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

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

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Plaintiff,

versus

BRANDON LEE BRADLEY

Defendant,

ORIGINAL SCOTT ELLIS

ORIGINAL SCOTT ELLIS

F. D. S. D

VOLUME VII OF XI

TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITAL RECORDED JURY TRIAL

VOIR DIRE

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

RYAN REPORTING
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS

1670 S. FISKE BOULEVARD ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA 32955



Page 1202 APPEARANCES 2 THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., 3 and JAMES MCMASTER, ESQ., 4 Assistant State Attorneys State Attorney's Office 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way 5 Building D. Appearing for 6 Viera, Florida 32940 Plaintiff 7 8 J. RANDALL MOORE, ESQ., MICHAEL PIROLO, ESQ, 9 and MARK LANNING, ESQ., 10 Assistant Public Defender Public Defender's Office 11 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way Building E Viera, Florida 32940 Appearing for 12 Defendant 13 14 Brandon Lee Bradley, Defendant, present 15 16 17 18 19 2.0 21 22 23 24 25

THE COURT: So, what we ask you to do in order to be a juror in any criminal case is to -- as you sit there today you have to come in with an open mind, a clean slate, so to speak, and look at the defendant and give him the presumption of innocence that you know the law requires in order to be a fair and impartial juror and hold the State to their burden of proof as the law requires. Because of the experience with your -- I mean, because your father was in law enforcement, do you think you would be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 152: I think it would, you know, personally I would lend greater weight to whatever the police officers stated in the form of the trial.

instruction I'm going to give you is how to weigh the credibility of witnesses and one of the things that you do have to do is when a police officer comes in here you can't give them extra credit just because they're a police officer. Now, you have to weigh their credibility as a witness just the same as you would weigh the credibility of any witness. After you hear their testimony, you can give whatever weight to any witness that you wish applying the rules that I tell you to apply, that I instruct you

to apply, but you can't give a law enforcement officer extra credit just because of the profession that they're in. So, you think it would be difficult for you to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 152: When you say difficult, again, it's just it would be hard for me to -- if it came down to one person's word over a police officer's, I would tend to take the police officer's word first. I mean, I'm just trying to be honest.

answers, that's what we ask you to do. The other concern I have based on your father being in law enforcement is we do expect in this case that there's going to be some photographs of Deputy Pill after the shooting and that also perhaps a video. With all due respect, some people may consider the photographs and consider the video to be, you know, somewhat, you know, may be alarming to some people having to view that. Do you think that that would cause some concern for you?

JUROR NUMBER 152: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the -- response from the State and the Defense?

MR. MOORE: May we approach?

MR. BROWN: Stipulate.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 152, I'm going to go ahead and release you from being considered as a juror in this case. I do thank you for being patient with us with regard to the process. If I could have gotten to you sooner, I would have done that. I have to go in the order that the numbers provide, but I do appreciate you being patient with us and I am going to release. If you'll go downstairs and talk to the -- I need you to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room and they'll give you some brief information and send you on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 152: Thank you very much, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 152 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: I was going to say, graphic was the word I couldn't remember this morning. Okay. Just for the record, Juror Number 152 is released for cause. Okay. We'll bring in Juror Number 155.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 155 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

The first thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us It's regarding this process. It is a long process. a long process for you, I assure you it's a long It's a necessary process in some process for us. respects and, you know, the timing of it is difficult to estimate. So, I appreciate you being patient with us in that respect. When I talked to you last Thursday I talked to you about some rules that we put in place, the rules governing your service as a I'm going to ask you some questions regarding since those rules have been in place. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or items participants?

JUROR NUMBER 155: No.

JUROR NUMBER 155:

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

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

JUROR NUMBER 155: No.

THE COURT: Have you discussed this case among yourselves or with anyone else or allowed -- or

2.4

discussed it with other juror members or with anyone else or discussed -- allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

JUROR NUMBER 155: No.

THE COURT: Okay. With regard to the questions that I ask you and the questions that the attorneys may ask you, there's no right or wrong answers, we just ask you to be honor, complete and frank with your responses. Sometimes people say Judge, can I say that? I assure you if it's on your mind, you can say that.

The next thing I'm going to talk to you about your knowledge about the case prior to coming to court. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic devices, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 155: No nothing.

THE COURT: Okay. What are your general news habits?

JUROR NUMBER 155: I watch news but I watch usually political news.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 155: I don't really watch a lot

1 of local news.

THE COURT: So, prior to coming here you did not hear anything about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 155: No, didn't know anything about it.

THE COURT: Do you know anything about it now? I mean other than what I told you?

JUROR NUMBER 155: Other than what you announced had to us on Thursday.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I'm going to switch subjects on you and I ask this in a very general way just to solicit a response from you. What are your views about the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 155: I'm against the death penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you how the process works and then I'll follow up with some additional questions. The first part of the trial is called -- what we call the guilt phase. In the guilt phase if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, and Count I is the first agree murder couldn't and it only pertains to Count I. So, if there's a guilty verdict on Count I, then and only then do we proceed to a second phase of the trial. The second phase is what we call the penalty phase.

In the penalty face the jury will hear evidence of aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances and I will give you instructions on how you weigh those, but I will instruct you that you are to return a recommendation to the Court of a possible penalty and the penalties for you to consider are death and life in prison without the possibility of parole. Are you opposed to the death penalty such that you could not consider it as a penalty under any circumstances?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

1.4

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 155: I don't believe I could.

Okay. When you say I don't believe THE COURT: I could, some people talk and say terms like I don't believe, I don't think, and we recognize that that's a form of speech that people use. You'd be surprised how often people say that. So, we don't know if that means Judge -- that's an unequivocal yes or no or if that means if you tell me, Judge, if you instruct me and tell me that that's my duty as a juror, then I will, you know, I will be able to consider that, but if you say Judge, based on my beliefs and my background, I can't consider the death penalty under any circumstances. So, tell me where you would fall with that. Tell me your thoughts.

> I believe my idea about it, JUROR NUMBER 155:

not thought about it in great deal, I could not see myself doing that under almost any -- I can't imagine circumstances, and I realize the gravity of these charges or the gravity of most any imaginable charge, but both for political and moral reasons I cannot see myself being part of the death penalty.

THE COURT: So, you're saying that -- when you say I cannot see myself being part of the death penalty, tell me what you mean by that.

JUROR NUMBER 155: I wouldn't want to see myself being brought up with some emotional idea of doing something and reacting on that emotion. I don't want to react on emotion. I don't think I would, but. I just don't believe I could.

THE COURT: Okay. You know this case based on what you heard last Thursday involves the death of a police officer.

JUROR NUMBER 155: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And the first -- Count I is premeditated first degree murder. So, if the State proved that there was a death of a police officer caused by the defendant and it was premeditated, would you -- if I instructed you -- now, no one in here is going to tell you you have to do this or you have to do that, that is up to you, what we ask you

1 to do is to consider things. If I told you in part 2 of your -- in part of your deliberations that you 3 would have to consider the death penalty and you 4 know, let's say, those are the circumstances that there was a death and that it was a police officer 5 and it was premeditated, would you be able to 6 consider the death penalty in that case? 7 8 JUROR NUMBER 152: I don't -- no. 9 THE COURT: Okay. You said I don't and then 10 you said no. 11 JUROR NUMBER 155: I'm trying to be as honest 12 as I possibly can. 13 THE COURT: You know, this is being recorded 14 and just so you know it's going to come out as an I 15 don't know. So, that's why I do that. 16 JUROR NUMBER 155: Charges of (unintelligible) 17 very terrible charges and (unintelligible) 18 punishment, but I think I do draw the line, I do draw 19 the line at capital punishment. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Does the State wish to 21 inquire? 22 Judge, we stipulate. MR. BROWN: Just a minute. 23 MR. MOORE:

(Thereupon, a pause was taken in the

24

25

proceedings.)

MR. MOORE: Yes, we stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Juror Number 155, I am going to release you from being considered as a juror in this case. Once again, no right or wrong answers, just thank you for being honest, thank you for being frank with us. You are released from Judge Reinman's courtroom. What I'm going to ask you to do is to go downstairs, talk to the jury assembly room, they'll give you some brief information and send you on you way. Okay. Thank you very much.

JUROR NUMBER 155: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 155 exited the

13 | courtroom.)

 THE COURT: Okay. Juror number 155, just for the record, was released for cause. If we can bring in Juror Number 156.

MR. MOORE: Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.

 MR. MOORE: I just want to make a

recommendation that when you're giving the

introductory comments to the jurors, that when you tell them that there's no right or wrong answer and

you just want them to be frank and candid, that you

also add that if your answer is you don't know

whether you can do or not do, follow the law, that

that's an option to.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Juror Number 157.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 157 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Good morning Juror Number 157.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Good morning.

THE COURT: The first thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to this process. When I talked to you last Thursday we talked about some rules that govern your service as a juror. Those rules came into effect at the time that I announced them. So, I'm going to talk to you about what's happened since that time. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 157: No. Can I tell what I told the officer since last Thursday?

THE COURT: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 157: So, I am familiar with this

case, I've researched it a couple of times

(unintelligible) maybe a few weeks ago a conversation

I overheard. So, I've read about it a few times and

looked for it on the Internet also.

about what you know about the case prior to that date. We're going to have a detailed discussion about that so I'll do that in just a few moments. Since you came to court though, have you been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

THE COURT: Have you -- since you've come to court, have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 157: I've heard one other on the radio just say they're selecting jurors.

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

JUROR NUMBER 157: No, not since then.

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

JUROR NUMBER 157: No.

JUROR NUMBER 157: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now we're going to talk about prior to Thursday. You started telling me. Tell me what information you believe you know about this case from any source and how you gained that information.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Well, just regular news on the headlines and I just read what happened. The most recent time that I looked up it was a conversation I overheard, I was at dinner and someone sitting at the other table was talking about the case and mentioned that the female got -- she was getting a plea deal and then the other person said -- I'm thinking the female is white. So, when I went home I looked it up because I wanted to see if that was true.

THE COURT: So, you looked it up. Did you look up a newspaper article about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Yeah, it was on the Internet.

THE COURT: Did you see the newspaper article about the female that was in Florida Today?

JUROR NUMBER 152: I'm not sure, I can't remember if it was Florida Today but I was just on the Internet and did a search and I found the first think that I could.

,

2.3

THE COURT: Okay. So, give me -- there's -- just so you know, there's no right or wrong answers in here.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Sure.

THE COURT: We just you to be frank, honest and complete. We're going to ask you questions that mostly ask for yes or no answers but if the answer's I don't know, it's okay to answer I don't know as well.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Okay.

THE COURT: Tell me -- try to be specific about what the information is that you know. Like, there was a deputy that got shot. Try we be -- don't know how much you know so tell us how much you know.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Right, it was a traffic stop and a deputy that got shot by the person that was in the car.

THE COURT: Do you know anything that led up to that?

JUROR NUMBER 157: I think one of the reports mentioned there was a robbery before it.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 157: No, I think that's as far as that goes.

THE COURT: Okay. And then you read about the

codefendant?

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 157: Yes.

THE COURT: Did you -- and how -- you gained that information from mostly the Internet, looking up stuff on the Internet?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Right, yes. Again, the last time I looked it up was just a conversation I overheard where somebody mention about the (unintelligible) the person was getting plea deal.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 157: So, I just looked it up because I was, you know.

THE COURT: And you looked it up because you were curious about that?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Yeah, just because I heard the person say, you know -- apparently the person who said it didn't know but she was just saying I bet she's white. So, I just looked it up to see if she was white.

THE COURT: Okay. Did that cause you some concern?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Concern about what?

THE COURT: I don't know, I'm just asking.

JUROR NUMBER 157: No, not really, it's just the system, it's how it works.

THE COURT: You're saying it's the system and that's how it works. I mean, were you concerned that she got a plea deal and she was white?

JUROR NUMBER 157: No, I'm not concerned about her being white or anything.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do -- I mean, have you formed any fixed opinions about the guilt or the innocence of the defendant, Mr. Bradley?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Yeah, my mind's pretty made up.

THE COURT: Tell me what your mind is made up for.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Just -- I guess what do you mean.

THE COURT: I don't want to put words in your mouth so I'm kind of asking you these open ended questions so I don't put words in your mouth. When you say my mind is pretty made up, what does that mean?

JUROR NUMBER 157: So, I mean, I guess I don't get it. So, you want me to tell you if I think he's guilty or not guilty?

THE COURT: Yeah, that's what I said. I'm asking you that question. Do you think that at this time? And you're allowed to say. It's a valid

So, you can answer that. question.

2

4

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 157: No, I don't.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, if you said that you think the defendant is quilty, that's not a wrong If you said I don't know, that's not a wrong answer either.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me talk to you about two different things. First thing is you appear to have some information about the case. People -- a lot of people that have come in here do have information about the case, that's not unusual. What we ask you to do if you are chosen as a juror in this case is to set aside anything that you may have learned, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom. Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 157: That would be nearly impossible.

> That will be hard for you to do? THE COURT: JUROR NUMBER 157: Yes.

Because what may happen is you may THE COURT: know information outside of this courtroom, you may never hear that information in this courtroom. Ιt may never come up as evidence in the case.

never -- and you can only consider what comes in here as evidence. So, when you get to the jury deliberation room you may say, hey, I never -- I remember hearing this information, you know, somewhere else or outside the courtroom but I never heard it in the courtroom. So, what you have to do is set that aside for purposes of your deliberation not consider that.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Well, I just don't -- I don't think I can do it, it's just not in my nature. Once I have it stuff in my mind, it's in my mind, I can't -- there's no way. I mean, to be honest, I mean, especially sitting here through the jury, I probably -- it probably doesn't matter what any of you guys say, it's just that's just how I am. I'm probably going to be thinking about work and that's what's going to be on my mind.

THE COURT: What do you mean you'll be thinking about work?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Yeah, because my attention span is pretty short and then at work I'm always here, I'm thinking, you know, I'm a computer engineer, all I do at work is solve complex math and physics problems. If I come in here and I have to sit around and listen to case, then my mind is going

to drift because for one, I know I'm going to be late for my work, I'm going to be missing my deadlines and it's going to be my fault. So, I'm going to be gone. I'm thinking about the last problem that I was working on like how come I can't get that to work. So, I won't be paying attention and whatever I have in my mind already, that's what's going to be in my mind.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate it. That's what we want you to tell us.

The other thing that we ask you to do when you come in here is that the State has the burden of They have to prove the defendant is guilty of proof. each element of each count, for each count, and remember there's four counties from what I told you on Thursday, and they have to prove that beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. State has the burden of proof. The State knows they have the burden of proof, they know that that's their The defendant at this time does not have to job. prove anything. I mean, the defendant in a criminal case does not have to prove anything, it's the State's burden. The defendant at this time is presumed to be not guilty, is presumed to be innocent. Are you able to give the defendant the --

are you able to look at the defendant and determine
the defendant to be not guilty, to presume that the
defendant is innocent for purposes of these
proceedings?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Being based on what, what I would hear in court?

THE COURT: And based only the issue of guilt or innocence, guilty or not guilty on the evidence that you hear in this courtroom.

JUROR NUMBER 157: To be honest, I will just do whatever just to get it over with.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOORE: I didn't understand that. Sorry, I couldn't hear.

JUROR NUMBER 157: So, I'm saying if I, if I'm chosen to be on the jury, I mean, I'm just going to go with what everybody is going with.

MR. MOORE: With what?

THE COURT: Going with. Said I'll just do what I need to do to get it over with. Are you that concerned about the work and getting through the process and getting out of here? I mean, is that important to you?

JUROR NUMBER 157: It's important but I'm just saying right now I just don't think, I don't think I

can be unbiased to this case at this moment. So, it's not -- to me it's not any good for anybody, it's only bad for me. The only thing that's coming out of this if I'm here is a bad thing for me but it won't be any good for anybody else.

JUROR NUMBER 157: Because I'll be missing work for weeks. I'm actually (unintelligible) right now, I really need a vacation but I have taken a vacation because I can't right now because I have a (unintelligible) for NASA in May. So, that's another thing where I'm going to be like really mad that I put off my vacation even though I'm very (unintelligible) because I have schedules to meet and I could have put it off. Just to know that I'm going to actually miss those deadlines and it's not because of taking vacation, it's because I'm somewhere else. So, all of that will just add up to the whole me knowing what I know as far as the case.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

THE COURT: All right. Juror Number 157, I am going to release you from your service as a juror.

Once again, I want to thank you for participating in the process. What I need you to do is report to the

jury assembly room downstairs. They're going to take
your badge, just thank you, you'll be there briefly
and then they'll send you on your way. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 157: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 157 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Juror Number 157 was released for cause. I do remember about 158 talking about the third shift. So, I'll ask him about that. If we could bring in Number 158.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 158 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 158, first I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience with us.

JUROR NUMBER 158: You're welcome.

THE COURT: When we talked last Thursday I talked to you about some rules that came into place about knowledge of this case. Those rules started when I announced them in court on Thursday. So, since Thursday I'm going to ask you some questions. Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or

its participants?

case?

2

JUROR NUMBER 158: No.

3

Radio, or Internet comments about this trial?

THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television,

4

., -- -----

5

JUROR NUMBER 158: No.

6

THE COURT: Have you conducted or been exposed

7

to any research regarding any matters concerning this

8

9

JUROR NUMBER 158: No.

10

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case

11

with the other jury members or with anyone else or

12

allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

13

JUROR NUMBER 158: No.

14

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

15

about what you heard before about the case.

16

JUROR NUMBER 158: Okay.

17

THE COURT: And just so you know, in responding

18

to any of the questions this morning, there's no

right or wrong answers. Most of the questions are

20

19

going to ask for a yes or no response. If the answer

21

is I don't know, you're allowed to answer I don't

22

know as well. We just ask you to be frank, complete

23

and honest with us. Sometimes people are afraid to

24

say things, this is your opportunity to talk to us.

25

It's important that we have the information about

you. So, just tell us what you need to -- tell us what we need to know. So, do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet comments, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yes, I mean, I have heard stuff probably more on the television than anything.

THE COURT: From news reports on the television?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me specifically what information you think you know about the case. Most people know there was a shooting and a deputy was killed.

JUROR NUMBER 158: Right.

THE COURT: So, take it from there. What else do you know?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah. That's really about it. I know that there was some property stolen from a motel and that's what caused the chase.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you know that there's an alleged robbery and then a chase and then a shooting?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Right.

THE COURT: Anything else?

1 JUROR NUMBER 158: Not really, nothing comes to 2 mind. THE COURT: Have you heard anything since then? 3 JUROR NUMBER 158: Since that day? 4 5 THE COURT: Yeah, since that time. JUROR NUMBER 158: Other than what's been 6 7 reported on the TV. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, there's been stuff 9 reported on the TV. So, do you know --JUROR NUMBER 158: Any specifics. 10 11 THE COURT: I mean, did you know there was jury 12 selection? 13 JUROR NUMBER 158: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Do you know -- have you seen 15 pictures of Mr. Bradley on TV? 16 JUROR NUMBER 158: Yes, I have. 17 THE COURT: Do you know anything about whether 18 there was anyone else in the car or not in the car? 19 JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah, yeah, I do know about 20 that. 21 THE COURT: Okay. What do you know about that? 22 JUROR NUMBER 158: I know that there was a girl 23 in the car also that I guess wasn't involved in the 24 shooting, the actual shooting.

THE COURT: Okay. What do you know about the

25

girl in the car?

2

JUROR NUMBER 158: Just saying it was a girlfriend, that's really about all I know about her.

4

3

THE COURT: Okay. Do you know anything about her coming to court or about her case?

5 6

JUROR NUMBER 158: I think I did hear that I

quess she had already been to court and got sentenced, I did hear that, and that she's supposed

8 9

to testify, yeah.

10

THE COURT: Okay.

11

JUROR NUMBER 158: That's about the extent of

THE COURT: Okay. Do you -- what we ask you to

do if you're going to be a juror in this case is to

set aside anything that you may have learned about

this case. You know, sometimes those reports are

accurate, sometimes they're not, sometimes they're

to do is set aside anything that you might have

complete, sometimes they're not. So, what we ask you

learned about this case, serve with an open mind and

reach a verdict in this case based only on the law

and the evidence presented in this trial in this

12

13

it.

14 15

16

18

17

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah, I believe so.

Can you do that?

courtroom.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me give you a scenario.

Let's say the case has gone back for deliberation, you're going to go back in the jury deliberation room and you're going to deliberate whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty on the four charges and you go back there and you say, hey, I remember hearing this information, well, now that I think about it, that never came up in this trial, nobody ever presented evidence about that information that I heard previously, are you going to be able to set that aside and not consider that, not talk about it, not consider that, that's not part of this case? Are you going to be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Because only you know what you're capable of doing. So, that's why we ask that. Okay, have you formed any fixed opinions about the guilt or the innocence of the defendant? Some people watch TV and go, yeah, that happened, okay, not even think about it, other people say no, I have really strong opinions, this is what I think.

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah, I mean, basically from what I've seen on the TV, I mean, I fell like I've formed an opinion on it.

THE COURT: Okay. And what's that opinion?

JUROR NUMBER 158: I have to say quilt.

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okay. That the defendant is guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's talk about what you would have to -- what your duty would be as a juror in that case. The State has the burden of proof. The State has to prove each element of each count, and if you remember from Thursday there's four counts, they have to prove each element of each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable It's the State's burden, that's all how criminal trials work. At this time because the State has presented no testimony or no evidence, the defendant is not quilty. In fact, you have to assume that the defendant at this time is innocent. Can you do that? Can you in your mind say, okay, I know what I heard, I know what I may have formed but I know what my duty is as a juror, I'm not going to consider that, I'm going to be open minded, I'm going to have a clean slate, I'm going to wait for the State to prove their case before I make a determination of whether Mr. Bradley is guilty or not guilty, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah, I don't know. I mean, based off what I heard on the news, I guess no, I

guess I formed the opinion, but I'm happy to hear what the State has to say.

THE COURT: Well, I hear what you're saying.

You'd have to be able to -- I mean, being open to

what the State has to say which would be your job as
a juror. So, I appreciate that, but you also have to
say I'm going to -- I'm going to put my opinion

aside, that may have been my opinion before based on

what I may have heard, but I'm going to start with

kind of a -- I'm going to start with a clean slate,

make the State -- I'm going to do my job as a juror,

make the State prove its burden and presume that the

defendant is innocent.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MOORE: We stipulate.

THE COURT: Is that a stipulation?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then Juror

Number 158, we are going to release you based on the prior information that you have about the case and what your answers here this morning. Don't take that as any negative reflection on you, it's just part of the process. So, you are released from Judge Reinman's courtroom. I do want to thank you for

being here. Thank you for being patient with us. 1 And if you report downstairs, tell them you've been 2 released, then they'll give you some brief 3 information and send you on your way. And maybe you can get some sleep before you have to report to your 5 work tonight. 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 158: Yeah. Yeah. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. 8 JUROR NUMBER 158: Thank you. 9 (Thereupon, Juror Number 158 exited the 10 11 courtroom.) MR. LANNING: Judge, can we have take a break? 12 THE COURT: Let's go ahead and take a fifteen 13 minute break and then we'll start at 10:15 with Juror 14 15 159. Okay. Thank you. (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the 16 17 proceedings.) Okay. We can bring in Mr. Bradley. 18 THE COURT: (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 19 courtroom by the court deputy.) 20 THE COURT: Okay. Anything we need to discuss 21 before I bring in Juror 159? 22 23 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in Juror 159. 25

(Thereupon, Juror Number 159 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 159, thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience with regard to this process. When we spoke last Thursday I talked about some rules that were implemented as of that time. So, I'm going to ask you since that time have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you some questions this morning. There's no right or wrong

answers with regard to the questions, we just ask you 1 2 to be complete, honest and frank. Most of the 3 questions will solicit a response of yes or no, if you don't -- we'd like a yes or no answer but if the 4 answer is not yes or no and the answer is I don't 5 6 know, it's okay to say I don't know either. 7 Sometimes people also say to me Judge, can I say You can say whatever you want to say in here. 8 That's -- we're just trying to get information about 9 you so that we can choose a jury in this case that 10 11 will be fair and impartial.

I'm going to ask you about what you know about this case prior to Thursday. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what you know and how you gained that information.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Very little actually.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 159: I was -- the only thing I really know is I was on the phone with my mother probably a week before last Thursday, actually the

222324

25

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

Friday when there was an incident on the steps out here.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 159: And she -- said she told me about what happened on the steps and (unintelligible) and I said, well, I have to report for jury duty on Thursday and she was, you know, kind of upset.

THE COURT: Because you're her baby.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

THE COURT: Mothers get like that.

JUROR NUMBER 159: She said, well, I don't know -- she said I hope it's not the Pill case and I had honestly no idea what she was talking about and I thought it was doing drugs or something like that, so.

THE COURT: Because it says the Pill case, it was -- right. Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 159: And so then she corrected me and sort of game me the background.

THE COURT: So, what did you -- tell me the best you can recall what your mom told you about the Pill case?

JUROR NUMBER 159: She said someone had shot a cop and he was going to trial, that was it. And actually most of the information I got from the case

is when you went over it on Thursday with us about these charges and stuff.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you had never heard anything in the newspaper or on TV prior to that?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah, no, I hadn't, I'm pretty -- I don't watch the news.

THE COURT: Okay. And then did the incident that occurred at the courthouse last Friday, do you have any concerns about that today?

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And do you have any concerns about that this is in fact the Pill case and about serving as a juror in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

THE COURT: What we ask you to do is can you set aside anything that you might have learned about the case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom? So, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to switch gears on you here and I ask this question in a general way just to get your response anyway you want to respond to it. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 159: I thought about it for a

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

7

while after you had talked about it last Thursday, I really don't know, I don't really have -- I mean an eye for an eye sounds like a good plan in theory but (unintelligible).

> MR. MOORE: What was that last part?

THE COURT: Good plan in theory but he said.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah, I think it just depends on the case and what happened.

THE COURT: Prior to last Thursday, have you ever really thought about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 159: No. I mean, not -- no, not anything death or anything. I never really had a conversation about it.

THE COURT: I mean, I know it's not a conversation that you have normally at the dinner table, so. I mean, prior to that had you formed any fixed opinions about whether you were for or against the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Nothing fixed, no.

THE COURT: Okay. Had you -- I think you said had you had any discussions about it at all with anyone?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Well, I'm sure I have, I can't recall anything right now but, yeah, I mean, no, I haven't, but I mean the answer is probably no but I'm sure I've had conversations, I just don't know what they were and when.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk to you a little bit about the process briefly. This is an overview, brief overview, and I talked to you about it too on the Thursday and then the State and the Defense will get more detailed about it, but what happens is we have the first phase of the trial which is the guilt phase. In the guilt phase if the jury returns a verdict of guilty on Count I, Count I is the first degree murder charge, if there is a guilty verdict on Count I, then and only then, because it doesn't pertain to the other three charges, then we move on to what is called a penalty phase. penalty phase you'll hear evidence of aggravating, most likely hear evidence of aggravating and mitigating circumstances. I talked to you a little bit on Thursday about the weighing process of aggravating and mitigating circumstances. attorneys will talk to you more about that today. the end I ask you to make a recommendation to the Court, to me, of a penalty for the guilty verdict on Count I and the penalties that you are to consider are death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Could you follow my instructions and

1 consider both those penalties? JUROR NUMBER 159: Um-hmm. 2 THE COURT: You have to answer yes or no. 3 JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Are you open minded to consider 5 both those penalties? 6 JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Do you have any reservations about 8 9 that? JUROR NUMBER 159: No. 10 THE COURT: Do you have any opinion that death 11 12 is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the 13 first degree? JUROR NUMBER 159: No. 14 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Questions by the 15 16 State. MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. 17 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 18 Juror Number 159, good morning. MR. BROWN: 19 Are you at the moment, are you working, going to 20 school or anything? 21 JUROR NUMBER 159: Officially unemployed but I 22 do -- I have -- I clean houses and try to fix stuff. 23 MR. BROWN: On your questionnaire it just said 24 NA and I'm like. 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 159: Oh, yeah, officially unemployed but I work.

I want to talk to you a little bit MR. BROWN: about the process of death penalty and go through it in some detail so you understand the process you have to go through and I'll ask you a few questions about Some of what I'm going to cover the Judge gave you to on Thursday but I know she did give you all a lot of information in a compressed period of time, As the Court's told you, to get to that point the jury would have to come back with a verdict of quilty of first degree murder. The State can prove first degree murder one of two ways, either through premeditation or through what's called felony murder, and those terms will be explained to you if you're selected later on in the process, but either way, we may prove one, the other or both, either way it gets to a first degree murder conviction which puts the death penalty on the table. The jury comes back with a lesser charge such as second degree murder, the death penalty is off, the sentencing is entirely up to the Court, and obviously if it's not guilty there is no sentence involved. So, with that, if the jury returns that verdict of first degree murder, he would The jury would hear additional be convicted.

25

evidence and the Judge would give you her final set of instructions. In that instructions or in those instructions the first thing she's going to talk about and direct you to are what are called aggravating circumstances. And as she told you last Thursday, those are a statutory list of circumstances that may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. And she will give you that list, I expect it to be more than one, three, four, five, She's going to give you that list and she's going to tell you that the State of Florida has to prove them beyond any reasonable doubt. And so the first thing you would do is look at that list and ask yourself did the State of Florida prove any of these. Obviously, if the State of Florida proved none and you find no aggravation then, your recommendation has to be life. If you find that the State of Florida has proven at least one, and you may find that we've proven more than one, you may find that we've proven them all, but we have to prove at least one, you look at the ones we've proven and ask yourself do these aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty. And again, if you find that they do not justify the death penalty, then your recommendation would be If you find they do justify the death penalty,

you move on to the second step in the process.

2

That's where you look at mitigating circumstances.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22

23

24 25 If you recall, the Court told you mitigating circumstances come from the defendant. They're based on his life, experiences, character, things of that And those have a burden of proof as well. nature. It's a lower burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence but still a burden of proof and obviously if something is presented and you don't feel it's proven, you disregard it. So, you have to take those aggravating circumstances that are proven, the mitigating circumstances that are proven and the Court's going to tell you you're going to go through a weighing process.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: Try to consider everything that's involved?

> JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: When you did that, some things you looked and considered you said this is pretty darn

important and you gave it great weight in your thinking, right?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Right.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BROWN: Other things you looked at and considered and you said in relationship to everything else in this decision, these things I don't consider that important and you gave those very little weight, right?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

Same process she's going to tell MR. BROWN: you you go through in making this decision. You have to weigh the aggravators versus the mitigators and you go through that weighing process. She's not going to tell you what how much weight to give to each aggravator or how much weight to give to each mitigator. It's not X amount for this, Y amount for that, it's a decision you as a juror have to make. We may in our argument to you suggest how much weight, but ultimately you're the one who decides how much weight to give. There's no magic formula she's going to give you for that. The only thing when we're asking you questions, myself and the Defense, is we can't -- it wouldn't be fair for us to ask you how much weight you think you would give to something because you don't know, you haven't heard everything,

you can't compare it, all that we can ask is that you consider. It it's been proven, you consider it. You consider something and decide to give that very little weight or you're going to give it great weight or somewhere in between. So, that's the issue.

So, you go through this weighing process and if you go through that weighing process and you determine that the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then you have to recommend a sentence of life. However, if you find that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravating circumstances, then you're in a position where you could legally recommend to the Court the death penalty.

Now, the Court's not going to tell you if the State proves A, B, C and D that you must return a recommendation of death. In fact, what she's going to tell you is you are never required or obligated to do that. What she's going to require is that you go through that weighing process, weighing the aggravators and weighing the mitigators, and if you go through that weighing process and you find that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation and after doing that weighing process you feel that the death penalty is justified, that's when you return a sentence of death or a recommendation. Do you

1 understand the process? JUROR NUMBER 159: 2 Um-hmm. MR. BROWN: Any questions about it? 3 JUROR NUMBER 159: No. 4 MR. BROWN: Do you feel comfortable in your 5 ability to do that? 6 JUROR NUMBER 159: Um-hmm. 7 MR. BROWN: And do you feel comfortable that if 8 the State of Florida proves to you the aggravators 9 and you went through the weighing process and you 10 find that they are not outweighed by the mitigators 11 and they justify the death penalty, can you recommend 12 a sentence of death? 13 JUROR NUMBER 159: Comfortable is not the right 14 word but I can do that, yes. 15 MR. BROWN: And I didn't mean to say 16 comfortable, can you do that? 17 JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes. 18 19 MR. BROWN: Anything about moral beliefs, religious beliefs, philosophical beliefs that causes 20 you any undue anxiety, angst, inability to make that 21 decision? 22 JUROR NUMBER 159: No. 23 MR. BROWN: And that's what I mean. If I used

the term comfortable just not the decision is

24

comfortable but that you're able to do that.

2

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

3

MR. BROWN: That there's nothing in your background, beliefs that you say I just can't do this?

5

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

7

to cover is we talked about it, the jury comes back

9

8

with a verdict of less than first degree murder, then

MR. BROWN: Okay. The next question I do want

10

proceedings and what I want to address is just a

you don't go through that second phase in the

1112

concern that some way knowing if I just come back

13

with a lesser such as second degree murder, I avoid

14

putting myself in that situation and the concern is

15

that would somehow affect your deliberation or your

16

verdict. Do you think that it would?

17

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

18

MR. BROWN: You would agree that justice would be return a verdict that the evidence proves?

20

19

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

21

MR. BROWN: And if the evidence proves to you

22

first degree murder, can you return that verdict?

23

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

24

MR. BROWN: Thank you. Nothing further, Your

25

Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense. 1 MR. MOORE: If the evidence proves something 2 less than a first degree murder or not guilty, could 3 you return that verdict? 4 JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes. Whatever the evidence 5 proves, yes. 6 MR. MOORE: (Unintelligible) when I ask it from 7 my point of view. When you were on the phone with 8 your mom, I take it that was during the standoff a 9 week ago Friday? 10 JUROR NUMBER 159: It was after Friday 11 12 afternoon. MR. MOORE: And that's when the subject of the 13 14 Pill case came up? JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah. 15 MR. MOORE: And she shared what she thought she 16 17 knew about the case? JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes. 18 MR. MOORE: And did she -- I got the impression 19 that she somehow didn't want or was not thrilled you 20 might be sitting on this jury? 21 JUROR NUMBER 159: I think that was more due to 22 23

(unintelligible) than many times served on the jury and it would be decisions being made, you know, (unintelligible) report a couple days as opposed to

24

maybe a month or two.

2

MR. MOORE: So, it's proven to be quite a bit more than a couple of days.

4

3

JUROR NUMBER 159: Right.

5

MR. MOORE: This case for obvious reasons, we have a lot of ground to cover.

6

JUROR NUMBER 159: Right.

7 8

MR. MOORE: Did your mom share with you her

9

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

opinion about the Pill case?

10 11

MR. MOORE: Did she say weigh in on guilty or innocence or the fact that a police officer was shot

13

12

and how she felt by that?

14

15

JUROR NUMBER 159: No, and quite frankly I wasn't really interested. I want the facts at the

16

time.

mom?

17

it? You know, you reflect on it a little bit, first

MR. MOORE: Have you heard anybody else discuss

18 19

time you ever heard about this case is through your

20

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah, that was it.

22

21

MR. MOORE: All right. Death penalty, you say

23

you haven't really formed an opinion before you got

24

involved in this process and you've not given it

25

quite a bit of thought since, as much as you can.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: But if you -- so, what you're saying is you -- an eye for eye but it depends on the circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Of course.

MR. MOORE: And, so if we had to put you in a column and we only have two choices, one is for the death penalty and one is -- although with qualifications and one is against the death penalty, I would put you in the for column, you think that's fair? You're not against it?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah. Yeah.

MR. MOORE: All right. So, if we put you -okay. Now, let me ask this. If you like at a
continuum with ten being strongly, the strongest
support for it and zero being either no support,
where would you give yourself a number on that
continuum? Where do you think you would fall?

JUROR NUMBER 159: I guess you'd just put me in the middle at five, it just depends on --

MR. MOORE: You know what, I'm not asking you to say what are you going to vote in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 159: No, no, I know, but it's a life, you know, it's units hard to...

MR. MOORE: You know, great point, I'm glad you

picked up on that because sometimes when we're talking about this it seems like an abstract discussion but it isn't because it involves the life of that human being right there, twenty-four years old, and the fact that you could be in the process which is going to lead you to make a sentence to execute that person. So, don't want to lose sight of that.

Okay. For discussion purposes, you are in the for column with qualifications, can you think of reasons why you would be for, generally speaking, the death penalty as opposed to a life sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 159: No. No.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of cases that -where -- and you know what kind of cases I'm talking
about, you hear about it from time to time, Boston
Marathon, the 9/11 highjacking, Jeffrey Dahmer, child
murder or torture?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Where your response is without knowing anything more than what the charges are that that ought to be punishable by death.

JUROR NUMBER 159: I think so. I mean, it's -- sometimes it's so far off the scales, it's not even a decision.

MR. MOORE: So, assuming there is some sort of subjective scale, where would the death of a police officer be on that for you, killed in the line of duty?

JUROR NUMBER 159: From one to ten again or?

MR. MOORE: Well, what I'm getting at is, you know, you talk about off the scale cases where, you know, you might be closed to even considering mitigation.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: Is that fair?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Would the death of a police officer in the line of duty be one of those cases for you?

JUROR NUMBER 159: It depends on the situation. That's a hard question to answer.

MR. MOORE: It sure is.

JUROR NUMBER 159: I would say no, with shades of gray but that's a tough decision.

MR. MOORE: All right. And having heard Judge Reinman describe the process of the penalty phase to you and Mr. Brown discussed aspects of it and given that you have no exposure to it before today, I want to make sure that you have a, as you learn here by

leaps and bounds, a clear understanding of how it works. Let's say, and this is hypothetical. This is -- I'm not asking you at any points to tell me, you know -- when you're asked can you vote for death, we're not asking you will you or can you vote for life, it's not a will you, what are you going to do, you know, at some point you have to make that decision can you go in that direction, that means can you go in the other direction too. That's the way that is.

If hypothetically the jury returns a verdict of guilty of first degree murder and you -- the State going forward into the sentencing phase of trial where the issue is now the fate of Mr. Bradley, life without parole or death, the State to your satisfaction, hypothetically speaking here, has proven one or more or maybe several aggravating circumstances, you don't what they are, you will be told, but just for discussion purposes you get to that point. Then they've proven several, let's say, aggravating circumstances, whatever they are, what do you believe your options are? What choices do you have at that points? What can you do?

JUROR NUMBER 159: As a juror?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

L

JUROR NUMBER 159: As far as sentencing?

MR. MOORE: Yeah.

JUROR NUMBER 159: It would be -- as she just explained, it would be death or life.

MR. MOORE: Okay. And so when Mr. Brown said at that point of finding aggravating circumstances and then finding mitigating circumstances, if the aggravating outweigh the mitigating, you're legally justified in returning a vote for death, that's not the same as you must.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Justified is not obligated.

MR. MOORE: Thank you. Exactly right. And so my point is while -- let's say you find there are no aggravating circumstances, death's off the table.

JUROR NUMBER 159: Um-hmm.

MR. MOORE: If you find aggravating circumstances but the mitigating circumstances outweigh the aggravating, death is off the table and you must vote for life without parole. But on the other hand, life without parole is never off the table ever. You could find all the aggravating circumstances the State proves up a list and no mitigating circumstances and life without parole is still an option. You accept that? I'm not saying --

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: -- what are you going to do, I'm just saying you understand that life is never off the table?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Do you question that? You seem to be uncomfortable with it.

JUROR NUMBER 159: No, I don't question it.

MR. MOORE: All right. You understand that life without parole means that a person sentenced to life without parole will die in prison?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

MR. MOORE: You question that?

JUROR NUMBER 159: No.

MR. MOORE: When the Judge was describing to you the process, she indicated that she would have -- she's required to give great weight to the jury's recommendation, do you remember that?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yeah.

MR. MOORE: What -- what do you perceive to be the relative roles of jury in making this recommendation and the Judge in imposing a sentence? She gives great weight to your recommendation, how do you -- what does that mean to you at this point?

JUROR NUMBER 159: What great weight, it means

as a jury we would make -- it's a recommendation but it's a rule, she's going to make her decision based on everything in the case including, also including what the jury says.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

It's important that you understand MR. MOORE: how essential the jury's recommendation is to her She cannot impose a sentence without your sentence. recommendation. And it's not like you could -- the jury's going to make a recommendation and she's going to say, yeah, that's nice, I'll just do what I want, that's not her role. She has to give great weight which (unintelligible). Here's a comparison that I make. A flight, international flight pilot who can fly, you know, he's qualified to fly a commercial jet and has and does regularly fly from New York to Paris and can do it, but the pilot can't do that without certain things like a copilot, like maps, like a GPS, global positioning system, like being able to see out, see visual cues looking out from the cockpit, all of that. You know, pilot, can't make that flight without those ingredients, and similarly the Court cannot impose a sentence without your recommendation. That's how essential your recommendation is to the Court's decision on the sentence. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

MR. MOORE: In the guilt/innocence phase where you're asked to reach a verdict of guilty or innocence or not guilty as to the criminal charges, in particular first agree murder, the jury must return a unanimous verdict. All of the jurors must agree guilty or not guilty. And you will offered lesser offenses that you have to chose from but whatever you chose, whatever verdict you return, it's going to be unanimous. Everybody's got to agree. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 159: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Then if you -- if a verdict of guilty of first degree murder is reached in the penalty phase, the recommendation is different, it doesn't have to be unanimous. Each juror is entitled to his or her own vote. So, there does not have to be unanimity at that sentencing phase, right? And so that what that means is you have the right to decide for yourself what you think is an appropriate sentence and you have the right to have that -- whatever you choose respected by the other members of the jury and not be intimidated or not be browbeaten and agree with other people because you don't have to agree with other people, right? And similarly, you must respect the individual recommendations of the

other members of jury. You are not required to 1 justify your position, or you can state what your 2 reasons for it, but you have the right to your own 3 individual vote. You accept that? 4 JUROR NUMBER 159: I expect that. I don't 5 understand guite how the Judge would take great 6 weight if we all said split 6 to 6. 7 MR. MOORE: That would be a life 8 9 recommendation. 10 JUROR NUMBER 159: Okay. MR. MOORE: So, if it's a majority, if it's 11 12 seven or more for death, that's a death recommendation, she'd have to give great weight to 13 that. 14 JUROR NUMBER 159: Now I get it. 15 MR. MOORE: If I could have a minute. 16 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 17 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 18 19 proceedings.) Thank you. 20 MR. MOORE: Okay. Juror 159, you are still 21 THE COURT: being considered as a potential juror in this case. 22 We're going to release you for today. I'm going to 23 ask you to go downstairs. They're going to give you 24

a phone number. You're going to call back on

Thursday between 9:00 and 11:00. You may have to report Thursday afternoon, you may have to report back on Friday, it maybe later, but we're shooting for Thursday afternoon or Friday. That's my best guess at this time and it is a guess at this point.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

During the recess you must continue to abide by your service -- I mean, the rules governing your service as a juror. Do not talk about this case with anyone. Do not look, you know, read anything about the case, research anything about the case. Now, let me tell you what you can do. You can tell your mother, because you have to tell your mother things, don't forget that, no matter how old you are. You can tell your mother not -- or anyone else that you're here, that you're being considered for jury service or if you get on to the jury that you're in jury service, you can't tell them what the case is and you can't tell them what the charges are or anything that happens in the courtroom. Now, you can tell them when this is over I can tell you everything but I'm not telling you anything now. When it is over it's up to you as to what you want to disclose about your service. You're free not to talk about, you're free to talk about it, but during the time that you're under the rules governing your service as

a juror you're not to specifically discuss this case. 1 2 Okay. Any questions or concerns? JUROR NUMBER 159: No. 3 THE COURT: Okay. If I could have you go 4 downstairs and get that phone number, I'd appreciate 5 6 it. Thank you, sir. (Thereupon, Juror Number 159 exited the 7 8 courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. It looks like we've 9 addressed all the jurors that are in that one panel. 10 I do have forty-one at this time. Does everyone have 11 forty-one going to the second phase? 12 13 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. I assume you want me to get 14 15 more, is that correct? MR. BROWN: 16 Yes. THE COURT: The State and Defense? 17 18 MR. MOORE: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Okay. I do have a panel of fifty-three that are ready for this afternoon. 20 don't have the listing for you yet but I should have 21 that this afternoon. We'll do the fifty-three. 22 all due respect, if I get fifty, I'm shooting for 23

fifty to fifty-three. We'll do the hardship ones

today, we'll see how far we get, we'll have a

24

discussion about how far we want to go from there 1 today, then probably break them up in groups of ten, 2 but as soon as I get somewhere in the neighborhood 3 of -- I mean, if I could go to fifty-three, I will. 4 If I get fifty, I'm pretty comfortable with fifty or 5 fifty-one. So, we'll take it from there. We'll see 6 7 where we are. I mean, if I have three more jurors to interview and we're at fifty, I'd probably do that to 8 complete the day. If it's 6:00 o'clock and I've got 9 fifty, we can start something else the next day, I'd 10 11 probably do that to. So, I'm just going to see how 12 we go with that. Any questions or concerns, anything 13 we need to discuss?

MR. BROWN: Nothing from the State.

MR. MOORE: No.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okay. So, we'll be in recess until
1:15. We'll start with a new panel at 1:15. Okay.
Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. We can bring in Mr. Bradley.

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

THE COURT: Okay. I have the listing that you

requested. I think the State only wants one copy, is 1 2 that correct, or do they want two? MR. MCMASTER: One copy is fine, Judge. 3 THE COURT: I'll give you guys these copies and 4 you can hand them out. Deputy Blankenship, I think 5 the State only wants one. 6 THE COURT DEPUTY: One or two? 7 If you have two, we'll take two. MR. BROWN: 8 THE COURT: I copied two for them. Defense is 9 the problem ones, but I think I have four for them. 10 I think I have four for them. Next time I'll make 11 12 them five. 13 MR. MCGINNES: I think for is enough on the individual sheets, five would be nice. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. MCGINNES: Thank you. MR. MOORE: So, we're starting with 160? 17 THE COURT: Should be starting with 160, yes. 18 19 MR. BROWN: I was going to suggest to the Court you might want to alter the end time to the panel. 20 The end time? 21 THE COURT: The end time for the trial. MR. BROWN: 22 THE COURT: I was going to say go through at 23 least the first week of April. You think? 24

MR. BROWN: You think so?

MR. MCMASTER: I think so.

MR. BROWN: It should end by then, it may go a little bit longer.

THE COURT: Yeah, I kind of figured that, that it would go through. I'll write that date down. The first week of April is April the 4th. I kind of heard they were up.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Not yet, we have one elevator.

THE COURT: There's a lot of people outside my courtroom.

MR. BROWN: There was another jury panel because they did not have numbers on them.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. Well, we need to bring them up. I heard they had them come back at 12:45. So, there should be no reason why they're not up here and ready to go. We can bring them up. We should have 160 through 212. Now, they gave you the sheets with the numbers on them, is that what numbers you have?

MR. BROWN: Yes. Well, we don't have the sheets yet.

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

THE COURT: And that's 160 through 212?

1 THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE COURT DEPUTY: They're coming in.

THE COURT: Okay. I think we're ready.

(Thereupon, the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: I'm going to ask you other questions, but at this time I'm just asking about hardship. I'm going to talk about any medical conditions that you may have in just a few moments. We'll talk about other issues as well. We're going to ask you a lot of questions but the first question I'm going to talk about is this hardship about the length of the trial. Now, I do go row by row, we go by numbers. So, anyone in the first row, does the schedule as I have presented it to your present a hardship to you? Anyone if the first row and you do if you'll rise your hands. Okay. Number 162, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 162: Your Honor, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That's okay.

JUROR NUMBER 162: I've been having problems with work. I've been job to job unfortunately, but where I'm at I've been staying steady. I recently had to relocate so the reason why I found out I had a

summons was just sending an e-mail considering that I was exempt before. I'm living with a friend trying to get back on my feet, and I also have law enforcement in my family that does play a conflict.

THE COURT: Okay. I heard that you have relocated, where did you relocate to?

JUROR NUMBER 162: I'm in Melbourne, I'm still in Brevard County, I'm just staying with a friend until I can get back on my feet which my rent is minimal considering that I've gathered substantial amount of debt over time, unable to pay it, and I've been getting help from friends and family. It's just been really rough on me.

THE COURT: So, what I heard is that you have -- finally have a job that is good job.

JUROR NUMBER 162: Yes, it's been steady and so far it's secure.

THE COURT: Are you concerned that if you're here for that length of time that you'll lose your job?

JUROR NUMBER 162: Yes.

THE COURT: Can I ask you can what you do?

JUROR NUMBER 162: I'm an automotive service
technician for

THE COURT: And how long have you been with

them? How long have you had this job?

2

probably about eight months, six to eight months,

4

5 THE CO

around there.

THE COURT: And you think that they won't hold your job for you while you're here?

JUROR NUMBER 162: Maybe for a short time but

JUROR NUMBER 162: I've with them for about

7

8

6

not for a long time, but it won't -- they're not -- I have no idea -- I believe they will not pay me when I

9

spoke to my service manager considering it was just

10 11

one of those situations where I told them I have jury $\ \ \,$

12

duty, am I going to get paid and he mentioned that he $\,$

13

doesn't know for sure. I personally don't know for

14

sure if I'm going to get paid or not so.

15

THE COURT: Would that be something that you could check out to see if you were going to get --

17

16

JUROR NUMBER 162: Absolutely.

18

19

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to talk to you about the law enforcement issue at a later time

20

rather than talk about that individually with you.

21

JUROR NUMBER 162: Yes, ma'am.

22

THE COURT: But if you were to get paid while

23

you were here, some employers do pay and it's

24

normally bigger companies that do that. So, maybe

25

Tire Kingdom will pay. They do pay you thirty

dollars a day to be here but I'm sure you probably make more than thirty dollars a day.

3

2

JUROR NUMBER 162: Yes

4

THE COURT: Is it -- when we break, is it possible for you to follow up on that?

6

5

JUROR NUMBER 162: Yes.

7

follow up on that and see if you'll get paid, because

THE COURT: Okay. If you'll do that for me,

9

8

like I said some employers do pay. It's usually the

10

bigger companies or an established company like Tire

11

Kingdom. So, maybe they would pay you for that. And

12

then I'll talk to you about that other issue

13

individually if we need to. Okay? Okay. I saw

14

another hand. 164, yes, sir.

15

16

looked at tomorrow. I don't know if they're going to

JUROR NUMBER 164: I'm scheduled to have my arm

17

take the stitches out tomorrow or they're going to

18

leave them in for a little bit.

19

THE COURT: Okay. And what time tomorrow?

20

JUROR NUMBER 164: 3:30.

21

THE COURT: If I told you you could probably be there at 3:30, does that alleviate your concern.

2223

JUROR NUMBER 164: It's in Orlando.

24

THE COURT: You can be there. We're going

25

to -- I'm going to separate you all out once I get

2 3 4

through some certain issues and some of you are going to come back at a different time so you won't all be here and most likely I'll either address you this afternoon or I'll address you in the morning because you're on the front row so we're going to get to you sooner. Is that the only concern you have?

JUROR NUMBER 164: That's it.

THE COURT: So, doctor's appointment tomorrow at 3:30 in Orlando. Sometimes I can't accommodate that but I can probably accommodate that in this case. Okay. Anyone else in the first row? (No response). Second row, anyone in the second row? Okay. 167, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 167: My issue is sitting. Actually, I have a doctor's note.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 167: I told him not to write me off totally put just I asked if I could be put on short, anything short because I can't sit long periods. I've been in an accident and my neck is really bad, I can't sit long periods.

There's also a second issue. I had a death in the family and I have a plane ticket to go to Buffalo in like a week and a half because I asked them to put it off that long thinking that if I was put on a jury

1 this week I would be done by then. 2 THE COURT: And you say go to Buffalo, is that for the funeral? 3 JUROR NUMBER 167: For the funeral. 4 5 THE COURT: And you say a week and a half, can 6 you be more specific? 7 JUROR NUMBER 167: Thursday, whatever Thursday is from -- I think it's the 20th. 8 9 THE COURT: That's the 20th. Week from Thursday is the 20th. 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 167: Yes. 12 THE COURT: So, you need to be in Buffalo, New 13 York on March 20th? 14 JUROR NUMBER 167: Yes. Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: For a funeral. 15 JUROR NUMBER 167: Yes, ma'am. 16 17 THE COURT: Is it a family funeral? 18 JUROR NUMBER 167: Yes, sir. Yes, ma'am. 19 That's okay, people say that all THE COURT: 20 the time. That's okay, I don't get offended. I 21 think it's habit. And I don't mean to be personal but everything has to be put on the record. So, the 22 23 death of the family, what family member is it? 24 JUROR NUMBER 167: It was my cousin.

THE COURT: And you did -- you do have

prearranged arrangements to go?

JUROR NUMBER 167: I have a plane ticket already.

THE COURT: So that you can attend the funeral?

JUROR NUMBER 167: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I think 168, did you have your hand up?

JUROR NUMBER 168: Yes. I actually have two issues.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 168: I was recently laid off and currently collecting unemployment and I need to be available to job search and interview, if needed. The other issue is my husband was in an accident and is currently wheelchair bound and I'm his caregiver for ten hours out of the day. I also have a note from that script saying that he needs that care.

THE COURT: Some of these notes, why didn't you guys bring those in earlier and the judge that takes care of the panel could have addressed some of those things.

JUROR NUMBER 168: We were told we had to speak to you.

THE COURT: I'm saying prior to today, if you would have sent that in prior to day, you get your

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

jury notice.

JUROR NUMBER 168: Well, I did go on line to ask for an extension but it was too late at that point.

THE COURT: Because a lot of those -- with all due respect, I've been a jury panel judge and I address all those during lunchtime. I mean, you probably would have been excused prior to day if you would have gotten that in sooner. But you say -- so, you have a note from your, it's your husband who's wheel bound?

JUROR NUMBER 168: Right.

THE COURT: From his physician?

JUROR NUMBER 168: Yes, saying he's currently able to work as well as the script for his home care.

THE COURT: That he's currently what, not able to work?

JUROR NUMBER 168: That he's unable to work.

THE COURT: Oh, I heard able to work. So, you were saying unable. And so you're providing care for him while he's out of work?

JUROR NUMBER 168: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: How long is he supposed to be out of work?

JUROR NUMBER 168: It's currently unknown, he

22

23

2.4

1 was hurt in January. 2 THE COURT: And it's ongoing at this time? 3 JUROR NUMBER 168: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Other hands? 4 169, 5 yes, sir. JUROR NUMBER 169: I have a son, he's three 6 7 years old, he has a HH (unintelligible) which is a 8 tumor in the brain and my wife works during the day 9 and I work at night. So, I take care of him and take 10 him to the hospital during the day to Orlando to 11 Nemour's Hospital in Orlando. 12 THE COURT: How often do you do that? 13 JUROR NUMBER 169: Once every two weeks. 14 THE COURT: So, you're the primary caretaker 15 for your three year old son during the day? 16 JUROR NUMBER 169: Yes. THE COURT: And she's the primary caretaker for 17 the three year old son at night while you work? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 169: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Is there anyone else who could 21 perform that service for you while you're on jury 22 duty? 23 JUROR NUMBER 169: I could call around an ask. 24 THE COURT: Well, do you have any relatives?

Does anyone help you now with that in the area?

2

3 4

5

7

8

10 11

12

13 14

1516

1718

19 20

2122

23

2425

JUROR NUMBER 169: My inlaws are in Spain right now for the next month and a half.

THE COURT: You say how often does your, I think you said son, yes, how often does your son go to the hospital?

JUROR NUMBER 169: Once every two weeks.

THE COURT: And you're the person who takes him?

JUROR NUMBER 169: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else? Okay. 172.

JUROR NUMBER 172: I have some minor surgery scheduled for the 25th.

THE COURT: I heard minor surgery.

JUROR NUMBER 172: Yes.

we're going to be off that day, but does that -we're going to be off the 24th and the 25th. I heard
minor surgery, I don't want to embarrass you so I'm
not going to ask you what that is, but is it
something that you could either reschedule or would
you be ready to go on the 25th?

JUROR NUMBER 172: I can either reschedule it.

They told me I should be able to be around in two and a half hours of it.

THE COURT: Okay. Because we're going to be

off the 24th and the 25th. So, we'll be off the day 1 before so you can be all nervous about the surgery 2 but then we'll be off the day of the surgery but then 3 we'll be back the 26th. Okay. Okay. Thank you. 4 All right. Any -- I think 173, yes, sir. 5 JUROR NUMBER 173: Yes, ma'am, I'm the sole 6 income earner for a family of four and my employer 7 does not pay (unintelligible). 8 THE COURT: Okay. I heard part of that so you 9 have to talk up a little. Sole income earner 10 11 for family of four. JUROR NUMBER 173: For a family of four and my 12 employer does not pay for compensation for jury duty. 13 THE COURT: Okay. And you already checked that 14 and you know the answer to that? 15 JUROR NUMBER 173: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Where do you work? 17 JUROR NUMBER 173: I work for a place called 18 19 THE COURT: What's the corporation? 20 JUROR NUMBER 173: 21 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. And the family of 22 23 four includes who?

JUROR NUMBER 173: Includes my wife and two daughters.

24

THE COURT: And they're your daughters? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 173: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Okay. And so how would this -- if 3 you were to be here through the first weak in April, 4 how would that affect your finances? 5 JUROR NUMBER 173: That would -- I'd have to go 6 7 bankrupt. THE COURT: So, it would be a financial 8 9 hardship? JUROR NUMBER 173: Yes, ma'am. 10 11 THE COURT: And I think you said you're the 12 only working right now? JUROR NUMBER 173: Yes, ma'am. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. The third row, anyone 14 175, yes, sir. 15 in the third row? JUROR NUMBER 175: Your Honor, not really a 16 hardship at all, just serious complications at work. 17 18 I'm an electrical engineer and we do contract work and I'm pretty well booked for travel all the way 19 through the end of May. These are customer 20 commitments that our company has contracts with 21 22 (unintelligible). 23 THE COURT: Okay. Is it something that they 24 could get someone else to do?

JUROR NUMBER 175: We have a pretty lean

department and --

THE C

THE COURT: Who do you work for?

THE COOKI. WHO GO YOU WOLK TOI.

JUROR NUMBER 175: It's a company called

based out of Huntsville, Alabama, we're in the telecommunications industry.

THE COURT: Is there any way you could call them and tell them that you're being considered and see what their response for that is?

JUROR NUMBER 175: I could discuss it with my boss.

THE COURT: And see if he -- I'm curious as to what his -- I mean, they might not like it but they might -- I mean, I'm curious as to what their response may be.

JUROR NUMBER 175: (Unintelligible) there's one thing because we have customer commitments and there's penalties for missing dates for this contract work.

THE COURT: Okay. If you could kind of discuss it with them and respond to me after you discuss it with them because I know before you came here you probably didn't have any idea we were talking about a case of this length.

JUROR NUMBER 175: It said one day, right.

THE COURT: Right. I mean, it says one day but

in fairness if you read it real close it says starting that day so. But I understand that you probably -- like I said, most cases we take two, three days, or maybe a week. I mean, this isn't -- I wouldn't expect you to think it would take that lengths. So, if you can check, I'd appreciate that.

8.

JUROR NUMBER 175: And how would I get back to you?

THE COURT: We're going to call you back up and you can -- when we call you you can discuss that with us. I put a note that we're going to get back with you with regard to that. Okay. Anyone else? Okay. 178.

people for watching an anhydrous ammonia
refrigeration storage facility at it
would -- I don't get paid by my employer. What would
have to happen is someone -- I would have to change
shifts from 8:00 to 4:00 to 4:00 -- or until after I
get out until midnight with someone else. They would
have to come on to my shift. I don't believe it
would be an insurmountable problem but it would not
only affect me but it would affect someone else.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm a little bit concerned because you said you would have to change shifts.

So, you would leave here -- be here from say 9:00 to 5:00, leave here and go to work.

JUROR NUMBER 178: Yes, ma'am, there's no one that's qualified to take my place in the job because it's working ninety anhydrous ammonium.

THE COURT: And then so then you would work from say 6:00 to when?

JUROR NUMBER 178: From whenever I can get out until midnight and then I would come back -- if I was selected to jury in the morning.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's something that you would have to do?

JUROR NUMBER 178: Yes, ma'am, there's only five qualified people that has to maintain a twenty-four hour a day seven day a week situation.

THE COURT: Okay. What happens if you said hey, I'm on jury don't, I can't do that, someone's going to have to fill in for me, would they be able to fill it in?

JUROR NUMBER 178: I don't believe that will be insurmountable the fact they would do that because --

THE COURT: Because I would hate for you -- I would hate for you to work when you left here until midnight and then not get enough sleep. Sometimes things are exciting in the courtroom, somethings

they're not that exciting and we might not keep you awake. We get an expert witness who's real technical --

JUROR NUMBER 178: The juror next to maybe. No, I'm just telling you what the situation is.

THE COURT: What I'm going to do is I'm going to ask you to check, tell them that it's a case involving this length of time and we're going to get back with you about whether -- what would happen if you did get picked.

JUROR NUMBER 178: I will do that.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that.

JUROR NUMBER 178: I believe, actually, one of my fellow employees had a summons for jury duty this week also and in is familiar with this situation, my boss.

THE COURT: On this case or a different case?

Because there are other jurors.

JUROR NUMBER 178: That I realize there are other juries, I believe it's this case.

THE COURT: It might be this case.

Statistically the number of juries that we've requested would make it maybe this case.

JUROR NUMBER 178: I will check and see and ask them. I'm sure as a company (unintelligible) and

being, you know, in good standing.

2

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I appreciate that.

3

JUROR NUMBER 178: I'll check.

4

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. Okay.

5

179, did you have your hand up?

6

JUROR NUMBER 179: Yes.

7

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

8

JUROR NUMBER 179: Two things. I am a patient

9

at the Space Coast Cancer Center and this week I have

10

to schedule an x-ray and a CT scan and I'm going to

11

have a doctor's appointment next week to find out

12

whether I'm still in remission or not. I'm pretty

13

much a nervous wreck about that, understandably. And

14

also, this month my wife turns forty and I have a

15

surprise trip for her in April if this would run past

16

the 4th, and also she's going on a trip with a few of

1'7

her friends and I'll be responsible for the children

18

alone for those five days.

19

THE COURT: Okay. I suspect you're going to be

20

here today and then I'm going to have you come back

21

at a different time most likely. So, you're going to

22

23

those appointments just so you know. The trial where

have some time this week if you need to schedule

24

you're going to be here day to day isn't going to

25

start for you if you were chosen until probably next

The surprise trip for your wife, when is that 1 week. 2 going to start? JUROR NUMBER 179: I believe it's April 22nd 3 and it is nonrefundable and it has been paid for. 4 THE COURT: Hopefully we're we better be done 5 by April 22nd. 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 179: It's going to be have very bad on my marriage. 8 THE COURT: Oh, no, I understand that. Okay. 9 10 I heard April 22nd. JUROR NUMBER 179: And she's going away April 11 12 11th. THE COURT: And you're responsible for taking 13 care of the kids? 14 JUROR NUMBER 179: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Okay. I'll be back with 176 in 16 just a second. How many kids do you have? 17 JUROR NUMBER 179: Two. 18 THE COURT: And what's their ages? 19 JUROR NUMBER 179: Eleven and seven. 20 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 176, I think you 21 had your hand up. Yes, ma'am. 22 JUROR NUMBER 176: Yes, April 17th if you still 23 have to be here, I won't be able to attend because I 24

have to go to Melbourne courthouse. We're going to

2

3

5

6

4

7

8

9 10 11

13 14

12

15

16 17

18

20

19

21

22

23

2425

have a case. I have filed a case to get my reimbursement from a martial art instructor.

THE COURT: So, it's a civil case?

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yes.

THE COURT: On April 17th?

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yes.

With all due respect just so Okay. THE COURT: you all know, I expect to go through possibly the first week. The second week goes through April 11th. I don't have any reason to believe it's going be to go past April the 11th, but April the 4th, strong possibility. We're supposed to have the case done at the end of March but we're behind schedule mainly in the jury selection process. So, we've extended it to April 4th but we should, I would think, by April So, you said April the 17th, that brings us into the next week. Okay. All right. Anyone else on this side? Did I miss anyone? (No response). I'm going to start on the left hand side. Okay. go row by row. So, we'll start in the first row. Anyone in the first row that this schedule in and of itself presents a hardship? 181, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 181: Yes. I work for a small family health (unintelligible) and I am the sole sales person. So, a five week duration out of the

office would present extreme financial hardship to the company.

THE COURT: Okay. You work for? I didn't -JUROR NUMBER 181: It's a small company, it's a
small corporation.

THE COURT: You have to tell me what it sells and what the name is.

JUROR NUMBER 181: It's a software development company, most of the people I work with are engineers and I'm the only salesperson in for the US and it's called

So, five week duration would be...

THE COURT: There's no one else that can cover that or that can do that for you?

JUROR NUMBER 181: Partially but not entirely because I do more than one task. So, the one person that possibly could cover me is planning a business trip I believe. I have to check back with that but I didn't expect -- I expected this just be one week and not possibly the five weeks.

THE COURT: No, I understand that. Is there any way that you could check and then we can get back with you on that?

JUROR NUMBER 181: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll do that. Okay. 182,

yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 182: I'm self-employed, I'm the only member of the family earning income. So, no chance of any income for five years, and I'd probably lose a lot of clients.

THE COURT: Okay. Self-employed, sole income earner for the family. Tell me what your family consist of.

JUROR NUMBER 182: It's just two of us, just my husband and I.

THE COURT: Does any other income come into the household?

JUROR NUMBER 182: He's laid off. I'm not sure what you mean.

THE COURT: So, maybe is there unemployment?

JUROR NUMBER 182: He's chose not to go for unemployment.

THE COURT: And you're elf-employed. What do you do?

JUROR NUMBER 182: Train horses and give people riding lessons.

THE COURT: If you weren't able to do that for the next five weeks say, how is that going to affect your finances? Some people say I don't like it, I don't want to do it but I can endure it, other people

1 say I can't financially. 2 JUROR NUMBER 182: It will be very difficult 3 financially and I would assume some of my clients would have to find other resources for what I do that 4 5 length of time. THE COURT: So, you're afraid that you'll lose 6 7 some clients? JUROR NUMBER 182: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that first row? (No response). Okay. Let's do the second row. 10 11 Okay. 186. 12 JUROR NUMBER 186: Self-employed lawn service, 13 no money coming in no work, nobody can take my place, 14 I'm by myself. THE COURT: Okay. You're self-employed lawn 15 service, is that full time? Is that what you do as 16 17 full time work? 18 JUROR NUMBER 186: Yes. 19 THE COURT: I'm just asking because some people 20 tell me they do that part time after. 21 JUROR NUMBER 186: No, (unintelligible), Inc.

> THE COURT: Okay. If you -- are you the sole source of income for your family?

> > JUROR NUMBER 186: Pretty much.

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: What does that mean?

JUROR NUMBER 186: Well, I'm about eighty-five 1 2 percent of it. 3 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 186: And I have a daughter living 4 5 at home still going to school. THE COURT: An adult daughter living at home 6 that's a full time student? 7 8 JUROR NUMBER 186: She's a full time student, 9 not adult. THE COURT: How old is she? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 186: Twenty. 12 THE COURT: She's an adult. 13 JUROR NUMBER 186: Really? 14 THE COURT: I mean, I totally agree with you. 15 JUROR NUMBER 186: Well, I kind of gage it as if they're old enough to drink then they're adult, 16 she's not old enough to drink. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 186: But old enough to go to 19 20 work. THE COURT: Yeah, that's true. Old enough to 21 So, she lives with you and she's a full time 22 23 student so you're supporting her. JUROR NUMBER 186: I support her and -- well, 24

my wife works but she's part time and basically the

money that she pulls in covers the insurance.

2

finances?

THE COURT: Okay. If you couldn't work for the

next five weeks, how would that affect your family

4

5

3

JUROR NUMBER 186: I'd be about five thousand

6

dollars in the hole.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

7 8

9

JUROR NUMBER 186: I'd be about five thousand

dollars in the hole.

10

THE COURT: And do you have any ability to

11

compensate for that or not compensate for that?

12

trying to -- I can't put words in your mouth. So,

13

I'm trying to figure out if it's a financial hardship

14

or not.

15

because I have mortgages and taxes and insurance and

16 17

business licenses and everything that has to get paid

JUROR NUMBER 186: It's a financial hardship

18

for and, you know, it's got to come in every month

19

when I work.

20

THE COURT: Okay. Some people say, like I

21

said, I don't like it, I don't want to do it but I

22

can -- I have savings and I can --

23

JUROR NUMBER 186: I would do it for a couple

24

of days but not for more than a week. One week would

25

hurt me.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else in that second row? (No response). Okay. I didn't see any hands. How about the third row? Okay. 191, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 191: My job is doesn't pay me, I live paycheck to paycheck so it would be a financial hardship, and also my daughter has spring break and I don't have anybody else to watch her.

THE COURT: Okay. I know spring break is the week that we have the first two days off. So, it would only be three of the two days and I know that can still be a problem.

JUROR NUMBER 191: I don't have anybody to watch her.

THE COURT: No one could help you out for the three days?

JUROR NUMBER 191: Everybody has to work, nobody can get it off.

THE COURT: What I heard -- tell me what you do for a living?

JUROR NUMBER 191: I am in education at

THE COURT: Okay. And so if you didn't work you wouldn't get paid, is that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 191: Correct.

1 THE COURT: And you say -- so, if you didn't get paid, that would be a financial hardship for you? 2 JUROR NUMBER 191: Yes. 3 4 THE COURT: Pardon me? 5 JUROR NUMBER 191: Correct. THE COURT: You wouldn't be able to pay your 6 7 bills? JUROR NUMBER 191: Correct. 8 THE COURT: Okay. I think I saw another hand. 9 194, do I have your number right? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 194: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Yes, sir. 13 JUROR NUMBER 194: One day wouldn't be bad but if I'm tied for all that time, I'm going through a 14 financial hardship right now. I've been out of work 15 for two most and just started working. I'm behind in 16 my bills, if I don't pay my mortgage they could 17 foreclose on my house and then I'd be in real 18 trouble. 19 THE COURT: So, you said you just got a new 20 21 job? 22 JUROR NUMBER 194: Yes, I'm supposed to start 23 this week but I had to go to this court so here I am, but I was figuring maybe one or two days wouldn't be 24

25

bad but if I'm tied up all that time they could be

foreclose on my house and then I'd be in real problems.

THE COURT: Okay. What job are you starting this week?

JUROR NUMBER 194: I'm going to be selling cars

THE COURT: Okay. And when were you scheduled to start?

JUROR NUMBER 194: Well, I worked two days last week but I had to go for a drug test and then I was supposed to start maybe in a couple of days, maybe Thursday.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that going to be full time employment?

JUROR NUMBER 194: Yes.

THE COURT: And I think what you said is that you're -- if you don't work you're not to get paid and you need the money to pay your mortgage because you're already behind?

JUROR NUMBER 194: That's correct, I'm already behind.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that last row? (No response). Okay. Did I miss anyone on the left hand side? Okay. You're a little harder for me to see. Okay. I'll go to the right hand side.

Anyone in the first row? Okay. 197.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 2.0

21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 197: I'm the sole wage earner for myself and my eighty year old husband and I work for an office that only has three people in it and one out for five weeks would be a hardship for them and for me financially. They do pay me for the first week of jury duty but not after that. I would be looking at pulling money out of my retirement.

THE COURT: Okay. Does your husband, does he have any money coming in?

JUROR NUMBER 197: Yes, he does he is retired military.

THE COURT: Okay. And how do you feel about no money coming in and having to pull money out from your retirement?

JUROR NUMBER 197: Well, I'm going to be sixty-one at the end of this month so I'm getting fairly close to when I would likes to retire but I'm not -- would it be possible, yes, would it create a hardship, probably, I would need that money to support our bills.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anyone else in that first row? Okay. 1 -- I mean 201, yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 201: I lead a small team that provides computer and network security for a federal

government agency. Currently my team is down about forty percent so we're pulling 24/7 duty with about five people right now. We've been held to no vacation time.

THE COURT: This would be a vacation.

JUROR NUMBER 201: It might be if it wasn't for my customer that I have, I have no means of being able to ensure the security because I don't have another alternate between having to maintain a certain security clearance level, I'm still -- I've been looking for four weeks now for my alternate and I haven't been able to find one.

THE COURT: When you say looking for an alternate, I assume another employee?

JUROR NUMBER 201: Yes, ma'am, I am down three people right now, my alternate just left a couple of weeks ago. We always have a back up but unfortunately at this point I don't have one.

THE COURT: And what company do you work for? You said federal agency. So, who is that?

JUROR NUMBER 201: I work for

that's (unintelligible) the US State Department.

THE COURT: Okay. I have working 24/7. How many hours a week are you working?

JUROR NUMBER 201: I'm putting in approximately fifty-five to sixty hours a week but I am on call 24/7.

THE COURT: Okay. Did I get everyone in the first row? (No response). Second row. 202.

JUROR NUMBER 202: I work for I'm a single mom, only income in the house. I also have an eighty-eight year old mother and a sister dying of cancer and I am their sole transportation, their sole caregivers, it would make a huge -- only pays partial, it would be like a third of what I make in a day if I don't get to work.

THE COURT: Okay. Single mom. How many kids?

JUROR NUMBER 202: Two kids living at home.

THE COURT: And how old are they?

JUROR NUMBER 202: Eighteen and fifteen.

THE COURT: Do you get any type of other income coming into the household like child support?

JUROR NUMBER 202: Child support.

THE COURT: With the child support and the money that you get, does that pay your bills or would you need to make the higher rate?

JUROR NUMBER 202: I would have to make the higher rate.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

JUROR NUMBER 202: I would have to make the higher rate.

THE COURT: And if you can't, is that a financial hardship?

JUROR NUMBER 202: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. I heard that you're eighty-eight year old mother and you're her sole transportation?

JUROR NUMBER 202: Her and my sister who is at stage four ovarian cancer in a wheelchair.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else in that second row? (No response). No hands. Okay. How about the third row? Is it, help me with the number, 210?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 210: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 210: I recently received my summons as I just moved, I got it last week Thursday, I haven't had a chance to find out yet if I'll be paid by my job. I'm the sole income in my home. It's just me and my wife but she's pregnant due in July. And right now we're currently working on a very large project at work fifty to fifty-five hours a week, forty-five to fifty-five hours a week. So, I'm not sure how that would go over at work either.

THE COURT: Okay. So, where are you working?

JUROR NUMBER 210: based out of Canaveral. It's in Virginia, Richmond. No,

Restin, Virginia, sorry.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you would need to check with them to see how this would affect your employment?

JUROR NUMBER 210: I don't think it would affect my employment, I don't know if I'll get paid or not because I haven't had a chance to check but it would differently hinder the project.

THE COURT: So, you say hinder the project, tell me what you're working on.

JUROR NUMBER 210: We're building on a new product, a new patient portal for our clients that should be done in the next -- supposed to be done by the end of June or May, I don't remember, and we're kind of (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. If you were to get -- if your employer did pay for you to be here, do you think you could be here?

JUROR NUMBER 210: If my employer paid me it wouldn't be a hardship on me, I could be here.

THE COURT: Okay. You're worried about it being a hardship on them?

JUROR NUMBER 210: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Is it possible you could check on that and check all that and give them a heads up about what's happening?

JUROR NUMBER 210: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you a chance to do that and then we'll ask you again about that. Okay. Anyone else in the -- on the back row? (No response). Okay. Did I get everybody on the right? Okay. Did somebody have a hand over here, did I miss anyone? (No response). Okay.

Okay. Do any of you have a medical or physical condition that might affect your ability to serve? I did talk -- we have no sense of humor in here just so you know. We've been here for weeks, we have no sense of humor. You can going ask my court deputies if I have a sense of humor this week, they'll tell you no. Okay. Number 162, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 162: I was diagnosed with attention deficit disorder in 1996 and then re-diagnosed in 2002, 2003 with attention deficit hyperactive disorder, basically a dull version of ADD.

THE COURT: Do you take medication for that?

JUROR NUMBER 176: No, at the time I never really had insurance so. Medication is expensive,

doctor visits are expensive, pretty much I was just coping with it all the time but that's the reason why I've lost jobs and never -- I'm not a threat to anybody or anything, I just would lose focus or end up making too many mistakes.

THE COURT: Are you worried if you were to sit in a trial of this length about having -- losing focus?

JUROR NUMBER 176: For five weeks, yeah, and I get to antsy and I get to jittery being in one spot at one time. That's why I turn a wrench for a living because I can go back and forth and work on different things and I can sit, I can lay down and do stuff, I'm versatile in what I do.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you first of all, there's -- and I'm going to tell you this in a minute. There's going to be a lot less people. This is a lot of people in the courtroom. There's going to be a lot less people and you would be sitting in the chairs behind. So, those are a little bit more comfortable. Those are pretty comfortable, those are real comfortable. We do take breaks every -- I never have you go more than two hours. So, we take breaks about every I would say hour and a half, between an hour and a half and two hours a fifteen minute break,

do you think that would accommodate that concern?

JUROR NUMBER 176: It depends on the situation. A lot of times it doesn't because when I'm at work if I feel like I need to smoke, which I smoke like a chimney, I just throw a cigarette in my mouth and I smoke when I'm working on someone's car. If I need to sit down I'll grab my little stool and sit down and take a break whenever I feel like it, then I go back to doing what I'm doing. And then once the smoke clears I get everything all settled up then, I'm out for the day. And then when I go home, same thing, I experience the same thing. I'll lay down, I'll get restless, I'm not tired, then I'm up wee hours of the night and trying to go back to sleep and pacing around.

THE COURT: Okay. Sometimes smoking is an issue in that we don't take enough breaks for certain people who smoke.

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yeah.

THE COURT: I do take breaks and I let you go outside so that you can smoke in case we -- I usually ask if there's a smoker on the jury. I don't ask you all, I ask my court deputies, they tell me so that I can accommodate -- I know that we need to take a break so you can go -- and let you go downstairs, but

do you think it may be an issue for you to sit that long for even the hour, hour and a half to two hours?

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yeah, sometimes -- even at

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yeah, sometimes -- even at work sometimes I'm like that.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Anyone else? Okay. Yes, ma'am.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: I can't sit for long.

THE COURT: No, we talked about your -- about the accident and the sitting.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Right. And the other issue is I take medication because of it. So, I'm a little -- I take prescription pain pills. So, that might be an issue. I just thought I'd let you know.

THE COURT: Okay. To tell you the truth, I think I probably addressed that funeral situation, yeah, that's probably going to have you released but. Okay. Anyone else, medical or physical? Okay. Anyone on the left? I see no hands. Oh, I see a hand in the back. Let me get your number. 192, do I have the right number? Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 192: I have mild cerebral palsy.

MR. MOORE: I'm not.

THE COURT: Mild cerebral palsy?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: How does that affect you?

JUROR NUMBER 192: It affects my learning and 2 my muscles. THE COURT: I heard the muscles but I didn't 3 4 hear the first part. JUROR NUMBER 192: Learning. 5 6 THE COURT: Your learning? JUROR NUMBER 192: Learning disability. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that this --8 9 serving as a juror in this case would be difficult for you to do? 10 JUROR NUMBER 192: No, but I've broken my leg 11 like twice and it's hard for me to like walk 12 13 sometimes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. If we can -- as long as 15 you're not in pain, we can accommodate the hardship to walk. I mean, we'd be patience with you and make 16 sure we got you seated and things of that nature. Do 17 you have any concerns about your ability to serve? 18 JUROR NUMBER 192: 19 No. THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any concerns 20 21 about the ability to comprehend everything that's happening in the courthouse, in the courtroom? 22 23 JUROR NUMBER 192: No, not really.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what the not really

means. Have you understood everything I've talked

24

about so far?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes, right now.

THE COURT: Okay. What about do you have any issues in comprehending -- obviously, we're not experts but I'm talking about maybe medical terms and things of that nature?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. And how far did you go in school?

JUROR NUMBER 192: I graduated.

THE COURT: Graduated from high school?

JUROR NUMBER 192: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you taken any college classes?

JUROR NUMBER 192: No not yet.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. All right. Thank you for bringing that to my attention. Okay. Anyone else on the left? How about -- oh, 193, yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah. I'm college graduate and then I went in the Army. Now, I'm just bringing this to your attention.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay. Because I've served jury duty twice in Washington State and I brought this to their attention too and I just -- I don't mind serving but I just think I should bring this to

your attention that I've had brain surgery and I've had it twice and I brought this up but. And then I came by here to show it to the jury people but they said it was too late and I just want to bring -- I don't mind serving, I actually enjoyed it but.

THE COURT: Does your -- you appear to have something in your hand, I don't know what that is.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, this is just the thing that says my -- couple of my doctors said I shouldn't do it and they said it was too late but that's fine with me whether I do it because I have a short term memory.

THE COURT: Okay. Maybe I should see what your doctors say about your ability to serve.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay.

THE COURT: So, if we could get a copy of that.

JUROR NUMBER 193: Because I don't mind. The only reason -- could I say something still?

THE COURT: You can.

JUROR NUMBER 193: I brought this up in Washington State because all I told them -- I served two times and all I said was if I was a defense attorney and I lost, I would file an appeal on this guy having brain surgery.

THE COURT: Well, that's a wonderful thing to

19202122232425

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

1.8

say in the beginning of my trial.

2

3

JUROR NUMBER 193: But they didn't. But yeah, that never happened and all I want to do is make that

4

point made.

5

6

it's dated February 26th, 2014. Now, it says that

7

you have problems -- that you -- has problems with

8

9

your memory.

THE COURT:

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, short term.

10

THE COURT: Well, this would involve short term

Okay. This letter, it's recent,

11

memory especially in a trial of five week, you might

12

hear something in the beginning that you'd have to,

13

1.4

you know, kind of remember.

you with the memory loss?

JUROR NUMBER 193: I take a lot of notes when

15

Ι'm.

16

THE COURT: Okay. We do -- you can take notes.

17

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, I take a lot of notes.

18

THE COURT: So, if you were given something to

19

write with and you could take notes, I do allow the

20

jurors to take notes during the case, would that help

21

JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, because the first time

23

22

I was -- I served court four times and then the

24

second one I served court five times because where I

25

did it you were there for the whole week.

1 It also said that you had back THE COURT: surgery and have maybe some pain associated with 2 3 that. JUROR NUMBER 193: Yeah, I just had one 6/17 to 4 5 7/1 in Holmes Medical Center last year. THE COURT: Okay. You would -- you know, those 6 chairs are a lot less comfortable than these chairs 7 but still, you know, back issues, to tell you the 8 9 truth, if you sit here a long time, back issues can 10 come up. JUROR NUMBER 193: Right. 11 12 THE COURT: And it says that you're talking some pain medication. 13 JUROR NUMBER 193: Prosac, yeah. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. Now, do you think that's an 16 issue with the back and the pain pills? JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I think I'm fine. 17 THE COURT: What about the pain medication? 18 JUROR NUMBER 193: That's what I thought you 19 20 asked. THE COURT: Does it make you sleepy? Does it 21 make you -- I mean, is that going to be an issue at 2.2 the trial? 23 JUROR NUMBER 193: No, I take five hour energy 24

pills too. I do, I do, I take five hour energy to

1 compensate. THE COURT: Okay. So, you're telling me that you think you can do it? 3 JUROR NUMBER 193: Oh, no doubt. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 193: But I was going to present 6 7 that. THE COURT: Okay. I'll note that --8 JUROR NUMBER 193: And they told me hey, you're 9 10 too late and I said okay, I just make it noted that I 11 brought this in. 12 I'm going to let the attorneys read THE COURT: it when they come up to the bench too. So, I'm going 13 14 to keep it for a few moments. 15 JUROR NUMBER 193: All right. I just wanted to 16 make that noted. THE COURT: Okay. Don't say the A word, the A 17 18 word, appeal word. JUROR NUMBER 193: Oh, sorry, sorry. 19 THE COURT: That's a dirty word in here. 20 it's not really, I'm only, I'm only joking with you. 21

JUROR NUMBER 193: Okay.

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else on the left side? (No response). Anyone else on the right side? I see 206. Okay.

1 JUROR NUMBER 206: Yes. THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 2 JUROR NUMBER 206: I have had open heart 3 surgery and I do have hypertension. 4 Okay. Do you -- how long ago did 5 THE COURT: you have the open heart surgery? 6 JUROR NUMBER 206: Three years ago. 7 THE COURT: Are you having any effects from 8 9 that at this time? JUROR NUMBER 206: Not -- no, not really. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And then the second thing 11 12 you said was? 13 JUROR NUMBER 206: Hypertension. THE COURT: And how does that affect you? 14 JUROR NUMBER 206: Well, I shouldn't get too 15 16 upset. THE COURT: You shouldn't get too upset. Okay. 17 Sometimes being on a jury can be stressful. 18 case does involve the death of somebody. It does 19 involve possible penalties of the death penalty and 20 I'm going to talk to everyone about that in a few 21 22 moments. Do you think that would be something that you would be able -- capable of being here and being

stress level?

juror for or do you think that would affect your

23

24

1 JUROR NUMBER 206: Yes it would. THE COURT: Okay. You're concerned that it 2 3 would affect your hypertension? JUROR NUMBER 206: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Are you currently under the care of 5 a doctor? 6 JUROR NUMBER 206: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Anyone else on the right side? 8 response). Did I miss any hands? Did I miss any 9 hands at all? Okay. At this time I'm going to have 10 11 a bench conference and speak with the attorneys. 12 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:) 13 MR. PIROLO: Pretty lively group. 14 THE COURT: Pretty lively group. Okay. 15 usually start with the State. You want me to move 16 these things so you can put your stuff up here? I'm 17 18 making room for Mr. Moore. MR. BROWN: Judge, the first one that I have is 19 20 162. THE COURT: 162. 21 MR. BROWN: He believes he's going to lose his 22 23 job. MR. MOORE: No objection. 24

THE COURT: I think the ADHD and the smoking

might be a more of a problem. So, Number 162 we'll 1 release for cause. MR. BROWN: Next one I think 164 but we can 3 check with him. He seemed to be okay. 4 5 THE COURT: He said okay except he had a doctor's appointment at 3:30. I think we can work 6 7 around that. MR. BROWN: 167. 8 THE COURT: 167. Any objection to 167? 9 10 MR. MOORE: No. THE COURT: So, 167 will be released for cause. 11 168. 12 MR. BROWN: MR. MOORE: No objection. 13 THE COURT: 168 will be released for cause. 14 169. 15 MR. BROWN: MR. MOORE: No objection. 16 THE COURT: 169 will be released for cause. 17 MR. BROWN: 172 said she thought she would be 18 okay. 173. 19 MR. MOORE: No objection. 20 THE COURT: 173? 21 22 MR. BROWN: 173? MR. MOORE: No objection. 23 MR. BROWN: Or 172? 24 MR. MOORE: No, 173. 25

THE COURT: Okay. 173 will be released for 1 2 cause. MR. BROWN: 175, said he would have to check 3 4 but I'm not optimistic. 5 THE COURT: 175 check for cause. MR. MOORE: 178 is going to check. 6 MR. BROWN: Right. He's got travel already 7 booked so we can wait until he checks but I'm not 8 9 optimistic. 10 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MOORE: 179, we probably had -- the one 11 12 thing that jumped out at me that really --THE COURT: What are you saying? Which one are 13 14 you on? 179. I skipped ahead. Well, 178 15 MR. MOORE: 16 said he'd check. THE COURT: Okay. I have 175 checking. 17 MR. BROWN: My concern with 178 is he indicated 18 right off the bat he would get no pay. He was going 19 to check on swapping shifts but even if he could swap 20 shifts he's still working until midnight. 21 22 THE COURT: Then he said they might cover for him. I thought I got him to say they may cover him. 23 I didn't want him to work all night. So, we'll check 24

25

back with him.

1 179, what got my -- any concern is MR. MOORE: he's upset about a potential for cancer. 2 THE COURT: He has additional cancer 3 appointments I thought this week and next week. 4 5 MR. PIROLO: Next week he finds out if it's in remission or not. 6 It's up to you all. 7 THE COURT: I'm good, strike him. 8 MR. BROWN: 9 MR. MOORE: Let him go. 179 we'll strike for cause. 10 THE COURT: 181 said she will check. 11 MR. BROWN: 12 THE COURT: Trains horses, riding lessons, 13 difficult financial. MR. MOORE: We can strike her. 14 15 172 will be struck for cause. THE COURT: 16 sorry, 182 will be struck for cause. I'm sorry. 17 MR. BROWN: 186, lawn service. 18 MR. MOORE: No objection, strike him. 186 will be struck for cause. 19 THE COURT: 20 191, no pay, additional hardship. MR. BROWN: 21 MR. MOORE: No objection. 191 will be struck for cause. 22 THE COURT: 23 192, the concern is she said she MR. BROWN: has a learning disability and obviously there's going 24 25 to be a lot of medical testimony.

1 MR. MOORE: No, she's okay. MR. BROWN: We're good with her at this point? 2 MR. MOORE: Yeah, at this point. 3 THE COURT: Okay. We'll get back with her. Ιf 4 you want to question, we can question. 5 6 MR. BROWN: 193. 7 THE COURT: This is the letter. MR. LANNING: Well, we can question him, he can 8 take notes. 9 MR. BROWN: He has short term memory. 10 THE COURT: I don't know, I was concerned. 11 12 MR. BROWN: He's admitted to short term memory 13 loss. He takes notes. MR. LANNING: 14 THE COURT: If they want to question him, I'll 15 give them an opportunity to question him. I'll give 16 them the opportunity to question him and you can 17 question him as well and then you can readdress it. 18 19 MR. BROWN: Okay. 20 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MOORE: 194. 21 THE COURT: No objection to 194? 22 23 MR. MOORE: Right. 24 THE COURT: State agrees?

MR. BROWN:

Yes.

Okay. Then I'm on the next page. 1 THE COURT: MR. BROWN: 197. 2 Any objection to 197? 3 THE COURT: MR. MOORE: No objection. 4 5 THE COURT: 197 will be struck for cause. 201. MR. BROWN: 6 Any objection to 201? THE COURT: 7 MR. MOORE: No objection. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 201 will be struck for 9 10 cause. 11 MR. BROWN: 202. 12 MR. MOORE: No objection. 202 will be struck for cause. 13 THE COURT: 14 MR. BROWN: 206. THE COURT: 206? You want to ask her or do you 15 16 want her struck for cause? MR. MOORE: Let's question her. 17 THE COURT: Okay. I'll leave her in and you 18 19 can question her. Okay. MR. MOORE: 210. He's going to check. 20 THE COURT: 210, does everyone agree? 21 22 MR. PIROLO: No, he's going to check. THE COURT: Oh, he's going to check right. 23 Okay. Are we good? Anyone else? Did I miss anyone? 24 Those were the primarily people I had. Okay? 25

MR. PIROLO: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you a chance to sit down and I'm going to take off the thing.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Judge, there's several people that need to use the restroom and I don't know if now would be a good time for a break or not.

THE COURT: We've only been here an hour. They said they need to use the restroom?

THE COURT DEPUTY: There's like three people.

(Thereupon, the benchside conference was

concluded. Thereafter, the proceedings were previously

transcribed.)

THE COURT: During this break, you must not -you don't know what the case is about but you don't
discuss this case with anyone, don't talk about your
jury service and when you come back I'm going to give
you more information about the case. So, court
will -- yes, ma'am.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Can we call like our employers to find out if we do get paid?

THE COURT: If you need to make those phone calls. I'm not sure I'm going to get to you today but you could do that. I don't think I'm going to get to you today, you're probably go to have to come back another day. Yes, sir?

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: What if we know we have a 1 conflict? 2 THE COURT: I asked about that. If it's a 3 hardship --4 UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Not a hardship, a conflict 5 with the case. 6 THE COURT: I'm going to talk to you 7 individually about that. I don't want to discuss 8 those issues in front of other jurors. So, there's a 9 method to why I haven't you that question yet but I 10 will ask you that question but we're going to do that 11 outside the presence of the jurors. Yes, sir, 170. 12 JUROR NUMBER 170: I have a class schedule, I 13 go to college at Eastern Florida on Wednesday's and 14 15 Monday. THE COURT: Did you hear me when I said school, 16 full time student? 17 JUROR NUMBER 170: Well, I didn't -- I thought 18 it was going to last one day so I didn't say nothing. 19 THE COURT: In my little thing I said full time 20 Okay. Tell me about you being a full time 21 student. student. 22 JUROR NUMBER 170: I work (unintelligible) in 23 24 the morning.

THE COURT: Okay. I can't hardly hear you so

you got to help me a little bit.

JUROR NUMBER 170: I go 8:00 o'clock in the morning to 9:20 in the morning (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. Monday through Wednesday?

JUROR NUMBER 170: Mondays and Wednesday.

THE COURT: Monday and Wednesday you have school. Where do you go to school?

JUROR NUMBER 170: Eastern Florida State College.

THE COURT: Okay. And what are the hours that you go to school?

JUROR NUMBER 170: 8:00 (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. You say something and you trial off. So, you need to speak up the whole time.

JUROR NUMBER 170: Okay.

THE COURT: Tell me again. See, they need to hear you over there. See that guy in the very corner with the glasses on, he needs to be able to here you. So you got -- there's microphones right there but you're talking so soft and here's -- I have a little thing that amplifies what you're saying and I can't even hear you on this.

JUROR NUMBER 170: Sorry. I go at 9:25 to 10:40.

THE COURT: Okay. And Monday and Wednesday?

1 JUROR NUMBER 170: Yes. THE COURT: So, you're taking -- that's not 2 full time but you're taking a class, right? 3 JUROR NUMBER 170: Yes. 4 THE COURT: What type of class are you taking? 5 JUROR NUMBER 170: Web design. 6 THE COURT: Pardon me? 7 JUROR NUMBER 170: Web design. 8 THE COURT: And you've -- how long have you 9 been enrolled in that class? 10 JUROR NUMBER 170: Four weeks. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. Did you start your 13 enrollment in January? JUROR NUMBER 170: No, actually it's around 14 15 nine weeks. THE COURT: That you've been enrolled in the 16 17 class? JUROR NUMBER 170: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Okay. What's going to happen if 19 you can't be in that class for the next five weeks? 20 JUROR NUMBER 170: I'll miss (unintelligible) 21 22 the classroom stuff. 23 THE COURT: Okay. You need to talk up. JUROR NUMBER 170: There might be some 24 classroom thing where we have to do something on the 25

computer. THE COURT: Okay. I'm assuming this that is a 2 class that you need to go to each day, is that 3 correct? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 170: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. My understanding of what the 6 classes at what I call BCC because I just can't 7 remember the new name is that if you miss more than 8 three days they drop you from the class. 9 JUROR NUMBER 170: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Is that true or not true? 11 JUROR NUMBER 170: Yeah, that's true. 12 THE COURT: And do you want to be dropped from 13 14 the class? 15 JUROR NUMBER 170: No. 16 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MOORE: What was the answer? 17 THE COURT: He said -- I heard the answer but 18 I'll make him answer it again. Do you want to be 19 20 dropped from the class? 21 JUROR NUMBER 170: No. THE COURT: So, do you want to serve on this 22 23 jury?

THE COURT: No for that reason? 25

JUROR NUMBER 170: Not really.

JUROR NUMBER 170: I don't mind serving but I don't (unintelligible).

THE COURT: You don't mind serving but. You're making everyone 2miss there bathroom break so you need to talk up.

JUROR NUMBER 170: I don't want to miss my class.

MR. MOORE: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Agreement from the State?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 170, I'll excuse you for cause as well. So, you can go. Okay. You need to report downstairs to the jury assembly room.

They'll take your badge and they'll give you some brief information and send you on your way. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 170: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anyone else needs to speak up at this time about those things. 176.

JUROR NUMBER 176: Well, I just got a text about ten minutes ago. My mother will not be able get my children off the bus.

THE COURT: Today?

JUROR NUMBER 176: (Unintelligible), she just texted me and said she won't be able to do it.

THE COURT: Is there anyone else that can do

that for you?

JUROR NUMBER 176:

THE COURT: And what -- what age children are we talking about?

No.

JUROR NUMBER 176: Six, seven and eight.

THE COURT: And they're -- and that's your children and she provides those cares for you?

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yes, she get them off the bus as I was going to go for this trial here, she's not going to be able to do it now. So, I have to be there to pick them up.

THE COURT: I'm assuming you said get them off the bus and take them to the house. Who cares for -- who was making arrangements to care for them while you were going to be here once they got home from --

JUROR NUMBER 176: My mother, now she's not going to be able to.

THE COURT: Okay. And you said that you asked her if she could do that while you were here and she said no?

JUROR NUMBER 176: Yes. She said -- first of all she said she was going to do it, now she said she's not going to be able to.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I'm going to go ahead and let everyone take the break and then we can talk

about that in a few moments. Okay. We'll take a 1 break until 3:00 o'clock, be back here at 3:00 2 o'clock. Thank you. You can leave your stuff here 3 4 if you wish. 5 (Thereupon, the prospective jury panel exited the courtroom and the proceedings were had as follows:) 6 THE COURT: Okay. We'll be in recess until 7 3:00 o'clock as well. So, court will be in recess 8 9 until 3:00 p.m. 10 (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the 11 proceedings.) THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Mr. Bradley. 12 (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 13 courtroom by the court deputy.) 14 THE COURT: Okay. I want to talk about... 15 16 Okay. Okay. Do we want to talk about Juror Number 176? 17 MR. MOORE: I think we should ask her if she 18 could find someone, if she could check to see if 19 somebody could take her mother's role in picking up 20 the kids from the bus. 21 22 THE COURT: I think I did ask her that and she 23 said no. 24 MR. MOORE: Well, I mean.

THE COURT: I'm happy to ask her to try to

_ _

check on that and we can -- report back to us. Okay. And then you'll have an opportunity to question her. Okay. Anything else we need to address before we bring the jurors back in the courtroom?

MR. BROWN: I guess the only other thing, I just (unintelligible) may have been calling to check, I don't know if you want to check on them.

THE COURT: You know what, I was really going to just -- I was going to -- I was going to try to get through what I needed to get through and then I was going to call them back. I mean, talk to them about when we call them back in a little group because it's been my experience sometimes if they have a little bit more time, it either becomes worse or it becomes less so, and kind of resolves itself or it doesn't resolve itself. So, I think I'll do that at that time if that's okay. I really want to try to get through what I need to get through so I don't have to bring them all back. So, let's bring them in.

(Thereupon the proceedings were previously transcribed.)

THE COURT: Now, at this time I need to have a bench conference with the attorneys.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

```
of the hearing of the prospective jury panel as follows:)
1
                THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone that we want
         to discuss that can be released for cause at this
3
4
         time?
5
               MR. BROWN:
                           The first one that I had marked
         down was --
6
7
               MR. MOORE:
                           163?
                           163.
               MR. BROWN:
8
               MR. MOORE: And I would agree.
9
                THE COURT: We agree on 163?
10
                           Yes, Your Honor.
11
                MR. BROWN:
                           Okay. 163 will be released for
12
                THE COURT:
13
          cause.
                           166 I would agree, knows Steve
14
                MR. MOORE:
          (unintelligible) trust's him more than anyone else.
15
                MR. BROWN: That's the teacher.
16
                THE COURT: Do we agree on 163? I mean, 166?
17
18
                MR. BROWN:
                           Yes.
                THE COURT: Okay. 166 will be released for
19
20
          cause.
                MR. MOORE: 180 who has taken the Pill boys,
21
          one of them out, and the dad out.
22
                MR. BROWN: Stipulate.
23
                THE COURT: 180 will be released for cause.
24
                MR. BROWN: I would point out, I don't know if
25
```

THE

everybody can see it, but the questioned the lady who has the children, 176, you asked her about checking and finding out if there's anybody else, she was shaking her head no pretty strong.

MR. LANNING: She hasn't had time yet but.

MR. BROWN: But I think the question was will you check to see if there was anybody else and she was shaking her head no pretty good.

THE COURT: Well, if they want to question her further, I'll give them that opportunity. I'll I always give them that opportunity. She did say before that she didn't think there was anyone else but I understand if they want to have an opportunity to question her.

MR. MOORE: Well, if we do her first in the morning and that way --

THE COURT: I don't think she'll even make it to the next one, she'll probably come the next day in the afternoon, but we'll discuss that in just a moment. Okay. Who else can we agree to?

MR. MOORE: 181.

THE COURT: 181?

MR. MOORE: Give Mark Clayton, hive him extra credit, and the whole police department.

THE COURT: I don't know who will be a witness

that's okay.

THE COURT: So, 199?

MR. BROWN: Yes.

22

23

24

25

199 will be struck for cause. THE COURT:

MR. MOORE: 200. I've got 200. 1 THE COURT: What about 200? 2 MR. MOORE: Who's child was in Tae Kwon Do for 3 three years and --4 MR. PIROLO: Ferguson. 5 6 THE COURT: Officer Ferguson. MR. MOORE: -- it would be hard, she would 7 trust Officer Ferguson. 200. 8 9 THE COURT: Are we okay with 200? 10 MR. MCMASTER: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. 200 will be struck for 11 12 cause. MR. MOORE: I've got a guestion mark on 203. 13 14 On his information sheet he lists his residence as 15 Sebastian. 16 THE COURT: Who? MR. MOORE: 203, which means he doesn't live in 17 Brevard County or even in this circuit. So, I didn't 18 bring my research stuff, I don't think he's qualified 19 20 as a juror. I'm wondering how he even got a summons 21 if he lives in Sebastian. So, that raises a red 22 flag. MR. MCMASTER: I think there is an area of 23 24 Brevard County that extends down into the Sebastian

25

area.

Well, we need you need to check. 1 MR. MOORE: THE COURT: Okay. 2 MR. BROWN: Ask him where he lives. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And anyone else? 4 5 MR. MOORE: 212. Okay. 212, are we okay with 212? THE COURT: 6 MR. BROWN: Yes. 7 Okay. 212 will be struck for THE COURT: 8 cause. Okay. Is there anyone else? 9 MR. MOORE: Not at this time. 10 Those are the ones that I wrote 11 THE COURT: down. So, I'm going to count how many are left. 12 MR. MCMASTER: I have thirty-two. 13 THE COURT: I have thirty-two. 14 MR. BROWN: I would suggest eight perfect 15 16 section. THE COURT: I can do eight people per section, 17 that will bring us into Friday morning. We can have 18 everyone come back --19 MR. BROWN: Today's Tuesday. 20 MR. PIROLO: Today's Tuesday. We'll be done by 21 22 Thursday. MR. BROWN: Probably done by Thursday, have 23 24 everybody come back Friday. THE COURT: That's what I -- I said that will 25

take us into Friday morning.

3

group into Friday.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BROWN: I thought you meant taking this

THE COURT: No, that will take us to bring everyone -- that will take us into Friday morning and we can just tell everyone to come back Friday morning, that will get to be the whole panel. then we should have enough one way or another. way or another. Okay.

MR. MOORE: Hopefully.

MR. LANNING: Well, there's always something that can happen.

THE COURT: Yeah, there always is. Okay. Do you want to question any today or not?

I think by the time you release --MR. BROWN: read off who you're going to release, they get all out of here, you take everybody else another fifteen, twenty minutes, and I think eight a day we'll day we'll finish, I mean eight a block we'll finish, so.

MR. LANNING: The one lady with the child care issue, you want to just give her five minutes to --

THE COURT: The 176?

MR. MOORE: Or just bring her back.

THE COURT: I mean, there was some people that we had that were going to check, most of those we

You know, the people -- we only have a couple 1 more that were going to check, that was 175, 176, oh, 2 3 178, and 210. We can agree with 176 hardship. MR. MOORE: 4 THE COURT: You'll agree to 176? 5 MR. BROWN: Okay. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. 176 will be a hardship. 8 MR. BROWN: I have 173, 178 and 210 the remaining ones who are going to check. I have no 9 problem if we ask them if they have checked. 1.0 175. I'll do that. 178 and then 11 THE COURT: 12 it's 210? MR. PIROLO: Yes. 13 14 MR. BROWN: Yes. Those are the three. Okay. 15 THE COURT: 16 going to release everyone and I'm going to check with them and then we'll recess for the day. 17 I mean, I don't think it's an issue 18 MR. BROWN: if you want to check with them before you release 19 everybody because that may lessen the mass exodus. 20 I'm just trying to get the 21 THE COURT: 22 courtroom quiet. 23 MR. BROWN: It's up to you, Judge. Okay. I can check with them. THE COURT: No 24

matter what, I'm going to have -- that may -- I'll

1 have the next -- I was going to tell them when they had to come back. I need to figure that out for a 2 3 moment. MR. BROWN: Right, before you release 4 5 everybody. THE COURT: Okay. I can do that. Okay. We'll 6 see. I'll do that first. 7 (Thereupon, the proceedings were previously 8 transcribed. Thereupon, court was in recess for the day 9 Thereafter, court was reconvened on 3/12/14 and 10 3/11/14. the proceedings were had as follows:) 11 THE COURT: Please be seated. We can bring out 12 13 Mr. Bradley. Okay. What's the status of the jury 14 being brought up? 15 THE COURT DEPUTY: Waiting on one. THE COURT: Okay. I received a letter from 16 Juror 128. I didn't make any copies of it. I'll go 17 ahead and give this to the State and the Defense to 18 19 review. 20 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 21 proceedings.) 22 THE COURT: Okay. Has the State had an 23 opportunity to review the letter? 24 MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Has the Defense had an opportunity

to review the letter? MR. MOORE: We did. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 128, he was 3 4 instructed to call Thursday, tomorrow the 13th, between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. I do expect they'll 5 6 report back I'm hoping Friday morning. What -- does the State or the Defense wish to be heard? 7 MR. BROWN: Judge, I have -- I think certainly 8 9 that's good reason. 10 MR. MOORE: We agree. MR. BROWN: Nothing that (unintelligible), so. 11 THE COURT: Okay. So, then Juror Number 128 12 will be struck for cause. Madame clerk, if you'll 13 send an e-mail to the jury clerks downstairs. 14 15 THE CLERK: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Is there any preliminary matters that we need to discuss on behalf of the 17 18 State? 19 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Any preliminary matters on behalf 21 of the Defense? MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor. 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. Then we'll wait until we 24 have the jurors on their way up.

THE COURT DEPUTY: They're on their way up.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Then we'll start with them. (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 2 3 proceedings.) What's the first number? MR. MOORE: 4 5 THE COURT: 160. (Thereupon, Juror Number 160 was escorted into 6 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 7 had as follows:) 8 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 9 160. 10 JUROR NUMBER 160: Good morning. 11 12 THE COURT: The first thing I want to do is thank you for being here, we appreciate you coming to 13 I appreciate you being patient with us with 14 regard to this process. Yesterday when I talked to 15 you I talked about some rules that came into place. 16 Those rules started as of yesterday when you came to 17 court. I'm just going to ask you about those. Have 1.8 you read or been exposed to reading newspaper 19 headlines and/or article relating to this trial or 20 21 its participants? 22 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 23 THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet comments about this trial? 24

JUROR NUMBER 160:

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11 12 13

15 16

14

17 18

19

20

21

22

24

25

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

JUROR NUMBER 160: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 160: No.

THE COURT: We're going to ask you some questions this morning. There's no right or wrong What we ask you to do is just be honest, complete and frank with your answers. Most of the questions you will be asked will -- I'll say some of the questions you will be asked will solicit a response of yes or no. If the answer is -- we would like an answer of yes or no so we my pry to try to get that, but if the answer is I don't know, that's an appropriate response as well just so you know. Okay. The first thing I'm going to talk about is what prior knowledge you may have had about this case. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes, I seen it on the local 2 news. THE COURT: Okay. Did you see it on the local 3 news at the time that the event occurred? 4 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes, and just recently. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information, 6 and be specific as you can recall, that you believe 7 you know about the case. 8 JUROR NUMBER 160: I heard that they were 9 having a hard time picking the jury. 10 THE COURT: Okay. You know there was a death 11 12 of a police officer? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. What other information? 14 15 JUROR NUMBER 160: That's basically it. THE COURT: Okay. Do you know anything that 16 occurred prior to the death of the police officer? 17 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 18 THE COURT: Do you know anything about a 19 2.0 pursuit? JUROR NUMBER 160: I mean, just what was 21 covered on the news when it happened. 22 THE COURT: Okay. We in here may know more 23 than you, may know less than you, we need to know 24 what you need to know and we can't figure that out

unless you tell us. So, try to be more specific about what you know. We can't assume you know 2 3 anything. JUROR NUMBER 160: Yeah, a couple of years ago 4 when it happened, I mean, you know, I can't recall 5 6 exactly as far as. 7 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 160: Because it's been, you know, 8 9 a while ago. THE COURT: I don't want to put words in your 10 mouth so that's why I'm saying tell me what you know. 11 JUROR NUMBER 160: Right, I understand that. 12 THE COURT: I started out with there was a 13 shooting of a law enforcement officer. What other 14 15 specifics do you know? JUROR NUMBER 160: I recall something about 16 there was a chase I guess. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 18 JUROR NUMBER 160: There was, you know, the 19 2.0 defendant and I guess a woman. THE COURT: Okay. That's the type of 21 information we want to know that you know. Anything 22 else? 23 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 24

THE COURT: Okay. Did you see a picture of

Mr. Bradley, the defendant, on the news? 1 JUROR NUMBER 160: 2 Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. What about since the event 4 occurred, you said you knew that they were --5 information about picking a jury? JUROR NUMBER 160: Right, they covered it, you 6 know, and showed his picture and the Court up here. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 8 9 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 10 THE COURT: Did you learn anything about the 11 woman? 12 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 13 THE COURT: Okay. And how would you have 14 gained this information? JUROR NUMBER 160: It was on like Channel 6 15 16 news. THE COURT: Okay. Is that the channel that you 17 normally watch? 18 JUROR NUMBER 160: For a local news. 19 I watch 20 Fox news for national news. 21 THE COURT: Okay. What -- tell me about what your news watching habits are. Some people say I 22 watch it every day from 5:00 to 6:00, some people say 23 24 it's on the TV but I do other things. So, tell me

what you normally do about watching local news.

JUROR NUMBER 160: It's not every single night, I mean, it's probably four times a week.

THE COURT: Okay. And what do you do?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Sit down and watch it.

THE COURT: Okay. From like the --

JUROR NUMBER 160: Like 5:00 -- usually we catch it at 5:00, 5:30 but then sometimes I'm watching Fox news at 5:00 o'clock so.

THE COURT: So, let's say an average of four times a week you watch -- is it thirty minutes of the local news?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Usually they have the weather, not all of it, not for thirty minutes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you formed any fixed opinions about the guilt or the innocence of Mr. Bradley?

JUROR NUMBER 160: No, I don't know that much

about case.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if I told you that the State has the burden of proof and the State has to prove each element of each count, and you learned yesterday that there's four counts, has to prove it beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt and at this time the defendant is presumed to be not guilty. In fact, the defendant is presumed to be innocent. Are you able to give the defendant the presumption of innocence and make the State prove the case which they're required by law to do?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to kind of switch gears on you here, switch subjects on you, and I ask this in a pretty open ended question just to see what your response will be. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I'm for it.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to give you a brief overview about the process, I talk about it yesterday. The attorneys will be more detailed about it. In the first phase of the trial which we call the guilt phase, if the jury returns a guilty verdict on Count I and Count I is first agree murder, in that events and only that event because this only applies

to Count I, if there's a guilt verdict on Count I, 1 then we move to a second phase of the trial called the penalty face. In the penalty phase I will 3 instruct you that as a juror it is your duty to make a recommendation to the Court of a penalty of either 5 death or life in prison without the possibility of 6 7 So, you told me that you're for the death parole. 8 penalty, are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first 9 degree or would you be open to consider life in 10 prison without the possibility of parole as a 11 possible penalty under certain circumstances? 12

2

4

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 160: I would probably be open to it under certain circumstances.

Okay. If I instruct you in this THE COURT: case that you are to consider both death and life in prison without the possibility of parole, would you be able to do that?

> JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

Okay. Let me tell you that no one THE COURT: is going to tell you that you have to -- no one is going to ask you this morning what your vote would be, death or life, what we want you -- what we're concerned about is are you open to consider things. At the end the ultimate decision is yours. You will

receive some instructions on how to help you reach that decision with regard to aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances and how you weigh those. Those are to provide guidance to you in reaching a verdict, in reaching a recommendation to the Court with regard to the life in prison without the possibility of parole or death, but no one is going to tell you — no one is going to ask you this morning what your vote would be. What we're talking about is kind of hypotheticals and if you can — if you're open minded enough to consider things in reaching that decision. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Okay.

2.2

THE COURT: Okay. Then questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 160, good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Good morning.

MR. BROWN: Let me talk to you a little bit about the death penalty process, and I know the Court read this to you yesterday afternoon but she did give you a lot of information in a condensed period of time. So, I want to make sure you understand the process. In order for the jury to get there they need to come back with a verdict of guilty of first degree murder. Obviously, if you come back with a

lesser charge such as second degree murder, the sentencing is entirely up to the Court, the death penalty is off the table and as a juror your job at

that point would be done. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BROWN: And if you come back with first degree murder, there's two ways the State could prove it, either A through premeditated murder or B what's known as felony murder. Ultimately both of those terms and requirements will be given to you at a later date if you're selected, but either one leads to a conviction of first degree murder and they both put the death penalty on the table, they're one of two theories we can use. We may prove both, we may prove one or may prove the other. Do you understand that regardless of which theory is used, the death penalty is not automatic. You have to go through the process and what would happen is we would reconvene, additional evidence would be presented and Her Honor would give you an additional set of instructions. In those instructions the first thing she's going to instruct you on or the first aspect she's going to tell you to look at are what's known as aggravating circumstances. And she told you yesterday, it's a statutory list of circumstances which may increase

the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim, and it's to those circumstances and to those alone that you can look to to justify the imposition of a recommendation of the death penalty. It's going to be a list, I expect it to be more than one, it may be three, it may be four, it may be five, it may be six, but it's to those factors and those alone that you can look to to justify and recommend the death penalty.

Now, those have to be proven beyond any reasonable doubt, same standard of proof as in the guilt phase. So, if you look at those and you believe the State failed to prove any of those aggravating circumstances, then your recommendation has to be life because there would have been no aggravation proven. If you feel the State's proven at least one, and you may find that we've proven more than one, may have proven them all, you look at those aggravating circumstances that have been proven and ask yourself do these justify the death penalty. Again, if your answer is no, then you have to return a verdict of life. If your answer is yes that they justify the death penalty, you can on to the next step.

The next step is look at what's called

mitigating circumstances and as the Court told you yesterday, those come from the life of the defendant, background, character, things that have happened to him, and there's a burden of proof for those, it's a lower standard, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. So, you look, you look at them, all that's been proven and the Court's going to tell you you weigh those.

Have you made in your lifetime be it personal, professional some key, critical important decisions?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you did that, some factors you looked at and said these are pretty darn important to the decision, right?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you would give those great weight.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Other factors you looked at you considered them. You looked at them and considered them and said, you know, these really aren't that

important to me making this decision, I'm going to give these very little weight, right?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. BROWN: But you consider those?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. BROWN: Same process she's going to tell you you go through here. You consider everything that's been presented. You may look at something and say I'm very little weight, you may look at something else and say I'm going to give that great weight, or somewhere in between. The Court's not going to give you and tell you that aggravator number one gets X amount of weight or mitigator number one gets X amount of weight, it's a choice and a decision up to you entirely.

Now, I'm not going to ask you, and I don't except the Defense will, how much weight you would give to something because at this point you don't know. You haven't heard that evidence, you haven't heard the other evidence and you really don't know until you hear everything and you go through that weighing process, but the key is you can consider it. And you may consider it and give it little weight but the key is can you consider the aggravators presented and all the mitigators presented? It may be

something that when you're asked about can you consider this you may be thinking I would consider it, I may not give it very much weight but the key is just are you open to consider it. Fair enough?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Um-hmm.

MR. BROWN: And the Court's going to tell you you go through that weighing process with the aggravators and the mitigators and if you find the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then your recommendation has to be for life. If you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, then you're in a position where you're legally justified to recommend a sentence of death to the Court. Now, what she's not going to tell you is that if the State proves A, B, C and D that you must return a recommendation of death. Okay. In fact, what she's going to tell you is that you're never required to return a recommendation of death.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Okay.

MR. BROWN: What she's going -- what is required is you go through that weighing process and after you weigh -- find the aggravators justify the death penalty and you do that against the mitigation and if you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, at that point if you still feel that the

1 aggravators justify the death penalty, then you can recommend it. Any questions of the process? 2 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 3 4 MR. BROWN: Okay. Are you open to considering the aggravators that the Court gives you? 5 JUROR NUMBER 160: 6 Yes. MR. BROWN: And would you be open to consider 7 8 whatever is presented and proven as possible 9 mitigation? 10 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 1.1 MR. BROWN: Okay. And you understand how much 12 weight you give it, that's a personal decision you 13 have to make as a juror? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 14 15 MR. BROWN: Do you feel comfortable or 16 confident in your ability to go through this process? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 17 MR. BROWN: Any questions or concerns? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor, I have no 20 21 further questions. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Questions by the 22 23 Defense. 24 MR. MOORE: Yes. Good morning. JUROR NUMBER 160: Good morning. 25

1.7

MR. MOORE: Let's see. The channel or the source of the news local news that you apparently prefer is Channel 6?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Um-hmm, and some Channel 13.

MR. MOORE: Do you find that the news reporting there is at least to a degree reliable?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes, I mean, as reliable as the media can be at times.

MR. MOORE: Right. You're (unintelligible) when you get to that old stage of life you don't take everything face value.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: But you have to learn to rely on some things to at least a degree of reliability, of credibility, is that a fair statement?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: So, in watching the news, are there things when let's say you watch the news coverage of that situation, of this situation where if they report certain facts or what they represent as facts you say that's probably right, like the fact that a deputy sheriff was shot and killed, do you think they got that right?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And that two people were arrested?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 1 MR. MOORE: Think they got that right? 2 3 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. MR. MOORE: And one of the two people was a --4 5 was Mr. Bradley? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 6 7 MR. MOORE: Do you think they got that right? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 8 MR. MOORE: Do you remember -- well, let me 9 Do you remember the timeframe between the 10 ask. shooting and the arrest? Was it days, months or was 11 12 it right away? JUROR NUMBER 160: Right way. 13 14 MR. MOORE: What do you remember about the 15 pursuit? 16 JUROR NUMBER 160: Just that -- I just remember hearing there was a pursuit, as far as whether it was 17 hours, days, I don't know. 18 MR. MOORE: Did you see pictures of Mr. Bradley 19 at the -- during the earlier reporting of this 2.0 incident? 21 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 22 MR. MOORE: All right. So, if you -- if in 23 your thinking that they got it right that a deputy 24

sheriff was shot, two people were arrested,

25

Mr. Bradley was one of them, do you think that they got those other facts right but the fact of Mr. Bradley being one of the two people -- do you recall whether he was the shooter, alleged?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes, I believe I did hear that.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Now, at that point in your mind do you feel like that's like the other facts are probably right or is there some reason why you would question that when you don't question the other facts?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't understand what you're getting at.

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. If there are facts that you have heard.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: (Unintelligible). Things that you have heard --

JUROR NUMBER 160: Reports.

MR. MOORE: -- reported that allegedly happened and, you know, to some degree -- you give them some degree of reliability like the shooting of the deputy, she deceased, chase, Mr. Bradley was arrested, he's the alleged shooter, do you give credibility to those facts and one fact that I'm

asking you what your feeling is about that is that Mr. Bradley was the shooter and whether you think that fact is as reliable as the other facts a deputy sheriff shot, deceased or it's somehow let's reliable than the other facts?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I would say it's reliable.

MR. MOORE: And so when -- if we ask what your opinion is at this point based upon what you know with respect to his guilty -- you know what, we don't expect any particular answer. I'm not saying this is the answer I want to hear.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: I just -- the answer I want to hear is what you really believe.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: And then we go from there. So, on that question of what you think is probably reliable, Mr. Bradley was the shooter in this case, what is your opinion with respect to his guilt?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't know. I haven't seen evidence, I don't know.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Do you see my concern here, that is, that some of the facts you accept -- again, please don't take it personally, I'm not arguing or anything like that, criticizing you, just trying to

get at what your thinking is.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Okay.

MR. MOORE: So, if you think that a number of these facts of the incident that were reported are probably accurate, maybe probably true, how -- where do you put that with Mr. Bradley being the shooter on that scale, is that as reliable as the other facts of a deputy being shot to death, that he probably is the shooter?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I just said he was arrested for it.

MR. MOORE: But he was reported to being the shooter base upon what you saw?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: So, knowing that that's what you heard and that's your perception of it, no right or wrong there, but how would that affect your deliberations in this case? Would you go into the case presuming Mr. Bradley is the shooter? Remember what the Court said, you can say yes, I would or no, I wouldn't or I don't know. So, just putting that to you, what's your thinking?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I would say by, you know, him being arrested, yeah.

MR. MOORE: Yeah?

JUROR NUMBER 160: That he's been charged with 1 2 this crime. MR. MOORE: Okay. And so would it be 3 difficult, if not impossible, for you to follow the 4 instruction that he is presumed innocent? 5 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 6 MR. MOORE: So, you're saying you would be able 7 to set aside your presumption that he's guilty? 8 JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't know. 9 MR. MOORE: Well, that's what I'm getting at. 10 So, would it be fair to say that you presume that 1.1 12 he's quilty? JUROR NUMBER 160: I just -- like I said, I 13 know he was arrested for the crime and 14 15 (unintelligible). 16 MR. MOORE: Okay. Well, if you say that, you know, probably he's the shooter, can -- I believe I 17 heard you say that. So, then would it be fair to say 18 19 that you presume that he is guilty? 2.0 JUROR NUMBER 160: No, because the law states 21 even though you've been arrested, you still have to 22 (unintelligible). 23 MR. MOORE: Can you do that? Can you presume that he's innocent even though at this point it 24

25

sounds like you presume that he's guilty? And if you

don't know, you don't know.

2

3

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't know.

4

-1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

all that you thought about this case, are you saying that you don't know whether you can follow that instruction?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I believe I probably can.

MR. MOORE: A hundred percent? You absolutely

sure, do you have any doubts about that? You know,

you might be a really excellent juror on another case

you had to put all that aside, all that you heard,

MR. MOORE: If the Court instructed you that

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

that you don't know anything about.

MR. MOORE: Maybe not so much in this case. No reflection on you.

JUROR NUMBER 160: No.

MR. MOORE: What do you think? Do you think you have doubts about your ability to put aside what you know or what you think?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: On the issue of the death penalty, you indicated that you're for it and I presume that you have thought about it.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And arrived at that opinion before

you ever got involved in this process.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: How did you, how did you arrive at that opinion?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I believe that if you willfully take a life you should have to pay with yours.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Well, this case the charge is first degree premeditated murder. There are two ways that the penalty phase can be arrived at. One is felony murder, you know, first degree premeditated murder, that would fall into the category that you're talking about. So, do you believe that a first degree premeditated murder of a police officer should result in Mr. Bradley being sentenced to death?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't understand what you're.

MR. MOORE: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 160: I mean --

MR. MOORE: I'm just responding.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yeah, I'm just going -- I mean, it is the law in Florida that if you're, you know, accused of a first degree murder, then the penalty can be death.

MR. MOORE: Can be but not necessarily should

be on.

...

JUROR NUMBER 160:

MR. MOORE: On a scale, let's do a scale, a number scale -- let me put it this way. On a scale from zero to ten, ten is the strongest support you have for the death penalty, zero is no support or you're against it which you're not, where would you put yourself? What number would you give yourself?

Right.

JUROR NUMBER 160: As far as being for the death penalty?

MR. MOORE: Well, you are for it.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: And if the scale as I described to you is at one end zero that means you're against it or you're not for it, that's not you, or at the other end is a ten and that's very strong support, what number would you give yourself?

JUROR NUMBER 160: As far as -- I don't -- I still don't understanding what you're asking.

MR. MOORE: Okay. Some people say, well, I don't know, I'm right in the middle, I would say I'm a five, or some people who are really strong for it say I'm a ten.

JUROR NUMBER 160: I would say eight.

MR. MOORE: Eight?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Um-hmm.

MR. MOORE: Can you think of reasons why you would be for the death penalty? Now, let me qualify that. I'm not asking what you would vote in this case, I'm just saying let's say before you even heard about this case and let's say you're just talking causally about the death penalty, nothing casual about that, but it's not related to this case and you're with friends or whatever and you're talking about who's for it and who's against it and you say I'm for it and somebody says, well, why are you for it and so why would you -- what would your answer be?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Why I'm for it?

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am.

JUROR NUMBER 160: If it's a mass murderer, goes out and kills a bunch of people.

MR. MOORE: Okay. That's a little bit different from what I'm asking in that particular case if you would be for it, I'm just saying do you think -- let's just say reasons why Florida should have the death penalty. Can you think of reasons? I know you're not in the legislature or anything like that, but can you think of reasons why you have arrived at the opinion that you're for the death penalty as opposed to a life sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I think it's a good deterrent.

MR. MOORE: All right. Are there types of first degree murder where you would no be willing or open to considering mitigating circumstances? You mentioned a mass murder, would that be one -- would that be a case for you where you could not consider mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't know.

MR. MOORE: Do you know what I mean by mitigating circumstances? We have -- you know, this is all new to you, I recognize that, you're trying to understand. Aggravating circumstances go to increase the severity of the crime or harm to the victim and they suggest perhaps that maybe a sentence of death would be more appropriate. Mitigating circumstances are those which mitigate or lessen the sentence imposed and suggest that a life without parole sentence would be more appropriate. That's what I mean by mitigating circumstances. So, is a mass murder situation one where they present all the mitigating circumstances in the world and you would not be able to consider that?

JUROR NUMBER 160: You mean like the person's background and stuff?

MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am, that's what I mean.

Anything -- mitigating is anything related to the defendant and his background and circumstances of the case, may be things that the lawyers may think of mitigating, you know, whatever mitigates the crime or the sentence. Now, my question is do you think that let's say a mass murder is a situation where you wouldn't consider -- would not be open to consider any mitigating circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 160: No.

MR. MOORE: How about the torture murder of a child, you would not be able to consider mitigation?

JUROR NUMBER 160: (Unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: How about a first agree murder of a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER 160: (Unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: So, you would not be open to considering mitigating circumstances if the murder or the victim was a police officer?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: If the Court instructed you as a member of jury that you had to engage in this weighing process, would you -- are you saying that that would be difficult, if not impossible, for you to follow that instruction?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I would probably give more weight to the other instead of the mitigating.

MR. MOORE: Would you -- as I heard you say, I'm not trying to trick you.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Oh, I know.

MR. MOORE: Put words in your mouth or anything. It sounded like you said that in certain types of homicides and one of those is one involving a police officer that you would not consider, not be open to consider mitigating circumstances, is that what your mind set would be going into the penalty phase of the case where you're asked to decide Mr. Bradley's fate?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't know.

MR. MOORE: You don't. Okay. Well, let me ask this. As to these possible types of mitigating circumstances, would you be open -- would you -- I'm not asking you to tell me yeah, that's, you know, I will definitely consider that. I mean, what I'm asking is if you would be open to considering these types of mitigating circumstances. You don't have to tell me what you what you would do with them other than would you consider them or would you be closed to consider them. One, if you heard expert witnesses testify, mental health witnesses, that Mr. Bradley

suffered from mental illness, is that something that 1 you would be open to considering as a potential 2 mitigating circumstance? 3 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 4 MR. MOORE: Let me ask about drug use and drug 5 addiction. Do you believe that drug addiction is a 6 7 choice? 8 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. MR. MOORE: Have you ever known anybody who's 9 10 addicted to drugs? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 11 MR. MOORE: You recognize that some people 12 struggle with drug addiction? 13 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 14 MR. MOORE: And some people have a greater 15 16 struggle than others? JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes. 17 MR. MOORE: Do you believe that anybody who's 18 addicted to drugs can overcome drug addiction? 19 JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes, I believe they can. 2.0 Do you believe it's just as easy MR. MOORE: 21 for everybody to quit? 22 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. 23 MR. MOORE: If you were presented with evidence 24 of drug abuse and drug addiction, is that something 25

that you would or would not be open to considering as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes, I could consider it.

MR. MOORE: If you heard evidence from qualified experts of brain injury or brain damage, is that something that you would be open to considering as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If you heard testimony evidence presented of childhood abuse, both physical and verbal, is that something that you would be able to consider as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Now, if the jury, hypothetically, we're talking hypothetical. All right? One thing that isn't a hypothetical is that if you're selected as a juror you will be a part of the process that could result in Mr. Bradley, not some hypothetical person, that human being right there, twenty-four years old, sentence to death and being executed. So, we're not talking hypothetical because of that, but let's say the jury reaches a verdict, hypothetically, of first degree — guilty of first degree murder which is the — which is a requirement for you to get to the penalty phase because, remember, if you didn't

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

JUROR NUMBER 160: Between the aggravating and mitigating?

give at that point?

find quilty of first degree murder, the death is off

aggravating circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt or

what you've heard, what is your understanding of what

your options are? I'm not asking you to predict what

you'll do, but what do you think your choices would

be as a juror, that is, what vote or votes could you

the table. You get to that point and you find one

maybe five or six, at that point what -- based on

MR. MOORE: No, we're going, we're going -we're at the point where you're now in the penalty
phase and you in your mind feel the State has proven
maybe, hypothetically, several, five or six
aggravating circumstances, you don't know what they
are, that's -- you don't know what it is, and then at
that point what -- do you think there's anything that
you're required to do?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I thought the Judge said you have to weigh, you know.

MR. MOORE: All right. The point I want to make sure --

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't understand what you mean.

23

24

25

MR. MOORE: I know. The point I want to make sure you understand is even at that point you're not -- that life without parole is still on the table, you're not required to vote for death penalty. You're told that that was legally justified to vote for death, that doesn't mean you have to vote for death. I mean, you can vote for -- you can't vote for death at that point, you've got to go to the next step which is the mitigating circumstances. So, death is still on the table but you can't vote for death at that point but you could vote for life.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: It's never off the table, life without parole.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: So, then let's say hypothetically you find multiple aggravating circumstances, you can't vote for death, you can vote for life, you can't vote for death. Then you go to the next step. Well, you can look at it as step, it's a guide, right. And let's say you find, hypothetically, no mitigating circumstances or you find that the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating circumstances, what do you believe that you would do at that point? Do you understand --

JUROR NUMBER 160: I don't -- I don't know what I would.

MR. MOORE: I'm not asking you to tell me what you would do. Do you understand that even if you found --

JUROR NUMBER 160: It's a choice that I will be making on the evidence. I guess that's what you're asking, I don't know.

MR. MOORE: Yeah. What I'm asking, what I'm making sure you understand is even if you found numerous aggravating circumstances and no mitigating circumstances, life without parole is still on the table.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: It's always there, you're never required to vote for death and at any point you can always vote for life without parole. Do you understand? Could you say yes? We're recording here.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: When you're told that the sentencing option is life without parole, what does that mean to you? What do you think life without parole means?

JUROR NUMBER 160: That they will be spending

the rest of there life behind bars and not be able to 1 2 get parole. MR. MOORE: Ever? 3 JUROR NUMBER 160: Ever. 4 MR. MOORE: Never released alive? 5 JUROR NUMBER 160: They'll die in prison. 6 7 MR. MOORE: You don't question that? 8 JUROR NUMBER 160: No. MR. MOORE: That's the law, I want to make sure 9 10 you understand. JUROR NUMBER 160: Right. 11 When the Court says that she will 12 MR. MOORE: give great weight to the jury's recommendation, what 13 I'd like for you to do the best you can and tell me 14 what you think that means. In other words, how 15 important do you think the jury's sentencing 16 recommendation is to the Court in arriving at the 17 18 sentence? 19 JUROR NUMBER 160: How important? MR. MOORE: Yes, ma'am. 2.0 JUROR NUMBER 160: Very important. 21 I mean, it's essential. She can't 2.2 MR. MOORE: impose the sentence without the input from the jury. 23 JUROR NUMBER 160: Right. 24

MR. MOORE: It's impossible. Some people might

25

2.0

think well, I'm not going to worry about, I'm not going to take it very seriously because the Judge will do the right thing and so my vote doesn't really matter. That's not true. Do you see how important the jury's recommendation is to a sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Correct.

MR. MOORE: And then at the guilt/innocence part of trial where you're presented with the charges, first degree murder and other charges, the verdict has to be unanimous, all of the jurors have to agree guilty or not guilty.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: At the penalty phase, which means, hypothetically, the jury has arrived at a verdict of guilty of first degree murder, the verdict -- the jury's recommendation, sentencing recommendation does not have to be unanimous. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Each juror is entitled to his or her own vote.

JUROR NUMBER 160: Right.

MR. MOORE: The vote could be twelve nothing, it could be nothing to twelve, it could be nine to three, it could be six to six, which would be a life recommendation. Do you understand that? Do you

accept that?

1.8

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: What that means is you're entitled to your own vote and you don't have to justify it, you don't have to defend it, you can stick to that vote and you're not required to change your vote to agree with other jurors. You're not required to change your vote even in the guilt innocence phase, you're not required to do anything except to consider the evidence and arrive at what you think is a correct verdict. And at the penalty phase you have the right not to be intimidated or browbeaten into change your vote at the penalty, the sentencing phase. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: The other side of that is you have the responsibility to respect the individual votes of the other jurors and you cannot try to browbeat them or intimidate them into agreeing with you if they disagree with you. They have a right to disagree with you. The jury has a right to disagree at the penalty phase. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Okay. All right. You said earlier that you willfully take a life you should willfully

forfeit yours, did I get that right?

JUROR NUMBER 160: Say that again.

MR. MOORE: That -- I believe I heard you say earlier if you take a life you should willfully forefit yours?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I believe that, yeah, I mean, yeah, that's why I believe in the death penalty.

MR. MOORE: Do you think that if you willfully take a life that life without parole would never be an appropriate sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 160: I guess it would depend on the circumstances.

MR. MOORE: Thank you. May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 160 as follows:)

MR. MOORE: I would move to strike this witness for cause. She's indicated that she has an opinion that Mr. Bradley is guilty and she thinks she has doubts about whether she could follow the Court's instruction of putting those opinions aside.

On the death penalty she says there are certain types of homicides where she could not, would not consider mitigating circumstances. She listed

several. I offered some but she agreed a mass murder, death of a child, murder involving a police officer victim, where she would not be open to considering mitigating circumstances and so move to strike for cause.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, first with respect to the death penalty aspect, she said she would probably give more weight to one than the others which is what she's supposed to do. She answered all their questions concerning would you be open to consider mitigators and aggravators and she said she would consider everything. She was always absolute on that, she would consider it. All she indicated was she'd probably give more weight to one than the other. I mean, we asked her specifically on the law enforcement which is certainly an appropriate answer.

As far as the other aspect, she consistently said to Defense counsel and to the Court's questions she hasn't seen any evidence, she has no opinion as to guilt. She said him being — she actually verbally give an answer but she explained the answer, she said him being arrested, he's been charged with a crime. She constantly said she had no opinion as to guilt. He was able to get out of her in the question

when he said does she have doubts in her ability to set aside what she knows, she said yes but she's consistently said that what she knows is he's been arrested and charged. When actually asked can you set it aside she said yes, she said yes to the Court's questions and I think that's (unintelligible). She said she would follow the Court's instructions.

THE COURT: I don't have concerns about the other argument but I do have concerns that she kind of was inconsistent in her ability to set aside what she knew previously and consider the defendant not guilty. However, she -- I mean, her answers were somewhat consistent -- I mean, they were consistent, mostly consistent and then she gave kind of an inconsistent response when she said she had doubts about that.

MR. MOORE: So, she's ambiguous at best. Her statements, her positions, her responses are inconsistent and not reconcilable. She can't hold both positions and since, I mean, at best her position is ambiguous but when she was answered my question she was clear to my question, which was not a confusing question, can you follow the Court's instructions to set aside your opinions and she's --

2

4

5

3

6 7

9

8

10

11 12

13

14

15 1.6

17

18 19

20

21

22

24

25

23

and do you have doubts about your ability, she said yes, I do have doubts. I mean, that's -- and that is cause in itself.

MR. BROWN: Except when she was asked about explaining what she meant she said he's been arrested and charged with crime. Well that's aggravating because you're charged with a crime. So, there's nothing wrong with not having any doubts about that because that's -- sure, you've already told her he's been charged with a crime.

The doubts that we're asking about MR. MOORE: is her ability to set aside her opinion of his guilt based upon what she's heard and he has doubts that she can do.

And she's consistently said she has MR. BROWN: no opinions as to guilt.

THE COURT: She has said that. That's what --I mean.

> That's not what she told me. MR. MOORE:

I'd ask the Court to inquire of her MR. BROWN: specifically on the (unintelligible).

I am going to inquire of her if she THE COURT: can set that aside. I mean, she does -- she --

MR. MOORE: Here's another problem, Your Honor. It depends on who's asking the question as to the

answer that she gives.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: It does depend and that makes it difficult.

She will very likely think as MR. MOORE: jurors do in this situation that she's supposed to give an answer that -- and expected to give an answer that she can set that aside which is what she said when she talked to you, not what she said when she talked to me. And I didn't ask a tricky question of her, nobody objected to it.

THE COURT: These questions, with all due respect, are difficult.

MR. MOORE: Sure they are.

THE COURT: They're confusing to them. don't understand all the terminology and it's a difficult process for them and we're so familiar with the terminology that we take it for granted that they They do not understand it. understand.

MR. MOORE: But the ones who survive the challenges are the ones who are consistent in their answers, yes, I can set that aside, no, I don't have an opinion about guilt and if I did have one I could set it. She doesn't fall in that category. she's given answers to my what I think are pretty clear questions regardless of her understanding which indicates that she's going to have a problem putting aside, she's got doubts about her ability to put aside her opinions based upon what she's heard, which is a police officer was killed, Mr. Bradley is the shooter and that he's probably guilty. That's what Those are her words. I mean, that's not she said. going to -- if she changes now and agrees with this Court, it's going to be because she's acquiescing to an authority figure. That's what she's doing and the courts recognize that as a problem and when they say that it depends on who's asking the question. not rehabilitated just because the Court can get her now to go back to a different position. I mean, she still said these things, you can't take it back. can't take it back.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BROWN: She told Defense counsel specifically I haven't seen the evidence, I don't have an opinion as to guilt.

MR. MOORE: That's not what she said.

MR. BROWN: That is what she said.

THE COURT: That is what she said but then she said to you that she had doubts that she could set that aside.

MR. PIROLO: And she also said that she presumed him to be the shooter.

MR. MOORE:

She said that.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1314

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. PIROLO: Before she even got to having the doubts.

THE COURT: I don't hold that against her, that's what the press said.

MR. MOORE: I know but she believes that. She shouldn't believe that, she should be able to set it aside. She said she has doubts and (unintelligible).

THE COURT: They do believe that. I mean, based on what they heard.

MR. MOORE: And they're gone.

THE COURT: That doesn't mean they can't set it No, I think they could set it aside even though they believed that before they came in here, that he was the shooter. They don't understand the If they get to -- the question is whether process. she could participate in the process or not. know, because of her response to Mr. Moore, I am going to strike her for cause because -- I mean, I do have some concerns that she'll answer my questions correctly and I don't -- and she did say that she had doubts that she could set that aside to Mr. Moore. But I will tell you that this process is -- you all make a lot of assumptions that these people understand the questions that you're asking. I don't

think they do and I don't think a person of normal intelligence would understand these questions, with all due respect. They're difficult. Thev're They've never heard these difficult for them. terminologies, it's the first time. You expect that they've heard in some big group and then the second time you think they're going to -- you expect that they're going to know the answers to that and, you know, they haven't seen it. Some people are very visual, they need to see it in writing, they need study it, they need to look at it. They're not going to get these concepts by one oral pronouncement of I mean, I believe that. So, you know, we need them. to be more patient with them as to what they understand.

MR. MOORE: I've got all the patience in the world, that's why I take as much time as I do. I want to make sure that we get the best understanding out of these people, you know, the best answer we can get out of them and I'm fine with that.

THE COURT: For them to regurgitate the rules that -- I mean, for them to regurgitate the instructions after only hearing them one time I think is -- it would be difficult for most people to do. All right.

2122232425

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 2 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) THE COURT: Okay. Number 160, at this time I 3 am going to release you from being considered as a 4 juror in this case. Thank you for being part of the 5 process. Please don't take that as any negative 6 7 reflection on you. This is a difficult case, this is a difficult process, but at this time you have been 8 I just need you to report downstairs, 9 released. report to the jury assembly room and they'll give you 10 brief instructions and send you on your way. Okay. 11 12 Thank you. 13 (Thereupon, Juror Number 160 exited the 14 courtroom.) THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 160, for the 15 record, has been released for cause. We can bring in 16 juror Number 161. 17 (Thereupon, Juror Number 161 was escorted into 18 19 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 20 had as follows:) 21 THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number

JUROR NUMBER 161: Good morning.

22

23

24

25

161.

Thank you for being part of this THE COURT: Thank you for being patient with us. process.

I talked to you yesterday I talked about some rules
that I implemented. Those rules came into effect at
that time. So, I'm going to ask you as of that time.

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

2.0

JUROR NUMBER 161: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 161: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 161: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 161: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask you some questions this morning. The State will have an opportunity to ask you questions, the Defense will have an opportunity to ask you questions. They're -- most -- I would say a large majority of the questions are going to ask for a yes or no answer. We'd like a yes or no answer so we may pursue that from you, but

I mean, sometimes the answer is I don't know and I 1 don't know is an answer as well just so you know. 2 Okay. What we ask you to do, there are no right or 3 wrong answers, we just ask you to be honest, complete 4 and frank and try to tell us what information you 5 So, the first question I'm going to ask you is 6 have. 7 do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with 8 9 anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or 10 11 newspapers? JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes. 12 Tell me what information you 13 Okay. THE COURT: 14 believe you know. JUROR NUMBER 161: I mean, I read the paper. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. Do you read the paper on a regular basis? 17 JUROR NUMBER 161: Usually on line, yes, ma'am. 18 THE COURT: On line? 19 JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, ma'am. 20 THE COURT: And what paper do you read? 21 Usually Florida Today or JUROR NUMBER 161: 22 23 WFTV. Okay. So, can we assume if there 24 THE COURT:

was an article in Today newspaper that you read it or

25

not necessarily?

JUROR NUMBER 161: I would say it's a safe assumption I read it, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. There was apparently a two page spread the Sunday before the trial started, did you read that?

JUROR NUMBER 161: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Just checking. Just checking. Tell me -- so, tell me what -- and that would be your primary news source?

JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: The paper on line?

JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you watch news on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 161: Not, really, I don't watch a whole lot of television so.

THE COURT: Okay. So, tell me what information you believe you know about the case. And be specific if you can.

JUROR NUMBER 161: I mean, what I know is apparently there was a theft of some items from a motel.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 161: There was a pursuit, a stop, you know, and then an officer was killed.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Did you see pictures of 2 Mr. Bradley in the paper? 3 JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, I have. THE COURT: Do you know anything about a 4 codefendant? 5 JUROR NUMBER 161: Other than seeing her 6 7 picture. THE COURT: Okay. So, you know there was a 8 codefendant? 9 JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, ma'am. 10 THE COURT: And you know it was a female? 11 JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Do you know anything about her 13 14 case? JUROR NUMBER 161: Yeah, I mean, I know that 15 she's supposed to be a witness in this case. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 161: I mean, I know that that she 18 accepted an agreement or whatever, a plea, I guess 19 that's the term. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 161: And got nineteen years. 22 yes, I'm familiar with that. 23 THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do if 24 you're going to be a juror in this case is to set 25

aside anything that you may have learned, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 161: I believe I can. I mean.

THE COURT: Okay. So, let me give you a scenario. Let's say you heard all the evidence in the case with regard to the four counts, you go back for deliberation and you say, oh, I remember hearing about this information but I never -- that evidence about that was never brought into the courtroom, I never heard anything about that either -- from any source.

JUROR NUMBER 161: Right.

THE COURT: Could you set that information aside and not consider it in your deliberation?

JUROR NUMBER 161: I believe I could.

THE COURT: Okay. It's a process, we have to be true to the process and you got to say, you know, those of us in the courtroom believe in this process but, you know, not everyone can do that, not everyone has the ability to do that, but if I instruct you that that's your duty as a juror, you could do that?

JUROR NUMBER 161: I believe so, yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You say I believe so. Some people

202122232425

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

say I believe, I think as a matter of speech.

2

JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, I do.

3

THE COURT: Yeah. Other people say it meaning

4

that they have doubts. So, can you do that?

5

JUROR NUMBER 161: Without saying I believe so.

6

Yes, I can.

7

THE COURT: Okay. Well, have you formed an

8

opinion as to the guilt or the innocence of the

9

defendant? Obviously, you saw some things.

10

JUROR NUMBER 161: No. I mean, obviously I saw

11

some things and yes, I have to some degree, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. In the case the State is 12

13

required to prove, you're going to hear more about

14

this later, the State is required to prove each

15

element of each count, there's four counts, beyond

16 17 and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt.

18

State knows that that's their burden. They recognize

19

every criminal case. It's not something new to this

20

case, that's what they do, that's their job.

that that's their burden. That's their burden in

21

Defense is not required to prove anything. In fact,

22

at this stage because there's no evidence before the

23

court, the defendant is not quilty. The defendant is

24

presumed to be innocent. What you would have to do

25

is set aside any of those fixed ideas or opinions

that you have prior to coming here and make the State prove their burden of proof, make them prove their case and presume that the defendant is innocent, can you can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 161: It would be difficult I believe.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's what we need to know. I know that you knew Ryan and Jeremy I think from?

JUROR NUMBER 161: The gym.

THE COURT: The gym. I couldn't remember if it was -- I know someone else knew them from Taekwondo or somebody form Taekwondo. So, you knew them from the gym?

JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And I talked to you before that they're going to be -- suspect they're going to be in this courtroom. I do also believe that there's going to be photographs of Deputy Pill after her death. Those photographs could be described as, I forget the word the other day.

MR. LANNING: Graphic.

THE COURT: Forget that word. I should write that word down. They could be described as graphic. Also, there's going to be a video and it could be

described as graphic as well. Knowing that that's going to be part of this case and knowing that I suspect Ryan Pill and Jeremy Pill will be sitting in the audience, I mean, is this a case that you feel that you could be a fair and impartial juror on?

JUROR NUMBER 161: I mean, with respect to Ryan and Jeremy, I mean, I think I could. Like I said, it was more or less an acquaintance at the same gym for a couple of years.

THE COURT: I mean, I've been a member of a gym, I know how you see people and you go hey, hey but you never really have a conversation with them.

JUROR NUMBER 161: Right. I mean, I've definitely had conversations with them in the past, but I mean as far as do I have their number in my phone, no, I mean, it was never like that no. Did I ever hang out with them outside of the gym, no.

THE COURT: Okay. So, that's not the issue.

JUROR NUMBER 161: That's not the issue.

THE COURT: What do you think the issue may be?

JUROR NUMBER 161: Well, I mean, I've seen the stories, I did see the story. I mean, who didn't if you live in this area you saw the story. So, obviously you read, you form an opinion. Do I think I can probably put that aside? I'm fairly certain I

could. I'm from analytical when it comes to things. I mean, black, white, you know, that's fine, you know, but I don't know. That's my best answer.

THE COURT: Because the problem is that we can only talk to you now, we can't talk to you later.

JUROR NUMBER 161: Right.

THE COURT: Can't say later did you do that.

JUROR NUMBER 161: Right.

THE COURT: And so that's why it's important now. Now, as -- you know, it is somewhat of an intellectual process to be able to do that. Some people are more emotionally invested in the case than others. Some people say no way I can do. Some people say I'm not sure I can do that, and some people say, yes, Judge I can do that. Tell me where you would fall.

JUROR NUMBER 161: I'm somewhat between yes,

Judge, I can do that and, you know. I mean, there's

some small doubt but I mean I'm pretty certain I can

do that.

MR. LANNING: Judge, may we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you can.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 161 as follows:)

MR. LANNING: Judge, the impression I get from

2.0

him --

THE COURT: Pardon me?

MR. LANNING: The impression I get from Mr --

THE COURT: 161.

MR. LANNING: Yeah, 161, is that he saw a lot of news and he did form an opinion. I don't think -- I mean, with all due respect, I don't think that once you form opinions over a course of months, which the articles were and the news was, that -- everybody wants to please the Court and when the Court says if I instructed, it's not a bell that gets unrung. I mean, he's indicated by his posture, his answers to the Court he's not confident in his ability to do that.

MR. MOORE: And he said difficult to set it aside. Those were his words. We didn't prompt him on that. Difficult for me to put my opinion aside of quilt.

MR. LANNING: You know, if the Court -- you know, if you said if I instructed you that it snowed yesterday, would you would you follow that instruction and give -- and believe that? No, intellectually I'm not, you know, if I really wanted to impress the Court I'd say sure.

THE COURT: I mean, I do think it's an

intellectual process and some people can do it and some people can't.

MR. BROWN: My response is that the case law is clear. First of on the opinion, as long as they set it aside. It's not the basis of forming an opinion. I think the Court needs to finish the questioning. He may not be qualified.

MR. PIROLO: He already said he

(unintelligible) his doubt. Best first it was

difficult and then at best when the Court tried to

rehabilitate him he has doubt.

MR. MOORE: That ain't going to away.

MR. BROWN: Doubt is not the standard.

MR. MOORE: Oh, it is, it's Lusk, Lusk. No, he doesn't say that, it's the Court's determination.

Just because --

MR. BROWN: I believe that that's the standard.

MR. MOORE: Address the Court, do not talk to me. Address the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. You all, we're not going to have this. We're not going to have this. Mr. Brown, I don't know if you finished.

MR. BROWN: Judge, the standard is reasonable doubt. People can have doubts about everyday things, it's clear the standard right now on the courts. So,

when the Court finishes it's questioning, he may or may not be there, I don't know yet. I don't know.

THE COURT: I don't have any other questions to ask him, I'm pretty much finished with my questions.

MR. MCMASTER: Ask him if you instructed him that he has to set it aside.

MR. MOORE: Well, what he said is that would be difficult to set aside and that wasn't in response to a question other than can you, he said it would be difficult. Another is I have a doubt, a small doubt but I have a doubt. I'm somewhere between saying yes, I can and I can't. So, it's I have a doubt, that's what he said and that ain't going away.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, the record also has to reflect, and I believe Mr. Lanning touched on it, is his body language. He's struggling, his body language, to tell the Court an answer. I mean, he's got doubt, reasonable doubt within his own answer when he's answering the Court. He's struggling to answer the questions to the Court and I think his first answer tends to be the most honest one, I have difficulty setting it aside. I have difficulty setting it aside.

MR. MOORE: Is the Court able to acknowledge the Court's observing the same body language and the

gestures that we're observing?

THE COURT: I don't know if the word's struggling, he's hesitant. I don't know if that's thinking. He's an engineer. He's an engineer, engineers are going to think before they speak. So, I would say hesitant, I don't know struggling. I don't know this person well if enough to know if that's struggling or just being cautious. Engineers by nature my experience are they're pretty cautious.

MR. MOORE: We're moving to strike for cause for the reasons that we have listed.

THE COURT: I'm going to strike him for cause based on his responses to the Court's questions.

Okay.

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

THE COURT: All right. Juror Number 161.

JUROR NUMBER 161: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I am going to release you for being considered as a juror in this case. I want to thank you for being part of the process. Thank you for being patient with us. What I'm going to ask you to do is go downstairs and speak to the jury assembly room. They're going to take your badge, just give you some brief information and send you on your way.

1 JUROR NUMBER 161: Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 2 (Thereupon, Juror Number 161 exited the 3 courtroom.) 4 THE COURT: Okay. We can bring in Juror 165. 5 One 164. 6 (Thereupon, Juror Number 164 was escorted into 7 8 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 9 had as follows:) THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 10 164. 11 JUROR NUMBER 164: Hello. 12 THE COURT: Okay. I got to get you out of here 13 so you can get to Orlando for your doctor's 14 appointment at 3:30. I'll make sure that happens. 15 JUROR NUMBER 164: All right. 16 THE COURT: Okay. One, thank you for being 17 Thank you for participating in this process. 18 Thank you for being patient with us. Yesterday when 19 I spoke with you there was some rules that I put in 2.0 Those rules came into effect at that time. 21 So, I'm going to ask you about those since that time. 22 Have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper 23 headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or 24

25

its participants?

2 3

4

5

7

6

8

9

1.0

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

JUROR NUMBER 164: No, I have not.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 164: No.

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

> JUROR NUMBER 164: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 164: I have not.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about what you know about the case prior to that and then I'm going to talk to you about the death penalty and the lawyers may have an opportunity to speak with you.

JUROR NUMBER 164: Right.

THE COURT: In answering these questions there are no right or wrong answers. We ask you to be honest, complete, frank. There's no -- some people say Judge, can I say this? You can say whatever you This is your opportunity to tell us what you think we need to know. Also, most of the -- some of the questions will solicit a response of yes or no.

It might be difficult for you to say yes or no. If you can say yes or no, I mean, I don't know is a response that's acceptable. Some of the questions, you know, are going to be hard questions, you might have to think about. Some people haven't thought about these issues before, some people have. So, if you to think, you can have that opportunity to think as well. The first question I'm going to ask you is do you know anything about this case either from your personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 164: I think I saw something on the news maybe six months ago or something, I'm not sure.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 164: I don't know the whole store, it might be another matter all together.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what information do you think you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 164: Something about a chase and a guy got out of the car and his girlfriend was in the car and he got out of the car and started shooting.

THE COURT: And you know there's a death of a

law enforcement officer? 1 2 JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. That information, where would you have gotten that information? 4 5 JUROR NUMBER 164: From television. THE COURT: Okay. Do you have daily news 6 7 habits, local news habits? JUROR NUMBER 164: No, I prefer not to, it's 8 9 mostly the same stuff all the time. 10 THE COURT: Okay. So, how often say in a week's time period would you see the local news? 11 JUROR NUMBER 164: I mainly just turn it on, 12 13 try to catch the weather and. I'm not really 14 interested in the news. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough. JUROR NUMBER 164: World news, I don't really 16 17 care for. THE COURT: So, if you were to watch news, it 1.8 would be world news? 19 20 JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes. 21 THE COURT: And do you gain that information from television or from any sources? 22 JUROR NUMBER 164: Mainly television, sometimes 23 24 Internet.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you look at news on the

25

internet?

JUROR NUMBER 164: Selectively, yes.

THE COURT: If something interests you you would maybe click on to that news program?

JUROR NUMBER 164: Exactly.

THE COURT: Have you clicked on to any news articles regarding this case?

JUROR NUMBER 164: No, I have not.

THE COURT: Did you ever see Mr. Bradley, have you seen him on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 164: No, I have not.

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

JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes.

THE COURT: What happens if you're in deliberation, the end of the first part of the trial, there may be a second part, there may not, end of the first part of trial and you say okay, I'm deliberating this case and all of a sudden you say oh, I remember I heard something about this but that evidence never came into court, you never heard that

1 evidence in this courtroom, never came in as evidence in the courtroom. 3 JUROR NUMBER 164: I understand. 4 THE COURT: Would you be able to not consider 5 that? 6 JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Now, have you formed any fixed opinions about the guilt or the innocence of 8 the defendant? 9 10 JUROR NUMBER 164: No, I have not. 11 THE COURT: Okay. So, at this time you just 12 listened to the news, never made -- and some people 13 some people are very emotional about this case, some 14 people are not. I mean, did it make an impression 15 with you? 16 JUROR NUMBER 164: Not really. 17 THE COURT: Okay. I mean, it was just another --18 19 JUROR NUMBER 164: It was just another thing 20 that happened in the world. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough too. All right. 22 I'm going to ask about your views about the death 23 penalty and I ask this very open ended just to get a 24 response. What are your views about the death

25

penalty?

2

3

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

JUROR NUMBER 164: I have no qualms about it, it cost a lot of money to keep somebody in prison for life. If they made the right choice and then I have I have no problems about it.

THE COURT: So, you're -- if I had to say you were for or against the death penalty, if I put you in one category or the other, I would say you were for it?

JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes.

In this case, and I'm going to give THE COURT: you a brief overview, I talked more in depth about it on Thursday, I assure you the attorneys are going to talk more in depth about it, but in the first phase of the trial, it's called the guilt phase, in the quilt phase if the jury reaches a verdict of guilty on Count I, and it only pertains to Count I and Count I is the first agree murder charge, if there's a quilty verdict on Count I, then we move into a second The second phase is what we call the penalty phase. In the penalty phase you would be instructed phase. to -- as the jury, as a juror to make a recommendation to the Court of a possible penalty and you would be instructed to consider death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. Now, no one today is going to ask you in this case how you

would -- what your -- what -- I mean, how you would vote at this time, what your recommendation would be at this time. You know, they're not allowed to do that. Nobody would ask you that. Obviously, you haven't heard the evidence in this case, you haven't heard anything about this case. So -- other than what the charges are and those aren't evidence in the case. So, no one is going to ask you that, but they're going to ask you if you can consider both possible penalties. So, I'm going to ask you this question. Are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 164: I would have to weigh that with my own judgment.

THE COURT: Okay. They're going to tell you, or I'll tell you, that for the first part of the trial you have to have a unanimous verdict. That's one for all and all for one. That's what I always say. In the second part of the phase, the penalty phase, it's -- the Court will -- you make a recommendation and that recommendation is independent, it could come back -- there's twelve jurors, it could come back, you know 5/5, 5/7, 12/0, but your recommendation stands on its own, it doesn't

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

have to be a majority. And it is a recommendation but the Court has to give your recommendation great I mean, it is an important recommendation to the Court. So, you would discuss it with the other jurors, and I'm going to talk to you about the The process the process involves ago -process. looking at aggravating circumstances, looking at mitigating circumstances and it's a weighing process, and you're going to hear more about that this morning, but in that weighing process, that assists you in making a recommendation but what we ask you is if you would have the ability to consider both death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. I mean, some people say I can only consider one and I'm not going to consider the other, I feel strongly about this, other people say no, I can consider both.

JUROR NUMBER 164: I can consider both.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any reservations about that?

JUROR NUMBER 164: No.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 161, morning.

JUROR NUMBER 164: No.

1 THE COURT: 164. MR. BROWN: Or 164, I'm sorry. 2 3 JUROR NUMBER 164: Hello. Hello. Concerning -- you indicated 4 MR. BROWN: 5 yesterday you have a doctor's appointment this afternoon. 6 JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes. 7 THE COURT: And you expect that to be the last 8 9 appointment or? 10 JUROR NUMBER 164: They should take the 11 stitches out and I'll be fine. 12 MR. BROWN: Okay. And do you have any residual 13 pain for that? Are you under any pain medication. JUROR NUMBER 164: I have other issues with 14 15 pain but this one should be okay. 16 MR. BROWN: Okay. No other issues that would cause you any concern or problems sitting as a juror 17 18 for obviously weeks at a time? JUROR NUMBER 164: No. 19 20 MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, concerning the death penalty, I want to go through it with you step by 21 22 step, the process that you have to go through and consider to arriving and make a sentencing 23 recommendation to the Court. I know that Her Honor 24

covered this with you all in the group yesterday but

25

she did give you a good amount of information in a condensed period of time. So, let me take it step by step with you and sure you understand the process.

JUROR NUMBER 164: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Obviously, the jury would have to come back with a guilty verdict of first degree murder. If the jury comes back with a guilty verdict of something lesser such as second degree murder, the death penalty is off the table, the sentencing is entirely up to Her Honor. If they come back not guilty there is no sentencing at all. So, the jury would have to come back to get to the process with a verdict of first degree murder.

Now first degree murder can be proven in either of two ways, what's known as premeditated murder or felony murder and Her Honor will give you those definitions at a later date if you're selected exactly what's needed and what the elements are, but either theory results in a first agree murder conviction, and then regardless of which theory, you understand that death is not automatic? Doesn't matter the circumstances, there's no automatic death penalty, you have to go through the process of considering it. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

MR. BROWN: Okay. Comfortable with that? JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, if the jury comes back first degree murder, we would reconvene, the jury would hear additional evidence and you'd get a final set of instructions from Her Honor. Those instructions what she's going to tell you is the first thing to look at are what is known as aggravating circumstances. Aggravating circumstances, it's a statutory list of circumstances that may increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim and Her Honor will give you that list. I expect it to be more than one, maybe three, maybe four, maybe five, she will give you that list and it's those circumstances that you look to that -- those circumstances that you look to and only those circumstances to justify the imposition and the recommendation of a death penalty.

Now, she's going to tell you there's a burden of proof that the State has for those and we have to prove those to you beyond and to the exclusion of any Same burden of proof as for guilt. reasonable doubt. So, if you look at that and you find that the State of Florida, that we have not proven any of those, then your recommendation has to be life because you have found that there is no aggravating

circumstances. If you find that we've proven at least one, you may find that we've proven more than one, you may find that we've proven them all, you take the ones that you feel that we've proven and ask yourself do these justify the death penalty.

Obviously, if your answer again is no, your recommendation must be life. If your answer is yes, looking at these aggravating circumstances in my mind they justify the death penalty, you move on to step too in the process. That's where you examine what's called mitigating circumstances. As the Court told you yesterday, those are circumstances based on the defendant's life, character, things that have happened to him, come from him.

JUROR NUMBER 164: I understand.

MR. BROWN: And those have a burden of proof as well. It's a lower burden. Still a burden but it's a lower burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence and what she's going to tell you is you have to consider it all and go through a weighing process.

Now, have you made in your life some key, critical important decisions?

JUROR NUMBER 164: Yes.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME VIII)