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

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1 APPEARANCES 2 THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., 3 and JAMES MCMASTER, ESQ., 4 Assistant State Attorneys State Attorney's Office 5 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Building D. 6 Viera, Florida 32940 Appearing for 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 12 Viera, Florida 32940 Appearing for Defendant 13 Brandon Lee Bradley, Defendant, present 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

JUROR NUMBER 187: In my own opinion, and I mean I've never had any dealings with law enforcement or anything like that, I know all the law enforcements have dashboard cameras so I'm assuming that there's video of what happened, I believe what was said happened happened or did happen in the way it was said. I mean, Officer Pill stopped the gentleman, he fired and killed her.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, what we ask you to do is set aside what you may have learned about the case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, could you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 187: I don't believe I could, no.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

THE COURT: Okay. Then Juror Number 187, thank you for being a process. If I could have gotten to you sooner I would have done that but I have to go numerical order. I took Number 188 out of order because he was being pretty verbal.

JUROR NUMBER 187: That's fine.

THE COURT: So, I brought him in here and plus he had some other circumstances he needed to address, but I do appreciate you being here. Thank you for

being part of process. I am going to least you. So, you can go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room. They're going to give you brief information and send you on your way. Okay. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 187 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. So, for the record, Juror Number 187 is released for cause. Okay. We can bring in Juror Number 189.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 189 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 189, good afternoon. Thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us regarding this process. We do appreciate your coming to serve. We know it's been a long day for you, I assure you it's been a long day for us but we — this is a necessary process, sometimes we don't know how long it's going to take, but we do appreciate you being patient with us. Yesterday when I spoke to you I talked about some rules that came into effect. Those rules kind of started at that time. So, I'm going to ask you about those. Since I announced those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or

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articles relating to this trial or its participants? JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Yesterday during the trial course of the proceedings you were sitting on the

left hand side and there was some bench conferences.

During those bench conferences was there any discussions among the jury members regarding the death penalty or the facts and circumstances of this

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 188 who was sitting next to you was a little verbal about the rules when I announced them, did that cause you any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am, I wasn't really paying attention to what he said.

THE COURT: Okay. During the breaks when the Judge -- when I was up here with the other attorneys, did you hear what was being said at that time?

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. No questions or concerns that there was any violation of these rules at that time?

JUROR NUMBER 189: No.

THE COURT: Okay. By you?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk to you, ask you some questions. The attorneys may have an opportunity to speak with you as well. What we ask you in the response to these questions there are no right or wrong answers, we just ask you to be honest, complete, frank with us. If there's information that you think we need to know, you need to just let us know. This is your opportunity to do so. If they — if questions are asked and the answer calls for a yes or no and you don't know, the proper response would be I don't know. So, that's a proper response as well. So, I'm going to talk to you about your knowledge of the case and then the death penalty as

well. So, first I'm going do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Mainly media, on TV.

THE COURT: Okay. So, have you heard -- did you here something about this case on the news?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Monday I saw something about this case on the news but more so back when it occurred.

THE COURT: So, back when it occurred. Did you see the news and the events about the death of a law enforcement officer?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me more specifically what information you believe you know.

JUROR NUMBER 189: It's been a while but from what I recall there was a robbery and an officer was shot in the line of duty. That's what I recall.

There was a lot of water cooler talk about it.

THE COURT: Okay. Water cooler talk, I assume that's at work?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Just discussion at work.

THE COURT: Okay. Where do you work?

JUROR NUMBER 189: I work at

THE COURT: Okay. So, you said the people were talking about it at work as well?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you form any -- I mean, when you heard about the law enforcement officer and about the facts of this case, did that solicit any response from you? How did you feel about that?

JUROR NUMBER 189: I was upset about it.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 189: It's just a needless killing is the way I understood it.

THE COURT: And that's from what the media -- was portrayed in the media?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. As part of this process what we ask you to do, and you're the only one who can tell us whether you can do this, is to set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, do you think you could do that?

JUROR NUMBER 189: I would like to say I could

but I have an opinion formed from what I've learned on the news, it's really hard to say but, you know, I do have an opinion right now and I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay. And can you tell what that opinion is. And it's okay to say it.

JUROR NUMBER 189: From what I've heard on the media it sounds like a guilty murder, first degree murder.

THE COURT: Okay. And that the defendant was the cause of that?

JUROR NUMBER 189: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. When you were watching the news, did you see any pictures of Mr. Bradley on the news?

JUROR NUMBER 189: I did Monday evening. When I turn on the TV it automatically goes to Channel 13 and there it was.

THE COURT: Okay. And so that would have been the first time you saw pictures of him?

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, not the first time.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 189: I had seen it before but I can't tell you -- I can't recall correctly when that was.

THE COURT: Do you know anything about anyone

else before involved in the case?

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JUROR NUMBER 189: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you know anything about a codefendant?

JUROR NUMBER 189: No, I don't.

THE COURT: Okay. When you come into court the State, I'm going to instruct you this, that the State has the burden of proof. The State has to prove each element of each count, and there's four counts, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable That's the State's job in every criminal case, that's their burden. The State knows that's their burden. I mean, they accept that, that's the The Defense and the defendant, they do not process. have to prove anything. They -- because at this moment in this trial in this case there's no evidence, the Defendant is presumed to be not guilty. In fact, the defendant at this stage is presumed to be innocent. Because nothing's come before you, you have to serve with an open mind, a clean slate because nothing's come before you. So, my question to you is can you make the State prove its burden beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt of each element of each crime and give the defendant the presumption of innocence that would be required?

Can you do that in this case?

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JUROR NUMBER 189: He's been in jail since the shooting.

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THE COURT: Okay. I can't answer that I can't answer that question. be something that would not be -- you know, one of the things that happens in a trial, there's certain things that's just not part of the trial, that would not be part of the trial. So, tell me how you feel

THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you something

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or tell me if you can do that.

JUROR NUMBER 189: I don't know if I can do it.

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else that may happen. It appears that you know, you

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right or wrong, we don't know that. It's only, you

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know, what would come in -- if you were a juror in

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know, some information about the case. Whether it's

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hearing something previously that never came in as

your deliberation process you say oh, I remember

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evidence in this courtroom in this case, I never

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heard that, that never came in, no one ever testified

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to it, it never, it never was part of this case,

information, not consider it and just base your

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would you be able to set aside that other

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deliberations and your decisions in this case based

on what you heard in this courtroom, could you do that?

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JUROR NUMBER 189: I'd like to say yes.

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MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

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MR. BROWN: Agreed.

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the information that you know about the case, we're

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going to go ahead and release you as being considered

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 189, based on

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as a juror in this case. Thank you for being part of

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the process. I wish I could have gotten to you sooner. I go numerically normally. Sometimes I take

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someone out of order if there's a reason to do that.

I had a reason to take Number 188 out of order. So I

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did that, but otherwise I go in order and. But I do

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want to thank you for being part of the process and

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thank you for being here.

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JUROR NUMBER 189: Thank you.

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THE COURT: You are going to be released. So,

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we're going to have you go downstairs. You can

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report to the jury assembly room, they're going to

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give you brief information and then you'll be

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released. Okay?

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JUROR NUMBER 189: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 189 exited the

courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. At this time Juror Number 189 has been released for cause. That's all the jurors that we have coming for this afternoon. I have Jurors Number 190 through 204 scheduled to be here at 8:30 tomorrow morning. Anything that we need to address this evening?

MR. BROWN: Judge, I hate to actually ask this question but do you have a deadline on when you would have to order more people for Friday?

THE COURT: No, not really, tomorrow at 4:00 is really the -- actually, tomorrow at 3:00 is the deadline. I mean, that they like. So, we don't have to make that decision today.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Good.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BROWN: Nothing from us.

MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Court will be in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning. Thank you.

(Thereupon, court was in recess for the day, 3/12/14. Thereafter, court was reconvened on 3/13/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Mr. Master?

MR. BROWN: Judge, he just stepped out the back

1 for a quick minute. THE COURT: Okay. We can bring out 2 Mr. Bradley. We'll wait for him before we bring 3 4 anyone in. (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 5 6 courtroom by the court deputy.) 7 THE COURT DEPUTY: Judge, they're on their way from the first floor. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Is there any preliminary 9 10 matters that we need to address? MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 11 MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. Then as soon as we know they're up, we'll start. 14 THE COURT DEPUTY: They're up. 15 16 THE COURT: They're up. Do we have 190? Start 17 with 190. (Thereupon, the proceedings were previously 18 transcribed.) 19 THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Number 192. 20 (Thereupon, Juror Number 192 was escorted into 21 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 22 23 had as follows:) THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 24 192. When I talked the other day when you were court 25

I talked about some rules that govern your service as a juror. Those rules started at that time. So, I'm going to ask you about those first and that is as of that time since you came to court. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

JUROR NUMBER 192:

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

No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, this morning I'm going to ask you some questions, then the State may ask you some questions and the Defense may ask you some questions. There's no right or wrong answers to these questions. What we ask you to do is to be honest, complete and frank. If there's more information that you want to tell us, feel free to

tell us but -- and some people say Judge, can I tell this or Judge, is it okay to say this, you can say whatever you feel is necessary to say at this time.

JUROR NUMBER 192: Okay.

THE COURT: The other thing is that we're going to ask you some questions, some of them will solicit a yes or no response. If the answer is I don't know, that's an appropriate response as well.

JUROR NUMBER 192: Okay.

THE COURT: So, the first question I'm going to ask you is do you know anything about this case, and that would be prior to coming to court, either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

THE COURT: You don't know anything about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I don't watch TV really.

THE COURT: So, the other day when I announced the charges and talked about the case, that's the first thing you knew about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So, never heard anything

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about this case anywhere?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Huh-uh.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to switch gears on you, get a little bit more serious. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I really don't have any views really.

THE COURT: A lot of people say, you know,

Judge, I never really thought about it before, this
is the first time I've ever really had to think about

my views. Have you thought about this before?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

THE COURT: Have you had discussions with your friends or family members about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 192: We don't really talk about that stuff.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if I had to put you in a category are you for the death penalty or against the death penalty, if I had to put you in one of those categories, what would you be?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Neutral.

THE COURT: I mean, are you open to consider the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

THE COURT: And are you open to consider life

in prison without the possibility of parole?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Let me talk to you a little bit about the process and then the attorneys are going to get more in depth about that. The first part of the trial we call the guilt phase. quilt phase if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I. Okay. After deliberations if they return a verdict of guilty on Count I, then we --Count I is the first degree murder charge, it only pertains to Count I. I don't know if you remember from the other day there's four counts. pertains to Count I, the first agree murder charge. So, if there's a guilty verdict on Count I, then we proceed into a second phase called the penalty phase. In the penalty phase you're going to hear evidence from the -- you're going to hear evidence presented of aggravating circumstances and also mitigating circumstances, and I'll give you instructions, I talked about it the other day, about weighing the aggravating circumstances against the mitigating circumstances, and the attorneys are going to talk to you more about that process, but at the end I'm going to ask the jury to make a recommendation to the Court of a penalty of death or life in prison without the

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possibility of parole. You have to be able to consider both possible penalties. Would you be able to consider both possible penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, do you have any -- this is a case of great severity. How old are you?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Twenty-one.

THE COURT: So, you're pretty young. what -- I mean, are you okay with being a part of this process?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Well, I have a history of abuse in my family and I think you were my mom's lawyer, I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Her name was I just wanted you to know that.

THE COURT: You know what, I just don't remember that. I normally remember fact patterns more than I remember names and I know that's kind of strange, but I normally remember that. But you say -- I can look that up if I need to. You think that I may have been your mom's lawyer at that time?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes, in the beginning. I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Was it a divorce case or a

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dependency case?

JUROR NUMBER 192: It was an abuse case. My father abused my brother and I was in the other room.

THE COURT: Okay. Was it -- was your mom and dad getting a divorce or was it involving DCF and the dependency court?

JUROR NUMBER 192: They were already divorced.

THE COURT: Was it a modification where they might have changed custody? I did more divorce proceedings than dependency but every once in a while I did a dependency case.

JUROR NUMBER 192: I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Okay. How old were you at the time?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I think I was (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Now, does that in any way -because it's me the judge, does that in any way cause
you concern in order to serve here in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

THE COURT: You just wanted to bring that to our attention?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What are your thoughts about that?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I don't have really any thoughts, I was just bringing it to your attention, I wasn't sure.

mean, that was kind of a long time ago so I'd have to look that up and I'm sorry I just don't remember it right off the bat. A lot has happened in my life since then. I see lots of cases and to tell you the truth I do remember fact patterns more than I remember names but. Let me talk about, the other day you talked about that -- I think you said that you had cerebral palsy.

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

THE COURT: And that -- and talked about a learning disability. Do you think that would in any way would affect your ability to serve?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No, but I do have anxiety.

THE COURT: You do have anxiety?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: Talk to me about that.

JUROR NUMBER 192: Well, ever since the abuse happened I've always had anxiety attacks and they happen a few times a week.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you take medication for that?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

THE COURT: How do you deal with your attacks when you have them?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I just go in a different room and calm myself down.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOORE: What did she say?

THE COURT: She said she goes into a different room and calms herself down. And if you could speak up just a little bit because everybody needs to hear you.

JUROR NUMBER 192: Okay.

THE COURT: Have you had any thoughts or concerns about serving on this jury?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

THE COURT: Do you think that might bring on an anxiety attack?

JUROR NUMBER 192: It could.

THE COURT: I mean, do you have any concerns about it? I only know how to address this based on what you tell me. So, that's why I'm asking you all these questions. Do you think -- I mean, are you feeling anxiety as a result of this case?

JUROR NUMBER 192: A little bit.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that would be normal

but is it -- do you think it might bring on an attack?

JUROR NUMBER 192: It could.

THE COURT: The -- obviously deciding
between -- deciding a penalty of life or death is a
very significant decision that you would have to make
and with all due respect we're going to ask you a lot
of questions and we're talking about hypothetical but
I mean it is -- this is a real person and a real
case, we're deciding the life or death of
Mr. Bradley, do you think that you would be able to
participate in that process?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I could try to but I could have an anxiety attack.

THE COURT: Can you -- and this might be a hard question, but can you tell me the likelihood of that?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I'm not sure like because it's been happening lately, I've been having a lot of anxiety attacks with the stress and everything.

THE COURT: Okay. Is it stress relating to this or stress relating to something else?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Something else.

THE COURT: Is there something stressful going on at this time?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes, my dad.

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MR. MOORE: Your Honor? 1 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 We'll stipulate. MR. MOORE: 4 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Juror Number 192, 5 perhaps -- you might be a perfect juror in another 6 case but perhaps this case is just -- and it's going 7 to last for a long time, perhaps this case would not 8 be the right case. So, we're going to go ahead and 9 release you. 10 JUROR NUMBER 192: Okay. 11 THE COURT: Okay. I hope everything is well 12 with your mom. 13 JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. And I hope -- I'm sorry to 15 hear about the anxiety attacks. 16 JUROR NUMBER 192: That's okay. 17 THE COURT: But I wish the best for you as 18 well. 19 JUROR NUMBER 192: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Okay. We're going to go ahead and 21 release you and you can report downstairs to the jury 22 assembly room and they'll give you some further 23 information. 24 JUROR NUMBER 192: Okay.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 192 exited the 1 2 courtroom.) MR. MOORE: Judge, the next is 193 and I've got 3 a note that he had a doctor's note. 4 THE COURT: Yes, I have the doctor's note right 5 6 here. 7 MR. MOORE: Could we read that? THE COURT: Can you read it again? I let you 8 9 all read it at the time. I have it right here, I'll 10 be happy to let you read it again. I talked to him 11 about it and he said he was fine despite what was in here, but I do intend to question him about that. I 12 1.3 just need to put on the record that 192 was released 14 for cause. Do you want to review the note again? 15 MR. MOORE: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. We'll give it to both 17 parties, give them an opportunity to review it. 18 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the proceedings.) 19 20 THE COURT: I don't know if you recall, we read this at this time, I talked to him and said to him 21 22 that the letter talked about problems with his 23 memory, you know, he seemed to say he was okay. MR. MOORE: Right, I remember now. 24

I have --

THE COURT:

MR. MOORE: I have short term memory too.

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THE COURT: I need a doctor's excuse. So --

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mean, I intend to question him about that a little

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bit this morning as well and you're welcome to

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question him about that. Okay. We'll bring in

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Number 193.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 193 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were

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had as follows:)

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THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number

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193. Please be seated. No, just be seated. Okay.

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First of all, I want to thank you for being here.

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Thank you for being patient with us regarding this

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process. The other day when you were here, not

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yesterday but the day before, we talked about rules

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governing your service as a juror. So, I'm going to

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speak to you about that first. Since those rules

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have been in place, have you read or been exposed to

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reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating

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to this trial or its participants?

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JUROR NUMBER 193: Well, I get a morning paper.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 193: I basically read the sports

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page.

THE COURT:

So, you been exposed to about this

case reading newspaper headlines and/or articles related to this trial or its participants since these rules came into place? I'm going to talk to you about what you know about the case prior to coming to court, but since I implemented these rules.

JUROR NUMBER 193: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I have not.

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

JUROR NUMBER 193: I don't have a computer.

THE COURT: Have you discussed this case with the other jury members or with anyone else or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I have not.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, we're going to ask you some questions this morning. We're going to ask you about your knowledge of the case and then ask you some questions about the death penalty. In response to these questions, there's no right or wrong answers, we just ask you to be honest, complete, frank. Some people say Judge, can I say this? Yes,

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you can say it. Some people are hesitant to say things, you don't need to be hesitant. Anything that you think we should know you should let us know. Also, we'll ask you questions, some of those questions solicit a response of yes or no. If you can't answer it yes or no, I don't know is an appropriate response as well. Okay? The first question I'm going to ask you, do you know anything about this case either from your personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 193: I first moved here, back home, February -- I mean April 30th, 2012.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: And I remember this happening right about that time.

THE COURT: It happened a little bit before that.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay. But I remember it being in the paper about that time and then that was it, you know, because I told you my memory's kind of, and I remember it being in the paper about that time and that was it.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: And then I remember it being in the newspaper here lately about the jury getting, you know, about her anniversary of her death and something being named in her thing and maybe her burial and that's about it. But as far as -- that's about it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, let me talk to you -I'm going to ask you a couple of questions. It
appears the source of your information is the
newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 193: Is the newspaper?

THE COURT: You say you don't have a computer.

JUROR NUMBER 193: I do not have a computer.

THE COURT: What about television?

JUROR NUMBER 193: Television yeah.

THE COURT: Have you heard television -- anything on the TV about this case as well, news reports?

JUROR NUMBER 193: No I just do the, I do the 6:00 o'clock, 6:00 to 6:30 and that's it.

THE COURT: 6:00 to 6:30, what station?

JUROR NUMBER 193: Two, Channel 2.

THE COURT: I know, I said this morning that was CBS but that's NBC.

JUROR NUMBER 193: That's NBC, yes.

THE COURT: I don't want to get any news 1 2. channel mad at me. JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, it's NBC. 3 THE COURT: I just remember 2, 6 and 9, that's 4 5 all I remember. JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, it's NBC. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Did -- so, you listen to it 7 8 from 6:00 to 6:30. 9 JUROR NUMBER 193: Right. THE COURT: Do you do that every day? 10 JUROR NUMBER 193: Pretty much. 11 12 THE COURT: Do you sit down and watch it from 13 the beginning to the end? 14 JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, pretty much. 15 THE COURT: Or are you doing other things? JUROR NUMBER 193: Well, I do other things but 16 17 I pretty much watch that and the NBC evening news. THE COURT: Okay. So, you watch it from 6:00 18 19 to 7:00? 20 JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah. 21 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 193: Yes, Your Honor, excuse me. 22 THE COURT: That's okay, you don't have to do 23 24 I mean, I'm happy that you give me that that. 25 respect but.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah.

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THE COURT: If you -- I mean, when you read the newspaper, do you read it cover to cover?

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JUROR NUMBER 193: Pretty much but, you know,

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pretty many I go through it, you know. I might not

definitely I read the sports page, definitely, but

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read them all but pretty much I go through it.

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Because of my -- I stopped -- I was being hacked by

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my family, believe it or not, so I just cut off the

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cell phone and cut off my computer. I just cut it

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off. I just cut it off.

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THE COURT: So, can I make the assumption that

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if it was on Channel 2 or if it was in the newspaper

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you probably read about it?

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JUROR NUMBER 193: Probably.

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THE COURT: So, give me some specific

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information about when you believe you know about the

about the case pretty much sums it up. And the only

other thing that I know is that you guys took a long

time -- should I be speaking to you guys as well?

THE COURT: They can hear you talking.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Well, what I just told you

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case.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Well, what I do know is it's

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taking a lot longer than usual to pick a jury.

know that.

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24 25 THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: And I read those articles from time to time as I'm reading through my newspaper is that is sure has taken a long time to read a newspaper. And then it also in that I seen pictures on the 6:00 o'clock news of him, you know, where they flash and I see where the channels have been in here videotaping and they always show a picture of him in the court and usually a picture of you, I'm not sure, and that's about it.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: But as far as back when it happened, because it's so far back I just basically forgot about it because I just moved back home and I just remembered that it happened, but I don't remember any specifics of it. I couldn't have even told you who did it or anything, I just remember that happened as soon as I moved back home.

THE COURT: So, you know from the other day this case involves the death of a police officer.

> JUROR NUMBER 193: Right.

THE COURT: What other specifics do you know from maybe listening to the news program or reading the paper?

JUROR NUMBER 193: That she was a female. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 193: I remember that. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 4 JUROR NUMBER 193: I think that she was a 5 sheriff. 6 THE COURT: Yes. Anything else? 7 8 JUROR NUMBER 193: And that's about it. THE COURT: Okay. Do you know -- did you here 9 anything about a codefendant? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, that there was a girl 12 also involved. 13 THE COURT: What do you know about that? JUROR NUMBER 193: And that she, she was 14 arrested and now she is -- she was arrested and now 15 she's on their side, she's going to testify. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Did you know anything else 17 about -- you know about the death of a police 18 officer, about the circumstances of the death of the 19 20 police officer? JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I don't know anything 21 22 about that. THE COURT: You don't have any recollection of 23 24 that? 25 JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I don't. I have a short

1 term memory and I just -- I don't know no anything 2 about that. THE COURT: Okay. I'll talk to you about the 3 short term memory in just a moment. 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay. 6 THE COURT: Have you formed any fixed opinions 7 about this case? 8 JUROR NUMBER 193: Have I formed? 9 THE COURT: Has it caused any emotional 10 responses in you? 11 JUROR NUMBER 193: Have I formed any -- whether 12 he's quilty or not, is that what you? 13 THE COURT: I mean, I'm letting you tell me what you think. 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 193: What do I think? 16 well, you're innocent until proven quilty, I do 17 believe in that. I definitely believe in that. 18 I've done jury duty twice and when I've done it you 19 had it for the week and once you got called you were 20 there for the week and the first time I did it four, 21 I did four and I got it every time. 22 THE COURT: Is that -- you did that in Brevard 23 County? 24 JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I did it in Louis County

in Washington State and I got called every time and I

got -- we got it down to guilty ever time.

THE COURT: So, you said that -- so, you've

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done that twice and it's been a --

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, and the first time I got four cases, second time I got five cases and.

THE COURT: And you went to a jury verdict? JUROR NUMBER 193: And I was on the jury each time.

THE COURT: So, that would be like I think nine cases.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Nine cases. Nine cases, yeah. And in his case, like I said, I don't remember that much about it but from what I've seen about it, you're innocent until proven guilty and I don't think they'd have a lot of defendants there. So, he must have quite a case, that's just from me just since I've been in here.

THE COURT: A lot of defendants, you mean a lot of Defense attorneys?

JUROR NUMBER 193: I mean a lot of Defense attorneys.

THE COURT: That's not unusual to have -- I mean, it's a death penalty case under consideration. So, that's not unusual. The State has two. So, they have their's too.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah.

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THE COURT: And then let's talk about the

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you a couple of questions. Can you set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yes, I'm half black and My mother's German. So, yeah, I'm totally German. impartial.

THE COURT: Okay. But can you set aside what you may have learned?

> JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah.

THE COURT: Now, let's say you go back into the deliberation room and you've heard the evidence in the case and you never heard -- you go back there and you remember something else that you had read or heard about but it never came into this courtroom as evidence, can you set that aside and not consider it and reach your verdict in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, you only consider what was in the courtroom.

THE COURT: What happened in the courtroom.

JUROR NUMBER 193: That's it.

presumption of innocence. You know from serving on a jury before that the State has the burden of proof.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Right.

THE COURT: The State has to prove each element of each count, and there's four counts, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. They have that burden. They know they have that burden. They know that's their job. The Defense does not have to prove anything.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Right.

THE COURT: In fact, at this point because there's no evidence whatsoever, the defendant is not guilty, is presumed to be innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Right.

THE COURT: Can you give the defendant that presumption?

JUROR NUMBER 193: Right, yes, totally.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Now, I can give you an example. The toughest case I had in Washington State, and there was a girl and she was -- now, we got her guilt but -- and she was charged with linking this one man of a hundred thousand dollars and -- but he was older than her and he reminded me of my older brother and this twenty-seven year old girl that he

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lives with and if he didn't give her all this money or anything (unintelligible) and everybody agreed to go quilty but me and I said guys, just listen to me. Okay. My brother, he's given this girl all his money and just doesn't want any of it, but my brother rather than be alone, he waist three hundred and fifty bucks, three hundred and fifty pounds, rather than be alone, he just gives her anything. You know, the kind of drugs I don't even know about because I'm older, you know, she's just milking him but he wants to be milked. So, I think my brother needs to go to jail or something and she just needs to go to treatment center. You know, I don't really think she's guilty. She even told us she wasn't (unintelligible) and told on. So, I spent four hours trying to tell them all this and they said no, she's still guilty and I said, okay, I vote guilty too, I just wanted you guys to hear this because my brother (unintelligible) but if you guys don't change your mind and find him guilty, fine with me. You know, I just wanted you guys to hear this perspective, that I changed had my vote to guilty.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: You know, I just wanted them to hear that and so we all voted guilty.

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THE COURT: Okay. You talked about memory loss.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, I have short term memory loss.

THE COURT: And I do have the doctor's note that talked about having brain surgery and that you had a tumor. So, you had brain surgery and it does affect your memory. We did talk about that you will have the availability to write and take notes.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, I write notes all the time everywhere.

THE COURT: So, this is a trial of some length. Normally we have a trial two to three days, maybe a I mean, we expect this to go through probably week. the first week of April now, maybe even the second week of April. There will be lots of evidence. There will be lots of exhibits. Do you think this would be the type of case that you need to be involved with?

JUROR NUMBER 193: What type of length are we talking about? When I listened before it seem like it was just going to be three, four days.

THE COURT: Oh, no, this is a case -- I talked about the end of March before, but now since jury selection has taken longer than I expected, it's

probably -- this case is probably going to go through the first week of April, possibly the second week of April.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Starting next week.

THE COURT: Starting next week.

JUROR NUMBER 193: So, like two, three weeks?

THE COURT: No, that would be --

JUROR NUMBER 193: Oh, even longer.

THE COURT: I can tell you if it starts next week, that's at least four weeks.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, we stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Juror Number 193, I think they're concerned about the length of the trial and with your -- the note from your doctor and with you serving.

JUROR NUMBER 206: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. And obviously it's a matter of who the Defense and the State feel comfortable with for purposes of this jury. So, I am going to release you from service as this jury.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay.

THE COURT: I do appreciate you being here, do appreciate you being willing to serve. Probably going to get called again here sometime in the near future because usually if you called once it appears

1 that you'll get called again and so it might be more 2 appropriate to serve on a case that's not of this 3 length. JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, whatever. 4 5 appreciate it, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'm going to give you this note 6 back. 7 8 JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay. 9 THE COURT: So, thank you for being here, sir. 10 You are released. You can go downstairs, talk to the jury assembly room and they'll send you on your way. 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay. Thank you. 13 (Thereupon, Juror Number 193 exited the 14 courtroom.) 15 THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Juror Number 16 193 was released for cause. We can bring in Juror 17 Number 195. (Thereupon, Juror Number 195 was escorted into 18 19 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 20 had as follows:) 21 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 22 195. Thank you for being here. 23 JUROR NUMBER 195: You're welcome. 24 THE COURT: Thank you for being patient with us

regarding this process. The other day when we were

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in court I talked to you about some rules that govern your service as a juror. So, I'm going to start with those. And just so you know, those rules came into effect at that time that I announced them. I'm going to talk to you in a few minutes about what you may have known prior to that, but since I announced those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you some questions about your knowledge of the case prior to coming to court and about the death penalty. In

response to my questions, the State will have an 2 opportunity to also to ask you questions and the Defense will have an opportunity to ask you 3 questions. There are no right or wrong answers. 4 What we ask you to do is be honest, complete, frank. 5 If there's information you think we should know, tell 6 us that information. We will ask you questions that 8 normally would solicit a response of yes or no. You 9 know, some of these issues you may not have ever 10 thought of before, especially regarding the death penalty. So, if the answer is I don't know, that's a 11 proper response as well. Okay? 12 13 JUROR NUMBER 195: Okay.

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THE COURT: Now, the first question I'm going to ask you, do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 195: A little bit, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you know a little bit Tell me when you heard that what about the case. information you think you know and from what source.

JUROR NUMBER 195: I just remember it being a couple of years now and I've kind of really forgotten about it until a couple weeks ago when I heard

something about -- I can't really tell I remember

what I heard, I just heard something on the news

about it, that it had run and I just know that a

police officer had been shot and I really can't

remember if somebody had stolen a thing or a burglary

or what exactly it was to tell you the truth.

THE COURT: That led up to that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: Anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

THE COURT: What are your news local news watching habits or reading habits with regard to local news?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Well, usually I just kind of try and read through the paper. I don't have that much time to read it so I try to kind of glance through it and read some of the headlines and if it's interesting I'll read about it in the local but I haven't read anything lately.

THE COURT: Do you recall reading anything about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I don't. I mean, it's been a couple of years since I've seen anything about it.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any specific impressions about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 195: I don't know how to answer that. I mean.

THE COURT: Okay. Did the case -- some people feel real strong about the fact scenario in the case, some people feel, you know, it didn't make an impression. So, did the case make an impression with you?

JUROR NUMBER 195: I guess the only impression I had when I heard about it at the time was that, you know, it was a police officer had been shot which yes, it bothered me and it bothered me to hear about that a lot, but really when anybody gets shot. So, that's really the only -- I guess that really was sitting in my mind.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do if you're going to be a juror in this case is to set aside anything that you may have learned about the case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if you were back in the jury deliberation room at the end of the trial and

you remembered something, oh, yeah, I remember I heard this and that never came in as evidence in the trial, you never heard that as evidence, could you set that aside and not consider that when you are deciding, you know, this case, guilty or not guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 195: I could.

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THE COURT: Okay. That would not be -- you're confident in your ability to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk to you about, and I'm going to talk a little later about this as well, but the State has the burden of proof in every criminal case. They have to prove each element of each count, and there's four counts in this case if you remember, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. They know that's their job. That's their job in every criminal The defendant and the Defense do not have to prove anything. They -- because the State has the burden of proof, at this phase, today as we sit here, there's been no evidence presented. So, the defendant is presumed to be not guilty. In fact, the defendant is presumed to be innocent at this time. Do you have any problem with that concept that right at this moment -- I mean, can you look at the

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defendant and say he's innocent at this time?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yeah, I think I could.

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THE COURT: Okay. When you say think, some people say that as a matter of speaking and we know people say that. Sometimes that's just a form of speech, sometimes it means I'm not sure I can do that or not. So, how would that be for you?

JUROR NUMBER 195: I could. (Unintelligible) until proven quilty and I try to look at it that way.

THE COURT: So, you would assume, make the presumption that the defendant is innocent and make the State prove their burden of proof?

> JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to switch gears on you now.

> JUROR NUMBER 195: Okay.

THE COURT: I ask this question real general, I do that on purpose. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 195: My view is if somebody is proven guilty and they have killed someone else, that beyond a shadow of a doubt I would think they should be put to death to because why should you have a right to live after you killed somebody else and you be allowed to and just appreciate what we have when

somebody else's life has been taken.

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THE COURT: Okay. So, let me ask you this because -- based on what you said previously. Ar

THE COURT: Okay let me talk to you about the I'm going to talk to you basically about the process, the attorneys may talk to you more about The first part of the trial is called the process. the guilt phase, we call it the guilt phase. Count I, and Count I is really the only count that this pertains to, if the jury returns a verdict of quilty on Count I, Count I is murder of the first degree, then we move into a penalty phase and in the penalty phase you're going to hear evidence of aggravating circumstances, I talked about those the other day, and mitigating circumstances. What your job is, and I give you some instructions, is to weigh the aggravating circumstances against the mitigating circumstances and then you're instructed to make a recommendation to the Court and that recommendation is -- of a penalty to the Court and that recommendation is either death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, in order to serve as a juror you have to be able to consider both possibilities, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree and would you be open -- and is that opinion so strong that you could not consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a penalty under any circumstances?

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JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I could consider it.

THE COURT: So, you are -- I'm going to ask

you -- I'm going to break that down a little bit.

So, are you of the opinion that death is the only

appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

THE COURT: And you will be open to consider both possibilities, death or life in prison without the possibility of parole, in the event there's a guilty verdict on Count I, murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Today no one is going to ask you, no one is allowed to ask you and they're not going to ask you what your, what your recommendation to the Court would be. No one is going to ask you that. They're going to ask you if you would certain things with regard to aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Can you consider this? Are you --

can you -- would you be open to this process, open to consider this? Okay. So, just so you know, no one is going to ask you would you do this, would you do that in this specific case or in any fact scenario. They're going to talk in hypotheticals and they're going to talk into considerations. Okay? All right. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 195, good morning. I'm going to go through the process with you, if I can, about what a juror has to do and evaluations and analysis you have to do to be able to make that decision or recommendation to the Court of either a recommendation of sentence of life or a recommendation of a sentence of death, just make sure that you understand the process and how we do it step by step. I know some of this that the Court did cover with you a couple of days ago when you were here in a group but she gave you a lot of information in a condensed period of time. So, I'd like to do it step by step with you.

The first is that the death penalty is only a consideration if the jury comes back with a guilty verdict of first degree murder. If the jury comes back with a lesser verdict of say second degree murder or some other lesser charge, the death penalty

is off the table, the sentencing is entirely up to Her Honor and the jury's duty at that point ends.

Obviously, if they come back not guilty, then there is no sentencing.

Now, there are two ways the State can prove first degree murder, one is by premeditated murder and one is by felony murder, and those terms will be explained to you at a later date. Felony murder is a murder that's committed in the course of certain types of felonies. Either one is considered first degree murder. We may prove one or the other in this case or both, but either one gets you to first degree murder where the death penalty is under consideration. You understand there is no automatic death penalty? You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. I do need verbal answers because there's a microphone behind you and everything needs to be recorded so we can make a record. And it doesn't matter what the murder is for as far as the type of first degree murder, you know, being a mass murderer or murder of a child, there is no automatic, it has to go through the penalty and the aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances have to be weighed by the jury

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regardless of the facts of the murder. Do you understand?

MR. BROWN: So, what the Court -- if the jury

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JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

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comes back with first degree murder, we would reconvene, the jury would hear additional evidence, the Court would give you her final set of instructions and then, of course, you would have to go deliberate. In those instructions the first thing she's going to tell you to do is to look at and examine what are the aggravating circumstances in the case, and the Judge will give you what those are. she told you a couple of days ago, it's a statutory list, it's circumstances which may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. expect in this case it will be more than one, three, four, five, six, she's going to give you that list and it's to those and only to those that you're allowed to look to to justify the death penalty. can't look outside of those but you have to look at those aggravating circumstances to see legally whether the death penalty is justified in the case.

Now, those have to be proven and the burden of proof is the same as in the guilt phase and she covered this, it's beyond and to the exclusion of

every reasonable doubt. So, you look at that and the first question is has the State proven any of those aggravating circumstances. If you find that we've proven none, then your recommendation has to be for life, excuse me, because you would have found that there's no aggravation in this first degree murder. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

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THE COURT: If you find that we've proven at least one, you may find that we've proven more than one or all of them, but if we've proven at least one, then you look at those that have been proven and ask yourself do these justify the death penalty, do these aggravating circumstances. If your answer is no, then your recommendation has to be for life. answer is yes, these aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty, we move on to the next step in the process. That's where you consider what are called mitigating circumstances. And if you recall, the Court when she spoke to you all she said those are -- mitigating circumstances come from the defendant, his life, background, character, things of that nature and they're items that could and may suggest a sentence of life to you. And those have a burden of proof as well. It's a lower burden, it's

to the greater weight of the evidence. It's still a burden but less than the burden for aggravating circumstances. And the Judge is ultimately going to tell you that you have to weigh those aggravating circumstances that have been proven with the mitigating circumstances that have been proven and you weigh those two and that's ultimately how you come to your decision.

Now, in your life have you had to make key, critical and important decisions?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Most of have. When you've made those decisions, did you try to consider everything?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And that's what we try to do, most people do. When you looked at all the factors in those decisions, some of the factors you looked at you decided they were pretty darn important and you gave them great weight in your decision making process, right?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Right.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you looked at and you considered them, you looked at them and you said these just really aren't that important to me, I'm going to give these factors little weight, right?

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JUROR NUMBER 195: Correct.

MR. BROWN: And you arrived at your decision. That's how most of us make important decisions. Court's going to tell you that's what you do here. You look at everything that's been proven, consider everything that's been proven, you determine -- and you have to weigh, you determine how much weight to You may decide an aggravator gets X give them. amount of weight and a mitigator how much weight to The Court's not going to tell you how much weight to give or even how to decide. She's not going to tell you aggravator one gets X amount of weight and mitigator one gets Y amount of weight, it's a decision you have to make. And when we ask you -- we talk to you, both myself and Defense counsel, this morning, we can't tell -- we could but it wouldn't be a fair question to ask you how much weight you would give to something because at this point you don't know. You have to hear all the evidence, you have to hear everything and that's how you determine the weight and you weigh it against each other. The key is would you consider. Aggravator number one or mitigator number one, would 23 you consider. Aggravator two would you consider, mitigator number, would you be open to consider, not

how much weight you would give. And you may look at it and say well, that type of aggravator and that type of mitigator, the question is asked and you think about I wouldn't give that much weight, that's a decision for you, but would you at least look at it and consider it and that's the key. If it's been proven you have to consider it. It's up to you when you determine back in that room after you've heard everything how much weight to give.

Okay. Court's going to tell you when you go through that weighing process that when you weigh the aggravation and the mitigation, if you find that the mitigation outweighs the aggravation that's -- you have to make at that point a recommendation of life. On the other hand, if you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, at that point you're legally justified in recommending a sentence of death, but you have to go through -- that's the steps in the process to get to the point where you can make that death recommendation.

Now, the Court's not going to tell you if the State proves A, B, C and D that at that point you must recommend death. Okay. It's the opposite. What she's going to tell you is you are never required to recommend the death penalty. What you

are required to do is go through that weighing process and weigh the aggravators and mitigators. If you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation and after going through that weighing process that those aggravators in your mind still justify the death penalty, that's when you can recommend the death penalty. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

THE COURT: Any questions about that process?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Any -- in your mind do you have any concern about your ability to go through that process step by step?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Are you open to considering the list of aggravators that the Court will give you in this case that apply?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: That my apply if proven?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Some people come in with a concept of well, you know, unless it's a case of a mass murderer or a child, I'd consider the death penalty in those but not in any other circumstances and they're not open to considering the list that the

Court's going to give us. Can you assure us that you're open to considering the list that the Court gives?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And likewise with mitigation which Defense will talk to you about that, could be anything from his background, are you open to considering whatever mitigation that they present to you?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Like I said, no one is going to ask you the weigh, that's a decision you make when you hear everything, you just have to be open to consider all that's presented and proven. That's it. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Good morning.

MR. MOORE: I want you to reflect on this for just a second. We're talking in a hypothetical, hypotheticals what do you suppose this means, what does that mean, what are you capable of doing, what you feel that you can't do. The point of this, the main point which is not hypothetical, is that we're not talking about death, the death penalty in the

abstract of somebody out there, we're talking about a real living breathing human being, that gentleman right there, twenty-four years old, that young man, Brandon Bradley. So, we're talking about you possibly being a part of a process that could result in him being sentenced to death and executed. So, don't lose site of that. We're not just speaking in the abstract, we're talking about that person over there, his life is at stake in case.

Now, when you reflect on what you heard and saw on TV, and I think you may have gotten some of the information about the case from newspapers. You're nodding so I assume that you're agreeing with me?

Yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Unless you say no or shake your head I'm going to assume you agree with me.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 195:

MR. MOORE: You mentioned something about you're aware that a deputy, law enforcement officer, female was shot and killed.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Correct.

MR. MOORE: You knew that. And you heard something you thought might have been a burglary, could have been a robbery, something preceded that.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

1 MR. MOORE: You recall something about items 2 being stolen? 3 JUROR NUMBER 195: Really don't. MR. MOORE: A chase or a pursuit or anything 4 5 like that? JUROR NUMBER 195: That does sound familiar. 6 MR. MOORE: Do you recall whether there was 8 more than one defendant? 9 JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I don't. 10 MR. MOORE: And who do you believe from what you heard and read was the alleged shooter? 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 195: I don't remember what the 13 name was but I just knew that they said they caught 14 the person that shot the deputy. 15 MR. MOORE: Did you see pictures of Mr. Bradley 16 either in the paper or on TV? 17 JUROR NUMBER 195: I really don't remember. 18 MR. MOORE: All right. So, you know that 19 Mr. Bradley is charged with that homicide. 20 JUROR NUMBER 195: Correct, I do know that. 21 MR. MOORE: And so when you read the paper, 22 when you watch TV, you don't accept everything as the 23 gospel truth but you do give some credibility to what 24 you read or you wouldn't read it.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Right.

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MR. MOORE: Got to be discriminating in what you accept as probably being true and what you can disregard. But on the points that you did read or hear in the media, a deputy sheriff, female deputy sheriff was shot and killed and so would you say that the media probably got that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Correct, yes.

MR. MOORE: And that somebody was arrested for that and charged with that offense?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And now that you know Mr. Bradley is that somebody, what are your feelings at this point really? I mean, as best you can describe to us with respect to whether Mr. Bradley is innocent or guilty.

JUROR NUMBER 195: I really don't have any feelings about it.

MR. MOORE: Well, feelings is a bad word. What's are your thoughts? What's your opinion with respect to whether at this point in time you think he's guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Guilty or not. I -- at first I would tend to believe he was but I'm open to listening to all the facts and I just know they said he's guilty because I read that or I saw it on TV and

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everybody thinks whoever got caught is guilty, I'm open to I want to hear all the facts and see what they have to say to prove it.

> Okay. Do you belong to a church? MR. MOORE: JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

MR. MOORE: When you were asked by Judge Reinman about whether you're for it or against it, you said you were for is, it is that an opinion that you arrived at because you thought about it, maybe discussed it with other people before you got involved in this process?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I've thought about that in the past when I heard about different things but that doesn't mean that I can't change my mind if I, you know, think that there's a possibility that the person's not quilty.

MR. MOORE: Well, what I'm -- yes. Let me, I'm not being critical. Sorry. I don't mean in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Okay.

MR. MOORE: We're not talking are you for or against it right now. That's a ridiculous question

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because you don't know anything about this case other than what you've said. So, you can answer that question about what you think the sentence would be at this point. What I'm asking is just your general opinion unrelated to this case of the death penalty and you're for it. At least that's the response you gave to the Judge, right?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Right.

MR. MOORE: And you've had that opinion for some time.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay can you think of reasons -why you're not being challenged here.

> JUROR NUMBER 195: Okay.

MR. MOORE: You're not going to be criticized but we're just curious about what your answers. you think of reasons why you're for the death penalty? In general, removed from this case. do you think are the reasons why you would say you're for it as opposed to against it?

I'm for it if the person has JUROR NUMBER 195: been caught in the act and he has been seen killing somebody or it's been proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he's -- the person is -- I don't want to say the person that killed whoever it was.

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why should they live when they killed somebody else unless there's some reason they can prove to me that they should still live.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Well, let me try this. Let's say you magically become the governor of Florida. Okay. How's that feel?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Shocking.

MR. MOORE: And you were asked as the governor what your position on the death penalty is, why are you for it, why are you against it? If you look at that from the policy standpoint, can you think of reasons why you would be for it from a policy standpoint?

JUROR NUMBER 195: I guess -- I really don't now how to answer that.

MR. MOORE: That's a tough question but you're going to be asked some tough questions. You're going to be asked to make a tough decision. Let me ask about that. Where would rank -- if you're sitting on a jury and if the jury, again a hypothetical, found Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree murder, then you're asked to decide his fate basically, what -- how would that rank in terms of decisions you've made in your life? Would that be just another decision, would that be in the middle somewhere?

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JUROR NUMBER 195: No, spend a lot of time think about it all and all the facts and everything that's been presented to us and it would take me a long time to...

On a scale of difficulty, where MR. MOORE: would you rank it related to other decisions you've had to make?

JUROR NUMBER 195: A ten. (Unintelligible) ten or above.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of types of homicides where you read about it, you hear about it you think that's so awful that the only sentence I could imagine for that person is death? Have you ever encountered a case like that a serial killer, the quy up in Ohio who held three women captive for all that time and what he did to them. Let's say you're sitting on a jury like that, would you be open to mitigating circumstances, whatever those are, in a case like that or would you just thing no, the only sentence that guy should get is death? Do you understand what I'm asking?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Would that be such a case for you? JUROR NUMBER 195: I think I probably would say he should be put to death.

MR. MOORE: Now, what I'm getting at is in a case like that, you know, it's just so awful, would it be one where your mind would not be open to considering mitigating circumstances at all?

JUROR NUMBER 195: It would be hard for me because the guy's, I don't want to say caught in the act, you know, he was caught there from what I remember and -- but I would still have -- I would have an open mind, I think I would be more towards the death.

MR. MOORE: All right. Let me ask in this case. We have an alleged first degree murder of a police officer, female deputy sheriff, in the line of duty, is this a case where you would not be open to mitigating circumstances? Would it be one of those cases where you wouldn't consider it?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I would be open to consider it. I really -- I don't know all the facts, I don't know -- since he got caught and they say that he admitted that he was the actual person, I really don't know what went on.

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

JUROR NUMBER 195: Life without parole you said?

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You know, if you get to the MR. MOORE: Yes. penalty sentencing phase, then you have two choices, one is death, you know what that is.

> JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Life without parole, what do you think that is?

JUROR NUMBER 195: That he's going to be behind bars forever.

MR. MOORE: If I tell you that is the law and that's exactly write, that a person sentenced to life without parole will never be free again, will always be, will die in prison, that is life without parole means. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Without question?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

When the Judge said she would give MR. MOORE: great weight, the law, the law requires the judge who presides over a first degree capital homicide trial if it gets to the penalty phase whatever verdict, whatever the recommendation is by the jury, the judge is required to give great weight to the recommendation. What -- what how do you -- in your thinking at this point, how significant of a role does the jury's recommendation play in the sentence

imposed on the defendant? How important is your recommendation as a jury on the sentence? How important is that to the sentence that the Judge actually imposes?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Well, I would hope it would weigh a lot, it would mean something to the Judge that the jury actually considered what our decision was.

MR. MOORE: If I told you that the Judge cannot arrive at a decision, regardless of what the Judge wants to do personally, that the Judge cannot arrive at a decision on sentencing without the jury's recommendation, it's essential, would you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: In other words, the Judge just can't do what the Judge, well, whatever, the jury says death, whatever, I'll do what I want to do, the Judge can't do that. You accept that? You see that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: It's extremely important because some people think our part in this isn't that important, the Judge is going to do the right thing. So, we don't need to take this as seriously as we would if, you know, we were playing an essential role

in what the sentence is going to be because you do play an essential role.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: The judge can't arrive at a sentencing decision without your recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes, I do.

MR. MOORE: Now, if -- now, let me explain this, and you may already get it. The sentence of life without parole is never off the table, it's always on the table. Okay. And the sentencing possibility -- first of all, you have to find, if you do, guilty of first degree murder. Get to that point then you get into this penalty process we're talking about. If there's a finding of guilty of first degree murder, then death is not on the table either unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the State has proven at least one aggravating circumstance. Until that point in time, death is not on the table. If that point is reached, death is on the table but so is life without parole. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Life without parole is never off

the table. Now, from what you've heard, do you believe that there's ever a point in time when you shall or must vote death? What is your -- what are your thoughts at this point? Do you think you're ever required to vote for a death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Um-hmm.

MR. MOORE: So, if you do not find aggravating circumstances, the sentence has to be life without parole and life is never off the table, right? If you find that mitigating circumstances outweigh aggravating circumstances, death is off the table. Life without parole is off the table. And even if you found no mitigating circumstances and every aggravating circumstance that the State attempts to prove, life without parole is still an option. Okay?

MR. MOORE: And the list of aggravating circumstances is limited. It's what is on the list, five, six, whatever the State chooses to present, but no more than that. You can't go beyond that list and say, well, I think he should die for these other reasons. It's limited strictly. The aggravating circumstances, the circumstances that support a death sentence is limited to what's on the list.

Mitigating circumstances are unlimited, anything

related to the defendant, his background, circumstances of the case, circumstances that you think of as jurors individually or as a group which maybe the lawyers don't even think of, you know, whatever you think of as a mitigating circumstance, you can consider that. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: There is a type of evidence that you will be presented with if you're on the jury called victim impact.

JUROR NUMBER 195: What?

MR. MOORE: Victim impact evidence and it has to do with the impact of Deputy Pill on her family, community, friends, and you will receive with that an instruction that says it is not an aggravating circumstance, it is not a circumstance which suggests that death is an appropriate sentence. It can't be considered in deciding what is an appropriate sentence. It's different from aggravating circumstances. It's not an aggravating circumstance. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you think, of course, and you're trying to imagine what that would be like, it could be emotional, certainly upsetting, heart wrenching,

but do you think that you would be able to follow 1 2 that instruction that victim impact evidence may not be considered as an aggravating circumstance? 3 JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes. 4 MR. MOORE: Will you have any trouble following 5 that instruction? 6 JUROR NUMBER 195: No. 7 Let me ask about specific types of 8 MR. MOORE: mitigating circumstances you may be asked to consider 9 to see if you would be open to considering that or 10 11 Okay. Do you think mental health is a choice? not. 12 JUROR NUMBER 195: No. MR. MOORE: Okay. You've known people who have 1.3 been diagnosed with a mental illness? 14 JUROR NUMBER 195: No. 15 16 MR. MOORE: Never? JUROR NUMBER 195: With a mental illness? 17 18 MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am, or know of people who 19 are mentally ill. JUROR NUMBER 195: 20 21 MR. MOORE: But you recognize that's not 22 something you can choose. JUROR NUMBER 195: Correct. 23 24 MR. MOORE: To be mentally ill or mentally well. So, if you were presented with testimony from

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qualified experts that Mr. Bradley has been diagnosed with or suffers from a mental illness, is that something that you would be open to consider?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If you heard testimony from qualified experts of brain damage or brain injury of Mr. Bradley, is that something that you will be open to consider?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Have you known anybody who has struggled with drug addiction? Different from drug use.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Right.

MR. MOORE: It's down the road when you start somewhere with drugs but then you wind up, some people, addicted. Do you believe drug addiction is a choice?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No. Well, I would say it depends drinking, well, I say drinking because I hear it not often but to me that's a drug and --

MR. MOORE: Well --

JUROR NUMBER 195: -- by choice if you're drinking or you're smoking or whatever it is and you're dependent on it, at first it was your choice and then it turns out that.

MR. MOORE: So, you've know people -- well, let's call it substance addiction. Let's call it that, that includes everything, alcohol, drugs. So, you've known people who have struggled with alcohol?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You recognize some people struggle with it more than others?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And that it may not be a choice, may not be as simple as that for some people.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Right.

MR. MOORE: If you were presented with testimony of a drug addiction and drug abuse, would you be open to considering those circumstances as potentially mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If you were presented with testimony of childhood physical emotional abuse, is that something that you would be open to consider?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You've been told at this point that at the guilt/innocence phase of the trial where you're asked to decide as a jury whether Mr. Bradley is guilty of crime that he's charged with or not guilty or guilty of some lesser crime, the verdict

has to be unanimous, everybody has to be agree on it. So, there is some pressure there for agreement. I mean, sometimes juries can't agree and that's just the way it is, but the verdict, whatever it is, has to be unanimous.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: At the sentencing phase there's know unanimity requirement. Each juror is entitled to his or her own vote when you vote life without parole, death, those are your choices, but you are entitled to your individual vote and you are not required to agree with other people.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Correct.

MR. MOORE: Right? And you have right not to browbeaten or intimidated by others into -- because they think you should agree with them.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You owe them the courtesy of extending -- or you have the responsibility of extending that courtesy to them as well.

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: That's your opinion, you're entitled to it. You don't have to explain or justify your vote at the penalty phase, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Or at the guilt phase either. You done have to say, you know, I'm going to stand my ground here and this is my opinion and here's why.

If you feel like doing that you can but you can't be made to do that. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. A moment.

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

MR. MOORE: If you're selected to sit on the jury you will see photographs of Deputy Pill after her death, which will include autopsy pictures, and you would see a videotape of the actual shooting, do you think if you saw that, you can imagine that it's not like a TV or movie depiction where the director says cut and the actors go home, this is real, if you see that, do you think you would be able still to keep an open mind, if you found Mr. Bradley guilty of first degree murder, and still engage in this process that we've been describing or would that, would that be it for you, you would be unable to consider mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I could still consider mitigating, that would not turn me off if that's what you're saying, I would still be open minded to decide

either life or death.

MR. MOORE: Yeah, I just go back to the statement that you made that you're found guilty of -- you're caught in the act and you're found guilty of killing someone you should give up your life.

JUROR NUMBER 195: I think (unintelligible), yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. So, if you saw a video like that, are you able then to still engage in this process or is there some doubt in your mind about whether you could do what the law requires you to do which is consider mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 195: No, I could consider the mitigating circumstances.

MR. MOORE: You know that?

JUROR NUMBER 195: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Thank you, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 195: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 195, you're going to be released for today. You need to report back here tomorrow at 8:30 for the second part of the jury selection process. You are still being considered as a potential juror in this case.

During this recess you must continue to abide

1 by the rules governing your service as a jury. 2 not discuss this case with anyone else. Avoid reading newspaper headlines or articles about the 3 case. Avoid seeing television, Internet, radio 4 comments about the case, and don't conduct any 5 independent research. Do you have any questions or 6 7 concerns? JUROR NUMBER 195: No. 8 THE COURT: Okay. So, tomorrow morning report 9 at 8:30 to the jury assembly room. Okay? Okay. 10 11 Thank you much. 12 JUROR NUMBER 195: You're welcome. 13 (Thereupon, Juror Number 195 exited the 14 courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. I think it will be 15 appropriate for us to take a morning break. 16 we'll be in recess for ten minutes. Thank you. 17 18 (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the 19 proceedings.) 20 THE COURT: Okay. We can bring out 21 Mr. Bradley. (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 22 23 courtroom by the court deputy.) 24 THE COURT: Okay. Unless I hear something

else, we'll bring in Juror Number 196.

1 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had as 2 follows:)

THE COURT DEPUTY: Deputy McCarty advised me that apparently 196 and 198 were having a conversation regarding guilt or innocence, he intervened and nothing else was said but that's what happened.

THE COURT: Okay.

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

THE COURT: Bring in 196.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 196 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 196.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Good morning.

THE COURT: Thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to this process. The other day when I spoke to everyone I talked about some rules that came into place. Those rules started at that time. So, the first thing I'm going to address are those and it started as of that time. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this

trial or its participants?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

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THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television,

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radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

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

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case?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

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THE COURT: And have you discussed this case

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with any other jurors or with anyone else or allowed

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anyone to discuss it in your presence?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. Was there any discussions

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about this case with anyone else outside in the

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waiting area today?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm going to ask

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you some questions about your knowledge about the

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case prior to coming here. I'm going to talk to you

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about -- ask you questions about the death penalty.

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The attorneys may have an opportunity to question you

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as well. In answering there's no right or wrong

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answers. What we ask you to do is to be honest,

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complete, frank. If there's information that you

think we should know, you need to tell us that.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

25 Illinois.

THE COURT: Sometimes we'll ask a question that solicit a response of yes or no. If you can't answer it yes or no -- I mean, there may be some hard questions posed to you today, if you can't answer yes or no and the answer is I don't know, that's an appropriate response as well. Okay. The first question I'm going to ask you is do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Television.

THE COURT: Okay. And what information do you believe that you know about this case? And be specific.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, when it first happened I saw it on the TV.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 196: And after that I saw a little bit about it but I was going out of state.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 196: To stay at my parents up in Illinois.

THE COURT: Up in Illinois? 1 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. 3 JUROR NUMBER 196: And when I came back --4 well, I had stayed up there for like two or three 5 months, I really didn't hear too much about it after 6 that except for when I came back I did see a little 7 bit about the funeral, that's about it. 8 THE COURT: Okay. So, you know that a -- do 9 you know that a deputy sheriff was shot? 10 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 11 12 THE COURT: What other details do you have a 13 recollection of? JUROR NUMBER 196: They showed pictures on TV 14 about the day it happened and a chase. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 196: And I saw that. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 JUROR NUMBER 196: And I guess that's about it. 19 THE COURT: Did you see -- you said you saw 20 something about the funeral? 21 Yes. 22 JUROR NUMBER 196: 23 THE COURT: Okay. Did you watch that? JUROR NUMBER 196: A little piece of it, I was 24 like in and out and the TV was on. So, I didn't 25

really pay a lot of attention to it but I did see 1 2 that they had a big funeral procession and such. THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- what about since 3 this case has been set for trial, did you hear 4 anything about jury selection? 5 JUROR NUMBER 196: I think I might have heard 6 7 something a couple -- about a week ago or so on TV. THE COURT: And what would that have been? 8 JUROR NUMBER 196: Before I was called. Just 9 that they were doing a jury selection, that's about 10 11 all. 12 THE COURT: Did you hear anything about a 13 codefendant? JUROR NUMBER 196: No, I did not. 14 THE COURT: Do you know anything about a 15 codefendant? 16 JUROR NUMBER 196: No. 17 THE COURT: Did you see pictures of Mr. Bradley 18 on TV? 19 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Okay. And what's your local news 21 watching habits, what do you do? 22 JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, we -- my husband and I 23 24 usually watch the news. I quit getting the newspaper

so I don't read that anymore. I figured TV -- quit

getting the newspaper, you can just read it on line
he want to and I thought that was fine with me and
I'm back and forth to Illinois and back and it didn't
matter to me about that, but I do watch the news
sometimes.

THE COURT: Okay. When you watch the news some people say okay, every night between 6:00 and 6:30 I watch the news, I sit down, we watch the news. Some people say it's on TV, sometimes I watch it, sometimes I don't. So, do you have any --

JUROR NUMBER 196: I would say sometimes I watch it, sometimes I don't.

THE COURT: Is it fair to say that your husband's watching and sometimes you're watching it and sometimes not?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: So, it's not unusual if it were on?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right, correct.

THE COURT: Would that be in the morning or in the evening or in the afternoon?

JUROR NUMBER 196: In the evening.

THE COURT: Okay. Did -- when you heard about this case, did it solicit a response, an emotional response from you?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I would say yes.

THE COURT: Okay. In what respect?

JUROR NUMBER 196: The family, you know.

THE COURT: You're sympathetic for the family of Deputy Pill?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Was that a lingering response?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No, I quess not.

THE COURT: Did it solicit any emotional response in you when you heard that this was that case?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

THE COURT: Okay. If you are selected as a jury in this case, what we ask you to do is set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: Let's say you've heard all the evidence in the case and you're in the jury deliberation room during deliberation and you all of a sudden say, oh, I recall hearing this information but that never came in as evidence in the case, never was presented in evidence by way of testimony or

exhibits or you never heard that, are you going to be able to set that aside and not consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I think I could.

THE COURT: Okay. Just so you know, when you say I think or I believe, those are -- everyone says that, almost everyone says that. What we don't know when you say that is if that's just a way of speaking, most people talk that way, sometimes I find I even say that, most people talk that way. So, we don't know if that means yes, I can do it or if that means I'm not sure I can or not.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay. Yes, I could.

THE COURT: Okay. You would be surprised how many people talk that way when they mean yes or no but they say I think or I believe.

Now, the other thing is that I'm going talk to you later that the State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each count, and there's four counts, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. That's their job. They know that's their job. That's their job in every criminal case. The Defense does not have to prove anything. They have no obligation to prove anything. In fact, the defendant is — at this stage because there's no evidence that's been presented before the Court is

not guilty. In fact, the defendant is presumed to be innocent. Now, would you be able to look at the defendant at this time, at this stage of the trial and give him the presumption of innocence that the instructions require and make the State prove their burden, make the State prove, make the State prove their case, could you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Despite -- even despite what you may have heard or learned about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 196: I agree with it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if I had to say you were for or against it, you would say I'm for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: If I had to put you in one category?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: In this case -- now, this is a brief overview. I talked about it more in detail the other day. In the first part of the trial which we

call the guilt phase, if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, and it only pertains to Count I, Count I is the first degree murder charge, if there's a guilty verdict on Count I, then we proceed to another phase called the penalty face. In the penalty phase you as a juror would hear information about aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances. And then the other day I talked about a weighing process and they're going to talk to you more about that today. And then at the end of that evidence I would instruct you to make a recommendation to me to the Judge, to the Court, of a possible penalty of death or life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Now, today no one is going to ask you in this case what would you do. You haven't heard any of the evidence, you haven't heard the case. So, it wouldn't be appropriate for someone to ask you that. What we do ask you is if you could consider things. So, today I'm going to ask you if I instruct you that you would need to consider -- that you have to presume that there's a guilty verdict on Count I, first degree murder, we move to the penalty phase, would you be able to consider both death or life in prison without the possibility of parole as a

penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You would be able to consider both?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

THE COURT: Okay. You would be open to consider both? Now, the ultimate decision is yours based on what you decide, but we ask you to be open to participate in the process, hear the mitigating circumstances, hear the aggravating circumstances, you'll go through a weighing process, which I'll direct you to do, and then you come up with your decision. Would you be open to consider both?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Juror Number 196, good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Good morning.

MR. BROWN: I'm going to go through the process with you a little bit on the death penalty. I know

the Court covered some of this the other day when you were here as a group but she gave you a lot of information in a compressed period of time. So, I want to go through it step by step to make sure you understand the process and have some questions for you along the way. First, as she told you, the death penalty is only in consideration if the jury comes back with a guilty verdict on first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: If the jury comes back with something less, a lesser included charge of say second degree, then sentencing is entirely up to the Court, death penalty is off the table, there is no recommendation from the jury. And obviously if it's a not quilty then there is no sentencing at all.

With that, there are two ways the State can prove to the jury the charge of first degree murder. There are two theories. One is what's known as premeditated murder and the other is what's known as felony murder which is a murder, a death occurring during the act of specific felonies. Either one if proven leads to a verdict of first degree murder and for each death penalty is on the table for consideration. In this case we may prove one, we may prove the other or we may prove both. Okay. But

first degree murder.

Now. in Florida there is no automatic death

either way it gets you to where you could consider

Now, in Florida there is no automatic death penalty for first degree murder, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And it doesn't matter what the circumstances were for the murder, nothing is automatic. So, you could have the worst serial killer that you would think of, you know, murder serial killer of children and the death penalty is not automatic, you have to go through the process of weighing the aggravators and mitigators. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, nothing is automatic. With that, if the jury returns that verdict of first degree murder, we would reconvene, additional evidence is presented, Court would give you her final set of instructions and then you would go back to deliberate. The first thing the Court's going to tell you to look at are what's called aggravating circumstances, and the Court talked about those when she spoke to you. It's a statutory based list and those are circumstances which may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. And

in this particular case she'll give you that list. I expect it to be more than one, maybe three, four, five, six. She's going to give you that list of what are known as aggravating circumstances and it's to that list and that list alone that you're allowed to look to to determine whether or not the death penalty is justified and those are the legal reasons to potentially justify a recommendation of a death penalty.

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Now, those aggravating circumstances have to have proven beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. Just like for the guilt phase, we have to prove those beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. If you look and you find that the State of Florida has not proven any, then you've found there's no aggravation in this case and Ιf you must return a verdict of life recommendation. you find the State's proven at least one, you may find that we've proven more than one, you may find that we've proven them all, but we have to prove at least one, then you look at those that you feel that we've proven and examine those and ask yourself do these aggravating circumstances that have been proven justify the death penalty. If your answer is no, then you have to return a verdict -- a recommendation of life because you would have found they do not justify it. If your answer is yes, they do justify the death penalty, you move on to the next step in the process and that's to examine and look at what are known as mitigating circumstances. And if you recall, the Court talked to you yesterday, or a couple of days ago concerning those and they come from the defendant, his life, background and character. So, it's things involving him. Just like with aggravating circumstances they suggest a penalty of death, mitigating circumstances may suggest to you or to the jury a recommendation of life and that's what they're here for. Now, they have a burden of proof as well. It's lower than for the aggravating circumstances, it's to the greater weight of the There's still a burden but it's lower. evidence. And you have to look at those and determine whether these have been proven. Just like aggravators, if it's not proven, you disregard it. And the Judge is going to tell you that you look at the aggravators, you look at the mitigators and you have to do a weighing process.

Now, in your lifetime have you had to make some key, critical, important decisions?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: When you've made those decisions, did you try to look at and consider all factors?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you looked at those factors, some factors you looked at them and said these are pretty darn important to this decision and you gave them great weight?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you looked at and you considered them, you try to consider everything, you looked at them and considered them and said, you know, these are not very important to my decision, I give them little weight, right?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And that's like most of us make key, critical decisions. Her Honor is going to tell you it's the same process here, that you have to look at and consider all the aggravators that have been proven and the mitigators that have been proven to you, okay, and you determine how much weight to give those and that's a choice that's up to you. There's not going -- Court's not going to tell you aggravator one gets X amount of weight. She's not going to give you a formula, it's entirely up to you.

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You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, you can go back and discuss that with the other jurors and talk about it and talk about the aggravators and mitigators but ultimately you have to determine for your own self how much weight to give each one and how to weigh them. reason for that is in the guilt phase the verdict has to be unanimous. All twelve have to agree what the verdict is. In the penalty phase, however, it does not have to be unanimous. Now, if it comes back to where it's 6/6 split between life and death, or a majority on recommending life, then it comes back as a life recommendation. If it's a majority that recommend the death penalty, it comes back as a death recommendation with the numbers. We won't know who voted what but we would get the number. obviously if it's a 12/0 recommendation for death, we know everyone voted, but if it's anywhere from 11/1 down to 7/5, it gets reported as death recommendation by a vote of 10 to 1, 10 to 2, 9 to 3, et cetera. So, that's why it's your vote. So, you have to determine on your own how much weight to give the aggravators and how much weight to give the mitigators and just like you would in the guilt phase

discuss it, talk about things, but it's ultimately your vote. The juror right next to you may have a different weighing process and he may weigh the aggravators more than you, less than you and this particular mitigator more than you or less than you.

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And obviously as the Judge talked, no one is going to ask you how much weight you're going to give to an aggravator or a mitigator today because it's impossible for you to know. Even if we told you well, how about this particular mitigator, you don't know because you haven't heard the evidence and you don't have anything to weigh it against and decide, but the key is and what we need to ensure is that you're going to be willing to consider the list of aggravators the Court will give you and all the mitigators that have been presented and proven to you, are you open to consider it. You may hear and Defense may give you how about this of mitigation, this type or this type, A, B or C, and the key is are you open to consider those. You may in your own mind be thinking I may not give that a whole lot of weight but that's for you decide at a later date. is can you consider all that's been proven to you. Just like when you make your own personal decision, you consider everything and you decide the weight.

That's what we're trying to find out from you. Some people come in and say you know, I couldn't consider X, Y and Z, it doesn't matter. Some people come in and say I can consider the death penalty but only in a circumstance of a mass murder or a murder of a child, other circumstances I couldn't consider it. Other people might come in and say on certain mitigation I don't care about that, I would never consider that. Okay. But the key is we're looking for people who are open and to consider what's been presented and you determine the weight.

Judge is going to tell you that you have to go through that weighing process. You weigh the aggravators against the mitigators and if you find that the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then your recommendation is for life. If you find the mitigation — on the other hand, if you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, then at that time you're legally justified and you can legally recommend to the Court the death penalty.

The Court's not going to tell you that if the State proves A, B, C and D that you must return a recommendation of death. In fact, what she's going to tell you is you are not required, you are never required to recommend the death penalty. You are

required to go through the weighing process and you consider and you weigh. That's what you're required to do. And if you get to the point that you weigh them and you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation and after going through that weighing process you feel that the aggravation justifies the death penalty, that's when you can recommend death.

Okay. Do you understand the process?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. I have to go through it step by step. Are you comfortable in the process?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you have any question about your ability to go through and make and do the weighing process?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. BROWN: Okay. As I talked earlier, do you come in with any mind set that the death penalty should only apply -- you would only consider it in some extremely (unintelligible) like a mass murder or murder of a child? I talked about earlier some people look at it only in those type of circumstances. Do you find yourself in that camp?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. That you would only consider

1 it in those and no others? JUROR NUMBER 196: 2 Yes. 3 MR. BROWN: Okay. Tell me about that, what's 4 your thought? 5 JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, I think that murder justifies -- a murder justifies the death penalty. 6 7 MR. BROWN: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 196: That's just the way I feel. 8 MR. BROWN: Now, when you say it justifies, do 9 10 you mean that in your mind it should be automatic or 11 it's on the table? JUROR NUMBER 196: No, if I had weighed all the 12 evidence, then I would say that because I didn't know 13 14 anything I would (unintelligible) justify. If you 15 don't know any or have any evidence. 16 Right. So, if you get the MR. BROWN: conviction, then you have to go through the next step 17 of weighing the aggravators and mitigators, right? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm. 20 MR. BROWN: And would you be open to the consideration of the list of aggravators that the 21 22 Court's going to give you to justify the death 23 penalty? 24 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you realize, as I talked about,

that's what you have to look at?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. BROWN: Now, are you also open to considering any mitigation evidence that's presented?

And as we talked about, even if

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. BROWN:

penalty.

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it's a horrendous circumstance of say a mass murder

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of children, even in that type of case, you

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understand that is not that, but if it was you would

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still have to be open to considering the mitigating

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circumstances, but there is no automatic death

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. BROWN: And if the evidence as presented to

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you and aggravating circumstances are proven beyond

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any reasonable doubt, you weigh those against the

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mitigation and you find that the mitigation does not

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outweigh the aggravation and after doing that

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weighing process you feel that the aggravation, the

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aggravators still justify the death penalty, can you,

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I'm not asking will you, just can you make a

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

recommendation of death?

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MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I have no further

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questions. Thank you.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense. Yes, Your Honor. Good morning. 2 MR. PIROLO: 3 JUROR NUMBER 196: Good morning. 4 MR. PIROLO: How are you? 5 JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay. MR. PIROLO: I want to start off with what you 6 said you heard or saw in the media. I believe it was 7 the day that that the event occurred, right? 8 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 9 MR. PIROLO: And were you watching it in real 10 11 time? You know, some people are watching live TV or 12 was it later on in the day that you caught up on the 13 news and you learned it? JUROR NUMBER 196: I think it may have been 14 15 live but I'm not sure. Thinking back, I'm not sure. 16 MR. PIROLO: All right. You saw -- you said 17 that you saw pictures of some people that day, correct, on TV? 18 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 19 2.0 MR. PIROLO: And you saw pictures of 21 Mr. Bradley? 22 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 23 MR. PIROLO: All right. Now, I know -- which channel were you watching, do you remember? 24

JUROR NUMBER 196: I think it was, I think it

1 was ABC. 2 MR. PIROLO: Okay. 3 JUROR NUMBER 196: I'm not sure. 4 MR. PIROLO: Okay. Did they indicate to you or 5 did you hear that day or maybe the day after whether or not they mentioned who they believed was the 6 7 shooter? JUROR NUMBER 196: I believe I did. I think I 8 did, yes. 10 MR. PIROLO: And do you remember them saying 11 who was the shooter? 12 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 13 Who did they say? Do you remember MR. PIROLO: 14 who they said? 15 JUROR NUMBER 196: Oh. I think it was 16 Mr. Bradley. 17 Okay. Now, when you watch the MR. PIROLO: 18 news, obviously kind of you don't believe everything 19 you hear on news or reading the newspaper, but you 2.0 find it to a degree credible or you wouldn't watch 21 it, right?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. PIROLO: Or you wouldn't pick up the newspaper and read it, right?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Now, to what degree did you find that credible that -- when you heard the media say that Mr. Bradley was the shooter? Did you believe it.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: All right.

JUROR NUMBER 196: I didn't know the name at the time, whether they said at the time, I name didn't do anything. I didn't even remember the name to tell you the truth.

MR. PIROLO: But you heard that on the news, the media had indicated that it was their belief or through their story that the male that you know now is Mr. Bradley was the shooter, right?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Now, sitting here today, do you have, or before today, let's back up. Before today, did you have an opinion as to Mr. Bradley's guilt, whether or not he is guilty of this crime?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I never gave it much thought. I guess I just figured that if they said on the news then it probably was, I gave it credit. I didn't really think too much of it afterwards.

MR. PIROLO: Okay when you came in about two days ago and you realized that you could be a

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seeing on the news, I remember Channel 9 or whatever the media source said that they Mr. Bradley was the shooter and I'm sitting here and that's the guy who killed Deputy Pill? Did those thoughts go through your mind or? JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, to be honest with you.

potential juror in this case this case, did your mind

go back and say I remember -- this is what I remember

MR. PIROLO: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 196: I didn't even know he was in here until about forty-five minutes later. anyway, yes, I think it probably just what I saw on the news flashed in my head.

And did you -- do you have those MR. PIROLO: thoughts right now that Mr. Bradley is the shooter? JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: And I'm going to ask you this question but I don't want you to think that you have to give us an answer that you think is the right answer.

> JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: There are no right answers.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

Okay. I know it's hard sometimes, MR. PIROLO: you know, you're sitting there, you're looking up to

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the Judge and the Judge is saying if I instruct you this, can you do it and internally you want to please especially a person of, you know, a figure like that and say yes, and some people say no. So, pretty much whatever your answer is, that's what we're asking for.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: If it's a yes, let it be a yes.

If it's a no, let it be a no. If it's I don't know,
say I don't know. You're not here to please anybody.

If I think he wants to hear a yes, I'll give him a
yes. You have that feeling that Mr. Bradley is the
shooter, correct?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. Can you -- if the Court instructs you that you have to presume Mr. Bradley to be innocent, can you still do that or based on what you heard on Channel 9 or whatever other news outlets you listen to thoughts going through your head when you did figure out this was the case, this was Mr. Bradley and the thought that you have right now that he's the shooter, can you set that aside and sit here and look at Mr. Bradley and say Mr. Bradley sit how many feet away from me but he's sitting here not guilty, he's sitting here innocent of this crime?

Can you do that or do you have some doubt that you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes, I can do that.

MR. PIROLO: Do you have any doubt?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: All right. Okay. You said earlier that you -- when you heard the story you felt some sympathy or were sympathetic for the family, Deputy Pill's family.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm.

MR. PIROLO: Her family may be watching the trial. If you're selected on this jury and you're sitting in the jury seats and you noticed that family are in the courtroom, do you believe that would affect your ability to remain fair and impartial throughout this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: If and only if we get to the second part of the trial you may hear something that is called victim impact evidence and most likely if we get there you will hear it. What victim impact evidence is is it comes from friends and family members and it talks about the impact that that person had on them, the impact that Deputy Pill had on her friends and family, and you will probably hear

that from a family member. Now, what I will tell you is that the victim impact evidence is never to be considered as aggravating, as an aggravating circumstance. The court will tell you that. And again being told that is one thing but the way you feel when you hear something are two completely different things.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: And I have a couple of questions about that. First going to your -- you said earlier that you felt sympathy for the family. If you hear victim impact evidence from a family member or two, will that cause you to be unable to be fair and impartial and would it cause you that your mind basically shuts down at that point, you're not going to go to the next step and consider mitigation?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: You'd still be able to keep that open mind?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm.

MR. PIROLO: And if you could say yes. I know you're agreeing with me, you're saying yes, but everything gets recorded.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Can you -- are you sure about

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that, that won't affect your ability? JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Now, I want to ask you some questions that are kind of general but in the same respect I don't want you to lose perspective even though the questions may be general. If you're selected on this case it's going to be very specific in this case. At some point if we get to the second phase of this you will literally have Mr. Bradley's fate in your hands. Okay. I'm not talking about some person outside of this courtroom, some, you know, hypothetical man or woman outside of the area. What we talk about are real human being, Mr. Bradley, twenty-four year old young man. What are your -what do you -- when you hear life without the possibility of parole, what does that mean to you? JUROR NUMBER 196: Life in prison without

The person dies in prison? MR. PIROLO: JUROR NUMBER 196: Yeah, they're there for life.

MR. PIROLO: That's what the law is. You get an A plus on that question. Do you have any doubts of that? Do you question that in any way?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. Earlier you indicated -the Court asked you what your views are on the death
penalty, you said you agree with it. Can you tell us
why? Why do you support the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I just do. I just think that murder is -- if somebody is proven that they murdered somebody, I just think that that is what it should be, the death penalty.

MR. PIROLO: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 196: That's a (unintelligible).

MR. PIROLO: You've indicated that a few times now. I think earlier you said any murder justifies the death penalty, correct?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm.

MR. PIROLO: And you've indicated that again, you keep saying that's just the way I feel. Now, how long have you felt that way, the last ten minutes or prior to today?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No, it's prior to today.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. You understand -- I mean, the Court's already talked to you about -- she's read you an instruction, Mr. Brown from the State has sort of talked about it a little bit more, and again I always get back to it. It's always easy to say yes, yes, yes or yes, I can do it, yeah, I can follow

that, it just sounds like the fair thing to say, but two or three times that's just the way I feel, somebody kills somebody, the death penalty. Can --

JUROR NUMBER 196: With the evidence, you know, weighing the evidence. I'm not just saying that I just think that anybody automatically should get the death penalty if they murdered somebody.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. When we get to -- earlier on in the instructions the term consider is thrown out a lot, you need to consider aggravating circumstances, you need to consider mitigating circumstances and then get into a weighing process, what does consider mean to you? The word consider, what does that mean to you?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, you do have to weigh certain things against others, the pros, the cons, you have to look at all the evidence.

MR. PIROLO: It's a lot more than just sitting there listening and nodding your head every once in a while, it's actually you're reflecting on it.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right, you have to look at all the evidence you have in front of you to make a decision on weighing.

MR. PIROLO: It just concerns me because we throw all those terms at you and sometimes, you know,

we assume people, you know, look at the word consider, or think of the word consider and it's yes how we talk about weighing and considering them, reflecting on things, not just mere, you know, listening to them. Yeah, I'll listen to it but the way I feel is this.

Can you tell me -- can you give us an argument why you would be -- and I know you're not opposed to the death penalty, but can you think of a reason to oppose the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, if you -- looking at the evidence and whatever, you know, there's a list it sounds (unintelligible) then I don't think the case should be debt penalty.

MR. PIROLO: If there was what, I'm sorry?

JUROR NUMBER 196: If it was murder

(unintelligible), I don't think that the death

penalty should come into play.

MR. PIROLO: Well, you understand the death penalty is only where another human being is killed?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: And specifically it only comes into play when it's first degree murder, not second degree murder, not manslaughter, it's only for first degree murder. Do you understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: All right. If you --

hypothetically, we're going to put the cart way in front of the horse. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: You're selected on this jury and through the first phase the jury comes back with a guilty verdict on first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: Then and only then do we move to the second phase.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: Now, let's say we get to the second phase and let's say going into the second phase you found the person guilty of first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: And you found -- and if you remember, Mr. Brown told you earlier there's two ways of getting to first degree murder, there's felony murder and premeditated murder.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: Now, say your verdict is because you found that it was premeditated, the person meant to do it, planned it, did it. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: At that point can you still go through the weighing process or are you of a mind set that if the person planned to do it, meant to do it and did it, killed another human being, that the death penalty is the only option? Is that your mind set or can you still go through the process of listening for the aggravating circumstances and listening and considering the mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes, I can do that.

MR. PIROLO: I'm sorry.

JUROR NUMBER 196: I could go through the process, yes.

MR. PIROLO: In this particular case obviously you know that it involves a female police officer, a deputy sheriff, do you think that's a case that the death penalty should be automatic?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: Now, I'm going to ask you this question. Again, putting the cart way in front of the horse. We arrive at a second phase, the State has presented evidence of aggravating circumstances. If you find that the aggravating circumstances do exist beyond a reasonable doubt, at that point do you

If we just stop and you've

have an opinion of whether or not anything is 1 required of you at that point, or what is required at that point? 3 JUROR NUMBER 196: I think that you would have 4 5 to have mitigating before I make a decision. A plus again. Good job. It's 6 MR. PIROLO: 7 confusing because this is the first time you've heard all this stuff. 8 JUROR NUMBER 196: (Unintelligible). 9 10 Right. And that's fine, but what MR. PIROLO: I'm getting at is I want to make sure that even at 11 that point we get to the second phase, State puts on 12 aggravating circumstances, you find that aggravating 13 14 circumstances exist beyond a reasonable doubt. 15 JUROR NUMBER 196: Right. 16 MR. PIROLO: That it's not over. JUROR NUMBER 196: Right. 17 You still follow the instructions, MR. PIROLO: 18 have to consider mitigating circumstances. 19 20 JUROR NUMBER 196: Right. Even at that points you are never 21 MR. PIROLO: ever, ever required to recommend the death penalty. 22 23 Okay? 24 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR:

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heard aggravating circumstances, if we just stopped there.

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. PIROLO: At that point there's no law that this Judge or any other judge will ever tell you that you're required to do that.

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. PIROLO: That you should do it, that you shall do it, most likely you do it, it's none of that.

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. PIROLO: At that point you could still say I believe this case it should be life without parole.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. We get through aggravating

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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circumstances and let's say you've heard six, six

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different aggravating circumstances and you believe

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each one's been proven beyond a reasonable doubt and

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when it's time to consider the mitigating

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circumstances you can hear a pin drop, you hear

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nothing, it's still not required to return a recommendation for death penalty. You understand

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that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: Okay. At no point will you ever

hear an instruction that life without parole is off the table, it's always on the table. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: Mr. Brown talked to you about earlier how the voting process happens in the second part of the trial. If it's a 6/6, it's life, that's it, death is off the table.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. If there's a majority vote for life, that's it, it's life, death penalty is off the table. Okay? But never is life off the table. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm.

MR. PIROLO: During this case if you're selected you will see photographs of how Deputy Pill looked like after she was shot and they are very graphic. Now, this isn't a photograph you've seen on if you watch CSI or Criminal Minds.

JUROR NUMBER 196: I don't watch those shows.

MR. PIROLO: Or any other movies, this is a photograph of a real person, something that really happened to her. It's not makeup or anything like that. Okay. Do you think graphic photographs like that will influence you or affect your ability to be remain fair and impartial?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: I don't think so. (unintelligible).

MR. PIROLO: And that's not required, you never shut down and --

JUROR NUMBER 196: Obviously (unintelligible).

Do you have some doubt in you that MR. PIROLO: you think that if you saw photographs that were very graphic in nature that that could affect your ability to remain fair and impartial?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: Would that -- same question regarding the photographs, would that cause you to shut down in terms of being able to consider mitigating circumstances?

> JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: You will see a videotape that shows the last moments of Deputy Pill's life. shows her being shot and killed and that too is very graphic. I don't know what kind of, you know, TV shows or movies you watch, you know, that never depict any violence, but again this is the real thing.

> JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Do you think watching a graphic video like that would affect your ability to be fair

and impartial?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: How about would it cause you to shut down and not be able to consider any mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: You're confident about that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Remember that show Who Wants To Be
A Millionaire? You ever watch it?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I don't think I've seen that.

MR. PIROLO: They just would always ask are you confident, is that your final answer, you can be confident?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Because midway through the trial if you feel like, oh, man, this is not for me, that presents a big problem.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Right. I want to talk to you about some things that you hear regarding to mitigating circumstances and what I'm going to ask you is can you consider them as mitigating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay.

MR. PIROLO: Not that you would say you have to tell me right now will you, you know, consider anything, how much weight, but can you be open to considering them. First would be mental illness. If you heard evidence from obviously qualified experts that Mr. Bradley is suffering from mental illness, can you consider that as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: All right. And you understand what we mean by mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm, yes.

MR. PIROLO: It lessens, it gives you a reason to return a life without parole recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. And before I get to the next example, the Court will tell you is that it is unlimited. There is -- all -- anything you can think of or that you've heard in the trial throughout the trial, throughout the second part of the case that you -- your mind feels is mitigating, that's mitigating and you can consider that.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Next is if you hear again from a qualified expert Mr. Bradley suffers from a brain

injury or brain damage, can you consider that as well? 2 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 3 MR. PIROLO: How about Mr. Bradley when he was 4 a child was physically or emotionally abused, would 5 you consider that? 6 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 7 MR. PIROLO: And how about drug addiction, not 8 drug use? Can you see the difference between drug 9 10 use and drug addiction? JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 11 12 MR. PIROLO: First, do you think drug addiction 13 is a choice? 14 JUROR NUMBER 196: Pardon me? MR. PIROLO: Do you think drug addiction is a 15 choice? Again separated from --16 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yeah. 17 MR. PIROLO: -- drug use. 18 JUROR NUMBER 196: No. 19 MR. PIROLO: Can you -- would you be able to 20 consider drug addiction as a mitigating circumstance? 21 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. Addiction? 22 23 MR. PIROLO: Yes. 24 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. MR. PIROLO: Some of the things that we've 25

talked about, mental illness and brain damage, drug addiction, abuse as a child, can you look at those things and in your mind say okay, well, if I heard evidence like that, that would go more towards why someone did what they did, or would you look at them and say, you know, I'll listen to that stuff but this just sounds like excuses to me? And again I know -
JUROR NUMBER 196: Yeah.

MR. PIROLO: -- you haven't heard what, you've heard very general.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: But are those things that you could look at and say okay, well, if I hear from -- you know, if it's something that needs qualified expert, if I hear it, can I --

JUROR NUMBER 196: Take that and use it.

MR. PIROLO: Consider it. Can I look at that and will I look at it as possibly a reason why someone did something, an explanation why they behaved a certain way?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Or are you just going to look at it and say that's an excuse to me?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No, I don't think I would look at it that way, no.

MR. PIROLO: I'm going to -- during the weighing process, after the weighing process is done and you come back and you make your vote, you've heard that the Judge, or if you haven't heard you're going to hear it now, the Judge has to give that vote great weight. What does that mean to you, great weight?

JUROR NUMBER 196: She has to what?

MR. PIROLO: Give your vote, whatever your recommendation is she has to give it great weight before she imposes the actual sentence. What does great weight mean to you?

JUROR NUMBER 196: For (unintelligible) great weight is great weight, it's a big thing.

MR. PIROLO: Very important?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Do you think the judge will look at it and say I don't care what this jury's vote is, I'm just going to do what I want?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: First of all, she can't do her job. If we get -- again, cart in front of the horse, but if we get to that point she could not impose a sentence without your recommendation. You understand great weight means that most likely what your

recommendation is would be what she may do? 1 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 2 MR. PIROLO: Most likely do? 3 JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 4 5 MR. PIROLO: Okay. How do you feel about that? What if your recommendation turns out, winds up being 6 that --7 JUROR NUMBER 196: It's an important decision 8 9 (unintelligible). MR. PIROLO: You think you can do it? 10 JUROR NUMBER 196: I think it's very important 11 and I take it seriously, yes. 12 MR. PIROLO: Do you think you can do it? 13 JUROR NUMBER 196: 14 Yes. MR. PIROLO: Okay if mitigating circumstances 15 16 are shown to you and you believe them. JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes. 17 MR. PIROLO: You keep hearing reasonable doubt, 18 reasonable doubt, reasonable doubt as to quilt or 19 innocence, reasonable doubt as to aggravating 20 circumstances. There is no reasonable doubt standard 21 for the mitigating circumstances, it's less, it's you 22 have to be reasonably convinced, greater weight of 23 the evidence and you can appreciate that. Again, 24

we're talking about someone's life, so.

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: The burden is much less. First, do you appreciate that? Would you somehow say, well, I keep hearing reasonable doubt, I think it's only fair that the mitigating circumstances need to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: Do you think that way or that's what --

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes, I agree.

MR. PIROLO: No, what I'm saying is -- I don't want to put words in your mouth. You've heard the aggravating circumstances have to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Which is a higher standard than mitigating circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Can you follow that or in your mind are you going to say, well, that's kind of unfair, the State has to prove aggravators by a higher standard, the Defense should be able to prove mitigating even higher. Do you understand that's not the case?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: That's it's lower.

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: What I'm trying to get to is that can you follow that, the Judge will instruct you on that, can you follow that?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: Okay. And you understand that when you're in the deliberation room, whatever your

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vote is that nobody can twist your arm or force you,

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and they shouldn't, force you to changing your vote?

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JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

You understand that?

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MR. PIROLO: Okay. In the same respect, you

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can't do that to someone else. If the man or woman

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sitting next to you disagrees with your vote, you

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can't force them to talk about it, you can say well,

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this is what I think, you know, but it's up to you.

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Especially the second part, your vote is your vote

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regardless if ten people, you know, disagree with

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you.

JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

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MR. PIROLO: Or eleven disagree with you,

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you're the only one I'm sorry, but this is the way I

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look at it, this is the way I considered the

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mitigation and this is the weight I attached to each

circumstance I've heard and this is my vote. Can you
do that?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Let me -- I asked earlier if you feel comfortable about going through this process.

Do you want to be on this jury?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I mean, I could go either way. I believe that everybody should do their -- go through it. I think it's a big responsibility. Yes. Yes, I guess I should go through it.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. And I was going to follow it up by why? If you were going to say yes, I want to be on the jury, why?

JUROR NUMBER 196: It's a right to, you know -I just thing it's important, too many people try to
get out of it and I think it's our duty to do this as
a citizen. That's -- I think it's -- I could go
either way, if I don't get on the jury, that's fine
if I do, that's fine too.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. You indicated earlier that -- is it your mom that lives in Illinois?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm.

MR. PIROLO: I guess you're from Illinois originally?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Yes.

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MR. PIROLO: A few years ago the governor in Illinois needed a lot of -- or all of death sentences to life without parole, do you remember hearing that? JUROR NUMBER 196: I'm sorry, (unintelligible).

> MR. PIROLO: Okay.

I'm taking care of my JUROR NUMBER 196: parents, I'm busy taking care of them, I don't pay attention to that.

MR. PIROLO: No one in your family talked about it or over the phone say hey, you know what the governor just did here?

> JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: Do you have any feelings toward that, I mean, now that you've sort of heard that, the governor of your state, or the State you grew up in I quess?

No, I don't have any JUROR NUMBER 196: feelings about it.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. Earlier on when we talked about your feelings where you indicated you felt that Mr. Bradley was the shooter, you also then said you could follow the Judge's instruction about being able to presume him innocent.

> JUROR NUMBER 196: Right.

MR. PIROLO: With that being said, do we -- are

going to need to change your mind to show you that he is not guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Well, I would have to see the evidence, I can't say that.

MR. PIROLO: Tell me what you mean by that, you have to see evidence. You have to see evidence from us, meaning do we the Defense have to --

JUROR NUMBER 196: From everybody I guess. I understand it's not going to be as much as the State would have to prove but I can't sit here and say right now. I mean...

MR. PIROLO: Well, the Judge will instruct you that the Defense has does not have to prove a thing or disprove anything. We can literally just sit here and do nothing. That's not going to happen, but we could just literally sit here and do nothing, say nothing. Are you going to be able to follow that instruction that the Defense never has to prove a thing or disprove anything or are you going to come in here saying okay, I have this feeling in my mind Mr. Bradley is the shooter, yeah, I'll presume him innocent, but if those Defense lawyers don't show me something, don't prove something to me, he's guilty, would that come into your thinking? Would that go on in your mind?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: You would be able to as you sit here right now and presume Mr. Bradley to be innocent?

JUROR NUMBER 196: Um-hmm.

MR. PIROLO: Can you?

JUROR NUMBER 196: I think so, yes.

MR. PIROLO: You say -- we need you to be sure.

JUROR NUMBER 196: I'll say yes on that.

MR. PIROLO: And that's fine. We know some people say I think and it means, you know, yes, I'm definitely sure, but some people have that doubt and we need to make sure you don't have the doubt. Can you assure us that we you're not going to expect us to change your mind if we don't present evidence? What I'm getting at is does the State have a leg up on us before we even start the trial?

JUROR NUMBER 196: No.

MR. PIROLO: That's all I have.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Juror Number 196, I'm going to release you for today. You'll be free to go about your business. I need you to report back to the second phase of jury selection for tomorrow 8:30. You are still being considered as a juror in this case.

Now, during this recess you must continue to 1 abide by your rules governing your service as a 2 juror. Do not discuss this case with anyone else. 3 You can tell them you're here for jury service, what 4 5 hours you're going to be here, where you're at, don't talk about what case or the specifics of this case. 6 Do not -- don't -- avoid reading newspaper or 7 articles regarding this case. Avoid seeing 8 9 television, radio, or Internet comments about the case, and do not conduct any research yourself. 10 11 Okay. Any questions or concerns? 12 JUROR NUMBER 196: I don't think so. THE COURT: Okay. Be here tomorrow at 8:30, 13 14 report to the jury assembly room. JUROR NUMBER 196: Okay. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 17 JUROR NUMBER 196: (Thereupon, Juror Number 196 exited the 18 19 courtroom.) 20 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to bring in 198. 21 (Thereupon, the proceedings were previously 22 transcribed.) 23 THE COURT: Okay. We're going to go ahead and break for lunch. I have them coming back at 1:15 but 24

I would normally give you an hour. Do you want an

hour or can we do forty-five minutes or if you want an hour I'll give you an hour.

MR. LANNING: Judge, an hour.

THE COURT: Okay. Then be back here at 1:45.

The jury is supposed to be back at 1:15 but they

can -- we'll have them wait in the jury, grand jury

room and bring them up -- go ahead and bring them up

about twenty minutes -- I mean, bring them up at like

1:35 and then they'll be ready to go at 1:45.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Does that work?

MR. MOORE: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll be in recess until

(Thereupon, a lunch recess was taken in the proceedings. Thereafter, the defendant was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy.)

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I just wanted to at least have the Court thinking, you may have already thought about this, contrary to yesterday, I think we're probably going to at least get to our fiftieth (unintelligible) which is good.

THE COURT: Fifty is you all's number. Fifty isn't necessarily my number, but that's okay.

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MR. BROWN: Right. My concern is we have now nine for this afternoon and it may very well be that we're not going to get through all nine. I don't know what time the Court would need to let them know downstairs because I hate to bring in the fifty and have them sitting downstairs all morning to bring them in just to send them home to come back after lunch or something.

THE COURT: Well, we have forty-eight.

MR. BROWN: Right.

THE COURT: My intention at this time is not to request any jurors for tomorrow.

MR. BROWN: No, no, no, I'm not thinking but I thought we had the panel coming back tomorrow.

THE COURT: At 8:30.

MR. BROWN: Right. What I'm saying is I don't -- unless we get a lot of ones that we go through quickly today, I don't necessarily think we're going to get through the nine we have left this afternoon.

THE COURT: With all due respect, we can only hold fifty-three in the courtroom. We may get through the nine, we may not. So, what are we requesting?

MR. BROWN: Well, I just wanted to let the

Court at least be thinking, I don't know what time you need to call downstairs and perhaps delay those ones coming in in the morning.

THE COURT: They've already called in.

Everyone is all set for 8:30 tomorrow morning. They
were told to call in between 9:00 and 11:00 and those
who didn't call in have been called.

MR. BROWN: Okay.

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THE COURT: So. It's not necessarily nine in three hours, if we get the first five, we're done, because we can only -- the courtroom only holds fifty-three. So, if we get the first five, we're If we don't, you know, we're just going to have to go through the process. I already know at least one juror that may have a doctor's excuse. have to see what the doctor's excuse is. That will go through faster. So, we're going to do the best we With all due respect, it's taken a long time, I need -- my job is to keep the case moving, we're going to keep the case moving. So, I'm hoping to get, you know, jury either be ready to start the case on Monday or Tuesday, that's my goal. Depending on how far we get tomorrow, I'm not going to limit, you know, your questioning of the second panel. So, if it takes Monday and Tuesday, I'm willing to do that.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, I know the Court reserved ruling on several of the items on the motion in limine that the Defense filed and I didn't know if it was the Court's intention, because you indicated in the order you wanted to proffer testimony. Did you want that proffer to be live testimony proffer or do you want the deposition transcripts and report summaries of their testimony be submitted to the Court.

MR. MOORE: I'm trying to remember which -MR. MCMASTER: It's Dieguez, stuff from Miss
Kerschner, the statements by Amanda Ozburn.

MR. MOORE: I would ask for live.

THE COURT: Yeah, I was assuming that before they testified we'd have them come in and do a proffer. That was my assumption.

MR. MCMASTER: I'm just thinking along the lines of what I'm going to be able to say in opening statements if the Court's reserving until they appear.

THE COURT: I mean, if you want to proffer them before opening statements, you could do that. I think it would have to be live proffer. I mean, what they say one time you would hope would be the same but not necessarily.

1 MR. MCMASTER: I understand. Does the Court have any time in mind to do that? THE COURT: Is it -- do you want to do it 3 before opening statements? 4 5 MR. MCMASTER: I would prefer, certainly, to do it before opening statements so that we have --6 THE COURT: And how much proffers -- you know, 7 with all due respect, you're kind of switching gears 8 on me and I don't have an independent -- I know that 9 I reserved ruling on some of the motions to dismiss. 10 11 I can't call them out just like that. So, you appear to know which ones. So, how long -- it would be how 12 13 many and how long? MR. MCMASTER: I believe four different 14 15 witnesses if I recall correctly. Robert Marks, 16 Andria Kerschner. 17 Dieguez. MR. MOORE: Jeffrey Diequez. 18 MR. MCMASTER: 19 MR. MOORE: Ozburn. MR. MCMASTER: Amanda Ozburn. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. So, it would be four 22 witnesses to proffer and how long do you think it 23 would take?

MR. MCMASTER: Probably ten or fifteen minutes per witness at least.

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THE COURT: Maybe we could start the trial a little -- let's say -- you said -- how many did you -- how long did you say?

MR. MCMASTER: Four.

THE COURT: There's four and you said how long?

MR. MCMASTER: Fifteen to twenty minutes a piece. I mean, the motion in limine was pretty general, I mean, maybe two or three specific statements that they talked about but then they said anything along those lines. So, I wasn't quite sure what they were referring to in the motion in limine.

THE COURT: So -- I mean, that's -- do you think it would take more than an hour and a half?

MR. MCMASTER: I would hope not.

THE COURT: Mr. Moore, to proffer the four witnesses.

MR. MOORE: I think an hour and a half is as good an estimate as I could come up with.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll know that we'll need to do that before opening statements and let's start -- see where we're at with regard to this and then

I'll -- we'll do that before opening statements. So, we'll just start those -- we'll start the trial later.

MR. MCMASTER: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And that will give me an opportunity -- I need to review the motion again.

With all due respect, I remember that but I don't -- I'll need to review it.

MR. MCMASTER: I have a copy here.

THE COURT: I'm good, I have a copy.

MR. LANNING: Judge, it may be that, you know, it may be that the Court may need to hear the testimony leading up to --

THE COURT: You know, with all due respect, I really have to review. You're switching gears on me, I can't do that that quickly without --

MR. MOORE: I don't have any of those materials, I don't want to get into it now.

THE COURT: No, I can't do it either. Let me look at that. I'll look at it tonight and we'll talk about it more.

MR. MCMASTER: That's fine.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Judge, my notes reflect regarding 210, Number 210, that this person is checking on hardship. I think it had to be with the project with (unintelligible). So, maybe we can take that one if that's going to be an issue with him and get him out of here.

THE COURT: You know what, I'm going to go in order because if I get five bang, bang, bang, I don't even get to 110. Okay. So, let's bring in -- I know 203, was there an issue about 203 with regard to living in Sebastian?

MR. PIROLO: Yes.

THE COURT: Did we clear that up or do I need to ask that?

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, I Googled the address, lives in -- he actually lives in Micco, he's got a Sebastian mailing address. He does live on the north side of the Sebastian river.

THE COURT: So, what does that mean?

MR. MCMASTER: That should be Brevard County.

MR. MOORE: We need to ask when he comes in.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll ask him. All right. Let's bring in 203.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 203 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon Juror -- good afternoon Juror 203. I apologize for not getting to you before lunch and making you come back. We're doing the best we can to get through this process. So, thank you for being here. Thank you for your

patience. I need to ask you about your address.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

THE COURT: Your address, do you reside in -- I don't want to put your address on the record so I'm not saying your address, but do you reside in Brevard County?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Right on the line. Barefoot Bay/Micco area is right on the line but we get our mail out of Sebastian, Indian River County.

THE COURT: That's what we noticed is that your mailing address is not Brevard County.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: But you live -- you actually live in Brevard County?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, I live in Micco, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Do we need any further confirmation of that? Do you want me to have him come to the bench and put his address on the record?

MR. MOORE: I think we're okay.

THE COURT: Okay. We just wanted to make sure. Because we do have an address for you, we just don't mention it because we don't want it to part of the record for privacy purposes and things of that nature

but we're good to go.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. When I talked to you last week I talked about some rules that govern your service as a juror. Those rules started at that time. So, I'm going to ask you about that. Have you seen -- I mean have you read or been exposed to reading any newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants? And that's since those rules came into effect.

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial? JUROR NUMBER 203: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. This afternoon I'm going to ask you some questions and the State may have an opportunity to question you, the Defense may have an opportunity to question you. There are no right or wrong answers, all we ask you to do is to be honest, frank, provide full disclosure. Sometimes people say -- if there's something you think that we may need to know, let us know. If -- some people say Judge, can I say that? I assure you you can say it. This is the only opportunity that you have to talk to us and that the attorneys have to talk to you. After that, you know, it will be -- you will be sitting in the box and if you have to communicate something it would be more of logistically communicating and that would be through the court deputies. We can't have an open dialogue.

JUROR NUMBER 203: I understand.

THE COURT: So, it's important that we get the information that you think we need to know. If a question's asked of you and it solicits a yes or no response, sometimes you can't answer yes or no. If you can answer yes or no, do that, but if you can't, I don't know is a recognized response too. We may be asking you some question that you never though of before. These are issues that some people have never thought of before. So, I'm going to ask you about your prior knowledge of the case and then we're going to talk about the death penalty. So, the first

question is pretty easy. Do you know anything from 1 this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the 3 media, including radio, television, Internet, 4 5 electronic device, or newspapers? JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, I do. 6 THE COURT: So, you do know something about the 7 8 case? JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: Tell me what information you 10 believe you know and be specific if you can. 11 JUROR NUMBER 203: I've seen on the local news 12 over the last year several newscasts about this case. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 JUROR NUMBER 203: 15 Yes. THE COURT: So, you say it would normally be --16 the information that would acquire would be by 17 watching it on the news? 18 JUROR NUMBER 203: 19 THE COURT: What channel do you normally watch? 20 JUROR NUMBER 203: I watch 2 and 9, usually I 21 watch 2 from 5:30 to 6:00 and 9 from 6:00 to 6:30. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So, is it fair to say that 23 you -- when you're watching TV that you sit down and 24

you watch it from those times to those times?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, ma'am. 1 THE COURT: Okay. Because some people say it's 2 on, Judge, but I'm doing other things. 3 JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I watch the news. 4 THE COURT: Okay. And how often a week would 5 6 you do that? JUROR NUMBER 203: Every day almost. 7 THE COURT: So, that's your daily -- that would 8 be a normal routine? 9 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, that's how I get my 10 11 news, I don't read the paper, I don't read magazines. THE COURT: Don't do internet? 12 JUROR NUMBER 203: No. 13 THE COURT: Okay. So, if anything came on 2 or 14 15 I think you said 6? JUROR NUMBER 203: 16 THE COURT: Or 2 or 9. 17 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 18 THE COURT: You would have most likely have 19 20 seen it? JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Is that a fair statement? 22 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 23 THE COURT: So, tell me the information -- I 24 mean, you know that a deputy sheriff was shot? 25

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Tell me what you know before that, tell me what you know after that.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: I don't remember all ever detail of the case. Like I say (unintelligible). So, they all kind of jumble together whether it's a shooting or whatever but I just remember the deputy

THE COURT: Okay.

sheriff that got killed, Barbara Pill.

JUROR NUMBER 203: I don't remember detail every detail and circumstances leading up to that point, I just recall seeing that on the news.

THE COURT: Okay. What about after that? JUROR NUMBER 203: Like I said, it's been on several times over the last year. So, you know, what exactly was broadcasted at the time I don't recall every detail of it but I do recall seeing it approximately three times over a year on different news media.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you ever see a picture of Mr. Bradley on the news?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: Did you -- were you aware that there was a codefendant?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, I think he did have a

codefendant, a person with him.

THE COURT: Okay. What do you know about that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: The only part that I

remember of it is that there was one, exactly what

part, whether she was a female or not, I think she

was, but I don't recall what part in that she played.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you know anything about what may have -- may or may not have happened in her case?

JUROR NUMBER 203: In her case?

THE COURT: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I do not.

THE COURT: What about jury selection, did you hear things about jury selection?

JUROR NUMBER 203: The only part that I caught on the news is that they were having difficulty seating jurors.

THE COURT: Okay. For purposes of being here -- well, I'll ask you this first. Well. For purposes of being here, can you set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Sure.

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THE COURT: Okay. So, let's say you're back in the jury deliberation room, you've heard all evidence in this case and you're back deciding the verdict and all of a sudden you go, whoa, I remember something from before but I never heard it in this courtroom, no one ever -- it was never introduced as evidence in the courtroom, can you set aside what you may have learned before?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: And only judge this case based on the evidence that you learn in this courtroom?

THE COURT: Okay. Now, when you heard these different news stories, did it -- did you have any type of emotional response to it?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, the only emotional response is you hate to hear of anybody dying, period, and law enforcement seems to be a little, I don't know what you call it, severe or brought to my attention more.

THE COURT: Okay. Did it make you upset, angry, things of that nature?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Not really.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 203: A death is a death to me.

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THE COURT: Okay. In this case the State has the burden of proof, and you would learn more about this indicate later. The State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. They know that that there's their burden of proof, that's in every criminal case. The Defense does not have to prove anything. They — they do not have to prove anything and as you sit here today because the State hasn't presented any evidence, the defendant has to be considered by you to be not guilty.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: In fact, the defendant is given the presumption of innocence.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: So, at this time the defendant is innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you able to look at the defendant and say the defendant is innocent as I sit here and I'm going to hold the State to their burden and make them prove the case?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: Any reservations about that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No.

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THE COURT: Based on what you've heard, any

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JUROR NUMBER 203: No.

reservations about that?

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THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to switch gears on

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I'm going to ask this very generally. What are you.

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your views about the death penalty?

Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: I'm a supporter of the death

circumstances, evidence of mitigating circumstances

and you go through this weighing process and then in

the end I instruct you to make a recommendation to me

without the possibility of parole. Are you able to

consider both possible penalties in your decision

of a penalty of either death or life in prison

In this case in the first

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penalty.

THE COURT: part of the case, we call it the guilt phase, in the event the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, and it only pertains to Count I, Count I is the first degree murder charge, if there is a verdict of guilty on Count I, then we move into the second phase of the trial. The second phase is called the penalty

In the penalty phase if you remember from the face. other day you receive evidence of aggravating

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making process?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Sure.

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THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you that no one today is going to say Juror 203, what would you do in this case. No one is going to ask you to do that because you haven't heard anything and that's why we go through this process, but what they are going to ask you is based on your believes and based on your background, can you consider things. Okay. So, I'm going to ask you, are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree and is that opinion so strong that you would not consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I could consider both.

THE COURT: So, let me ask you -- I'm going to break that down. Are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 203: I prefer that, yes, I would rather swing that way, yes.

MR. MOORE: What was the second part of that? You prefer that and I didn't hear the second part.

THE COURT: I'd rather swing that way, yes. So, based on your prior beliefs you would lean

towards, that is that a fair statement?

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, I've always been an

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advocate of the death penalty, yes.

THE COURT: So, what we ask you to do -- and there's nothing wrong with that. Like I said, there's no right or wrong answers. What we ask you to do in this case is to listen to the aggravating circumstances, listen to the mitigating circumstances. Aggravating circumstances make things worse, mitigating circumstances make things less. Okay. And you kind of heard more about that the other day and the State and the Defense will talk to you more about that.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

THE COURT: Can you listen to the aggravating circumstances and the mitigating circumstances and consider both possible penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, you -- the jurors have the ultimate decision of what they would do. What we ask you to do is to be open minded enough to consider, to go through this weighing process and consider both possible penalties.

> JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: You say that you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Questions by the

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State.

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MR. BROWN: Your Honor, may we approach

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briefly?

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THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

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of the hearing of Juror Number 203 as follows:)

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MR. MCMASTER: Judge, during lunch break one of

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the court deputies told me that he (unintelligible)

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conversation with the other jurors and 203 indicated

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that he knew Deputy James Troup from air boating way

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back then. I know that the name was read and he is

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one of our witnesses in this case. I know his name

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was read and I don't believe Juror Number 203

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(unintelligible). So, I'd ask the Court to inquire.

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THE COURT: What was it, Agent Troup?

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MR. MCMASTER: It's Deputy James Troup.

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THE COURT: Deputy James Troup. Okay.

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(Thereupon, the benchside conference was

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concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

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THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 203, apparently

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there was a conversation with one of the court

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deputies at some time today about you knowing Deputy

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James Troup.

JUROR NUMBER 203: I use to airboat with a friend of mine that knew him very well and I was asking about an injury that he had received years ago because I thought that he might know about that and his answer was he don't remember that ever happening in his twenty years of law enforcement. So, I was just concerned. I did know Troup from my air boating days in the marsh with friends of mine.

THE COURT: Okay. Deputy Troup is listed as a witness in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Oh, really? I don't know him personally, no.

THE COURT: I don't know if you heard that the other day.

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I didn't.

THE COURT: There was a bunch of witnesses names.

JUROR NUMBER 203: I do remember that but I do not remember his name. Like I said, I only met him out on the ditch banks and while he was patrolling the marshes while we were hunting and stuff.

THE COURT: And how long ago would that have been?

JUROR NUMBER 203: About ten years ago I told this deputy and he said in his twenty years he had

not heard of him being injured.

THE COURT: Okay. My question is that it appears that Deputy Troup, there's a likelihood that he's going to be a witness in this case. So, if you were a juror you would be sitting there and he would be sitting here, we ask you as part of your instructions as a juror, I give you some instructions about how to weigh the credibility of witnesses.

Now, once you go through the weighing process, apply these rules to a witness testifying you can determine how much weight to give that witness's testimony, how much credibility to give it and how much weight to give it.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: And I give you a little instruction of how to apply some rules. I tell you about some questions to ask in your mind about witnesses and apply those and then determine what weight you want to give a witness. I even tell you you can give the witness great weight, little weight or no weight at all, it's up to you.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Right.

THE COURT: But then the next thing I tell you is about law enforcement witnesses, I tell that you have to weigh their credibility and apply the same

THE COURT: Once you hear their testimony, you can determine, once again, what weight to give them, to give it but -- and I say this, you can't give a

law enforcement extra credit just because of their

rules to law enforcement witnesses, any witnesses in

a profession as you do to any other witness.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Right.

profession.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: You can't give them like a leg up just because of their profession. Everyone has to come in on equal footing, then you hear the testimony and you apply those rules and then you can give it whatever weight you want. So, do you think you would give Deputy Troup, you would give him extra credit or weigh his testimony differently from other witnesses?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I do not.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you would not, you would not apply any different rules to his testimony as you would any other testimony including a lay person's?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I would not.

THE COURT: Okay. Would it be uncomfortable for you if he was a witness in this case and you were in the jury?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, it would not.

THE COURT: Any concerns about that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Thank you then. Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 203, good afternoon.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Good afternoon.

MR. BROWN: Let me cover first briefly the information that you saw on TV over the last couple of years I guess. When you were watching it, were you paying strong attention to it focusing on the details, anything like that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: I don't really focus on any of it because like I said, it all runs together when they go through every county and every newscast that's on the set. I do pick out some details of it, the main detail I picked out of this case was that it was a deputy sheriff that was injured. All the details of how it came about, I don't recall all of those details.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And would you agree that sometimes the news they may not -- while they're broadcasting may not have the complete full story?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Sure.

MR. BROWN: And sometimes they, despite their 1 best efforts, may not always be accurate and they get some factors wrong. 3 JUROR NUMBER 203: Absolutely, yes. 4 MR. BROWN: And that's kind of why we go over 5 what you may have heard and also your ability to 6 simply set that aside. 7 JUROR NUMBER 203: Um-hmm. 8 MR. BROWN: And you realize that you're going 9 to have to base your verdict just on the facts and 10 11 evidence that you hear in the courtroom? JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 12 MR. BROWN: And that's the correct way to do 13 it, right? 14 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 15 MR. BROWN: So, any question about your ability 16 to simply put aside everything that you heard and 17 base your verdict here? 1.8 JUROR NUMBER 203: I don't have any problem 19 with that. 20 MR. BROWN: And likewise, you indicated you saw 21 22 the defendant's picture on TV.

> MR. BROWN: And you realize, of course, it's our burden of proof in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: We have to prove to you who did it and what they did.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And, you know, defendant starts with a presumption of innocence.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And if we failed to prove it, you find him not guilty, right?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Next I want to talk about is the death penalty itself.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And what I'd like to go through with you, sir, is step by step the process that you have to go through as a juror to be able to make a recommendation to the Court. And some of what I'm going to cover the Court covered with you back on Tuesday and a little bit of it here this afternoon but I want -- I know she gave you an awful lot of information on Tuesday in a condensed period of time.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, I just want to take it step by step to make sure you understand the process and try to answer any questions or concerns that you may

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have. First thing is as she told you, death penalty is only a consideration if the jury comes back with a verdict of guilty of first degree murder. Jury comes back with second degree murder or some other lesser charge, death penalty is off the table and sentencing is entirely up to the Court.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: So, it only applies as a possible penalty for first agree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Now, first agree murder, the State has two ways to prove it. First way, first way is what's known as premeditated murder. The second way is what's known as felony murder and what felony murder is is a murder that's committed during the commission of specific felonies. Either one results in a first degree murder conviction. We may prove it through one method, one theory, the other theory or we may end up proving both theories but we don't have to prove both, it's just one. Either one leads you to -- we prove it to a result of guilty of first degree murder and if the jury comes back with a first degree murder conviction, we would reconvene, you would hear additional evidence, the Court would give you a new set of instructions and then you would go

back and deliberate and come up with a sentencing recommendation.

Now, to start with, as the Court's told you that there is no automatic death penalty for first degree murder in Florida. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And it doesn't matter how horrendous you can imagine a murder or murders could be, it could be a serial murder, serial murder of children, it's not automatic, it has to go through the process. There is no automatic this type of murder is death penalty. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: In her instructions what she's going to tell you is that the first thing to look at are what's called aggravating circumstances, and she gave you on Tuesday the definition of that at this point and it's a statutory list of circumstances that may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim and it is those circumstances and only those circumstances that she's going to -- in that list she will give you that you can look to to justify the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And we have to prove those

aggravating circumstances, the State does, beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, just like we have to prove -- same standard to prove guilt, we have to prove those aggravating circumstances. So, if you look at the list she's going to give you, and I expect it's going to be more than one, three, four, five, maybe six, she gives you that list, you go through those and you find that the State has not proven any of those, then your verdict, your recommendation must be life imprisonment because you will have found that there was no aggravation to this first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: The only way to consider the death penalty is if the State of Florida has proven at least one. We may prove more than one, may prove every one on that list that she gives you, but the State of Florida has to prove at least one of those to consider recommending the death penalty. So, what you do is you look at the ones that the State of Florida has proven and then ask yourself this aggravating circumstance or those aggravating circumstances have been proven, more than one, do these when you put the together justify the death penalty and if your answer is no, then again since

you don't fine any justification, you would have to recommend life.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: If you find that those aggravating circumstances do justify the death penalty, then you move to the next step in the process, that's when you consider what are called mitigating circumstances. And if you recall the Court from Tuesday, mitigating circumstances are circumstances basically from the defendant, his life, background, character, things about him, and as aggravating circumstances suggests penalty of death may be appropriate, mitigating circumstances are circumstances which may suggest to you or to another juror that a penalty of life would be appropriate.

So, there's a burden of proof for those, it's lower than the aggravating circumstances, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. It is a burden but it's lower than what the State has. And obviously you look at those and if you find something is not proven, you disregard it, but everything that's proven you have to go through what the Judge will tell you is a weighing process, weighing those aggravators versus those mitigators.

Now, during your lifetime have you had to make

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some key, critical and important decisions? JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you made those decisions, did you try to look at all the factors involved? JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And some of the factors you looked at and said this is pretty darn important to this decision and you gave that factor great weight, right?

> JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you looked at and you considered them, looked at them and said, you know, this really isn't that important to my decision, I'm going to give it little weight.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Right?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

What she's going to tell you is you MR. BROWN: go through the same process here. Everything that's been proven, you have to consider it as far as the aggravators and the mitigators, then you go through and you weigh those, weigh them against each other. Now, the Judge isn't going to tell you how much weight you should give to something. She's not going to tell you aggravator one gets this amount of weight

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or mitigator one gets this amount of weight and it's not a, you know, okay, there's eight mitigators, four aggravators therefore the mitigators weigh, it's how much each one gets and combined. So, there's no magic number and there's no magic formula to determining the weight, that's something you as a juror has to decide and you decide it individually. You go back and talk to everybody, discuss what was proven, what wasn't proven, how much weight you think you should give to each one, but ultimately it's a decision you have to make. And the reason why you have to make it individually is for the guilt phase the verdict has to be unanimous, whether he's guilty or not guilty, guilty of what crimes. For the penalty phase the recommendation does not have to be unanimous. So, now if it comes back and it's a 6/6 tie or a majority for life, it's simply reported as a life recommendation. If it comes back with a majority recommending the death penalty, what comes back to us, and you'll ultimately see it on the verdict form, is death is recommended by a vote of. Obviously, if it's 12/0, we know how everybody voted if it's less than that, we don't know who voted for what, we just know what the numbers are, if it's 11/1, 10/2 down to 7/5. It doesn't report who voted

for what, just this is the breakdown.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And that's why it's an individual juror's decision and vote because when you go back and discuss things each one ultimately votes and it's that's vote and there's no requirement of being unanimous.

So, you go through that weighing process and as I told you, the Court doesn't tell you how much weight to give things, doesn't even give you advice as to how to decide how much weight. All she's going to tell you is you have to weigh the aggravators versus the mitigators and when you go through that weighing she's going to tell if the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then your recommendation has to be for life because the mitigation has now outweighed the aggravation. Make sense?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Likewise, if the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, then you're in a position where you're legally justified in recommending the death sentence to the Court.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: But she's going to tell if the State proved, or what she will not tell you if the

State proves A, B, C and D that you must recommend the death penalty. In fact, what she's going to tell you is that you are never required to recommend the death penalty. So, what happens is, what you are required to do is consider everything and go through that weighing process and if after going through that weighing process if you feel that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, the aggravators come out on top, and after weighing you feel that the death penalty based on that aggravation is still justified after you've done the weighing process, then you can recommend the death penalty. Okay. Still not required, but that's how you can get to the point where you can legally recommend it.

Now, with that, as she mentioned, I'm not going to ask you and it wouldn't be fair of me to ask you how much weight or how much weight you might give to this aggravator or how much weight you may give to this mitigation because at this point you don't know, right?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Right.

MR. BROWN: You haven't heard the evidence and until you get back and start weighing them against each other you don't know how much weight you're going to give.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Right.

MR. BROWN: It just would be all pure speculation at this point, but the key is that you're going to be open to consider it. Okay. And she'll give you that list of aggravators, that you're open to consider the list of aggravators that she gives you, that you're not coming in with an idea of well, I'd only listen if the State had this particular aggravator or this other one, the rest of them I wouldn't consider, I don't care about them, you have to be able to consider that list of aggravators she gives you.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: You open to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Likewise on the mitigation, you have to be open to the mitigation evidence that you would be presented to consider, and as she said, it could be anything concerning the defendant, his background, what's happened to him.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Nobody -- it wouldn't be fair to ask you and nobody will be asking you how much weight you would give to an aggravator or a mitigator.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Just whether you could consider it. You may in your mind say I can consider that, I may not give it a whole lot of weight that particular aggravator or that particular mitigator, but that's a decision of the weight you have to make down the line, at this point it's I'll consider it. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And you determine the weight.

There is no appropriate weight and they prove it to you or we may prove to you an aggravator and you're going to give it little weight, but you have to at least be open to consider it and decide how much weight, not just say I'm not going to listen to any of that type of stuff.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Make sense?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: It's kind of same thing in the guilt phase is that the evidence that's been proven you have to go back and consider, it's no different when we get to the penalty phase, consider everything that's been proven. Now, that I went through the process with you, do you understand it?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Do you have any questions about the

process?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No. I didn't know what mitigation meant but now I understand.

MR. BROWN: Let's say it can be broadened.

JUROR NUMBER 203: It's a lesson.

MR. BROWN: Anything concerning his background. Kind of when you look at the two, we use that term when it's really aggravators may suggest death penalty appropriate, mitigation may suggest that a life sentence is appropriate.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And you consider it all and you just weigh it.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: And you make the decision and you make your own mind up and that's how you vote on your recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay.

MR. BROWN: With that, are you open to considering whatever the list of aggravators that the Court gives you?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Sure.

MR. BROWN: And would you be open to considering whatever type mitigation that the Defense presents concerning the defendant, anything in his

background?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Sure.

MR. BROWN: And you feel comfortable in your ability to go back, do that weighing process and recommend the sentence you feel is appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

THE COURT: And would you have any difficulty if you go back there and the State of Florida if we haven't proven any aggravators recommending a life sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No problem.

THE COURT: And likewise, if you feel we've proven aggravators and either they don't justify the death penalty or they're outweighed by the mitigation, would you have any trouble returning a life recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No.

MR. BROWN: And likewise if it was the flip side of that, if the aggravators outweigh the mitigators and in your mind they justify the death penalty after you did that weighing process, could you recommend the sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense. MR. MOORE: Good afternoon. 2 JUROR NUMBER 203: Good afternoon. 3 MR. MOORE: Would it be fair to say that you 4 are avidly in the news, you watch daily, you watch 5 two stations back to back pretty much? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. MR. MOORE: You like to stay informed about 8 9 what's going on locally primarily. JUROR NUMBER 203: I try to, yes. 10 MR. MOORE: And in your viewing experience of 11 the news, would it be fair to say that sadly, 12 unfortunately, homicides are fairly common? 13 JUROR NUMBER 203: You could say that. 14 MR. MOORE: For some reason that's what seems 15 16 to appear in the news. Yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 203: 17 MR. MOORE: (Unintelligible) though. 18 those homicides, police officer victims are more 19 20 infrequent. JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 21 MR. MOORE: Right. And so they're actually 2.2 23 pretty unusual. JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 24 MR. MOORE: Especially in Brevard County. 25

Would you say that your attention would have been focused on the story for, among other reasons, that reason?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And in reviewing what you recall, you think you recall, you mentioned you knew deputy -- you knew that a deputy that had been shot, Deputy Pill, a white female.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Deputy sheriff.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And that there were more than one suspect arrested.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: One male, one female.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: White female and a black male. And is it your recollection that there was furniture taken from a motel, a robbery, something of that nature, do you recall anything like that?

JUROR NUMBER 203: I remember it was a robbery but I'm not sure of what or where, the place, leading up to the shooting.

MR. MOORE: Do you remember whether there was chase, a pursuit involved?

JUROR NUMBER 203: It seems like I do remember 1 a chase that led up to that, yes. 2 MR. MOORE: And do you remember that -- whether 3 the news reported that Deputy Pill had made a stop 4 and was shot during that stop? 5 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes, I do recall that. 6 7 MR. MOORE: And you recall who of the two people in the car who were arrested the shooter was 8 believed to be? 9 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 10 MR. MOORE: And who would have that have been? 11 JUROR NUMBER 203: Mr. Bradley. 12 MR. MOORE: Mr. Bradley. And you say you did 13 not see a picture of Mr. Bradley in the papers? 14 JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. 15 16 MR. MOORE: You did see? JUROR NUMBER 203: You said I what now? 17 I'm asking you did you say you did 18 MR. MOORE: not see a picture of Mr. Bradley or did you see a 19 picture? 2.0 I did see a picture on the 21 JUROR NUMBER 203: news, yes. It might not have been a full face shot 22 but I do recall seeing a picture of the suspect, yes. 23 And when you watch the news, you 24 MR. MOORE:

don't believe everything you hear.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: No.

MR. MOORE: But you do take the news in because of the information about what's going on.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: In your world and you do that -- I mean, you do give some credibility to what you see on the news, otherwise you would be wasting your time.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If it's total gibberish, why watch.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: So, you have to figure they got some things right, probably. I mean, at least as far as you're thinking.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Right.

MR. MOORE: It's not like you're endorsing the TV station, right?

Now, on the point that was made in the newscast, you say you saw at least three TV newscasts.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Of the deputy sheriff named Pill being shot to death in the line of duty, you think they got that right.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And you think they got two suspects

and arrested two suspects, that's probably right.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: And then say you give that some credibility.

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: And then on the issue of one of the two suspects, Mr. Bradley was believed to have been

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: Now, you know, the credibility of

the shooter.

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the station is pretty high, you think, yeah, they got

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those things right, would you not feel that they

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probably got that right too, that the shooter

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probably was Mr. Bradley?

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may not have, but that's the way it was reported and

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that's the way it was received by me.

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MR. MOORE: There's a chance but probably it was Mr. Bradley, at least the reaction you had in all

JUROR NUMBER 203: There's a chance that they

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honesty to it?

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JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

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MR. MOORE: Okay. You also recall that all of

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this happened from the time of the motel incident

until the shooting was in a short period of time?

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JUROR NUMBER 203: I believe so, yes.

MR. MOORE: And then the apprehension, it all happened pretty --

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Less than an hour, minutes?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes. I don't know the time frame but it happened.

MR. MOORE: And so that being your reaction to what you heard, when you came into court today, you know, you know what the Court's saying about to be the jury you have to keep an open mind and you have to be able to follow the instructions but my question is what right now what is your opinion of the guilt of Mr. Bradley in the shooting death of Barbara Pill?

JUROR NUMBER 203: I'd hate to say without hearing all the evidence but from listening to the news media you would presume that he's guilty.

MR. MOORE: I mean, compared to -- no right or wrong answers here. Compared to somebody who's not from around here, they moved here from Oregon, you know, like six months ago, they didn't know anything about it, they walk in and say I never heard of that, I don't have any opinion, you know, and your situation is different because there's been extensive publicity on the TV, papers, that you have formed an opinion and at this point you believe at least to a

degree that Mr. Bradley is guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Now, the Court would instruct you as she already has that to sit on the jury you would have to be able to say -- take an oath that you could follow the instructions which would be that you would rely exclusively in reaching a verdict in this case upon what you hear in this courtroom.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Put everything else aside and so do you think that you would have trouble following that instruction or have some doubts about your ability given the opinion that you have currently?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No, I could do it.

MR. MOORE: Let me ask, this is all new to you. Have you been on a jury?

JUROR NUMBER 203: No.

MR. MOORE: How would you go about setting aside an opinion that you have already formed? How would you do that? Could you try to describe that process?

JUROR NUMBER 203: I don't know if I could as far as describing it (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Well, would it be fair to say that maybe you would not be able to entirely put that

opinion aside?

JUROR NUMBER 203: I may not be able to to be honest with you.

MR. MOORE: And to be honest, would it be fair to say that you have doubts? You know, we're grown ups here, I don't like for people to think that I have doubts.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Absolutely.

MR. MOORE: I feel the same way, but if there were ever a time to admit you might have doubts about something, this is it.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Absolutely.

MR. MOORE: There's a life at stake, life right there.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Absolutely.

MR. MOORE: So, if your thought is, you know, I heard some things about it and I have some -- I have an opinion, frankly in my heart of hearts I've got some doubts about whether I could keep that out, would that be a fair statement how you --

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: -- feel right now?

JUROR NUMBER 203: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And would it be fair to say that it will be -- those doubts aren't just going to go aways

because the Judge tells you they have to? 1 JUROR NUMBER 203: No. 2 MR. MOORE: So, would it be fair to say it 3 would be difficult for you, if not impossible, to 4 5 follow the instructions to leave what you've learned outside outside? 6 JUROR NUMBER 203: It would be different, yes. 7 MR. MOORE: Could we approach? 8 THE COURT: Okay. Bench conference. 9 10 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 203 as follows:) 11 12 Do I, do I need to go any further MR. MOORE: with this gentleman, spend another thirty minutes on 13 the death penalty or does the State -- can the State 14 15 accept -- if I move for cause, would the State agree? MR. BROWN: I don't think I want to hear you 16 17 explain it again. MR. MOORE: I would move to strike this 18 19 gentleman for cause. I agree. 20 MR. BROWN: 21 THE COURT: Okay. (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 22 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 203, I am going to release you from being considered as a juror in 25

this case. Once again, I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us. Thank you for being part of the process. What I do need you to do is to go downstairs, speak to the jury clerk just briefly, they'll give you some brief information and send you on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 203: Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 203 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror Number 203 has been struck for cause. We'll go ahead and bring in juror Number 204.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 204 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon Juror Number 204. One, I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for being part of this process. Thank you for being patient with us. I wish I could have gotten to you this morning, I know you were here from I believe 8:30 on, I do apologize for that. We do the best we can, we just couldn't get -- at some point we had to eat some food too so we couldn't get to you. So, I

do appreciate you being patient with us. 1 spoke to you the other day I talked about some rules 2 that I placed into effect that governed your service 3 These rules came into effect at that as a juror. 4 So, I'm going to talk to you about that since 5 Since you came to court and since I 6 that time. implemented these rules, have you read or been 7 exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or 8 articles relating to this trial or its participants? 9 JUROR NUMBER 204: No. 10 11 12

THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial? JUROR NUMBER 204: No.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 204: No.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 204: No.

THE COURT: Now I'm going to talk to you about -- I'm going to ask you some questions, the State may have an opportunity to ask you some questions and the Defense may have an opportunity to

ask you some questions. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions, we just ask you to be -with your answers to be honest, complete, frank, provide full disclosure. If there's something that you think we need to know, you need to tell us, okay, because we don't know. So, just tell us what you think we need to know. If you're asked a yes or no question, we'd like a yes or no answer but we understand sometimes it's not just a yes or no So, if the answer to the question is I don't know, then tell us I don't know. I'm going to talk to you about your prior knowledge of the case and then I'm going to talk to you about the death penalty. My first question is do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information you think you know about the case and how you know it and when you heard it.

JUROR NUMBER 204: I knew the media (unintelligible) those doors who he was and who he was from seeing it on TV.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you've seen news reports on TV, is that your primary source for news reports? 2 JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And there was -- there's 4 been news reports at the time of the death of Deputy 5 Pill, did you hear that? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes. THE COURT: How often -- tell me how often you 8 watch the news. 9 JUROR NUMBER 204: A lot, I'm retired, my 10 husband's retired. 11 THE COURT: I don't know what a lot means, does 12 that mean every day, twice a day? 13 JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. What's your normal news 16 watching habits? JUROR NUMBER 204: For how long or? 17 THE COURT: Like do you I get up in the 18 morning, Judge, I turn on the TV, I watch the news 19 20 from 9:00 to 10:00, I watch this channel and I do that pretty much every day? That's a response. 21 JUROR NUMBER 204: I watch a good hour in the 22 morning, my husband's on the Internet and he reads it 23

THE COURT:

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and he's saying come look at this, come look at this.

Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 204: All day long.

THE COURT: Okay. So, when some people are watching the news sometimes they just have it in the background and they catch different headlines and some people just sit down and watch it, what do you do?

JUROR NUMBER 204: I catch it in the background.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 204: Most of it. The first hour or so I sit and watch and listen to it.

THE COURT: You also say your husband brings it to your attention and says read this.

JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you seen and read things specifically about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 204: Lately, no.

THE COURT: Not lately. But you said you knew that I was the Judge and you knew who the defendant was, would that be from previously or that would from recent?

JUROR NUMBER 204: No, (unintelligible) this week, when it happened.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you -- it sounds like you -- I mean, tell me what information that you

think you know about the case. What facts or information do you think you know? I mean, you know there was a death of a law enforcement officer.

JUROR NUMBER 204: Right.

THE COURT: So, tell me what you know --

JUROR NUMBER 204: (Unintelligible) car and he had somebody else with him.

THE COURT: Okay. We don't know what you know, we don't know much you were paying attention, that's why we need you to tell us this information.

JUROR NUMBER 204: He took off and they chased him down and finally got him.

THE COURT: Okay. And do you know if there was somebody else with him?

JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 204: Right.

THE COURT: I mean, some people come in here and say they know a lot about the case and then we ask them if there was a codefendant and they say they don't know. So, that's why we say you got to tell us. Okay. Because you're -- what you say you may know about the case may be different than what --

THE COURT: -- we know about case. Okay. So, what we say is can you set anything aside that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open

mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, could you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 204: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you already -- I mean, when you heard this case, did you it solicit some emotions in you? Did it make you feel certain ways?

JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. How did it make you feel?

JUROR NUMBER 204: Terrible that a young man could do that.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 204: And that an officer or anybody had died.

THE COURT: Okay. So, did you -- have you already formed an opinion with regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bradley?

JUROR NUMBER 204: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case we -- you know, there's the presumption of innocence and the defendant is afforded the presumption of innocence and the State has the burden of proof and they have to prove the case and the defendant doesn't have to prove anything. Could you make the State prove their case and give the defendant the presumption of

innocence?

JUROR NUMBER 204: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Is there anything I could say to change your mind about that?

JUROR NUMBER 204: No.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. MOORE: We'll stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. With regard to Juror 104, I wish I could have gotten to you sooner, I have to go in an organized process and go by the numbers. So, I will release you from being considered as a juror in this case. Okay. So, if you'll go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, they'll give you some brief information and send you on your way but thank you for being here.

JUROR NUMBER 204: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 204 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Juror Number 204 is released for cause. If we could bring in Juror Number 205.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 205 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

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THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 205, good

JUROR NUMBER 205: Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to this process. I'm going to ask you some questions about last two days ago, I think it was two days ago when you were here, I talked about some rules that we put in place about your service governing -- rules governing your service as a juror. So, I'm talking about since those rules came into play since you've been came to the courthouse. Since that time, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 205: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 205: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 205: No, ma'am.

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

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allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I discussed jury duty with my wife, I didn't describe the case though.

THE COURT: So, you told her that you were being considered as a juror and that you needed to be here and what time but you didn't tell her what case?

JUROR NUMBER 205: No, I told her the potential length of the case only.

THE COURT: Okay. That's acceptable. I'm going to ask you some questions this afternoon, the State may ask you some questions, the Defense may ask you some questions. When I ask you these questions there's no right or wrong answers, we just ask you to provide, to provide complete, honest and a full disclosure of answers to the questions. If there's something that you think we need to know, tell us. Some people say Judge, can I answer this or can I say this? You can say whatever you think you need to say in here. If we ask you questions and it's a yes or no response and you just can't answer yes or no, then tell us you don't know or you can't answer it yes or no. I'm going to talk to you about your prior knowledge of the case and then I'm going to talk to you about the death penalty. The first question I'm going to ask is do you know anything

about this case either from your own personal 1 knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or 2 from the media, including radio, television, 3 Internet, electronic device, or newspapers? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes. Okay. Tell me what you think you 6 THE COURT: 7 know and how you learned it and when you learned it. JUROR NUMBER 205: I remember two years ago in 8 the newspaper and TV and my remembrance of the 9 10 incident was that there was a robbery and -- it was a male and female robbery and that when the deputies 11 had pulled the, pulled those people over and that the 12 13 deputy was shot. THE COURT: Okay. And you would have heard 14 15 that by -- on the TV? JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, TV and newspaper. 16 Do you read the newspaper 17 THE COURT: Okay. regularly? 18 JUROR NUMBER 205: I don't, at the fire house 19 20 we do. 21 THE COURT: Okay. You say at the fire house. I think you told me before that you're a 22 23 firefighter? 24 JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay.

So, the newspaper is at your

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work?

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JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you read it all the time or just read it occasionally?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Occasionally. I'm only on duty every third day to begin with and we're usually pretty busy so.

THE COURT: Did you discuss this case at work? JUROR NUMBER 205: Two years ago when it happened, you know, we discussed it quite a bit.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you see pictures of Mr. Bradley in the newspaper or on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do if you can be a member of this jury is to set aside anything that you may have known previously, serve with an open mind, kind of have a clean slate, and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, do you think you could do that?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I would take that responsibility seriously, yes.

Okay. So, if you were back in the THE COURT: jury deliberation room and you've heard all the evidence in this case and you're thinking to yourself

whoa, wait a minute, I heard this on the TV and that never came in as evidence, you didn't hear that in the courtroom, could you set that aside and say I'm not going to consider that and I would only consider the evidence presented in this case in this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 205: The only thing that should be considered is what's presented here.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, when you heard about the death of Deputy Pill, did it solicit any strong response from you emotionally or based on prior opinion, based maybe on your profession, did that solicit any response from you?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. And how did that make you feel?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Disgusted.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 205: It's challenging that, you know, we work with police officers all the time as a public service and medical professional, they're people with families too and, you know, it's a sad thing all the way around, it was challenging to (unintelligible).

THE COURT: And I know I talked to you before about if firefighters came in to testify you said you

could weigh their testimony the same as you could weigh other peoples testimony because I guess you don't work with them, you know of them but you don't work with -- I think it was the Melbourne Fire Rescue.

JUROR NUMBER 205: I'm acquainted with one of the Melbourne firefighters that was listed, I probably know some others by face, but I don't have friendships with them.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that was Tom Morissette?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. And in every criminal case the State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. The State -- I mean, that happens in every criminal case. The State knows that's their burden, they're ready to take that on. That's how every criminal case operates. The Defense does not have to prove anything. The Defense has -- and so -- and the Defense does not have to prove anything and at this time because there's been no evidence presented before you the defendant is not guilty because there's been no evidence.

JUROR NUMBER 205: That's correct.

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THE COURT: Now -- so, in fact, the defendant is presumed to be innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 205: That's correct.

THE COURT: Based on what you've heard, based on your profession, based on what you've learned of the case, can you sit here as a juror, presume the defendant to be innocent and hold the State to this burden of proof which be required for you to do as a juror in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I would, yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, do you have any doubts in your ability to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 205: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- I mean, when you read the news and you listened to the news, did you have tendency to believe that the defendant in this case was guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Well, it seemed like there was evidence in the media that was supportive of that. So, it seemed obvious just from what the media was presenting, it doesn't mean that it's the same as what will be presented in the courtroom.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you recognize that the media sometimes may not, you know, present all the evidence or all the facts?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: And that they may get the story

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wrong sometimes?

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JUROR NUMBER 205: Absolutely.

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juror?

THE COURT: Okay. So, you're -- but can you --

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I mean, are you confident in your ability to say

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look, I heard all that, I know that but I'm going --

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I can participate in this process and I can set that

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aside and I can do my job and follow these rules as a

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JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, sometimes people say

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things, we know you want to take -- we know you want

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to take this seriously, I can see that you want to do

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that, but this is a matter -- it's not -- it's a

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matter of whether you can do it or not and you're the

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only person that knows whether you can do that. Are

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you confident in your ability to do that?

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JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. Questions by the

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State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, are you going to cover the

that I forgot about the death penalty. So, let me

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death penalty?

THE COURT:

I don't know, I got so involved in

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ask that. Okay. Sorry, Juror Number 205. I'm going to ask you -- I'm going to switch gears on you, ask a general question. What are your views about the death penalty?

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JUROR NUMBER 205: I don't disagree with it, it's provided for by law. So, if it's proven that it's appropriate within the perimeters of the law, then it's an appropriate punishment.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case the first part of the trial is called the quilt phase. In the quilt phase if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, it only pertains to Count I, Count I is the first agree murder charge, then and only then do we proceed to a second phase and the second phase is called the penalty phase. We talked about it a little bit the other day. The State will present evidence of aggravating circumstances, the Defense will present evidence of mitigating circumstances. We kind of -- we talked about a weighing process. We're going to go more in detail about that about. Α weighing process and then at the end, the jury is required to make a recommendation to the Court of a penalty of death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, in order to serve as a juror you would have to be open to consider both

possible penalties. Would you consider both possible penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Okay. No one is going to ask you today what you would do in this circumstance, no one is going to say based on, you know, how you would vote in this case, but what they are going to talk to you about is hypotheticals and they're going to talk to you about can you consider what you can consider, can you serve with an open mind to consider the aggravating circumstances, mitigating circumstances and then at the end reach your decision as to what would be an appropriate penalty. Do you have any doubts in your ability to consider both death or life in prison without the possibility of parole in this type of a case?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, I wouldn't have a problem with it.

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

JUROR NUMBER 205: No.

THE COURT: And so you would consider life in prison without the possibility of parole?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Depending on what evidence

is submitted, yeah, I would.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 205, good afternoon.

> JUROR NUMBER 205: Hello.

MR. BROWN: Let me first cover what you heard in the media. I know the Judge covered it with you a little bit. But you recognize that -- I think you said that the media may not be always accurate, may not give you a full picture, you recognize that?

JUROR NUMBER 205: That's true.

MR. BROWN: And even though they make best efforts, they may not be entirely accurate because they're reporting it kind of as they hear it and on the go.

JUROR NUMBER 205: Absolutely.

MR. BROWN: And with that you understand that you have to be able to set that aside in this case? JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Almost build that wall in your mind and just base your verdict entirely on what you hear in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes, I think that's the only thing to do.

MR. BROWN: And that's the fair way and the right way to do it.

JUROR NUMBER 205: Right.

MR. BROWN: And, you know, defendant has the presumption of innocence, right, and you accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you have to look to us at this table to overcome that.

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes.

MR. BROWN: It's whether we do or we don't and if we fail to overcome it and we don't prove our case, don't prove all the elements, then your verdict has to be not guilty, correct?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, any question in your mind about your ability to build that wall, set it aside and base it entirely on what you're going to hear in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I don't have a problem with any of that.

MR. BROWN: Now, concerning the death penalty, what I'd like to do is just kind of take you step by step through the process that you have to go through as a juror to ultimately make the recommendation of life or death. I know the Court covered some of this

with you all on Tuesday but she did throw an awful lot at all of you people in a condensed period of time. You understand in order to even have the death penalty be considered, the jury first has to come back with a verdict of guilty of first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 205: Okay.

MR. BROWN: The jury comes back with a lesser charge such as second grew, the death penalty is off the table and the sentencing is entirely with Her Honor.

There are two ways for the State to prove first degree murder. One is by premeditated murder and two is by what's called felony murder which is a murder that occurs during the commission of a specified felony.

JUROR NUMBER 205: Both of those apply to first degree you said?

MR. BROWN: Yes, yes. There's two ways or two theories to prove first degree murder and ultimately if you're selected as a juror and we'll probably talk about it more tomorrow and go through what those theories are and you'll hear the elements if you make it on to the jury panel, but those are two ways to prove first degree murder and under either theory, we may prove one theory, the other or both in this case,

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under either theory you get to the point where the death penalty is on the table. In Florida there is no automatic death penalty, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 205: Okay.

MR. BROWN: It wouldn't matter how horrible or atrocious the crime is, you can picture the worst type imaginable like a mass murder of children and it's still not automatic. The jury has to go through the process of looking at the aggravators and looking at the mitigators and weighing them and making a decision, nothing is automatic. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 205: I understand that.

MR. BROWN: Now, if we get to the point of a conviction for first degree murder, we would reconvene, additional evidence is presented to the jury, the Judge would give her final set of instructions and then the jury would go back and deliberate. What the Judge is going to tell you the first thing to look at is what's called aggravating circumstances.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME X)