Page 1001 1 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN THE EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT 2 IN AND FOR BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA 3 CASE NUMBER: 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX 4 5 STATE OF FLORIDA, 6 Plaintiff, ORIGINAL 7 versus 8 BRANDON LEE BRADLEY 9 Defendant, 10 11 VOLUME VI OF XI 12 TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITAL RECORDED JURY TRIAL 1.3 VOIR DIRE 14 The transcript of the Digital Recorded 15 Proceedings taken in the above-styled cause, at the Moore 16 17 Justice Center, 2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, Florida, on the 24th, 27th, 28th day of February, and 6th, 18 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th day of March, 19 20 2014, before the Honorable Morgan Reinman. 21 22 RYAN REPORTING REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS 23 Case # 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX

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12	Viera, Florida 32940 Appearing for Defendant
13	
14	Brandon Lee Bradley, Defendant, present
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 JUROR NUMBER 131: My habits would be from watching the news, it starts out early in the morning on Channel 2 WESH news.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 131: (Unintelligible) Sports

Center. At the same I review my I Pad going over the Wall Street Journal. I mean, that's typically what I do at multiple times, I'm not focused on one.

THE COURT: And typically it appears from what you're saying it may be national as opposed to local?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Usually is. My wife is probably better at reading Florida Today.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you do do -- that was my next question. Do you get Florida Today?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Through the Internet, yes, my wife primarily reads that, I don't.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you read anything -there was -- there may have been something in the
paper before the trial started, did you read anything
about that in the Today newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I don't read the Florida Today.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do in order to serve 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 the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I believe I can, yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any reservations about that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No. I mean, I've been involved in jury cases a long time ago which required (unintelligible) diligence on the facts that's presented during the case and ignoring anything outside the courtroom with regards to conversations and (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Because that's going to be my next question. What happens if during the trial you get to deliberation and you think in your mind, you know, I remember hearing this outside the courtroom but I never heard that inside, no one ever testified to that, I never — that information or those facts were never testified to in court, would you be able to set aside that other information that you may have heard out here and not consider that in your deliberations in here?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I'm very careful about following the instructions that Your Honor gives in these matters. As a matter of fact, just last

(unintelligible) because my wife, once again, she read the Florida Today, she says something's reported, I say that's nice, I don't want to know about it, don't tell me about it.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 131: And that's true. So, I've done that in the past and I've been on some fairly significant cases in the past (unintelligible) and required the same kind of discipline on information sharing and.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I'm going to switch subjects on you and I ask this in a pretty general way. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I think depending upon the circumstances I'd have to evaluate each and every case separately.

THE COURT: Okay. In this case Count I is first degree murder, in the event the jury returns a verdict of guilty to Count I, and it only applies to Count I, then we proceed to a second phase. The first part of the trial is what we call the guilt phase, the second part of the trial, if we have a second part is, what we call the penalty phase. So, if there is a guilty verdict on Count I, murder in the first degree, then we proceed to a penalty phase

and in that penalty phase, as a juror you would be
instructed to make a recommendation to the Court, to
me, of a penalty and you'll be instructed to consider
death as a possible penalty and also to consider life
in prison without the possibility of parole, can you
follow that instruction and consider both penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I believe I can.

THE COURT: Okay. You know that this case involves the death of a law enforcement officer. In the event the State proved that there -- that the defendant -- I mean, in the event the State proved Count I and the jury came back with a guilty verdict on Count I, are you of the opinion that the death penalty is the only appropriate penalty for murder in the first degree?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No, based upon what you just indicated. Based upon what the Judge has indicated, death is not the only recommendation.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you could follow that instruction and consider both death and life in prison without the possibility of parole? Could you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What if they proved premeditated murder in the first degree, would that

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change how you felt about considering both penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 131: It might.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, that would be something -- I mean, no one in here is going to ask you to tell us what you would do. You as a juror, that's your decision, but we ask you to do is to follow the Court's, to follow the Court's instructions and consider both possible penalties. Your ultimate decision is yours but you have to be open minded enough to consider both. Do you think even in that situation you could do that? I mean, if you can't, we need to know that too.

JUROR NUMBER 131: I would think so. I mean...

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going it tell you when you say think or maybe or possibly, everyone is going to want more of a commitment than that. People do talk in those -- that's a frame of speech, people talk that way.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Right. I'll speculate most fashions on a daily basis. So, when you're asking me those questions, I have no firm opinion one way or the other. I don't think in those terms on a daily basis.

THE COURT: Okay. But this is difficult, this process is difficult, and we know that jurors --

we're asking questions that jurors probably never even thought of before. I mean, these type of things for most people are not something — it's not a daily dinner conversation that people have. It may not — some people have never even thought about it. So, we understand that but, you know, we're going to ask you to think about some of those things today, this morning about how you feel about it. We're just trying to find out you how you feel and if you can do that.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Right.

THE COURT: Like I said, there's no right or wrong answers, we just need you to think about them and see if you can consider that and if you can't we need to know and if you can we need to know. That's all we ask you to do.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 131, good morning. Let me talk to you a little bit about the process that as a juror if you're selected you would go through to get into the position where you have to make a recommendation. It starts with, as the Court indicated, the jury would have to return a verdict of guilty of first degree murder. Basically,

if the jury returns guilty of a lesser charge, then the death penalty is off the table, sentencing is entirely to the Court and your duty at that point would end.

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Now, there are two ways that the State can prove first degree murder. One is through premeditated murder, the other theory is felony murder, both would result in a guilty verdict for first degree murder, and at that point there is no automatic death penalty. It's something that -- you take first degree murder and then if there's a conviction for that you go to the next step which is what we call the penalty phase portion of the trial. So, whether it's felony murder or premeditated murder, you still go through the next step. And at that point what would happen is additional evidence would be presented, the Court would give you a new set of jury instructions when you go back to deliberate. Those jury instructions, the first step she's going to tell you to do is to look at what are known as aggravating circumstances and it's to the aggravating circumstances that you legally can look to to justify making a recommendation of a death penalty, and it's those aggravating circumstances that when she spoke to you, the entire panel, it's a

statutory list and it's circumstances that increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. So, you can tell they, for the most part, come from the crime itself. So, it's to that list of aggravating circumstances you look to to determine whether or not the death penalty is justified.

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Now, State of Florida would have to prove those and it's the same burden as we would for quilt which is beyond and to the exclusion of any reasonable So, if you look at that list of aggravating circumstances, the State has not proved a single one, then you're recommendation has to be life because we have not proved and there is no aggravation for this If you feel that the State has proven at least one, and there's going to be a list, I expect the list to be three, four, five long or so, if we've proven at least one, we've proved one, may have proved more than one, may have proved the entire list, you look at the ones that the State has proven and ask yourself do these justify the death penalty If you're answer is no, then your again. recommendation is life. If your answer is yes, those aggravating circumstances justify the death penalty you move on to the next step in the process and that's where you would then examine what are called

mitigating circumstances. Those circumstances are related to the defendant, his life, character, background, whatever it may be. There's a burden of proof in the mitigating factors as well. It's a lower burden it's to the greater weight of the evidence. So, you would take the aggravating circumstances that have been proven, the mitigating circumstances that have been proven, disregard what's not been proven, and then the Court's going to tell you you go through a weighing process to arrive at your decision.

Now, in your lifetime I presume you've made some key and critical important decisions, right?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you have had to make those decisions you try to look at all the factors involved?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And when you looked at those factors, some you looked at and said these are pretty darn important to the decision, you gave them great weight. On the other hand you looked at some factors, you examined those, considered them and said no, this really isn't that important, it's not —doesn't mean much of anything, I give these very

little weight, right?

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JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And that's the way most of us make decisions. Consider everything, determine the weight. The Court's going to tell you it's the same process here. You look at the aggravating circumstances, you determine how much weight to give. You look at the mitigating circumstances, you determine how much weight you're going to give to those in your decision. You have to consider anything that's been presented to you and proved but you determine how much weight you're going to give to it. We're not going to ask you here today how much weight you can give to this or that because there's no way for you to know. Until you hear everything, until you hear the proof, until you get to compare it you don't know. So, the key is can you agree to consider what's been proven and you determine the weight? Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Now, the Judge is not going to tell you how much weight to give anything. She's not going to say aggravating circumstance number one, if proven, give it X amount of weight. Mitigating circumstance number one, give it this amount of

weight. It's entirely up to you as a juror as the personal weight you decide to give it. The juror right next to you may give more weight or less weight for the same circumstance. You have to give it the weight that you determine is appropriate when you go through that weighing process. And when you do that weighing, if you find that the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then your recommendation has to be life. If you find that the aggravation outweighs the mitigation, then you're in a position where you legally are justified to recommend to the Court the death penalty.

Now, Court's not going to tell you State has

Now, Court's not going to tell you state has proven A, B, C and D that you must return a recommendation of death. In fact, what she's going to tell you is you're never obligated or mandated to return a recommendation of death. What you are obligated to do is do that weighing process and see whether or not the mitigation outweighs the aggravation and if you feel after that weighing process that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation and that the death penalty is still justified, that's when you can return a recommendation of death. Okay. Understand the process? Any questions about it?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No, sir.

MR. BROWN: Given that process, if you feel that the aggravation, if you find that the aggravation justifies the imposition of the death penalty, it's not outweighed by the mitigation, can you recommend a sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I would have to consider the circumstances, yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Well, at least

(unintelligible) not allowed to and wouldn't go into
the circumstances, but the question is if after

considering everything you feel that the aggravating
circumstances justify the death penalty and they're
not outweighed by the mitigation, can you recommend a
sentence of death?

JUROR NUMBER 131: It's possible yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Do you have any, based on moral beliefs, religious beliefs, philosophical beliefs, family history, any concern or hesitation or issues about being put in that situation or having to make a recommendation of the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

MR. BROWN: So, you feel you would be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

apply in one of a few circumstances such as some people will say a mass murderer or something like along those lines, do you feel it's limited just to that?

MR. BROWN: Do you come in with any

JUROR NUMBER 131: No, I don't believe so.

MR. BROWN: Are you open to considering the list that the Court will ultimately give to you that will list what are the statutorily enumerated aggravating circumstances? Are you open to considering that list to justify the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Then the last topic I wish to cover is as we talked about, if the jury comes back with a lesser such as second degree murder, then from the jury's standpoint your job is over, you wouldn't come back that second time and consider what the sentencing recommendation would be. So, the concern that I have, and I ask each person that I've the opportunity to speak to, is knowing that, well, if I come back with a lesser charge I don't have to sit in this chair again and make that sentencing recommendation, would you let that fact affect your deliberation or your verdict at all?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

MR. BROWN: You understand -- would you agree that justice would be to return the verdict that the evidence proves?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Correct.

MR. BROWN: And you shouldn't compromise down simply because it would be easier or simpler or shorter as a juror?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Correct.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Good morning. Would it be fair to say that before you came into the courtroom and engaged in this process that you had never asked yourself what your position on the death penalty is?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I've never been in circumstances such as this to ask myself that.

MR. MOORE: Well, it's little bit different from the question I'm asking. You've never been involved in the process -- let me ask you this. You said you've been on a jury before.

JUROR NUMBER 131: I have.

MR. MOORE: Did it involve the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No, but it was a criminal

case.

MR. MOORE: Was it a homicide in that case?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

MR. MOORE: So, just removing yourself from this process, throughout the course of our lives we think about things which are in the news, certainly high profile, certain high profile cases are involving the death penalty and it comes to us either on other own or just reflecting or when we're talking to other people we talk about these things, maybe just in general talking about the death penalty, is that something that you had given -- apart from the legal process, just in the course of conversation or reflection of your part, have you reflected on the death penalty ever and asked yourself where do I stand on this?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I said I reflect on the news almost every day. Do I have a firm opinion one way or the other, no.

MR. MOORE: I get that.

JUROR NUMBER 131: I think circumstances dictate what the course of action would be.

MR. MOORE: Let's put it this way. Let's look at it a like a continuum and we'll start with zero, meaning -- zero to ten. Zero means you're against it

or have -- you're certainly not supporting, you don't support the death penalty. Ten is you strongly support the death penalty. Would you be able to put yourself, give yourself a number on that continuum, zero to ten?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I'd say (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Can you think -- so, then, if I were to say that -- if I were to put together two columns and put you in one of them, one column is for, one's against, you're not against, you're not -- you're in it but still you have to go to for to the death penalty column, do you agree with that? Even though you're not a ten, you'd more likely to be in the for column than the against column?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Depending on the circumstances.

MR. MOORE: Of course. Look, I can see how somebody in your shoes would be confused at this point. the Court indicated that you have to, you know, we'll be seeking commitments that you can do certain things, but we're not asking you to predict what you will do. And it may seem to you like, you know, if the answer, you know, the options for answers are yes, I can do it, no, I can't and we're seeking a commitment, which are you, you may not

know. So, there's a third possible answer which is I don't know and if that is your position, there's nothing wrong with that and that's what we need to know. If the best you can do is I don't know or I have doubts about whether I can, we have to know that. Okay. So, it's not like, well, yeah, you know, I guess I can say I could but if in reality the best you can do is say I don't know, we need to know that. So, you do have that option.

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All right. Another, another point that I think might have been confusing to you is when we're -- you heard the Court describe the penalty phase process, which we don't get to unless there's a conviction for first degree murder. All this is hypothetical. not, you know, take away for you it may be that, well, all these people are talking about it, we're going to get it but maybe we won't but we have to talk about if we do get there. Okay. So, in describing the process to you, Court read the law on that, she'll read it to you again, and she read the instructions on this, and then Mr. Brown went over, he described the penalty process and he indicated that if you find, if you find aggravating circumstances you are, you know, you're not required -- death is not automatic at that point.

mean, that's how (unintelligible). I want to clarify because that implies that may be at some point it is automatic. Okay. It is never automatic, that's the points I'm making. I need to know that you understand that and accept that that even if you find -- I mean, the only shoulds, the only mandatories here are -- well, first there has to be, you know, a penalty phase process, the only mandatories are that you shall seek to find if the State has proven aggravating circumstances beyond a reasonable doubt, you must do that, and if -- and then if you say yes, you can vote for death, you can vote for life without parole. No mandatories other than you shall seek to find if the State has proven the aggravating circumstance or more beyond a reasonable doubt. Then if you say yeah to that, then you shall seek to find if the -- if mitigating circumstances have been proven by the greater weight of the evidence. Different burden of proof but that's your next step. And then you still can go death or you can go for life. Even if you find the State has proven every aggravating circumstance on its list, every one on there and no mitigation, no mitigating circumstances have been proven or the mitigating circumstances don't outweigh the

aggravating circumstances, even then you can vote for life without parole. In other words, what I'm saying is the only mandatories are look for aggravating circumstances, see if the State's proven them and if the mitigating circumstances outweigh the aggravating circumstances, you shall vote for life at that point. Those are the only mandatories, the only shalls in this process. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And to sum it up, life without parole is always on the table, you can always vote that no matter what the outcome of your weighing process is.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: What -- talking about life without parole, what is your concept of what that means?
What do you think the reality of life without parole is?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Life without parole my interpretation is the individual has access basically to (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Well, it's the period of time and so do you -- I will tell you this because this is the law and this is the reality of life without parole, it means that a person sentenced to life without

parole will die in prison, will never get out again, never walk the earth as a free man or woman again, never. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I understand.

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

JUROR NUMBER 131: No.

MR. MOORE: Some people may, they say, well, you know, maybe he'll -- for good behavior he'll get out or maybe he'll get probation or something. I just want to make i clear to you to the point where you don't question it in any way that a person sentenced to life without parole never -- will die in prison. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I understand.

MR. MOORE: When the Court asked you about if there were a conviction of first degree murder could you engage in the weighing process in the penalty phase, and then the Court further asked if it were premeditated murder could you engage in that process and you very thoughtful about that, you paused and thought about it and you said it might affect the way you evaluate. It was all new to you and I'm not presuming that you have knowledge that you don't, but that was your response and I'd like to know how you

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think the conviction of premeditated murder might affect the way you would evaluate an engage in this weighing process?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I guess I weigh the severity of the situation more harshly with regards to an individual deliberately planned a course of action as opposed to being some spur of the moment thing situation. So, that's why I would weigh that probably strong.

Okay. Let me ask about potential MR. MOORE: mitigating circumstances that may be presented in this case to see if evidence of these were presented whether you are open to considering them as mitigating. And again, when the Court says we need a commitment and when -- the impact on you should not be -- well, let me put it another way. When Mr. Brown asked if you can return a vote for death, that doesn't mean will you, it's not the same as asking you to commit to that. We can't do that, you don't know, you don't know enough about it at this So, when we ask if you can do something, then that implies that maybe you can't. We're not asking you to commit to any particular finding or any particular course of action, we're trying to find if you're capable in making these decisions. Okay. So,

in keeping that in mind, the flip side is if you felt that it's appropriate to return a vote for life without parole, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And so as far as mitigating circumstances are concerned, if you were presented with testimony that -- by experts, expert witnesses, mental health experts that Mr. Bradley suffered from mental illness, is that a potentially mitigating circumstance, a potentially tally mitigating circumstance in your mind? Could you consider it as a potential mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If you were to hear testimony from qualified experts that Mr. Bradley suffered from brain damage, brain injury, would you be able to consider that potentially as a mitigating circumstance?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I would have to.

MR. MOORE: Drug abuse, drug use, drug abuse, you see the difference between drug use and drug abuse and drug addiction? You see the distinction?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you believe that drug addiction is a choice? Not -- you know, as distinguished from

drug use.

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JUROR NUMBER 131: Depends on the situation.

MR. MOORE: Have you known people who struggled with substance abuse, substance addiction, whether it's alcohol or drugs, have you known people who have dealt with that infliction?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Not really.

MR. MOORE: Have you heard of people who have struggled with addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Do you feel that people so afflicted can choose not to be afflicted? I mean, they can choose a treatment or not, or do you think it's just a simple matter for them just step away from drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I don't believe it's a simple matter at all.

MR. MOORE: If you were presented with testimony of drug addiction, drug abuse, would you be able to -- would you be open to considering that as a potential mitigating circumstance?

> JUROR NUMBER 131: I would be, yes.

If you were presented with evidence MR. MOORE: of childhood abuse, physical and emotional, is that something that you could consider as a potentially

mitigating?

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JUROR NUMBER 131: I would think so.

MR. MOORE: Let me explain the way a verdict is arrived at in what we call the quilt phase and compare that to your vote at the penalty phase. quilt phase where the jury is asked to deliberate and return a verdict with respect to the charges, in particular, first degree murder, the vote has to be unanimous, either all for guilty or all for not quilty, unanimous. The jury has to agree in order to arrive at a verdict at the quilt phase, and if the jury says quilty of first degree murder, then go to the penalty phase and the vote does not have to be unanimous to make a recommendation. So, each juror at the penalty phase is entitled to his or her own vote, it doesn't have to be unanimous, you don't have to agree, okay, and you have the right to whatever your recommendation is, whenever you vote is, your individual vote and you don't have justify it, you don't have to action explain it to anybody and you have the right to have that respected. understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: And the other side of that coin is you have the obligation and responsibility to extend

that courtesy to the other members of the jury, nobody gets intimidated or browbeaten to join the rest because unanimity is not required.

JUROR NUMBER 131: Right.

MR. MOORE: You recall the Judge explaining that the jury -- the recommendation as to sentence is given great weight by the Court. Do you recall that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Yes.

MR. MOORE: What is your perception of what that means? Let me put it a different way. What's your perception of the relative roles of the jury and the Judge in arriving at a sentence?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I think it's important that the appropriate consideration be given to all facts presented in the case (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Some people might take that to mean that the jury's recommendation is kind of diminimous, it really doesn't make a difference because the Judge is going to do the right thing or do whatever he or she sees fit and give little consideration to the jury's recommendation, which is not true. It's essential, the Judge can impose a sentence, cannot arrive at a sentence without the input from the jury. You understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: Sure.

MR. MOORE: Just like an airline pilot can't fly from the United State to France without a copilot and GPS and maps, might have the technical ability to fly an airplane but you're not going to get from point A to point B without all that other input and that's how important the jury's recommendation is to the Judge's determination. You accept that?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I do.

MR. MOORE: Can I have a moment, please?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

MR. MOORE: If you found as a jury Mr. Bradley guilty of premeditated murder, would you find it then difficult to return a -- or to vote for life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 131: I'd have to understand the circumstances (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: Yes, sir, and that's good that you understand the process, but what I'm responding to is your response to the Judge's question about premeditated murder, how that might affect your evaluation. As we sit here and as you speculate to the best of your ability with what you've been given which is not a lot for you, do you feel a verdict of

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first degree premeditated murder would make difficult if not impossible for you to return a vote of life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 131: (Unintelligible) the circumstances and I would evaluate it and weigh it.

MR. MOORE: Thank you sir.

Okay. Juror Number 131, you are THE COURT: still being considered as a possible juror for this I'm going to release you for today. What panel. you're going to do is go downstairs to the jury assembly room. They're going to give you a phone They're going to have you call back this afternoon between 1:00 and 5:00 and they're going to give you further instructions about when you need to I can tell you that it won't be the rest of today and most likely it won't be tomorrow. Okay. But they're going to give you the information. We're going to discuss that at lunchtime about when we want what we call the second panel to come back to discuss -- to -- for further -- to go through the jury process further.

During this recess you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror.

Don't talk to about this case with anyone. Don't -- avoid reading newspaper headlines and articles about

this case. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about the case. Do not conduct any independent research yourself about any of this case or any of the participants. Now, what I can tell you is you are allowed to tell people where you're going, Brevard County courthouse, when you're supposed to be here, but what you can't tell them is why you're here, you know, what the case is, what the charges are, what happens in court. Now, at the end of the process once you've been released as a juror, you're allowed to tell anyone anything you choose to do so. You can not tell them or you can tell them but not until the end of this process. Okay. Do you have any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 131: No Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. If you'll go downstairs, we'll appreciate it very much. Thank you for being here.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 131 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. I know that 133 had the issue with regard to the small start up business and so I'll ask them if there's in issues with regard to that. Anything we need -- any issues we need to discuss before we bring in 133?

129?

THE COURT DEPUTY: 129 is upstairs now.

MR. MCMASTER: I take it we haven't heard from

THE COURT DEFOTE. 123 IS appeared now.

THE COURT: 129 has to wait until the end now. You're late, you have to go to the end because it wouldn't be fair, you know, we're trying to get through the process. I'm trying to be fair as I can possibly be. So, bring in 133 but I'll do 129 at the end. Lost a little slot, that first slot, might be sorry about that. Got to reward people for good behavior.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 133 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good Morning Juror Number 133. The first thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for being patience with us. This process has -- it's a long process, it's a long process for you, I assure you it's a long process for us. We are doing the best that we can to try to complete this process as quickly as can. It is a necessary process and it has taken some time. When we spoke to you last you talked about that it might be a hardship for you to be here and talked about that you had a small, I believe it was a small start

up business and that you were concerned about not getting paid if you were here.

JUROR NUMBER 133: Yes.

THE COURT: Can you give me some more information about that and about whether you will be able to serve on this jury for the period of time that we're requesting?

JUROR NUMBER 133: I spoke with the owner and I would not get paid.

THE COURT: Would not get paid?

JUROR NUMBER 133: Yeah, in his terms it would be between crippling and catastrophic because I'm doing all the sales and, you know, a small company, do a lot of different things, I do a lot of the design work and (unintelligible).

THE COURT: You know, I was going to say, tell me what type of business it is again.

JUROR NUMBER 133: The name is

THE COURT: what?

JUROR NUMBER 133: and we make optics for high powered laser. The thin films is we have to put the codings on the glass (unintelligible), that kind of thing. So, the business that I just got into after I got laid off

the and (unintelligible) business they have because of my background. So, the owner does not know how to design those kind of codings.

THE COURT: Is there anyone else at the business that does know how to design those type of codings?

JUROR NUMBER 133: He has some background but a lot of the work involves interaction with the customers, like selling the design, the optical layout programs to get better transmission and go back and forth many times a day. So, more or less once a day and evening.

THE COURT: Say that again.

JUROR NUMBER 133: It would more be with communication would be like an e-mail in the evening and that kind of thing and we'd lose a lot of productivity.

THE COURT: I think what I heard you say is that you're the one that brought in the business?

JUROR NUMBER 133: No, the customer base they had was really struggling and I came in and crossed the businesses, trademark kind of thing, but losing a lot of the sales would be.

THE COURT: Now, would it be -- how about you financially, how would it affect you financially?

JUROR NUMBER 133: Significantly because I'm making forty percent less than I was. I mean, it was (unintelligible) because my wife does all the financial stuff but.

THE COURT: Okay. And how -- and you're saying that your employer characterized it as catastrophic?

THE COURT: Crippling.

JUROR NUMBER 133: Crippling.

JUROR NUMBER 133: Between the two.

THE COURT: Okay. One of the things we ask you is if you're here we want you to give us your full attention and be able to devote, you know -- I mean, while you're here give us your -- the attention that the case deserves, do you think that -- would you have any issues with doing that if you were selected as a juror?

JUROR NUMBER 133: I'd be concerned about that plus my father-in-law just passed away a few months ago and we moved my mother-in-law up to here from Naples. We got her this weekend, we're supposed to have a move in two weeks and other stuff going on.

THE COURT: So, you're saying you have some other stuff going on, moving your mother up from here Naples?

JUROR NUMBER 133: Mother-in-law, yes.

MR. MOORE: We would stipulate. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. BROWN: Agreed. THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry we couldn't do 4 this sooner, we just -- you know, in some respects I 5 have to go by the numbers just to be as fair as 6 7 possible. So, I will excuse you from service on this 8 jury. If you can go downstairs, tell them you've 9 been released from Judge Reinman's courtroom, not to 10 report back and they'll give you -- they'll take your 11 number and give you further instructions. Okay. 12 Thank you, sir. 13 (Thereupon, Jury Number 133 exited the 14 courtroom.) 15 THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror Number 133 is released for cause. Okay. We can 16 17 bring in Juror Number 135. (Thereupon, Juror Number 135 was escorted into 18 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 19 20 had as follows: THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 21 135. 22 23 JUROR NUMBER 135: Good morning. THE COURT: First I want to thank you for being 24

here. Thank you for being patient with us with

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regard to this process. It has been a long process for you, I assure you it's been a long process for us as well. When we talked previously I initiated some rules. Those rules became in effect at the time that I announced them to you. So, I'm going to ask you since those rules have been in effect, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 135: I have, TV and then it being on, and read a little bit in the newspaper.

THE COURT: Since I announced those rules or prior to?

JUROR NUMBER 135: This is prior.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to talk about prior in a minute, but since I announced the rules have you been exposed to that?

JUROR NUMBER 135: Television being on I have heard, excuse me, on television.

THE COURT: Okay. Kind of your job as a juror is to try to avoid that. Did you make any effort to avoid that?

JUROR NUMBER 135: Yeah, and my kitchen/family room is one, it was on in the family room, I'm in the kitchen it came on.

THE COURT: And so what did you hear?

1 JUROR NUMBER 135: Not much, just that they 2 were picking jurors. THE COURT: Okay. Have you seen or heard --3 well, you have heard -- have you heard anything else 4 or than what you've heard on television? 5 JUROR NUMBER 135: No. 6 THE COURT: Have you read anything about it 8 since then? JUROR NUMBER 135: No, I have not. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Have you conducted any 10 research about the case? 11 JUROR NUMBER 135: I have not. 12 13 THE COURT: And have you discussed this case among yourselves or with anyone else or allowed 14 anyone to discuss it in your presence? 15 JUROR NUMBER 135: I have not. 16 17 THE COURT: Have you discussed it with any other juror members? 18 19 JUROR NUMBER 135: No. 20 THE COURT: Okay. If you were chosen as a juror in this case, do you think it would be 21 difficult for you to follow these rules? 22 JUROR NUMBER 135: No, not those rules. 23 THE COURT: Now I'm going to talk to you about 24

what you may have known about the case previously.

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Okay. Tell me anything that you know 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 newspapers.

JUROR NUMBER 135: The initial two years ago when it was all over the news and everything, basically that's when I heard about it, never really read the paper about it.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 135: Just, just the news on television.

THE COURT: Okay. And so you said you heard the news on television at the time that it occurred, what about since then?

JUROR NUMBER 135: Not really.

THE COURT: Okay. Not really, I don't know what that means.

JUROR NUMBER 135: No, not -- no, because I don't think it's been on television. I have not heard.

THE COURT: You didn't hear that there was -well, you heard the jury selection the other day, you
didn't hear about jury selection prior to coming
here?

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JUROR NUMBER 135: No, I did not.

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THE COURT: Okay. What information -- and first let me tell you this. There's no right or wrong answers in here, we're just trying to get your responses to these questions and we want you to be honest and complete and frank. There's no right or wrong answers. What information do you believe that you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 135: I (unintelligible) the story from the beginning.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we want to know what that is. So, tell us what you think you know.

JUROR NUMBER 135: The fact that they were at the hotel, stole furniture.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 135: And then a high speed chase.

THE COURT: Okav.

JUROR NUMBER 135: And then I'm not clear as to exactly how (unintelligible). I guess she stopped him and (unintelligible).

MR. MOORE: I can't hear.

JUROR NUMBER 135: When she stopped the car, I believe that's when the shooting happened.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything since then? Anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 135: That I've heard? 1 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 JUROR NUMBER 135: No. THE COURT: Okay. Have you formed an opinion 4 with regard to the defendant's guilt or innocence? 5 JUROR NUMBER 135: Well, let me tell you, my 6 7 brother was law enforcement and I have to say if it was my brother, you know, I wouldn't feel too good 8 9 about this. THE COURT: So, your brother was in law 10 enforcement? 11 JUROR NUMBER 135: He was. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Is your brother still with 13 14 us? 15 JUROR NUMBER 135: He is not, he has passed 16 way. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So, what I would ask you is do you think that you would be able to set aside 18 19 anything you know about this case and serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law, 20 the evidence presented in this trial and in this 21 courtroom, do you think you could do that? 22 JUROR NUMBER 135: I really don't know if I 23 could to be truthful with you. I don't know if I 24

could.

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THE COURT: Okay. And then the next question, when you come into the courtroom you're going to receive instructions that the State has the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each crime beyond and to the exclusion of -- or each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. So, as you -- at this time because there's been no evidence presented, the defendant is presumed to be not guilty. In fact, the defendant is presumed to be innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 135: Right.

is set all that aside, come in here and say I'm going to make the State -- the State has to meet its burden, that's the State's job, the State knows that's their job, I'm going to make them -- hold them to that job and I'm going to make them meet their burden to prove this case and I'm not going to require the Defense to prove anything and I'm going to look at that defendant today and presume the defendant to be innocent. Can you do that? There's no right or wrong answers, we're just trying to --

JUROR NUMBER 135: Yeah, you know, I guess I would have to try my best.

THE COURT: You know we need more of a

commitment that than because try your best.

Mr. Brown with the State always gives this example. You're in an airplane and coming through some rough territory, the pilot's on the phone and they said hey, can you land this plane, you don't want to hear the pilot say I'm going to try my best, you want to hear the pilot say hey, I can do this.

JUROR NUMBER 135: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: Let me tell you one other thing.

In this case we expect there to be photos of Deputy
Pill after the shooting and the photos can be -- may
be quite graphic. The other thing is there may be a
video that's going to be introduced of the shooting
which, with all due respect, may be quite graphic as
well. I'm telling you that to see if this is
something that you think you can do or you say,
Judge, this is just not the case I need to be on. I
mean, I understand --

JUROR NUMBER 135: Yeah, I don't know if I could do it. Like I say, I keep thinking of my brother being in that position, I don't know, I don't think I could. I don't think I could.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 135, I do

1 appreciate you being here. Thank you for being 2 patient with us regarding the process. If I could 3 have gotten to you sooner and asked you these 4 questions, I would have done that, I just have to go 5 by the numbers. I am going to release you. You are excused from your jury service. I do need you to 6 report downstairs to the jury assembly room. 8 just going to take your badge, give you some brief 9 instructions and send you on your way. JUROR NUMBER 135: 10 Okay. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. 12 JUROR NUMBER 135: Thank you. 13 (Thereupon, Juror Number 135 exited the 14 courtroom.) 15 THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Juror Number 16 135 is excused for cause. We can bring in Number 136. 17 18 (Thereupon, the proceedings were previously 19 transcribed.) 20 THE COURT: I think it would be appropriate for us to take a ten minute break. So, we'll be in 21 recess for ten minutes. 22 23 (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the 24 proceedings.)

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

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

3 THE COURT: I don't see Mr. Lanning in the

THE COURT: I don't see Mr. Lanning in the courtroom, do you want me to wait for him?

MR. MOORE: We're okay. We can start.

THE COURT: Okay. Then we'll bring in Number 136.

(Thereupon, Juror number 38 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Good morning Juror Number 138. 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 we recessed before I talked about some rules that govern your service as a juror. Those rules came into effect at this time I announced them. So, I'm going to ask you about that first. Since I implemented those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 138: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 138: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 138: No.

THE COURT: 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 138: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you about what you may have known about this case prior to coming to the courthouse. Did you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, by discussion with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers.

JUROR NUMBER 138: Did I know of it?

THE COURT: Yes. Yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 138: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information you believe that you knew about the case. And just so you know, in this -- there's no right or wrong answers in here, we just ask you to be honest, frank and complete with your answers and just tell us what you think we need to know with regard to your ability to serve on this jury.

JUROR NUMBER 138: What I've heard is whatever 1 2 was on the TV news. 3 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 138: And I listen to a lot of 4 5 talk radio. THE COURT: Okay. So, tell me what you -- be 6 specific with what information you've learned about 7 the case. 8 JUROR NUMBER 138: That the deputy was shot. 9 THE COURT: Do you know do -- you know anything 10 11 what led up to that event? 12 JUROR NUMBER 138: I recall something with 13 about furniture in a hotel I think. 14 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 138: And there was a pursuit. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. JUROR NUMBER 138: And that's when the deputy 17 18 got shot. 19 THE COURT: Okay. And did you hear about that at the time the event occurred? 20 21 JUROR NUMBER 138: Yeah, it was pretty much plastered everywhere. 22 THE COURT: Okay. And that would have been by 23 radio and television? 24 JUROR NUMBER 138: Yes, ma'am. 25

THE COURT: And then what about since then?

JUROR NUMBER 138: Off and on little bits and pieces in the news but then it kind of tapered down, didn't hear much anymore about it.

THE COURT: Okay. And then anything recently?
JUROR NUMBER 138: No.

THE COURT: Not anything reading up to the trial, that jury selection was going on or anything like that?

JUROR NUMBER 138: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you formed a fixed opinion with regard to the guilt or the innocence of the defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 138: It was pretty bad, pretty much unfixable. I really don't feel comfortable making a decision of what this young fellow's done. If it gets, of course, to the death penalty part, I just -- I'm just not comfortable with this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 138: I don't want to be hard and responsibility of deciding what happens to this young guy.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that because you have feelings about the death penalty or is that because you have feelings about the fact scenario of this

case?

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JUROR NUMBER 138: Both. I mean, pretty much what was done was unfixable and what little I know of it, like, you know, it's 24/7 seven news around the clock and I'm just not comfortable with it.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you what we ask you to do. Can you 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?

JUROR NUMBER 138: Probably not.

what I tell me people is let's say you're picked as a juror in this case and you go into the deliberation room and you're about to deliberate the case, and I'm talking about the guilt or the innocent of the four counts, then you -- you remember in your mind that something you that you had heard outside the courtroom and you remember that you never heard it in this courtroom, it never came in by way of evidence or testimony or things, you know, never, it never was presented in this courtroom and you say well, I know that based on what I remember hearing this information out there, can you set that information aside and not consider it in your deliberations?

JUROR NUMBER 138: I would say no. Like I said, I just don't -- I'm not comfortable with it. I mean, this is -- I would not be -- I'm just not comfortable with it because I don't want -- this is pretty bad, I don't want the fact of knowing that I had a part in deciding what happens to this young man. I just...

THE COURT: Well, it sounds like what you're saying is you don't you could be fair an impartial to him based on what you've already heard?

JUROR NUMBER 138: Yeah, based on what, you know, you said Thursday I believe when I first started here, you're looking for life imprisonment or could possibly go to the death penalty.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 138: I just don't want any part of that. I mean, if you had something like theft at Wal-Mart where no one got killed, no one got hurt, that would be a different story but this is above my paygrade so to speak. I mean, you know what I mean.

THE COURT: So, you're saying I don't want to do this type of case, Judge?

JUROR NUMBER 138: Pretty much, yes, ma'am, because it's bad, it's deciding this young guy's fate I guess or whatever and I don't think I could do that

and be comfortable with myself.

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THE COURT: I hear that you're concerned. mean, if you're to know a lot of information about the case, and also I hear that you're concerned about having to make the decision between death or life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

JUROR NUMBER 138: Correct.

THE COURT: I mean, do we --

MR. MOORE: We can stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

THE COURT: Okay. Then Juror Number 138, we're going to go ahead and -- we listened to what you said and we're going to go ahead and release you as a juror in this case. I just want to tell you thank you for the process. I wish I could have gotten to you sooner and had this conversation with you sooner but I have to go by the number.

JUROR NUMBER 138: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: So, I do appreciate you being here and I appreciate you coming to serve. I'm going to release you from my courtroom. You can go downstairs, talk to the jury assembly person and they'll give you brief information and send you on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 138: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

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JUROR NUMBER 138: Thank you, ma'am.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 138 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror Number 138 was released for cause. Okay. We can bring in juror Number 139.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 139 was escorted into the courtroom by the deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Good morning. Juror Number -- can I have you move over one seat only because the microphone is right next to you if you sit in that other seat, we can pick you up. Thank you, sir. Make sure they're recording what you say. Okay. Good morning Juror Number 139. First of all, thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to this process. We know it's been a long process for you, it's a long process for us I assure you. I'm going to talk to you about the rules that I implemented the last time you were here. Those rules became in effect -- came into effect at that time. I'm not talking about prior to you coming to the courthouse. So, since I implemented those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading

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

JUROR NUMBER 139: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 139: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 139: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 139: No.

THE COURT: Now, I'm going to talk to you about what's occurred prior to you coming to the courthouse. Do you know anything about this case either from your own personal knowledge, rumor, or by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including, radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspapers?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 139: All of it in the media. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. If you could be specific about what you think you know. 3 JUROR NUMBER 139: Basically I watch one 4 channel through the household. 5 THE COURT: And what channel is that? 6 7 JUROR NUMBER 139: Channel 13. THE COURT: Okay. 8 JUROR NUMBER 139: And I'm not an avid news 9 person, I sort of leave it on from one room to the 10 11 next. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 JUROR NUMBER 139: There's portions that I may have missed. I do work a lot of hours so I don't 14 have the time to sit and really sit and analyze and 15 watch a lot of TV. Therefore, I've heard bits and 16 pieces about it. I don't know all the instances 17 involved. From what I do know was the unfortunate 18 19 incident that occurred and whatever way the news media presented it. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. I mean, I assume you know

THE COURT: Okay. Do you know any specifics

JUROR NUMBER 139: I do know that.

there was a death of a police officer?

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about that?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. What about things that have happened since the death of the police officer?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: Specifically, no, not

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really.

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THE COURT: Okay. Did you know that there was

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jury selection that was about to take place?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: I had heard that.

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THE COURT: Okay. Do you know anything about

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anyone else involved with regard to the event?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: I don't know anyone related

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to it, no.

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THE COURT: No, I mean with regard to a

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codefendant. Do you know anything about a

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codefendant?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: No.

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THE COURT: Okay. As a result of you -- as a result of what you've been exposed to, have you

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formed any fixed opinions about the case?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: I can't say that I'm partial

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do for

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one way or the other, no.

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purposes of your service as a juror in this case is

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pulposes of your service as a juror in this case is

to set aside anything that you may have learned about

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this case, serve with an open mind and reach a

verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this courtroom, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I agree with that, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What if you were in deliberations on the charges deciding guilty or not guilty on the four counts and you remember some information that you heard out here but you never saw it come before you by way of evidence in this case, by way of exhibits or by way of testimony and you recalled that, would you be able to set that aside and not consider that in your deliberation?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I believe so.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, we ask you as a juror to commit that you can do that, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes I can.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, the next question I'm going to ask you is kind of an open ended question, I ask is it that way on purpose. What are your views with regard to the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 139: They are mixed, I try to keep an open mind on things until I know the facts.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I mean, if I were to put words in your mouth, are you for it under certain

circumstances or not for it?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: I would say for it under

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certain circumstances. THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to tell you briefly about the process, the attorneys will get more in depth with regard to that. The first part of

there is a guilty verdict on Count I, and it only

pertains to Count I, and Count I is murder of the

the trial is called the quilty phase. In the event

first degree, then -- only then would you proceed to

a second phase called the penalty phase and for

purposes of the penalty phase there's already a

quilty verdict on murder of the first agree. In the

penalty phase I will instruct you that you are to

consider -- you are to make a recommendation to the

Court as to the penalty and you are to consider death

and life in prison without the possibility of parole

as possible penalties, would you be able to consider

both penalties?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It's not one or the other you're saying?

THE COURT: It is one or the other but in your deliberation and thought process you have to be open minded to consider both and you can come to whatever conclusion you wish.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes.

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THE COURT: And I'm going to give you instructions on how to help you arrive there but the ultimate decision is going to be yours as the juror

JUROR NUMBER 139: I believe I would be open

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but you have to be open minded to consider both.

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minded to consider both.

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THE COURT: Okay. Are you of the opinion that

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death is the only appropriate penalty for murder in

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the first degree?

thought of before.

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JUROR NUMBER 139: Never being placed in this

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type of a situation, it's going to be very hard to

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answer until I hear all the facts.

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THE COURT: Okay. We know that people -- we're

asking people questions that they probably never

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JUROR NUMBER 139:

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JUROR NUMBER 139: Exactly.

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THE COURT: And we understand that. So, if it

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takes you a moment to think about it, do that.

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THE COURT: There's no right or wrong answers

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in here, we just ask you to be frank, honest and

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complete, but there's no right or wrong answers. I

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mean, this isn't a topic that most people discuss

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over dinner at night. So, we understand that. The

other question I'm going to ask is are you of the opinion that death is the only appropriate penalty for premeditated murder in the first degree? I mean, if the State proved premeditated and there was a guilty verdict, I would still ask you to consider both upon penalties, death and life in prison without the possibility of parole, would you be able to consider both?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I would be able to consider both.

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

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 139, good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Good morning.

MR. BROWN: I'm going to cover some topics with you concerning the death penalty, the process that a juror goes through to have to make that recommendation to the Court. Some of them I cover I know the Court covered with you all last Thursday but it has been several days and she gave you a lot of information in a compressed period of time. So, I want to go through the process with you and ask you some questions about it. Okay?

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JUROR NUMBER 139: Sure.

MR. BROWN: First thing is obviously she talked about to even get to that stage the jury would have to return a verdict of guilty of first degree murder. If the jury comes back with a lesser such as second degree murder, the death penalty is off the table, the sentencing is entirely up to Her Honor and as a juror your service, your duty would be complete at that point. So, if the jury comes back guilty on first degree murder, what happens is we would reconvene and you would hear additional evidence and given a new set of instructions. Okay. And there are two ways that the State can prove first degree murder, one is through what's known as premeditated murder, the second is what's known as felony murder. Either one leads to a conviction of first degree murder and would put us into the step where the jury would reconvene and make a sentencing recommendation. We may prove it one way, the other or both. comes back, you hear the additional evidence, the Court gives you the set of instructions. The first thing she's going to tell you to look at, examine, are what's known as aggravating circumstances, and she mentioned it's a statutory list. And I expect it to be more than one, maybe three, maybe four, maybe

five, maybe six, but those are circumstances that 1 2 increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the 3 victim and it's to those circumstances and those 4 alone that you can look to to justify a 5 recommendation of the death penalty. Kind of as you think the name aggravating, it's related to the 6 7 crime, the gravity of it or the harm to the victim, 8 it's factors above and beyond just than what's needed 9 for first degree murder. She's going it tell you 10 that we have to prove those beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. It's the same 11 burden as you would for the guilt phase, same burden 12 13 for the aggravation. If you look at it and you find 14 that the State has not proven any, then your recommendation has to be for life. If you look at it 15 and find that the State's proven at least one, may 16 have proven more than one, may have proven everything 17 on the list, take what we've proven and the question 18. 19 would be do these aggravating circumstances justify 20 the imposition of the death penalty. If your answer is no, then obviously you're back to a recommendation 21 of life. If your answer is yes, you move to the 22 23 second step of the analysis and that's what's where the mitigating circumstances come into play. 24

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As the Court told you, if you recall, those are

things concerning basically the defendant, his life, background, character, things of that nature, and what the Court's going to tell you is you have to go through and weigh those.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes, I remember hearing that.

MR. BROWN: Now, you made, I'm certain, in your life be it personal and/or professional some key and important decisions, fair to say?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Fair to say.

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

JUROR NUMBER 139: You would.

MR. BROWN: And some of those factors you looked and found to be pretty darn important and you gave them great weight in coming to your decision, right?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Other factors, other factors you looked at you considered but you decided those have very little importance you gave them very little weight right, fair?

JUROR NUMBER 139: That's fair to say.

MR. BROWN: That's how most of us make key and

critical decisions. The Court's going to tell you it's the same process here is that everything that's been proven, you consider.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Okay.

MR. BROWN: You may decide to give it great weight, you may decide to give it very little weight and the key here is we can't ask you how much -- today how much weight you give to certain factors because you would have no idea. You haven't heard anything, you don't know what there is to know about the case. So, you don't know how much you're to give to an aggravator, how much weight you're going to give to a mitigator, the key is if it's proven will you agree to consider it?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes, I would consider it.

MR. BROWN: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 139: And I agree with you.

MR. BROWN: Okay. So, the next step is she's going to tell you to go through the weighing process and the Judge is not going to tell you how much weight to give to either an aggravators or a mitigator. There's no magic formula here she's going to say X amount of weight for aggravator one, Y amount of weight for mitigator one, that's a decision you as a juror you individually make. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes, sir.

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MR. BROWN: And you go through and you weigh. If the mitigation outweighs the aggravation, then your recommendation has to be for life. If you find, however, that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation, the aggravating factors, then you're in a position where you can legally recommend to the Court the death penalty. The judge is not going to tell you if the State proves A, B, C and D that you must return a recommendation for death. what she's going to tell you is you're never required or obligated to make that recommendation. What you are required, obligated to do, however, is go through that weighing process. So, if you find the State's proven the aggravating circumstances and that you weigh them with the mitigation and the mitigating circumstances do not outweigh the aggravators, at that point after that weighing process if you feel the death penalty is justified, that's when you can make the recommendation of death. Any questions about that process?

JUROR NUMBER 139: No, it's clear as mud. So to speak, I don't understand all the terminology but I do understand the process. Okay. You're throwing words out there that I'm sure I'll get more familiar

with as time goes by and it's not like every day you hear these terms you're in a situation but I understand what you're saying.

MR. BROWN: That's what I'm trying to tell you.

JUROR NUMBER 139: You have to weigh out the differences, the good and the bad, and what constitutes those.

MR. BROWN: Right. That's why I'm trying to take it step by step because I agree, this is not a topic that you probably ever spent any time with. So, we start throwing it out to you, so. We have to cover it but I figure that's the best is to go step by step, make sure you at least understand the process. With that process, do you feel you can do it?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I feel I could.

MR. BROWN: Confident in your abilities to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I'm confident in myself.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And going through that process looking at the aggravators and mitigator and weighing them, if you feel that the death penalty is appropriate, can you return a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 139: That's something I haven't

thought about, you know, you're asking me up front if -- would you mind repeating that?

MR. BROWN: I'm not asking you will you. If you go through this weighing process and you find that the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation and you feel that the death penalty is justified and appropriate, can you make a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It's a possibility, yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Do you have any religious beliefs, moral beliefs, philosophical beliefs, family history, feelings, whatever it may be, that causes you any concern, undue concern, undue heartache, difficulties or problems with having to make that decision?

JUROR NUMBER 139: No. I do have a strong family background but no.

MR. BROWN: And obviously, you know, we ask these questions, we need to have somebody that if somebody is going to vote for death penalty in every circumstance wouldn't be appropriate, likewise, somebody who's going to vote for a life sentence in every circumstances would not be an appropriate juror and that's why I ask the question to you. I'm not asking will you vote, how you would vote, just can you return a recommendation of death if you feel it's

justified?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It's a possibility yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, do you come into court today with any thought or an idea that well, I would vote for death in perhaps one or two circumstances, and most people tend to throw out and say a mass murderer and nothing else.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I have no problem.

MR. BROWN: As I talked about, the Court's going to give you that list of the aggravating circumstances and that's what you're to look to to determine whether or not the death penalty is justified. Are you open to the list that she gives you?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I would be.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And just to make certain you're not coming in with an idea of well, I don't care what's on that list, it's either this or that or else it's going to be life. You don't feel that way?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Say that again, please.

MR. BROWN: You don't come in here with a thought process that well, if one or two are not on that list, then I don't care what else is there, I'm looking for these one or two factors.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I haven't entered here with

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that terminology, no.

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The next topic I want to cover, and MR. BROWN: I cover this with each person so it's not that I think would you go down this road but I bring it up to make certain and also if you see somebody else doing it. As I mentioned to you when I first came up here, the jury comes back with something less than first agree murder such as second degree murder, death penalty is off the table, you wouldn't come back for that second portion of the trial, there wouldn't be a second portion. So, in a way a juror can sit back and say, you know, I don't want to be in that situation, I don't want to have to make this decision and vote for life or vote for death, so I'm simply going to go down to second degree murder and avoid being put in that situation regardless of what the evidence is. Do you feel that would affect -that type of thought process would affect your deliberation at all?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It's unclear to me what the options are and I don't know how I would -- I can't say at the moment because I don't know what the options are for the outcome. My understanding was it was going to be based on one or the other.

MR. BROWN: Right. Well, what happens is the

first step the jury has to determine whether or not the defendant is guilty and if he is guilty what is he guilty of and the main charge is first degree murder. Now, there will be lesser charges called lesser included charges one of which would be second degree murder and there may be others.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Again, I don't know what the differences are.

MR. BROWN: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 139: In what first or second or premeditated or those various charges.

MR. BROWN: And again, I'm not asking you to say how would you vote, this or that, but the concern that I have is that a juror would say regardless of what the evidence proves, I'm going to go down to a lesser charge simply to avoid having to come back and make a decision on the recommendation on a life or a death penalty. See what my concern there is?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Again, I don't know.

MR. BROWN: Do you think that might be a thought process you would entertain?

JUROR NUMBER 139: You mean a lesser?

MR. BROWN: Yes, simply to avoid having to make that decision.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I can't say at the moment, I

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don't know what the situation and all of the findings, all the findings are and the charges are and just -- there are too many factors involved. Anything is a possibility I would say.

> MR. BROWN: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Honestly, I don't know.

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

Okay. Questions by the Defense. THE COURT:

MR. MOORE: Good morning.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Good morning, sir.

MR. MOORE: Clear as mud that covers the ground, isn't that the rest of that expression?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It is, it's one I use at work quite a bit.

Right. I thought I'd fill in the MR. MOORE: blanks and tell you that's exactly what you're thinking. It's like sort of drink -- here's another favorite, it's like drinking out of a fire hydrant sort of, the stuff going at you. But the -- just to put things in context, I never know what you're thinking, we don't, that's why we do this.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Right.

MR. MOORE: We're not talking in the abstract about a hypothetical defendant out there who may or may not get the death penalty, we're talking about

the process if you're chosen as a juror which could lead to the sentencing of death and the execution of that young man right there, twenty-four years old, Brandon Bradley. We're not talking in the abstract, we're talking about that human being. So, when we talk about this, I don't know that I need to point that out, but be mindful of that.

Can you think of types of first degree murder, types of first degree murder where your thought would be, you know, that ought to be punishable, you know, that murder right there, that person should get the death penalty, can you think of a short list of those types?

JUROR NUMBER 139: You asked me things that I I've heard and learned through my life?

MR. MOORE: Sure, you know, high profile, usually the high profile are ones that are the worst and like would be --

JUROR NUMBER 139: Proven?

MR. MOORE: Of course. We're talking about -well, let's say you here on Channel 13 or whatever
your TV station is that a man -- a person has been
arrested for murder of a child or children or a
serial murderer, you know, those types or.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I really can't say honestly

without being involved in the process that I can honestly say that person should have been put to death, that person is guilty, I don't know all the facts involved and without knowing that I can't honestly say that I would make that decision.

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MR. MOORE: And let me just back off here a second and point out something which is not obvious to somebody in your position and that is you may feel like we're asking you to pigeon hole, you know, to pick, you know, I'm in that category or I'm in that category and I don't feel like I belong in either category but I'm told I have to commit to something and that's not the case because as adults, as grown ups we like to think that we can take a position and not seem unclear or fuzzy about it, but in here if your answer is I can't say that, yes, I can't say no, the best I can say is I don't know, then in here it's extremely important if that's your answer if you tell us that is your answer. You're not faulted because you're not sure. The problem is you're not -- and I'm not implying anything, the problem arises if you're not sure what your position is on whether you can do this or that and you don't tell us.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I think your original question was historically could I have made that

decision and my answer was I can't say that I would without being involved in the process.

MR. MOORE: What I want to make clear is nobody is asking you to say what would you do right now, how would you vote, life or death, guilty or innocent. Of course, you can't say that and we can't ask you that. So, that's not what we're asking. What we're asking you is can you if you're asked, if you think it's appropriate, can you vote for death, which you've been asked, but that implies also the flip side, can you also, if you think it's, appropriate vote for life without parole and I think your answer is --

JUROR NUMBER 139: Was yes, I could honestly weigh it out and make a decision.

MR. MOORE: Right. Let me ask about the media, what you've heard. You indicated that a deputy -- you knew a deputy had been killed. Do you recall the manner of death, how the deputy was killed?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It was a shooting.

MR. MOORE: A shooting. Do you recall anything about a hotel or furniture taken or a robbery or anything like that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Property.

MR. MOORE: Property stolen from a hotel, do

you recall any of those facts? Do you remember from what you heard on TV?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Did you see at any point a picture of Mr. Bradley in connection with any of these?

JUROR NUMBER 139: No, only during the arrest.

MR. MOORE: What do you recall about that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: An apprehension and taking a person away. I didn't see the person involved in anything that led up to that.

MR. MOORE: When we -- when we decide on a source of news we, I think, give to that source a label of believability, credibility, reliability, would that be true for you, you're not going to watch a channel that you think is totally incredible, full of garbage, you're going to choose one you think, you know, they probably got some of this right, maybe most of it right.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Well, I have to say that I do feel that some of them are biased and they don't present all the facts all the time correctly and I do watch some of the political channels and I can tell some of them are biased.

MR. MOORE: Okay. That's -- what I think I'm getting at is a little bit different. It's not a

slant so much as it is accurate reporting of the facts and, of course, as grown ups we learn to be skeptical of what we hear and not accept anything at face value. However, if you watch a news channel, I think it might be safe to assume that you believe and would agree that what you're hearing is reliable to a degree?

JUROR NUMBER 139: To a degree.

MR. MOORE: Sure. And so, at this point having heard what you heard and recalling what you think you know about this case, do you have an opinion, whatever your opinion is, as to the guilt of Mr. Bradley? Do you remember what I said? I mean, it could be yes, I do, no, I don't, I don't know. I'm not trying to put words in your mouth, I'm just trying to find out what your feelings are.

JUROR NUMBER 139: You're asking me if I have formed an opinion?

MR. MOORE: Yes, I am.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I feel that there is a level of guilt.

MR. MOORE: Let's put that on a scale. Let's try to quantify this if it's quantifiable. Ten being without a doubt, beyond a reasonable doubt, and zero being not quilty, where would you put your feelings?

Could you put a number on the degree to which you think there may be guilt?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Not knowing all the facts involved, what led up to, it I know that the incident did take place and we lost somebody and there's parties involved, there is a burden of guilt and I think that's what we're trying to determine is where it lies and how severe it is.

MR. MOORE: Right. Well, as you go into this process, do you feel that your feelings about the, whatever the degree of guilt is of Mr. Bradley, is that going to be like the elephant in the room, it's there, you can't ignore it and it's there, right? So, to what degree is that elephant going to fill up your room? Is it going to be --

JUROR NUMBER 139: I'm not getting that scenario.

MR. MOORE: All right. I'm asking if you have -- I'm not criticizing you. I don't want you to take it that way. We're just trying to get at what your thought process is, what your thinking is at this point.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Honestly how do I feel?

MR. MOORE: Well, that and to what degree would it affect your deliberations in this case. Does the

State have a leg up at this point? Do you assume that he's guilty and so the Defense will have to prove he's innocents or? I don't know, I'm just throwing some ideas out.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Well, we do know what happened and what went down. So, it did definitely happen.

MR. MOORE: Let me focus on that. You say we know it happened, what happened? What is your opinion of what happened?

JUROR NUMBER 139: The shooting death.

MR. MOORE: And what is your opinion of Mr. Bradley's involvement in that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: He was a large part of it.

MR. MOORE: And so at this point you believe Mr. Bradley is responsible for shooting the deputy?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Yes.

MR. MOORE: If the Court instructed you to presume Mr. Bradley is innocent, would you be able to follow that instruction or not, or maybe you don't know?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I would -- I think that I would have to say yes.

MR. MOORE: So, it would be difficult?

JUROR NUMBER 139: It would be difficult.

MR. MOORE: So, I'm going to suggest something, you can agree or disagree. Would it be fair to say that it would be difficult if not impossible for you to follow that instruction, presuming Mr. Bradley is innocent at this point?

JUROR NUMBER 139: Say that again, please.

MR. MOORE: Yes. Would you agree or disagree with this.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Okay.

MR. MOORE: Would it be difficult, if not impossible, for you to presume Mr. Bradley is innocent? If the Court instructed that you must if you sit on the jury presume that he's innocent, in your heart of hearts would you say I don't think I can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I believe the law requires you to.

MR. MOORE: But the point -- the question is There's no right or wrong answer, just whatever it is you think.

JUROR NUMBER 139: I'm going to have to say no.

MR. MOORE: You could not follow that instruction?

JUROR NUMBER 139: I could follow the instruction of presumption.

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MR. MOORE: What was the part that you had to 1 2 say no to? I understood that you -- when I asked that you had -- it would be difficult, if not 3 impossible, for you to follow that instruction. Did 4 I get that right? 5 JUROR NUMBER 139: Knowing what I know. 6 MR. MOORE: So, is that correct, it would be 7 hard, if not impossible, for you to follow that 8 instruction, presumption of innocence? 9 JUROR NUMBER 139: Knowing what I know it would 10 11 be hard to follow that. 12 MR. MOORE: All right. Judge, may we approach? 13 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 139 as follows:) 14 15 I -- you know, I could spend MR. MOORE: 16 another ten minutes but if I don't need to, I won't. 17 MR. BROWN: I stipulate. 18 THE COURT: Okay. (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 19 20 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 21 MR. MOORE: Thank you, sir. Okay. Number 139, at this time we 22 THE COURT: are going to excuse you from being considered as a 23 24 juror in this case. Once again, I want to thank you 25 for your service. Thank you for being here. Thank

you for being patient with us with regard to the process. I am going to release you. If you'll go downstairs, talk to the jury clerk, the jury clerk will just give you some brief information and you'll be free to go about your business.

JUROR NUMBER 139: Okay.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 139 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, I'll release Juror Number 139, that will be for cause. We can bring in Juror Number 129.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 129 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:) 129

THE COURT: Good morning Juror Number 129. I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with the process. Tell me what happened this morning.

JUROR NUIMBER 129: This morning I fall sleep and I had been moving my parents up to Georgia and so it was just a rough weekend with having to move all their stuff and eighteen hours there and back and this morning because the time changed this weekend, last night I put my alarm on but I forgot to change

the clock.

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THE COURT: So, you said you moved your parents?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you were up there and going back and forth?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think it will be a problem getting here? We thought maybe it had something to do with the time change. Do you tink it would a problem getting here and being here on time timely?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: In the future I'll be here on time.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. When we talked last week I implemented some rules that were in effect. Those rules started at that time. So, I'm going to ask you about since those rules came into effect, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: No.

THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, radio, or Internet net comments about this trial? JUROR NUIMBER 129: No.

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

JUROR NUIMBER 129: No.

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

JUROR NUIMBER 129: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about what you may have learned about the case previously.

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Okay.

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

JUROR NUIMBER 129: I heard about it on the news.

THE COURT: Okay. When would you have heard about it?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: The day or the day after that it happened.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you heard anything

since then?

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JUROR NUIMBER 129: News media throughout that week or month or whatever, since then, no, other than the trial is coming up.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to tell you first that there's no right or wrong answers in here, all we ask you to do is be honest, complete, frank. asking for a specific answer to any questions, just want to know what your opinion is about that. specific about what information you think you know about the case.

JUROR NUIMBER 129: I just know it happened and I mean I know --

THE COURT: You know there was a deputy that got shot?

> JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And what else?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: That there was a car chase and then I think the car got in an accident and -all I know is it's really big news. I'm pretty sure at the time this happened I was (unintelligible) and I remember, you know, flags half mast and everything. So, there was talk amongst us in the fire academy as well so. But other than that, I mean, just whatever was on the news, I didn't learn any specifics.

THE COURT: So, when you say you watched what was on the news on TV?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Actually, probably more radio because I don't really watch the news, but I heard it on the radio as far as the news broadcast across the raid. No, I do think I saw on TV they were showing pictures of what had happened and what had occurred and where the car was at the end of the car chase or whatever.

THE COURT: Did you ever see a picture of Mr. PR Bradley prior to coming to court?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And what about more recent, anything more recent, about jury selection or things of that nature?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Just that the trial was coming up but, no, I didn't.

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

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yeah.

THE COURT: Now, do you think -- have you formed any fixed opinion about the guilt or innocence of the defendant?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Based on what you have heard previously?

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. In the courtroom what happens is I give you instructions that tell you that the State has the burden of proof. The State has to prove each element of each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt and the defendant doesn't have to prove anything. It's the State's burden of proof. So, when you start out like at this time, you as a juror have to assume that the defendant is not guilty. In fact, the defendant is innocent because no evidence has come before you.

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Um-hmm.

THE COURT: And so you have to start with a clean slate and say the defendant is not guilty, the defendant is innocent, I'm going to wait and make the State prove the case to me. Now, because you've seen something else outside and you may have come to some conclusions before you came here, can you set all that aside and not presume that the defendant is not

1 quilty, not give -- give the defendant the presumption of innocence? Can you do that? JUROR NUIMBER 129: No. 3 THE COURT: Okay. You're saying that how you 4 5 feel in this case is strong enough that you're not going to be able to do that? 6 JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yes. 7 THE COURT: What did you say that you do for a 8 9 living? JUROR NUIMBER 129: I do cabinet and hardwood 10 11 floor refinishing. 12 THE COURT: But you were saying that you were in the fire academy? 13 JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yes, I did go to the fire 14 academy and I also went through the UT program. 15 THE COURT: Okay. And you said you talked 16 about it there? 17 JUROR NUIMBER 129: Yeah, it was talked about 1.8 amongst my fellow classmates in the fire academy. 19 THE COURT: Okay. And so for purposes of being 20 a juror in this case, you would not be able to set 21 22 aside what you've learned from the outside and give him the benefit of being innocent? 23 JUROR NUIMBER 129: No, I wouldn't be able to. 24

THE COURT:

Okay.

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MR. BROWN: No questions.

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MR. MOORE:

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Stipulate.

THE COURT: Okay. Then Juror Number 129, what I'm going to do is release you from service for this case, consideration for this case. Thank you for being here, we appreciate you being part of the Wish I would have gotten to you sooner. I'm going to have you released from my courtroom,

released from service. I do need you to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room and then they'll give you some further brief instructions and send you on your way.

JUROR NUIMBER 129: Okay.

Okay. Thank you, sir. THE COURT:

(Thereupon, Juror Number 129 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror Number 129 is released for cause. Now, I haven't called anyone else up. Go figure, you know, usually we have too many and now I don't have enough. We did get through seven this morning. I did call in another seven for this afternoon. I was trying to be a little more conservative so they didn't have to wait so long. Perhaps I was too conservative. we're going to have 140 to 151. They're supposed to

report in this afternoon at 1:15. I do have the other jurors calling back this afternoon between 1:00 and 5:00. Suggestions of what I should tell them?

MR. BROWN: Judge, the way I see it going is fourteen left to do, in all likelihood we'll get to a number somewhere in the low forties. So, I think clearly we need Tuesday afternoon' panel and I would expect, you know, we'll go through the general hardship questioning of them Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday and Thursday hopefully get through the individual questioning and be ready to do group questioning on Friday. So, I guess you can tell them to call back Thursday would be my thinking and we'll know whether we need them Friday or the following Monday.

THE COURT: Mr. Moore?

MR. MOORE: That's fine.

THE COURT: Maybe I'll have them call back I was thinking maybe even Thursday morning.

MR. BROWN: That's fine too.

THE COURT: We should know where we're headed I would think by Wednesday, at the conclusion of court by Wednesday.

MR. BROWN: Right, I said Thursday afternoon only because you've always been telling everybody

1:00 to 5:00.

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THE COURT: Yeah, I do do 1:00 to 5:00 normally.

MR. BROWN: I don't know if Thursday morning works, that's fine too.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll have them call back
Thursday between 9:00 and noon. Okay. I will get
this list to the jury clerks, try to get you those
names, and at the conclusion of each day I'll give
her new names and get the list to you, a new list to
you each day. At this time I have one, two, three,
four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven,
twelve, which is 107 through 136. Anything else we
need to discuss before we break until 1:15?

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You want me to give you the numbers?

MR. MCMASTER: If you would, Judge.

THE COURT: I have 107, 108, 113, 114, 116,

MR. MCMASTER: Missing 128.

122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 131 and 136.

THE COURT: That dang 128 because he went out of order. Messed us up. That was 128 before.

Remember, he wanted to go first the other day? I

will give this list to the jury clerk, I'll try to

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get that to you as soon as I can and at the end of each day I'll give her a new list for the next day.

Okay. Any questions or concerns?

MR. LANNING: Judge, tomorrow evening I've got an appointment at 6:30 that I'd like to keep.

THE COURT: Okay. I think we can do that. We can accommodate that. 6:30 is late enough, we can accommodate that. Okay. We'll be -- court will be in recess until 1:15.

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

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

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

asked for earlier. So, I'll give two to the State and then there's four for the Defense. If you want more, you have to make them. I guess they just gave me the list. So, the ones you specifically requested are circled. On one of them they're highlighted but all the rest they're circled.

Then I received a request for a juror to be excused. Unfortunately, the numbers are a little messed up. We think maybe -- I don't know how this

happens, but we think maybe Juror 154 and 155 are 1 actually mixed up with their numbers but it's 155, 2 your 155. No, actually we're talking about 3 4 What do you have? I have 154 5 MR. MOORE: THE COURT: Let me see this then. 6 This one? 7 MR. BROWN: THE COURT: Hold on. Okay. Who do you have as 8 9 155. MR. MOORE: 10 THE COURT: So, I quess it's 1 --11 12 13 MR. BROWN: 154. THE COURT: I do have a letter. I'm just going 14 to give you the letter and let you look at it and 15 pass it because I don't want the information to be 16 17 made a part of the public record. (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 18 19 proceedings.) THE COURT: Any objection if I released Number 20 154? 21 22 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 23 MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor. Okay. Juror Number 154 will be THE COURT: 24

released for cause. Okay. And then this afternoon

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we have coming in Jurors 140 through 151 and then 1 Juror Number 147 asked to go first saying she wasn't 2 3 feeling well. Are the jurors up? THE COURT DEPUTY: Yes, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Any objection to taking 147 --5 MR. MOORE: No objection. 6 7 THE COURT: -- first? MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Any matters that we need to discuss 9 on behalf of the State? 10 11 MR. BROWN: No. 12 THE COURT: Any matters that we need to discuss on behalf of the Defense? 13 MR. MOORE: 14 No. THE COURT: Okay. We'll go ahead and bring in 15 Number 147. I was going to say, we just now 16 recovered from taking 128 out of order. It will take 17 us two days to recover from taking 147 out of order. 18 THE COURT DEPUTY: You kind of took 129 out of 19 20 order too. THE COURT: I did that because I wasn't going 21 to let him go first with everyone else waiting when 22 23 he came in late. (Thereupon, the proceedings were previously 24

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transcribed.)

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Master, just to confirm, this juror's information will be in that packet, is that correct? It's not in that packet?

MR. MCMASTER: The information itself would be in the packet, that's correct.

THE COURT: No, I took some of the pages out.

Maybe I should make sure.

MR. MCMASTER: I'll go through it and make sure she's there.

THE COURT: If she's not, just let me know and I'll get you the information. Okay. Are we ready -- we'll do 148 since apparently he was supposed to -- I was supposed to get the information from. From now on I'm going to have them check the numbers downstairs before they come up. I hope that was just -- I mean, I'm hoping that -- I'm concerned about switching the numbers. Okay. If we could bring in 148.

MR. MCMASTER: 147 is in the packet.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 148 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number

148. The glasses you have on, are those prescription

glasses?

JUROR NUMBER 148: I (unintelligible), they're prescription.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you need them in order to have a conversation?

JUROR NUMBER 148: No, not really.

THE COURT: Okay. I just want to make sure we can see you.

JUROR NUMBER 148: Okay.

THE COURT: I heard that you weren't feeling well.

JUROR NUMBER 148: No, because I had an allergy attack and I cannot take the medication because it will knock me out.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that going to be a problem for you?

JUROR NUMBER 148: Yes, ma'am, because I cannot concentrate because, you know, when I have an allergy attack I feel like a thousand needles in my eyelid and my nose (unintelligible) and bothers me the most, plus I got headaches.

THE COURT: And how frequently do you have allergy attacks?

JUROR NUMBER 148: Well, I'm getting a shot,

I'm a patient with So, I just got a shot

last Friday and he told me to stay in because (unintelligible) in bloom right now. This happens to me every year twice a year from this month until November, you know, when the weather change. So, I can't help it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what I'm trying to determine is whether this is an ongoing problem or you think you'll be okay to be -- to serve a juror in this case for the next couple weeks.

JUROR NUMBER 148: It's an ongoing problem, I really have no control over it especially when everything is in season right now in bloom.

THE COURT: Well, you'll be inside, I can tell you that.

JUROR NUMBER 148: It makes no difference,
ma'am, when I have allergy attacks I have
(unintelligible) that I could be allergic in Florida
and I was allergic to fifty-eight, that's why I'm
getting the shot.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, we would stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Then Number 148, we will release you from being considered as a juror in this case.

JUROR NUMBER 148: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. If you'll go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, they'll give you some information and then you can be on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 148: Okay.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Jury Number 148 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Number 148 is released for cause. Okay. Now I'm going to start back at the top. Let's bring in Number 140.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 140 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 140, the first think I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for being patience about the process. I know it's a long process for you, I assure you it's a long process for us. We are doing best we can to try to get through it as quickly as possible but it is a necessary process and it does at time take some time. When I talked to you last Thursday we implemented — I told you about some rules governing your service as a juror, those rules came into effect at that time. So, I'm going to ask you since that time have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines

1 and/or articles relating to this trial or its 2 participants? JUROR NUMBER 140: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Since that time? Since those rules 4 5 have been in effect? JUROR NUMBER 140: Oh, no. Sorry, no. 6 THE COURT: No, just since those rules and I'm 7 going to ask you if a few minutes what you know 8 before that. JUROR NUMBER 140: Okay. 10 THE COURT: Since those rules have you been 11 exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or 12 13 articles? JUROR NUMBER 140: No. 14 THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television, 15 radio, or Internet comments about this trial since 16 17 those rules? JUROR NUMBER 140: No. 18 THE COURT: Have you conducted or been exposed 19 to any research regarding any matters concerning this 20 21 case? JUROR NUMBER 140: No. 22 23 THE COURT: And have you discussed this case with any other jurors or with anyone else or allowed 24

anyone to discuss it in your presence?

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JUROR NUMBER 140: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 140: Yes.

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

JUROR NUMBER 140: All I know is that -- what I know about the case?

THE COURT: Just tell me what information you think you gained. There was a deputy got shot, that's an example.

JUROR NUMBER 140: That's what I do know. knew something was going on, I happened to be working the day that it happened.

> THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 140: It was on the corner -- I was at a Walgreens, either Walgreens or CVS, on the corner the corner of Wickham and I believe it was Post and I heard police cars, lots of them, and because there were so many and they closed off the

street, when I got home I wanted to know what was going on and so I turned on the news and that's when I found out what had happened.

THE COURT: Okay. And what did you learn from the news?

JUROR NUMBER 140: That a female police officer had been shot.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

JUROR NUMBER 140: That it was during a traffic stop and later on something to do with a robbery at a motel.

THE COURT: Okay. And so you heard about that from the news from television?

JUROR NUMBER 140: Correct.

THE COURT: On the date of the event?

JUROR NUMBER 140: Correct.

THE COURT: What about since then?

JUROR NUMBER 140: After that it was reading the newspaper what was going on.

THE COURT: Okay. What are your general news habits? Like some people sit down from a certain time every day and watch the news, some people turn it on and it's in the background, and some people read the newspaper, some people don't, what's your regular news habits?

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THE COURT: Okay.

Tell me why you think you

wouldn't be able to do that. And there's no right or

JUROR NUMBER 140: I read the newspaper every morning.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that the Today newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 140: The Florida Today, yes.

THE COURT: And do you read it cover to cover?

JUROR NUMBER 140: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 140:

THE COURT: So, we can assume that if it was in Florida Today newspaper that you've read it?

Right.

THE COURT: Did you read the two day spread before the trial started a couple of weeks ago? JUROR NUMBER 140: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you formed a fixed opinion about the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bradley? JUROR NUMBER 140: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What we ask you to do if you were to be a juror in this case is first of all 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 140: No.

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wrong answers in here, there's no -- you don't get graded, what we just want you to do is be frank and honest and as complete as possible.

JUROR NUMBER 140: Just based on the information that I read in the newspaper prior to all this, my immediate is he's guilty.

THE COURT: Because the other thing I instruct you to do is that the State has the burden of proof. The State has to prove each element of each count, and there's four counts, to you beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. The Defense doesn't have to prove anything. In fact, at this moment because there's been no evidence, the defendant is presumed to be not guilty. In fact, you need to look at Mr. Bradley and in your mind be able to say that Mr. Bradley is innocent and make the State prove their case. Now, the State knows that that's their burden, they know that that's their responsibility. That's how every criminal trial is So, they accept that responsibility. Would you be able to give that presumption of innocence to Mr. Bradley?

JUROR NUMBER 140: No.

THE COURT: You would not be able to follow that instruction?

JUROR NUMBER 140: No.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MOORE: We would stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

THE COURT: Okay. Then Juror Number 140, I am going to release you from being considered as a juror in this case. I wish I could have gotten to you sooner. It's a process and I try to go in order. I let the other two go in front of you because one of them said they weren't feeling good and we got the which one that wasn't feeling good wrong. So, that's why they came in before you. Otherwise, I would have called you first because your number was first. What I do need you to do is go downstairs and just tell them that you've been released, that you're not scheduled to come back, they'll take your number and they'll just thank you and send you on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 140: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

JUROR NUMBER 140: Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 140 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror Number 140 was released for cause. We can bring in Number 146.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 146 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon Juror Number 146. The first thing I want to do is thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us with regard to the process. When we -- when I was with you last Friday we discussed rules that govern your service as a juror and just so you know those rules came into effect at that time. So, I'm going to ask you since that time because I'm going to talk to you what you may have known previously, but 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 146: Yes.

THE COURT: Since that time?

JUROR NUMBER 146: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What would have happened that you would have seen something or read something?

JUROR NUMBER 146: I work in marketing and we do check -- I check my ads and just out of -- I go through and have to check my ads out that I placed in the newspaper.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you read the article?

1 Did you see the article and go whoops, I'm not 2 supposed to see that or read that? 3 JUROR NUMBER 146: Yeah, and then flipped, 4 yeah. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So, you didn't read the 6 whole thing, you just got exposed to it? 7 JUROR NUMBER 146: Right. THE COURT: Okay. And what paper would that 8 9 have been? 10 JUROR NUMBER 146: Florida Today. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Then have you seen or heard 12 television, radio, or Internet comments about this 13 trial? JUROR NUMBER 146: Channel 13 news seems to be 14 15 playing it, I walk through the hospitals and it's always on, Channel 13. 16 17 THE COURT: And so what was -- what was on there, just about that they were continuing with jury 18 19 selection? JUROR NUMBER 146: Um-hmm. 20 THE COURT: Anything else? Any details? 21 JUROR NUMBER 146: 22 No. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Have you conducted or been exposed to any research regarding any matters 24 25 concerning this case?

JUROR NUMBER 146: No.

JUROR NUMBER 146:

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

THE COURT: Now, if you were chosen as a juror in this case, obviously you're going to be here with us, is it going to be an issue trying to follow these rules or, you know, be -- adhere to these rules? Is that going to be difficult?

JUROR NUMBER 146: No, but I have other extenuating circumstances that I wanted to bring to the Court's attention.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we discuss those.

JUROR NUMBER 146: I have a brother who is dying of lung cancer and we had a, just a terrible weekend, I'm his caregiver and he's got between days and up to three months to live.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 146: And I need to be able to leave at the drop of a hat to take him, like yesterday we took him, to take him again because he was lethargic and glassy eyed and. He's got lung cancer and brain.

THE COURT: Okay. And you say you're his

caretaker, does he live with you?

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MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

JUROR NUMBER 146: No, actually I have my sister come in from California. Other mother passed away when I was nineteen and he's not married. So, it's just us and she came down last Thursday. I actually let her take him for his chemo and she ended up giving him more doses of his Oxycontin. So, I can't trust anybody but me. So, I am the one, I am completely in control of all of his medical records.

THE COURT: I'm just curious why we didn't hear about this last week.

JUROR NUMBER 146: You know, and I went through that because I knew you were going to ask that and I think I was just amazed, I've never been this far through the court process and everyone was talking about monetary, I have no problem on the money side of being away and I just did not bring to the attention. I thought it would only be a day or two, but with him failing so quickly that I had to bring it up. I didn't think of bringing up at that time, I knew that I would then be brought back and I would bring it up. I can give you documentation you need from the oncologist.

THE COURT: Okay. Then 146, I will release you 1 from being considered as a juror in this case. Okay. 2 3 JUROR NUMBER 146: Appreciate it. THE COURT: If you'll go downstairs, talk to 4 5 the jury clerk. She'll give you some brief information and send you on your way. 6 JUROR NUMBER 146: Thank you very much. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 8 (Thereupon, Juror Number 146 exited the 9 10 courtroom.) 11 THE COURT: Okay. Just for the record, Juror 12 Number 146 will be struck for cause. Okay. 13 (Thereupon, Juror Number 149 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 14 15 had as follows:) 16 THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 149, good 17 afternoon. JUROR NUMBER 149: Good afternoon. 18 19 THE COURT: First I want to thank you for being Thank you for being patient with us with 20 here. regard to the process. It is a long process and it's 21 22 long for us, it's long for you, but I do assure you that we're trying to get through the process as 23 24 quickly as possible. It is a necessary process but

it is taking some time. When I talked to you last

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Thursday we talked -- I talked about some rules that went into effect governing your service as a juror. So, when I ask you these questions at first, I'm talking about since those rules went into effect.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. So, since those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 149: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 149: No, ma'am.

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

JUROR NUMBER 149: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Now I'm going to talk to you about what you may have heard before the start of the trial. 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 149: Newspaper.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what information you believe you know about the case. And just so you know, there's no right or wrong answers in here, just looking for answers that are complete, honest and frank and just tell us what you think you know.

JUROR NUMBER 149: From the newspaper I have read that there was a police officer that was shot and killed and that they had a suspect, or suspects.

THE COURT: Okay. And is this from Florida Today?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you read Florida Today on a regular basis?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Not everything, I cruise what I want to read and what I want to skip, what I don't want to read.

THE COURT: Do you read everything every day?

THE COURT: So, primarily -- do you watch the news?

1 JUROR NUMBER 149: No. THE COURT: So, primarily the information that 2 3 you have would have been from Florida Today? JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Any other information? You said that -- any other information since the day of 6 7 the shooting? JUROR NUMBER 149: No. 8 THE COURT: I mean, there's been other 9 10 articles. JUROR NUMBER 149: No, just, just what I had 11 12 read in the paper, that's all. 13 THE COURT: Okay. What about there was a two 14 day spread before the trial started on a Sunday, did 15 you read that? JUROR NUMBER 149: No. 1.6 THE COURT: Did you see pictures of Mr. Bradley 17 18 in the paper? JUROR NUMBER 149: Originally during the 19 20 arrest. THE COURT: Okay. Did they talk -- when you 21 22 read the paper, did they talk about things that may 23 have happened before the shooting? JUROR NUMBER 149: No, I don't recall anything. 24

It's been a long time ago.

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THE COURT: Since the shooting was there anything else you read in the paper other than jury selection?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

THE COURT: One of the things we ask you to do, and you have to be honest with us and tell us if you can do this, can you set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this case in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I believe I can because I believe that someone is not found guilty until there's a jury trial and evidence is presented.

THE COURT: So, what I'm going to ask you is let's say you go -- you've heard all the evidence in the case, you're going back into the jury room to deliberate and all of a sudden you think of something and you say, oh, I never heard that in the trial, that information never came in as evidence in the trial, are you going to be able to set aside that information that you thought you knew from before and not consider it because it didn't come in in this courtroom, you didn't hear it in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 149: The instructions of the

Court is that you are presented the information and that you use them.

THE COURT: Yeah, the instructions will be that you base your opinion -- your verdict on the evidence that you hear by way of the witnesses that come before you, by way of the witness stand, the exhibits that are introduced into evidence and the laws I instruct you. So, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Then my next question is have you formed any fixed opinion about the guilt or innocence of the defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if I were to tell you that the State has the burden of proof, they have to prove each element of each count to you beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, that the defendant — that they have the burden, the State knows they have the burden, that's how all criminal trials work, and that the defendant as he sits here this moment is not guilty, in fact, the defendant is considered to be innocent, that is the presumption of innocence, would you be able to start with a clean slate and say right now Mr. Bradley is not guilty, Mr. Bradley is innocent because no evidence has come

before me?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I believe that I can, yes.

THE COURT: Whenever you talk about believe everyone's going to you have to be able to commit a little bit more than that. People talk that way, that's a form of speech that people use, it happens frequently. So, we're not giving you a hard time because you're saying that, I'm just saying even though -- I realize that I say I believe, I think, but I know that we're going to say hey, can you do it or can you not do it. Do you think you can do it?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes I do.

THE COURT: You have confidence in your ability to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. The next question I'm going to ask you, I'm going to change subjects on you. The next question I'm going to ask you is what are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I'm primarily against the death penalty.

THE COURT: Okay. If -- you say primarily against.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

THE COURT: Tell me what that means.

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JUROR NUMBER 149: It's only -- in my opinion this only would be an exception to the rule and that would be in a case such as like a Dahmer case where there was multiple killings and torture and premeditation, then maybe.

THE COURT: Okay. What I'm going to -- I'm going to talk to you a little bit about the process and then I'm going to ask you some other questions.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

THE COURT: In this case the first part of the case is called the quilt phase. In the quilt phase if the jury returns a verdict on Count I, and it only pertains to Count I which is first degree murder, if the jury returns a verdict on Count I, first degree murder, then and only then -- I mean, a verdict of quilty to Count I, first degree murder, then and only then do we go into the second phase. The second phase is called the penalty phase and in the penalty phase as a juror you would be asked to follow my instructions and the jury is asked to make a recommendation to the Judge, to me, of possible penalty of death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. So, you would be instructed to consider both death or life in prison without the possibility of parole and then we give you more

detailed instructions about how you -- to help you in doing that about aggravating circumstances and mitigating circumstances and how you weigh those.

Now, if I were to instruct you that it would be -- that it would be your duty as a juror to consider both penalties, would you be able to consider death as a possible penalty for the crime of first degree murder?

JUROR NUMBER 149: With the instruction of the Court, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So -- okay. So, that would be -- so, you could consider both penalties and you could consider death as well? I need you to answer out loud.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes

THE COURT: Actually there's a microphone right by you, that's why we have you sit in that chair and everything's being recorded.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Remember there's no right or wrong answers, you just have to answer what you -- how you feel. We need your opinion. Okay. All right. Questions by the State.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Juror Number 149, good afternoon.

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JUROR NUMBER 149: Good afternoon.

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MR. BROWN: I'm going to cover questions about the death penalty with you a little bit and then go into the process with you, but as the Court has talked about, you know, we use the term there's no right or wrong answer, it's how we view it, my position is if there is a wrong answer, it's an answer that's not complete and not honest. Okay. And this is the only opportunity we get a chance to speak to you here and then eventually bring everybody back together in another setting, but it gives both sides an opportunity to find out as much as we can about you and about your thoughts and your opinions that you bring in to a particular case. So, that's why I said we need your answers to be as complete as you can.

Now, you indicated you're primarily against the death penalty and why is that?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Because I think everybody has an opportunity to repent what they've done wrong.

MR. BROWN: And then you also indicated in your mind the only exception is like Jeffrey Dahmer, multiple killings and torture, and do you feel that you're limited simply to that type of a scenario?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I think it depends on the

case. I can't make that decision unless I know the circumstances.

talking about is multiple killing and torture, is that where you're going along those lines?

MR. BROWN: Okay. So, would you be -- because
I'm trying the question and not put the words or
thoughts into you, into your mouth, the Court
indicated you said you were primarily against it and
I think you used the term your only exception would
be that, can you see other exceptions where you could
vote for a death penalty or do you think you're
limited just to that type of scenario?

JUROR NUMBER 149: My feeling is it has to be heinous and it has to be (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Okay. And do you foresee -- and obviously I'm not going debate Jeffrey Dahmer, I don't think there's anybody in the country that would say that wasn't heinous, do you see other types of situations beyond heinous type of mass murder or are you limited really to that?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Well, it's not -- it would have to do about the type of murder that occurred, you know, not just a mass murder but a type of murder that occurred.

THE COURT: Is that -- I think what you're

JUROR NUMBER 149: That would be the extreme case.

MR. BROWN: Well, the extreme, the multiple killing and the torture. So, when you use the term heinous, are you also thinking of it has to be a torturous killing?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Right.

MR. BROWN: And so it would be fair to express your opinion as multiple killing or torture rather than heinous?

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, can we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 149 as follows:)

MR. MOORE: I think that question is misleading because I think it, you know, and her thinking that that is a type of murder where she would vote for death, but I think the way it's asked it's made to appear like that's the only kind of case where she could vote for death. So, I think it needs to be qualified in a way where she understands that that is among the types of murders where she could vote for death but not exclusively vote for death. I mean, it has to be asked in the proper context. It's too narrow in scope as asked.

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The trouble is, Judge, that was her MR. BROWN: initial response to the Court was the only -- she said that she's primarily against it, the only exception would be a mass murder and torture and now under questioning she's expanding and expanding that. So, she's the one who initially narrowed herself and I'm simply using to the best of my ability her terms and since she's kind of broadened it out I'm saying would it be fair to say it's mass murder or torture because she's now expanded it from what she initially stated. So, I'm not --

THE COURT: Okay. In the context of her answers, the question's appropriate, but you also --I mean, obviously Defense will have an opportunity to question her as well.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, just a heads up, the grand jury room is not open.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I wrote that down from the other day. Thanks.

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

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 149, the question I put to you for having this discussion, would it be fair to say your opinion is cases of multiple killings or torturous heinous type killings?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I think you're putting words in my mouth.

MR. BROWN: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 149: What I'm trying to tell you is, you know, the decision to put somebody to death is a very big decision and I believe that people sometimes make a mistake out of fear, out of anger, and it's momentary circumstances. I do not believe, you know, putting somebody to death for something that was done in a moment of poor judgment is a good thing.

MR. BROWN: So, do you --

JUROR NUMBER 149: I'm not saying that it's not something that should be considered by the Court, isn't that why the Court gives people directions?

MR. BROWN: Yes, but what I'm trying to do is find out what your feelings and your thoughts are.

JUROR NUMBER 149: I think I told you that.

MR. BROWN: That's why I'm trying to explore it because I'm going to go through the process with you but the Court's not going to tell you if the following conditions are met, A, B, C and D, that you must make a recommendation of death.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Okay. You're not going to get that from the Court. So, the only opportunity we have is to try to find out what your thoughts and feelings are and to see, you know, what circumstances you would you think, and the only way I know this is to ask you, what circumstances you think you might be willing to consider death or vote for the recommendation of death and what circumstances you wouldn't and that's where I'm trying to go to see -- some people come in and say on the one spectrum if it's first degree murder they're voting for death, period, and nothing else matters. Other people come in on the spectrum and say I don't care what the situations are, my personal beliefs I could never vote for death.

JUROR NUMBER 149: And neither -- I'm on both sides.

MR. BROWN: So, you're somewhere between those spectrums and now I'm trying to find out where on the spectrum you are and that's where I'm trying to ——
I'm not trying to put words in your mouth, I used those the terms earlier because you used those in your answer to the Court. So, I'm not trying to suggest answers, I'm trying to use the terms that you had used.

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JUROR NUMBER 149: In circumstances of premeditation at some point that someone has made a decision beforehand to hurt someone or kill them, then that is possibly circumstances of calling for death.

Okay. Let me go through the MR. BROWN: process with you a little bit and what the Court's ultimately going to instruct you on if you're selected and you're serving. The first step obviously is the jury would have to come back with a verdict of guilty of first degree murder. If it's a lesser charge such as second, then the death penalty And is off the table and you wouldn't be back here. obviously if it's not guilty, then there is no sentencing, period. And there are two ways the State, that we can prove first degree murder. One is through premeditation, the other is through felony murder. We may prove it either of those ways, may prove it both ways, either charge results in a guilty verdict for first degree murder and the death penalty is up for consideration. So, jury comes back guilty of first, you would reconvene, additional evidence is provided and the Court would give you the final set of instructions. The first thing she's going tell you to look at are what's called aggravating

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circumstances and it's going to be a statutory list, I would expect there to be more than one, likely three, four, five or six, and it's to those things and to that alone that you can look to to justify the death penalty, and we have to prove those beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. same burden of proof as it is for guilt. And as the Court told you Thursday, that list of, statutory list of aggravating circumstances are those which increase the gravity of the crime or the harm to the victim. We're kind of where when we ask the questions to see before we go through the explanation where your thought process is because that list may not include things that you may say those types of circumstances I would never vote for death, or it may include things that you may vote for death which is why we're trying to get out what your thoughts and your opinion on things and just where you may be on the spectrum. So -- but she will give you that list of aggravating circumstances and you look at those that the State has proved and ask yourself do these justify the death penalty. If your answer is no, it's a life recommendation. If your answer is yes, you move on to step two which is considering the mitigating circumstances and those are the things as the Court

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told you on Thursday concerning the defendant, history, background, character, things coming from the defendant. Those have a burden of proof as well. It's a lower burden, it's to the greater weight of the evidence. And then you take those, everything that's been proven and you determine personally how much weight to give to the aggravators and to the mitigators and go through a weighing process. If you find the mitigation outweighs the aggravating circumstances, then your recommendation has to be life. If you find the mitigation does not outweigh the aggravation and you still feel the debt penalty is justified, then you recommend -- you can recommend the death sentence to the Court. What she's not going to tell you, as I said earlier, that State proves A, B, C and D that you must recommend the death penalty. You don't get that type of quidance. In fact, what she's going to tell you is you are never required to return a recommendation of death. What you're required to do is go through that weighing process and then ultimately after you weigh it you return the recommendation that you feel is justified. Okay.

So, some people say I'll do whatever the Court instructs me that I have to do. Well, there is no

 question.

instruction. It's a little different from just determining guilt or innocence because if the evidence proves somebody is guilty and it proves to you beyond any reasonable doubt, then your obligation would be to return the verdict that the evidence proves. Sentencing recommendation, it's not that same, it's up to you, you determine, you weigh it. Your weighing may be completely different from the juror sitting right next to you. You may weigh something one way, you may — he or she may weigh it another and the Court doesn't tell you how much weight any aggravator or mitigator has. So, it's all a personal decision. Any questions in the process?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No, I think I understand.

MR. BROWN: How do you feel about that process?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I'm not understand the

MR. BROWN: Knowing now kind of the process that you have to go through to get to that recommendation, you know, weighing -- deciding whether the aggravators are proven, mitigation is proven and then going through that weighing process and coming to that decision, do you feel comfortable with that process? Any questions about it?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No I understand

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(unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Now, this is where I'm back to the list of aggravators that will be provided. As I indicated before, we get people on both extremes and then everywhere in the middle. That list of aggravators, you know, it's not going to be -- because this is not a case of mass murder or anything of that nature. So, clearly that one right off the top you know is not going to be on the list of aggravators. Are you open to the list of aggravators that the Court's going to consider?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I would have to hear them, you know. You're asking me to make -- am I open to them, yes.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that it's a case that would not involve and does not involve a mass murder type of case, are you open to considering a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I would have to hear the aggravating circumstances. If I felt that that was meeting what I felt morally was, you know, an issues issue, then yes. You're asking me to make a conclusion that I can't because I don't know the circumstances.

MR. BROWN: And that's why I tried to phrase my

question because I'm not asking -- nobody here is -we're not going to try to ask you how would you vote,
how much weight would you give to something. So, I
try to phrase the question of are you open, can you
consider the death penalty.

JUROR NUMBER 149: I can consider the circumstances the Court asks us to do.

MR. BROWN: And could you, if you felt that the aggravators justified the death penalty, it's not a case of mass murder, could you recommend death or can you recommend death if the State proves their aggravators and you feel they justify the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 149: If the aggravators in a situation of coming to the extent of being heinous, yes, I can.

MR. BROWN: And if it's a situation short of being heinous?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I don't understand. You're asking me to make, you know, a determination, I have no facts, I have nothing to go on you know, if I'm in the middle. You're asking me (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Well, what I'm trying to find out is are you limited -- because you came up with a term heinous and I want to know are you limited more along

the lines if it's not a multiple killing and it's not heinous, are you then limited, do you think that if you don't have one of those two circumstances that you could not be --

JUROR NUMBER 149: So now you're talking about the mitigation as opposed to the other.

MR. BROWN: No, no. If you take away it's not either a multiple killing or heinous.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. BROWN: It's not either of those two, those two are gone, it's not going to be one of those two.

If those two are gone, do you feel that you are going to be recommending life?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I can't answer this question because I don't know whether the circumstances were heinous or not.

MR. BROWN: I'm telling you if it's not heinous, heinous is off the table.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. BROWN: If heinous is off the table and if a multiple killing is off the table, it's not either of those two circumstances.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Would your -- based upon what you're telling me, and you correct me if I'm wrong,

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that's what I'm trying to find out, if those two situations are off the table --

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, I object. May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you can.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 149 as follows:)

I object to the form of the MR. MOORE: question because Mr. Brown is trying to box her in by eliminating a term which is a legal term, heinous, and she has -- we have no idea what she thinks the meaning of that is, and the legal term has not been given to her and unless the term is defined in a way that she understands so that she can make an intelligent answer to that question, she should -that question should not be put to her that way. mean, she needs to have a definition, that's a legal She's confused. She keeps saying I don't know, I don't have enough information. She's been asked the guestion multiple times for one, but secondly, she's having a term thrown at her which is not being defined for her. We don't know what she means by heinous even though she brought the word up. We don't know what Mr. Brown --

THE COURT: Let Mr. Brown respond.

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MR. BROWN: Judge, first of all, I think
heinous is a term that -- a common usage. She's the
one who has brought up the term and I have a right to
explore what it is her thinking and her thoughts are
because she's the one that's put these limited terms
on her. She says them and then when I question her
about it, she begins her tactics.

THE COURT: Okay. In fairness, I don't know what she means by heinous as well so. I mean, do I think that the question's objectionable, no. Do I think it's enough regardless of what her answer is for it to matter, no, because I don't know what heinous means. So, you might want to reask the question in a different way.

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

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 149, when you use the term heinous, what do you mean by that?

JUROR NUMBER 149: That somebody's suffering.

MR. BROWN: And if the murder is not, and this case it's not, a mass murder and if -- we're all speaking hypothetically, if heinous, it's not heinous, those two things are off the table, hypothetically, are you of a mind set that if you do not have either of those two that in your mind the

death penalty is not appropriate?

answer that question because you're asking me to come to a conclusion and I haven't listened to any of the circumstances. You know, the court instruction was keep an open mind about the case, I can't do that with the questions that you're asking. You know, you're asking me to make an opinion about whether I would do the death penalty, I told you, I don't know, I possibly could under circumstances but I have to listen to what's going on. That's something that you don't make an easy decision about.

MR. BROWN: I'm not asking you to make an easy decision, but could you vote, could you vote for the death penalty in a case that did not involve either a mass killing or killing where it's heinous?

JUROR NUMBER 149: If I was in the jury room with other people and, you know, we were making a decision, I don't know. Is it possible, yes. I don't know. That's all I can tell you, is it possible, yes.

MR. BROWN: Well, one thing when you go back there if you're selected, for the guilt phase the verdict has to be unanimous. For the sentencing recommendation it does not have to be unanimous. So,

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it's a vote as a juror, for each juror individually and it may very well be it could be a 12/0 vote, could be 11/1, 10 to 2, 9 to 3, it would be recorded, they're not going to come out and say who voted for what, but the numbers would be recorded. So, unlike the guilt phase where it has to be unanimous and the jury as a whole has to come to a decision, you do not have to do that in the penalty phase. So, you can have differing opinions back there and it can be reported as different opinions. So, you have your own individual vote back there. You still discuss things and you talk about things and cover everybody's thoughts, you know, in the way discussions ought to be had. So, that's where I'm trying to go to see because you wouldn't be going back there necessarily and okay, I'll agree with everybody else just so we can have a unanimous verdict, you have your individual vote in the sense of the information.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Okay. So -- and that's what I'm trying to see if it's not either of those two that you talked about, could you -- could there be other circumstances where you could vote for the death penalty if it's not a mass murder or something that's

heinous?

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MR. MOORE:

Your Honor, I'm going to object.

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May I approach?

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Okay.

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THE COURT:

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 149 as follows:)

This takes me back to my original MR. MOORE: attempt to be able to get into the aggravating circumstances. He could go all day and say what if it's not this, what if it's not that and get her to commit, which she's not going to do and so he should leave it alone, but we are not then -- we cannot then get up and say well, if it is, let's talk about what it might be, what if it's cold calculated, what's the death of a police officer, what if it's to avoid arrest, what if it's fleeing from a robbery, what if it's those things, no, you can't ask that because you can't get into aggravators because that's argumentative, that's the problem with this approach which I object to.

THE COURT: Well, the only thing is those were her words that she used. I mean, if he had gone into the other things I would sustain the objection. He's exploring her words. With all due respect, Mr. Brown, I think you know the answer to it.

MR. BROWN: Well, actually what I expect is the 1 2 answer is that she will -- may continue to not answer because she says the things and then when confronted 3 she denies it. Not deny but hopscotches. 4 5 THE COURT: The answer is she's not willing to 6 answer that question. MR. MOORE: Which is what she meant by it. 7 8 THE COURT: Yeah. 9 MR. MOORE: She shouldn't be able to say what 10 her opinion is. 11 I'm going to say you need to move THE COURT: 12 on. 13 MR. BROWN: Well, can I at least get the answer 14 for the question I just asked? 15 THE COURT: I thought you already asked that 16 question before. That's not the same question? That's when she said I don't know 17 MR. BROWN: 1.8 and I went back through the process with her and we 19 discovered that. 20 THE COURT: With all due respect, she said I don't know, I don't know. I don't know. 21 22 MR. MOORE: She said it about six times. 23 THE COURT: She said it. She's answered that 24 question.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, she did say it was possible

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for her to return a death recommendation.

THE COURT: Yes, she did say that too.

MR. MOORE: When she heard the circumstances.

THE COURT: Depending on the circumstances, so.

MR. BROWN: I don't know if she's been able to answer the question without an objection.

MR. MOORE: Oh, well, excuse me.

THE COURT: We're going to move on. I'll sustain the objection.

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

MR. BROWN: Juror Number 149, what is your opinion about being put into a situation where you're going to be asked -- you may be asked to have to make that sentencing recommendation for life or death?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Heavy on my heart is something that as a citizen of the United States.

MR. BROWN: And is there anything that we haven't touched on that, maybe religious beliefs, moral beliefs, philosophical beliefs, family history, wherever it may come from, that causes you, beyond what we discussed, any difficulty, real anxiety, hesitation or inability to be able to make that type of a recommendation?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

MR. BROWN: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Questions by the Defense.

MR. LANNING: Afternoon, ma'am. From your recollection of the newspaper articles that you read, do you recall any personal information about Mr. Bradley in any of those articles?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Not really other than he was accompanying a female.

MR. LANNING: There was an article not too long ago about the female and her case, did you happen to see that?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

MR. LANNING: You heard the term life without parole used multiple times at this point, do you have any preconceptions as to what that phrase means?

JUROR NUMBER 149: That the person would spend of rest of his life in prison.

MR. LANNING: Okay. No question in your mind that that's -- that they in fact would spend the rest of their life in prison?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

MR. LANNING: From your answers to the State in reference to the death penalty, tell me if I'm wrong, it sounded like you would want to consider all the

circumstances involved in the case, that -- you threw out one extreme example but you weren't excluding other types of murder or factual scenarios of murder but depending on the entire circumstances you could consider a death sentence.

JUROR NUMBER 149: I could, you know, but I would have to hear the case, you know. You can't make that kind of decision just saying maybe yes, maybe no without hearing the circumstances because the circumstances are very important.

MR. LANNING: Sure. What about murder of a child, is that a case where, rape and murder of a child, you could consider the death penalty under such circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

MR. LANNING: How about poisoned for life insurance, is something you think you could consider the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Possibly.

MR. LANNING: So, you're not limited to mass murders?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No.

MR. LANNING: You heard this process, the Judge explained the process about the weighing the aggravation and mitigation and Mr. Brown's gone

that you understand that?

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JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

MR. LANNING: I'm going to give you a little test. Let's say you go through this, you make the determination yes, there is aggravating circumstances, yes there are mitigating circumstances, the aggravating circumstances really outweigh the mitigating circumstances, do you have an understanding of what you do at that point in your mind?

through that again with you, do you feel comfortable

JUROR NUMBER 149: That you have to make a decision.

MR. LANNING: And do you know -- are you -- do you have to lean one way or the other at that point? JUROR NUMBER 149: Ultimately you have to make a decision.

> MR. LANNING: Right.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. LANNING: I'm just wanting to know whether you understand the instructions that you've heard so And you'll be given them later in written form. JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

MR. LANNING: But I just want to see if you have an understanding of what you -- what your

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options are at that point.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay. My understanding, are you saying about making the decision of guilt or innocence?

MR. LANNING: No, ma'am, we never get to the penalty phase unless you've already made that finding of guilt or innocence.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay. So, now you're talking about mitigation?

MR. LANNING: Mitigation and the aggravation, made a determination the aggravators greatly outweigh the mitigators, do you have an understanding at this point as to what your options are to do at that next point?

JUROR NUMBER 149: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What are those options?

JUROR NUMBER 149: To still weigh the

difference between a life sentence and death penalty.

MR. LANNING: You passed.

JUROR NUMBER 149: I can't make that determination right now.

MR. LANNING: And there's never any requirement, there's never anything in the instructions that even says if the aggravators greatly outweigh the mitigation that you are required

or even should impose a sentence of death. You won't -- you will not ever see that in the instructions. The Court doesn't give you a recommendation or doesn't tell you what to do in that situation, it's totally up to the jury. Okay. All the Court does if you reach that stage you've got a permission slip to make a decision. Okay. Any question if your mind you could follow the Court's instructions?

JUROR NUMBER 149: I can.

MR. LANNING: Thank you.

JUROR NUMBER 149: I'm done?

MR. LANNING: She's going to let you go.

THE COURT: I'm going give you some final instructions. Okay. Juror 149, you are still being considered as a possible juror in this case but I'm going to release you for today and tomorrow and Wednesday. What I'm going to ask you to do is call back Thursday morning between 9:00 and 11:00.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. You're going to go downstairs, they're going to give you a phone number to call and then you're going to call back then. You may have to report Thursday afternoon, that would be the earliest, possibly Friday. The process is going

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25 courtroom.)

slow, it may be next week, but it's going to be shortly after that. Okay.

During this recess you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. You know, don't talk about anyone -- with anyone about the case. You can tell them that you're coming to the courthouse, that you're being considered as a juror, if you become a juror you can tell them you are a juror, what you can't them is why you're coming here. You're coming here for this trial, what the charges are, what you've heard in the courtroom, you can't do that. Now, when you get released from being a juror you can tell anyone anything you want. Okay. That's when your service is concluded and that's up to you, and I'll give you some instructions about that too about telling -- about speaking to anyone, but this remains in effect while you're a potential juror and if you become a juror.

JUROR NUMBER 149: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 149: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. If you'll go downstairs,

I'll appreciate it. Thank you.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 149 exited the

THE COURT: Now, on 149, Mr. McMaster, can you 1 check to see if you have that information? MR. MCMASTER: On this juror? 3 THE COURT: On this juror. 4 5 MR. MCMASTER: We do, Your Honor. THE COURT: So, that should be in your 6 information packet as well. Okay. I'm going to go 7 ahead and take about a ten minute break. We'll take 8 a break until twenty minutes after. Court will be in 9 10 recess until then. (Thereupon, a recess was taken in the 11 12 proceedings.) THE COURT: Okay. We can bring out 13 14 Mr. Bradley. (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 15 courtroom by the court deputy.) 16 THE COURT: So, Mr. McMaster, you said 149 is 17 on the list? 1.8 MR. MCMASTER: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Any reason we can't bring in 20 21 Number 150? We ready? MR. MOORE: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in 150. You all 23 24 are going to get done too early today. MR. MOORE: I wouldn't say that's quite true. 25

THE COURT: I know, but even on our best day. 1 Let's say we spend an hour on the two, it would still 3 be 5:30. MR. MCMASTER: We spent an hour on each on some 4 5 of them. THE COURT: I know. I think probably nine is a 6 7 good number, nine or ten. I know it's hard. MR. MOORE: What are we shooting for? 8 9 THE COURT: I want at least forty-one. 10 Fifty-three would be wonderful. I would be okay with forty-six, somewhere in that neighborhood. Fifty? 11 MR. BROWN: I'd like to have fifty because I 12 13 have to anticipate there's going to be additional 14 cause challenges from the group questioning. 15 MR. MOORE: I think fifty is probably a very safe number. 16 THE COURT: Fifty. We have fifty-three seats. 17 (Thereupon, Juror Number 150 was escorted into 18 the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were 19 20 had as follows:) 21 THE COURT: Okay. Number 150, good afternoon. JUROR NUMBER 150: Afternoon. 22 THE COURT: Thank you for your patience with 23 24 Thank you for being here. I'm going to ask you us.

some questions and then the State will have an

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will have an opportunity ask you some questions. The first thing I'm going to talk about is when we were here before I told you about some rules that came into effect governing your service as a juror. And just so you know, those rules came into effect at the time that I announced them, not prior because I'm going to talk to you about any prior knowledge you have, but since I announced those rules, have you read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

opportunity to ask you some questions and the Defense

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

THE COURT: Prior to -- I mean since the rules went into effect?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

THE COURT: And have you discussed this case

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

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about what you may have known prior to coming to court. Okay? 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 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Just so you know, there's no right or wrong answers in here. What we ask you to do is to be honest, complete and frank as you can about your answers so that we can gain the information so that the attorneys and the defendant can make a decision about who they would think would be appropriate to serve on this jury. So, I'm going to ask you what information do you believe that you know about this case?

JUROR NUMBER 150: I just know the basics, that someone was --

THE COURT: I need you to speak up a little bit. Everything is being recorded. You do have a

microphone kind of right to your side right there.

That's why we have you sit in that chair. Everything is being recorded so that we can keep a record of it. You say you have basic information, we want to know what that information is. So, be as specific as you can.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Okay. Well, my friend told me when it happened that his friend knew the guy that killed the cop and that he was wanted or arrested, something like that.

THE COURT: You can talk to me, it will pick you up as long as you talk to me.

JUROR NUMBER 150: And that just killed the cop, (unintelligible).

THE COURT: Okay. So, you heard that at the time of the event?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: And that was a friend that told you that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: How did your friend know -- who did you your friend know, knew Mr. Bradley's?

JUROR NUMBER 150: He knew his friend.

THE COURT: Okay. How did your friend know his friend?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Because his other friend was 1 2 dating his friend and knew him. THE COURT: Okay. Did you know Mr. Bradley? 3 JUROR NUMBER 150: No. 4 THE COURT: Did you know the friend that knew 5 6 Mr. Bradley? 7 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- did you -- do you 8 know anything else about this case that's happened 9 since then? 10 11 JUROR NUMBER 150: No. THE COURT: Did you talk with your friend about 12 13 this case since then? JUROR NUMBER 150: No. 14 THE COURT: Did you -- do you read the 15 16 newspapers? JUROR NUMBER 150: 17 No. THE COURT: Do you listen to news on TV or on 18 19 the radio? JUROR NUMBER 150: No. 20 THE COURT: So, it would have been just the 21 information that you learned through your friend? 22 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that you think 24 25 you know about the case?

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JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

THE COURT: So, I'm going to ask you two questions as a result of what you said. Do you think for purposes of this trial you can set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve -okay. Wait until my question. Serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in this trial in this 9 courtroom?

> JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: You think you could do that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me tell you -- let me Let's say you hear all the evidence in the see. case, you're going to deliberate whether Mr. Bradley is guilty or not guilty of the four charges. So, in the beginning part you're going to deliberate. happens if you heard some information and you remember oh, yeah, I remember hearing this information, my friend told me this information but I never heard it in the courtroom, it never came in to evidence by way of testimony or an exhibit, I never heard that, could you set that aside and not consider that or would you take that into consideration? Could you set that aside and say for purposes of this

case and my deliberations I'm not going to consider that evidence?

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THE COURT: As evidence? Yes?

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JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, have you formed an opinion as to whether Mr. Bradley is guilty or not guilty?

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JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

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THE COURT: Say that again.

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JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

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

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JUROR NUMBER 150: That he is guilty.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now, the other thing we ask

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you to do when you come in here is we're going to

16 17 instruct you that the State has the burden of proof.

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They have to prove -- and they know they have the

In every criminal case the State has the burden.

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burden, they know that's their job. They have to

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prove each element of each count, and if you remember

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from the other day I told you there's four counts,

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beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable

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doubt. So, if the -- so, for purposes of this trial,

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because no evidence has come before you, you would

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have to assume -- you have -- I mean at this moment

because no evidence has come before you Mr. Bradley is not guilty. In fact, Mr. Bradley is innocent. So, for purposes of serving on the jury you have to kind of wipe the slate clean and say look, I know the State has the burden of proof, I'm going to hold the State to that burden, I'm going to make them prove their case, the Defense doesn't have to prove anything and until they prove each of those elements beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, I'm going to give Mr. Bradley the presumption of innocence, can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So, you can set that aside, any feelings that you had prior to coming in here, you can set those aside and not consider those?

THE COURT: Okay. Any -- do you have any questions or concerns about your ability to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

THE COURT: Are you confident in your ability that you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

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

MR. BROWN: Judge, are you going to cover the

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death penalty?

THE COURT: Oh, I forget that part. Minor detail. Okay. Sorry about that, I forgot a part I'm suppose to cover with you. Okay. I'm going to ask you another question, I ask it pretty general. What are your views about the death penalty?

JUROR NUMBER 150: It depends on the situation.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what I think you're saying is that you could impose the death penalty under certain circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Is that correct?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: So, if I were to category -- put you in a category of for or against, you would be for the death penalty but under only certain circumstances?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. You're hesitating. You can say whatever you like.

JUROR NUMBER 150: But not this trial.

THE COURT: But not this trial?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Tell me why you say that.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Because I believe the death

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penalty more would be like a serial killer (unintelligible) like prison, life in prison.

THE COURT: Okay. I need you to talk up just a little bit so I can hear you. I heard the first part.

JUROR NUMBER 150: I just thing he should be life in prison.

Okay. What if I were to -- let me THE COURT: tell you what how we go through the process. first part of the trial is what we call the quilt phase, that's when talk about guilty or not guilty. In the event the jury returned a verdict of guilty to Count I, and it only applies to Count I and that's first degree murder, if there's a guilty verdict in Count I, then we proceed to Count II. I mean, then we proceed to the second phase. The second face of the trial is called the penalty phase. The first phase is the guilt phase, second phase is the penalty phase. If there's a guilty verdict on Count I, murder of the first degree, then we proceed to the second phase, the penalty phase. In the penalty phase I would instruct you that you are to, as the jury that you are to make a recommendation to the Court, that would be to me, of possible penalties of death or life in prison without the possibility of

parole. Now, are you opposed to the death penalty in this case or under this circumstance that you would not even consider death as a possible penalty even if I instructed you that was your job as a juror to consider it?

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JUROR NUMBER 150: I can consider it but that doesn't mean I would be for it.

THE COURT: Okay. My question is what we ask you to do is you're going to hear, you're going to hear instructions about aggravating circumstances, what's an aggravating circumstance which makes the circumstances of the crime worse, you're going to hear evidence of mitigating circumstances which makes the -- which lessens the circumstances of the crime and you're going to hear about a weighing process, how you weigh the two of those together, and then you can decide, it's up to the jury to decide, up to each juror in fact to decide whether to impose death or life in prison without the possibility of parole. What we ask you to do is to consider both -- to be open, have an open mind and consider both possible penalties. Now, what you ultimately decide is your decision but we need you to be able to consider both possible penalties. Could you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any hesitations about that? 2 JUROR NUMBER 150: No. 3 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Questions by the 4 5 State. MR. BROWN: Juror Number 150, good afternoon. 6 JUROR NUMBER 150: Good afternoon. 7 MR. BROWN: I take it you have a friend who 8 knows the defendant? 9 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 10 MR. BROWN: And how close are you to that 11 friend? 12 JUROR NUMBER 150: I'm real close to my friend. 13 MR. BROWN: Do you know multiple people who 14 know the defendant or is it just this one connection? 15 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 16 MR. BROWN: Multiple people? 17 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 18 MR. BROWN: And have you personally met him 19 20 just --JUROR NUMBER 150: 21 No. MR. BROWN: -- you know, just in passing or 22 anything like that? 23 24 JUROR NUMBER 150: No. MR. BROWN: And the person who you're close to 25

that knows the defendant, are they friends? What is the status of that relationship?

JUROR NUMBER 150: The person that I'm close to, he doesn't personally know Mr. Bradley but he does have a good friend that he's really close to.

MR. BROWN: So, it's removed again. Do you have other people that you know that know
Mr. Bradley?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

MR. BROWN: So, it's the one connection. Do you have other friends who know this defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And how close are those people with this defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 150: They're not close.

MR. LANNING: Now, do you -- knowing that you know people who know the defendant and you're close to somebody who's good friends with somebody who's good friends with the defendant, how do you feel about sitting on a trial that you have, you know, at least people in common, friends in common? Does it make you uncomfortable?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No, I don't personally know him so I don't have any feelings towards that.

MR. BROWN: Okay. Now, I know you indicated

they told you a number of things, that he was -- the 1 defendant was wanted for arrest and he was the one 2 that killed the officer, and that you indicated 3 earlier your opinion is that he's guilty. Obviously, 4 the Court talked to you about being able to set that 5 aside and do you think you're going to be able to set 6 that aside and base your verdict not on what you 7 learned and think but just on facts and evidence that 8 you hear coming into the courtroom? 9

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

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MR. BROWN: Now, concerning the death penalty, you indicated that, if my words are correct, more for a serial killer but on this case you think life is appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Why do you think that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: It's just the kind of case that I think it's more cruel to (unintelligible).

MR. LANNING: Ma'am, if you could speak up.

JUROR NUMBER 150: I just -- I think it's more cruel to be a serial killer, so I believe that death penalty would be good for that but then not really for this case (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Okay. And that's based in part about what you know this case?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Okay. And is it based at all in part on the fact that you know people who know the defendant?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

MR. BROWN: Now, when you talked about you think the death penalty is more appropriate for a serial killer, do you think that's the only type of case that it's appropriate for?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

MR. BROWN: Do you have other cases in your mind that you think it would also be appropriate for? You don't think you're limited just to cases of a serial killer?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

MR. BROWN: The way it works is if you're selected and the jury comes back with -- returns a verdict of first degree murder, then the jury would reconvene, additional evidence would be presented, the Court would give you another set of instructions and then you would deliberate and come to a recommendation to the Court. Those instructions, it's going to start off with she's going to tell you, give you a list of what I call are aggravating circumstances and those are -- that's a statutory

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list, that's circumstances that increase the gravity of the harm to the victim, and she will give you a list, it's from that list that you can look to to determine whether or not the death penalty in this case is justified. And, of course, as you know coming in, this is not a serial killer type of case, it's just one killing, it's not a multiple killing case. So, knowing that that's off the table, that it's not a serial killer, are you able to look at the list of aggravators that the Court's going to give you to determine whether or not you should recommend a death penalty?

> JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Can you look at those fairly or are you still going to be coming in with an opinion that life is not appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Can you repeat that?

MR. BROWN: Well, you know about this case already, you have some knowledge, you informed an opinion that the defendant is guilty but that you think life is the appropriate sentence, right?

JUROR NUMBER 150:

MR. BROWN: And so my question is can you -are you able to set aside your opinion that -- one that the defendant's guilty but two that life is the

appropriate sentence?

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JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Put aside all your thoughts and your opinion on that and base it just on what you're going to hear in this courtroom?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: And you're going to have to look at that list of aggravators and make a determine from that list whether you think the death penalty is appropriate. Do you understand?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: It's going to be a list, it will be more than one, could be three, four, five different aggravators, you think you can do that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Knowing that you've got this formed opinion that life is appropriate, do you think that you could look at the list of aggravators and could you make a recommendation of death?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: The next step in the process is if you feel the aggravators justify the death penalty is then you look at the mitigation that's going to be presented to you and then you have to go through a weighing process and you weigh the aggravators versus

the mitigators and if the mitigators outweigh the aggravators you recommend life. If it's the other way around, if the mitigators do not outweigh the aggravators, then you can recommend to the Court a sentence of death. Do you understand that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: How do you feel about the process?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Okay.

MR. BROWN: Now, looking at your questionnaire, if I'm looking at the numbers correctly, I think you're nineteen?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. BROWN: Obviously you don't have the life experience that most of the other people in the jury panel in the pool have, just because you're nineteen you're simply not there yet. Obviously, you're coming into what is the single most important type of case a juror can be asked to decide, that is a death penalty case. I can't imagine anything more important than that and of higher importance, higher pressure, significant type of case. There is no jury training, so to speak, how do you feel coming in at your age being asked to potentially serve on the highest level of crime that there is?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Nervous.

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MR. BROWN: Do you think you will be better suited on a different type of a case?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

It's a lot of -- it's a lot we ask MR. BROWN: of a juror to sit on this type of a case much less someone that's your age and it's a heavy burden for a juror to have to make that decision, would that weigh on you too much, too high of a burden?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yeah.

MR. BROWN: Again, I ask these questions because you're the only one that can give us the answers. And there's no right or wrong answers but what we need are truthful answers. So, if you have additional concerns that bothers you, you need to tell us because I can't put the words in your mouth, I can't read your mind. Okay?

> JUROR NUMBER 150: Okay.

MR. BROWN: So, overall, you tell me how you feel about this type of a case being asked to sit on.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Overall, I don't want to sit because I don't want to responsible or (unintelligible).

MR. BROWN: Do you think the pressure that goes along with this case would be -- could be distracting to you and distract you from your ability to be a

juror?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yeah, I do believe that.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

MR. LANNING: Hello.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Hi.

MR. LANNING: Your friend's knowledge of Mr. Bradley, do you know if he, the friend with a friend that knew Mr. Bradley, was that through like a school or was it through some other means like just maybe non-school activities?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No, school activities.

MR. LANNING: And did the person that spoke to you about Mr. Bradley, did they express an opinion about his guilt?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

MR. LANNING: You said your impression is that he's guilty?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Where did you get that impression from?

JUROR NUMBER 150: From the story on the first day.

MR. LANNING: But the friend didn't think he was guilty or did he?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes, he thinks he was quilty.

MR. LANNING: Did the friend know things about Mr. Bradley that -- did the friend say --

JUROR NUMBER 150: My friend doesn't know him personally.

MR. LANNING: I know. Okay. But he knows a friend?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Okay. Was he aware of other things about Mr. Bradley that you found out about that weren't involved in the death of the deputy?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No, (unintelligible).

MR. LANNING: Now, you say that your impression is that he's guilty, right?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: When the Judge tells you if I instruct you that you have to set that aside, what she's -- when she did that she was asking a question, she didn't want to put words in your mouth, she wasn't telling you I need you to say I can set that aside, she was -- it was a question that was serious. Do you think that you could set aside what you know? You're not going to hurt her feelings or upset her in any way if you say you can't because, you know, you

might be told something over and over that you need to do this and you say, look, I've already heard it, I can't set that aside, but with what you -- what your friend told to you and what you know and your impression, do you think you can set aside what you already know?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Okay. Very good. What's your understanding of life without the possibility of parole? Do you believe it really means life without parole?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Okay. It is the law in Florida that if a person is sentenced to life without parole, it really does mean life. Some people don't believe that.

You heard the State go through -- or the Judge read you this instruction Thursday about weighing the aggravation and the mitigation and Mr. Brown went through that again with you today, I want to know at this point what your understanding is of what you're supposed to do if the aggravation, the aggravators have been proven and they outweigh the mitigation, what's your understanding at this point of what you do at that point? You understand the question?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes, the death penalty (unintelligible).

MR. LANNING: Do you think at that -JUROR NUMBER 150: (Unintelligible).

MR. LANNING: It doesn't have to be imposed or recommended. The instructions you'll be given in written form if you're selected, you're never required to recommend the death penalty. There's not even — there's nothing in the instructions that say if the aggravation greatly outweighs the mitigation that you even should have to recommend a death sentence. All the instructions do is say if all these circumstances are met, at this point you can consider the death penalty. The only time you'll see have to or must is situations where you would have to give life, you'll never see anything that says you should recommend death. You understand?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: And the ideal jury is made up of a cross section of the community, not just, not just twelve old men. You're nineteen, right?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: You if you chose to could serve in the military and go to war, right?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Right.

MR. LANNING: And vote. Do you vote?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: So, you meet the qualifications to serve on a jury. Not many people have sat on a jury to consider someone's life or death. So, age doesn't necessarily mean anything when it comes to that decision. Can you see that?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: You indicated that -- you still nervous about being here?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What would you think about the death, the rape murder of a child, is that a case that you might consider the death penalty appropriate?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: So, you're not limited to serial killers, right?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Right.

MR. LANNING: The aggravation in the case, it has to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt for you to be able to consider it, mitigation doesn't require that same high standard. Mitigation has to be proven by the greater weight of the evidence, more likely than not. Do you see the distinction?

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JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

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No. Okay. Beyond and to the MR. LANNING: exclusion of every reasonable doubt is a really high It's not beyond a possible doubt but it's beyond a reasonable doubt. The more likely than not standard is like, okay, fifty-one percent yeah, that's proven by the greater weight of the evidence, fifty-one percent, forty-nine percent it's not proven by the greater weight of the evidence. So, mitigation would have to be shown by a lower burden. Do you think you can follow that instruction?

> JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Some evidence that you might hear in the case -- do you have an idea if your mind about what mitigation evidence might be?

> JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

MR. LANNING: Mitigation is evidence that would tend to support a sentence of life versus a sentence of death.

> JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: It doesn't -- it's not evidence that means the person's not guilty but it's evidence that lessens their culpability or lessens what the correct punishment is or what the punishment should Should be some evidence that you might hear in

this case if you get to a penalty phase, at this point there's not even been a guilt phase. We have to jump, we have to jump ahead just in case because we have to find out now whether you could be appropriate on the jury. But some evidence that you might hear, if you heard Mr. Bradley suffers from mental illness, is that something that you could consider as mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What about if there were evidence that he had been abused physically and mentally as a child, is that evidence that you could consider mitigating?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What if evidence were presented that Mr. Bradley has brain damage?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: What about evidence of drug addiction?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

MR. LANNING: Some people, some people, you know, say I couldn't consider drug addiction as being mitigating and I just wanted to find out your thoughts on that.

Do you attend church?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No.

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MR. LANNING: Do you know when your thoughts about the death penalty in terms of where it might be appropriate, where it might not, how long you've considered that or was just over the weekend since that question came up?

JUROR NUMBER 150: What was the question? Can you say that again?

MR. LANNING: Yeah. Is it something that you've always felt that way or had never really thought death penalty until you find yourself here?

JUROR NUMBER 150: No, I thought about it.

MR. LANNING: Okav. If there were a scale of support of death penalty like a zero being I don't support it at all and ten being I support it a lot, could you put yourself somewhere on that scale from zero to ten?

> JUROR NUMBER 150: Ten is I support it? Right. MR. LANNING:

JUROR NUMBER 150: Two or three.

MR. LANNING: All right. Thank you. Excuse We talked a little bit about your age, I think me. the State went into that, but the fact that you're nineteen and that you aren't that gung ho to sitting on a first degree murder trial, do you think you

could follow the Court's instructions and sit as a juror?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

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MR. LANNING: The fact that you're nineteen and haven't done this before, does that still concern you that you couldn't follow the Court's instructions and be a juror in this case?

JUROR NUMBER 150: I could follow the Court's instructions.

MR. MOORE: Thank you.

MR. BROWN: May we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 150 as follows:)

MR. BROWN: We move to strike her for cause. I don't know if they're agreeing or not.

MR. MOORE: No, we don't agree.

MR. BROWN: Judge, multiple reasons. One, of course, she indicated she has an opinion the defendant's guilty but in this case that life is the sentence. While she said she could set that aside, she knows quite a bit about the case but she also knows people, she has a couple steps removed but those people — those people know the defendant know some people directly know the defendant. So, she's

awfully close. And then also I talked to her about her age, she said she was quite nervous. She said it would be too high of a burden. She doesn't want to sit on this case, it would be too high of a burden. Asked her -- she said it would be because she doesn't want to have to decide the issue of somebody's life. I asked her if that level of pressure could distract her from doing her duties as a juror and she said yes, that could distract her. So, on that basis I would move to strike her.

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THE COURT: Response from the Defense.

MR. MOORE: She said she can follow the law, we went into that specifically, and base her opinion on the law and the facts. And I think it's interesting when I'm thinking back to Juror 113, the design engineer, when he admitted had he would be biased for the State going into the penalty phase and we moved to striking because he appeared to be leaning toward the State going into the penalty phase, that was argued strenuously by the State and the Court denied that motion to strike for that reason. But with this witness who says she is leaning toward the Defense on a sentence, I guess it's okay for that person to sit on the jury because they're biased toward the State.

THE COURT: I haven't ruled yet so you don't

know.

MR. MOORE: No, I'm just stating the irony of that comparison there but. However, we went into all those specifics and she said that — with her and she said that despite what she knows, despite the distractions, despite her concern about her age that she can follow the Court's instructions and base her opinion on the Court's instructions and the law. That's what she said.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LANNING: Judge, you know, she's -- she is nineteen, yeah, things in the courtroom can be intimidating, these are all terms that are being thrown at her and -- but she's -- she said that she could, she could give the death -- or could consider and give the death penalty to serial killers, in the case of a child rape. She indicated she could follow the law.

MR. MOORE: And when it get downs to it, who wants to decide someone's fate. I mean, who really wants to do that. So, you want people but who don't want to have to do it but who can do it.

MR. BROWN: I asked her, she said she doesn't want to be here, it's too high of a burden on her and then I asked her do you think that pressure would be

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distracting to you to perform a your job as a juror and she said yes, it would be too distracting to her.

THE COURT: I don't think that's the standard though. The standard is whether she can follow the instructions as set forth by the court.

MR. BROWN: It's not a simple answer that she says yes or no, does the Court have a reasonable doubt about her ability to perform her duties as a juror and when she says she would be too distracted by this, how does that not raise reasonable doubt. It's not a simple -- if all it came down to was can you follow the Court's instructions, yes, then we'd hardly have any (unintelligible). It's not just a simple that she can spout yes to questions.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny the request for cause.

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

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Juror Number 150, at this time you're still being considered as a potential juror in this case. I'm going to ask you to go downstairs, they're going to give you a phone number. They're going to have you call back Thursday between 9:00 and 11:00 o'clock and we're going to give you further instructions of when to report back.

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During this recess you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case with anyone Do not hear any -- avoid reading newspaper headlines or articles. Avoid seeing or hearing television, radio, or Internet comments about the Don't talk to this case -- I mean, don't tell anyone that you're -- I mean, don't talk to anyone about this case. Now, what you can say is that you're here at the courthouse, that you're a potential juror and the times that you're expected to be here, but what you can't talk about is what case it is, what the charges are or what's happened here in the courtroom. Now, at one point in time you would eventually be released as a juror, once you're released you can talk to anyone about anything that you wish. Now, do you have any questions or concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 150: I think ask (unintelligible).

JUROR NUMBER 150:

THE COURT: Okay. You have school on Monday and Wednesdays. What hours do you go to school?

THE COURT: Okay. We will -- I think I talked about this before. We will be here from

8:00 to 12:30.

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approximately 8:30, 9:00 o'clock every day until 5:00 o'clock every day and so once we get started with the trial, we would definitely be here Monday and Wednesday. So, you would miss school Monday and Wednesday. Do you have school each Monday and Wednesday?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: How come you didn't bring that up to me earlier?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Today?

THE COURT: Or the other day?

JUROR NUMBER 150: The other day. Because I thought the only excuses were either you have health or (unintelligible).

THE COURT: I said if it caused a hardship.

Now, if you have school, you're going to miss school, how will that affect your ability to be in school?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Well I thought they would excuse me because it was jury duty, but now (unintelligible) it is so long to miss school.

THE COURT: Okay. Where do you go to school?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Eastern Community State

College.

THE COURT: Okay. And you have -- you said you have class Monday and Wednesday, what hours did you

say.

JUROR NUMBER 150: 8:00 a.m. to 12:30.

MR. MOORE: 8:00 to?

JUROR NUMBER 150: 8:100 a.m.

MR. MOORE: To?

JUROR NUMBER 150: 12:30.

THE COURT: Each Monday and Wednesday?

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes.

THE COURT: Well, if you were to miss school,

I'm only making this assumption, you're probably

going to have to -- I don't think they'll excuse you

for that many days. I mean, this trial is expected

to go through the end of March, possibly the first

couple weeks in April.

JUROR NUMBER 150: I'm not sure with the (unintelligible) or whatever because I know they excuse jury duty but I don't know how long they excuse.

THE COURT: Well, how do you feel about that, about missing school?

JUROR NUMBER 150: I'd prefer not to if there's (unintelligible).

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

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

of the hearing of Juror Number 150 as follows:) 1 THE COURT: I don't understand --2 MR. MOORE: It would have been nice to know 3 about that earlier. 4 THE COURT: Yeah, last week would have been 5 nice. 6 MR. MOORE: I would ask the Court to ask her if 7 she -- I don't know how far she is into the semester, 8 whether it would distract from her ability to sit, 9 whether she could delay taking the courses. I mean. 10 MR. LANNING: (Unintelligible), going to 11 12 school. THE COURT: I know from other students I think 13 she can only miss three days. I can ask her that. 14 MR. MOORE: I mean, is that a for credit 15 course, I don't know. 16 THE COURT: I can ask her that. 17 MR. MOORE: Sure. 18 MR. LANNING: Ceramics course. 19 (Thereupon, the benchside conference was 20 concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:) 21 THE COURT: Juror Number 150, are you taking 22 classes for credit? 23 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 24 THE COURT: And what classes are you taking?

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1 JUROR NUMBER 150: Theology, history and 2 oceanography. THE COURT: Okay. So, you're taking -- so, you 3 take class Monday and Wednesday. So, it's three 4 classes each day? 5 JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 6 THE COURT: And how far are you into the 7 semester? When did the semester start? 8 JUROR NUMBER 150: January. 9 THE COURT: And then how far does the semester 10 11 qo? JUROR NUMBER 150: I'm assuming about the first 12 13 week of May. THE COURT: So, if you were -- I mean, because 14 it's three different classes, I assume you're going 15 to miss tests in different classes at different 16 times. And are those classes that you go to each day 17 or some of them on line classes? 18 JUROR NUMBER 150: No I go to them. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So, you missed class I 2.0 assume today, is that correct? 21 JUROR NUMBER 150: I only missed half of one 22 23 class today. THE COURT: Oh, because of the starting in the 24

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afternoon.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 1 THE COURT: Okay. And you're working towards I 2 assume -- are you working towards agree? 3 JUROR NUMBER 150: My associates degree. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. And what -- how many credit 6 hours do you have? JUROR NUMBER 150: I already have? I think 7 twelve. 8 THE COURT: So, is this something that's been 9 10 ongoing, going to school? JUROR NUMBER 150: Yes. 11 THE COURT: As opposed to just starting? 12 JUROR NUMBER 150: No, it's been going for the 13 14 last year and a half. 15 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MOORE: Will this distract her from --16 THE COURT: If you were to be here and serve on 17 the jury panel, would you be able to give the case 18 your full attention, would you be distracted by the 19 fact that your missing school or have to go to 20 21 school? JUROR NUMBER 150: No. 22

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THE COURT: So, you could -- if you were chosen you would be here? I'm having a little difficulty because you're being kind of -- you're not being as

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definitive about answers yes or no if it's going to bother you to be here or not bother you.

JUROR NUMBER 150: I'd rather not be here.

THE COURT: Okay. I did -- when we talk about hardship, school is one of the things that we consider in hardship. Normally if people are going to school I address that right away. I mean, if that's something that matters to you.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Yeah, I didn't realize it.

THE COURT: That that was something that

would --

JUROR NUMBER 150: That it goes to hardship.

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

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out of the hearing of Juror Number 150 as follows:)

THE COURT: With all due respect, I can't -- I wouldn't treat her differently than I treated other people. If people tell me they're in school and they want to be in school instead of being here, I pretty regularly release them.

MR. MOORE: The Court should ask if I have a hardship. I have a hardship losing her as a juror.

THE COURT: No, I understand that. I wish she had told us that the other day.

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MR. MOORE: Yeah, could have saved a lot of time.

THE COURT: Would have saved us about an hour.

All right. I'm going to ahead and release her for cause then.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 150, I will release you for cause for purposes of you attending school. Okay. We do -- I do consider that a hardship. If you would have told me that the other day I probably would have released you, just so you I understand you don't know that, but that is know. something, you know, if you want to be in school and you're in school and you have a commitment towards school, then I recognize that's something important in your life and that's what you need to do. will release you from being a potential juror in this case. If you'll go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, tell them you've been released and they'll get your badge and give you some brief information and send you on you way.

JUROR NUMBER 150: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

JUROR NUMBER 150: I apologize.

THE COURT: That's okay.

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(Thereupon, Juror Number 150 exited the courtroom.)

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4 THE COURT:

Okay. We can bring in Number 151.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 151 was escorted into

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the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were

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had as follows:)

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THE COURT: Okay. Juror Number 151, one, thank

you for being here. Thank you for being patient with 9

us regarding this process, we do appreciate it. It's

been a long day for you, it's been a long day for us.

The other day when I spoke to you, I think it was 12

Thursday, I told you that there was some rules that 13

kind of came into effect. Those rules came into 14

15 effect at that time. So, I'm going to ask you about

16 those now. And I'm not talking about before, I'm

talking about since you came to the courthouse.

you read or been exposed to reading newspaper 18

headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or

20 its participants?

> JUROR NUMBER 151: No.

22 THE COURT: Have you seen or heard television,

radio, or Internet comments about this trial? 23

JUROR NUMBER 151: Just by news 13, the same

blurb that they have every half hour.

THE COURT: About that jury selection is continuing?

JUROR NUMBER 151: I don't even remember seeing anything about the jury selection, just that the case was going on.

THE COURT: Okay. And was that anything in detail or just some general information? I mean, anything more than that?

JUROR NUMBER 151: I think it was about that particular day was about the building being named after Deputy Pill.

THE COURT: Did you make any effort to try to avoid that or not hear that or did it just come on and you kind of?

JUROR NUMBER 151: No, it's like background noise, my son has the TV on a lot watching the news.

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

JUROR NUMBER 151: No.

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

JUROR NUMBER 151: No.

THE COURT: Now, if you were selected as a

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juror in this case, is it going to be any issues or problems in following these rules?

JUROR NUMBER 151: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk about what you knew before. Did 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 151: From the media.

THE COURT: Okay. Would that be from television?

JUROR NUMBER 151: Television mostly.

THE COURT: Anything. On the radio or things like that? What would be something you would hear from?

JUROR NUMBER 151: News, just local news, you know, from news 13 or whatever the TV was on.

THE COURT: Okay. And there's no right or wrong answers in here, we just ask you to be honest, complete and be frank with your answers. What information do you believe that you know about the case?

JUROR NUMBER 151: What information do I know? THE COURT: And you can be specific.

JUROR NUMBER 151: Just that Deputy Pill was 1 killed in the line of duty. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Anything specific about 3 that, how it occurred, things of that nature? 4 JUROR NUMBER 151: That it was a gunshot. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Anything about what led up 6 7 to that? JUROR NUMBER 151: Other than a high speed 8 chase or a chase, no. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Any details about a chase? 10 JUROR NUMBER 151: No details, no. 11 THE COURT: Anything about what may have 12 happened before that? 13 JUROR NUMBER 151: No. 14 THE COURT: And you say that would be probably 15 16 Channel 13 news? JUROR NUMBER 151: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Is that something that's on at your 18 house? 19 JUROR NUMBER 151: It is. 20 THE COURT: And you say your son listens to it? 21 JUROR NUMBER 151: Yeah, or I do. It just 22 seems to be on all the time because he works on the 23 beach so he's watching the weather all the time. 24

THE COURT: So, is it something that is just on

and sometimes you listen to it and sometimes you 1 don't? 2 JUROR NUMBER 151: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Do you ever sit down and just watch 4 5 a news program? JUROR NUMBER 151: No, never. I wish I had 6 7 time. THE COURT: Okay. Now, do you -- did you -- as 8 a result of what you may have learned, did you form 9 any opinions about the guilt or innocence of 10 Mr. Bradley? 11 JUROR NUMBER 151: Not necessarily about the 1.2 quilt but I just have my own opinions. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 JUROR NUMBER 151: Because all of my friends, 15 probably ninety percent of them, are police officers. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay.

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JUROR NUMBER 151: So, I was always thinking about how their families would feel.

THE COURT: Because this case does involve the death of a police officer, I do expect there will be family members in here. So, first I'm going to ask you about anything you may have heard about the case, can you set aside anything 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?

JUROR NUMBER 151: To be honest, I would have a difficult time.

THE COURT: Okay. And with regard to it being the death of a police officer, tell me how that how that concerns you.

JUROR NUMBER 151: Because eighty percent of my friends and acquaintances are police officers, so.

THE COURT: What we ask you to do when you come here --

JUROR NUMBER 151: I just feel like I wouldn't be able to be objective.

THE COURT: What I ask you -- what I instruct you to do as a juror is to place the burden of proof on the State. The burden of proof is on the State in every criminal case. They have to prove each count, each element of each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. The defendant and the Defense do not have to prove anything and you have to come in here and say since there's been no evidence at this point that the defendant is not guilty. In fact, you have to say the defendant is innocent. Would you -- if you were selected as a juror in this case, would you be able to follow the

Court's instructions and consider the defendant to be not guilty, give him the presumption of innocence which he's entitled to at this phase of the trial, would you be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 151: Honestly, I don't think I could be objective in this particular case.

THE COURT: Okay. You just -- you feel based on -- and, you know, to be quite honest, there might be some -- there will be family members sitting in here of the decedent, there are what I anticipate to be some graphic pictures with regard to Deputy Pill's death, do you think that would cause you some concerns?

JUROR NUMBER 151: It would.

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NUMBER 151: It would.

MR. MOORE: Stipulate.

MR. BROWN: Agreed.

THE COURT: Okay. Then Juror Number 151, I am going to release you from being considered as a juror in this case. Thank you for being patient with us for the process. If I knew your answers I'd call you first and get you out of here but I can't do that.

So, I have to go -- but I appreciate you being patient with us. I am going to release you. I do

need you to go downstairs, report to the jury assembly room, tell them you've been released from being a juror in Judge Reinman's courtroom. They're going to take your bade, give you some instructions and send you on your way.

JUROR NUMBER 151: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, sir.

JUROR NUMBER 151: Thank you, Judge.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 151 exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. For the record, Juror Number 151 is released for cause. I don't have any other jurors available at this time. Now, I do have seven jurors coming in tomorrow among starting at 8:30, Jurors Number 152 through 179. We've already — that's only — it will only be six because we did address Juror Number 154 today. I have a new panel for tomorrow afternoon and that would be fifty-three. Now, I'm just curious as it seems like we got through seven pretty quick. I'm inclined to kind of break them up maybe ten when we have them come back. Does ten seem about right?

MR. MOORE: Sure.

THE COURT: I just don't want them -- you know, we had them waiting around so much the first day,

there was a lot of complaints. I know this process is hard for us but I'm trying to make it not as a hard for them.

MR. MOORE: Well, it can be a day like today where you have a lot of people who have media exposure and were struck for cause for that reason.

I'd rather too many than not enough.

MR. LANNING: Probably never going to get it perfect.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's probably true.

MR. BROWN: Then we had mornings where we only got through five and (unintelligible). So, you get through half the people and you bring half back and it just backs everybody up. So, it's already 4:30. So, if that last person would have been a typical questioning, we would have been well past 5:00 just doing seven and I think we had a good run, I shouldn't say a good run, we had a run of publicity once and we're still at 4:30. So, I don't think seven is that bad of a number.

MR. MOORE: I recommend we err on the side of having too many.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'll probably do ten just because I feel better and then if I think that's too many, I'll cut back. But let's do -- anything we

need address before 8:30 tomorrow morning?

MR. BROWN: Judge, we do have one matter and I spoke about it with Defense Counsel. We've arranged for Virginia Casey to be here about 8:15 in the morning to roll another set of standard prints of the defendant. We may have a potential issue with the person that rolled those, she's one of the two that's done the comparison. So, we're just going to have her roll it so we're covered either way and we thought we'd do that before the Court came on the bench.

THE COURT: And that's been agreed to by the Defense?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So, we need to have

Mr. Bradley here at what, 8:15, is that what I heard?

MR. BROWN: Yes. We've already spoken to the court deputies but I just wanted to let you know what we were doing and trying to do so it doesn't not interfere with the scheduling.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that and we'll -- anything else?

MR. MOORE: Judge.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: We look at the list that we just

1 got and we have four names of people who are 2 (unintelligible) but not on that list. I'd like to 3 get them to -- whoever is putting together the list 4 and get that straightened out. 5 THE COURT: I think, Mr. McMaster, do you have 6 the information? Tell me who they are and we'll see 7 if Mr. McMaster has them. MR. MCMASTER: I haven't checked the ones for 8 9 tomorrow, Judge. I did check all the ones for today, 10 we had everybody except for the last one and he got excused anyway so it doesn't matter. 11 12 THE COURT: 146 has been excused. 151 has been 13 excused. MR. MCGINNES: They weren't listed. We didn't 14 bring it up at the time but there's four others --15 16 MR. MOORE: Three. Three others that are on 17 MR. MCGINNES: 18 schedule for tomorrow. 19 THE COURT: I'm not even asking them for it 20 until -- if they make it through the first phase. MR. MCGINNES: No, no, they were on this one 21 22 that you passed out.

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They should be on here because MR. MCGINNES: they're part of this panel.

THE COURT: I know but if they --

MR. MCMASTER: Some of the pages are missing. 1 2 THE COURT: No, I didn't give you all the pages 3 because they didn't make it pass the first panel. 4 MR. MOORE: 155, 157 and 158. 5 THE COURT: Unless they made it pass the 6 first --7 MR. MCGINNES: Excuse me, Judge. 155, 157, 8 158, they're scheduled for tomorrow morning on this 9 panel, they're not on this sheet. THE COURT: I know, I didn't give you --10 11 MR. MCGINNES: They didn't make it to the next 12 round. 13 THE COURT: I know, I didn't give you those 14 ones because I was only giving them once they made i 15 past the first round. 16 MR. MOORE: All right. Well, we -- why don't 17 we just get the information from them when they show 18 up. 19 THE COURT: Get it from who tomorrow. 20 MR. MOORE: These three people. That's what we 21 need from them. 22 THE COURT: Okay. I was under the impression 23 that you didn't -- the ones -- you asked for the ones

that had already made it past the first round.

you wanted them for everyone that was going to be

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considered, I would have gotten you that. I was under the impression you just wanted them for the ones that had made it past the first round, the thirty-five that had made it past the first round.

Now it's thirty-nine. So, I didn't get you the other information. So, that's why some of the pages weren't included on that.

MR. MOORE: We can get it from -- when they show up if that's all right.

THE COURT: What do you mean get it, you're going to ask them their date of birth?

MR. MOORE: No in public, we have to bring them up to the bench and get it so we can do searches.

THE COURT: I don't want them to have to give that -- I don't want this process to be slowed down any further than it's already slowed down. If you want those I can probably -- if I had known you wanted that, I could have gotten you that during lunch. I probably do have the extra pages. I probably do have the extra pages.

MR. LANNING: We only want the ones that end up making it past the penalty questioning.

THE COURT: That's what I said, I'm getting you those every time -- I'm writing a list and I'm asking them if you have it and if you don't I'm going to get

it. So, 155, 157.

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MR. MOORE: 155, 157, 158.

THE COURT: They haven't made it past the first phase yet, right? So, we're good?

MR. LANNING: If they do.

THE COURT: I'm keeping a list right here and the minute they do I'm writing it down and I'm asking him if you have it and if you don't I'll go get it for you.

> MR. MCGINNES: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll be happy -- I think that's the best way to do it, that way I don't have to get it for the whole panel, but I think you're entitled to that information.

MR. MCMASTER: Do you have the set of pages that you took out so I can check those.

I mean, I didn't no it was THE COURT: Yeah. going to be that important. I should have kept them. I'll go get them. They're in the trashcan, I'll go get them. They're in the shredding thing.

MR. MCMASTER: I'll get them from you tomorrow, Judge.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'll go get them. I'll go get it right now before something happens to them.

(Thereupon, court was in recess for the day

3/10/14. Thereafter, court was reconvened on 3/11/14 and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. While they're doing that, this is the list, the second part of the list that you all didn't get. If somebody could come up here and get this. Two for the State and then four for the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Thank you.

THE COURT: I should have another list like that for the new panel either the first break or for sure over lunchtime.

MR. BROWN: Judge, to remind the Court, Number 158 was the third shift worker who didn't know about coverage.

THE COURT: I did hear that the jurors are up here, so. Trying to keep -- we don't have the grand jury room today so we're trying to keep them separated from the other jurors. So, we already brought them up. And I have directed them as soon as they get the fifty-three for this afternoon together to release them so that they're not with the other jurors as well, to release them until 1:15. Okay. Any preliminary matters that we need to discuss on behalf of the State?

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any preliminary matters that we

need to discuss on behalf of the Defense?

MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We ready to bring in Number 152?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring in Number 152.

(Thereupon, Juror Number 152 was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning Juror Number 152.

JUROR NUMBER 152: Good morning.

THE COURT: First of all, I want to thank you for being here. Thank you for being patient with us. This process is a long process, it's a long process for you, I assure you it's a long process for us, but it's a necessary process. So, we do thank you for your patience. When I spoke to you all last Thursday I talked about some rules governing your service as a juror. Those rules came into effect at that time. So, I'm going to talk 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 152: No.

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 152: No.

JUROR NUMBER 152:

JUROR NUMBER 152:

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

No.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I'm going to talk to you about your knowledge of the case prior to that time. I'm going to have some discussions with you, the State will have an opportunity to talk to you and the Defense will have an opportunity to talk to you. In answering the questions, just so you know, there's no right or wrong answers. What we ask you to do is be complete, honest and frank. Some people say Judge, can I say that? You can say whatever you want in here, this is your opportunity to tell us the information that you feel is relevant. If it's on your mind, you should tell us.

JUROR NUMBER 152: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you -- do you know anything about this case either from your own

personal knowledge, rumor, by discussions with anyone else, or from the media, including radio, television, Internet, electronic device, or newspaper?

JUROR NUMBER 152: I didn't know anything with about it until you mentioned it was a lady sheriff being shot, I remember that being on the news several months ago, but that's the only thing I know about it.

THE COURT: So, if you could -- you know that there was a deputy, woman deputy who was shot, any other specifics that you can recall?

JUROR NUMBER 152: Something about a hotel, that's about it. I mean, it was like several months ago there was a quick news article, it was on Fox or something like that.

THE COURT: So, you would have heard about it by watching the news on television?

JUROR NUMBER 152: Correct.

THE COURT: What are your general news habits?

JUROR NUMBER 152: I watch the news regularly,

basically daily, you know, get up in the morning.

THE COURT: Do you watch local news or national news?

JUROR NUMBER 152: Local and national.

THE COURT: Because it has -- I mean, with all

due respect, it has been on the national news. You haven't heard anything else? I mean, it has been on the local news.

JUROR NUMBER 152: Again, you know, I've -- I didn't recognize it until I heard about the lady deputy in your statement and that was what triggered the, you know, familiarity with the case.

THE COURT: Okay. Does this case in and of cause, does that cause concern for you that you know something about it?

JUROR NUMBER 152: It caused concern for me because it was a law enforcement person, my father spent fifty-two years in law enforcement and I have several members of my close family, you know, cousins that work in corrections and law enforcement in Pennsylvania. So, it kind of hits close to home.

THE COURT: So, you say your father was -- how many, fifty-two years in law enforcement?

JUROR NUMBER 152: Fifty-two years.

THE COURT: What agency?

JUROR NUMBER 152: He was a Pennsylvania State police officer for thirty-two years, a (unintelligible) sheriff officer for eleven years, and then he worked in the court system in Claire County for another eight years.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then that brings up a couple of questions for me. The first question is can you -- if you were chosen as a juror in this case, can you set aside anything that you may have learned about this case, serve with an open mind and reach a verdict based only on the law and the evidence presented in the trial in this courtroom?

Do you think you would be able to do that?

JUROR NUMBER 152: I don't know that I can be completely impartial, no.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk about the other issue would be in all criminal cases the State has the burden of proof. With all due respect, they know they have the burden of proof, we all know they have the burden of proof and they present their case that way knowing that they have the burden of proof. They have to prove each element of each count beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. So, at this stage because no evidence has been presented the defendant is presumed to be not guilty. In fact, the defendant is presumed to be innocent.

JUROR NUMBER 152: All right.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME VII)