. Number 28 will be excused 4 5 for hardship. Anyone else? MR. BROWN: The next one --6 7 THE COURT: Here, you can set that up there. MR. BROWN: Number 31 one, indicated college, 8 9 he has a hardship. THE COURT: Number 31 did talk about college 10 Monday through Thursday. 11 MR. MOORE: No objection. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Number 31 will be excused 13 14 for hardship. 15 MR. BROWN: Judge, Number 27, is that the one the Defense did not agree to? 16 They did not agree to Number 27, 17 THE COURT: but Number 27 said he was also in college. 18 19 MR. BROWN: Right. 20 THE COURT: But if they want to question him, they can question him. 21 MR. MOORE: We'll question him. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Anyone else? 23 MR. BROWN: The next one was Number 32, the 24

teacher, the FCAT exams.

THE COURT: I'm pretty sympathetic to teachers, 1 it really affects their kids when their teachers are 2 out, especially third grade. Any objection to that? 3 MR. MOORE: No objection. 4 THE COURT: So, Number 32 will be for hardship. 5 MR. BROWN: Next one that had a hardship was 6 Number 33. THE COURT: I think that was the one that 8 9 talked about self-employed but also talked about son graduating from the military. Number 33 will be 10 excused for hardship. 11 MR. BROWN: Next one was Number 35. 12 MR. MOORE: No objection. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Number 35 will be excused 14 15 for hardship. And then anyone else by the Defense on the left side? 16 MR. MOORE: No. Back to 27, we would object, 17 we would agree to him being excused. 1.8 THE COURT: Okay. So, Number 27 will be 19 excused for hardship. Okay. Then we'll go to the 20 right side. 21 MR. BROWN: 38. 22 THE COURT: Number 38 will be excused for 23 hardship. Anyone else? 24

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MR. BROWN: Number 39 was the next hardship.

MR. MOORE: No objection. 1 THE COURT: Okay. Number 39 will be excused 2 for hardship. 3 MR. BROWN: Number 41 was the teacher, English 4 5 teacher. THE COURT: Any objection to 41? 6 7 No objection. MR. MOORE: THE COURT: Number 41 will be for hardship. 8 9 Anyone else? MR. BROWN: The next one who had a hardship was 10 11 Number 44. MR. MOORE: 44, the payroll clerk. 12 13 THE COURT: Any objection to that? 14 MR. MOORE: No. THE COURT: Okay. Number 44 will be excused 15 16 for hardship. 17 MR. LANNING: Can I go back to 41? THE COURT: 41 is the, you know, we switched 18 19 those two numbers. Remember, she's the one that was the tenth grade English, head of the tenth grade? 20 21 Okay. Anyone else? MR. BROWN: Judge, the next one would be Number 22 48, we confirmed it, he has a bank robbery conviction 23 in Philadelphia, received five years Department of 24

Corrections, five years of probation.

THE COURT: There are no what? So, Number 48 1 2 would be ineligible? MR. BROWN: Yes. 3 MR. MOORE: What's the name of that? 4 (Unintelligible). MR. MCMASTER: 5 THE COURT: So, I'm going -- unless I hear 6 something else, I'm going to excuse Number 48. 7 MR. MOORE: No objection. 8 THE COURT: And that would be for cause 9 actually. 10 MR. MOORE: State just confirmed it, right? 11 MR. BROWN: Yes, and that's the one that 12 indicated to the court deputy. 13 THE COURT: He did say something to the court 14 deputies. Okay. Anyone else? 15 MR. BROWN: Judge, Number 50. 16 THE COURT: Getting pretty loud out there. 17 Number 50. Any objection to 50? 18 19 MR. MOORE: No. THE COURT: Number 50 will be excused for 20 21 hardship. MR. BROWN: Judge, Number 51, one concern was 22 she's undergoing seizures twice a week and is 23 24 undergoing testing now.

MR. MOORE: No objection.

THE COURT: So, Number 51 will be excused for hardship.

MR. BROWN: And then the last one, Number 52, she's pretty clear she couldn't sit for an hour and a half.

THE COURT: Any objection to that?

MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 52 will be for hardship. Anyone else on behalf of the State?

MR. BROWN: No.

THE COURT: Any additionals on behalf of the Defense?

MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm going to do is I'm going to excuse them and then I'm going to talk to them some more and then that will probably take a little bit of time and then we'll talk about -- then we'll go into individual questions. It may take us through lunch but I think we can probably start some of the individuals before lunch. Okay. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. At this time I am going to excuse the following people. If you hear your number, you are free to go. I do need you to report

downstairs to the jury assembly room and tell them that you've been excused from Judge Reinman's courtroom and they will give you further information.

Okay. Number 6. Number 7. Number 12. You're going to take -- go down there because they're going to get -- one of the things they're going to do is get your badge from you. Okay. Number 26. Number 27. Number 28. Number 31. Number 35. Number 33.

Number 342. Number 38. Number 39. Number 41.

Number 44. Number 48. Number 50, and Number 51.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Are any of you related by blood or by marriage to any of the potential witnesses, or do you know any of them through any social relationships. Now, I know I named a lot so let's start with that. Yes, ma'am, Number 2.

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I know Officer Ogden and (unintelligible) from Melbourne Police Department.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER TWO: They both worked with me (unintelligible) officer and they both worked with me as a reservist on Patrick Air Force Base.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you're former active

duty. Was it with Patrick Air Force Base? And you 1 worked with them at that time? 2 3 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: How long ago was that? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Well, they both just retired last year and I worked with them -- I was stationed 6 7 (unintelligible) for approximately (unintelligible). Okay. Do you socialize with them 8 THE COURT: 9 outside of work? 10 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Not really, no. THE COURT: You said former, former. 11 So, were you -- not do you not work there or do they not work 12 there? 1.3 14 JUROR NUMBER TWO: I do still work there, yes, 15 they both retired. 16 THE COURT: Okay. And so how long ago did they 17 retire? JUROR NUMBER TWO: Last year. 18 THE COURT: So, up until last year. Do you 19 20 think that, that as a result of having that relationship, do you think that would in any way 21 affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this 22 23 case? JUROR NUMBER TWO: I can be fair and impartial. 24

THE COURT: One of things we're going to talk

to you about later on so I may come back to is about 1 when you have a law enforcement witness you have to 2 treat them the same as any other witness for the 3 purposes of this trial. So, I'm going to come back 4 to you and ask you that and if you have a concern 5 about that, if you'll let me know then. Okay. 6 Anyone else in the first row? (No response). Second 7 Saw some -- Number 13, yes, sir. 8 row. JUROR NUMBER 13: Same as before. 9 THE COURT: Okay. With regard to Jeremy Pill? 10 JUROR NUMBER 13: Yeah. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 JUROR NUMBER 13: He was a kid when I knew him. 13 THE COURT: He was a kid when you knew him? 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 13: Yes. THE COURT: How old was he when you knew him 16 17 about? JUROR NUMBER 13: He was at Bayside High 18 19 School. 20 THE COURT: Okay. So, when he was in high school? 21 JUROR NUMBER 13: Yes. 22 THE COURT: All right. I think Number 14, did 23 you have your hand too or did I miss that? Okay. 24

Number 21, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 21: I was childhood friends with 1 2 Thomas Morissette, the fire person. THE COURT: Okay. And how long ago was that? 3 JUROR NUMBER 21: Thirty years. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Do you socialize with him at 5 this time? 6 JUROR NUMBER 21: 7 No. THE COURT: Do you think that that would in any 8 9 way affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this case? 10 JUROR NUMBER 21: No. 11 THE COURT: Would you have any issues if he 12 were a witness called in the case to judge him as I 13 instruct you on how to judge all the witnesses, you 14 could judge him the same way? 15 JUROR NUMBER 21: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else? 17 Okay. Let me do Number 16. 18 JUROR NUMBER 16: I knew Lieutenant Trainor and 19 20 Detective Hazlette. THE COURT: How do you know them? 21 JUROR NUMBER 16: 22 socialize with them occasionally. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Lieutenant Trainor and 24 25 Hazlette,

JUROR NUMBER 16: Yes.

THE COURT:

JUROR NUMBER 16: Right, yes,

THE COURT: Yes, like right there. Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 16: I know them and their families. And I know a few from Melbourne Police Department socially.

THE COURT: So, you do socialize with them on occasion?

JUROR NUMBER 16: On occasion.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that that would in any way cause you to -- I mean, could you be fair an impartial in this case knowing that they could be witnesses in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 16: I'd like to think so.

THE COURT: Okay. Another thing I'm going to talk to you about law enforcement witnesses later on, if that's a concern, let me know once you hear that instruction because you do -- I'm going to instruct you that you have to weigh their testimony the same as you weigh other witnesses testimony even though they're in law enforcement. I going to give you a further instruction about that. So, if you think that's any issue then let me know. Okay. But at this time you think you can do it?

JUROR NUMBER 16: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Number 17, yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 17: It's what I've already talked 3 4 about. MR. MOORE: I can't care. 5 THE COURT: He said it's what he already told 6 7 us with regard to Mr. Pill. Number 18, yes, ma'am. 8 JUROR NUMBER 18: Yes, I know Bruce Downy, we 9 grew up together, and also Dave McGuinness. THE COURT: Okay. And how do you know Bruce 10 11 Downy? JUROR NUMBER 18: We grew up together, I was 12 13 born and raised here. THE COURT: Okay. And have you seen him 14 15 recently? JUROR NUMBER 18: Probably about a year ago. 16 THE COURT: Do you socialize with him on 17 occasion? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 18: Only when I see him. THE COURT: Okay. Like if you see him out you 20 talk with him? 21 JUROR NUMBER 18: That's it. 22 THE COURT: Do you think that -- and you said 23 24 you know Mr. 25 JUROR NUMBER 18: Yes.

THE COURT: And Mr. McGuinness is in the 1 2 courtroom? JUROR NUMBER 18: Yes. 3 THE COURT: And how do you know him? 4 JUROR NUMBER 18: From the Elks, we were a 5 member of the Elks Club. 6 THE COURT: So, you would socialize with him if 7 he was there? 8 JUROR NUMBER 18: Yes. 9 THE COURT: Do you think that in any way would 10 affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this 11 12 case? JUROR NUMBER 18: No, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else over 14 here? Did I get everyone? Okay. Let's start in the 15 Anyone in the back, if I could see hands, on 16 the left. Okay. Number 37, yes, ma'am. 17 JUROR NUMBER 37: I've taken a lot of the 18 19 officers depositions. THE COURT: Okay. 20 JUROR NUMBER 37: And I recognize the names and 21 (unintelligible) for 22 THE COURT: Okay. I was going to say, you know 23 Okay. Do you think that -- we talked 24 about this before, do you think that that 25

relationship in any way would affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 37: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone on the right? I missed -- I'll come right back. Anyone on the right? Number is it 49?

JUROR NUMBER 49: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

that is in law enforcement and we have social events with other law enforcement. This case has been brought up much and I'm not sure if I bump into or socialize with any of the names, I don't know the names.

THE COURT: I'm going to talk about your prior knowledge of the case, we're going to do that in a few minutes and we're going to do that individually with everyone, but you say you have immediate law enforcement --

JUROR NUMBER 49: Yes.

THE COURT: -- And which agency is that?

JUROR NUMBER 49: Larry Blair is the sheriff's department.

THE COURT: And you have socialized with them

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and you don't know if other officers may have been 1 2 present? JUROR NUMBER 49: I'm sure they might have. 3 THE COURT: But you don't recognize any of the 4 5 names just offhand? JUROR NUMBER 49: Right. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that -- as 7 a result of having that relationship or 8 relationships, that that would in any way affect your 9 ability to be fair and impartial in this case? 10 JUROR NUMBER 49: It would. 11 12 THE COURT: It would? 13 JUROR NUMBER 49: Yes. THE COURT: You don't want to go back to them 14 in a social setting and say you were on this juror? 15 JUROR NUMBER 49: I don't think I can be 16 partial, impartial. 17 THE COURT: Would you be biased for the State 18 19 or biased for the Defense? JUROR NUMBER 49: I would be bias for the --20 THE COURT: I guess I use the word biased for, 21 it should be biased against, the State or biased 22 against the Defense. 23 JUROR NUMBER 49: Against the Defense. 24

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else?

think there was another hand over here. Oh, I can't 1 really see your number, I see your hand. Is it 2 3 Number 46? JUROR NUMBER 45: 45. 4 THE COURT: 45, yes, sir. 5 JUROR NUMBER 45: I believe you said Cheryl 6 Trainor. THE COURT: Yes. 8 JUROR NUMBER 45: I know her. 9 THE COURT: And how do you know her? 10 JUROR NUMBER 45: She came in and gave a guest 11 lecture in a class I was teaching and my class 12 developed a measure, knowledge measure for her to 13 14 use. THE COURT: Okay. And what kind of class were 15 you teaching? 16 JUROR NUMBER 45: It's a course called 17 organizational training. 18 THE COURT: And whose -- do you market a 19 certain group or is it just regular, I mean, any 20 student? 21 JUROR NUMBER 45: I teach at 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24

JUROR NUMBER 45: It's a graduate class.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that that would 1 2 in any way affect your ability to be a fair and impartial juror in this case? 3 JUROR NUMBER 45: No. 4 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I think I got 5 everyone over here, is that correct? No. Is that 6 7 Number 46? Yes, ma'am. JUROR NUMBER 46: Yeah, (unintelligible) things 8 because she did -- I went to school with Todd 9 Goodyear but I don't socialize with him or anything, 10 I just know him from school. 11 THE COURT: And have you socialized with him 12 13 recently? JUROR NUMBER 46: No. 14 THE COURT: Do you think that would in any way 15 affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this 16 case? 17 JUROR NUMBER 46: 18 No. 19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I think I missed someone over there. Number 31. Yes, sir. Actually 20 it's a different --21 Sorry. Yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 34: 34. 22 know Thomas Morissette (unintelligible). 23 THE COURT: Okay. And how do you them? 24

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JUROR NUMBER 34: I use (unintelligible), he

lived in my port (unintelligible), and I know Thomas 1 2 Morissette from the fire department. THE COURT: I heard one used to life near you, 3 is that correct? 4 JUROR NUMBER 34: Correct. 5 THE COURT: How long ago was that? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 34: Five years ago. 8 THE COURT: Did you socialize? JUROR NUMBER 34: Occasionally. He coaches 9 football with, my son helps him coach sometimes. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And then the second one, 11 would you tell me about that. 12 JUROR NUMBER 34: Thomas Morissette, I just 13 know him through mutual friends. 14 THE COURT: And so you socialize with him? 15 JUROR NUMBER 34: We're very casual 16 17 acquaintances. THE COURT: Okay. So, you know him through 18 19 somebody else? JUROR NUMBER 34: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think those 21 relationships would in any way affect your ability to 22 be a fair and impartial juror in this case? 23 JUROR NUMBER 34: I don't believe so, no. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay anyone else.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously 1 2 transcribed.) 3 THE COURT: Okay. If I could have the 4 attorneys come forward. (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 5 of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 6 7 THE COURT: Do you know if there's anyone we 8 want to try to excuse now? Mr. Brown, did you have 9 someone? MR. BROWN: Judge, I think there's two, Number 10 24. He indicated he clearly follow the Court's 11 12 question that he was --THE COURT: Number 24, he was the one that said 13 14 he lives two streets over from the father. MR. MOORE: I agree, right. 15 THE COURT: So, he can released for cause, 16 17 Number 24? 18 MR. MOORE: Yeah. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. BROWN: Judge, there's one other, I presume the Defense is going to (unintelligible), but 49. 21 MR. MOORE: Remind me. 22 THE COURT: 24. 49 is? 23 MR. BROWN: 49. 24 25 MR. MOORE: What was her?

MR. BROWN:

to Larry Blair, she

said she spoke a number of times and she was quite adamant she would -- it would affect here, she could not be impartial.

MR. MOORE: Yes, agreed.

THE COURT: Okay. So, number 49 will be released for cause.

Now, what I was going to do is go ahead -- I mean, I can start the individual questioning or we could let them go ahead and go to lunch and have them come back. Mr. Lanning?

MR. LANNING: Judge, the Court read a large chunk of what we want, there were some matters in the submitted instructions the State and Defense were agreeing that the Court would not touch upon.

THE COURT: You know what, I'll tell you what, I still have a lot more to go after we do this. I have premeditation, I have how to weigh the witnesses credibility, I have law enforcement, I have reasonable doubt, I have a lot more of those to go.

MR. MOORE: Well, the penalty phase --

THE COURT: Okay. These are reference. Okay.

MR. MOORE: What we're asking.

THE COURT: You know what we can do, we can break -- well, no, because I need to do it for them

all here. I was going to start the individual. Is there more to the penalty phase you wanted me to read.

THE COURT: Can you be specific?

Yes.

MR. MOORE:

MR. MOORE: Page 5 of the proposed --

MR. LANNING: Page 5 beginning with the first full paragraph and page -- well, actually page 5 through 8.

THE COURT: You want -- I mean, obviously if we get to that phase I'm going to give them an introductory instruction before the penalty phase.

MR. MOORE: We're asking now because we're going to be talking about it now in jury selection. so, it helps them to understand and it's coming from the Court and it's right out of the standard instructions.

THE COURT: Isn't this a standard instruction that you give before the penalty -- before we present evidence for the penalty phase? It's not the standard instruction to give now.

MR. LANNING: We understand, Judge, but in reviewing past cases we've seen that in -- when the parties begin their questioning, sometimes the -- one party or the other doesn't fully explain these as

they're questioning the jury or explains it incorrectly. The State because they get to begin questioning, there's the appearance of the State is now as the giver of the law and the Court should be the one doing it.

THE COURT: No, I understand I should be the one that read it, I kind of feel strongly about that, but to tell you the truth I'm familiar with these but it was my understanding, and I haven't -- I was going to give these in the event there was a death verdict.

MR. MOORE: But we'll be talking about it in voir dire.

MR. LANNING: It makes voir dire move smoother, it gives them some understanding, because when you start questioning them about this stuff without any prior knowledge, they're all scratching their heads and it lengthens the process.

MR. MOORE: It's confusing.

MR. LANNING: And we have done this several times in the past, most of the time with the agreement of the State.

THE COURT: Okay. The State, do they agree that they want this read at this time?

MR. BROWN: Judge, I don't have an objection to reading it. I've reviewed it, it is legally correct,

there were a couple of changes that we made, typos. So, it's within the Court's discretion, we're not objecting to it.

THE COURT: I haven't really explained to them -- I didn't use the word guilt phase and penalty phase and I made the choice not to use those.

MR. MOORE: Well, for purposes of the reading of this to the jury, I mean, they understand there are two phases and if the Court feels more comfortable with some other terminology, that's fine. We can talk about the guilt innocence phase and the sentencing phase if the Court prefers that, but either way, I mean, this will not unduly lengthen the time that the Court spends instructing the jury and it will probably save some time, and it will certainly clear up some things for them.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll read this -- I'll go ahead and read it at this time and we'll break for lunch.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed. Thereafter, the prospective jury panel exited the courtroom and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. You can be seated and we'll talk about it as soon as the door closes. Okay.

Mr. McMaster, I'm sorry, I just didn't see you soon enough.

MR. MCMASTER: I just wanted to remind the Court to excuse Jurors 24 and 49.

THE COURT: Oh, I forgot to excuse Juror 24 and 49. I did forget to do that.

MR. MCMASTER: We don't have any objection to (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: No objection to that.

THE COURT: Do we have any objection to that?

Deputy Blankenship, we can excuse juror -- I did

forget about that, you caught me off guard with this

new instruction. We can excuse Jurors 24 and 49.

Okay. When we come back, I do intend to bring them in individually. We'll have them wait outside and we'll bring them individually and we'll question them with regard to death penalty questions and with regard to knowledge about the case. Okay.

(Thereupon, a lunch recess was taken in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring Mr. Bradley into the courtroom.

(Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy.)

THE COURT: Okay. What's the status of our

1 juror? THE COURT DEPUTY: We have eighteen, working on 2 3 the rest. THE COURT: Okay. So, they're still 4 5 downstairs? THE COURT DEPUTY: Some of them are on their 6 way up. MR. MOORE: Your Honor, there's one on the 8 9 panel, Number 8, who has a pending felony, both sides agree that he can be excused. 10 THE COURT: Number 8? 11 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: If you could tell me that again. 1.3 MR. BROWN: Judge, he currently has a pending 14 felony charge. It's in the diversion program and 15 it's still pending, the public defender represents 16 him on that, so. 17 THE COURT: So, everyone agrees that Number 8 18 19 can be excused? 20 MR. MOORE: Yes. MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Do you want me to bring him in or 22 do you have any objection if they just advise him 23 that he's been excused? 24

MR. MOORE: The court deputies can tell him.

THE COURT: Okay. Then, number 8 for the record is excused and that would be an excusal for cause.

Okay. Any preliminary matters that we need address on behalf of the State?

MR. BROWN: Judge, one other matter. One of the members of the news media brought this to my attention. It may be good to advise the jury, the trucks are all out front in an area together and obviously at the noon hour, the 4:00 and 5:00 hour they're going to be doing -- my expectation is each going to be doing its own broadcasting. So, it may good to advise the jury to avoid those and not go around them if they can. They do live reporter shots obviously talking about the case, so.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BROWN: No.

THE COURT: Anything else -- any other matters on behalf of the Defense?

MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. We can -- if we could turn the podium to face that way because the attorneys will have an opportunity to question the jurors individually, I mean to question them themselves. That would be fine. And then it is my intention to

bring the remaining venire, to bring them in individually, have them seated in the front row and then go ahead and I'll ask them questions related to the death penalty and then I'll ask them questions about knowledge of the case and then I'll give the State an opportunity to question the juror and I'll give the Defense an opportunity to question the juror. Okay. Any questions or concerns with regard to that?

THE COURT DEPUTY: We're just bringing in one at a time?

THE COURT: We're bringing one in at a time, and as soon as you tell me they're up, we'll begin.

THE COURT DEPUTY: They're up.

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Juror Number

1. And with all due respect, you don't have stand
when they enter and exit the room or else you'll be
standing and sitting and standing and sitting.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in Juror Number 2.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 2 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 2, good afternoon. We're going to ask you a few questions and -- I'm going to ask you a few questions and then each of the -- the State and the Defense will have an opportunity to ask you some questions, and the first question I'm going to ask you is what generally are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I don't really have any personal feelings about that, (unintelligible) necessary to have.

THE COURT: I mean, you know how some people say they're for the death penalty or some people say they're against the death penalty, do you have -- do you put yourself in one of those categories?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: No.

THE COURT: So, if I was to ask you -- if I instruct you that you are to consider the death penalty, will you be able to follow my instructions and consider the death penalty -- and consider the penalty of death?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And if I were to ask you to consider life imprisonment as a penalty, will you be able to follow my instructions and consider life -- and consider life imprisonment?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, ma'am. 1 THE COURT: So, you have no fixed opinions as 2 to whether to -- you're not pro life or pro death? 3 JUROR NUMBER TWO: No. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LANNING: Judge Reinman, may we approach? 6 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 7 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 8 9 of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:) MR. LANNING: I know the Court was paraphrasing 10 but if the Court could point out life without the 11 possibility of parole. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LANNING: That's the actual sentence. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. I'll try to do that. I know that Mr. Moore will clear that up if there's any 16 17 misunderstanding. MR. LANNING: He will. 1.8 THE COURT: Okay. And don't forget, you're 19 also going to have another chance to question the 20 jurors about other things. 21 MR. LANNING: He's a lawyer, they don't 22 23 (unintelligible) us. MR. MOORE: No. 24

MR. BROWN: You mean question them

1 individually?

THE COURT: Not individually, we're going to have an opportunity -- we're getting a little bit into the guilt phase, you're going to have some opportunity to question them again. So, I just wanted to remind you that you would have that opportunity. Okay. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 2, 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 TWO: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: What information do you believe that you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I don't -- I mean, I don't know what happened, we saw it on the news and watched it. I don't know specific names and I've not discussed it with anybody, just that there was a shooting and an officer was killed. I don't know specifics or anything, just what was on the news.

THE COURT: And you said what we saw on the news, tell me what -- explain that.

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I was at work that day when 1 all that was going on. So, we had the TV on at work. 2 THE COURT: So, you're talking about you heard 3 about it at the time of the event? 4 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, ma'am. 5 THE COURT: Okay. What about since the event? 6 JUROR NUMBER TWO: I haven't talked to anybody 8 about it. 9 THE COURT: Have you seen anything on TV, the newspaper, electronic device since then? 10 JUROR NUMBER TWO: No, (unintelligible). 11 MR. MOORE: What? 12 JUROR NUMBER TWO: (Unintelligible), they 13 publicized it a lot, that was the only time I heard 14 15 anything. THE COURT: So, you say that you knew something 16 about it from the day of the event and then from the 17 funeral. Okay. And that was from -- being 18 19 publicized on the TV? JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: Okay. I'll allow the State to 21 22 inquire. MR. BROWN: Juror 2, good afternoon. 23 as -- let me first cover the publicity aspect first, 2.4

it will be a little bit shorter. As far as

everything that you heard, you understand obviously sometimes the media can get things wrong?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Absolutely.

MR. BROWN: And just because they have it on there they may not be intentionally doing it but could mislead you, give you a different perspective that's not entirely accurate.

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, if you set aside whatever you may happen to remember or recall about what you heard some two years ago, set all of that aside?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Absolutely.

MR. BROWN: Base your verdict solely on the facts and evidence that you hear in the courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, concerning the death penalty and the whole sentencing issue, let me kind of go through the process with you. You heard the Court read you the instructions this morning, quite a lot that we threw at you between the instructions and names and everything else. First issue is, if you're selected as a juror you have to come back and return a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and could be guilty of first degree murder or perhaps a lesser sentence or lesser charge for that or not guilty, you

understand?

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Only if it's a conviction of first degree murder, quilt of first degree murder is the death penalty considered, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

If it's second degree murder or MR. BROWN: some other charge, then there's no death penalty and sentencing is entirely to the Court, and if you do return a verdict of first degree murder, that you are to make a sentencing recommendation to the Judge and the Court indicated and will tell you again if you're selected that she will give that great weight. So, it's not only a recommendation, it's an important part of this process which you obviously take seriously and make that recommendation to the Court as if that would be the actual sentence. understand?

> JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Now, in order to get to that point, arrive at a quilty verdict of first degree murder, the next step is the State would have to prove to you what are called aggravating circumstances and you will have a list of the ones that may apply in this case and we have to prove it to you and you have to

go through and analyze and determine whether or not
we've proven them to you beyond any reasonable doubt.

If we haven't proven any and there are no aggravating
circumstances, your verdict has to be life in prison.

If we have proven at least one or more than one
beyond a reasonable doubt, the next step is you look
at those and ask yourself do these -- does either
this aggravator or this group of aggravating
circumstances justify the death penalty. Obviously,
if you look at them and evaluate them and say they do
not justify the death penalty, then your
recommendation would be a life sentence, you
understand?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Um-hmm.

MR. BROWN: If you find that they do justify the death penalty, then you go to the next choice and you examine what we call mitigation or the mitigators, mitigation evidence. And the Court talked to you a little bit about what that is, background and things concerning the defendant in this case. It's a different burden of proof there, it's by the greater weight of the evidence as close to beyond a reasonable doubt. So, you have to take the mitigation evidence that's presented to you and evaluate it and first determine is it proven to me by

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a greater weight of the evidence. If it's not, then it's not been proven and you disregard it. If they've proven any of that, then you're to look at that and consider it. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, the weight you give it is a different story. What you do is you take the mitigation evidence that's been proven to you and compare that and you weigh that against the aggravating circumstances. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Um-hmm.

MR. BROWN: So, you consider everything, you may give some things great weight or very little weight, either an aggravator or mitigator, however you determine individually to weigh that process, and if you find that the mitigators outweigh the aggravators, then your recommendation has to be life. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Um-hmm.

MR. BROWN: If you find that the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigators, then you're in a position where you are allowed and can recommend a sentence of the death penalty. You understand? You're still not required to, there's no -- the Court's never going to tell you you have to do this

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MR. BROWN: We kind of like, and some people

as far as the death recommendation. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. BROWN: But if you find that the aggravators justify it and they outweigh the mitigators, then you're in a position and you then at that make a death recommendation. How do you feel about that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Honestly it's a big thing in life, that's the way it is, I have no problem doing that.

MR. BROWN: Any hesitation or concern on your part about being asked to do that and actually making a death recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: No.

MR. BROWN: Can you make a death recommendation? Now, you talked about -- you used the term unnecessary evil concerning the death penalty. Do you support it?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I don't really have an either or side to it, honestly, I mean, I -- it's kind of hard to explain. I don't really have an either or. I mean, I do in some ways support it for certain (unintelligible).

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may not know this unless they've been through the process, but simply because you have first degree murder doesn't automatically mean the death penalty, you have to have the aggravating circumstances. Knowing that it only applies to first degree murder and you go back to deliberate on this case, obviously as I said earlier, there's first degree murder and you'll likely be instructed, in fact you will be instructed on lesser included crimes that are included within that definition, and if you come back with a lesser, there is no death penalty. There's no death recommendation, you don't have to go through the process and asked to make that decision. Knowing that fact, would that influence you at all in determining whether you come back with a first degree murder conviction or a lesser conviction in this case?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: No.

MR. BROWN: You agree that the possible sentence shouldn't influence what this defendant is guilty of, if anything?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Questions by the

Defense?

MR. MOORE: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 2, either that or Madame 2, you know who I'm talking to?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: You know, I want to make it clear that we're not just talking about this process in the abstract, we're talking about the potential death sentence for that gentleman right there, Mr. Bradley, seated with us at the Defense table, right? So, you mentioned death penalty is a necessary evil, tell me about the necessary part, what part of it is necessary?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Well, not all cases, there have been times (unintelligible) the crime that was committed.

MR. MOORE: What type of crimes are -- warrant the death penalty in your view?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Like very violent crimes, serial murders, stuff like that.

MR. MOORE: Any others?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Well, like Ted Bundy for instance, that's one (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: And that's just in the abstract without knowing --

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Right.

MR. MOORE: -- mitigating circumstances but

you're thinking, well, that sounds about right? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes. 3 MR. MOORE: And so you mentioned serial murders is one. Violent crimes? 4 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Violent (unintelligible). 5 MR. MOORE: One might say that all first degree 6 murders are, premeditated murders are violent crime. 7 8 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Some might. 9 MR. MOORE: But not necessarily? 10 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Not necessarily. MR. MOORE: How about a first degree 11 premeditated murder involving children, the deaths of 12 13 children? 14 JUROR NUMBER TWO: It also depends on the 15 circumstances (unintelligible). Once again, it depends on the entire circumstances, the facts and 16 all that stuff. 17 MR. MOORE: How about a case such as --18 19 JUROR NUMBER TWO: I wouldn't ever 20 (unintelligible). MR. MOORE: A case such as this one involving 21 the death of a police officer. 22 MR. BROWN: Judge, I'm going to object. 23 THE COURT: Okay. If we can have a bench 24

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conference.

It's

That's what

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 1 of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:) 2 3 MR. BROWN: Judge, it's unfair to ask them without telling them that it is a factor. 4 It is, I just told her. 5 MR. MOORE: MR. BROWN: No, you said would that be a 6 7 factor. 8 MR. MOORE: No. 9 THE COURT: Say your question again. unfair to what? 10 MR. BROWN: My objection? 11 12 THE COURT: Yes. MR. BROWN: The objection is again he's trying 13 the facts and the way he phrased the question was, 14 you know, he's asking about what factors, you know, 15 types of murders would you think the death penalty is 16 appropriate and he asked point blank whether a police 17 officer would be a factor. 18 19 THE COURT: I thought I heard how about this case where there's a death of a police officer. 20 MR. MOORE: That's what I asked. 21 he's charged with. My next question is would that be 22 automatic for you. She's talking about certain cases 23

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where it's appropriate, how about this case. I mean

automatically. We're talking about considering

mitigating circumstances, aggravating circumstances, but would she consider as a lead in to ask about then mitigating circumstances and whether she would consider them in cases involving the death of a police officer. Fair question.

THE COURT: Okay. And your objection, Mr. Brown, is?

MR. BROWN: My objection is it's improper to specific them a specific aggravator if they would consider that. I mean, if I get up here and say Juror Number 2 or Juror Number 3, this case a police officer was murdered, are you to take that in consideration and would you use that in considering the death penalty, apply the death penalty, recommending death.

MR. MOORE: That's not my question.

MR. BROWN: It's an improper question.

MR. MOORE: It is not my question. That narrows the scope of my question to narrowly. I'm asking if that is something where she would stop right there. What I'd like to know is if that is one of those exceptional cases that she put it that way, there's certain types of cases where she would then go on and consider mitigating circumstances, that's what I'm asking her.

THE COURT: Okay. I think -- you know, this is
different -- it's a different question than he
previously asked to Juror Number 1. I'm going to
overrule the objection, you can ask that question.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I would ask that the question at least include the fact that it is an aggravating circumstance because now you're throwing out --

THE COURT: He's not talking about aggravating circumstances at this point, he's talking about the death penalty and her views on the death penalty and I turn it for that narrow purpose.

MR. BROWN: I'd ask the Court to re-listen to the question and I'll reobject because I think it's specifically dealing with as an aggravator and --

THE COURT: It's in context of what she said.

MR. MOORE: I'm prohibited from getting into aggravating circumstances because of their objection. So, you know, I'm dammed if I do and darn if I don't. I mean, I'd like to get into the aggravating circumstances, they're prohibiting me from doing that.

THE COURT: This specific question I've overrule the objection. Thank you.

(Thereupon, the benchside conference was

concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

MR. MOORE: Talking about the types of homicides where you heard about the homicides without knowing more about it you said and the person got the death penalty, that's not right. Okay. And so we mentioned serial killers and especially heinous violent homicides. How about the death of a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Like I said, it's (unintelligible) speculate (unintelligible). I wouldn't fist off go in something and want the death penalty for anybody without knowing everything that was involved in the case.

MR. MOORE: Have you ever -- have you ever had a discussion with anybody about the death penalty, where you stand on it?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Probably with my father or (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: All right. Without saying what it his views were, did his views or disagree with?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: There's no (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: You belong to a church?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I don't, no.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that the other option you have if you get to that point, we're

talking hypothetically here, you may not even get there but if you do, the one is, of course, the death penalty, the other is life without parole. What does that mean to you, life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: You're in prison for the rest of your life.

MR. MOORE: Is there any question in your mind that's what that means?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: No.

MR. MOORE: That's the law, doesn't leave prison alive. You accept that? You don't question that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: No.

MR. MOORE: And one of the other concepts, it's not a concept, it's the law, that the Judge instructed you on is the Judge must give great weight to the jury's recommendation. What that would be comparable to is a pilot in an airliner flying across the Atlantic ocean from Miami and flying to the Milan, Italy, the pilot has probably made the trip many times or he wouldn't be flying, but the pilot by himself isn't going to make that trip successfully, requires a co-pilot, requires GPS, requires maps, he has to be able to see outside the cockpit, all of that included. And so a pilot can't get from one

country to other country without all of those factors and your -- the jurors, jury's recommendation to the Judge is just as essential as that, you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, I do.

MR. MOORE: It's not just something where the Judge says, oh, that's nice, I'll just whatever, it's something that the Judge has to give great weight to and cannot make a sentencing decision without that, do you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You accept that in the, in the penalty phase, you accept, as has been described to you a little bit, the State has to prove aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, and the standard of proof for the mitigating circumstances, it's not just different, it's much less, it's a reasonably convinced standard, that is, yeah, I think that's about right, that sounds mitigating to me. So, that's the standard. It's a much lesser standard than a beyond a reasonable doubt standard. The Court has already instructed you on what reasonable doubt means but reasonably convinced, there doesn't have to be, it's just common sense, greater weight of the evidence, yeah, I think they've proven that particular mitigating circumstance, you accept that,

the difference in the burdens of proof?

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

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having a greater burden as it relates to aggravating

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and mitigating circumstances?

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: No.

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you determine to be the outcome of this weighing

MR. MOORE: Any problem with that, the State

MR. MOORE: You accept that regardless of what

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process, you could find that there are many

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aggravating circumstances, I'm not saying you will,

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but hypothetically speaking here you could, and you

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could find there are no mitigating circumstances,

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again hypothetically speaking, and one might say the

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aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating

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circumstances but -- and yet you're never required to

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vote for death, you understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: You could always vote for life

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

without parole, you accept that?

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MR. MOORE: What if, again hypothetically, the

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State was able to prove not one, not two, not three,

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four, half a dozen aggravating circumstances, what if

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that's the case and Mr. Bradley has been found guilty

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of the first degree premeditated murder of a law

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enforcement officer, do you think you could then go to the next step and consider whether mitigating circumstances exist or not or would -- for that -- as far as your consideration is concerned, that's it. You know you hear first degree murder of a police officer, you hear six aggravating circumstances, you don't know what they are, but those are factors that suggest the death penalty is appropriate, and let's say you don't find any mitigating circumstances, would you then -- or let's say evidence presented mitigating circumstances, would you then -- having found half a dozen aggravating circumstances, would you then be able to keep an open mind about mitigating circumstances? Would you then take the next step and say, yeah, I'm going to look at the mitigating circumstances and I'm going to ask myself if I find that they exist and I'm going to engage in that weighing process, do you think you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yeah, I would (unintelligible), I wouldn't be I've made up my mind, this is it.

MR. MOORE: So, compared to a red light, green light, green light for you?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, there's sometimes you (unintelligible). I mean, you can't really

(unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: And in fact --

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I wouldn't (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: The State is also entitled to present what's called victim impact evidence which demonstrates the uniqueness of the victim, the impact of the victim on the community and the family, her profession, do you understand that that is not to be considered an aggravating circumstance? Aggravating circumstances tend to support death as being an appropriate sentence, mitigating circumstances support life without parole being an appropriate sentence. Do you — can you — but victim impact evidence does not tip the scale one way or the other. It's not like aggravating circumstances, it doesn't suggest that one sentence is more appropriate than the other, it doesn't suggest that death sentence is more appropriate, do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you accept it?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Um-hmm.

MR. MOORE: Let me ask about potential mitigating circumstances and ask if you would be open to considering these circumstances as potentially mitigating without saying what your, what your

decision would be. The field of mental illness, let 1 me ask about that. Do you know anybody who has ever 2 suffered from mental illness? 3 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Um-hmm. 4 MR. MOORE: Can you talk about that? 5 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Sure. 6 THE COURT: Juror Number 2, make sure you 7 answer yes or no, and try to answer a little louder, 8 they're having a little trouble hearing you. 9 Sorry. My son has, well, JUROR NUMBER TWO: 10 it's not necessarily a mental illness, but has ADHD, 11 but a lot of what (unintelligible). 12 13 MR. MOORE: Are you studying psychology? JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes. 14 MR. MOORE: Where are you in your studies? 15 JUROR NUMBER TWO: I should have a Bachelor's, 16 next semester we're going to (unintelligible). 17 MR. MOORE: In psychology? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER TWO: Psychology. MR. MOORE: Do you have a goal? 20 JUROR NUMBER TWO: I do, I'm going to do 21 (unintelligible) analysis. 22 MR. MOORE: So, would that be more of a 23 clinical, or rather a research oriented or would that 24

be -- would you also be involved in clinical work?

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: I'm not really geared toward clinical so much, I'd rather do kind of like profiling stuff.

MR. MOORE: And so -- I can probably guess your answer to the next question but I'd like to hear it. What is your view of the mental health, the clinical aspects of psychology where people have issues, they go talk to a psychologist or psychiatrist, do you believe that's a legitimate, obviously you do if you're heading in that direction, you believe that's a legitimate profession?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, I do.

MR. MOORE: Would you want to hear evidence of that nature in this case in making the decision you're being asked to make?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Would you or are you willing to consider brain damage or brain impairment as a mitigating factor?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Have you ever heard of a neuro-imaging technique called MRI?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: What do you know about that?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Basically just they view you

and they look at the structures in the brain and see if there's any damage or degeneration in certain areas and measure brain functioning.

MR. MOORE: How about a PET scan, have you ever heard that?

JUROR NUMBER 51: Yeah. I mean, it's kind of to determine what area of the brain responds.

MR. MOORE: Function?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: So, you do know a little bit about both?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: A little.

MR. MOORE: Is that information that you would want to hear if presented in this case?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If the Court instructed you on this law, would you would you be able to accept it and apply it? That the homicide was committed while Mr. Bradley was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance, is that a factor -- is that a law if it's instructed to you that you would be able to follow?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Without saying where you would wind up, would you be able follow it?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Let me talk about the capacity of Mr. Bradley to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or conform his conduct to requirements of law were substantially impaired, if the Court instructed you that's the law, would you be able to apply that in this case in the penalty phase if we get there?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: And then wherever it leads you?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: How about the -- how about drug use or drug addiction, would those be factors that you would be open to considering as potentially mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: How about physical and emotional abuse, are those factors, if proven, you would be willing to consider as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that in -- if you sit as a juror in a penalty phase, the penalty phase jury, you have certain rights. One of them, of course, is all about self respect, being respected, having your views respected which carries with it the responsibility of respecting the views of others, can

you do that?

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JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: And you have right not to be intimidated or browbeaten, you have the right to your view, you understand?

> JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You understand that what the jury recommends does not have to be unanimous, each juror has the right to decide for him or herself what is mitigating, what is aggravating and decide for yourself whether either exists, aggravating or mitigating circumstances, and come to your own individual conclusion as to the balancing of the two?

MR. MOORE: And you understand that regardless what the outcome of that balancing process is, you never have to vote for death, do you understand that?

Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you accept it?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER TWO:

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And you have the right to have your views respected?

> JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: May I have a moment?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a pause was taken in the proceedings.)

MR. MOORE: Juror Number 2, still here. Can you think of any situation in which you would recommend life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: I think the same would go.

I mean, murders, serial (unintelligible). There's a

lot of different --

MR. MOORE: I'm sorry, I didn't ask that very --

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Okay.

MR. MOORE: -- clearly I don't think. Let's say you have two choices, let's say the jury has reached a verdict, a guilty verdict of first degree murder, premeditated, go to the next phase. Could you think of matters that you would consider taking -- that would support a sentence of life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER TWO: Yes, I mean, there could be several different ones. There's always rehabilitation for people. (Unintelligible) the mitigating circumstances are, be it mental illness, be it, you know, emotional abuse, whatever, if there's a way the death penalty can be avoided that are also (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Thank you, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 2, thank you for your time. We're going to have you go back outside. You must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone else, don't allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Don't read anything or watch anything about this case. Don't -- and don't conduct any independent research. Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 2 exited the courtroom.)

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

(Thereupon, Juror Number 3 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, if you'll come forward. Okay. Ma'am, at this time I'm going to ask you a few questions and then the State will be allowed to ask you some questions and the Defense will be allowed to ask you some questions. The first question I'm going to ask you are what are you views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: I have no problem with it.

THE COURT: Okay. A lot of -- I mean, sometimes you characterize yourself as for the death penalty or against the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER THREE: I'm definitely for it.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case you'll be asked to reach -- in the event there is a guilty verdict on premeditated first degree murder, you will be asked to consider whether you will impose the death penalty or make a recommendation to the Judge as to the death penalty or life in prison without the possibility of parole, that will be your choice, 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 imprisonment without the possibility of parole as a penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: No, I could consider life.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you could consider life

under some circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: Yes?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, my next question is --

JUROR NUMBER THREE: I think is too easy.

THE COURT: Okay. If I instruct you that you

are to consider life imprisonment, imprisonment without the possibility of parole as a penalty, can you -- as one of your options, can you -- will you be able to follow my instructions and consider that?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, television, radio, Internet, electronic device or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information you believe you know about the case.

JUROR NUMBER THREE: I believe he assassinated the cop.

THE COURT: Okay. And how did you gain this information?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: From when he was arrested.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- and how did you learn that, from watching television?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: I watched the news, yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Since that time, have you heard or seen anything further about the case?

JUROR NUMBER THREE: Just that they were starting court, you know, they were going to pick the

jurors this morning. 1 THE COURT: And was that by newspaper or 2 television? 3 JUROR NUMBER THREE: Television. 4 THE COURT: Okay. is most of the information 5 that you gained from television? 6 JUROR NUMBER THREE: Um-hmm. 7 THE COURT: Yes? 8 JUROR NUMBER THREE: Yes. 9 THE COURT: When you shake your head I confirm 10 11 it just so the record's clear. JUROR NUMBER THREE: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Now, one of the things I'd ask you 13 to do is can you set aside anything that you may have 14 learned about this case, serve with an open mind and 15 reach a verdict based only on the law and the 16 evidence presented at this trial? 17 JUROR NUMBER THREE: 18 19 THE COURT: No, you can't do that? JUROR NUMBER THREE: Right. 20 THE COURT: Tell me why you say that. 21 JUROR NUMBER THREE: Because I've already 22 formed an opinion and I'm very stubborn. 23 THE COURT: Okay. And your opinion would be 24

that of? What's your opinion?

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JUROR NUMBER THREE: Guilty. 1 THE COURT: Okay. And there's not anything I 2 can say or do to change that, that -- your opinion? 3 JUROR NUMBER THREE: No. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State? 5 MR. BROWN: Hold on one minute. 6 7 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 8 proceedings.) 9 MR. BROWN: Judge, may we approach? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 10 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 11 of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:) 12 MR. BROWN: Judge, I might be able to get her 13 to say the magic words but I don't think that I could 14 overcome it so I don't we should even bother to 15 question her. 16 MR. MOORE: Wise decision. 17 THE COURT: Pardon me? 18 19 MR. MOORE: I'm commending Mr. Brown on his 20 listening. THE COURT: So, everyone agrees that I can 21 excuse her for cause? 22 MR. MOORE: Oh, yes. 23 MR. BROWN: Yes. 24 MR. MCMASTER: Thank her for being candid, 25

Judge.

THE COURT: I will.

MR. LANNING: Judge, can I go ahead and step out -- I need the use the restroom.

THE COURT: Yes, you may. I was going to take a break but that's okay.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, I want to thank you for your candor, we appreciate it. I am going to excuse you from serving as a juror in this case.

What I'm going to have you do, hold on to your badge, go downstairs to the jury assembly room, tell them that you have been released from Judge Reinman's courtroom and then they'll give you further instructions.

JUROR NUMBER THREE: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 3 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone -- I know that Mr. Lanning needed to take a break, does anyone need to take a break or can we move on to the next or do you want me to wait for Mr. Lanning? Hold on just one second. Hold on. We need to close that door.

1 Mr. McMaster.

MR. MCMASTER: Just very briefly, Judge, I think the Court to consider scheduling. It looks at the current rate we're going we're not going to get through to maybe four or five more jurors.

THE COURT: Okay. No, I would somewhat agree with that. To tell you the truth, I didn't -- wasn't anticipating it was going to take this long. What I was going to do is is there any reason why jurors 1 or 2 need to come back tomorrow?

MR. MOORE: I think if we're going to continue doing a thorough voir dire (unintelligible).

THE COURT: I was going to have them come back, when to have them come back is the issue, but I'd like to advise them all of this and we can have -- we can go through this process, and we may release some for tomorrow and start some for tomorrow, but go through this process, have the jurors that are not excused for cause or hardship, have them come back, you know, March the 6th at 1:30 and continue the process, but it may be that we get enough jurors that we could have them come back on Friday. That's my question.

MR. BROWN: I guess the only issue is the first question is what do we do tomorrow with jurors

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because.

THE COURT: I was going to have them come in in the afternoon as opposed to the morning, or they could come in -- they could get their jury qualifying because I'd like them to be qualified and then they can be released until 1:30 and then hopefully we can get through this process by 1:30 tomorrow, or we could even have them come in at 11:00. Mr. McMaster, I know you kind of keeping tabs, maybe we'll have more that was short like Number 3, we don't know.

MR. MCMASTER: (Unintelligible) but, Judge, with the thirty-two that we have remaining at an average thirty minutes, it's going to take us sixteen hours to go through a panel.

THE COURT: I really didn't anticipate this -you were all going to go through the questioning, the aggravating and mitigating circumstances with each juror, I thought we would do that with the panel. thought we would focus more on the other issues but I understand.

Judge, they could have the -- you MR. LANNING: know, it's still early. If we had them call in Thursday and (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: My only issue is I think clearly it's going to take probably through most of the day

tomorrow going through the rest of this panel. I don't want to send them home and suddenly something happens and not bring them back in for days. I don't know if you want to bring tomorrows panel back and just push them up to Wednesday or.

THE COURT: No, I can't push tomorrow's panel back for Wednesday, they either get released or they come in because I have a new panel on Wednesday.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, at the rate we're going, it appears it will take the entire day tomorrow to finish up the individual questioning with the jurors that we have. My suggestion would be to excuse the jury panel for tomorrow, have whatever ones we haven't finished with today return tomorrow and continue on with those. And if we're going to need additional jurors, hopefully we would get them started on Wednesday. Just throwing that out to you.

MR. MOORE: (Unintelligible) we've done, it wouldn't be a bad idea as Mr. Language suggested we have them call in Thursday, save the trip in. I don't disagree with Mr. McMaster's suggestion either.

THE COURT: Well, do I leave this whole panel out there today or do I release some of them until tomorrow?

MR. MOORE: We're not going to get to all of

them, I'm sure. So, perhaps we do the remaining people in the jury box, leave them here and let the others go until tomorrow. We're not going to get through them. Unless we get a lot more like Number 3, I've been expecting that all along, you just don't know. Other than that, we're ready.

THE COURT: What are you saying, Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: I don't think it's realistic that
we can do fifteen in two hours.

THE COURT: There's not fifteen, there's twenty-two left.

MR. BROWN: No, I meant for the ones we have.

Mr. Moore suggested --

THE COURT: I see what you're saying. There's twenty-two left.

MR. MOORE: You know, we don't know, we just don't. (Unintelligible), you know, we could get a run like that in which case it would be a terrible inconvenience to keep them here for another two hours. So, I think that --

THE COURT: This is what I can do. I can keep -- I'll keep eleven here, try to get through, maybe we'll have more, tell the other eleven to come back in the morning. I'll have Jurors 1 and 2 call on Thursday, and the jury for tomorrow I'm going to

have them come in and probably release them until 1:30 and then we may need them, we may release them or we may not.

MR. BROWN: They may be able to tell them downstairs to come in.

THE COURT: No, I think they have to come in and be qualified in the morning. There's another judge that does that and I want them to get qualified because that actually weeds out maybe a few. I should have gotten number -- one of them today but it didn't and then we'll have them come back until 1:30.

What about advising -- because I could advise them now when they come in about calling in on Thursday. I'll have them call in Wednesday after 5:00. Okay. Somehow I'm going to have to communicate this to the jury clerk. So, if my clerk would get a message to the jury clerk that I'm somehow going to need to talk to her. I mean, if it's after 5:00, it's after 5:00 but somehow today I'm going to need to talk to her because I'm not going to get off the bench. I might get off the bench in a minute but not right now. And then we can he tell Number 1 and 2, if you have any objection, I could have them just step in and I could tell them this and then they can go and then each one we get to

can go and then the deputies can release -- well, up through 16 to stay and then 17 through 53 can -- have them come back. We could start with them at 8:30 in the morning, do you want to do that? Because they don't need to be qualified.

MR. MOORE: Okay.

THE COURT: And then the other ones could come in at 9:00 and be qualified and then release them until 1:30. Okay. I'm going to bring in -- let's do 1 and 2 first. Let's just have them step in: Okay. Thank you. Number 1 and Number 2.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. Having said that, I'll allow the deputies to release 15 -- I mean, I'm sorry, 17 through 53 and ask them to be back at 8:30 tomorrow morning and then when you're done with that, bring me Juror Number 4. Okay. Thank you. I'll try to get with the jury clerks during the first break.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 4 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, if you'll come forward.

Okay. Thank you. Thank you for being here and thank

you for your patience. I have a few questions that

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I'm going to ask you, then the attorney for the State will be entitled to ask you some questions and then the attorney for the Defense will be entitled to ask you some questions. Now, the first question I'm going to ask you is what are, what are your views about the death penalty, if any?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I have no problem with the death penalty as long as it's a for sure guilty verdict no questions, no -- without a doubt.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case if we get to that, if there is a guilty verdict on Count I, premeditated first degree murder, then we'll have a second phase to this trial and you will be asked to make a recommendation to the Court with regard to the death penalty or life imprisonment with no possibility of parole. Those will be the choices you'll be asked. If I instruct you that you are to consider the death penalty, will you be able to follow my instructions and consider the penalty of death?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. If I instruct you in the alternative that you, that you are to consider a life sentence, would you consider life imprisonment as a penalty, would you be able to follow that

instruction?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Okay. 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 even consider life imprisonment without the possibility of parole?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, that is not the case.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And then 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 newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I do recall the incident sometime ago and I was unaware that that's what this was for until you read the case this morning to us.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: But other than knowing about it, I couldn't give you any particulars, I don't actually know much about this case.

THE COURT: Okay. And how did you learn that information, the little --

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Probably the radio if I remember correctly.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you --

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I watch very little 1 2 television. THE COURT: The date of the event you may have 3 heard something on the radio? 4 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: That's correct. 5 THE COURT: Anything since then about this 6 7 case? JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Perhaps over a few weeks 8 9 I've heard about it but not since, no. THE COURT: Okay. Can you set aside anything 10 that you may have learned about this case, serve with 11 12 an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the 13 law and the evidence presented at the trial? JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Absolutely, yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then State, you 15 16 may inquire. MR. BROWN: Thank you. Juror Number 4, good 17 18 afternoon. 19 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Afternoon. MR. BROWN: Let me first cover the news issue, 20 21 I can do that fairly quickly. JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Certainly. 22 MR. BROWN: Obviously you indicated you heard 23 and may have heard some stories over a couple of week 24 timeframe on the radio and you accept that sometimes 25

the press gets things wrong?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Oh, absolutely, yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that and accepting that, do you have any doubt in your ability to simply set aside anything that you heard?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I have no doubt I can do that, yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Base your verdict just on the facts and evidence that you're going to hear in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Absolutely.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Now, concerning the issue in this case, the death penalty, I want to go through the process with you.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes.

MR. BROWN: The Court read the instruction to you earlier today but she did throw an awful lot at you guys in that couple of hour timeframe. So, the process, it begins with you have to go back and deliberate and reach a verdict of guilt on first degree murder and proceed to the next phase.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I understand.

MR. BROWN: If you come back with what's called a lesser included offense, something less than first degree murder, perhaps seconds degree murder or

something else or not guilty, then obviously you do not proceed to a penalty phase on the charge, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And the sentence is entirely up to the Court and the death penalty issue is off the table.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Now, in order to get to that point, assuming that you return a verdict of first degree murder, then you would come back, you would have what's known as the penalty phase. The State, we would present to you what are called and what's -- there will be a list of them, aggravating circumstances and you have to go back and go through those aggravating circumstances, whether it's one, two, three, whatever the number is that's provided to you from the Court, the first question to ask yourself is has the State proven those beyond any reasonable doubt.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: If we haven't proven a single aggravating circumstance, then you have to make a recommendation of life. You understand? You can only get to a death penalty recommendation if we've

proven at least one aggravating circumstance. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And it doesn't need to be more than one, one can be enough. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I do.

MR. BROWN: Once we've proven to you those aggravating circumstances, whether it's one or more than one, you look at those and ask yourself -- take what the State's now proven to you, does either this one or this group of aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty. If your answer is -- just looking at those aggravating circumstances, if the answer is no, then you stop right there. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: If you look at those and you say these circumstances justify the death penalty, then you move on to step two. Okay. And that's where we get what's known as the mitigation or the mitigators. That mitigation evidence is presented to you and you recall the Court telling you earlier that can be anything concerning the defendant, background, things of that nature.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I don't remember that

specifically but, yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And it kind of makes sense that's what mitigation would go towards.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Now, the burden of proof for the mitigation is different. The burden of proof is by a greater weight of the evidence. So, it's a lesser burden than beyond a reasonable doubt. Okay. You look at the mitigation evidence that's been presented to you and ask yourself has that been proven. If some or all of its not been proven, then, of course, you disregard it. Understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Very well.

MR. BROWN: And if it's been proven, then you're allowed to consider it. Okay? And you're to consider all the aggravators that's been proven and you consider all the mitigation evidence that's been proven and you compare those two and you decide what weight to give to something. You can consider something, you can give it great weight or little weight. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you take those aggravators and that mitigation, those mitigators, and you compare and you weigh them against each other. You

understand?

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JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And if you find that the mitigators clearly outweigh -- or the mitigators outweigh the aggravators, then your obligation is to return a verdict, or a recommendation of life.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Okay.

MR. BROWN: If you find that the aggravators outweigh the mitigators, okay, then at that point you now can give a recommendation for the death penalty. You're not required to. You can find the aggravators outweigh the mitigators but still you have to make that decision. The Court's not going to tell you if X, Y, and Z then you must give a recommendation of death. You're never going to get that from the Court. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, I do.

MR. BROWN: So, its a weighing process, find the aggravators, find the mitigators and you weigh them, you consider it all, you determine how much wait to give. You agree?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Can you follow that process?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I believe I can.

MR. BROWN: What do you think of the process?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I think it sounds fair and it makes perfect sense especially when you consider life to the death penalty which is very serious.

MR. BROWN: And given that process, can you return a recommendation if you find that it's justified, can you return a recommendation of the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I believe I could.

MR. BROWN: Do you go in with any preconceived notions of the State must establish these following things to make something a death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, sir, I don't believe I would go on preconceived notions.

MR. BROWN: You agree to listen to the aggravators --

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: -- that the Court gives you, find whether we've proven them and weigh those aggravators?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Likewise, do you come in with any preconceived notion of mitigation evidence of saying, well, if they present this, then that's it, it's going to be life, or I don't care about any of this

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stuff, I'm not going to listen to that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, I would not consider that to be the case.

MR. BROWN: Do you have any personal concern, reservation, discomfort about being asked to make a death recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, I don't.

MR. BROWN: Feel comfortable in your ability to do that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: If it's justified I believe I am comfortable with that ability.

MR. BROWN: Now, as I indicated to you earlier, the only -- you can get to the recommendation of life without parole or a death sentence is first degree murder verdict. If it's a lesser charge, then you're not going to get to that next step. Knowing that, would that in any way affect your deliberations?

MR. BROWN: So, you're not going to sit and say, well, I really don't want to have to decide that so I'm not going to vote for first degree murder just so I can avoid having to make that issue?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, absolutely not.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, sir.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir. Questions

by the Defense?

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MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. Juror Number 4, you indicated that you recall the case at some time ago?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I do.

MR. MOORE: What do you recall?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I remember specifically that the deputy sheriff lost her life during the course of duty and it was tragic and I remember thinking how terrible that was. Again, I didn't recognize the defendant when we came in here today, I didn't recognize his name, but I do remember her name once it was mentioned and I remembered the case at that time.

MR. MOORE: Do you remember any --

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I'm sorry. From some time ago.

MR. MOORE: Do you remember any of the facts that were reported in the -- I believe you said you heard it on the radio?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Right. No, sir, I don't recall -- I couldn't tell you anything about this case.

MR. MOORE: Where do you get your news besides from the radio?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Mostly the radio from work,

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MR. MOORE: What are the factors -- what in

and I watch very little television but I watch mostly national television.

MR. MOORE: Do you read the Florida Today?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, I don't.

On line? MR. MOORE:

JUROR NUMBER FOUR:

MR. MOORE: You indicated you could sit as a juror in this death penalty case, and keep in mind we're not talking in the abstract, we're talking about a process that could result in Mr. Bradley seated at the defense table getting a death sentence.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, I see.

MR. MOORE: When did you, if ever, did you realize that you have a position? Was that just today or was it you when you came into court today?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Oh, no, it's been for many years.

MR. MOORE: And is it a process that you have arrived at slowly or -- let me ask this. Did you ever have a different opinion, that it was wrong, that it should be abolished, any such opinions like that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, sir, I don't have that opinion it should be abolished.

your thoughts that go into your support of or your acceptance of the death penalty I should saw?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Well, my thoughts are if the person is found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, for sure, I don't have a problem with the death penalty.

MR. MOORE: Are there certain types of homicides that are set apart because of the nature of them, that are more deserving of the death penalty than other types of homicides?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I can understand that, yes, there is.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of some that may fall into that category which are set apart as more deserving of the death penalty than other types?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I suppose there's -- that's very difficult for me to answer, I would have to assume someone who accidentally killed someone perhaps.

MR. MOORE: Well, if we had an accidental death, there wouldn't be a penalty phase because it's not premeditated. So, we're just talking about premeditated first degree murder, there are a large, unfortunately, variety of them, could you think of types of those where you think that's one of those

murders that deserves the death penalty without knowing anymore?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Not one over another, no, sir, I couldn't tell you which one would or wouldn't be -- I would have to hear the evidence before I could come to any conclusion.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of any type of homicide where the death penalty should be an automatic, no question about it, that type of murder deserves death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: You mean if the person was convicted of this crime?

MR. MOORE: Of course, that's what I'm looking at.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I believe that there are, yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Well, I mean automatic as in conviction for first degree murder, that's it, the person has the right to death penalty, that's it. In other words, we don't engage in this process of are there aggravating circumstances, are there mitigating circumstances, weigh the two, what does that produce, you know, that, where that step is skipped?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No. I understand. No, I don't believe that to be the case. I'm just saying

just to immediately assume the death penalty, I would 1 2 never, never make that call about something. MR. MOORE: Let me ask, sir, do you belong to a 3 church? 4 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes I do. 5 MR. MOORE: Do you know what the views on the 6 death penalty that are held by your church? 7 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, and there are no views 8 9 to the death penalty. MR. MOORE: Do you understand that life without 10 parole means -- well, what does it mean? What do you 11 think that means, life without parole? You have two 12 13 choices, one, you know, if get there. JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes. 14 MR. MOORE: The death sentence, number one. 15 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Correct. 16 MR. MOORE: Life without parole, what is your 17 concept of life without parole? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: My concept of life without parole would be being locked away from society until 20 21 his last day. MR. MOORE: Dies in prison? 22 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: That's the way I would put 23 24 it.

MR. MOORE: And that's the way it is.

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JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I'm not an attorney so I don't know the.

MR. MOORE: That why I'm asking to see what you think about it. Any doubt in your mind that that's what it means?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: That is what I assume it is to mean.

MR. MOORE: Would you accept my telling you that that is exactly what it means?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that -- what do you understand it to mean that, and I don't know whether you recall this, but you were instructed that the -- if the -- whatever the jury's recommendation is that the Court has to give it great weight, what does that -- what do you take away from that? What does that mean to you?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: It means that the decision I come to is very serious and it requires careful deliberations.

MR. MOORE: You understand that the Judge cannot ignore the jury's recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes.

MR. MOORE: That may seem obvious to you but I just don't know until I ask this question. It may

not be obvious to everyone. You understand that the 1 2 Judge cannot impose a sentence without the jury's recommendation? 3 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I do understand 4 5 that. MR. MOORE: It would be impossible, the Court 6 needs the quidance from the jury, you accept that? 7 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes. 8 MR. MOORE: You think that's the way it should 9 be? 10 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Absolutely, I believe that. 11 MR. MOORE: Can you think of mitigating 12 13 circumstances that would mitigate toward a sentence of life without parole? 14 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: In any case or this 15 16 particular case? MR. MOORE: No. 17 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I'm not sure if I 18 understand the question. 19 MR. MOORE: So -- well, we're talking 20 hypothetically here. Let's say hypothetically the 21 jury reaches a verdict of guilty of first degree 22 murder and then the question is are there aggravating 23

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circumstances. Well, you don't know what that means,

you'll be instructed about them, and then you'll be

instructed about mitigating circumstances, can you think of what would mitigate a first degree murder conviction and suggest that life might be an appropriate sentence? What in your mind would be mitigating in that context?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Like I said, I don't know how to answer that, I'm sorry.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Fair enough. You understand that the State has to prove aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, high standard, the Defense must meet a burden of proving mitigating circumstances by a reasonably convinced standard, it's a much lower standard, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: You understand, and perhaps you don't and I'm explaining it, but aggravating circumstances are limited. They're limited. You will receive instructions on a limited of number of those if we get to that point. Mitigating circumstances are anything related to the defendant's character, his background, circumstances of the case, whatever you think is mitigating, whenever you can come up, it may be something that defense lawyers don't think of, you understand that there's a difference? One difference is they're different

burden of proof, you understand that? The burden of proving aggravating circumstances is much greater than proving mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I understand that.

MR. MOORE: And aggravating circumstances are limited, mitigating six are unlimited, you understand? You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Seem fair to you?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: It seems fair, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Given what's at stake?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Given what's at stake, absolutely, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: You understand that you are never required to vote for death, ever. You could find, you could find every aggravating circumstance in the book, hypothetically, and find no mitigating circumstances, hypothetically, and, you know, in that case still vote for life, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I do accept that, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: The State is permitted to prove what's called victim impact evidence and that has to do with the uniqueness of the victim and her impact

on the community, her family and her profession, those sorts of things. Do you understand that the victim impact evidence is not an aggravating circumstance? Aggravating circumstances is something that would suggest that death might be an appropriate sentence. Victim impact does not fall into that category. It does not push the tip of the scale one way or the other, it's just it is what it is, it's just information about the uniqueness of the victim, it's not to be considered aggravating circumstances, do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Very well, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Let me ask if you believe that you could consider these following types of mitigating circumstances as potentially, as potentially mitigating circumstances. How about mental illness, is that something that you could -- would be open to considering as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I do.

MR. MOORE: Have you ever known anybody who's had that affliction or somebody close related to you?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Personally, no, sir, no.

MR. MOORE: What is your view of the mental health profession, psychologist, psychologists and counselors, do you believe that's a legitimate

profession which serves a purpose?

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JUROR NUMBER FOUR: That's a tough one. Yes, I believe they do serve a purpose, yes. I'm not too -- I'm not sure about the legitimacy necessarily.

MR. MOORE: Tell me about that.

psychiatrist, I know of one and he has helped many people that's involved, you know, drugs and other things like that that he's given these folks and I don't know them personally but I know of his ability to help many people who had mental problems. So, there is something to it but.

MR. MOORE: But there's a but, there's a but there and it sounds like you're questioning the -JUROR NUMBER FOUR: That's correct.

MR. MOORE: -- legitimacy of that. Would you elaborate on that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I have a problem with a lot of psychotropic drugs that they give to people, I don't know that that really helps them as much as it supposed. It's been a concern of mine.

MR. MOORE: If you -- if testimony by a psychologist, or a psychologist, or a psychiatrist were offered in this case, is that something that you would be able to consider?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, I would. 1 2 MR. MOORE: Would you want to here that type of testimony if were offered? 3 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Absolutely, I would. 4 MR. MOORE: Would you potentially consider it 5 as mitigating factors or mitigating circumstances 6 potentially? 7 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I believe I would, yes, 8 9 sir. MR. MOORE: How about brain damage or brain 10 injury, how about any evidence of that, is that 11 12 something that you would be open to considering as a 13 mitigating circumstance? JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I would consider that, yes, 14 15 sir. MR. MOORE: Any reservations or qualifications 16 there? 17 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, but it would have to be 18 shown and obviously indicated from a professional. 19 There are neuro-imaging --MR. MOORE: 20 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir. 21 MR. MOORE: -- devices in technology, one is 22 called an MRI, magnetic residence imaging, have you 23 heard that of? 24

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I have.

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MR. MOORE: And do you have sort of a rough 1 2 idea of what it does, what it can do, what it can 3 show? JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, sir. 4 MR. MOORE: I'm just asking, but you know what 5 an MRI is? 6 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir. I had one, yes, 7 8 sir. MR. MOORE: And same question as to a PET scan, 9 have you ever heard of one -- heard OF that imaging 10 11 device? JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I have. 12 13 MR. MOORE: Is that data, would that be information you would consider, be open to 14 considering if it were offered in this case? 15 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Certainly. 16 MR. MOORE: Would you want to hear it? 17 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir. 18 19 MR. MOORE: You seemed a little hesitant about that when I asked that question. 20 JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I don't -- someone would 21 have to explain to me what I'm seeing because I 22 don't. 23 MR. MOORE: We're all real limited right here 24

in what we can explain and we can't explain anymore

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than what I've already done, just as a broad concept
I'm just asking if you can accept that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I can accept it.

MR. MOORE: You would consider it? You said you would?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Okay. How about drug use or drug addiction, if that were offered, evidence of that was offered, is that something you would be open to considering or not as potentially mitigating circumstances in deciding whether, first, the death penalty would be an appropriate sentence in this case?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I believe it would be mitigating.

MR. MOORE: I mean, would you be able to consider that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, I believe I could, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: If the Judge instructed you as follows, is this an instruction that you could accept and follow this instruction, could you apply this instruction? The capital felony, first degree murder, was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional

disturbance, if that were instructed to you by the Court, is that an instruction you can follow to see if that would be considered mitigating in this case? Was I clear on that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: No, sir, I think I understand what you're asking and I believe I can consider it mitigating.

MR. MOORE: Would you be open to consider it?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I would be open to consider that, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: How about this other instruction, that would be the capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or conform his conduct to requirements of law was substantially impaired, is that an instruction that you could follow and apply in this case, not -- without predicting which way you would go?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir, I do believe I could, yes.

MR. MOORE: Again, we're limited because we can't get into details about potential aggravating circumstances, if there even are going to be any, but let's say the State presented evidence and put it before you of potentially half a dozen, let's say six, aggravating circumstances and -- but that would

that would presuppose that there's been a finding of first degree premeditated murder. So, let's say hypothetically the jury finds Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree premeditated and then the penalty phase and during the course of that State presents evidence of six aggravating circumstances, without knowing what they are, at that point would you still be open to considering mitigating circumstances or would that be it for you, done, you would not consider anything as mitigating, you can't mitigate that? understand what I'm asking? 11

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JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I think I do and no, I don't think that would be the case, I would still consider the mitigating circumstances.

MR. MOORE: And you understand if in that hypothetical situation you would never be required to vote for death?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: You explained that to me earlier, yes, sir, I understand.

MR. MOORE: I didn't think you had forgotten. Okay. Do you understand that as a juror sitting in a penalty phase as part of a trial that you have the right to your own vote? In other words, a jury does not have to vote unanimously for death or for life, the jury -- each juror has the right to his or her

own vote, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE:

proceedings.)

If you were seated as a juror and

MR. MOORE: And each one of you gets to make your own determination as to the -- as far as aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, but you have the right to your own view of that and you are not required to conform your views to the other jurors, and similarly with mitigating circumstances, you have the right to arrive at your own conclusions about what's mitigating, how much

weight to give and to weigh and to balance the two

aggravating versus mitigating, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: And you have the right to have your views and your vote respected and that carries with it the responsibility of listening to and respecting the views of other people, no browbeating, intimidating because they have the right to their own views?

JUROR NUMBER 18: I agree, yes, sir.

(Thereupon, a pause was taken in the

MR. MOORE: Can I have a moment?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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you found Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree premeditated murder, would you still be able to recommend life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I could, yes, sir, absolutely I could.

MR. MOORE: Could you rank your views of the death penalty on a scale from one to ten, where you stand one that with one being at the bottom, ten being the most strongly held opinion about the support of the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: I would say it would be a solid seven, yes, sir, certainly.

MR. MOORE: And how long have you held the views that you have on the death penalty? From what age would you say if you want to rank it that way?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Since I've been an adult, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Thank you sir.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 4.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes Your Honor.

THE COURT: What's going to happen today is we're going to release you from your service for today, but you still are part of this panel and we're going to have you come back at a later time, we just

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don't know for sure how long that time will be because we're letting this process run its course and I don't want you to have to sit and wait around here until you have to come back. So, what I'm going to ask you to do is you're going to call -- there's a number that you called in order to come for service today and the deputies can help you with that number if you don't have it, but you're going to be released and I'm going to have you call back after --Wednesday after 5:00 p.m. and they'll tell you when you're going to have to report back. Okay. either going to be Thursday, Friday. Okay. Or we don't have court next week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, so it will be the next Thursday but it will be one of those three days you're going to have to come back. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Very well.

THE COURT: During this recess, you must continue to abide by your service -- abide by your rules governing your service as a juror.

Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone else among yourselves. Do not discuss this case with anyone or allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Do not speak with the lawyers, the parties or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid

reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants. If you hear it on the radio, you have to turn it off. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio or Internet comments about this trial, should there be any. Do not conduct any research yourself regarding any matters concerning this case and that includes this case or its participants. You can tell people that you're here, that you're serving — that you're possibly a jury member. You can't tell them — you can tell them the logistics, where you're at, the time, but you can't tell them what case it's in regard to or what the charges are or what any matters are with regard to the information from the case.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Yes Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And so we'll have you call back after 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday and then we can give you more information.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Very well.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER FOUR: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: You can be released. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 4 exited the

courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to take a brief

recess for us. I'm going to ask you -- it's a little bit after 3:30, if you could be back here at 3:40, not very long but if you could take a quick recess. If you all need to use the restroom, you're welcome to use the ones in the back so that you don't intermingle with the jury panel. Okay. Court will be in recess until 3:40. Thank you.

(Thereupon, a recess was taken in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Okay. If we could bring out Mr. Bradley.

(Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy.)

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

Let the record reflect that Mr. Bradley is present

and seated with his attorneys at counsel table.

I did speak with the jury clerk. I'm having the panel from day two, they're going to report in the morning and be qualified and then they're going to be released until 1:30. Then I have the ones that we've released from today, I learned from the jury clerk — it's my understanding that they call in and they listen to a message and it tells them when to report but she says she can't have two different messages. So, our jurors might get mixed up with the

other jurors. So, she's going to talk to -- we do have phone numbers for the jurors. She's going to talk to 1,2 and 4, but what we're going to tell everyone is when they leave here we're going to have them go downstairs and get the phone number from them to make sure they have the phone number, I'm a little concerned that they don't have it because I guess when they report if they be take their summons from them and that's the summons that has the number on it and I thought they got to keep that but they don't. So, we're going to have them go downstairs but we're going to have them call Wednesday between 1:00 and 5:00 and that will tell them when to report back. Those who haven't called between 1:00 and 5:00, we'll know who they are and we'll be able to call them and tell them when to report back.

Okay. We're going to bring -- we're going to try to get through as many as we can get through today and then I told her that we brought back the rest -- if we don't get through those today, have them come back at 8:30 but we brought back 17 through 53, those remaining, they're going to be here at 8:30, they should be ready to go as close to 8:30 as possible.

Okay. The are we ready? Any questions or

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concerns? Are we ready with Juror Number 5? Okay. We can bring in Juror Number 5.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. We're moving to the second row. We can bring in Juror Number 9.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 9 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: All right. Juror Number 9. Thank you for your patience. Thank you for being here. This process -- I'm going to ask you some questions and then the attorney for the State is going to ask you some questions and the attorney for the Defense is going to ask you some questions. The first question I'm going to ask you is what are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Formally I was really gun ho about the death penalty and I thought it was something good, that it improved society. My sister had some problems with court and legal stuff, long story, but I kind of changed my mind and I saw maybe there were people that were — that got the death penalty maybe it was wrong for them. So, I've not changed my mind, it is good in some circumstances, it

is a good punishment but it should be applied very carefully. So, I do think it is appropriate, yes, in some circumstances.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case in the event the defendant is found guilty on Count I, premeditated first degree murder, then we would move into the second phase of the trial and in that phase you would be required to give a recommendation to the Court of either death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Are you opposed to the death penalty -- I mean, are you, are you of the opinion that the death penalty is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Sometimes but not always.

THE COURT: Okay. And would you consider life without the possibility of parole as a penalty under some circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Under some circumstances, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, television, radio, Internet, electronic device or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Well, I have read most of stories regarding this case like in Florida Today.

THE COURT: Okay.

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 JUROR NUMBER 9: I haven't (unintelligible), I haven't seen it on the social media or anything like that, that's all I know is, you know, in from WKMG or Florida Today, that's all I know.

THE COURT: So, you said that you have read -- so, you know something from reading the Florida Today?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yeah.

THE COURT: No other source?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Florida Today, probably WKMG, some of those.

THE COURT: What's WKMG?

JUROR NUMBER 9: That's one of local Orlando stations.

THE COURT: It's a radio station?

JUROR NUMBER 9: No, it's just Internet.

THE COURT: So, you might have read something off there?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I probably read the story.

Like I remember when this story happened, I remember when it happened, that's -- and all I know is there was a deputy shot, there was a couple, the only thing -- I know that -- I don't know details. I mean, I know that the girlfriend in the case is

testifying, she entered a plea, I know that detail.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, what you're going to be asked to do as a juror, can you set 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 this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I can do that, yes.

THE COURT: You could set aside anything else you may have learned and just base it on what you hear in this courtroom?

my husband used to -- back in the nineties he was a police officer and we kind of take note -- if there's a police officer gets shot in the line of duty, we both take note of cases like that, you know, we might have discussed it where, you know, no details but it's, you know, some stories that you pay attention to and some that you just let it pass, you know, we probably have paid closer to attention to this but no, I don't know of the evidence that I would be biased against, I would examine the evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case if you hear information -- you obviously know the charge, it does involve the death of a police officer.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

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THE COURT: Do you think that would sway you to find the defendant quilty just because the alleged victim is a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I can't say with a hundred percent. I remember when this happened I really did think that it was a terrible thing but I do, you know, I do believe in fair trials and, you know, and the system, that I would uphold, you know, what was proper.

Okay. So, if I -- you would be THE COURT: able to follow my instructions as to the law in this case and set that aside for the purposes of this trial?

> I think I would. JUROR NUMBER 9:

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Number 9, good afternoon. First let me just cover the news issue, I can do that fairly quickly. You would accept that while they make the best efforts that sometimes the media be it print, TV, news, they get things wrong?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Oh, absolutely.

MR. BROWN: And obviously they're trying to report it quickly, they may not have all the picture,

they may not have spoken to everybody, if you hear something in the courtroom if you're selected as a juror, you understand you have to rely upon the facts and evidence that you see and hear from the witnesses?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes, facts are excluded sometimes.

MR. BROWN: Right. So, if you hear that's like wait a minute, that's a little different than what I read, can you set aside what you read or what you heard?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I can.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, the one thing, and I don't mean to pick on you here but obviously it's being recorded, we need to have as close as we can to absolutes as we can get. Somebody uses the term I think, sometimes it's specific, other times they're rock solid certain. In other words, I'll give you an example, if on an airplane and there's a little bit of bad weather, you don't want to hear your pilot tell you I think I can land in this, you want to hear him say I can land.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: So, back to what you may have heard and what you may have read, can you set that aside

and base your verdict just on the evidence you're going to hear in this courtroom?

hearing -- if they brought up -- I'm just being honest, you know, if they brought up some evidence like, you know, showing the victim's corpse or something, it would be very hard to look at that.

Yes, you can examine the evidence and yes, the evidence is yes or no but, you know, it would be hard not to be emotional about, you know, this woman is a mother and, you know, and, you know, and guilt and, you know, protecting and serving and all that, I think if things got really gruesome that would affect me, but, you know, if I, you know, if it was just okay, well, eyewitness accounts or, you know, about the circumstances, I would have no problem with that.

MR. BROWN: And do you think if you saw some evidence that you used the term gruesome, maybe shocking.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Shocking, yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you think that would affect you to agree that you would no longer be fair and impartial?

JUROR NUMBER 9: See, I've never done this before so I want to do what's right, you know, what

I'm supposed to do.

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MR. BROWN: I want you to be completely open and honest with me as you can and that's the right thing to do.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Kind of back that to

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JUROR NUMBER 9: I think I can.

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airplane pilot.

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JUROR NUMBER 9: I'm sorry. Okay.

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MR. BROWN: You understand we have to prove

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certain elements?

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JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: Obviously a murder case is going to

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be emotional for anybody.

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JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: A person has lost their life in

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this case. Regardless of what your verdict is, that

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fact never changes. So, it's certainly emotional for

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everybody and the issue is can you focus on the facts

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of the evidence or is the likelihood -- and you're

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going to see some -- you're going to see some

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evidence in this case if you're selected I would

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expect, you know, would be whether you want to use

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shocking or gruesome, it's not, you know, for lack of

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JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

a better term PG show on TV.

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MR. BROWN: Knowing that's going to come, is that going to cause you to shut down?

JUROR NUMBER 9: It wouldn't cause me to shut down but it's just that I've honestly never done this before and, you know, I do believe in a fair trial and I believe, you know, in the system and justice, for justice to be served. So, I think I could look at the cold hard facts.

MR. BROWN: And you could base your verdict on facts and evidence that you're going to hear?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, the issue of the death penalty, you indicated that you were formally gung ho, you changed your mind, can you explain a little bit what was the transformation?

JUROR NUMBER 9: The transformation -- well, it really -- it wasn't related to a criminal case, my sister had some problems in family court and, you know, there was really some unjust things happening, just fell into place. You know, my parents couldn't see the grandchildren (unintelligible) and I know that that's a different thing but, you know, I thought a lot about it, you know, that that can happen in that kind of case. Nobody really did anything wrong, you know, things just fall that way

that there are problem people who are wrongly convicted, you know, and maybe there are innocent people on death row and it made me think about it. It didn't make me reject it completely because I think it is a fit punishment for some crimes, but I came out of that thinking that we should be a little more careful when we apply it, maybe should be absolutely that there are, you know.

MR. BROWN: You've heard the Court talk about the term in this case proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And we have to prove -- in order for you to return a guilt verdict of anything, we have to prove that charge beyond a reasonable doubt.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: When you use the term absolute (unintelligible), would you put that as a higher, would you put that above and higher than reasonable doubt?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I see beyond a reasonable doubt. I should have said it that way, yeah, there is -- I do believe beyond a reasonable doubt. Sometimes, you know, like some other cases on the news, you know, there's no -- they don't prove it,

you know, beyond a reasonable doubt and that's why, you know, that's the system put people (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: The way the process works, and the Court covered this a little bit this morning but she did throw an awful lot at you in a compressed period of time, the death penalty only comes in play if you return a verdict of --

JUROR NUMBER 9: Guilty.

MR. BROWN: -- first degree murder. If you return a verdict of something less, second degree murder or something lesser, then death penalty is off the table.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

MR. BROWN: So, only if the jury comes back with first degree murder do they come back and make a sentencing recommendation to the Court. Now, the sentencing recommendation, they call it a recommendation but it's something that the Court is going to give great weight to and obviously it's an important part of process and procedure, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: In order to get to that first step is, as I indicated, that you return a verdict of

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first degree murder. The next step is the State presents to you what are called aggravating circumstances or evidence of aggravating circumstances. The Judge will give you a list of what circumstances may apply in this case and it may be one, it maybe more than one. You have to look at the evidence and make your decision has the State proven those aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt. If we haven't proven any, then it's a life recommendation. In order to make that move from there to the death penalty, to the death recommendation, we have to prove aggravating circumstances. If we've proven one or more than one, you look at those and you weigh them and you determine whether or not they justify the death penalty. By themselves in your mind they don't justify, then you return a life recommendation. Ιf they do justify the death penalty, then the next step is you look at the mitigation evidence that's presented to you.

Now, the Court told you earlier this morning mitigation evidence is the defendant's background, things about him and it's a different standard of proof, it's by the greater weight of the evidence. So, it's lesser than beyond a reasonable doubt. So,

you look at what's presented there for the mitigation and obviously if some of that is not proven, then you disregard it. You take what's proven by the greater weight of the evidence from the mitigation and you consider it. If they prove it, you consider it. You determine how much weight to give it. You can give something great weight, you can give something very little weight. You understand? It's kind of like you consider all the facts, everything that you heard to make a decision, you decide in your mind how much weight you're going to give it. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, you compare those mitigators back to those aggravators that we've proven and ask do the mitigators outweigh the aggravators. If you find they do, then you have to make a life recommendation. If you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation in this case, then you've reached the step where you can make a recommendation of death to the Court. Even at that point you're still not obligated. The Court's not going to tell you, she's not going to give you if you find X, Y, A then you must return a death recommendation. It puts you in a position where you can now really make that death recommendation if you feel it's justified and

is the appropriate sentence. You understand how the

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes. Could you give me a couple examples of aggravating circumstances? is -- just -- not for this case but.

MR. BROWN: Well, we're limited to what we can get into at this time because we can't really tell you at this time what evidence you're going to see, what you're going to hear.

JUROR NUMBER 9: I understand what a mitigating circumstance is, my only problem is (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: You can kind of look at an aggravating circumstance and use the definition of what aggravate, takes it from a first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 9: To a second.

MR. BROWN: No, aggravates it and makes it

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, I don't mean to interrupt Mr. Brown, but may we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:)

This is my point, Judge, I mean, we can't have any kind of meaningful discussion in a I mean, we can talk about mitigating

circumstances, we can talk about that, we can talk about the charge and the elements, you know, and aggravating circumstances are no different. It's a charge that the State has to prove and the State has announced what's those charges are, six of them, and for this woman who's asking some, she's an intelligent lady, some pretty pointed questions, she — to not get an answer other than we just can't give you an answer to that means this part of voir dire is meaningless unless we can get into exactly what the aggravating circumstances are. And what's the secret? I mean, it's just like a charging document except there is no charging document, the State has —

THE COURT: Except for they have to prove that.

MR. MOORE: Well, they have to prove first degree murder. They have to prove burglary. They have to prove --

THE COURT: I don't want to have to unring the bell in the event the State can't prove any of its aggravating circumstances.

MR. MOORE: What if they can't prove first degree murder. I mean, you know, all of this is hypothetical. This is a hypothetical discussion where we're talking hypothetically what if, what if

they prove first degree murder, what if they prove robbery, and so that's how we're proceeding. we're talking about the penalty phase, what if they prove that the victim is a law enforcement officer. Well, that's -- maybe they will, maybe they won't, but what if they do and if they do can you consider mitigating circumstances and what if they no, I can't, then they shouldn't be on the jury. 

THE COURT: The issue isn't whether -- what an aggravating circumstance is, the issue isn't really what a mitigating circumstance is, the issue is whether she's open to hear that evidence in conjunction with a death recommendation or a life recommendation, so.

MR. MOORE: Her point is she doesn't know what in the world we're talking about when we say aggravating circumstances.a.

THE COURT: She will -- hopefully she will once the trial starts, that's the point.

MR. MOORE: What if she said if I had only known what these were, I would have said I can't mitigating circumstances in which case that person cannot follow the law and she shouldn't be on the jury and that's what we're trying to get at right now.

THE COURT: Okay. Further -- I sustain the objection. That's the Court's ruling. Okay. Thank you.

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

MR. BROWN: I'm going to try to answer your question. As I said, I can't go into -- at this point we're not allowed to go into what the facts an everything may be in this case, what evidence may be presented, you just have to rely upon your common sense term an aggravating circumstance and the definition kind of like something that mitigates, aggravates would take it from what is a first degree murder, what circumstances aggravate that based upon what happened that would justify the imposition of the death penalty. Okay. Does that kind of give you a working definition without specifics?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that, can you -- if you find the death penalty is justified, can you recommend the death sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I would make sure that I absolutely -- I would make sure that I, that I knew everything that I had looked at and checked off to recommend the death penalty. I would make sure that

I examined everything very closely and (unintelligible) right thing.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that if you return a verdict of first degree murder you're going to be in a situation where you have to make a recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: A sentencing recommendation to the, Court, but if you return a verdict of second, you don't. Do you think that would play a part at all in your deliberations?

JUROR NUMBER 9: You mean that I would, you know, potentially avoid the death penalty by giving a second degree murder charge?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 9: First degree murder is first and second is second, I've researched that a little bit for other cases, you know, I don't think I would be swayed by that.

MR. BROWN: If we have proven first you would return a verdict for what was proven regardless of whether you had to go come back and do the sentencing?

JUROR NUMBER 9: First is first.

MR. BROWN: You would agree the appropriate thing to do is you return a verdict for the charge

that's been proven?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Not compromise down and return a lesser verdict simply to avoid more responsibility?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I believe justice should be served.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Juror Number 9, let's start back where you were talking about in the nineties your husband was a law enforcement officer and now you both take particular note to situations like this where a police officer had been killed and the question was, and I'm paraphrasing, tell me if I'm not, is that you could not -- when asked if you could put that aside, the fact that your husband was a police officer, and you said you didn't think you could, you can't say a hundred percent, that's what -- did I get that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 9: The fact that he was -- I wanted to make note of the fact that he was a police officer and that we make note of it when someone's killed in the line of duty, if it's on the news, we take note of it. Sometimes if we talk during the

day, you know, like this case I said there was a deputy killed in Brevard, you know, there was a terrible story on the news, but when I said that it will be hard, maybe I would be influenced, that was where, you know, if they toted some evidence of gruesome pictures, that would be hard not to be emotionally affected by that.

MR. MOORE: Well, let's focus on the fact your husband was a police officer.

JUROR NUMBER 9: He was once.

MR. MOORE: Once.

JUROR NUMBER 9: He hasn't been for many years.

MR. MOORE: What I'm saying is is that a factor that where it could affect you deliberations in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I don't that being a police officer, no, wouldn't affect it.

MR. MOORE: All right. So, what if there is evidence of a videotape of a shooting of a police officer, you talked about the impact of gruesome evidence, if you actually saw that, I'm asking about how you might respond to that, how that might affect your ability to be a fair and impartial in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 9: You mean like the dash cam.

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am.

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JUROR NUMBER 9: That would be very -- that would be very difficult to watch, yes, it would.

MR. MOORE: The question is you qualified your statements by saying it's something especially gruesome that it would affect you, it would affect you, that it would affect your deliberations and the question is would it affect your impartiality and then make it difficult for you to base your verdict on -- just on the evidence and facts and not be so overborne by having seen that that you wouldn't be as open to considering the facts and the law?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I would consider the facts and the law. Well, I think I would be -- in court I would be emotional seeing a video but I think I could get, I could get back to the facts because I think that that's more important, you can't convict people on being upset.

MR. MOORE: Okay. You made note of the case, discussed it with your husband, and had you also made note of the fact that the defendant, the codefendant took a plea?

JUROR NUMBER 9: That was -- I saw it on the news.

MR. MOORE: I know. And so what about that do you remember? Do you recall what, what went along

with that plea deal that she took?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I don't remember the details,
I don't know what she took or anything, I just
remember seeing that. I remember seeing it where she
took the plea and she was going to testify against
him, that's all I know. I don't know any details. I
don't know any really -- I don't know any details
that haven't been reported. You look at a website
they have a little short article and I don't know any
details about where everybody was standing or
anything like that. I just recall that and I
remember it stood out because I did take note of this
case back when it happened.

MR. MOORE: You noted -- I mean, you indicated that you and your husband take note of situations where police officers are involved?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you do anything more than that?

JUROR NUMBER 9: No. No.

MR. MOORE: Attend services or --

JUROR NUMBER 9: No.

MR. MOORE: -- memorials or drive by to see where --

JUROR NUMBER 9: No, I think that's a violation of peoples rights. (Unintelligible) sentimental.

MR. MOORE:

If ten is it you absolutely support

No, I don't believe in public participation, I just -- it's just -- part of this taking note of the issue of a shooting like that is just that it's my perception that the crime rate is increasing in central Florida and something like a deputy getting shot, you know, you know, you don't think about -- you don't think of that as happening in this area, that was one of reasons, that was one of the reasons I did take note of this.

MR. MOORE: Is there a sense of community responsibility from you if you were to sit on the jury that you might feel compelled to vote in a certain way either guilt or innocence, or if need be for the second part of the trial of the sentence where crime is getting out of control, would that weigh in, would that affect your deliberations?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I think justice, fair justice be should be served.

MR. MOORE: On a scale from one to ten with ten being the most strongly held support of the death penalty and one being (unintelligible), where would you put yourself?

JUROR NUMBER 9: In support of the death penalty?

1 it and number one is the other end. JUROR NUMBER 9: Six. 2 MR. MOORE: Six? 3 JUROR NUMBER 9: About six. 4 MR. MOORE: Did you have that opinion before 5 you came to court today? 6 JUROR NUMBER 9: Oh, yes. 7 MR. MOORE: How long have you held that 8 9 opinion? JUROR NUMBER 9: About four or five years. 10 MR. MOORE: And is that after the revision? 11 JUROR NUMBER 9: That was when I changed my 12 mind. I use to be about eight or nine, I'm about a 13 six now. Did I pick it as a particular for certain 14 crimes I think this is the fitting punishment for 15 certain crimes, I don't think any larger eye for an 16 eye, you know, I don't think about anything or 17 anything, you know, retribution or anything, you 18 know, like some people do, you know, with the death 19 penalty, I just -- it's -- not for all first degree 20 murder cases, it's a fitting punishment for some, 21 maybe, maybe not for this one, I don't know. 22 23 MR. MOORE: What type of crimes fall into that

JUROR NUMBER 9: Well, you know, somebody

category where it's fitting punishment?

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shoots somebody for sport, somebody, you know, rapes and murders a small child, or somebody that goes on a killing spree and kills multiple people.

(Unintelligible) is how, you know, he had killed, I just -- that's, you know, taking that much life from someone.

MR. MOORE: How about killing of a deputy sheriff?

JUROR NUMBER 9: That's on the same level as killing. I don't necessarily think that a police -- it is terrible the circumstances, I was more concerned with the deputy k, was more concerned that, you know, I hate to say it, I'm a little bit gender bias, you know, the issue she was a female deputy, you know, she had kids and she's right about my age, you know. I can't say that that's the whole thing, you know, that played a little bit into it.

MR. MOORE: How do you think that would affect -- how do you think that would play out if you were then part of the penalty phase?

(Unintelligible) jury in this case with what you just listed that a deputy sheriff, mother about your age, same gender, same race, number of factors.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Her race wouldn't play into it.

MR. MOORE: But the other factors you noted and I'm wondering if you feel that your ability to be fair and impartial in the verdict, base your verdict -- we're talking about the penalty phase now, that your ability to vote for a sentence would be uninfluenced by those things.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Well, it would be (unintelligible) if she weren't a deputy sheriff. If it was a man, I would I would feel the same as someone who was murdered, you know, that's.

MR. MOORE: What can you think -- sorry, did I cut you off?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Oh, no.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of mitigating circumstances that would mitigate a first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 9: First degree murder.

MR. MOORE: Premeditated murder.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Premeditated murder. You mean for this case or just in general?

MR. MOORE: No, we're just talking about -- you know, you're shooting in the dark, just wondering what your thoughts are, (unintelligible) little better idea about what an aggravating circumstance is, you don't know specifically, but you kind of have

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a rough idea and kind of get this loose idea of what a mitigating circumstance is, what would you think -- when I'm saying mitigating circumstance, I'm talking about something that would suggest that a life without parole sentence might be the more appropriate sentence.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of anything that would mitigate a first agree murder? Somebody's found guilty of first degree murder, can you think of what might suggest that that person ought to get life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 9: What mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I'm trying to think of circumstances. I'm sure there are circumstances, I'm trying to think of circumstances. You know, if -- you know, if there was documented in evidence that somebody (unintelligible) a child, you know, if they were in a hospital, you know.

MR. MOORE: Let me ask some others. What if evidence were presented of mental illness, is that -- are those circumstances you might consider? Would you be able to consider those potentially as mitigating circumstances, mental illness?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I believe that mental illness would be, that that could be a mitigating

circumstance.

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MR. MOORE: Do you know of anybody either by relation or friendship or who suffers from mental illness?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Oh, sure, friends -- I have friends with aggression and, you know, it's a pretty garden variety. I don't know anyone, I don't know anyone who's had trouble in their life where they've been incarcerated or hospitalized or anything (unintelligible) or something like that.

MR. MOORE: Sure, but you would at least be able to consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I would consider that, yes. Like if somebody had suffered from maybe (unintelligible), I guess he was autistic, you know, if there was a diagnosed autism or severe cruelty when they were a child.

MR. MOORE: How about the mental health profession, let's talk about mental health profession, psychiatrists, psychologists, what do you think about, generally speaking, the mental health profession? Do you think it's a legitimate helping profession? Do you think a psychologist or a psychologist you think they do good, do you think it's a waste of time or what's your view of that?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I think sometimes that 1 medications are overprescribed but I do think that's 2 a respectable profession, they do help people. I 3 don't think it's absolutely, it's not absolutely 4 5 foolproof. MR. MOORE: Do you think mental illness is a 6 7 choice? JUROR NUMBER 9: 8 MR. MOORE: If a psychologist or psychiatrist 9 testified and you heard testimony in this trial of an 10 evaluation, is that something that you would want to 11 hear and consider? 12 JUROR NUMBER 9: Oh, absolutely, yes. 13 MR. MOORE: How about evidence of brain damage 14 or brain injury, is that evidence if it were 15 presented at the trial that you would --16 JUROR NUMBER 9: That would be something I 17 would --1.8 MR. MOORE: -- want to consider? 19 JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes. 20 MR. MOORE: Would you consider that potentially 21 as mitigating circumstances? 22 JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes, I would. 23 MR. MOORE: Are you familiar with neuro-imaging 24

technology called MRI?

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JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: PET scan, have you ever heard that?

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JUROR NUMBER 9: Um-hmm.

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MR. MOORE: Is that -- if evidence was

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presented of information gathered through those

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technologies, would you want to consider that?

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JUROR NUMBER 9: I would look at that, yes.

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MR. MOORE: How about -- how about evidence of

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drug abuse and drug addiction?

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JUROR NUMBER 9: No, I just -- see, that's

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where I part company with mental health profession is

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that I think some people are truly addicts but I

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think a lot of drug abuse and alcoholism, I've had

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dealings with it, not myself but I was, I was married

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to a man who had multiple DUIs and all that but what

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I -- I'd say there might be twenty percent of people

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that are real addicts but I think a lot of people

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that's just (unintelligible) and I think it's an

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excuse. Although I know there are people that they

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have a hard time overcoming medication, I do have a

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hard time being sympathetic with that because I think

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MR. MOORE: I think as you indicated you do

recognize that not all people do choose?

you chose that, there's plenty of people who stop.

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JUROR NUMBER 9: Some people are trapped and

things like (unintelligible).

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MR. MOORE: So, would you be able or at least open to considering drug abuse and drug addiction as a mitigating circumstance or not?

> JUROR NUMBER 9: No.

MR. MOORE: You would not?

JUROR NUMBER 9: No, only (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Okay. If the Court read this instruction to you and offered this as a potential mitigating circumstance, would you be able to consider this? Very brief. Capital felony was committed was while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance, is that a potential mitigating circumstance that you might consider?

> JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

MR. MOORE: How about this? The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired, is that a potential mitigating circumstance that you would consider?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I quess like if they were mentally impaired.

MR. MOORE: The ability to conform conduct to

the requirements of law, any source for any reason, was substantially impaired, is that something that you would be willing to consider or not?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes, I would consider it.

MR. MOORE: How about physical -- I think you indicated physical and emotional abuse, you would be able to consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 9: If there were, if there were documented evidence on it.

MR. MOORE: What would you require to be by way of documentation?

JUROR NUMBER 9: A doctor that testifies that they treated somebody in the emergency room or say the parent or guardian said they were committed in childhood.

MR. MOORE: You understand that the difference in the burdens of proving aggravating circumstances as opposed to mitigating circumstances? One is beyond a reasonable doubt for an aggravating circumstance which is significantly higher than for the mitigating circumstances. As to the aggravating circumstance, there are a limited number of those, the Court would read those to you if it's appropriate and as to the mitigating circumstance there is no limit. In fact, it's whatever you find. You may

think of something that lawyers don't think of but you could still consider it, but it's anything to do with a defendant's character, the circumstances of the case, his background, those sorts of things, and anything that you as jurors think of would be consider mitigating. And do you understand that as a member of the penalty phase jury you —— each juror gets to choose for him or herself what is a mitigating circumstance and how much weight to give to it and how much weight to give to an aggravating circumstance and whether they even exist? Each juror has the right to make that individual decision.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Um-hmm.

MR. MOORE: I mean its different for finding whether the crime has been committed because the jurors have to be unanimously either guilt or not or innocent or not guilty. It's different than the penalty phase, do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that you have a right to have your opinions -- your verdict as to the sentence respected and that is your decision? You have a right not to be intimidated or browbeaten because that's your decision. And the other side of the coin is you must respect the opinions of other

1 people as well?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I understand.

MR. MOORE: May I have a moment?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a pause was taken in the proceedings.)

MR. MOORE: I don't whether to call you Number 9 or Miss Number 9, it's all so impersonal.

JUROR NUMBER 9: That's fine.

MR. MOORE: Juror Number 9, what other cases did you research?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I remember -- well, I was curious when the Zimmerman trial happened, one specific thing I researched is the difference between first and second degree murder because I didn't know, honestly didn't know, and then I just, I was curious what makes something first and what makes something second and what constitutes manslaughter, and I probably couldn't tell you off the top of my head, I was just looking at the news when I looked that up.

MR. MOORE: Did you research any other case?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Well, not a murder case, there
was a friend of mine, her daughter was sexually
assaulted and I looked that up to see what -- to see
how easy it is to get a conviction. That was just

out of curiosity. I look up things out of curiosity sometimes.

MR. MOORE: Any other high profile recent cases that you've been interested in or researched?

JUROR NUMBER 9: No not recently.

MR. MOORE: Anything about the Zimmerman case or any other case you looked up the outcome of that do you think might guide your deliberations in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Actually, I'm not even -that's when it first happened, when he was first
charged, I just -- I looked it up because I was
curious and I didn't understand why they charged, why
it was first, I guess they charged him with first
degree murder and I was just -- and I really didn't
dwell on it, I really got tired of hearing about it.

MR. MOORE: Did you understand my question, anything about the outcome of that case?

JUROR NUMBER 9: No, not particularly, I think that they just -- they didn't have enough to prove.

MR. MOORE: The outcome didn't offend you?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Oh, no.

MR. MOORE: What is the source of your news?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I look at -- I look at news on

line, I look at (unintelligible) website. I also

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like some of local channels, WKMG, and I look at Inside Central Florida.

MR. MOORE: Did you -- did you -- did you see an article in the Florida Today's Sunday edition about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 9: No, I (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Do you know when the last time you read an article about this case in the Florida Today whether it was on line or a hard copy?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I remember it might have been in the last two weeks. Like I mentioned earlier, I just remember seeing, you know, the girlfriend in the case took a plea deal and she's got to testify, you know, against the defendant. I didn't read the article, I just recall that very briefly. I might have even seen that on the news, I don't know. I wasn't, I wasn't paying close to attention to it.

MR. MOORE: Has your opinion about the death penalty which underwent a revision about four years ago, is that just a revision that would reflect in whether a person is guilty or not or does that actually have an impact on your feelings about the death penalty itself?

JUROR NUMBER 9: My change was just the fact -- I use to never consider the fact that there may be

innocent people that were convicted. I use to think that, you know, you're in jail you're convicted. I mean, I use to think that and then with this change I thought -- I got to thinking, you know, there may be a lot of them (unintelligible). You know, what if somebody were convicted, you know, what if somebody is wrong, you know, and what if they were on death row and they didn't do it. There's probably not a lot of people, you know, but I just.

MR. MOORE: I have to go back to and then we'll get off of it and I'll leave you alone.

JUROR NUMBER 9: That's fine.

MR. MOORE: The husband having been a police officer at some point years ago.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: Can you say one hundred percent that that would not influence your conscious, would not affect you in your deliberations?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I don't think that him being a police officer would affect me being fair and looking at the evidence. The reason I brought that up was that was kind of the reason I was interested in a police officer getting shot, you know, sympathetic with the police.

MR. MOORE: You'll be thinking that could have

been my husband?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Well, he was a military police, he wasn't -- he didn't do that type of police work, he was more like security police. So, really that's how far away it is, that was just the reason that I would, you know, take note of case like this.

MR. MOORE: All right. Thank you, Juror Number 9.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 9, I'm going to release you from service for today. What's going to happen is you're going to need to report back on a different day.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

THE COURT: We're not sure what day that's going to be as of yet, I just don't want you to have to sit around and wait around for the process. So, we're going to have you call the jury clerks between 1:00 and 5:00 on Wednesday. We're going to have you go downstairs and they're going to give you information on how to do that.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

THE COURT: And you're going to call between

1:00 and 5:00 on Wednesday, they're going to tell you
when to come back. When you come back it may be
Thursday, Friday or it may be a week from Thursday

because we're not having court Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

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THE COURT: Okay. But it will be one of those days and you're to report back during that time.

At this time you have to continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Do not discuss this case with anyone else or allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Now, you can tell people you're here.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm at the Brevard County

courthouse in Viera, this is the time I need to be

here, but you can't talk about what case you're here

on or any specifics about the case and that rule

remains in effect until you're released as a juror.

Do not speak to the lawyers, the parties or the

witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading

newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this

trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing

television, radio, or Internet comments about the

trial. Do not conduct any research regarding this

case or its participants. Okay. So, if you'll

report downstairs, they'll give you further

information and then you can be on your way. Okay.

1 Thank you. (Thereupon, Juror Number 9 exited the 2 3 courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. How do you feel about 4 forging ahead? Call the next one? 5 MR. MOORE: I (unintelligible) from the State 6 7 attorneys, we could stop now. THE COURT: I didn't hear that answer. 8 could what? 9 MR. MOORE: We could forge ahead or we could 10 take a break. I mean, either way. 11 THE COURT: Let's try to get -- I want to try 12 to go until 6:00 if we can. 13 MR. MOORE: Okay. Det's bring in Number 14 10. 15 (Thereupon, Juror Number 10 was escorted into 16 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 17 had as follows:) 18 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 10, we're going 19 to -- I'm going to ask you some questions and the 2.0 State's going to be able to ask you some questions 21 and then the Defense is going to be able to ask you 22 23 some questions. JUROR NUMBER 10: All right. 24

THE COURT: My first question I'm going to ask

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you is what are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Do not support it.

THE COURT: Not -- if you had to say opposed or against, you would say you're opposed to it?

JUROR NUMBER 10: I'm not open for any of that, no.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case in the event there is a guilty verdict on Count I, you would be asked to go into the second phase which would be to consider a recommendation to the Court of either death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, the question becomes are you opposed to the death penalty such that you would not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 10: I think I would agree with the evidence and consider it (unintelligible).

THE COURT: You would not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 10: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. If I instruct you that you are to consider the death penalty, would you be able to follow my instructions and consider the death penalty as a possible recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 10: I'll do my best but I'm not comfortable doing that, no.

THE COURT: Okay. When you say you'll do your best, that's kind of --

JUROR NUMBER 10: I don't know how to answer you properly, I don't want to do anything illegal or what's supposed to be done, but I'm not going to be someone that says anyone's going to die.

THE COURT: Okay. There's no right or wrong answers in here, all we ask you for is to be truthful with us and be -- you know, disclose information that's important to disclose. So, you're saying that under no circumstances would you be able to vote for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 10: No, not (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. Does the State -- questions by the State?

MR. BROWN: Judge, can we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. MOORE: We're not agreeing.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

MR. MOORE: Okay. Sure.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:)

MR. BROWN: I just was wanting to see if the Defense -- he clearly can't be rehabilitated, he's clearly met the standard.

Well, we need to give it a shot. 1 MR. MOORE: You're willing to give it a shot? THE COURT: 2 Sure. 3 MR. MOORE: All right. I'll let him question. THE COURT: 4 Judge, can I reserve my time? MR. BROWN: 5 the Defense go first, can I reserve mine? 6 Any objection to that? 7 THE COURT: MR. MOORE: I do object, we'll let Mr. Brown go 8 first. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brown goes first, 10 Mr. Moore goes second. Okay. Thank you. 11 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 12 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 13 THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State. 14 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 10, 15 good afternoon. Obviously you've answered the 16 Court's questions, I just want to kind of clarify and 17 go through the process with you. Okay? And as she 18 told you, there's no right or wrong answer, part of 19 what we're here for and what we're trying to get and 20 what we need is complete honesty, be forthright, 21 answer the questions to the best of your ability and 22 say exactly how you feel. Okay? 23

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: And in this particular case

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obviously the death penalty is a possibility and the 1 way the process works is first you have to come back 2 with a first degree murder. That's what the 3 defendant's charged with. If there's a verdict 4 that's returned that's less than that, second degree 5 murder or another lesser included offense, then the 6 death penalty is off the table and you don't have to 7 decide that. Okay. Now, let me start with that. 8 Knowing that if you return a verdict of first degree 9 murder that the death penalty may potentially -- may 10 be on the table, you would have to consider it and 11 the jury as a whole would make its recommendation to 12 the Court, would you be inclined or consider 13 returning a verdict of something lesser simply to 14 avoid that possibility? 15 JUROR NUMBER 10: No. 16

MR. BROWN: So, you would still return a verdict of first?

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THE COURT: Just got to sure you answer out loud.

JUROR NUMBER 10: I would not let the verdict in any way affect the sentencing.

MR. BROWN: Now, there's a process that we go through, we have to prove what's called aggravating circumstances. State would have to prove those up

beyond a reasonable doubt. Then there's -- if those are proven to you, you have to ask yourself do they justify the death penalty and from your questions to the Court, or from your answers to the Court I take it that there are not any aggravating circumstances that could be proven to you that would justify a death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 10: No.

MR. BROWN: And you used the term, what I wrote down, is you would not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 10: No.

MR. BROWN: And that's regardless of however the Court instructs you, right?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Judge. I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the defense.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that sometimes when jurors have strongly held opinions that they have to put them aside in order to carry out their duties?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: You understand that everybody charged with a crime, including first degree murder,

has the right to a jury of his peers. It's a broad of cross section as possible, different philosophies of socioeconomic levels of politics to migrating people to get them in here.

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: You understand that in order to guarantee that right to a jury of peers that all citizens have a responsibility to serve as jurors when called to do so?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: You understand that if, for example, the verdict of death was returned and a judge didn't agree with that but however felt legally obligated to impose that, that the judge would have to put his or her feelings aside to impose that, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Similarly --

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

I believe --

THE COURT: Okay. Bench conference.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:)

MR. BROWN: Judge, I don't think that's an accurate statement of the law and I don't think that

has anything to do with the issue that we're here for.

THE COURT: I think I know where he's going but
I'll give him -- I mean --

MR. MOORE: The issue is rehabilitation and the Court can override a death recommendation or a life recommendation. So, it is an accurate statement of law. And I'm asking this gentleman if acknowledging that lawyers and judges have to do what's hard sometimes, if he could follow the instructions even if he disagrees with them. That's what I'm doing. It's rehabilitating.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection's overruled.

MR. MCMASTER: I think it's just the wrong terminology to use. I think what he said if they returned a verdict of death.

MR. MOORE: A verdict of recommending death. A verdict recommending death. I'll put that in there.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.

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

MR. MOORE: All right. So, just back up so we can pick up where we left off. Let's say hypothetically the jury has recommended death and the Court does not agree with that for whatever reason

but then feels legally obligated to impose it, do you understand the Judge has to do what the law requires regardless of her beliefs, or his beliefs, do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Were you going to say something?

JUROR NUMBER 10: No.

MR. MOORE: And so similarly, if the Court instructed you to follow the law, would you be able to set aside your views of the law and follow the law?

JUROR NUMBER 10: No, sir.

MR. MOORE: I'm asking if you could do that.

JUROR NUMBER 10: Depends what you're asking me to do.

MR. MOORE: Well, I'm asking if -- you've already taken a position that you're against the death penalty, but if the Judge instructed you that you had to put your feelings aside and follow the law to reach a verdict and not base it on your personal feelings, could you follow that instruction?

JUROR NUMBER 10: I don't know how to answer that question. I mean, I can't -- I'm not comfortable giving anyone the death penalty, I'm not going to.

MR. MOORE: Okay. I understand. Thank you. 1 THE COURT: Okay. Can I have the attorneys 2 3 approach the bench? (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 4 of the prospective jury panel's hearing as follows:) 5 MR. BROWN: State would make a motion for 6 7 cause. THE COURT: Okay. Response from the Defense? 8 MR. MOORE: I have no grounds to object. 9 Okay. Then --THE COURT: 10 MR. MOORE: He meets the standard. 11 THE COURT: -- I will strike Number 2, I mean 12 Number 10 for cause. Okay. Thank you. 13 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 14 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 15 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 10, at this 16 time I am going to release you from your service as a 17 juror in this case. I'm going to ask you to report 18 downstairs to the jury assembly room and they'll give 19 you just some brief instructions and send you on your 2.0 21 way. JUROR NUMBER 10: All right. 22 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 23 (Thereupon, Juror Number 10 exited the 24 25 courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. If we could bring in Juror Number 11.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 11 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 11, first of all I want to thank you for being here and thank you for your patience. I'm going to ask you a few questions 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. The first question I'm going to ask you is what are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I don't have any views, I think it's there and should be used when needed.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if you had to characterize yourself as -- would you characterize yourself as for the death penalty or opposed to the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I'm not opposed to it.

THE COURT: Okay. But you're not necessarily -- okay. I'll ask you some more questions before I do that.

JUROR NUMBER 11: I think taking someone's life is a very big decision and should be weighed very

1 carefully.

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THE COURT: Okay. In this case in the event there is a verdict of guilty on Count I, premeditated murder of the first degree, then we would move into the second phase which would be the penalty phase where the jury would be asked to make a recommendation to the Judge of either the death — either death or life imprisonment — or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, if you were instructed that as apart of your duty you would need to consider the death penalty, would you be able to follow that instruction and consider the penalty of death?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, I would follow those instructions.

THE COURT: Okay. In the alternative, if you were instructed that you are to consider life in prison as a penalty, life in prison without the possibility of parole, would you be able to follow that instruction and consider life imprisonment?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, I would.

THE COURT: Okay. 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 11: Probably from the media.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what is it --

JUROR NUMBER 11: From about A year or two ago.

THE COURT: Okay. What information do you believe that you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Not much to be honest, I didn't pay much attention. I know there was a shooting, an officer was killed and that's about all I know.

THE COURT: Okay. And you think you would have gotten that from maybe the television?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Probably television.

THE COURT: Okay. What type of source of informations do you generally listen to?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Just the news, usually just the national news.

THE COURT: When you say that, I mean by way of television, or would it be the Internet or would it be by radio?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Not by radio and I don't do much research on the Internet and I don't read the paper daily so.

THE COURT: So, it would most likely be television?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. Juror

Number 11, good afternoon, perhaps getting to be good evening. Real quickly let me just cover the news issue first. Obviously news people do the best they can but they get information quickly, disseminate it as quickly as they can, often times they may get some information wrong, would you agree with that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I a hundred percent agree with that.

MR. BROWN: And you understand if you're selected as juror in this case that you need to base your verdict solely on the facts and evidence that you hear in this courtroom and on Your Honor's instructions?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand.

MR. BROWN: And if you hear something during course of the trial and you say, wait, what I heard on the TV six months, a year and a half ago, two

Now, as far as that to get there, your

years ago it's different from that, can you set aside what you heard on the TV?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Absolutely.

MR. BROWN: Just rely upon the evidence?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Absolutely.

MR. BROWN: Good. Good. Thank you. Okay.

Now, concerning the death penalty, I'm going to go through the process with you a little bit. I know the Court talked about it this morning. In fact, there was an awful lot thrown at you kind of in a compressed version in a short period of time.

Defendant's obviously charged in this case with first degree murder. If you return a verdict of first degree murder, then you'll reconvene and consider a sentencing recommendation to the Court and that's either life in prison without parole or the death penalty. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand.

MR. BROWN: If you return a verdict of something less than first degree murder, then the death penalty is off the table and you wouldn't be back to make a sentencing recommendation. So, it's only for first degree murder is the death penalty considered.

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recommendation that you would make to the court, sentencing recommendation, it's going to be given great weight by the Judge. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand that.

MR. BROWN: It's not something that's just done willy nilly, she's going to give that great weight.

It's a key individual part of the process.

JUROR NUMBER 11: Right.

MR. BROWN: If we get to the penalty phase as we call it, sentencing phase, excuse me, sentencing phase, the first thing the State has to do is present to you what are called aggravating circumstances. We'll present evidence of those and the Judge will give you at the close of the case the list of circumstances that may be considered by you that would aggravate or justify the imposition of the death penalty. Those have to be proven to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Once we -- if those are proven to you -- if nothing is proven to you, then obviously your verdict would be a recommendation of life in prison. You understand? If we don't prove up any aggravating circumstances. If we prove one or more, one may be enough, maybe two, maybe three, whatever the number ultimately is, if you find that those are proven, you examine those and you say do

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these justify the death penalty. Obviously if you decide no, than your recommendation is life. decide that these aggravating circumstances based upon this case justify the death penalty, you go on to the next step and that's to evaluate mitigation. The burden of proof there is less, it's to the gater weight of the evidence, more likely than not type of standard. So, you take that evidence that you find has been proven and you put all of that together and you consider all of that evidence, mitigation evidence that's been provided to you, you have to go through the weighing process. Just because it's there you consider it, you may give it great weight, you may give it very little weight. Just like everything in life when you make decisions, some factors and issues are more important than others. So, you have to go through and decide how much weight you're going to give to the aggravators, how much weight you're going to give to the mitigation evidence. You may give it great, some or little weight. You compare those two and determine does the mitigation outweigh the aggravators. If it outweighs the aggravators, then you give a life recommendation. If you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravating circumstances in the case, then you're to

the point where you can legally give to the Court a recommendation of the death penalty. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand that.

MR. BROWN: You're not at that point required, the Court's not going to tell you if you find X, Y, Z then you must return a verdict -- a recommendation of the death penalty. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand.

MR. BROWN: So, you get to the point we've proven the aggravators, they justify the death penalty, mitigation does not outweigh the aggravators, then looking at it all you feel the death penalty is the appropriate penalty, it's justified in the case, then you can make a death penalty recommendation. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that, how do you feel about that system?

JUROR NUMBER 11: It's part of our process, it's what we have.

MR. BROWN: Well, I don't like to just throw out the question how do you feel about it if you don't really know the process and I'm trying to bring you step by step.

JUROR NUMBER 11: I think it's a pretty grave situation and it should have given that much weight, right.

MR. BROWN: Obviously as you can see today it's a long process to go through. This is a very long deliberate process, nobody is trying to rush anything. Given that, now that you understand, you know the process, you have to weigh aggravators, compare that to the mitigators, evaluate each of those and go through your own personal weighing process, can you recommend a death penalty if you feel it's justified?

JUROR NUMBER 11: If the evidence is there and I feel that it's justified, yes.

MR. BROWN: And is there anything about yourself, your background, educational history, religious beliefs, whatever it may be that causes you any concern, any hesitation about recommending a death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that if you return a verdict of first degree murder is when you consider -- then you come back and consider the sentencing recommendation to the Court, if you return a verdict of second degree or a lesser charge second

degree or any lesser charge that you don't consider the death penalty, it would be off the table and sentencing is entirely up to the Court, knowing that, would that fact affect you at all in your deliberations?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. BROWN: Would you be more likely to say, well, I'm just going to go to second because I don't want to have to deal with the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I don't think that would be fair to anybody.

MR. BROWN: If the charge is proven return the verdict to what's been proven?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Had you -- before you stepped into the courtroom in this case, had you thought about the death penalty and if you had a position on it? I know your first response that you had no views, but had you given it thought before and just decided how you stood on it or perhaps you had the position that you had, you know, a belief one way or the other at some point in time which, you know, now you don't

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JUROR NUMBER 11: Never gave it much thought, never had to deal with it.

MR. MOORE: Sure. Among other things.

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of reasons in support of the death penalty? Can you think of reasons why we have it?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Heinous enough situation, I consider that would be justified.

MR. MOORE: Well, I mean as a policy. Let me put it this way. Can you think of reasons why we should not have the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 11: The only thing that would concern me is once you do it is you can't take it back.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of particular categories of first degree murder, assuming a conviction of first degree murder, where they're set apart from other types of first degree murder as being more worthy of the death penalty than others?

JUROR NUMBER 11: They have to prove it.

MR. MOORE: Any other types of homicides that you think are set apart?

JUROR NUMBER 11: It would depend on the

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evidence.

MR. MOORE: Sure. How about a homicide involving -- a first degree murder involving the death of a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER 11: It depends on the situation.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of mitigating circumstances with -- and I'm not, you know, I don't mean to broad side you with (unintelligible) but as part of the process, you know, just trying to think what your thought processes are. Can you think of circumstances that would mitigate, that is tends to support a sentence of life without parole as the more appropriate sentence for a first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Accidental death.

MR. MOORE: Of course, if we have an accidental death it wouldn't be a first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 11: Right, (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: That's okay.

JUROR NUMBER 11: You know, it's hard to sit here and what if.

MR. MOORE: It is.

JUROR NUMBER 11: I mean, we need the information. You know, it's hard to make a decision based on what ifs.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that life without

parole means that a person sentenced to life without parole dies in prison? Do you question that in any way?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. MOORE: Do you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I do.

MR. MOORE: Do you understand that when the Court tells you that she must give great weight to the jury recommendation, that that means she cannot make a decision about the sentence without the jury's input, without the jury's recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand.

MR. MOORE: It's essential. It would be like trying to fly an airplane across the Atlantic all by yourself with blinders on and not have GPS or a co-piolet to rely on, although the pilot is technically cable but it would be impossible. So, that's the.

JUROR NUMBER 11: If I can.

MR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 11: It would be like leaving our whole judicial system in one person's hand and I don't think that's a good idea.

MR. MOORE: I would agree with you on that.

You've seen the significance of the great weight, the

admonition that the Court has to put great weight on your recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you see the difference in the burdens of profession for an aggravating circumstance which is beyond a reasonable doubt borne by the State and the greater weight of the evidence or a reasonably convinced standard which is the standard of proof that the Defense must present on the mitigating circumstances? You see the aggravating — the beyond a reasonable doubt burden is significantly greater, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand that.

MR. MOORE: The aggravating circumstances are limited but the mitigating circumstances are unlimited. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand that.

MR. MOORE: You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I accept that.

THE COURT:

MR. MOORE: And do you do you have any problem with that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. MOORE: If evidence were presented of mental illness, are those circumstances that you

would be willing to consider as mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now, by aggravating circumstances, that's not apparent by now, that would suggest that the death sentence is the more appropriate sentence, the mitigating circumstances would suggest that life without parole is the more appropriate sentence. So, in that vein, if you -- do you believe -- speaking about mental illness, do you believe mental illness is a choice?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Say that again.

MR. MOORE: Do you believe mental illness is something we choose?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. MOORE: Or mental health is something we choose?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No.

MR. MOORE: Do you accept that we all are some product of our experiences of life?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I think we make our own life. I don't believe mental illness is -- I don't what I'm looking for here. I believe it's an actual illness. As far as making your life, I think you make your own life.

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MR. MOORE: Do you agree that the experiences that we all have in our individual lives will have an impact on us?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, definitely.

MR. MOORE: And shape the person we turn out to be?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I agree with that.

MR. MOORE: And so as far as a person becoming mentally ill, then that could be a number of factors, could be life experiences, it could hereditary, it could be a number of things which a person may or may not -- cannot choose.

JUROR NUMBER 11: I agree with that.

MR. MOORE: What if -- what is your impression of the mental health community, mental health profession, let me put it that way, psychologists, psychiatrists, do you believe that's a legitimate profession that offers a valuable service?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I do.

MR. MOORE: Would you would you be willing to listen to -- want to listen to and accept testimony from mental health professionals who may have done an evaluation in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Depends on the circumstances.

MR. MOORE: Would you be open to considering

what they have to say in trying to decide if mental 1 health or mental illness might be a mitigating circumstance? 3 JUROR NUMBER 11: Again, like I said, you need 4 to take all the facts and lay them. 5 MR. MOORE: If you were to hear evidence of 6 brain damage and brain injury, are those 7 circumstances that you would be open to considering? 8 9 JUROR NUMBER 11: Sure. MR. MOORE: Have you heard of a neuro-imaging 10 technique or technology called an MRI? 11 JUROR NUMBER 11: MRI? 12 MR. MOORE: Yes, sir. 13 JUROR NUMBER 11: Yeah. 14 MR. MOORE: How about PET scan? 15 JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, sir. 16 MR. MOORE: Would you open to consider that 17 type of evidence in this case as potentially 18 mitigating? 19 JUROR NUMBER 11: If it's relevant to the case, 20 21 sure. MR. MOORE: If it's offered as a mitigating 22 circumstance you're saying you're open to consider 23 it? 24 JUROR NUMBER 11: Sure, it's my responsibility

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to consider everything.

MR. MOORE: Not everybody feels that way, that's why we're going through this process to find out how feel about it.

How about drug abuse and drug addiction, is that something that you would be willing to consider as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 11: No, I think there's plenty of help out there to not abuse drugs.

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

JUROR NUMBER 11: I believe there are ways not to be drug addicted. I come from a family a lot of people used drugs and everyone stopped.

MR. MOORE: You believe that is true of everybody, that's (unintelligible)?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I think so, yeah.

MR. MOORE: And so the people in your life who you have known been drug addicted, and relatives, some of them, and they were able to overcome that?

> Um-hmm. JUROR NUMBER 11:

MR. MOORE: You accept that there may be people who cannot by choice overcome drug addiction?

I would say it's a JUROR NUMBER 11: possibility. It's a stretch for me.

MR. MOORE: Do you belong to a church? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 11: Hmm? MR. MOORE: Do you belong to a church? 3 JUROR NUMBER 11: 4 No. 5 MR. MOORE: If the judge instructed you as follows as it relates to mitigating circumstances, 6 7 could you accept and follow this instruction? Let me read it to you, it's brief. The capital felony was 8 committed while the defendant was under the influence 9 10 of extreme mental or emotional disturbance, could you accept that and follow that, be open to consider 11 12 considering it? 13 JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes. 14 MR. MOORE: And the other is the capacity of 15 the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his 16 conduct or conform his conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired, without saying what 17 18 the nature of impairment is or was. JUROR NUMBER 11: I would following the Judge's 19 20 order. 21 MR. MOORE: You could accept and follow that instruction? 22 23 JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Consider it as potentially

mitigating?

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JUROR NUMBER 11: I would consider it, yes.

MR. MOORE: How about evidence of physical or emotional abuse, is that something that you would be able to consider as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I would be able to consider that, yes.

MR. MOORE: You understand that as a juror in a penalty phase proceeding that you have the right to vote, you make the findings that you choose as to aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances and come to your own conclusions about the weighing process and that regardless of what the outcome of that balance is you are never required to vote for death, do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand that.

MR. MOORE: And you understand -- let me explain. In the guilt innocence part where you're trying to decide guilt or innocence, the jury has to make a unanimous decision on the verdict.

JUROR NUMBER 11: Right.

MR. MOORE: All say guilty, all say not guilty. At the penalty phase each individual juror has a right to his or her own verdict, whatever that may be, it does not have to be unanimous, you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 11: I understand.

1 MR. MOORE: And can you respect the 2 individualities of the other members of the jury to 3 vote how they see fit? 4 JUROR NUMBER 11: Absolutely. 5 MR. MOORE: You would expect your opinion to be honored and respected, could you not extend that 6 7 respect to others? JUROR NUMBER 11: I would absolutely do that. 8 MR. MOORE: May I have a moment? 10 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 11 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 12 proceedings.) 13 MR. MOORE: Let's see. Let's put -- your 14 opinion about the death penalty, if you were asked to 15 put that on a continuum with ten being absolutely the 16 strongest support for the death penalty and zero 17 being zero, where would you put yourself? 18 JUROR NUMBER 11: Probably about six. MR. MOORE: And that's something that you 19 20 probably have not thought about as you indicated 21 before you came to this room? 22 JUROR NUMBER 11: No. 23 MR. MOORE: Do you think that there are things 24 that occur to people in their lives in which they 25 have no control?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: What short of things?

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number of things. I don't know, abusive

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relationships, thinks like that. Who your parents

JUROR NUMBER 11: Marriage, you know, any

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are, you have no control over that.

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MR. MOORE: True. Thank you, sir.

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THE COURT: Okay. Sir, at this time I'm going

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to excuse you for the day. I'm going you to ask you

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to go downstairs and they're going to give you some

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instructions. What they're going to do is give you a

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phone number. You are still a part of this panel but

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we're not going to need you for the next couple of

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days. We're going to have you come back later. I'm

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going to have you call on Wednesday between 1:00 and

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5:00 and they're going to give you a phone number and

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tell you how to do that. You need to tell them that

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you're part of my -- for Judge Reinman. You're

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either going to come back Thursday, Friday, or it

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might be next Thursday, which is a week, because

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we're not having court Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday of

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next week. So, it would be next Thursday.

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abide by your rules governing the service as a juror.

During this time, during this break you must

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Do not discuss this case with anyone or allow anyone

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to discuss it in your presence. Do not speak to the lawyers, the parties or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading newspaper headlines lines and articles relating to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio or Internet comments about the trial, should there be any. not conduct any research yourself regarding this trial or its participants. Now, what you can say is I'm being considered for a juror, I need to be at the courthouse from this time to this time, which courthouse. You can't say what case it is or what the nature of the charge are for which the case involves. Okay. All right. We'll have you -- if you go downstairs they'll give you some directions and you can be on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 11: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 11 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. It's not 6:00 yet so I'm going to bring in Number 13.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 13 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, if you'll have a seat.

Okay. Juror Number 13, what's going to happen is I'm going to ask you some questions and then the State's going to ask you some questions and then the Defense will have an opportunity to ask you questions as well. First of all, I want to thank you for being here and thank you for your patience, for waiting outside. The first question I'm going to ask you is what are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 13: I really don't have any view so to speak. I mean, I've seen people die, I've seen people shot at, it's like -- it's an end all thing in my opinion. Death is it, the end. So, I really don't know.

THE COURT: Well, if you were to -- you know how some people say they're for the death penalty, they're opposed to the death penalty, how would you characterize yourself?

JUROR NUMBER 13: On the fence. Honestly, on the fence.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case if there is a guilt verdict as to Count I, Count I is premeditated first degree murder, then we would move on to the seconds phase of the trial. The second phase of trial, as a juror you would be asked to make a recommendation to the Court of death, the death

penalty or life in prison without the possibility of parole. If I instructed you as part of your service that you were to consider the death penalty as a possible penalty, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 13: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. If I instructed you that you were to consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a penalty, would you be able to follow that instruction as well?

JUROR NUMBER 13: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. 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 13: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: You don't know anything about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 13: Other than -- I mean, no, no, that's not true. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What information do you believe you know about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 13: I know a deputy was shot, that's about all I know.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME II)