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

ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA

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13			
14	Brandon Lee Bradley, Defendant, present		
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JUROR NUMBER 93: Oh, no, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to talk to you about before that in just a minute. Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Before that.

THE COURT: Before. I mean since I implemented those rules.

JUROR NUMBER 93: No, later on.

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

JUROR NUMBER 93: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 93: We discussed with the other jurors how long it took waiting around and all, that was -- we didn't discuss the case.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, as long as you don't talk about what the charges are or what the case is specifically. Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 93: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going you ask this first just because the way you answered those

questions. Do you know -- you know, a lot of people come in here and they know something about the case. There's no right or wrong answers in this room. All we ask you to do is be honest and frank with us and tell us your views. So, do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, radio, television, Internet, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Well, ma'am, when the shooting occurred I was up in North Carolina. So, I didn't really -- and I don't read Florida Today so I didn't really -- wasn't -- can I speak honestly? I wasn't really -- the local news doesn't interest me that much.

THE COURT: That's fine.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I did hear a few references to the case made on -- I watch -- I listen to the show called the Phillips Style and they talked about the case on that radio station a couple of times, and then when I got my jury notice thing I had -- it was one of my business associates, you know, and he says, well, you might, you know, you might get picked for the five, you know, five week trial or, you know, whatever, can't really recall but yes, I know, you know, the basics --

1 THE COURT: Okay. So --2 JUROR NUMBER 93: -- of the case. 3 THE COURT: So, tell me what information you 4 believe that you know about the case. 5 JUROR NUMBER 93: That a law enforcement 6 officer was killed in the performance of her duties. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? JUROR NUMBER 93: That it happened in Melbourne 8 9 or Eau Gallie, somewhere around there. 10 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 93: And -- that's about all I can 11 12 say. 13 THE COURT: Okay. And you said you would have gained that information from how, the Phillips? 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 93: It was a radio show called the Phillips Style, I just listen to it on the way, 16 17 you know, when I'm, you know, driving around, I heard, I heard it referred to there and that's about 18 19 it. 20 THE COURT: You don't -- I'm not familiar with the Phillips File. So, how did they -- what were 21 they talking about? 22 23 JUROR NUMBER 93: It's like -- it's like a talk 24 radio show. It comes, it comes out of Orlando, it's

104.1 and it's -- they have a panel of regulars on

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there and it's, you know, just events of the day basically.

THE COURT: So, were they giving their opinions about the case or were they talking about what happened?

JUROR NUMBER 93: There was, there was some opinions mentioned, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And if you could just tell me what those opinions were.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Some statements like, you know, make this, you know, real short, they're basically talking about they used the term cop killers and, you know, what should be done with cop killers.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 93: That was the main thing that stood with me.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if -- in this case one of the things that we ask you to do if you were a juror in this case, 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 93: Your Honor, I believe that if

you're selected to be on a jury the only thing that should apply is the law, what counsel for the defense and prosecution have to say and what the final instructions are of the judge, they should hand them to the juror and you judge a case by what the law says and that's always been my belief.

THE COURT: So, if you were selected as a juror in this case, can you set all that aside that you may have heard, not consider it and only base your opinion on what you hear in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 93: What you hear on radio and television sometimes is so colored by conjuncture and personal opinion, I put about the same amount of faith in that as I do in return of the five cent cigar.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if I -- let's say the -in all criminal cases the State has the burden of
proof, the defendant doesn't have to prove anything,
and you're going to get a lot more information about
that later, but -- and the State has to prove their
case beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable
doubt and so at this stage, I mean, there has been no
proof, there has been no evidence, so you as a juror
would have to look at the defendant and say that the
defendant is innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Correct.

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THE COURT: Can you do that at this time?

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JUROR NUMBER 93: I think I can, yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. One of the things a lot of

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people talk with I think and I guess and maybe,

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whenever you say that everyone is going to pounce on

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you because they're going to want you to say yes or

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no, and I know that some people say that as a matter

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of speech. When I started listening to jurors I

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realize even I say that as a matter of speech

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sometimes, it's just the way we talk. So, can you --

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JUROR NUMBER 93: Short answer is yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, the next thing I'm

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going to ask you is what are your views about the

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death penalty?

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JUROR NUMBER 93: Most cases -- based on where

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I come from, I come from Michigan and they abolished

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the death penalty back in the 1840s I believe and in

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most cases I'm against it.

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THE COURT: Okay. But -- so, the opposite of

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that would be in some cases you're for it?

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JUROR NUMBER 93: That's correct.

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THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you what's going

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to happen in the process in this case. If and only

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if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I,

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and Count I is first degree murder, then we move into a second phase. First phase is called the guilt phase, the second phase is called the penalty phase, we move into the penalty phase and in the penalty phase as a juror, as a jury, you would be asked to make a recommendation to the Court, to me, of a possible sentence and the penalties that you are to consider are death and life in prison without the possibility of parole. So, you would be instructed that you would have to consider, and we're going to give you more information about how you would weigh that and consider that, but you would have to consider both possible penalties, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Your Honor, I have a question.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 93: In the State of Florida life in prison means life, that doesn't mean?

THE COURT: Life in prison without the possibility of parole means that the defendant dies in prison.

> JUROR NUMBER 93: Okay. Got it.

THE COURT: Okay. So -- and that's a valid question to ask. In fact, they'll probably talk to you about that. So, if you were to, I mean, be a

juror, I would instruct you that you would have to consider both those as a penalty in this case, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. So, are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree and can you consider life in prison without the possibility of parole as a possible penalty under some circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes.

THE COURT: And I'm going to ask you the opposite of that. Are you opposed to the death penalty such that you could not consider it as a penalty in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 93: That's a hard question for me to answer as much as I don't know a whole lot about the case.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 93: In other words, I haven't, I haven't really -- I don't have enough information other than, you know, what I heard on what the defendant allegedly did.

THE COURT: Right. And you would have heard that from me just telling you what the charges are, that's not premature.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I listened to the charges 1 2 yesterday. THE COURT: Okay. In this type of case you --3 4 the juror needs -- obviously the jurors get to make 5 their recommendations, they do that by weighing the aggravating circumstances against the mitigating 6 7 circumstances, and the State's going to talk to you more about that and the defense is going to talk to 8 9 you more about that, but are you open to considering both possible penalties? 10 JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, ma'am. 11 THE COURT: Okay. You would follow my 12 13 instructions with regard to that? JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, Judge. 14 15 THE COURT: All right. Questions by the State. 16 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 93, 17 good afternoon. 18 JUROR NUMBER 93: Hi. How are you? MR. BROWN: Let me talk to you a little bit 19 20 concerning the death penalty. Now, you said 21 you're most cases against it. 22 JUROR NUMBER 93: Correct. 23 MR. BROWN: Why is that?

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JUROR NUMBER 93: I, I have a personal -- if I can just spend a moment.

MR. BROWN: Absolutely.

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barber when I first moved to Florida, his little boy was raped and murdered in very shallow grave like a piece of garbage. Well, that man, not only did he lose his family, his marriage split up, he lost his; lost his business, he was never in his barber shop, he was a small business man, and he didn't -- he waited seventeen years for the state to carry out the death penalty. Now, had the jury, the jury, the jurors at the time, I don't know what the laws in Florida were in at that point in time, but had the jury brought back life as the judge said with no possibility of parole, in other words, this child molester, this guy spend the rest of his life in prison, he may not have had the revenge that he wanted to see this guy go to the electric chair but he would have had closure. I believe it's like a case of arbitration, they don't side with both parties in a case, arbitration both feel that they were wrong, probably have justice and that's frame.

JUROR NUMBER 93: A friend of mind who was my

Another reason I've been against the death penalty as it's currently applied is that the amount of time that the state spends, the amount of time that the state is going to spend just on this case,

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and then let's say that the jury, us as jurors, we decide on the death penalty for the defendant, how many years and how many hundreds of thousands of dollars are going to be spent in the legal system where I read that a simple life in prison is a lot cheaper for the State. And while the victim's family might not get what they want, for one thing they would have closure, they know the person is never going to be on the street again my primary reason. In cases, very egregious cases, sure, I could vote for the death penalty but I don't find it, I don't find if really -- based on my personal experience with this one poor man who lost his son, it's a little emotional when I think about what this man went through, seventeen years, he should have had -his family would have had closure instead of (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Given that, and obviously the circumstances you described, it's hard to come up with anything that would be more heinous, especially the killing of a child and the raping of a child.

JUROR NUMBER 93: It's (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Right. I could actually come up with things as evil but it's hard to get anything more or much beyond that. Do you think based upon

what you know from that situation, I take it what you're telling me that you think it would have been better had the jury just recommended life?

JUROR NUMBER 93: It would have ended the situation. You see, the State of Michigan where I'm from life in prison is twenty-five to life, but as the Judge explained to me life means life and yes, I would -- I think that that family would have had closure had that defendant just been given life in prison. From what I understand about prison, child molesters aren't held in very -- even in prison I guess there's a social pecking order and the defendant in that case I think he would have suffered, his life would have been far worse serving life then having (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Let me ask this. Obviously it's, from a personal view point, your position is you're against the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 93: My position is that it's not economical and it doesn't give the families closure.

MR. BROWN: All right. So, with that situation, why do you not describe your personal position as being simply opposed to the death penalty in all cases? I mean, you came up with a pretty drastic that you think it would have been best had

there been a life sentence. Obvious, your position is economically it's best for the state and all taxpayers not to have the death penalty. So, why do you not describe your position as being simply I'm opposed to the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Because when I see some of the things I'm starting it see these days, my position on it is evolving somewhat. In other words, I think there are some cases that could be so egregious that while it might not be my personal consideration or choice, once I got the instructions from the Judge and being told I had to keep an open mind on it, I would take an oath to be a juror, I would, but I'm not going to sit here, sir, and sail understand any false pretenses. All right. I vote for the death penalty, a lot of my fellow jurors felt that way, the instructions that I got from the Judge were such that the death penalty would be applied under the law, I could go either way on it.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Let me let you know this. Obviously, for the guilt phase, to determine someone's guilty the verdict has to be unanimous.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: But when the jury comes back to make a recommendation after a first degree murder

verdict, that decision does not have to be unanimous.

JUROR NUMBER 93: It's not even, it's not even up to the jurors ultimately, it's up to Judge Reinman, is it not?

MR. BROWN: Well, you make a recommendation to her, she's required to give it great weight and only in rare circumstances is she going to do something different than what you recommend.

JUROR NUMBER 93: But she can.

MR. BROWN: Rare circumstances, but basically she has to give your recommendation great weight and we can't proceed without a jury recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 93: All right.

MR. BROWN: It would basically stop it in its tracks. The jury recommendation is key and critical to this process.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Okay. Counselor, in the second, in the penalty phase of the trial you say that does not have to have -- it has to be 12 to 0 to find the defendant guilty of either first degree or -- is second degree murder a charge also, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Second degree could be a consideration, it would be a lesser included offense.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Okay.

THE COURT: You're going to get instructions,

I'll tell you what you can consider.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Okay.

THE COURT: It will be in writing laid out for you.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I understand that.

MR. BROWN: The verdict in the guilt phase be it guilty of any charge or not guilty, whatever it is has to be unanimous for everybody.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I understand that, counselor, but what I don't understand is the penalty phase what the odds, I'm sorry, not the odds, but -- in other words, the jury vote 7 to 5.

MR. BROWN: Then it comes back as a 7 to 5 recommendation. It would be -- if the jury was unanimous for death, it would come back and say we recommend death by a 12 to 1 vote or 12 to 0 vote. If it's 11 to 1, 10 to 2, 8 to 4, 7 to 5 or it comes back where it's 6/6, if the majority is life, then it's a life recommendation, it's tied or less, it's a life recommendation.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I understand.

MR. BROWN: If it's a death recommendation, it's by the number. So, if you're sitting back there with eleven jurors wanting to vote for death, you can

vote for life and that's what's reported back to the Court, it's 11 to 1 and then it's considered a death recommendation but the score -- the Judge knows what the vote total is.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Understood, counselor.

MR. BROWN: So, knowing that, we're talking about if you're back there eleven jurors wanted to vote for death, you could go either way, how does that affect you?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would still have to listen to the case and hear the evidence before I vote to answer that question.

MR. BROWN: What -- given your positions that you've expressed, what circumstances are out there that you would look at, look to and say this would justify the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 93: The aggravating circumstances.

MR. BROWN: Do you have any in your own mind that to you would aggravate something to put it to the level where you would vote for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Can I give you an example?

MR. BROWN: Sure.

JUROR NUMBER 93: That gentleman, that guy in Ohio that did what he did with those --

MR. BROWN: The three women?

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JUROR NUMBER 93: Right. That's so far beyond pale, in a case like that with true aggravating factors in a case like that, even someone like myself that traditionally doesn't find it economical nor does he find it gives closure. It's a case that sometimes where the aggravating parts of the crimes are so horrible that the death penalty can and should be applied.

MR. BROWN: And is that kind of in your mind the standard that has to be to a degree of that horrible or -- is that kind of in your own mind the threshold of the bar?

JUROR NUMBER 93: In many respects I'd have to say yes.

MR. BROWN: And if you get a situation or a circumstance where you don't have -- because obviously that case involved a long period of years of torture.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Correct.

MR. BROWN: If you're in a position where you do not have that, something that's going on for that length of time, in your mind would that fall under the bar and not be something that would be considered for death?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Another example, I'm from an area of Detroit, Michigan, we have a rather high crime rate as said. Someone goes in and they rob a liquor store, my opinion, it's not -- that's not, that's not really an egregious case. It's horrible, it's a tragedy when one person takes another person's life but again, you know, you have to be -- what I apply, what I'd have to apply is, you know, this wasn't ongoing or there was torture involved or something that's very, very heinous.

MR. BROWN: And anything less than that just wouldn't met the bar?

JUROR NUMBER 93: That's pretty much the way I feel about it, yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Now, obviously, we talked earlier the financial consideration, you feel pretty strongly in that regard.

JUROR NUMBER 93: If I had lost, if I lost a family member and even if I wanted the guy dead, the jury brought back a life in prison where life means life, the State of Michigan (unintelligible) clipped somebody and then after twenty-five or twenty years of good behavior they're back on the streets. Well, that's not justice. I think life in prison in a capital case I think could be justice.

MR. BROWN: Okay. But given the situation,

I'll take them one at a time and then combine the

two. Your position of the money aspect, and that's a

valid concern, a lot of people share your position,

knowing that part of your opposition to the death

penalty, is the overall cost to society, and

obviously that's something that you've thought about

over the timeframe, that's not something you walked

in today and I just thought about it today, it's a

long held belief that you've had I take it?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, it's a long held belief.

MR. BROWN: Having that mindset, having that I'll call it a core belief, would you be able to set that core belief aside and not let the money issue affect how you view things or do you think that's always going to be in your mind and affecting your decision making process?

JUROR NUMBER 93: It's going to be in my mind but I wouldn't say that that would be -- that wouldn't be my ultimate consideration, i.e., you have aggravating circumstances, I wouldn't just say automatically, well, I don't want -- as a taxpayer I don't want to see the state spending another five or six million dollars, I truly don't know what the average cost of the taxpayers are in a capital, but

I've read several business journals and everything that in most cases it's more economical to the state, you know, you offer a plea, you know, they get life in prison and then, you know, the legal cost anyway, you know, that you have, the cost of incarceration.

MR. BROWN: You indicated that's not going to be your core, but is that going to be part of your thought process in coming to a decision?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes it would be.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And likewise, the very tragic situation you talked about earlier with your friend and the closure issue, having that firsthand, that personal experience with that, seeing how it affected your friend which you believe would have been best for him and the rest of his family, that strong held belief that you have there, is that also going to be part and parcel of your mindset and your thought process in arriving at what you believe to be the appropriate sentence in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I'd have to say both of them would have equal weight.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, I want to go through the process with you a little bit, and I think you listened -- your responses quite well to the Court's instructions to you yesterday. We get to the

process, it starts with a verdict of first degree murder. Anything less, you don't get to the process. So, if it's second degree or lesser, other lesser included charge, you don't get there. The jury comes back with first degree, we reconvene and additional evidence is presented. The Court then at the conclusion is going to give you the list of aggravating circumstances, and obviously I think as you understand those are things which could increase the gravity of the crime, harm to the victim, that type of -- that's what the list will be. The proof of that may come in the original guilt phase and the State may present additional proof of one or more of those in the penalty phase.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, I understand.

MR. BROWN: It's not just limits to what we present at penalty, it's the entire process, it's one trial. The Court's going to give you that list, we have to prove those beyond any reasonable doubt and if those -- you find we proved one or more of those aggravators, then you look at them and say these justify the death penalty. If you find that they do, then you look at the mitigating circumstances given by the defendant that's presented, the defendant's character, life, things concerning him, they have to

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be proven to a lesser agree, to a degree that's the greater weight of the evidence and then you compare the two and you go through a weighing process. Just like you do in critical decisions you've had to make in your life, you look at all the factors, some you find to be very important you give great weight, others you find to have little importance and you give little weight. It's the same process she's going to tell you to go through weighing the aggravators against the mitigators. If you find the mitigators outweigh the aggravators, you recommend If you find the aggravators -- the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravators, the aggravators weigh more, then you're in a position where you could legally recommend to the Court the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I understand.

MR. BROWN: She's not going to tell you -JUROR NUMBER 93: The Judge instructions.

MR. BROWN: She's not going to tell you you have to, she's not going to say if the State proves A, B, C and D then you have to return a verdict of life, you'd just be in a position where you can, and it's your choice looking at those aggravators and saying is the death penalty justified in this case. So, you have to look at the aggravators and the

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THE COURT: Yes, you may.

mitigators.

Now, part of what we try to do in a jury trial is to come up with people who are in a position walking in with a clean slate. People may just ordinarily in certain cases, certain instances have an internal preconceived notion, bias, thoughts that put us more to one side, more to the other when we start and obviously the goal is to have everybody in that even playing field to start right where you're supposed to be at. Okay. Knowing in this case that process, you have to weigh the aggravating circumstances versus the mitigating circumstances which deal with the defendant's life, can you eliminate from your thought process, from your mindset going in when you do that weighing process to make your recommendation, can you eliminate the idea of, well, my belief is it's cheaper for the taxpayers, it's cheaper for the state and the whole cost issue and focus just on those aggravators and mitigators, or is that strong belief that you hold, that core belief of that cost issue going to start coming into play and affecting your weighing process?

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, objection. Can we approach?

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(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing the Juror Number 93.)

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, we object in that excluding that as a consideration is not required by law or any rule that I'm aware of. The decision has to do with the sentence, the defendant's background, circumstances of the case and those types of considerations are -- fall in this broad undefined category of circumstances of the case. There is no rule of law or any other rule that says that that cannot be a consideration, or that a witness -- or that a juror should be excluded because that may be in the man's mind when he has already indicated that he is for it in certain circumstances and that he -if there is sufficient aggravating circumstances he can vote for the death penalty. So, that's not a proper area of inquiry because it doesn't lead to anything that could be the basis for excluding this witness.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I absolutely disagree, it is clear, case law is clear, it is not a mitigator.

They can not present evidence of this. It is not going to come up in trial. There is nowhere in the instructions for the juror to consider that issue.

They have to look at the aggravating circumstances

and the mitigation evidence which is concerning the defendant. The cost issue, their thinking of this has no play and it does not come into at all in their consideration. This is clearly a core belief that he has, he's already said that that would weigh in his mind of his mindset and I'm just trying to further establish that that this is something he cannot set aside because it should not go in, it's not part of the consideration.

MR. MOORE: I would like to see a case which says that this man cannot consider that as a part of his deliberation process and they should exclude him in a situation like this where this man says that he's for it in limited circumstances, that he will engage in the fact finding process of aggravating and mitigating circumstance and weigh them and arrive at a conclusion. I'd like to see a case which says he should be excluded on that ground and there is none.

MR. BROWN: There's case law that says it is not a mitigator. I think Mr. Moore agrees it is not a mitigator.

MR. MOORE: We're not offering it as a mitigator, we can't.

MR. BROWN: He cannot. If it's not a mitigator, it does not come into consideration. The

Court tells the jury they are to weigh the aggravators and the mitigators, we can not argue, they should not be allowed to consider things that are not aggravators or mitigators.

MR. MOORE: Then have the Court, Your Honor, instruct him to say that if the Court gives instructions as aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances, can he follow that instruction? Let's do it that way. That's the law.

THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection but, Mr. Brown, I still -- once again, this is the same thing I'm concerned about. He has -- one of the questions has to be asked if the Court tells you to follow the Court's instructions and the Court's instructions are that you would have to consider what's in this courtroom and happens in this courtroom, can you follow the Court's instructions.

MR. BROWN: I thought I did that by going through these are the aggravators and the mitigators what the mitigators are and that you have to compare and weigh those.

THE COURT: You say the law says, the law, you know. I want to hear if the Court instructs you in this case that you have to follow the instructions in this case, can you do that? I mean, that's the

question that has to be asked. The same way I felt in the other, the other one before this, that has to be asked. So, I'm going to overrule the objection though.

MR. LANNING: Judge, can I use the restroom?

There's no way I'm going to make it through there Mr.

(unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. Just come back in.

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

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 93, let me back up a step or two. You understand when I talk to you about the aggravators and the mitigators, you're going to be given those and what the Court's going to tell you is that's what you consider. You consider those aggravators, you consider the mitigators and you weigh those two and, I shouldn't say those two, those two types, because there will be multiple of each, you weigh those and that's how you arrive at your decision. If that's how the Court instructs you to weigh that class of evidence, the aggravators, that class the mitigators, can you assure us that you can put aside this view, the core believe that you have concerning the cost issue?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Absolutely on the cost issue.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Then the next step would be your personal opinion that -- the personal experience that you've had with your friend and the affect you saw that it had on him and I assume, I don't know if he had any other family.

JUROR NUMBER 93: He did.

MR. BROWN: The affect it had on him and his family and the ripple effect as you described it continued, can you set aside that obviously strong impact that that had on you and on your core belief, can you set that aside and simply weigh in this case the aggravators and the mitigators or is did that make such an impact on you that that's always going to be with you and not separate the two?

JUROR NUMBER 93: That's a hard question.

MR. BROWN: Absolutely.

JUROR NUMBER 93: When you have someone' life is in your hands possibly, I think the only way I can arrive to hear the evidence to answer your question as safely as I can, the cost issue I can put aside, and depending on what the aggravating circumstances versus the mitigating circumstances are, I take an oath as a juror, then I'm bound by the law to follow the laws of the State of Florida. The cost factor is

something that happens to be -- that's just an economic belief of mine, that's something that -- I can put that aside probably a lot easier than I could the closure part because that affects, the victim's already dead, closure for the family, that's basically -- that would have a heavier determination and in my deliberation in the penalty phase that the jury arrive at a guilty verdict. I'm not going to sit here and tell you I can put that aside until I hear, until I hear the evidence. One thing I can tell the Court is that I would be willing to keep an open mind until I hear the evidence and then I would know what my thoughts might be.

MR. BROWN: Do you have a reasonable question in your mind as to whether you could put that aside?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I'm sorry?

MR. BROWN: Do you have a reasonable question in your mind as to whether you could put your knowledge of that personal experience that you've had aside in this case?

MR. MOORE: Judge, I object to that the question the way it was asked. I object to the form of the question, it's misleading. May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

of the hearing of Juror 93 as follows:)

MR. MOORE:

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the point that Mr. Brown is trying to make. I mean, I think what -- the more -- the way the question has to be asked is not just put it aside, it's something he can never forget, but have it not affect his deliberations in this case. That's the way it should be asked and not just can you put it aside because obviously it's affected him and probably will for life. So, it has to be put in the context of this case and whether despite that he can still follow the Court's instructions and engage in this process and not have it affect his deliberations in this case and that is that situation not affect his deliberations in this case. If he's concerned about closure for this family, I mean, that's different, that's a different question all together and that's where I'm objecting. I think it's getting all confused in his mind. I tend to agree with him. THE COURT:

I don't think he's getting what --

question asking him to set that aside, I don't think he can ever set it aside. So, it needs to be can you follow the Court's instructions in this case and not --

MR. BROWN: And set things aside or be fair and

impartial. I'm using the term that comes from the jury instructions and terms that the Court has used. I'm not inventing these out of thin air.

MR. MOORE: He can't throw a switch and not be affected by that.

MR. BROWN: That's part of the issue but it isn't necessary critical.

MR. MOORE: The question has to be limited to the context of this case, can he follow the instructions in this case.

THE COURT: And not make that part of your consideration. I tend to agree with the question as asked and the contents as asked is confusing and I'll sustain the objection.

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

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 93, obviously we can't wait until you're back there to determine whether or not this issue and the personal experience you went through would affect you, would affect your deliberating. So, we can't wait until you hear all the evidence to decide how that may or may not affect you. So, that's why we have to speak and talk about it now. Because once you're selected we don't get to question you, this is it and there's no going back

and saying, you know, now I think it's going to affect me and therefore I'm off, I stay on. So, it's to the issue now and what we have to determine is for this case, for your deliberations in this case, can you set it aside and base your recommendation just on what the Court has indicated are the main aggravators and mitigators from this case or will it stick with you and play with you in your deliberation and affect how you weigh the aggravators and mitigators, or do you have a reasonable doubt about your ability to set it aside?

JUROR NUMBER 93: It's reasonable doubt, I won't sit here and lie to you, I have a reasonable doubt about that but I'll preface that. Based on the final instructions that we get from the Judge in the case, I think I can take the two, you know, primary objections that I have. I know I could put the financial consideration aside, that I can assure you. As far as the other is concerned with, who the heck knows what you're going to think after you've heard the evidence. It's almost absurd, with all due respect, it's almost like, you know, the imposition of (unintelligible) where you're asking — as a juror you're asking me if I can put aside feelings that, you know, in one case versus another one. I can't

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sit here and say, say to you, sir, with respect that I'll go one way or the other just based on, you know, the answers that I give in this case (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: And that's -- we're not trying to -- I'm not trying to get from you how you would go one way or the other.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Right.

MR. BROWN: The goal here is to try to come up with jurors who are going to be coming in with a clean slate and coming upon everybody's background and what's happened, what they see and how close they've been to a situation sometimes can color you to the point of this type of case you may not be the best juror on, you should be on another type of case where you don't have that type of experience that's Likewise, that type of a case somebody may be too close to that and may be better suited for this case. So, that's where I'm trying to go and that's why I asked you about your own thought process and whether you had a reasonable doubt whether you can set that aside and just -- and I think you indicated that you do have a reasonable doubt as to your ability to do that.

JUROR NUMBER 93: As far as the closure part.

MR. BROWN: Right. Absolutely.

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JUROR NUMBER 93: But again --

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MR. BROWN: Financial?

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to the jury in the penalty phase I would put more

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faith in. I've never sat on a jury for a capital

JUROR NUMBER 93: -- the Judge's instructions

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case. So, again, maybe I'm speaking here

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9 the Judge charges the jury, that's where the rubber

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meets the road, so to speak, and sometimes you have

(unintelligible) but I've always believed that when

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to put aside, you know, some preconceived notions,

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but I'm not going to sit here and, you know, try to

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mislead the Court. The situation in this other

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murder case, I saw how it tore a family apart and --

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but after listening to the Judge's instructions, I'll

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tell you this, I can go in there and give this a shot same as anybody else, but nobody can come in and say

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they don't have preconceived notions about everything

Absolutely, sir, I appreciate your

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in a case. Just trying to be honest with you.

MR. BROWN:

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honesty and I appreciate the completeness of your

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answers and that's what we're looking for. As the

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Court said earlier, she said it to others, there's no

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right or wrong answer. There is a wrong answer when

it's not a complete answer. That's what we're asking

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to get your complete and full view. So, I do appreciate it, sir. Thank you. Your Honor, no further questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. PIROLO: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Good afternoon Juror Number 93. How are you?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Feeling like I'm the defendant in the Nurenberg trials.

MR. PIROLO: I'm sorry. You understand why this is important though obviously?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I understand.

MR. PIROLO: You've mentioned it already that we are talking about someone's life and it's not in the abstract some person out in the hallway or outside of this courtroom, jurors feed away, we're talking about Mr. Bradley, you could considering his life if chosen on and this jury and if we even get to the second part of the trial.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Correct, yeah.

MR. PIROLO: We already -- usually start off with getting into life without parole, if you understand what it means and I now take it you understand that in Florida life without parole means life. Mr. Bradley gets sentence had to life in prison without parole, that's where he dies, never

sees the outside of prison.

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JUROR NUMBER 93: I understand.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. I know you went into a couple of ideas of what you believe and you also indicated that your position on the death penalty has been evolving over the last I guess for years. know you mentioned some cases. Would a case -before I even ask that. I know it's difficult because a lot of this is just hypothetical. Unfortunately, I can't stand here and tell you these are the list of potential aggravators that you might hear from the State. Unfortunately, I can't tell you that. What I can do in a little bit is mention some mitigators that you can hear but we can't get into the aggravators. But knowing that there are -- if you -- let me back up. There's a conviction for first degree murder, then we move on to this process and that is an offense that you would have to decide whether -- or give a recommendation on whether life in prison without parole is warranted or the death penalty.

Now, this isn't a case that involves torture of people, you understand that? This is a case that involves the death of a police officer and it involves the death of a police officer while she was

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on duty. Can you think of circumstances in this kind of a case where the death, the death of a law enforcement officer occurred that could elevate it to considering the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Again --

MR. PIROLO: We being unable to tell you what the possible aggravators could be.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Okay. When it comes to the murder of a police officer, I was a solider for twenty years, that's the life I chose. I also knew that after -- I served during the Vietnam War actively and I choose that life knowing that there was a possibility I could be killed or wounded. think law enforcement officers, God knows, have I have tremendous amount respect for them, they take on the same risks. So, if a regular citizen is murdered, do I think that the murder of a law enforcement officer, is that person's life greater than the life of a normal citizen, a police officer or military man goes into that life knowing that the chances of him being harmed or even killed are far greater than say a florist. So, I don't know what --I don't know if the murder of a law enforcement officer beers more weight than a regular citizen being killed.

MR. PIROLO: If you were instructed that that was an aggravating circumstance, would you be able to consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, I would.

MR. PIROLO: And would you be able to consider that and if warranted consider the death recommendation? And we haven't even touched the mitigation.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Right, I understand what you're saying.

MR. PIROLO: But if it's -- if you're instructed that that is an aggravating circumstance, the victim in our case is a police officer, law enforcement officer, could you consider that as an aggravating circumstance if that's what the Court instructs you?

JUROR NUMBER 93: That's what the instructions for the jury are, yes, then I'd have to considering that.

MR. PIROLO: And what I want to do is touch on mitigation and then we're going to kind of come back to the aggravators, but before I do that, the aggravators you understand at this point the State has to prove them beyond a reasonable doubt and aggravators are limited, the law sets aside certain

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aggravating circumstances and you'll hear the instruction from the Judge of what those aggravating circumstances are and you have to weigh those. Ιf you find one or more, then we go on to considering the mitigating circumstances. Now, the mitigating circumstances are unlimited. We're going to touch upon a few in a little bit but they're unlimited. Also, it's -- the burden is less. Now, I'm sure you can appreciate why the burden is less, we are talking about someone's life, Mr. Bradley's life. So, the aggravating circumstances have to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, mitigating you have to be reasonably convinced that a mitigating circumstance exists. Okay.

Now, would you be open to considering mental illness as a mitigating circumstance and a mitigating circumstances would be to consider a life recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 93: You're asking me if a mitigating circumstance was that -- say for the sake of our discussion the defendant was insane at the time.

MR. PIROLO: We're not talking about insanity, we have a qualified expert and that qualified expert, a psychologist, psychiatrist, talks to you about

evaluations, opinions of Mr. Bradley, and tells you that Mr. Bradley had suffered from a mental illness at the time, could you consider that as mitigation?

JUROR NUMBER 93: That's, that's -- if you have a medical professional?

MR. PIROLO: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yeah.

MR. PIROLO: Not just me telling you, hey, by the way, it's actually an expert.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yeah, I got it.

MR. PIROLO: How about brain damage or brain injury? Again, you hear it from someone who's qualified to talk about those things, that

Mr. Bradley had a brain injury or brain damage at the time, would you consider that as a mitigating circumstance in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would consider it.

MR. PIROLO: How about physical and emotional abuse, would you consider that as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 93: That he was physically -- the police officer had --

MR. PIROLO: No, if there would be evidence that in his childhood or as he was grown up there was physical abuse or emotional abuse, would you consider

that as mitigating?

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25 MR. PIROLO:

Just like the aggravators, you see

JUROR NUMBER 93: If it's presented I have to consider it.

MR. PIROLO: And as it's been told, you give whatever weight you want to that circumstance. You can give it great weight, you give it not so great weight, but what I'm asking you is could you consider Would you be open to considering that?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would be open to it but I've got to tell you, I would be -- I would consider the case more with, you know, the, you know, the evidence of the crime.

MR. PIROLO: As opposed to -- the evidence of the crime would talk about what you consider in the first phase. Would you be --

JUROR NUMBER 93: Sir, does a mitigating, does a mitigating circumstance take place during the first phase of the trial or the second phase of the trial?

MR. PIROLO: We get to those in the second phase.

MR. LANNING: Well, both.

MR. PIROLO: Both but.

MR. MOORE: Wherever you see it. Wherever you see it.

the mitigating. If you hear things in the guilt phase, you consider those. Okay. So, could you be -- could you consider those mitigating circumstances of so far the ones we've talked about as mitigating in considering a life recommendation in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would say so.

MR. PIROLO: I want to -- what are your thoughts on drug addiction? Do you think drug addiction is a choice?

TUROR NUMBER 93: I chose to quit drinking thirty-six years ago. I took a choice to pick up the first drink when I was around fifteen years old and then when I turned thirty I decided to put it down. So, I think that -- I don't think -- I think whether someone decides to use drugs or not, I believe that they're the ones that make that decision. Nobody puts a glass of booze in your hand or a bowl of meth, whatever, you know, people make free will decisions.

MR. PIROLO: Do you agree that some people are stronger to kick the habit, so to speak, as opposed to other people?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Oh, sure, I've seen that.

MR. PIROLO: Some people that no matter what they can't break an addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Maybe if their desire is to (unintelligible), their lives become unmanageable and they have to quit or they die.

MR. PIROLO: If you heard evidence of drug addiction, would you be able to consider that as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would consider it as a factor, but would I put a real heavy -- would I put a lot of stock on it as a mitigating factor, not so much.

MR. PIROLO: I'm going to read two separate instructions to you and I'm going to -- after each one I'm going to ask you if you would be able to consider it as mitigating in this case. The capital felony was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance, would you be able to consider that as mitigating in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law was substantially impaired, would you be able to consider that in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 93: At the time -- would you read

that back to me?

MR. PIROLO: Sure?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I don't quite understand that.

MR. PIROLO: No problem. The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law were substantially impaired.

JUROR NUMBER 93: And that will be a penalty phase or all throughout the trial?

MR. PIROLO: It could come all throughout.

JUROR NUMBER 93: All throughout.

MR. PIROLO: You're listening from the very beginning to the very end of the trial each phase.

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would have to say I would consider it along with the aggravating circumstances.

MR. PIROLO: And that's what you have to do.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yeah, you know, it's like you said, they have to be weighed.

MR. PIROLO: Knowing that this is not a limited list, we just talked about some potential mitigating circumstances, but at least the ones we've talked about, would you consider them, would you consider them if you heard them as an explanation for behavior or as an excuse?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would have to say more of an excuse.

MR. PIROLO: And which is that, all the ones we've talked about or?

JUROR NUMBER 93: More along the ones of the second question you asked.

MR. PIROLO: How about the mental illness aspect and the brain damage or brain injury?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I would have to look at a factor.

MR. PIROLO: As an explanation to someone's behavior as opposed to an excuse?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Exactly.

MR. PIROLO: Going back now to aggravating circumstances, we talked about they're limited and you need to decide obviously if they've been proven, one or more, and you've indicated to us that you would be able to consider first whether or not they've been -- you would be able to consider any aggravating circumstances that are proven to you, correct?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, sir.

MR. PIROLO: I want to get into something that we anticipate is going to happen in this trial and that's something called victim impact evidence. I'm

going to read you a portion of it and we'll discuss it. You have heard evidence about the impact of this homicide on the family, friends and community of Deputy Pill. This evidence is presented to show the victim's uniqueness as an individual. However, you may not consider this evidence as an aggravating circumstance. What we anticipate is going to happen is you will hear from her friends, family, coworkers, things like that, and they will tell you what her life affected them and how the loss of her life has impacted them and will -- I bring this up because obviously you talked about something that's pretty close to you.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Right.

MR. PIROLO: And would you be relating what certain family members would say to your experience we talked about today? Would you then start weighing that back to your own personal experience with how you saw a child's family impacted?

JUROR NUMBER 93: You have two separate, two separate, two separate, two separate crimes. It's my understanding that -- when you read the charges yesterday, Your Honor, that the officer was acting on the color of authority, she was in the performance of her duties as a law enforcement officer, correct?

MR. PIROLO: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Are you asking me whether the statements of the victim's, the victim impact statements would have any impact on my thinking back to that previous case, sure, it's a possibility, but they're two different sets of -- two different crimes.

MR. PIROLO: Will you be able to follow the law that would be presented to you from this Judge that the victim impact evidence is not an aggravating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, sir.

MR. PIROLO: There will be photographs that will be presented to you that show -- graphic photographs that show how Deputy Pill looked like after she got shot, would that turn you off to mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I've seen some pretty grizzly things in my life, sir, that weren't all photographs. If you're asking me if the sight of those photographs would inflame me as a juror, I'd have to say no.

MR. PIROLO: On the same lines, there was be a video that would depict how she was killed, from your previous comment I take it you've seen things firsthand in your life, but same question with the

video, would you be unable to consider mitigating circumstances after seeing the video of that nature?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I'd have to say no. Like I said, I'd have to see -- you know, after, after, after serving two combats, there's not a whole hell of a lot that I haven't seen unfortunately.

MR. PIROLO: If we get to this second phase and the Court instructs you that you have to consider both the death penalty and life without parole as possible sentences in this case, recommendations, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 93: I think I could.

MR. PIROLO: If the aggravating circumstances, if you felt that a death recommendation was appropriate, could you return that sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, after balancing the aggravating circumstances versus the circumstances that the Defense intends to present, I think I could after I look at the evidence. Again, it's like we're going in and you're asking somebody (unintelligible) life's piece of canvas, but I would weigh the, you know, the aggravating versus the mitigating factors.

MR. PIROLO: You know what I'm going to ask you next. If after that weighing process you -- would you be able to return a life recommendation if

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appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 93: If I deemed it appropriate.

MR. PIROLO: After your weighing --

JUROR NUMBER 93: Right.

MR. PIROLO: -- the aggravators and the

mitigators?

If you're -- you now know that the second part the recommendation does not have to be unanimous, do you feel that someone can talk you out of a position or force you out of position that you have or will you be able to stick with what your feelings are after you weigh the aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 93: Well, put it this way, if I had a true belief in my opinion of the case, I would not let other people intimidate me into voting (unintelligible).

MR. PIROLO: And you know what I'm going to do now, I'm going to flip it and say if you disagree with somebody, you may disagree with it but you would respect it and not try to browbeat them into changing their vote, have that healthy discussion back and forth?

JUROR NUMBER 93: You can have debate but it doesn't have to be personal.

MR. PIROLO: In fact, you just agree to 1 2 disagree. Judge, can I have a moment? 3 THE COURT: Yes, you may. (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 4 5 proceedings.) MR. PIROLO: Judge, I don't have anymore 6 questioning. May we approach? 8 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 9 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror 93 as follows:) 10 MR. PIROLO: Judge, I was just going to request 11 that the Court could, and I don't know if you have it 12 separately, but read the bracketed instruction, I 13 14 believe it's on page J62, it's a 2014 --THE COURT: Tell me what it is. 15 MR. PIROLO: It is --16 MR. MOORE: Outlines the penalty phase 17 proceeding in a paragraph. 18 19 THE COURT: Why? 20 MR. MOORE: So, we can --THE COURT: Haven't we gone -- everyone's 21 22 gone --MR. MOORE: No, not the whole picture, not the 23 whole paragraph and then asking -- I mean, it's been 24 piecemealed and there's been a lot of focus on his 25

ability to set aside an emotionally significant experience in his life and use that.

THE COURT: Are you going to ask that he be excused?

MR. MOORE: No, I'm not going to.

THE COURT: Are they going to ask that he be excused?

MR. MOORE: I expect they will.

MR. BROWN: Yes.

MR. MOORE: I expect they will and that would be improper.

THE COURT: Because I'm going to deny that.

MR. MOORE: Oh. Then we don't need to.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny that.

MR. BROWN: Judge, if you deny it, you deny it without prejudice, I believe there's case law. I think he was pretty clear in his position about he has a reasonable doubt about his ability to set aside that issue, the closure issue for that family and friend, set that aside and he was quite clear on that.

THE COURT: One of my problems with both sides questioning is then the next question becomes if the Judge instructs you that you have to, can you do that, and he was pretty clear that if the Judge

instructs. That was my issue before with the Defense is you have to ask that last question because most people will follow the law or, you know, they will -- can't always guarantee they're going to do it but they will make an attempt to follow the law and he said he could do it.

MR. BROWN: He said he would make an attempt.

THE COURT: No, he said he could do it.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I respectfully disagree. I pointblank because we had a lengthy discussion, when I went back I said what the Court's going to tell you this is what you must weigh, the aggravators and the mitigators, and it's from the evidence that you get in this courtroom is what you weigh, is that personal experience you had going to affect you in that weighing process, can you set it aside. He acknowledged he has a reasonable doubt about his ability to set that aside.

MR. MOORE: That's the problem, their whole penalty phase is going to be about the impact on the victim, the victim's family and there's no way that he can leave all those experiences outside the courtroom and not have the State's, you know, all the witnesses for the victim, their husband, their sons and not have that impact him and not have that be

tied into some experience he's had in his life. That is -- that's going to be their -- that's going to be their penalty phase is their victim impact.

MR. BROWN: I agree, he can't set it aside.

MR. MOORE: Nobody can.

MR. BROWN: That's the problem with him though.

THE COURT: Well, then what was asked of him, the second part of it is if the Judge told you that you had to do, could you follow the law, could you follow her instructions and he said yes.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, he also said he would consider coming back with a death recommendation as well.

MR. BROWN: We're not arguing that issue, that's neither here nor there. What I'm arguing and I think there's specific case law on point. Judge, all I'm asking at this point is I've made the objection, if the Court would at least allow me to reargue it at a later date if we choose obviously before we completed jury selection.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, I'm going to deny the challenge for cause. If you have case law, I'll be open to listen to case law. Usually I'm open to listen to case law if it comes up later but I'm denying the request for cause. Okay.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 93, what I'm going to ask you to do, you're still being considered for a possible juror for this panel but you are released today. I'm going to ask you to go downstairs and talk to the jury clerks. They're going to give you a phone number. You need to call back on Wednesday between 1:00 and 5:00 and they'll tell you when you need to return next. It's possibly you're going to need to return next Thursday or next Friday, okay, but you will not have to return Monday, Tuesday -- tomorrow, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

JUROR NUMBER 93: Could you repeat the first part for me, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Okay. They're going to give you these instructions again downstairs just so you know, but you're released for today. You're not going to be here tomorrow, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, but next Wednesday you're going to call, and they're going to give you the number downstairs because I'm not going to give out phone numbers here, they're going to give out the number downstairs and you're going to call between 1:00 and 5:00 and they're going to tell you when to report next.

JUROR NUMBER 93: So that would be?

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THE COURT: Most likely it's going to be

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Thursday or Friday of next week. A week from today.

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JUROR NUMBER 93: Yes, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Okay. During this break you must

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continue to abide by your rules governing your

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service as a juror. You need to not talk to anyone

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about this case. You must avoid reading newspaper

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headlines and articles relating to this trial or its

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participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television,

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radio, or Internet comments about the trial.

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conduct any research concerning any matters

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concerning this case or its participants. Okay. Any

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questions or concerns?

No, ma'am. JUROR NUMBER 93:

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THE COURT: Okay. I'll have you report

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downstairs. Thank you.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 93 exited the

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courtroom.)

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

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Let's say it's 4:15, take a ten minute recess.

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recess, be back at 4:25. So, court will be in

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recess. Thank you.

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(Thereupon, a recess was taken in the

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proceedings.)

THE COURT: Okay. Before we bring in the next -- we need to bring in Mr. Bradley.

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

THE COURT: Before we bring in the next numbered juror, I would like if we're still in jury selection just try to start next Thursday at 8:30. That's March the 6th. With all due respect, we thought we might be in opening statements on that day, I don't think that's going to happen. I would note that we're not starting on March the 6th for a request made by the family. So, I would ask the State to inquire if that's going to be an issue and we — so the Court can start March the 6th. I don't intends to go forward with openings or with evidence but if we're still in jury selection, I'd like to start at 8:30 on March the 6th.

MR. BROWN: Judge, we do not have a problem with that. I don't believe, unless they've popped in when I haven't been looking, I don't believe that we've had the family here. We had talked to them at length about attending jury selection and telling them the pros and cons and the relative value of attending that. So, I don't think it's a problem at all for us to start.

THE COURT: Okay. If we do, we'll make those decisions definitely, final decisions tomorrow but that is what the Court would like to do.

MR. BROWN: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So, if I hear something else, let me know. Otherwise, we'll finalize the schedule tomorrow. We'll see how far we get to tomorrow but that's what I would like to do. I'm trying to shoot to start the case March the 10th if we can do. That's obviously going to depend on how far we get in this process. Okay. Anything else I need to discuss before I bring in Number 96?

MR. BROWN: Nothing from the State.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in Number 96.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 96 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 96, the first think I would like to do is to thank you, thank you for your service, thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to this process. I know it's been a long process for you, I assure you it's been a long process for us as well but it is somewhat necessary to go through this process and we're going as quickly as we can. So, I

just want to thank you because we understand, you know, it's not probably that convenient for you to be sitting out there and waiting for us. So, having said that, when we recessed before I put some rules in place. Those rules kind of did start on that day. So, I'm going to ask you about those. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 96: I don't know, from when?

THE COURT: Since I imposed the rules.

JUROR NUMBER 96: No.

THE COURT: I'm going to talk to you about what you may have know before in a few minutes. Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 96: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 96: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 96: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to go ahead and

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start with what you do know about the case. tell you the truth, the purpose of these questions is for you to be open, frank, honest. There's no right or wrong answers. You can say whatever you want. You're allowed to say whatever you want, we won't be offended, we just want to know what your views are about these things. Don't need to be hesitant, just say what's on your mind. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, or by discussions with anyone, or from the media, radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

> JUROR NUMBER 96: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 96: I read the newspaper regularly and when the case first happened I followed it in the newspapers and on the TV.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I'm assuming is the newspaper you read, is that Florida Today?

JUROR NUMBER 96: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: And you followed it on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 96: Yes.

THE COURT: What's your normal schedule as far as reading newspapers and watching news programs?

JUROR NUMBER 96: Newspaper I read it every day, television on and off.

THE COURT: The newspaper, do you read more or less cover to cover?

JUROR NUMBER 96: Usually.

THE COURT: Okay. And what is it that you believe that you know? Be specific about the facts.

JUROR NUMBER 96: Well --

THE COURT: Or about information.

JUROR NUMBER 96: I remember there was a robbery at a hotel I believe on 192 and Mr. Bradley and his girlfriend were, I don't know, I don't remember what they took, I guess it was reported and Deputy Pill stopped their car, I don't remember where that was.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 96: Down the road. And deputy stopped the car and (unintelligible) window and then she was fired upon and he drove off with the girlfriend and a high speed chase and he overturned in like a little water ditch and then they were arrested. So, I've seen different articles and coverage in the paper and all about Deputy Pill's memorial service.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 96: And I've known a couple of people that knew her, her and her family, and spoke to them a little bit about it, very difficult, but that's all.

THE COURT: Okay. There's been -- I believe there's been some articles recently, do you know about those?

TUROR NUMBER 96: Let's see. Before I came there was some, you know, talk about the trial that was going to be starting and what not. There was something about his drug use or selling cocaine or something about addictions and things like that. And there was stuff about the girlfriend, that she is going to testify against him.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, you also said that you knew -- you talked to someone who knows the Pill family?

JUROR NUMBER 96: Well, a woman I know in church, her husband use to work with the sheriff's office and he knew the Pill family.

THE COURT: Okay. And so did you talk to that person about what?

JUROR NUMBER 96: I did not talk to him, I talked to her and she was just telling me that she was such a wonderful person and all, and he didn't go

into much more than that. She was worried about her own husband who's in the line of work and she was horrified about what could happen.

THE COURT: All right. One of the things that we ask you to do if you're selected as a juror is to set aside anything that you might learn about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law, the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, do you think based on what you know about the case you would be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 96: I don't think I would be able to forget all the things that I have read.

THE COURT: Okay. Because that's going to be my next question I was going to ask you is that the State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each count by and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. The defendant does not have to prove anything. In fact, he has the presumption of innocence as we sit here, sit here. If -- because of the knowledge that you have, let's say the State presents their case and there's something out there that you know and you didn't hear it in here, you didn't hear anything about it in this courtroom and you say, hey, I know that from reading this, are you going to take that into consideration or are you

going to be able to say no, I didn't hear that, that's not part of what I'm going to consider?

JUROR NUMBER 96: I don't think I would be able to do that. That kind of bothers me about other trials that I read about, you know, that jurors don't know some of the information and unless you know it, I just can't say no, I can ignore that.

THE COURT: Okay. There's no right or wrong answers in here, you just got to tell us what you think you can do and can't do. Do you think at this time you could presume Mr. Bradley to be not guilty, to be innocent as you sit here at this time?

JUROR NUMBER 96: (Shakes head.)

THE COURT: If I tell you as part of your instruction that that's what you have to do in order to serve as a juror, can you follow my instructions and do that?

JUROR NUMBER 96: No, I don't believe I can.

THE COURT: Okay. Some people say -- when they use the word believe, they use it as a term of speech, some people that means, you know, I have doubts.

JUROR NUMBER 96: No, I can't, I really -- I mean, I believe he's guilty of first degree murder.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Questions by the

1 State. 2 No, Your Honor. MR. BROWN: 3 THE COURT: Questions by the Defense. MR. PIROLO: No, Your Honor. Stipulate. 4 5 MR. BROWN: Agreed. 6 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Juror Number 96, 7 I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for your service. You know, I have to go in number order 8 so I have to do this in an orderly process so it took 9 a little while to get to you so I appreciate you 10 being patient. I'm going to release you as a juror 11 in this courtroom. So, if you'd go downstairs and 12 you tell the -- go to the jury clerks, tell them that 13 you have been released from Judge Reinman's 14 courtroom, they're mostly going to take your badge. 15 16 I see they made you a badge for today. Did they make that up for today? 17 18 JUROR NUMBER 96: Yesterday. 19 THE COURT: Oh, okay. Then you can be on your 20 way. 21 JUROR NUMBER 96: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay.

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courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror

(Thereupon, Juror Number 96 exited the

Thank you very much.

Number 96 was released for cause. Okay. We car bring in Juror 101.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 101 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 101, first thing I want to do is thank you for being here, thank you for being patient with regard to this process. We know it's been a long day for you. I assure you it's been long days for us. So, we do appreciate you being here. We are trying to go as quickly as we can, some things are taking longer, some things are going quicker but it is a necessary part of the process that we have to go through this process. So, I hope you will be patient with us and know that we're going everything we can to get you in here as fast as we can. The other day I talked about rules that jurors have to abide by. Those rules kind of came into effect when I gave them to you. So, I'm going to talk to you about what may have happened before those rules, but at this time I'm going to ask you have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or items participants?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Since you gave us the?

THE COURT: Since I gave you the rule.

JUROR NUMBER 101: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 101: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 101: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 101: No.

THE COURT: Okay. The first question I'm going to talk to you about is do you know anything about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Either from your own personal knowledge, from rumors, from discussing it with other people, from the media, radio, television, Internet comments, Internet, electronic device or newspapers and you said yes. Tell me what information you believe you know about the case. And before you say that, let me tell you, one, there's no right or wrong answers in here. It doesn't matter

what you say, you can say anything you like. What we ask you to do is to be honest, frank, offer candor to the Court and just tell us what you think so we get to know more about what you know about this case and what your views are. So, tell me what information you believe you know about the case.

JUROR NUMBER 101: Basically everything the newspaper said about it. I read a lot. I know when it happened.

THE COURT: Okay. What newspaper do you read?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Florida Today.

THE COURT: Do you read it cover to cover?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you read it every day?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So, I can assume what was in the newspaper you read?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you read anything else -I mean, have you seen anything else about the case
such as news, any news coverage?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Tell me what you've seen by way of news coverage.

JUROR NUMBER 101: Channel 13, they were

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covering it, Channel 6 when they were covering it (unintelligible) a motel, the whole thing, basically everything they reported on, I've either read or heard it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, part of your daily activity you say you read the newspaper daily. Tell me what your news habits are.

JUROR NUMBER 101: My news habits?

THE COURT: Yeah, in watching news.

JUROR NUMBER 101: When I get home from work, I live with my father and he watches news all day long. So, I sit there and talk to him. I take care of him and I talk to him about an hour or so.

THE COURT: And does he -- you say news all day long, does he keep it on -- is it Channel 13 that he keeps on?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am?

THE COURT: Some people will sit there with the TV on do other things and maybe catch things here or there, other people just sit there and watch it.

JUROR NUMBER 101: He just sits there and watches.

THE COURT: Well, what do you do?

JUROR NUMBER 101: Well, when I'm there talking to him, like I said, for about an hour because after

an hour it's the same thing.

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THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 101: Just about everything they

after that unless there's a new story. So, you -so, that's -- so, you say for about an hour for sure every day you watch Channel 13?

THE COURT: Yeah, it does like -- they repeat

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what you think, general overview of what you think you know, what information you received about the case.

JUROR NUMBER 101: What they showed and what they printed.

THE COURT: You need to be more specific if you can.

JUROR NUMBER 101: There was a robbery involved and then a deputy responded, confronted the person and there was a shooting and the deputy was killed.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 101: And he was caught.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you read -- do you know anything recently, more recently?

Yes, ma'am, that the person JUROR NUMBER 101: that was with him has plea bargained down to testify against him.

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printed.

THE COURT: So, the next question becomes can you set that 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 and this courtroom, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 101: (Unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. When you serve as a juror the State has the burden of proof, they have to prove each element of each crime beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt and so when you walk in the courtroom the defendant is presumed to be not guilty and is presumed to be innocent because at this time when you first start the State hasn't presented any evidence so there's nothing before you to find the defendant guilty. So, you have to come in here pretty much with a clean slate, do you think you would be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 101: (Unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay if the State -- if you sat through the trial and the State has the burden of proof and they presented evidence and there was stuff that you learned outside the courtroom and you didn't hear anything about that during the trial, could you

not consider that or do you think you would consider 1 2 that? JUROR NUMBER 101: I would probably consider 3 it. 4 THE COURT: So, you would think at this time 5 you would be bias in favor of the State? 6 JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: Okay. And if I instruct you as a 8 matter of law that you would have to set that aside 9 in order to have a fair and impartial trial in this 10 case and that will be part of your duty as a juror, 11 12 can you do that? JUROR NUMBER 101: I can try but I don't think 13 I could. I mean, if it's the law I'd have to but. 14 THE COURT: There's no right or wrong answer. 15 JUROR NUMBER 101: I'm just saying as much as 16 I've read and I've already formed my opinion, I 17 formed my opinion in the first week. I mean, I never 18 knew this was coming up. I get pretty opinionated on 19 20 one side. THE COURT: And what's your opinion at this 21 22 stage? JUROR NUMBER 101: I can tell you honestly? 23 THE COURT: That's what I said, you can say 24

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whatever you want.

JUROR NUMBER 101: He's quilty. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 101: I mean, that's just my 3 opinion. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 101: It was pretty well cut and 6 7 dry. THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State. 8 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Questions by the Defense. 10 11 MR. PIROLO: No, Your Honor. Stipulate. 12 MR. BROWN: Agreed. THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 101, I want to 13 thank you for being here. Thank you for this 14 I wish I could have gotten to you sooner, I 15 just couldn't do that. I have to go in an orderly 16 fashion and it wouldn't be fair to take anyone out of 17 So, I am going to release from being 18 order. considered for a juror in this case. I'm going to 19 ask you to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly 20 room and basically they're just going to take your 21 badge, give you some information and send you on your 22

JUROR NUMBER 101: Yes, ma'am.

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way.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 101 exited the 1 2 courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror 3 Number 101 has been released for cause. We can bring 4 5 in Juror 102. (Thereupon, the proceedings had were previously 6 7 transcribed.) THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Number 103. 8 (Thereupon, Juror Number 103 was escorted into 9 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 10 had as follows:) 11 12 13

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THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 103, the first thing I want to do is thank you for being here.

JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Thank you for being patient with This has been a long process. I assure you it's us. been long for you, it's been long for us. We are doing the best we can to try to get through everyone the best way we can. This is a long process but I do appreciate you being patient with us.

JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: When we broke before I issued some rules. So, I'm going to talk to you about those rules. And just so you know, those rules came into effect when I issued them because I'm going to talk

to you about what you may have known before. 1 2 since I issued these rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or 3 articles relating to trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 103: No, ma'am.

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THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial? JUROR NUMBER 103: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 103: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 103: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. The first question I'm going to ask you is -- and before I ask you that, let me tell you. There's no right or wrong answers in here. We want you to be as frank, as honest and have candor with the Court and you can -- we want to know your views. So, whatever -- the best way you can answer the questions, answer the questions. Don't hesitate about how you answer it. There's no right or wrong way, there's no right or wrong answers. Okay.

first question I'm going to ask is do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, radio, television, Internet, any electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Only the media.

THE COURT: And what source would that be?

JUROR NUMBER 103: I work at

day, I think the day that it happened or the day after, the gentleman that works with me, Officer, he was called to come to a pursuit and he had

to tell me he was going because he was leaving me in charge of security, and then when he left he came back and said, well, there was a problem, there was a shooting with one of the officers and then he mentioned a name, he mentioned a name, and that's when I first heard of it and I didn't really say nothing about it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you heard it about it at that time?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Yeah.

THE COURT: Did you read anything about it in the newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 103: No.

THE COURT: Have you seen anything on 1 2 television? JUROR NUMBER 103: No. 3 THE COURT: That's the only thing you know? 4 JUROR NUMBER 103: That's it. 5 THE COURT: Have you had any discussions with 6 him or with anyone else since then? 7 JUROR NUMBER 103: No, he's retired since then. 8 THE COURT: So, anything recently? Have you 9 heard anything or seen anything recently? 10 JUROR NUMBER 103: No, not that I can recall, 11 12 no. THE COURT: Okay. So, what we ask you to do if 13 you're going to be a juror in this case is to set 14 aside anything you may have learned about this case, 15 serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based on 16 the law and the evidence presented in this trial and 17 this courtroom, can you do that? 18 JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you a 20 pretty general question and I do that on purpose just 21 to get some response from you to see what you think. 22 What are your views about the death penalty? 23 JUROR NUMBER 103: I do -- because of my 24 profession, I'm a pastor, I've been a pastor for the

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last ten years, and -- but I do believe that a person is innocent until they're proven guilty and I do believe we all are responsible for the actions that we commit in this life.

THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 103: But as far as the death penalty, I don't agree with taking a life because we can't give a life and only from that standpoint I can see any other punishment other than the taking of a life.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I'm going to tell you how the process works and I'm going to follow up a little bit. We have the first part of the trial which we call the guilt phase. In the guilt phase if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, and it only pertains to Count I, and Count I is murder in the first degree, if they return a verdict of guilt to murder in the first degree, then and only then we move on to the second phase and the second phase is what we call the penalty phase. In the penalty phase you would be, if you were a juror, you would be instructed by me, these would be the rules that you follow, the law, you would be instructed that you would make a recommendation to me after you hear fact -- after you hear evidence and you hear the

attorneys and witnesses, you would make a recommendation to me of a possible sentence and that penalty would be either death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, I give you instructions on how to consider which penalty and how to take aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances and weigh them, and the attorneys will talk to you more about that process, but are you opposed to the death penalty such that you would not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 103: I would, I would have to continue to believe that (unintelligible) take a life.

THE COURT: Okay. What if I were to instruct you that as part of your service as a juror that you, that you would need to consider death as a possible penalty, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 103: If --

THE COURT: There's no right or wrong answers, we just want to know your view.

JUROR NUMBER 103: I believe I could do that knowing that I guess basically in the end take the right path, the honest answer, my heart would still be to not give the death (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. In order to serve on the

jury you have to consider both possible penalties and there will be a process you'll go through in that consideration, and that will be explained to you more, would you be able to consider death as a possible penalty if I instruct you that as a juror that would be what you would need to do? 6

> JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 103, good afternoon. Let me talk to you for a little bit about your position on the death penalty. Clearly you indicated you oppose it.

> JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And obviously you've been a pastor for ten years. Faith is a wonderful thing. And I think you also said you do not agree with taking a life. Now, with that situation, and the Court's going to tell you in part of its instructions that you're on the jury and you get to that point that your never required to return or vote for a recommendation of death. So, it's not going to be a situation where if the State proves A, B, C or D that you must return a verdict recommendation for the death penalty, you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Um-hmm.

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JUROR NUMBER 103: Basically.

MR. BROWN: Okay. The Court's going to specifically tell you you are never required to do that. So, with that in mind, I know she talked about whether you could consider that, could you vote and recommend to the Court that the death penalty be imposed?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Again, I would have to give consideration there and the evidence was there. Again, because of my faith, I don't have to say -- if that's the case, I could still see -- I could clear my faith about choice and that would be because it would still be what is the right thing to do as far as me. As far as I'm concerned, I think (unintelligible). I'm not saying I initially say I could do it, but that's the cost, that's that price, you know what I'm saying. So, I think that, I think I could still stay with my faith and I could still impose the death penalty.

MR. BROWN: So, let me understand. I know you're going through the thought process in your head as we speak. So, when you say you have to still stand with your faith, does that mean that you could not impose a recommendation of death, you could not for the death penalty?

MR. BROWN: And, you know, when the Court spoke to you about considering, what it really comes down to is can you vote for the death penalty? That's why we have these questions and, you know, if someone comes in and says I don't care what the facts are, I'm voting for the death penalty, that's not an appropriate juror in the case. And likewise the flip side of it is if someone cannot vote for it because of their beliefs, which there's nothing wrong in anybody's beliefs, and that's my question. So, it's pretty clear, you've had some time to kind of think about it and digest that because of your faith and your strongly held beliefs that you could not vote for the death penalty in any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, when I -- staying with your faith, I just have to kind of get the yes or no question, yes or no answer from you if I can, you could not vote for the death penalty due to your faith under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 103: No.

MR. BROWN: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Questions by the Defense.

MR. PIROLO: Yes, Judge, thank you. Good

evening. How are you, sir?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Fine.

MR. PIROLO: Just want to -- I respect the answers you've given so far, I respect your profession as well, what I want to ask you is can you think of a case of a first degree murder where the death penalty would be warranted?

TUROR NUMBER 103: Well, when you ask it like that, I could see how it definitely could be warranted for (unintelligible) but as you and I know, we as the people (unintelligible). So, only thing I can say is (unintelligible). I could see, I could see a death penalty, a case where you have the death penalty as a result, yes, I can see that, but that still doesn't mean I have to believe that death (unintelligible).

MR. PIROLO: Would you be -- I think -- I don't know put any words in your mouth, you correct me if I'm wrong, I believe what you have said, I'm going to break this up into small pieces, that you would be able to follow the Court's instruction, she instructs you that you are to consider that, you are to consider both options of a possible sentence, the death penalty and life without parole, you would be able to consider that, correct?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. You understand that during the second part of this trial you would be presented what we call aggravating circumstances, that would come from the State. State could show you multiple circumstances that would sort of heighten this case, make it where the death penalty may be more deserving. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Um-hmm, I understand what you're saying.

MR. PIROLO: Would you be open to listening to that evidence and considering the aggravating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 103: Let me say this. I would be willing to listen to whatever, I just think the bottom line I would say the fact (unintelligible). I have to say you must (unintelligible).

MR. PIROLO: Unfortunately I can't sit here, or stand here and tell you what the aggravating circumstances could be. They're limited. There's a list of them and I can't say well what about if you heard this, would that change your mind, or this or that. So, I'm kind of handcuffed in a way. But could you think of a scenario where you were presented with multiple aggravating circumstances where you would then be able to consider a death

recommendation and able to return one deeming it appropriate because of how many aggravating circumstances were presented to you?

JUROR NUMBER 103: No.

MR. PIROLO: You understand there could be things that you hear that in your mind say, wow, I never thought I'd hear that, that's kind of maybe changed my mind, still be able, still be able to render or consider returning a death recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 103: I still say no.

MR. PIROLO: We're just asking questions.

just thank you for your honesty. Nothing else, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror 103 as follows:)

MR. BROWN: State would move for cause.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, I'm just going to object on the grounds of the 5th, 6th, 8th and 14th Amendments of the United Constitution, Article 1, Sections 9, 16, 17 and 22 of the Florida Constitution, and here's the problem. I know where the Court's going to go with the ruling but I need to make the record clear.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'm okay with making a record, we do that any time you need to.

MR. PIROLO: What we have is a person who's able to consider the penalty, and I understand what his ultimate decision is, he's been very clear what his ultimate decision would be, but we have a situation where we're stacking the jury with people who are willing to essentially commit, or have the State commit murder but -- and that's okay. But a person's going to share some humanity is not okay. think it's fundamentally unfair. It's fundamentally prejudicial. Mr. Bradley is entitled to a jury of his peers, he's entitled to a jury that encompasses all walks of life, not just those that are willing to kill him and that's what we're stacking the jury with is people that are willing to kill Mr. Bradley as opposed to those that are willing to show him some mercy, some humanity, a sense of redemption down the road. And again I state the objections I've stated constitutional grounds and more on a fundamental nature that the jury should encompass a jury of his peers of age and gender and philosophical beliefs. That's my objection.

MR. BROWN: It would be hard to impanel a jury of twelve people (unintelligible) police officers if

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that's what he believes but. Judge, do I need --MR. PIROLO: No, I didn't say that for the record.

THE COURT: I mean, if you want for record but I'm going to grant it. Okay. Juror Number 103 will be struck for cause. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 103, the first thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience, we really appreciate it. I am going to release you from being considered as a jury, juror member for this case. I'm going to ask you to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room. Basically they're going to take your badge and send you on your way, but I do appreciate you being here. You're released at this time. Okay. you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 103 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Juror 105. (Thereupon, Juror Number 105 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 105, the first

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thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us. This is a long process. I assure you it's long for you, it's long for us, but I do appreciate you being here. necessary process. We wish we could do it faster but we really can't. You know, it depends on what happens when we're in here as to how long it takes Before when we recessed I talked to you about some rules that govern your service as a juror. So, I need to ask you about those rules first. And just so you know, those rules came into place when I first initiated them. So, I'm going to talk to you about some things that may have happened prior to that. So, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants since those rules were in place?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 105: Since those rules, no.

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

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about what you may have known before you heard those rules. So, did you know anything about this case from either your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone, or from the media, radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What information do you believe that you know about this case? And before you answer that, let me tell you. There's no right or wrong answers in here, all we want you to do is tell us your views. Don't be afraid to say anything. Sometimes people say can I say this, can I not say this, you can say whatever you want in here. Also, all we ask you to do is be honest, frank and have candor with the Court. So, having said that, what information do you believe that you know?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I just heard something on had radio, that was the latest thing I heard, I think it was a Tuesday, heard on the radio about the jury

selection ongoing, and I think they had an audio of the question that the Defense was asking potential jurors about brain damage or however, how that could factor in something. I remember hearing something when the case originally broke back in 2012, heard it on the radio that an officer was killed in action or something like that.

THE COURT: It sounds like most of your sources are the radio, is that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you watch on a daily basis news?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I do not. I don't have

Florida to do and I don't, I don't read local news.

THE COURT: Do you watch TV? I mean, you watch news on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No. Let me -- every now and then like Weather on 1's kind of thing but for the most part I don't watch local news.

THE COURT: So, where you would gain the information would be radio?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes, radio.

THE COURT: And any other information that you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 105: What information I picked up?

THE COURT: Specifics.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Just remember hearing something about a car chase, I want to say the area for some reason I want to say like 192, John Rodes type area, nothing more than that.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do when you come -- if you were chosen as a juror in this case is to set aside anything that you might have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based on the law as I instruct you and the evidence that's presented in this trial in this courtroom, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any concerns or questions that you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

THE COURT: What if you learned something on the outside, okay, and you were in the trial and you never heard anyone talk about that in this courtroom could you say, okay, for purposes of what I have to do as my job as a juror, I can't consider that and I won't consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I could do that.

THE COURT: Okay. The next thing I'm going to ask you is a pretty general question and I do that on

purpose. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I don't have any like hard core views on the death penalty, I'm neither really for it or against it. I don't have a problem with our State having one I guess is a better way of phrasing it.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 105: The death penalty is not an issue that sways my vote if I have to vote.

THE COURT: Okay. Either for or against?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I have no problem with it I guess the answer would be.

THE COURT: All right. I'll tell you what the process generally is and then the State and the Defense will have an opportunity to question you. We have the first phase of the trial and the first phase of the trial is called the guilt face. In the event the jury were to return a verdict of guilty on Count I, murder in the first degree, and that's the only count that it pertains to, then if in that event there was a guilty verdict on Count I we would move into a second phase of the trial called the penalty face. In the penalty phase I would instruct you as a juror that -- I would instruct you to make a

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JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

recommendation to me, the Judge, of a possible sentence and the penalties that you would be asked to -- or would be required to consider would be death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. So, the question becomes are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree, because remember, we've already found the defendant guilty of that in order to even get to the penalty phase, and is that opinion so strong that you could not consider life in prison without the possibility of parole under any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No on both counts.

THE COURT: Okay. No, you're not of the opinion that death --

JUROR NUMBER 105: I'm not of the opinion that death is the only penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. Then you would consider life in prison as a possible penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. And remember, I would instruct you that you would have to consider both, both penalties as a possibility, would you be able to do that?

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Juror Number 105, good afternoon, almost evening.

THE COURT: It's after 6:00, I think it's evening.

MR. BROWN: Still don't want to think that way.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. BROWN: I'm going to talk to you a little bit about the death penalty and obviously you indicated it's probably one of these issues until today or maybe at least yesterday you hadn't given it much thought. Do you feel just before I even go through the process that you're in a position that if you felt it was justified could you vote for a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: I want to go through a little bit of the process so you at least understand how a juror gets to that position to make that recommendation.

As the Court indicated, the first thing would be the jury has to come back with a verdict of first degree murder. If you come back with anything else, then the death penalty is off the table and the jury would not be making a recommendation to the Court. If the jury comes back with that recommendation, then when

we reconvene additional evidence is presented and you 1 2 would hear another set of instructions from the The first thing she's going to tell you is Court. 3 that you look at what are called aggravating 4 circumstances and those are circumstances that 5 increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the 6 7 victim, and she would have a list. I suspect it's going to be more than one but it will be broken down 8 one, two, three, four, whatever the total number is. 9 She would give that list to you and you would have to 10 decide whether or not the State has proven those 11 12 beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, same burden as it is in the guilt phase. 13 the proof of that evidence can come from the original 14 trial as well as the penalty phase. You may have to 15 be relying on proof introduced initially or may be 16 additional evidence that's presented to you. 17 because we're in phase two doesn't mean you would 18 19 ignore and forget everything in phase one.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Right.

understand that?

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MR. BROWN: So, you would look at the aggravating circumstances that I'll present to you. The first question is has the State proven at least one of those. If we've proven at least one or more

than one, then you go to the next step. If we haven't proven any, your recommendation by law has to be a life recommendation. If we've proven at least one, whatever number we've proven, you look at those circumstances and ask yourself do these justify the death penalty and if your answer is no, then return a life recommendation. If the answer is yes, then you go on to the next step. The next step is looking at the mitigating circumstances.

Now, the Court I believe told you yesterday mitigating circumstances are things concerning the defendant's life, background, character, it comes from him and you take those and what she's going to tell you is that those have to be proven as well. It's a lower burden of proof, to the greater weight of the evidence. So, something's presented but in your mind not proven, you disregard it. You take the aggravating circumstances that have been proven and you take the mitigating circumstances that have been proven. She's going to tell you you weigh those against each other.

Obviously, I think your questionnaire said you're an engineer.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Um-hmm.

MR. BROWN: So, you're used to looking at

everything. Same thing in your personal life or business life where you have to make key and critical decisions, you try to look at all factors involved, And when you look at some factors you deem to much more important than others and you give those great weight. Right? Some factors you look at and say this isn't very important, I'm giving this little Same process we do here with the aggravators and mitigators. We simply need to confirm that you're going to be able to consider what's presented and proven. The weight that you give to each thing is totally up to you. The Judge isn't going to tell you aggravator number two or mitigator number one how much weight you should give to those, you have to decide personally how much weight to give them. can give great weight to some, you can give little weight to some, you can give little weight to them, it's all up to you in the level of importance that you attach to each of those. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Comfortable with that process thus far?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: She's going to tell you you take those mitigating circumstances that have been proven

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and weigh those against the aggravators, if they outweigh the aggravators, then you return a recommendation of life. If the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, then you're in a position where legally you can recommend to the Court the death penalty.

The Judge is not going to tell you as she talked about earlier if the State proves A, B, C and D you must return a verdict for the death penalty. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: In fact, she's going to tell you that you're not obligated to return a recommendation of death. She's going to say you have to go through that weighing process, weigh the aggravators and mitigator and if you feel the aggravators justify the death penalty, then that's when you can return the death recommendation. Any questions about that process?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

MR. BROWN: Feel comfortable with it?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: If you go through that process and you find that the aggravators justify the death penalty, can you recommend a sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, coming in, do you have in your mind any views or notions that, you know, in my mind situation A or situation B would justify a death penalty, if it's not one of those two things I'm not voting for death?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I don't have any situations.

MR. BROWN: You will listen to what the Court tells you are the aggravating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Will I listen?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

THE COURT: As we talked about and what her instructions have said already is those are the things that you look at to determine whether they justify the death penalty and whether they increase the gravity of the crime. So, that's the guidance, that's where you look to for those factors that you can legally consider to justify the death penalty.

One other topic I want to cover and I've covered this with every person I've been speaking to. As we've talked about, if you return a verdict of first degree murder, then you have to come back and maybe be in that situation where you have to make the decision, make the recommendation of a life sentence

or a death sentence. If you return a verdict for less than first degree, you're not going to be in that situation, you're not going to be making that recommendation. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: So, my question is if the State proves to you first degree murder, this defendant is guilty of first degree murder, knowing and sitting back and saying, you know, they've proven first but if I just go down to second, I'm not going to be faced with that next step I have to make that decision, is that a thought process that you're going to allow to entertain at all?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

MR. BROWN: Would you agree that justice requires that the evidence -- the verdict that the evidence proves ought to be the verdict you return?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And if it's we've proved first degree, then you return a verdict of first?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. BROWN: You understand the State's concern that somebody might do that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Right.

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

1	further questions.
2	THE COURT: Questions by the Defense.
3	MR. PIROLO: Thank you, Your Honor. Juror
4	Number 105, how are you, sir?
5	JUROR NUMBER 105: Good. How you doing?
6	MR. PIROLO: Good. I want to ask you first,
7	you mentioned earlier you had heard something on the
8	radio I guess it was on Tuesday?
9	JUROR NUMBER 105: Yeah, just a I think it
10	was just covering the jury selection.
11	MR. PIROLO: Do you remember what station that
12	was?
13	JUROR NUMBER 105: Maybe 95.9. I'm trying to
14	think. Either 95.9 or 101.
15	MR. PIROLO: You said they had commented or at
16	least
17	JUROR NUMBER 105: There was an audio clip.
18	MR. PIROLO: About a question regarding brain
19	damage?
20	JUROR NUMBER 105: If I recall correctly, yes.
21	MR. PIROLO: Was that followed up with any
22	comments?
23	JUROR NUMBER 105: From the jurors?
24	MR. PIROLO: No, from well, yes, from the
25	juror.

JUROR NUMBER 105: I just remember hearing the question asked by I'm assuming the defense attorney and no, I didn't hear -- I don't recall any comments, them commenting.

MR. PIROLO: You didn't hear the juror commenting or?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Or the station.

MR. PIROLO: Guys working on the station. Did you hear anything else about the trial and the jury selection process from that station?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

MR. PIROLO: All right. I want -- before we start talking about the death penalty and the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, I want to make sure you understand one thing and I don't know if it's been brought up to you yet. In Florida life without parole means that persons that get sentenced to life without parole they die in prison. You accept that? You don't question that in any way?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yeah, I accept that.

MR. PIROLO: And the other things, and we've talked sometimes in generalities but I want to make sure you understand. This case we're going to be talking about a person. That person's got a face, the person's got a name, that's Mr. Bradley who's

sitting next to where I am.

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JUROR NUMBER 105: I agree.

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have no problem with the death penalty, you don't really have a view on it, you know, one way or another. Can you tell us why you're not opposed to it, why you're not sitting there saying I'm adamantly opposed to it?

MR. PIROLO: And I know your position is you

JUROR NUMBER 105: I have -- I don't have any believes that say the death penalty is wrong, you know, the financial aspect if it's proven (unintelligible) life imprisonment is a big financial burden on the State. So, in that respect. I mean, not to say, hey, he's guilty, he's got to be executed, to me it's just that I don't see -- I don't have any views to say it shouldn't happen. looking at a number, financially it's not right, not justified, we start counting and looking at budgets and this and I don't have any personal beliefs.

MR. PIROLO: Okay. Could you open to argument both why should we have it?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Why should we have it?

MR. PIROLO: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 105: I feel it all boils down to the circumstances, the aggravating circumstances, the

heinous of the crime, there are truly some that do 1 2 deserve it. MR. PIROLO: Can you think of one where you 3 feel the death penalty should be automatic? A case 4 where defendant's convicted of first degree murder, 5 the death penalty should be automatic, can you think 6 7 of one or? JUROR NUMBER 105: Ted Bundy. 8 9 Okay. MR. PIROLO: JUROR NUMBER 105: That's everything. 10 MR. PIROLO: Does it have to be multiple 11 12 victims or could you also think of one where it was 13 just one victim? JUROR NUMBER 105: I can't think of one. 14 MR. PIROLO: How about the death of a child, 15 you think that's a case where the death penalty is 16 17 more deserved? 18 JUROR NUMBER 105: Depending on the 19 circumstances. MR. PIROLO: How about our case we're talking 20 about the death of a law enforcement officer? 21 JUROR NUMBER 105: Again, it still depends on 22 the circumstances, a law enforcement officer is no 23 different than a child (unintelligible). 24

MR. PIROLO: You won't say the death penalty

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should be automatic in this case but also you have to weigh both aggravating and mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Let's get to that portion. You understand we don't get to the second part of the trial if there is a not guilty verdict? You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Right.

MR. PIROLO: Or a verdict of second degree murder or manslaughter?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Correct.

MR. PIROLO: That happens, we thank you for your time, you go home.

Let me get to this. If there's a conviction for first degree murder, that conviction has to be unanimous, all twelve of you would have to agree.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Correct.

MR. PIROLO: Now, the flip side, we get into the recommendation part, that does not have to be unanimous. You could break down the vote anyway you want, a bunch of different ways you can break down twelve people, but if — whatever your vote is, you understand the importance of. The Judge has to give the recommendation great weight. She can't do her job without your recommendation and it's very

critical that there's a vote. Don't think for any reason that the Judge says that's nice, that's their vote, I don't care what their vote, that's not what's going to happen. How we get there is first the State has to prove to you the aggravating circumstances and they have to prove those beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand and appreciate that even if they proved to you aggravating circumstances you are never obligated to vote for the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I understand.

MR. PIROLO: Even if they present to you aggravating circumstances and you find no mitigating circumstances, you're still not obligated to vote for the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Right, I understand.

MR. PIROLO: In your mind would there be a number of aggravating circumstances that at some point you would say, you know, I just can't listen to any mitigating circumstances, I've heard too much, my mind is going to shut off?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

MR. PIROLO: Now, mitigating circumstances are -- the aggravating circumstances will be limited, I think that's already been discussed with you. I unfortunately can't tell you what they are but

there's a set list. Now, mitigating circumstances are unlimited and the burden of that is not beyond a reasonable doubt, it's reasonably convinced. It's a lesser burden than reasonable doubt. What I want to get into is a few circumstances that may come up and I want to know if you can consider that as mitigating circumstances. Obviously a mitigating circumstance would be something to have you consider that life is a more suitable penalty. I'm going to start with what you heard on the radio, but if you were to hear evidence of brain damage or brain injury, would you be able to consider that as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: How about mental illness, could you consider that as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: How about physical or emotional abuse, would you consider that as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: How about drug addiction? Not drug use but -- do you see a difference in drug use and drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes, I do, yes, I could -- the answer's yes and yes, I do and (unintelligible).

MR. PIROLO: All right. As you sit here today, you tell us that you can -- you can consider both penalties? The Court instructs you you have to consider both, you can consider both?

JUROR NUMBER 105: I can consider both.

MR. PIROLO: Now, if the mitigating circumstances outweigh the aggravating circumstances, can you return a life recommendation if you see that was appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes.

MR. PIROLO: Do you have any hesitation about that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: About returning a life as opposed to?

MR. PIROLO: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 105: No, no, not at all.

MR. PIROLO: You may -- you will see

photographs that show how Deputy Pill was killed and
how she looked after she was shot, do you think
seeing photographs of that graphic nature would close
you up to any mitigation?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Do I think it would close me up, no.

MR. PIROLO: Yeah. How about a video depicting how she was killed?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No. 1 2 MR. PIROLO: Still be able to keep that open mind? 3 JUROR NUMBER 105: Yes. 4 MR. PIROLO: I'm going to give you a scale and 5 I know this may be difficult for you but try your 6 best. On one end of the scale is ten, ten being you 8 strongly are in favor of the death penalty, the other 9 end zero, you oppose it. Can you put yourself somewhere in that scale? 10 JUROR NUMBER 105: Strongly in favor of? 11 MR. PIROLO: Strongly would be ten. 12 13 JUROR NUMBER 105: Right. MR. PIROLO: Zero would be opposed. 14 JUROR NUMBER 105: Strongly opposed, right. 15 Ι 16 would say probably a six. 17 MR. PIROLO: Judge, can I have a moment, 18 please? 19 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 20 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 21 proceedings.) MR. PIROLO: You talked about earlier some 22 economical or financial aspects, would the cost of 23 housing someone in prison for the rest of their life, 24 would that make you want to vote for the death 25

penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 105: No.

MR. PIROLO: You solely -- your decision would be based on the mitigating circumstances as opposed to money?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Money would not affect me.

MR. PIROLO: You would -- you appreciate that money is money, human life is human life?

JUROR NUMBER 105: Right.

MR. PIROLO: When you brought that up with the money, were you talking more about -- because you also said money regarding the trials, focused more on the money that happens later on in the appeals and stuff like that?

JUROR NUMBER 105: It was -- when I was looking on it from afar, not at anything specific on a specific case, specific individuals, that would, justify is a bad word, but there is a fresh side in having, let me say logic, logic to having it based on just facts. It's nothing that would sway, I'm not going, I wouldn't go into anything negative about it.

MR. PIROLO: And you can assure us that the money factor is not going to convince you in your decision?

JUROR NUMBER 105: It will not.

MR. PIROLO: Thank you. I don't have any further questions.

going to be released for today. You're still being considered as a potential juror for this case but what I'm going to have you do is go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room. They're going to give you a phone number. You're going to call next Wednesday, March the 5th, between 1:00 and 5:00 and they're going to tell you when to report next. It won't be tomorrow, it won't be Monday, Tuesday Wednesday. It may possibly be Thursday or Friday of next week, a week from today, but we don't know what time, we don't want you to have to wait. We're trying to do the best week so we'll tell you what time to return next Wednesday between 1:00 and 5:00.

During this recess you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone. Do not -- you must avoid reading newspaper headlines and articles relating to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial, should there be any. Do not conduct any research yourself regarding this case or any of its participants.

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Okay. You'll be in recess until you hear otherwise by making that phone call. Okay. Thank you, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 105: Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 105 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. I did release Juror Number I told Juror Number -- I mean 106, sorry. I 6. released Juror Number 106. I told Juror Number 106 be back at 9:00 a.m. in the morning because we're not getting the juror panel to us as quick as we need and we probably won't get them to us until quarter to 9:00 anyway. So, that way we can start at 9:00. it takes thirty minutes, it takes thirty minutes and then we'll probably not have our panel to us yet and we'll have a few minutes, but if it takes shorter, it takes shorter but at least -- I can't see us getting here at 8:30 being done at 9:00 and waiting for forty-five minutes. So, we won't start until 9:00 a.m. and we'll do Juror Number 106 and then we'll have a new panel ready to go. I guess they'll give us the next numbers because they gave us the next numbers this time. So, it will be 107 through -- 107 through, what, 159. We'll see how far we get tomorrow and we'll talk about what we need to do the week after.

MR. BROWN: (Unintelligible) convincing them 1 2 downstairs to do that. THE COURT: Yes. It wouldn't have made sense 3 otherwise. So, I'm glad they did. Okay. Thank you. 4 You all have a good night, I'll see you in the 5 morning, 9:00 a.m. 6 (Thereupon, court was in recess for the day, 7 Thereafter, court was reconvened on 2/28/14 and 8 2/27/14. the proceedings were had as follows:) 9 THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. We can 10 11 bring out Mr. Bradley. (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 12 13 courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:) 14 THE COURT: Okay. Just for scheduling 15 purposes, I do plan to stop work today on or before 16 5:30 if that helps you with regard to your schedule. 17 We still have Number 106 to go, then we have another 18 19 panel. Any preliminary matters on behalf of the State? 20 No, Your Honor. 21 MR. BROWN: THE COURT: Any preliminary matters on behalf 22 of the Defense? 23 24 MR. MOORE: No.

THE COURT: Are you ready to go with 106?

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106 up?

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THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll start with 106.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 106 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Good morning Juror Number 106.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Good morning.

THE COURT: First of all, I want to thank you for being here. I want to thank you for your patience. We wanted to get to you last night, we just couldn't do it. In fact, we -- I let you go and we were probably thirty-five minutes more after that. I just couldn't do it. I mean, at some point we have to stop, we just can't keep going forever. apologize for that. This process is taking a long It is a necessary process. But I do time. apologize, you just happened to be right at the bottom based on the numbers and I just couldn't get to you, but the good thing is you're first thing this morning and we'll get to you quick and then you can be on your way one way or another. So, the first question I have to ask is when I left you before I initiated some rules. Those rules came into place at that time. So, since that time have you read or been

JUROR NUMBE

exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Well, I turned on the news, said the trial's still going and turned off the radio.

THE COURT: Okay. So, the minute you heard that you turned it off?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. No substantive information you learned at that time?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And you said dah, I know the trial's going, right? As in I can see that too on the news. Has anyone -- have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you some questions and then the State will have an opportunity to question you and the Defense will have an opportunity to question you. We know that people have seen things about this case, what we ask you to do in here this morning is there's no right or wrong answers. You can say anything that you think is appropriate based on the question that's asked. All we ask of you is to be frank, honest, complete and have, you know, have candor with the Court. That's what we really ask of you. We just need to know your views about certain things. The first thing I'm going to ask you is do you know anything about this trial either from your own personal knowledge, and that's prior to those rules being in place, from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

THE COURT: No?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I heard about it but just that -- what he's being accused of, that's it.

THE COURT: So, you -- and I read the charges the other day so you know what the charges are.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

THE COURT: It's unusual for someone not to 1 know anything. So, you haven't heard anything like 2 at the time of the event? 3 JUROR NUMBER 106: I mean, way back at the time 4 of the event I heard about the person being killed. 5 THE COURT: You heard that a law enforcement 6 7 officer was killed? JUROR NUMBER 106: Right. 8 THE COURT: You can say what you heard. 9 JUROR NUMBER 106: I mean, that's all I can 10 11 actually remember actually. THE COURT: You don't know any other facts or 12 13 information? JUROR NUMBER 106: No. 14 THE COURT: Or any other specifics or? 15 JUROR NUMBER 106: To be honest with you, I 16 start hearing about all the murders and robberies and 17 I turn off the news, so. I don't like to listen to 18 19 it all the time. THE COURT: As part of your daily activities, 20 21 do you listen to the news? JUROR NUMBER 106: I listen to the afternoon 22 news. The 11:00 o'clock news I usually start 23

listening and when I hear all the bad stuff I just

turn it off and go to bed or else I don't sleep at

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night.

THE COURT: So, the afternoon news you say that you listen to?

JUROR NUMBER 106: While I'm cleaning around or doing something in the house.

THE COURT: So, like the TV set is on but you're not -- you don't sit down and a hundred percent focus on it?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

THE COURT: If you were selected as a juror in this case, do you think you can 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?

just have a lot of -- a little bit of trouble, to be honest with you. A friend of mine said to me one time when you come to court to the law, not necessarily truth and justice, and I feel that when you come to court there should be truth and justice. So -- I've never been in the court, so, you know, only on, you know, we see it on TV. Well, the TV show's not real, so.

THE COURT: And it's -- with all due respect,

it's a lot different than what you see on TV.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right. So, I can say I think so, I'm an honest person, but am I going to hear all the facts and be able to make a good judgment, that's my rule.

THE COURT: Okay. I assure you that everyone involved in this process is seeking truth and justice. I think what happens more is you hear things outside of the courtroom that perhaps are slanted according to whoever's view you may hear it from and in here there's certain specific rules that prevent that from happening. So, I would hope that everyone, the State and the Defense, are striving for truth and justice.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Well, I can hear things up the road and my opinion is usually that's rumor and I don't know. So, unless I hear it from the source I'm not going to take what I hear outside.

THE COURT: There's certain rules of evidence that try to strive for what you're saying.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

THE COURT: You're going to hear information from the source. I mean, we are -- all parties and anyone involved in the legal system clearly at this level, at this level particularly, are interested in

the integrity of the process.

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JUROR NUMBER 106: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

THE COURT: I assure you of that. I mean, that's really my job. My job is about maintaining the integrity of the process and I take that very seriously. And I would hope that you -- I mean, we're all working hard and I would hope that you all -- you think everyone's taking that very seriously. We all have certain roles and certain jobs and everyone has to play that role and that job but everyone plays that role and that job seriously. And I assure you everyone at this level is very professional, very -- we'll stive to give you the information that you're seeking, but if something happened -- from what you're saying, you don't particularly know a lot of information or other things about the case. What I would be concerned about is you might hear something outside of the courtroom, you might have heard something outside of the courtroom and then if you don't hear that at all in this trial that you might say, hey, how come I didn't hear about that, but it appears from what you're saying you don't know a lot of -- you haven't heard a lot of information about the case.

THE COURT: Okay. I give you lots of instructions with regard to your -- what your role is as a juror, what I'm concerned is that you might not believe in the process. Do you think that you believe in this process and you would be okay sitting here?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I'd like to think I do believe in the process, I believe it's the best process we've got. So, yes, I believe in it.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, the fact that you said it's the best process we have, I mean, that's what -- I mean, the truth of the matter is it is the best process we have.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

THE COURT: It's better than what they have in other countries.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Absolutely.

THE COURT: And, you know, it's been in place for a long time and it gets tweaked here and there, you know, depending on things we learn but it is, you know, a better process than what most people -- most countries have.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

THE COURT: So, if you tell me that you can listen to the rules and do the best job that you can,

I mean, can you tell me that you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to change subjects here and I ask this in a very general way just to solicit a response, any response you want to give me. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I mean, I don't like the thought of putting someone to death obviously unless you can be positive of a severe reason to do so.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Obviously, you know, if they killed someone maliciously and so forth, unfortunately, yeah, I can believe that.

THE COURT: Okay. I think what I heard you say is that you're --

JUROR NUMBER 106: I don't take it lightly.

THE COURT: You're for the death penalty but it has to be under specific circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk to you a little bit about the process and then I'll go back to that about the death penalty and then the attorneys will be able to question you. How this process works is we have the first phase of the trial which we call

the guilt phase. In the guilt phase if the jury returns a quilty verdict on Count I, and it's only Count I and Count I is murder of the first degree, then we proceed to the second, a second phase which we call the penalty phase. And remember, we only get to the penalty phase if there is a guilty verdict on Count I. In the penalty phase, as a juror you will be instructed to return a recommendation to the Court of a sentence. That sentence would be you're instructed that you have to -- that that sentence would be death or life in prison without the possibility of parole and you're instructed that you are to consider both possibilities and then you get some detailed instructions to help you make that consideration of both penalties. Now, as a juror, will you be able to consider death as a possible -death and/or life -- I mean death or life in prison with the possibility of parole as a --

MR. MOORE: You said with the possibility of parole.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Death -- I mean, death or life in prison without the possibility of parole as a possible sentence, give both options due consideration?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. And I'll just clarify that.

Life in prison without the possibility of parole

means life in prison, the defendant would spend his

life in prison and die in prison. Okay. Now, 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 106: No.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you would give that consideration?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Juror Number 106, good morning. I want to cover just -- you indicated that when you look at the news that if you see something, bad news, murders, things like that you turn it off or else you won't be able to sleep.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

MR. BROWN: Obviously, this case is a first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

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MR. BROWN: Where the State is seeking the death penalty. How do you feel about sitting as a juror in this type of case?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Not great. I mean, I mean, how many people really want to sit in listen to (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: During the process if you're selected I expect you're going to see photographs and videos that are graphic and are you going to be able to watch those, look at those photographs, watch the videos and digest that material and still listen to the testimony and still be able to go home and night and get sleep and be fresh and ready to go the next day?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Well, I'm here, if I have I mean, it's my life unfortunately.

Okay. I just want to make certain MR. BROWN: because you said that and obviously --

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right. I mean, yeah, it bothers me, I mean, but.

MR. BROWN: It's not a process that's going to be easy for anybody.

> JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

MR. BROWN: But we just don't want it to be if you're going home and you're literally not sleeping

at night and then by a few days you're not going to be much of a juror, so.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right. I mean, to be honest with you, I would not like -- I don't know all the facts of the case so I don't know if it's going to bother me. When I hear on the news it's very easy to just -- the answer is to turn it off. You know, I like to think of the world as a good place, not as a bad place. I'm honest.

MR. BROWN: Are you confident in your ability to be able to see the portions of the trial that would be graphic, listen to all the evidence and be able to function and hear everything?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Thank you. The next area I want to cover with you is the death penalty itself. Let me explain to you a little bit about the process, what you have to go through to get in the position where you can make a decision of recommending a sentence to the Court. The first step would be, obviously, the jury has to come back with a verdict of first degree. They come back with a not guilty, then obviously there is no sentencing. If they come back with a lesser charge such as second degree murder, then the death penalty is off the table and you will not be

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making a sentencing recommendations to the Court. So, jury comes back with a first agree murder conviction, then we would reconvene. You would hear additional evidence and you'd get a new set of instructions from the Judge. She will tell you that the first thing to look at is what are called aggravating circumstances. And what she mentioned to you yesterday is that aggravating circumstances are circumstances that increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. Obviously, going to come from things related to the crime and what occurred. She's going to give a list, it may be as few as one, I expect it's going to be several, and she's going to tell you that the State of Florida has to prove those beyond a reasonable doubt and it's to those circumstances, those aggravating circumstances that you look to, and only to those, to justify the imposition of a death penalty. They're the reasons to give the death penalty. Okay. If the State of Florida hasn't proven any of those, then obviously your recommendation would be life. If you feel the State has proven at least one, we may prove more than one, but we have to prove at least one, then you look at what we've proven and ask yourself does this justify the death penalty. If your answer is no,

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obviously you return life. If you look at those aggravating circumstances and you feel they justify the death penalty, you go to the next step in the That's where you look at the mitigation evidence, mitigating circumstances. Now, there's a burden of proof for those. It's a lower burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. Just because something is said on the witness stand doesn't mean that it's proven, you have to look at the evidence that supports it, what the testimony was and determine whether it's proven. Anything that you feel is not proven, you disregard. You take what you feel has been proven between the aggravating circumstances and the mitigating circumstances and you put it all together and you go through a weighing process. The Judge is going to tell you about that.

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

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you've made those decisions, did you turn and look at all the factors that were involved, all the circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you do that, some circumstances you looked at and said this is pretty

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darn important, you give it great weight in the process, right?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Other circumstances you look at you give little weight. Right? That's the way we normally, most of us, make our decisions, look at everything, we consider everything and we decide how much weight to give each of those factors and circumstances in making a decision. Court's going to tell you it's the same process here. You have to agree to consider it. Anything that you find we've be proven you consider but you determine how much weight to give it. Court's not going to tell you aggravating circumstance one you give X amount of weight, mitigating circumstance one you give this amount of weight. You decide personally how much weight, how important each thing is to you. We can't tell you, we may suggest in our arguments, but we can't tell you how much weight to give to something. All we can ask is to assure that you are going to consider it.

So, you go through that weighing process and you weigh the aggravating circumstances with those mitigating circumstances and if you find that the mitigators outweigh the aggravators, then you return

a recommendation of life. However, if you feel that the mitigators do not outweigh the aggravators, the aggravators are still on top, then you're in a position where you can legally recommend to the Court the death penalty. Okay.

Now, the Court's not going to tell you if the State proves A, B, C and D that you are required to return the death penalty. You're not going to hear that instruction. She's going to tell you that you're never required to return a penalty of death. You have to go through that weighing process, you have to weigh those aggravators and mitigators and at the end of that weigh process you feel that the death penalty is justified, then you can return that. Do you understand that process?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Step by step. Any questions about it?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

MR. BROWN: With that, if you feel that the aggravators justify the death penalty, can you recommend the sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 106: If I feel (unintelligible), yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, did you hear the Court

yesterday talk about the proof, for instance, of the aggravating circumstances, we have to prove it beyond any reasonable doubt? Did you hear the Court talk about that? She read the reasonable doubt portion -
JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: -- yesterday. And she talked about reasonable doubt, it's not a possible doubt, speculative doubt, forced doubt, imaginary doubt.

Okay. That's the burden that we have to prove. Some people beyond a shadow of a doubt, they think it's similar, some people think it may be greater. Can you follow the reasonable doubt standard the Court talked about?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I believe so.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, just want to -- when you use the term I believe, some people say I believe so, I think so, or I don't think so may mean it one of two ways. In the ordinary course of language you say yes, I can do that, other times people say it because they're unsure.

JUROR NUMBER 106: I'm not unsure.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And that's why I asked you. You're in an airplane and the pilot's getting ready to land and it's a little stormy out there, you don't want to hear the pilot get on the loud speaker and

say I think I can land this plan. Right? You want to hear him say I can land this plane. So, with that situation, do you see that difference where the Court talked about a reasonable doubt versus a possible, speculative doubt?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you can apply that standard that the Judge is going to give you?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Repeat that.

MR. BROWN: Can you agree to apply that standard that the Court will give you?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And with that standard, if we proved the aggravators to you beyond any reasonable doubt and you feel they justify the death penalty, can you return a sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Anything in your background, moral beliefs, philosophical beliefs, religious beliefs, family history, whatever it may be, that causes you any concern, hesitation, problems, issues with either returning a sentence of death or just being in a position where you have to make that decision?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I'd have to make that decision but it's not, no religious.

MR. BROWN: Can you make it?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

never get to the next phase, that's it, sentence is to the Court and you don't have to make that recommendation, you don't have to go back to the next step. So, what my concern is is that the State of Florida proves to you first degree murder, we've proven to you beyond any reasonable doubt, but a person sits back in that jury room and says you know, first has been proven but I'm just going to go down to second degree because I don't want to have to be put in that position, I don't want to have to make that difficult choice of voting for life or death. You see my concern there? Would you let that thought process enter into your deliberation at all?

MR. BROWN: The other topic is, and I address

this with each person, as we talked about, if the

jury comes back with second degree murder, then you

JUROR NUMBER 106: Well, just a person individual maybe decide their wrong. So, I'm not quite sure what you're asking me. I mean, will it change my view?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Not if I feel (unintelligible) that way.

MR. BROWN: So, if we prove to you first degree 1 2 murder, will you return a verdict of first degree murder? 3 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 4 MR. BROWN: And would you compromise down just 5 to avoid having to make that next decision of 6 7 recommending life or death? JUROR NUMBER 106: No. 8 MR. BROWN: Can you see the concern that we 9 have is that somebody may think along those lines? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 12 MR. BROWN: And you can assure us that you're going return a verdict that the evidence speaks to? 13 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 14 MR. BROWN: You would agree that's what justice 15 16 is? JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 17 MR. BROWN: Thank you. No further questions, 18 19 Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense. 20 MR. MOORE: Yes. Good morning. 21 Tough question, huh? 22 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 23 MR. MOORE: What do you think the hardest, the 24 toughest decision is you've ever had to make? 25

JUROR NUMBER 106: Toughest decision I've ever had to make? I mean, work choices, family choices.

MR. MOORE: Have you ever had to make a life or death decision?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

MR. MOORE: How would you rank the decision you have to make in this case? Looking at all the decisions you've made in your life, how do you relate this and rank it?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I have (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: I want to make it clear that we talked about the weigh and finding aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances that you are never required to vote for death. Doesn't matter how many aggravating circumstances the State offers, how many you find, even if, hypothetically, no mitigating circumstances are offered, you are never required to vote for death. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And you are not required to give a reason for your decision and each juror at what we call the penalty part of the trial has the right to his or her own vote. In other words, you don't have to agree with the other people.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

MR. MOORE: You don't have to justify your position to other people. You can say I don't have to give a reason because you don't have to give a reason, it's just what you think is right. And you have the right not to be bullied or arm twisted by people who disagree strongly with you. You have a right to whatever you fell is the correct decision regardless of how many aggravating circumstances, how many mitigating circumstances, what the weighing process is, ultimately the choice is yours and yours alone and then the vote of each jury of twelve people, whatever the individual votes are given to the Judge and the Judge has to give that recommendation great weight.

Now, what -- I don't want to lose sight of the fact that you've never been through this and this all new to you and you're trying to grasp what this is all about. So, I don't expect you to have a complete full grasp on what we're trying to discuss here right. It's part of a learning process. I mean?

JUROR NUMBER 106: That's good.

MR. MOORE: Ma'am?

JUROR NUMBER 106: That's good, a learning process.

MR. MOORE: It is what it is and you'll be

given a complete set of instructions by the Court before you're asked to go back and do those things. And so when I tell you that the Judge has to give your -- the jury's recommendation great weight, what does that mean to you? I mean, if you had to sit back and think, well, maybe that means the Judge could just blow it off, maybe that means something different from that. What does that mean if we tell you that the Judge has to give great weight to the jury's recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 106: That she has to make final decision I guess of what we decide.

MR. MOORE: That is --

JUROR NUMBER 106: She has to weigh it seriously and make her decision just like we had to make ours.

MR. MOORE: But you understand how important, how essential the jury's recommendation is to the Judge's decision?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You see that. In other words, it's not a situation where you don't have to take your vote seriously for life or death because the Judge will fix it, whatever, if you make the wrong decision the Judge will do whatever she wants, that's not the

situation at all, I want you to understand that.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes, I do.

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MR. MOORE: She can't make her decision without your guidance. She -- technically she's a judge and she makes the final decision but she cannot get to that ultimate final decision which decides whether Mr. Bradley lives or dies without your input.

JUROR NUMBER 106: I understand.

MR. MOORE: Now, I'm guessing that before you came into this courtroom to be questioned about your feelings about life, the death penalty, you may not have had a position, would that be accurate, or would you say that you did have a position over the death penalty before you came in?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I did.

MR. MOORE: You did?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Um-hmm.

MR. MOORE: How long have you had that position?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I don't know, probably for a while. I mean, I can't pinpoint exactly how long but I did have an opinion about that whether finding somebody should be put to death or not. It's not an easy choice but there are some extenuating circumstances where I feel that it is necessary.

MR. MOORE: And as you put it, you may be -- it 1 2 maybe necessary in severe circumstances? JUROR NUMBER 106: Correct. 3 MR. MOORE: Now, let me ask this. If -- I'm 4 asking you to put a number, let's say we've got like 5 6 on a scale one to ten, ten being the strongest support for the death penalty, zero being against the 7 death penalty or not for it, what number would you 8 give yourself? Ten is the strongest, zero is opposed 9 to the death penalty, where would you put yourself on 10 that scale? 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 106: Three. MR. MOORE: So, you're closer to the opposed to 13 the death penalty? 14 JUROR NUMBER 106: (Nods head.) 15 MR. MOORE: Is that a yes? 16 JUROR NUMBER 106: 17 Yes. MR. MOORE: We're recording. 18 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. Yes. 19 MR. MOORE: Somewhere in this building they're 20 21 recording. 22

Sorry. Yes. JUROR NUMBER 106:

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MR. MOORE: And so the next question is since you -- just, you know, for simplicity sake there are two columns here, for the death penalty, against the

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death penalty, you're a three but you're in the four column, that's where I would put you, I think you would agree to that.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now I'm asking what would be reasons why you're in that column? I'm not asking you to predict what you would vote in this case. You can't. I can't ask that you, you couldn't answer that, not now, but there is a -- if there's a reason why you're in the four column, what would that reason I'll give you some examples. Some people might say, well, I'm for the death penalty because I believe that's what the bible teaches, right or wrong, that's what they believe, or I'm against it because I think it's unfairly imposed or innocent people have been sentenced to death. Those are reasons. Now, they may not be your reasons. that's what I'm asking you is to tell me, if you can, why you're in the four column, why you are for the death penalty although at level three.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Because I just feel that if somebody does such horrendous acts of violence against somebody else, they made that choice for them, that if they have no qualm and no feeling of killing someone else, then there's something wrong

there and keeping them in jail is not going to help them, that they have done that act, if they have no guilt and no shame, what's that for them then, you know, and whatever, what's to prevent them from getting out and doing it again.

MR. MOORE: Well, they're sentenced to life without parole and that would be an obstacle from them getting out.

JUROR NUMBER 106: I understand that but you can't tell me that it's never happened.

MR. MOORE: What is that?

JUROR NUMBER 106: That somebody's gotten out of jail that shouldn't have and then they've gone and killed again.

MR. MOORE: So, you would be concerned that if an inmate, Mr. Bradley was sentenced to life without parole, that at least in the back of your mind that he might escape?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Or kill somebody in jail.

MR. MOORE: Would that be a factor for you in deciding which to vote, life or death?

JUROR NUMBER 106: If he was proven guilty in the first degree, yeah, in the back of my mind I would think that.

MR. MOORE: What if the Court instructed you on

a limited number of what are called aggravating circumstances. I can't tell you what they are. don't know what they are, you're trying to --struggling to try to make sense of this and try to answer this question in a rational intelligent way without knowing what aggravating circumstances are. What if the possibility of Mr. Bradley escaping and harming other people, what if that's not on the list of aggravating circumstances, is that still something that you're going to consider?

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JUROR NUMBER 106: I can't (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Well, here's the thing. In describing your position and your reasons for it, but you may also be asked to sit on a jury that recommends whether Mr. Bradley lives or dies. So, you understand why we have to spend the time and it's essential to spend time trying to get at what your thinking is. And I'm not criticizing, I will never challenge you, but we have to find out what you're thinking is and you have to tell us to the best of your ability. So, maybe you can reflect on that for a moment. And the question is to what degree might you be influenced by the possibility of Mr. Bradley harming someone else or escaping from prison and that being a reason why you might impose death?

MR. MOORE: That's what I need.

JUROR NUMBER 106: You're asking me again what

JUROR NUMBER 106: It depends on the case and the evidence that prove he's guilty in the first degree of murder.

MR. MOORE: Well, in explaining -- let me explain it a different way. You don't even get to the issue of the death penalty unless he's found quilty of first degree murder.

JUROR NUMBER 106: So, I guess I would just have to hear all the evidence to make that decision.

MR. MOORE: Would you be looking for evidence of whether he might get out of jail? I mean, is that --

JUROR NUMBER 106: No. I mean -- no, that wouldn't come into my mind until after I heard all the evidence and said that he was guilty of the first degree and then I would have to weigh everything after depending on the how bad the crime was.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Well, I'm still getting at this issue of whether he might be dangerous in the future, I think that's what you're saying, saying and what if there's no evidence of that?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Well, then I probably wouldn't make the death decision.

if, you know, I don't have any evidence of the crime itself, so.

MR. MOORE: Well, in the absence of evidence, and this is all hypothetical, that's all we can do right now.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

MR. MOORE: So, to what degree as far as you could tell is it going to be a factor for you in this deliberation process, the possibility of Mr. Bradley getting out of jail or harming somebody in jail, to what degree would that be a factor for you to think? Or can you say -- here's another way to look at it. I can say -- can you say I can put that out of my mind, it won't be a part of my deliberations at all, or it's something that I may think about, I can't say that it won't. Maybe that's what you're thinking is, I don't know.

JUROR NUMBER 106: The second thing.

MR. MOORE: You think?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And if the Court gives you a list of these, hypothetical, aggravating circumstances, you don't know what they are but that's not one of them, you know, the possibility of Mr. Bradley being dangerous to other people, if that's not on that

list, are you still saying that's going to be in your mind?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No, he's not in danger of other people, no.

MR. MOORE: But in your mind, is that something that you're going to be thinking out? Because you indicated a concern about that.

JUROR NUMBER 106: If I think he's a danger to other people, yes, that will be in my mind. If I don't feel he's a danger to other people, no, it won't be.

MR. MOORE: Would you automatically think that if Mr. Bradley was found guilty of first degree murder that he would be danger?

JUROR NUMBER 106: No. I mean, just because, just because someone does it once doesn't necessarily mean it (unintelligible), it depends again on the circumstances.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Well, let me ask about types of homicides that you think are more deserving of the death penalty than other types. Are there such first degree murders where you say that is a death penalty case?

JUROR NUMBER 106: To be honest with you, I just can't answer that without hearing the case.

MR. MOORE: Well, do you --

JUROR NUMBER 106: I mean, I can't pinpoint in my mind what my mind is going to say yes or no to whether I think until I hear all the facts about it.

MR. MOORE: Some people would say, I'm not saying you, but some people would say a first degree murder involving multiple victims would be a death penalty case without hearing anymore about it, or a first degree murder involving the death of a child would be a death penalty case in their mind as opposed to a bar fight where two people get into a fight and one guy says I'm going to kill you and they're both going at each other, which may not even be a first degree murder, very different from the death of a child or a death of (unintelligible).

JUROR NUMBER 106: Okay. Yeah, I would say that, yes, if the person was a serial killer, yes, I think they deserve the death penalty. If they're a child killer, yes, I would say they should receive the death penalty.

MR. MOORE: What about the case where the victim, as in this case, is a police officer in the line of duty?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Again, I have to hear all the facts to decide, you what was the thought process

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or the actions going on both sides.

MR. MOORE: Do you -- can you think of circumstances that would mitigate a first degree murder? Now, that mitigation is a circumstance that suggests that life without parole is a more appropriate sentence, that lessens the severity of the first degree murder, can you think of any circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 106:

MR. MOORE: If you were presented with evidence of mental illness, is that a circumstance that you might consider actually mitigating?

> JUROR NUMBER 106: Maybe.

MR. MOORE: Do you think that mental health is a choice?

> JUROR NUMBER 106: No.

MR. BROWN: Do you think mental illness is a choice?

JUROR NUMBER 93:

MR. MOORE: Do you have any familiarity with the mental health profession, either you know somebody who is receiving counselling or been evaluated by a psychologist or a psychiatrist?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I know of people but I don't know them very well.

MR. MOORE: If you were to hear testimony from 1 mental health experts, psychologists and 2 psychiatrists, is that something that you would 3 consider? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. MR. MOORE: If you were presented with evidence 6 of brain injury or brain damage, is that something 7 that you would consider potentially as a mitigating 8 9 circumstance? JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 10 MR. MOORE: Have you ever heard of a 11 neuro-imaging test called an MRI? 12 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 13 MR. MOORE: How about a PET scan? 14 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 15 MR. MOORE: If you were presented with such 16 evidence, would you be open to considering that 17 evidence? 18 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 19 MR. MOORE: Do you believe that drug addiction 20 is a choice? I'm not talking about drug use down the 21 22 road when a person, do you believe that that state of addiction is a choice? 23 JUROR NUMBER 106: No. 2.4

MR. MOORE: Have you known people who have

struggled substance abuse, addiction, whether it's 1 alcohol or drugs? JUROR NUMBER 106: No. 3 MR. MOORE: So, that's something that you would 4 at least be open to consider as potentially 5 mitigating? 6 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 7 MR. MOORE: How about evidence of physical or 8 emotional abuse, is that something that you would 9 consider evidence of that, would potentially consider 10 11 as mitigating? 12 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. MR. MOORE: I'd like a moment. 13 THE COURT: Yes. 14 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 15 16 proceedings.) MR. MOORE: Juror 106, what, what do you think 1.7 about life without parole? Your thoughts. 18 JUROR NUMBER 106: Really hadn't thought too 19 much of it. I mean, you're put away in prison for 20 the rest of your life. 21 MR. MOORE: If the State, if the State proves 22 Mr. Bradley is guilty of first degree murder of a 23 police officer, would you expect the Defense, us,

this table over here, to prove that Mr. Bradley is

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not a danger, not a risk to escape? Will you be 1 looking at us to prove that? 2 JUROR NUMBER 106: 3 Yes. MR. MOORE: And if we did not prove that, would 4 that be a factor in your deliberations of life or 5 death? You indicated it would be? 6 JUROR NUMBER 106: It could be but, I mean, 7 I -- again, I don't know quite how to answer that. 8 MR. MOORE: You're going to be put in a tough 9 spot as other jurors that will have to make. 10 11

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

MR. MOORE: Have to answer questions.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And so --

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JUROR NUMBER 106: But I'll have a lot more evidence.

MR. MOORE: Well, the point I'm looking to go find out if you're going to be expecting us to present evidence that Mr. Bradley is not a flight risk, he does not prevent a risk of escaping? think you just said it would be.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yeah, it might be.

MR. MOORE: If the Court instructed you to look only to the aggravating circumstances and only to the mitigating circumstances and consider all the

evidence that's presented in this case and other

instructions, would that still be a factor in your

mind? Would you still be expecting the Defense to

prove Mr. Bradley is not a flight risk or a risk of

escaping?

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JUROR NUMBER 106: I would have to take into fact the evidence provided and the overall picture.

MR. MOORE: But if the picture didn't have that --

JUROR NUMBER 106: No, I'm not going to put in extra thoughts on myself saying, oh, down the road is he going to do that, no, I'm not going to add things to it, I'm to take the evidence that's presented.

MR. MOORE: Well, I'm on the verge of, I think, irritating you and that is --

JUROR NUMBER 106: No, I just --

MR. MOORE: That is not my intention.

JUROR NUMBER 106: No, I just feel like I don't know how to answer you any better than I am. I can't make a judgment call what I'm going to decide probably weeks from now about hearing the whole picture on the circumstances, that to me is a very hard answer to be answered.

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am, it's a tough question to ask, it's a tough one to answer but you've got

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some tough decision making to make.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes, and I understand that and I realize that I have to do that by the facts and the evidence presented to me and I can't judge what my decision is going to be.

MR. MOORE: I'm not asking for you to.

JUROR NUMBER 106: I mean, it's just like -okay. Let me put it to you this way. You're pregnant, you're a mother and you're pregnant and the doctor says to you the baby might have a problem, then you have to decide whether you're going to abort that baby or whether you're going to carry that baby. Well, I'm going to carry that baby.

MR. MOORE: Are you going to, use your analogy, carry your concern about the possibility of escape and danger to other people to the jury room with you? Is that going to be with you despite the instructions to just focus on aggravating and mitigating circumstances, is that still going to be an issue for you? Not to predict where you're going to wind up with that, but are you still going to be looking to us to prove that Mr. Bradley is not going to escape? I think you've already indicated that's going to be a concern for you. No right or wrong. You're not being graded here, what do you think?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I know. I don't know how 1 2 to --MR. MOORE: Would it be fair to say --3 JUROR NUMBER 106: To be honest, I don't know 4 5 how to answer that. MR. MOORE: Would it be fair to say that you 6 have doubts on that question? 7 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. 8 MR. MOORE: Is that a good resting point for 9 10 you? JUROR NUMBER 106: That's a good resting point, 11 12 I have doubt from that. MR. MOORE: Not taking this personally. 13 JUROR NUMBER 106: No, I know, you're asking 14 questions and I'm trying to answer them the best I 15 I'm trying to be honest and (unintelligible). 16 can. MR. MOORE: That's all I can ask. Thank you. 17 18 May we approach? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 19 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 20 of the hearing of Juror 106 as follows:) 21 MR. MOORE: What? Okay. Never mind. 22 23 sorry. THE COURT: I thought it was Mr. Lanning's turn 24 25 to question.

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MR. MOORE: You done like what I?

THE COURT: No, it's the third day,

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Mr. Lanning's supposed to question.

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MR. PIROLO: We're saving Mr. Lanning for last.

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We save the last.

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MR. MOORE: The Judge just fired me.

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THE COURT: I'm just saying, I want a little

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variety here.

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MR. MOORE: Never mind, we're going back.

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MR. LANNING: Waiting for the new panel.

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THE COURT: All right.

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(Thereupon, the benchside conference was

13 14 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

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THE COURT: Okay. 106, at this time what's going to happen is you're going to be released for today. You don't need to be here the rest of the day. Don't need to be here Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. Wednesday between 1:00 and 5:00 -- you're going to go downstairs when you leave here, go to the jury assembly room, they're going to give you a phone number. Between 1:00 and 5:00 next Wednesday you're going to call and they're going to tell you when to come back. It may be the next day Friday, I mean, it may be Thursday, it may be Friday. I mean, at this point it may even be the Monday after that because we

don't want you sitting around and waiting while we're going through this process, but you are still being considered as a potential juror in this case.

So, during this recess you must continue to abide by the rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone. You can say you're coming here for jury duty, what time you need to be here, but you can't talk about what case it is or talk about what the charges or the specifics about the case. Avoid reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial. Do not conduct any research yourself regarding any matters concerning this case. Any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes. My husband and I are celebrating wedding anniversary and we have reservations over in Orlando through the 10th.

THE COURT: Okay. Why didn't you tell me that before?

JUROR NUMBER 106: I did tell you that, I said that I might have a conflict on the 10th, that the reservations for the 8th and the 9th and then check out of the hotel on the 10th.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't have any notes with regard to that. I think you said you might have a conflict.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes, because we're checking

JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes, because we're checking out on the 10th. So, that's why I'm hoping to know if I would be needed in here whether I needed to see if I can change it at the hotel, I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 106: That's why I wanted to know because we weren't sure even if I was needed here, needed here on the 10th.

THE COURT: When are you going over there?

JUROR NUMBER 106: Sat the 8th and we'll be back the 10th.

THE COURT: I can't answer that today but I'll probably know more by the end of the day. I mean, there may be a chance that this won't --

JUROR NUMBER 106: I know, that's why --

THE COURT: -- interfere with that all or it may be a chance that it will. I don't know. It really depends on how many jurors I get today.

JUROR NUMBER 106: Right.

THE COURT: You know, and so I can't really answer that. I mean, the best I can tell you is call back that time. Probably could give you the

answer -- if you call -- with all due respect, if you 1 call on Monday between 1:00 and 5:00, they probably 2 would know the answer to that. 3 JUROR NUMBER 106: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: I'm having everyone call Wednesday 5 but I'll know the answer by the end of the day. So, 6 7 call Monday that same number they're going to give you downstairs and they can tell you when to report 8 back. 9 JUROR NUMBER 106: All right. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 106: Because If I need to do 13 something. THE COURT: Right, that will give you time to 14 do something. Okay. All right. So, have you report 15 downstairs, get that information. Do follow your 16 rules governing your service as a juror. Okay. 17 Thank you 20. 18 (Thereupon, Juror Number 106 exited the 19 20 courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. I hear they're having 21 some -- a little bit of a computer issues downstairs. 22

THE COURT: The fifty-three are up? 24 THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am. 25

THE COURT DEPUTY: They're up.

THE COURT: So, I guess they're up, they just haven't given us the list.

THE CLERK: She just told me I could start doing it now.

THE COURT: I told them I only wanted fifty-three, yeah. Are we starting with 107?

Yes.

MR. MOORE:

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm going to do is step off the bench for a few minutes. I'm going to ask Miss Sherry to e-mail me directly when you've handed them the list. I'll give you a few minutes after that because most of the first part is me anyway. So, I'll give you a few minutes after that and then I'll come back out. So, as soon as I know that it's been numbered, it's been copied, it's been handed to you, then e-mail me. Okay. So, court will be in recess for just a few minutes. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Let me go on the record. Oh, we're on the record. Oh, they're down there, they just turned it. Okay. We're going to waive the appearance of Mr. Bradley. For the record, we had an emergency situation, there was a man with a gun that was reported in the front of the courthouse, as a

result there was indeed a man with a gun and that man has been fatally shot and the jury poll was privy to that and we've all been in lock down for approximately three hours. As — there was some discussions that the juror venire, the fifty—three that was scheduled to come into the courtroom were asked to lay on the ground during a portion of the recess to be safe from the man with the gun, and I'm just putting what I know — I don't know if that's a fact, that was just what was alleged.

Okay. Motions by either party.

MR. MOORE: Well, I choose to let this venire go and (unintelligible) and continue proceeding Thursday morning. What I'm wondering is the people we have, the first sixteen, I think we have sixteen people now, are they --

THE COURT: No, we have twenty-four. They reported -- we have twenty-five today. We have twenty-five today. Let me count. I think we have twenty-five today if we add 106. They reported twenty-five.

MR. BROWN: I have twenty-six.

MR. MCMASTER: Twenty-six, Judge. We had twenty-five yesterday.

THE COURT: Let me tell you who I have because

I may be missing one. Do you have the numbers? 1 2 MR. MCMASTER: I do. THE COURT: Tell me when you're ready and I'll 3 read off mine. 4 MR. MCMASTER: I'm ready. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 6 16, 17, 29, 36, 42, 58, 63, 65, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88, 7 93, 102, 105, 106. 8 MR. MCMASTER: Too fast for me. 9 THE COURT: Do you want me to do that again? 10 MR. MCMASTER: I was looking at my sheet. 11 12 MR. BROWN: I believe you missed --THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, apparently I might 13 have missed one. 14 MR. PIROLO: I believe you missed 89. 15 THE CLERK: That's who I have. 16 THE COURT: Oh, okay, 89. I missed 89. I'm 17 not that unhappy about that, I'd just as soon have 18 more than none. Okay. So, then we have twenty-six. 19 Okay. I -- unless I hear an objection, I'm going to 20 discharge the panel for today. 21 MR. BROWN: Judge, we agree, I don't think it's 22 feasible. Nobody's had lunch, including the panel, 23 24 so.

MR. MOORE: We agree.

THE CLERK: Judge Harris -- they just sent an e-mail. It says per Judge Harris we are evacuating the building (unintelligible).

THE COURT: We weren't allowed to leave?

THE CLERK: That's what the e-mail says.

THE COURT: They're evacuating the building but advising us we weren't allowed to leave?

THE CLERK: Yes, it says all court cases will be rescheduled.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we're going to discharge the venire.

THE COURT DEPUTY: The south parking lot is (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. I got to put all this on the record. So, we're going to release the venire for today. I do -- I did order members for next Thursday and I did order members for next Friday.

Unfortunately, I had a special panel that was ordered just for me for these five days. I don't have those for Thursday and Friday. So, hopefully we'll get fifty-three but I can't guarantee we're going to get fifty-three. I ask for fifty-three each day but I don't know if that will happen.

With regard to the jurors who are scheduled to come back, what I think I'll have them do is call --

they're going to call Wednesday between 1:00 and 5:00, I think I'll have them call back on Friday between 1:00 and 5:00 and maybe by then we'll know better what to tell them.

Okay. Any questions, concerns, other discussions anyone wishes to have?

MR. MOORE: Well, just at some point we're going to need to probably interview the twenty-six we've got to see (unintelligible). I think maybe just wait until we convene until we finally get the golden number forty, whatever, and have in particular those people who've been through and been in this courtroom come in together so we can ask them how this might impact them.

THE COURT: We can ask them that. I'm not going to let you ask them individually. We'll ask them as a group.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, on the same respect, there's Channel 13 news, when it first aired it said it occurred while Brandon Bradley's jury selection was occurring and they weren't sure it was related to the case. So, that's the concern I have as well is some of these juror of the twenty-five we've got may thing somehow it had to do with this case. We'll need to address all these issues.

THE COURT: We can address all those. With all due respect, I will not be available Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. If you send any motions or do anything, the first opportunity I can get to see them is Thursday morning, so. I mean, if you want to send them in and they can be ready for me, but I won't be, you know, able to review them until Thursday morning. So, we'll be in recess. We'll go ahead and start at -- since we have to let the panel get qualified, we'll go ahead and start at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, March the 6th. Okay. Court will be in recess until that time. Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, court was in recess for the day, 2/28/14. Thereafter, court was reconvened on 3/6/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: We can bring out Mr. Bradley.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning everyone.

We'll go on the record in the case of State of

Florida versus Brandon Bradley. I have an update

with regard to one of our jurors. Juror Number 78,

he notified the office that he had just been

diagnosed with cancer, he has a tumor in his chest

and is currently undergoing more testing. I have the

name of his doctor if we want to confirm his condition. I don't have a doctor's excuse. I recognize the doctor's name. I have contact information for the doctor, contact information for Juror Number 78. Do we want to address that or do you want me to get any further information?

MR. MOORE: Well, yes. It's probably too early for him to tell us how serious this is, if it's just skin cancer or --

THE COURT: It says tumor in his chest.

MR. MOORE: So, yeah.

MR. BROWN: Judge, if he was here and he said that, we wouldn't ask for any further documentation. I'll stipulate.

MR. MOORE: We would have to stipulate that he be stricken for cause.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 78 will be struck for cause. If you could let the jury clerk know that. Okay. Thank you.

Okay. We're going to have a new panel today. The new panel starts at 107. I don't know if we have all the information ready for that. Miss Sherry, do we know the status of that? Okay. We're going to have the fifty-three. Now, is there any preliminary matters that we need to address on behalf of the

State?

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

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

MR. MOORE: No, just that the twenty-six that have passed muster so far will need to be questioned about the impact on what happened Friday.

THE COURT: You know, they weren't here.

MR. MOORE: I know, but they were --

THE COURT: I mean, with all due respect, that would affect every single person that walks into this courthouse every single day.

MR. MOORE: Some more than others because there was some implication that it might be involved or might be (unintelligible). I think there was a statement in the Florida Today. I'm not saying let's stop what we're doing with questioning but at some point we're going to have to and maybe weak do it on --

THE COURT: Well, you all can do that if you wish, I don't think it's necessary. They weren't here. If that were part of the Bradley case, that information, one, they're not supposed to be reading the news, they've been told not to do that. I'm assuming if they're abiding by the rules of the court

they don't know that. With all due respect, I mean, the initial reports just said we were doing jury selection. I mean, it could affect every one that --could, you know, affect anybody and everybody. I mean, if that was the case, nobody in the courtroom would be able -- nobody in the courthouse would be able to select a jury.

MR. MOORE: Well, if they shouldn't be on the jury, they shouldn't be on the jury but at some point (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. I don't intend to question them, they weren't here, I don't see where it should have had an impact on them because they shouldn't have been reading the paper. So, I will question them with regard to knowledge of the case and whether they've done any research or whether they've been exposed to any publications regarding the case.

Okay. My position on that is I don't see it as an issue. If I bring it up it might become an issue and that's what I'm concerned about.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, the concern we have is that the jurors are lead to believe that they're not supposed to read or watch anything concerning this case. So, they may have been flipping through the paper and --

THE COURT: Well, when I ask them about -MR. PIROLO: -- this whole thing about the
courthouse.

THE COURT: They should tell me about. When I ask them that, they should tell me that. I'm just saying, we could bring up every potential thing that happens and, you know, everyone could have a reason not to seat of number of any jury. So, I just don't see -- if they were here I would have asked them but they weren't here so. They've been told to call back Friday between 1:00 and 3:00, or 1:00 and 5:00 so we should have -- hopefully we'll have some update about where we stand with regard to the case.

MR. LANNING: Actually, Juror 106 had been excused minutes before. Hopefully she was gone but.

THE COURT: If you want -- if we -- I mean, 106 might be a different story because 106 was here.

I'll question them with regard to my general about exposure to the case. If you want to question her outside of the presence of everyone else, I'll give you an opportunity to do that but if nobody says anything, you know. Like I said, I don't see it as an issue, I don't want to give people a reason not to be here. I mean, I don't want to make it an issue or I don't think it is an issue.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, is our microphone off?

THE COURT: It should be with all due respect but I'll ask her to make sure it's off. We're waiting for the -- to get the new panel.

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

THE COURT: You know, one of my general questions to them that I haven't gotten to yet, I do ask the venire if there's any reason they think they can't serve and I may get as open ended as possible. So, if that's an issue, it might come up then as well. And I also ask them a question with regard to any personal issues that they think may not — they want — that would prevent them from giving this case their full attention. I think they'll have plenty of opportunity to bring that up if they desire to do that and I haven't gotten to those yet.

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

THE COURT: Okay. This is what I'm going to do, I'm going to go ahead and step off the bench for a few minutes. As soon as she gets the list she'll make a copy because she has to make so many copies. Once you get the list and it's since most of the first part is my part and it does take a few minutes

to get that many people upstairs, do you need time to look at it or can I get them upstairs and start my part as soon as they get up here?

MR. BROWN: We're good as soon as they're here.

MR. MOORE: Sure.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what I'll have Miss

Sherry do, as soon as she gets the list I'll have her

make all the copies. As soon as they get the list we

can start bringing people up. And then when we're

ready, Miss Sherry, you'll e-mail me directly and

then I'll come out. Sound like a plan? Okay. So,

we'll be in recess for just a few moments. Okay.

Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring out Mr. Bradley.

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

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

You know, I want to give the State an opportunity to respond to Mr. Moore's request about questioning the panel. Does the State wish to -- about the shooting the other day. Does the State wish to be heard?

MR. BROWN: Judge, it may be the safest course

transcribed.)

of action as to phrase it in a general question to ask them. We can do it in -- at this point --

THE COURT: Well, when we bring them back -when I bring them back they're going to be mixed with
whatever. I mean, my intention was when I brought
them back to have the now twenty-five mixed with
the -- hopefully at least others, you know.

MR. MOORE: You mean for the group?

THE COURT: Yes, for the group voir dire they're going to be back with the others.

MR. BROWN: Judge, part of the (unintelligible) is Defense going question today and tomorrow's group and question them and if we don't have a single person that's bothered by it, that would be one thing. If we question them and half of them have an issue than that's another. So, just wait and see and deal with it with this group of fifty-two and we'll be in a better position to judge.

THE COURT: I hope there's fifty-three but.

MR. BROWN: Or fifty-three, sorry.

THE COURT: I hope there's fifty-three. Okay.

All right. Unless I hear something else, we'll bring in the new panel.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in this row? 1 Number 110, yes, ma'am. 2 JUROR NUMBER 110: I'm a single mother, I have 3 a one year old at home and I work two jobs and it 4 would be a financial hardship. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone contribute to 6 7 your household? JUROR NUMBER 110: Just -- I do get child 8 9 support. THE COURT: And you say you work two jobs? 10 JUROR NUMBER 110: Um-hmm, I work as a dental 11 12 assist 9:00 to 5:00, Tuesday's 10:00 to 6:00 and then I work on Wednesdays, my sister has a hair salon and 13 I work with her. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Your job as a dental 15 assistant, is that full time? 16 17 JUROR NUMBER 110: Yes. THE COURT: And you work --18 JUROR NUMBER 110: I work one day part time 19 with my sister and I work (unintelligible). 20 Okay. I heard -- tell me about the 21 THE COURT: 22 dental assistant job first, you work Monday, Tuesday, 23 Thursday, Friday? JUROR NUMBER 110: Yes. 24

THE COURT: And then the one day you work for

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THE COURT: And I know that that I believe is probably spring break for your daughter.

1 JUROR NUMBER 110: Son, um-hmm. 2 THE COURT: Pardon me? JUROR NUMBER 110: For my son, yes. 3 THE COURT: For your son. 4 JUROR NUMBER 110: Um-hmm. 5 THE COURT: I don't know why I presumed that 6 7 was a daughter. I don't know why I did that. was a presumption. So, you had -- is he going with 8 9 you? JUROR NUMBER 110: 10 Yes. THE COURT: So, that was a family vacation that 11 12 was planned. JUROR NUMBER 110: Right, yeah, the tickets are 13 already (unintelligible). 14 THE COURT: Okay. I think I saw another hand. 15 Number 112, yes, ma'am. 16 JUROR NUMBER 112: I'm a mother of three and I 17 think the only problem would be the last week because 18 19 spring break. THE COURT: Okay. How old are your kids? 20 JUROR NUMBER 112: Seven, ten and thirteen. 21 THE COURT: I can't hear you very well. Seven? 22 JUROR NUMBER 112: Seven, ten and thirteen. 23 THE COURT: And you're saying they're on spring 2.4 break and you need someone to help watch them? 25

first two days we won't be here, it's the Wednesday, 1 2 Thursday, Friday. You think you would be able to 3 accommodate that? JUROR NUMBER 112: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. Okay 5 anyone else in the first row? (No response.) Second 6 7 Number 115, yes, sir. row? JUROR NUMBER 115: I'm concerned if this goes 8 into the beginning of April as my two daughters and three little grandchildren are flying in from England 10 for ten days and I'm the only person. 11 12 THE COURT: You're they're number one 13 entertainment while they're here? JUROR NUMBER 115: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. When are they coming? 15 JUROR NUMBER 115: The 6th of April for ten 16 17 days. THE COURT: 18 Okay. JUROR NUMBER 115: I've already purchased the 19 20 tickets for them. THE COURT: All right. Anyone else in the 21 22 second row? Number 117, yes, sir. 23

JUROR NUMBER 117: I'm a nurse, I work for a very busy physician's office with one other person with a high patient load, my absence will leave a

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shortage of care for patients and delayed time for the doctor to see the patients due to no one to triage or take care of the patients prior to the doctor's visit.

THE COURT: Okay. They don't have someone -- they can't do --

JUROR NUMBER 117: Not nurse wise, no, maybe one other and we have about forty-five patience load every day, for one nurse to take care of that many would delay the doctor tenfold.

THE COURT: There isn't a temp agency they can bring someone in?

JUROR NUMBER 117: Not that I'm aware of.

THE COURT: Are you an RN, LPN?

JUROR NUMBER 117: RN.

THE COURT: And you say there's -- you're the only RN in the?

JUROR NUMBER 117: Me and one other person. We do have medical assistants but they're not clear to perform certain duties on the job.

THE COURT: Is it a possibility that you could call, like over the lunch break call your office and ask them if there was someone they could get to assist with coverage if you were chosen to be here?

JUROR NUMBER 117: I could try.

THE COURT: Okay. If you could try to do that. 1 JUROR NUMBER 117: Sure. 2 THE COURT: I'd appreciate that. Okay. Anyone 3 else in the second row? (No response). Third row? 4 5 123, yes, ma'am. JUROR NUMBER 123: I'm concerned about my 6 wages, I'm the only one at home. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 JUROR NUMBER 123: And my job only pays four 9 days of jury duty. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 JUROR NUMBER 123: So, that would interfere in my being able to pay my rent and my bills. 13 THE COURT: When you say you're the only one at 14 home, do you have kids? 15 JUROR NUMBER 123: They're grown, I'm a widow. 16 THE COURT: So, you're the only one, you're the 17 only one financially responsible for your bills? 18 JUROR NUMBER 123: Right. 19 THE COURT: And no one assists you with that? 20 JUROR NUMBER 123: No. 21 THE COURT: Does anyone live with you other 22 23 than yourself? JUROR NUMBER 123: No. 2.4

THE COURT: And are you worried that it may be

a financial hardship, you wouldn't be able to meet 1 your bills? 2 JUROR NUMBER 123: Yes. 3 THE COURT: And what do you -- what do you do 4 How often do you work? 5 now? JUROR NUMBER 123: Tuesday through Saturday. 6 MR. MOORE: I can't -- I'm sorry but I can't 7 hear. 8 THE COURT: Tuesday through Saturday. 9 JUROR NUMBER 123: 10:00 to 6:30 Tuesday 10 through Friday and Saturday 8:00 to 4:30. 11 12 THE COURT: And what do you do? JUROR NUMBER 123: Sales. 13 THE COURT: What type of sales? 14 JUROR NUMBER 123: Beauty. 15 THE COURT: Pardon me? 16 JUROR NUMBER 123: Makeup, cosmetics. 17 THE COURT: And do you do that at a specific 18 place? 19 JUROR NUMBER 123: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Who do you do that for? 21 JUROR NUMBER 123: Walgreens. 22 THE COURT: Now, do you get paid on a 23 commission or do you get paid on a regular salary? 24 JUROR NUMBER 123: I get regular salary plus 25

commission. There's a sales goal that needs to be met every day so I'm not for sure if they could -- I'm the only in that department, they don't have anyone else.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 123: So, I'm not for sure, you know, how that would go.

THE COURT: Tell me how it would affect if you were here with regard to paying your expenses. And I hate to put you on the spot but -- everything is being recorded, I can't put words in your mouth so I need you to tell me.

JUROR NUMBER 123: Well I make, I make more at work for eight hours.

THE COURT: I mean, there would be certain bills if you were here you wouldn't be able to pay?

JUROR NUMBER 123: It would -- my rent is what I would basically be concerned about and my power bill and basically food.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm assuming from what you're saying that you don't have money saved up that could help accommodate that?

JUROR NUMBER 123: No, I wish I did.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. Anyone else in the last row? Number 126, yes, sir.

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JUROR NUMBER 126: I was just contacted yesterday to make arrangements for back surgery, I haven't called them back yet but I've been putting it off ten years and I guess I can put it off a little while longer.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you need back surgery?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Yes.

THE COURT: And you say that you could, you could put it off until after March?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Hopefully, yes, I've dealt with it for the last ten years so I guess I can continue.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you having any issues with your back at this time?

JUROR NUMBER 126: Always have issues.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 126: That's why I'm having back surgery.

THE COURT: Because my next question which I'm going to ask in a few minutes is any medical or physical conditions that might affect your ability to serve. I'm going to ask -- that's the next question I'm going to ask. Is that going to be an issue for you?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

JUROR NUMBER 126: No.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else? Anyone here? Did I miss anyone? Then I go on this side, the left side. The first row on the left side, anyone on that first row on the left side that the schedule in and of itself is a hardship for you? Okay. Number 129.

JUROR NUMBER 129: Yeah, my parents are moving this weekend and they're going to need my help.

THE COURT: Okay. It's the weekend?

JUROR NUMBER 129: Yeah.

THE COURT: We do not work on the weekends.

JUROR NUMBER 129: Okay. I just wanted to make sure.

THE COURT: Okay. If I worked on the weekends everyone here might revolt against me. We got to keep the troops happy. Okay. Anyone else in the?

Okay. Number 130.

JUROR NUMBER 130: It would be a hardship for me to miss work, I'm the sole support of myself and my disabled son.

THE COURT: You're going to have to talk up just a little bit. Sole support?

JUROR NUMBER 130: Yeah, myself and my disabled

1 son. 2 THE COURT: Okay. So, you're disabled son 3 lives with you? JUROR NUMBER 130: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: And tell me what you do. 5 JUROR NUMBER 130: I work at a call center. 6 7 THE COURT: Who do you work for? JUROR NUMBER 130: 8 THE COURT: I can't hear you. JUROR NUMBER 130: 10 THE COURT: And what hours do you normally 11 12 work? JUROR NUMBER 130: From 8:45 to 5:15. 13 THE COURT: Is that Monday through Friday? 14 JUROR NUMBER 130: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: Okay. You're concerned if you're 16 here you won't be able to pay your bills? 17 JUROR NUMBER 130: Yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: And you don't have -- do you have 19 anything saved that could help with that? 20 JUROR NUMBER 130: I wish. 21 THE COURT: Receive money from any other 22 23 source? JUROR NUMBER 130: No. 24

THE COURT: You know, I hate to put people on

the spot but, one, we're making a record. So, I have 1 2 to make sure everything is on the record. Two, you know, we want to do our job. We can't do our job 3 without having jurors that can serve. So, I have to 4 5 make sure that I'm getting all the information presented so that we can make a good decision. Okay. 6 Anyone else in that first row? The first row. 132. 7 JUROR NUMBER 132: I'm concerned about my job, 8 we do time sensitive proposals and I'm involved in 9 two right now that (unintelligible). 10 THE COURT: Okay. And who do you work for? 11 JUROR NUMBER 132: 12 THE COURT: You know, I can't hear you. 13 14 JUROR NUMBER 132: THE COURT: And what do you do? 15 JUROR NUMBER 132: I'm a proposal writer. 16 THE COURT: I don't know what 17 18 does. JUROR NUMBER 132: We do defense contracting, 19 20 defense commercial proposals. THE COURT: And you say you're working on some 21 time sensitive projects at this time? 22 JUROR NUMBER 132: 23 24 THE COURT: Do you know when the time -- what

does time sensitive mean?

JUROR NUMBER 132: Well, one's due Monday and 1 one's due on the 20th. 2 THE COURT: And is there anyone else that does 3 what you do? 4 JUROR NUMBER 132: There's a couple and I would 5 need to check and see if they can reassign them but. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Could you check that? 7 JUROR NUMBER 132: Yes. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Because we're going to do 9 some things this morning, take a break for lunch and 10 then we'll come back after lunch. So, if you could 11 12 check that. JUROR NUMBER 132: Okay. 13 THE COURT: I think I got everyone in the first 14 Anyone in the second row? Okay. Number 134. 15 JUROR NUMBER 134: I work for a small 16 manufacturing company and we use leak tech machines 17 and I'm the only one there that knows how to fix them 18 and since they're from the 1970s they tend to break 19 20 down a lot, so. THE COURT: You said the lead tech? 21 22 JUROR NUMBER 134: Leak. THE COURT: What? 23 JUROR NUMBER 134: Leak. L-E-A-K. 24

THE COURT: Okay. Leak tech machines?

JUROR NUMBER 134: Yeah.

THE COURT: And what kind of company? What's the name of company?

JUROR NUMBER 134:

THE COURT: What do they do?

JUROR NUMBER 134: We make connectors for military and space applications.

THE COURT: So, you say you're the only one that's trained to repair the leak tech machines?

JUROR NUMBER 134: That's correct. We had someone a year ago but he passed away. So, I was trained before he died.

THE COURT: Okay. If you were here -- I mean, how often does a machine break down say in a month?

JUROR NUMBER 134: Probably two need repaired

THE COURT: I didn't hear.

every month and we have --

JUROR NUMBER 134: Two machines break every month.

THE COURT: So, if you were here, I mean, with all due respect could you do it after hours on the days that they broke down, would that be a possibility?

JUROR NUMBER 134: Depends on how severe the break is, sometimes it takes a day, sometimes it

takes a week.

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JUROR NUMBER 133: Yes, I was -- got reduced from VRS not too long ago and I'm with a very small

start up and I know there's no vacation or anything like that yet so I don't believe I would be covered

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that second

and I wouldn't get paid.

THE COURT: Okay. So, there would be two concerns, one whether you would get paid?

JUROR NUMBER 133: Yes.

THE COURT: And two if you didn't get paid how that would affect you.

JUROR NUMBER 133: That's right.

THE COURT: It would affect you financially? Pardon me?

JUROR NUMBER 133: Yes.

THE COURT: I made you -- because you shook your head.

JUROR NUMBER 133: That's all right. Yes.

THE COURT: I have to make sure we're doing a record and so it's got to be verbal. I mean, could you check about what would happen if you here say through the end of March?

JUROR NUMBER 133: Yes, I will.

THE COURT: Okay. I know this is all new to 1 everyone so I appreciate your patience with regard to 2 I May give you more information about the case 3 as we go but I'm trying to do this in an orderly 4 fashion because this is the first question that comes 5 up. Okay. Anyone else in that second row? (No 6 response). How about the third row? Okay. I see 7 141, yes, sir. 8 JUROR NUMBER 141: Yeah, I do (unintelligible) 9 10 English. THE COURT: Okay. Have you had trouble 11 understanding things that I have said? 12 JUROR NUMBER 141: Yeah, trouble. 13 THE COURT: Yes, trouble? 14 JUROR NUMBER 141: Yeah, I only know little 15 16 English, not much. THE COURT: So, you speak a little bit of 17 English? 18 JUROR NUMBER 141: Yes. 19 THE COURT: What is your native -- I mean 20 what's your primary language? 21 JUROR NUMBER 141: I speak Chinese. 22 23 THE COURT: So, you have had trouble understanding some of the things I've said? 24

JUROR NUMBER 141: Yeah.

THE COURT: Yes?

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JUROR NUMBER 141: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand. Okay. Anyone else? I think 142? Yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 142: Your Honor, my wife's got severe back problems and I've been taking her to MRI, C scans, doctor appointment and injections, you name it, and I have nobody else that can take her to these.

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

JUROR NUMBER 142: No, most of my kids live out of the area, my grandchildren are in school during the day and it's just me.

THE COURT: So, how -- I mean, how severe are her back problems?

JUROR NUMBER 142: Very severe, that's why she's got a top surgeon looking at it, he's got a back center over at the medical center. She's had C scans, MRI, epidurals. When they give you an epidural, for example, and the inject you in the back, you're not allowed to drive.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 143.

JUROR NUMBER 143: Yeah, I'm the sole proprietor of my lawn business, I service fifty-five

lawns a week by myself and it would be a financial burden on me to not be able to work.

THE COURT: And is there anyone else that can help you with that?

JUROR NUMBER 143: No.

THE COURT: And when -- can you just explain to me a little bit about what financial burden means to you?

JUROR NUMBER 143: Not being able to pay the bills. My wife works but I don't think by herself we can pay the bills and, I may lose customers which would be an added financial burden long term. Very competitive field out here right now.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if you were to be here for say the rest of the month of March and that would -- there's -- you're concerned that you wouldn't be able to cover your bills?

JUROR NUMBER 143: Correct.

THE COURT: And there's not any savings or anything you could use to assist you in that?

JUROR NUMBER 143: I do have some savings.

THE COURT: Would that assist you or would it?

JUROR NUMBER 143: Well, it would assist me, my other concern mainly is losing customers, you know, that I built up over the years. Like I said, it's a

competitive field so it's, you know, if I'm not there they can call somebody else.

THE COURT: Okay. You're concerned about the effect it will have later on?

JUROR NUMBER 143: And now too but later on also.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 143: Because I would be losing clients.

THE COURT: Now I'm going to move to the right, the first row on the right. Any hands on the first row on the right? Okay. 144.

JUROR NUMBER 144: Yes, it's mainly concerned with my children. Spring break part I can probably pull off, I home school so a couple of days I could probably do, something that long it's, you know, it's mainly me, you know, who does it. My husband travels.

THE COURT: And how old are your kids?

JUROR NUMBER 144: I have a fifteen year old and a thirteen year old, the thirteen year old twins is home schooled. So, it's not the age the spring break part, it's just who's going to teach, you know.

THE COURT: And I -- you'll -- I'm not -- I mean, can you do some of that after, after hours and

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then they could work on it during the day?

JUROR NUMBER 144: I could try. I would do my

best, its not, you know.

THE COURT: It's not ideal.

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JUROR NUMBER 144: No, I know, it's with my husband travelling it would be tricker but he's more

my responsibility now during the day, it's not like.

THE COURT: No, I understand.

JUROR NUMBER 144: It's (unintelligible). relies on me for that. For that length of time that was my concern. If it was a few days I could certainly do it but for a few weeks (unintelligible).

THE COURT: No, I can understand that. Okay. Anyone else? Did I see 145?

JUROR NUMBER 145: Yeah.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 145: Financial hardship probably. I work two jobs, I work in a manufacturing (unintelligible), I do that full time. I pretty much (unintelligible) government transactions one to three times a week. Possibility I can get somebody trained for that. The other part is my husband and I mow lawns also and we service about forty-five accounts a week and it's just he and I and between those incomes it keeps the roof over our heads. So, I'd be a

little skeptical about how things would pan out if I would for a couple of weeks.

THE COURT: Tell me about when you say skeptical about the financial hardship part of it.

JUROR NUMBER 145: Just my income serves for most of the house bills (unintelligible) all he does write now and. He also works but it's not coming in so. I traded to make the house payment and he's taken some of the other bills so it's a wash but he still gets the lawn income and that pays a good portion of the bills as well and he can't do that by himself forty-five lawns a week. The day job would be okay, it's just in the afternoons, evenings we go out pretty much every day to go cut grass so.

THE COURT: And you're concerned about being able to meet your financial obligations if you were here?

JUROR NUMBER 145: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that first row? (No response). Okay. Second row? 153, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 153: Just basically financial hardship. I'm retired but I work part time to make up the difference between my retirement check and what I was normally getting. Quite frankly, I have

1 savings but if I have to dip into savings I'm not 2 going to be a happy camper. 3 THE COURT: Okay. What do you do part time? JUROR NUMBER 153: I'm a construction 4 5 inspector. 6 THE COURT: And how often do you do that? 7 JUROR NUMBER 153: Right now it's running six 8 to eight hours a week but I'm scheduled to start full 9 time shortly. 10 THE COURT: Okay. So, I heard six to eight hours weekly. 11 12 JUROR NUMBER 153: Right now. 13 THE COURT: And full time shortly, what does 14 that mean? 15 Full time probably by the JUROR NUMBER 153: 1.6 end of March but, you know, in the meantime I work 17 like I said six to eight hours a week which is enough to make up that difference. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I heard you 20 about not going to be a happy camper part. 21 JUROR NUMBER 153: If I had to dip in my 22 savings I will not be a happy camper. 23 THE COURT: All right. Did I miss anyone in 24 the second row? (No response). Okay. The third

Number 158, yes, sir.

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row.

JUROR NUMBER 158: 1 Yeah, I'm a third shift I work in a secure 2 worker at 3 area, I'm the only one that works in that area at 4 night. (Unintelligible) train anybody, he'd have to 5 have a security clearance to work in there. So, I 6 don't think they could probably find anybody to cover 7 in there. 8 THE COURT: When you say third shift, what's 9 your hours? 10 JUROR NUMBER 158: I go in at 9:00 p.m. to 6:00 11 p.m. 12 THE COURT: Or 6:00 a.m.? 13 JUROR NUMBER 158: 6:00 a.m., yeah, 9:00 p.m. 14 to 6:00 a.m. 15 THE COURT: Could you check during lunch to see 16 if someone -- they would have someone that could help 17 with coverage if you had to be here? 18 JUROR NUMBER 158: I can try, yeah, I can try 19 to get ahold of my boss and see what he says. 20 THE COURT: And just apprize him of this 21 situation and see what his response is? 22 JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Now, did I miss anyone? 24 response). My next question is do any of you have 25 any medical or physical conditions that might affect

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your ability to serve on the jury? I can tell you that we have emergency personnel that are available here at the courthouse. Those chairs are not comfortable. Those chairs are a lot more comfortable than the benches. If you need to bring a pillow, I have a pillow, you need to bring a pillow, if you need to put your feet up I mean on something to elevate your feet, we can accommodate that. We do take breaks every -- we don't normally go past two hours without a fifteen minute break. So, you can go downstairs and move around and do what you need to do for fifteen minutes. Normally take a morning break, take a lunch break, take an evening break and then we're done. So, does anyone have any medical or physical conditions that would affect your ability to serve on the jury? Anyone over here? Okay. Number 119, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 119: I'm dealing with a diverticulitis attack right now, pain in my stomach, nausea, frequent bathroom trips.

THE COURT: You're saying you're dealing with that right now?

JUROR NUMBER 119: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Is it -- you know, I know a little bit about that, it does affect you when it's

1 happening. How long does the attacks last? JUROR NUMBER 119: Well I was diagnosed on 2 3 Thursday so I've had it since last Thursday. 4 THE COURT: Oh, so this --5 JUROR NUMBER 119: I'm on antibiotics and 6 nausea medication. 7 THE COURT: I'm worried about the frequent bathroom, tell me a little bit about that. I'm not 8 9 trying to embarrass you but. 10 JUROR NUMBER 119: Yeah, it's just when I have 11 to go, I have to go. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And is that affecting you --13 I mean, have you had to go this morning or is it --14 JUROR NUMBER 119: I've been okay this morning, 15 just nausea and I have a pain in my side. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Anyone in the -- on the left side? (No response). I see no hands. 17 Anyone on the right side? Okay. Then if I could 18 19 have the attorneys, if they could approach the bench. 20 We'll have a bench conference. 21 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 22 of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 23 THE COURT: Is there anyone that we want to 24 address at this time?

MR. BROWN: Judge, Number 108, she said she

1 would check. I think 110 really financial for her. 2 MR. MOORE: I can agree. 3 THE COURT: Agree with 110? 4 MR. MOORE: Yes. 5 THE COURT: So, 110 will be released, that will 6 be due to hardship. 7 115, I know he indicated they're MR. BROWN: 8 probably going to have to (unintelligible). 9 MR. MOORE: I don't think there's enough at 10 this point. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. BROWN: Number 117, I got her she's going 13 to check. 14 THE COURT: I got that she was going to check. 15 MR. BROWN: Right. Number 123, financial. 16 MR. MOORE: I agree. 17 Okay. 123 will be for hardship. THE COURT: 18 MR. MOORE: 119 I think we should let go. 19 MR. BROWN: I agree. 20 THE COURT: Yeah, she might have some issues. 21 Number 119 will be for cause. 22 MR. BROWN: And I'm kind of surprised with 23 Number 126. 24 THE COURT: Seemed okay. So far so good. 25 MR. BROWN: Number 130.

1 MR. MOORE: I think we should let her go. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 130 will be for hardship. 3 MR. MOORE: We need talk to 132 some more. I had 132 and 133 follow up with. 4 THE COURT: Right, they'll check. Number 134. 5 MR. BROWN: 6 Probably got a pretty good reason. MR. MOORE: 7 THE COURT: All right. 134 will be for 8 hardship. 9 MR. BROWN: Number 141. 10 MR. MOORE: For sure. 11 141 will be for cause. THE COURT: 12 MR. BROWN: 142. 13 THE COURT: You agree with 142? 14 MR. MOORE: Yes. 15 142 will be for hardship. THE COURT: 16 MR. BROWN: 143. 17 MR. MOORE: Yes. 18 THE COURT: 143 will be for hardship. 19 MR. BROWN: 144. 20 MR. MOORE: She's going to check, isn't she? 21 THE COURT: I don't think she was going to 22 check, she was --23 MR. BROWN: Yeah, she didn't --24 MR. MOORE: Okay. 25 THE COURT: So, we're good with 144.

MR. MOORE: Agree.

THE COURT: Okay. 144 will be hardship.

MR. BROWN: 145.

MR. MOORE: I agree, hardship.

THE COURT: 145 will be hardship.

MR. MOORE: 153, he will not be a happy camper.

THE COURT: Unhappy camper. 153 will be for hardship. And 158 was going to check. I think a juror approached one of the deputies.

THE COURT DEPUTY: (Unintelligible) for a second. Number 137, 137 has expressed that he has really high social anxiety, he's being treated for it. He's not taking any medication now but he's very — his heartbeat's rapid, his hands are sweating, he really is uncomfortable in this situation right now. So, I'm just letting you know. 137.

THE COURT: Do you want me to address it or? I did see him approach the deputy when we took a break.

MR. MOORE: I don't see a reason to go into it.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

MR. MOORE: I would agree that he be stricken,
I don't think we need to go into it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, 137 will be for -- that will be for cause. Okay. Are we good?

MR. MOORE: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Anyone else? Okay? Thank you. 3 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 4 concluded. Thereafter, the proceedings were previously 5 transcribed.) 6 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 7 of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 8 THE COURT: Is anything that we need to discuss 9 before we break for lunch? 10 MR. LANNING: Judge, Jurors 109 and 132 both 11 indicated that they -- they're cause challenges. 12 THE COURT: Is that going to be a witness in 13 the case? 14 MR. MCMASTER: Well, the witness --15 MR. MOORE: Both of them know the same Charles 16 Colon and it would be an issue for them. So, we 17 would not object. In fact, we'd ask that they be stricken for cause. 18 THE COURT: Any objection? 19 20 MR. BROWN: 21 THE COURT: 109 and what was it? 22 MR. LANNING: 132. 23 MR. MCMASTER: 132. 24

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME IV)