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

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

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Plaintiff,

Case # 05-2012-CF-035337-AXXX-XX

Document Page # 416

versus

BRANDON LEE BRADLEY

Defendant,

ORIGINAL

FILED IN TYL-01 CLERK OF CIR. CI.

VOLUME I OF XV

TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITAL RECORDED JURY TRIAL,

SPENCER HEARING AND SENTENCING

The transcript of the Digital Recorded Proceedings taken in the above-styled cause, at the Moore Justice Center, 2825 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, Florida, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 28th and 31st day of March, the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 8th day of April, 2014 (Trial), the 5th day of June, 2014 (Spencer Hearing), and the 27th day of June, 2014 (Sentencing), before the Honorable Morgan Reinman.

RYAN REPORTING
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS

1670 S. FISKE BOULEVARD

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PROCEEDINGS

1.2

THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay. Bring out Mr. Bradley.

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

THE COURT: Okay. This morning we're going to address those issues that were left reserved by the Court in the order regarding defendant's motion in limine number three and motion in limine number four and that -- look at the date of that. That was dated February 27th, 2014. And also address the defendant's motion in limine that I received recently, defendant's alleged statements as interpreted by Andria Kerchner. Is the State ready to proceed?

MR. MCMASTER: State's ready, Judge.

THE COURT: Is the Defense ready to proceed?

MR. MOORE: We're ready.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McMaster.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, I'd like to start with paragraph number eight of the first motion in limine, the one involved in the act by Robert Marks of stealing the handgun and then selling it to the defendant.

THE COURT: You say paragraph number eight?

1 The Defense's motion paragraph number eight? 2 MR. MCMASTER: Yes, ma'am, the motion in limine 3 number three I believe, yes. 4 THE COURT: I was going by my court order. 5 MR. MCMASTER: Paragraph seven in the Court's order. 6 7 THE COURT: Paragraph seven in the Court's 8 order? 9 MR. MCMASTER: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed. 11 MR. MCMASTER: State would call Robert Marks. 12 THE COURT: Robert marks. 13 MR. MCMASTER: He's in custody, Judge. 14 THE COURT: Okay. If we could bring him out. Okay. Sir, if you'll step up before the clerk to be 15 16 sworn. 17 THEREUPON, 18 ROBERT MARKS, 19 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified 20 upon his oath as follows: 21 THE COURT: Sir, if you'll have a seat in the 22 witness chair. Once seated if you'll scoot that 23 chair up. Do adjust that microphone. Do talk into 24 in that microphone, it helps us hear your testimony, 25 it also aids in recording your testimony.

1 McMaster, you may proceed. 2 MR. MCMASTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MCMASTER: 4 5 Q Good morning, sir. 6 Α Good morning. 7 Your name is Robert William Marks? 0 Yes, sir. 8 Α 9 Mr. Marks, as I understand it, you were 0 convicted in case number 2012-32324-CF-A back in February 10 of last year, one count of armed burglary of a conveyance 11 12 with a firearm, one count of dealing in stolen property 13 and one count of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon with firearm, is that correct? 14 That's correct. 15 Д 16 And you're currently serving a DOC term as a 0 result of that conviction? 17 18 That's correct. I understand you have the conviction under 19 20 appeal at this time, is that correct? 21 Α Yes, sir. 22 I know you expressed some concerns to one of 23 our investigators that had talked to you that the testimony you give in this court could somehow affect that 24

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appeal?

1 A Yes, sir.

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- Q You are here under subpoena, sir, and you are here at the direction of the State and be compelled to testify. Therefore, anything that you testify to would be subject to the use immunity provisions of Florida law that is anything you say here cannot be used against you and I just wanted you to understand that we have you here in a completely separate matter. This is the trial of Brandon Bradley.
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q Do you know Mr. Bradley?
- 12 A No.
- Q Do you know an individual by the name of Boogie?
- 15 | A I -- barely.
 - Q This relates back to November 26th of 2011 at which time a firearm was stolen that's the subject of the case that you're currently serving a prison term, is that correct?
- 20 A Yes, sir.
- 21 Q And you stole that from the boyfriend of your 22 sister?
- 23 A No, sir.
- 24 | Q You stole it from a vehicle?
- 25 A My brother-in-law stayed for two days -- my

1 | brother-in-law, my wife's brother, it was his gun.

Q Okay. So, your wife's brother, I'm sorry.

In any event, you ended up taking a firearm out of a glove box in a vehicle that was parked outside --

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, I know this is proffer but I would ask that this be done without the leading questions as much as possible.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll sustain.

BY MR. MCMASTER:

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Q Mr. Marks, if you would, just tell the Court briefly what happened with respect to the firearm, where you took it from and what you did with it.

A We got done at a bar, stopped at a store to pick up some beer, I took the gun at the store, we went back to the house with the beer because they left me in the car when they got the beer. We continued drinking. He didn't know I took the gun that night and he reported it stolen the next day and he stayed another night and he went back to Orlando.

- Q And when you say he, who are you talking about?
- A My brother-in-law.
- Q What's his name?
- 23 A Jason.
- Q And what's his last name?
- 25 A Seaton.

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                THE COURT: What's the last name?
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                THE WITNESS:
                               Seaton.
    BY MR. MCMASTER:
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                That's S-E-A-T-O-N?
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          0
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          Α
                Yes.
                You don't remember what kind of gun it was?
 6
          0
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          Α
                No, I don't. I was kind of inebriated.
8
                Do you know the difference between say a
     resolver and a semiautomatic weapon?
9
10
                No, sir.
          Α
11
                What color was it?
12
          Α
                Black.
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          Q
                And it was one that belonged to your
14
    brother-in-law, Mr Seaton?
15
                Yes, sir.
          Α
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                After you stole the firearm, what did you do
          0
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     with it?
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                I thought about shooting myself because my
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     father died, my cousin committed suicide and I wasn't
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     doing very good, that's why I was drinking. So, I
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     couldn't go through with it and I couldn't put it back in
22
     the car because the car was locked by then and I sold it.
23
          Q
                Who did you sell it to?
24
                First person that I met down the road, I took
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off from my car and got rid of it, I suppose it was

Brandon, Brandon or. 1 2 You didn't know Mr. Bradley at that time as 3 Brandon Bradley? No. 4 Α You had known an individual by the name of 5 Q Boogie for about one year period, is that correct? 6 7 Α About that, yes. And is that the person that you sold the gun 8 9 to? Yes, sir. 10 Α And did you subsequently come to learn that 11 12 Boogie that you knew is in fact Brandon Bradley, the defendant in this case? 13 14 So I've been told, yes. You in fact identified a picture of him shortly 15 0 16 after --17 Α Yes, sir. 18 MR. MOORE: Objection, leading. THE COURT: Okay. Sustained. 19 20 BY MR. MCMASTER: 21 Were you at any time able to identify a 0 22 photograph of Mr. Bradley?

MR. MOORE: Objection, no predicate.

THE COURT: Overruled. 24

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- 1 BY MR. MCMASTER: 2 Were you able to identify a photograph of Mr. Bradley as being the Boogie that you sold the gun to? 3 4 Yes, sir. 5 Q Do you see that gentleman in the courtroom 6 today that you know as Boogie? 7 Α No, sir. Look around carefully, please. 8 Q 9 That doesn't look like him, sir. Α 10 It doesn't look like him as you knew him back 0 11 then? 12 No, sir. No. Can you describe the fellow Boogie? Black 13 0 14 male, white male? 15 He was a black male. Α 16 And about how tall? Q 17 Α I'm not exactly sure. How much did he weigh? 18 Q 19 I don't know him like that, sir. Α 20 How did you get in touch with him? 0 I met him up -- I met up with him. There's --21 A 22 if you live in an area and you're out to try to do 23 something, you just know where to go.
 - And did you have a phone number for the man Q named Boogie?

- A I'm not sure.

- Q Do you recall giving a statement to the police when they came to talk to you after Barbara Pill was murdered?
- A Yes, sir, I do.

- Q And did you tell them at that time that you had a phone number --

MR. MOORE: Improper impeachment, objection.

THE COURT: Okay. With all due respect, I

- didn't hear the question yet.
- BY MR. MCMASTER:
- Q Do you remember telling them what the phone number was that you used to get in touch with Mr. Boogie?

- A I'm not sure if I did.
- ___

- impeachment. I mean, I don't know what the source of that is, if it's a sworn statement, whether it's accurate statement, whether it's just a transcribed statement done by a secretary at the police department. So, I don't know the authenticity of that statement number one. And number two, this is not a deposition that's being used. He hasn't been shown a copy of it. For many reasons this is improper impeachment.

MR. MOORE: Objection. Object to improper

THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, to identify the source, it's a recorded videotaped interview of Mr. Marks done on March 9th of 2012 with Agents Wayne Simock, Craig Carson and an agent from ATF with Mr. Marks. It's a voluntary statement that he provided.

MR. MOORE: It's not a sworn statement. I don't know whether that was transcribed (unintelligible). This goes to the authenticity. We don't know whether that was done by a court reporter to do a sufficient transcript or whether a secretary did it and whether -- as to the accuracy of it, we don't know that either. So, all of that has not been established, this is not proper.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll sustain the objection.
BY MR. MCMASTER:

Q Would it refresh your recollection to be able to listen to the or watch the videotaped recording that you gave of the statement on March 9th, 2012, as to what telephone number you contacted Boogie at?

A I'm not sure.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, for the purposes of the proffer since the Defense is not moving to -- in limine to exclude any specific statements but rather the act of the sale, it seems to me that the State at this point only needs to show that Mr. Marks is going

to testify that he took a firearm and sold to an individual that he knows as Boogie. Linking that up to this defendant can be done through other witnesses as well as this witness on the stand once he's had an opportunity to refresh his recollection from watching the statement.

Does the Court need more information from Mr. Marks with respect to the surrounding circumstances or would the other witnesses testimony link it up or is this sufficient for the purpose of making a determination whether the testimony would be legally admissible?

THE COURT: Mr. Moore.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, if the question is -part of this is refreshing his recollection. The
witness says that a viewing or considering a
particular thing would refresh his recollection, then
it would be hard to do that. The witness says he
doesn't know if it would refresh his recollection
(unintelligible). It would require an affirmative
response from this witness that the -- whatever is
offered (unintelligible) in this case would refresh
his recollection rather than I don't know. So, it
would not be properly authenticated, they've not laid
the proper foundation to refresh the recollection of

the witness who has not acknowledged that in fact the viewing of the video would refresh his recollection.

THE COURT: I don't think that was

Mr. McMaster's question. Mr. McMaster was -- what I

understood was asking the Court if that was enough

based on what paragraph eight motion in limine was

requesting to be excluded. Mr. McMaster says that

they're going to tie up Boogie with another witness

in another way. Is that correct, Mr. McMaster?

MR. MCMASTER: Two different ways, Judge.

Agent Craig Carson with the sheriff's office is one of the individuals who interviewed Mr. Marks in that videotape interview. During the interview Agent Carson showed Mr. Marks a photograph of Brandon Bradley that had been published in the media shortly following his arrest on March 6th of 2012. This is on March 9th when the statement was given. Agent Carson will testify that in fact Mr. Marks identified Brandon Bradley as being the individual that Mr. Marks nose as Boogie and to whom he sold the weapon that he stole from Mr. Seaton.

Mr. Seaton will testify that on November 26th of 2011 he was at his sister's residence, I believe I've got the relationship correctly, here in Brevard County where Mr. Marks was residing, that they went

out drinking that night, he returned and when he did he left one of his firearms in the glove box of his vehicle.

That particular firearm he has the paperwork to show the serial number. It's RFX, I forget exactly what the last, 868 or something from the weapon. In any event, it is in fact the identical weapon that he reported stolen the following day, that he suspected Mr. Marks had taken and which was recovered from the vehicle driven by Brandon Bradley and Miss Kerchner that ended up in the ditch and was subsequently linked ballistically to the murder weapon as being the weapon from which the projectiles were fired that ended up in Deputy Pills body.

With all that, the State submits that we can link up Mr. Marks testimony that in fact the murder weapon was sold by him shortly after November 26th of 2011 to Brandon Bradley and it was recovered from Brandon Bradley's possession on March 6th, 2012.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MCMASTER: If the Court wants to hear further from Mr. Marks after he's had an opportunity to refresh his recollection with viewing the videotape, I'll make arrangements for one of or investigator's to get together with him downstairs so

1 he can view that and we'll come back up.

THE COURT: You say if the Court --

MR. MCMASTER: If the Court wants to hear further -- like I said, his answer is I don't know if it will refresh my recollection or not, but in the statement he gives the phone number where he contacted --

MR. MOORE: With all due respect, I would prefer the witness not be in the room for this discussion, all these -- this factual recitation by Mr. McMaster's.

THE COURT: Okay. For purposes of the proffer, I'm not, you know, I'm not requesting any further -- anything further.

MR. MCMASTER: Okay. That's all I was asking.
THE COURT: Mr. Moore.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. MOORE:

Q Mr. Mark's, would it be accurate to say that the things you were testifying that when on the night that you took the gun from Mr. Seaton's car you were intoxicated?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q It sounds like you were pretty down in the dumps or depressed as well?

- 1 Yes, sir. Α 2 Q Were you on any other medications or --No, sir. 3 Α -- recreational drugs or doing any cocaine 4 5 or -- did you have anything else in your system besides alcohol? 6 Α No, sir. 8 Were you under a doctor's care? Had you been 9 prescribed --10 No, sir. Α -- medication? 11 Q 12 Α No, sir. 13 No? Q No, sir, I'm allergic to opiates. 14 Α THE COURT: What did you say, you're what? 15 16 THE WITNESS: I'm allergic to opiates. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 BY MR. MOORE: 19 Mr. Marks, what is the timeframe between when you say the gun was taken from Mr. Seaton's car and when 20 21 it was sold, a day, a week, month? I'm not sure. It was -- it was dark out, 22 23 Walgreen's was still selling alcohol.
 - Was it the same day? Was it within twenty-four hours?

- 1 A Yes, sir.
- 2 Q It was? Was there only one gun in Mr. Seaton's
- 3 car?
- 4 A I believe so.
- 5 Q Could you have taken another gun?
- 6 A I wasn't --
- 7 Q Could you have taken more than one gun?
- 8 A I found out later, yes, I could have.
- 9 Q All right. So, would it be fair to say that
- 10 | you -- did you have more than one gun in your
- 11 | possession --
- 12 A No, sir.
- 13 Q -- during the twenty-four hours preceding your
- 14 | selling the gun to this person?
- 15 A No, sir.
- 16 Q Have you sold guns before?
- 17 A No, sir.
- 18 Q That's the first time in your life you sold a
- 19 | qun?
- 20 A Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. Now, what is it you're not sure about as
- 22 to whether there might have been more than one gun?
- 23 A I wasn't really thinking of doing anything.
- Q Did you already have a gun in your possession
- 25 when you took the gun from Mr. Seaton's car?

1 A No, sir.

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- Q Just to be clear, are we talking about more than one gun involved and -- that you had handled during that twenty-four hour period?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q All right. So, what were you talking about that you found out later about another gun?
 - A Because he has guns.
 - Q Mr. Seaton has guns?
 - A Yes. It's not like I searched his car, I was pretty drunk. You know, I was, I was sitting in the car in the parking lot waiting for them to come back out and I knew he had that one there because I put it in there when we went to the bar.
- 15 Q Could you have taken more than one gun?
- 16 A If I had known about them, yes.
- 17 Q No, I mean -- I don't mean were you capable, is 18 it possible that you actually did take more than one?
 - A No, sir.
 - O You sure about that?
- 21 A Positive.
- 22 Q How much had you had to drink?
- 23 A A lot.
- 24 Q And then how much time after the gun was 25 removed from the glove compartment did you sell it?

1 Α I couldn't tell you, sir, I don't know. 2 Do you remember where you went to do that? Q 3 Α Again Eau Gallie or -- Eau Gallie. Eau Gallie 4 and US1. 5 Q Do you remember how you got there? 6 Α I drove. 7 Were you by yourself? Q 8 Α Yes, I was. 9 MR. MOORE: No further questions. 10 THE COURT: Redirect? 11 MR. MCMASTER: Nothing further. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Marks, you can go with 13 the court deputies. Thank you, sir. 14 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 15 (Thereupon, the witness exited the witness 16 stand.) 17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McMaster. 18 MR. MCMASTER: Judge, we would ask that Miss 19 Kerchner be brought out. 20 THE COURT: Okay. If we could bring Out miss 21 Kerchner. And tell me when we're -- just so the 22 record is clear what paragraph on the defendant's motion and what paragraph on my order. 23 MR. MCMASTER: On the defendant's motion it's 24

actually paragraph eleven and -- well, paragraph

And since we are doing hers we might just as 1 2 well also handle the new motion in limine, paragraph four. 3 THE COURT: Okay. It's not actually a 4 statement by Miss Kerchner but it's Miss Kerschner's 5 6 testimony about a statement the defendant made and in 7 the Court's order --THE COURT DEPUTY: You need Mr. Marks? 8 MR. MCMASTER: Yes, would you please keep him. 9 Paragraph four of the Court's order, motion in limine 10 11 number three. 12 THE COURT: When you say keep Mr. --13 MR. MCMASTER: Marks. 14 THE COURT: Marks, were going to keep him here 15 in Brevard County. 16 MR. MCMASTER: No, I'm talking about keeping 17 him here at the courthouse, Judge. 18 THE COURT: Oh, you want to keep him here in 19 the courthouse. 20 MR. MCMASTER: If we get going forward with testimony this afternoon which we're hopeful to do, 21 Mr. Marks would be one of not first witnesses but 22 23 very close.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Just wanted to clarify that. Okay. Thank you.

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And then it's paragraph four of my order? 1 2 MR. MCMASTER: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Okay. We're ready for Miss Kerchner. 4 5 THE COURT DEPUTY: We're bringing her up. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. PIROLO: Judge, while we're waiting for Miss Kerchner to come up, I think the newest motion 8 9 in limine, paragraph five, should also be (unintelligible) since the State's not seeking to --10 11 MR. MCMASTER: We're not seeking to introduce 12 the testimony in paragraph number five. We'll agree 13 to exclude that, Judge. 14 THE COURT: Okay. So, we're talking about the 15 defendant's motion in limine, the new one dated, just 16 for the record, March 17th, paragraph five, the State's not -- the State's conceding that? 17 18 MR. MCMASTER: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: So, that's granted. and so we're 2.0 addressing? It does not appear to us that 21 MR. MCMASTER: 22 the information in paragraph five is relevant to the 23 issues in this case. 24 Say that again, Mr. McMaster.

MR. MCMASTER:

I said it does not appear that

the information in paragraph five of the defendant's motion in limine is relevant to the issues in this case, we're not going to seek to introduce it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, we're addressing paragraph four?

MR. MCMASTER: Yes.

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

While they're bringing her up, when THE COURT: we bring in the jury and -- there's going to be thirty-eight of them and then I'll announce who will be on the panel. It's going to be -- I need the first three rows in each and it will only take about ten minutes for that to happen. So, we'll have to logistically work on the -- and then after that the courtroom will be free, but Miss Kennedy's going to be here as well to assist if we need help with that but it's going to be six, six, seven. Six, six seven, six, six seven and that will give us the thirty-eight. So, you'll have to direct them -- they may come in in any order but they're going to have to be six, six, seven. It will be a little tight and then that will take just a few minutes to announce the names and then I'll release them and then I'll take a break. I mean, I'm not going to leave the

courtroom but we'll take a few moments so people can come in if they want to be present for the commencement of the trial. There might not be enough room for them during that few minutes when I announce the jury panel but then after that there will be room for them to come in. Okay. Remember six, six, seven on each side. We normally do five, five, six but it's going to be six, six, seven. Okay. We're ready.

Okay. Miss Kirschner, if you'll step up before the clerk to be sworn.

THEREUPON,

ANDRIA KERCHNER,

having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified upon her oath as follows:

THE COURT: Please be seated in the witness chair. And once seated if you scoot that up. Do talk into the microphone, it helps us hear your testimony, it also aids in recording your testimony.

Mr. McMaster.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MCMASTER:

- Q Good morning, ma'am. Would you please state your name for the record?
 - A Andria Michelle Kerchner.

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what it is you would be expected to testify to at trial regarding certain conversations you may have had with Brandon Bradley the morning of March 6th, 2012, when Deputy Barbara Pill was murdered. Do you recall that day? Yes, sir. Α

hearing testimony and the Court would like a proffer of

Miss Kerchner, we're doing some pretrial

I want to take you to the point in time where the vehicle that you were in with Mr. Bradley was being stopped by Deputy Pill. Would you tell the Judge what it is that happened from that point forward and what the conversations were that you had with Mr. Bradley and what he said and what you said to the best of your recollection?

- Α Sorry.
- Q Do you need a glass of water?
- Oh, maybe. I'm sorry. Α
- I know this is difficult.
- Do you recall being pulled over by Deputy Pill in her patrol vehicle?
 - Yes, sir. Α
- What happened as Deputy Pill attempted to pulled the vehicle over, where were you?
 - I was in the passengers side of a white truck. Α
 - Q And where was Mr. Bradley?

1 Α Driving.

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- Was there anybody else in the vehicle? Q
- 3 A No, sir.
- It was just the two of you talking? 4 0
- 5 Yes, sir. Α
 - When did you first notice Deputy Pill's vehicle Q behind you?
 - I don't think it was behind us at first, it was in a different lane.
- 10 When did you first notice that she did get behind you? 11
- I'm not sure of the exact moment but I know 12 13 like the lights, I think it was the lights that made me 14 realize it.
- 15 What happened when Deputy Pill turned her 16 lights on?
- We didn't want to pull over the car. 17 Α
- Didn't want to pull over? 18 Q
- 19 Α No, sir.
- Did he say something, did Mr. Bradley say Q something about not wanting to pull over? 21
- That the police seen our, seen the tag I think 22 is what it was, and then that he didn't want to go back to 23 24 prison.
- 25 Did he say that immediately?

- A Not sure how soon but it was -- everything happened pretty quickly the entire time.
 - Q You were aware at that time that Mr. Bradley had outstanding arrest warrants?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Had he told you that? Had he admitted that he knew that there were outstanding --
 - MR. MOORE: Objection, leading.
 - THE COURT: Okay. Sustained.
- 10 BY MR. MCMASTER:

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- 11 Q What did he tell you about that?
- 12 A Just that he didn't want to go back to prison.
- 13 Q What, if anything, did you say?
- 14 A I'm not sure what I said.
- 15 Q What happened, did the car stop?
- 16 A The car did stop. Well, I think we went for a
 17 little bit and then he did eventually pull the car over.
 - Q What happened when the car was pulled over?
 - A He stopped the car and she stepped out of her vehicle, I just had my hand raised in the passengers side and he was asking her like why was he being pulled over.
 - Q And what was Deputy Pill saying?
 - A That we need to step out -- I think that he needs to step out of the vehicle.
 - Q Did Mr. Bradley say anything about what it is

he intended to do to Deputy Pill?

A Well, he was asking her why am I being pulled over and then I think he thought that he was --

MR. MOORE: Objection, speculation.

THE COURT: Okay. Sustained.

BY MR. MCMASTER:

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Q Don't tell us what you think he thought, what I want you to focus on is what it is he actually said to you.

A He wasn't saying it to me, he was asking her questions. He was asking her why am I being pulled over and he was also asking her why are you going to shoot me and then it was like -- it was just a bunch of craziness at once.

Q Before he started talking to Deputy Pill I want to focus on the conversation that he had with you where he said he didn't want to go back to prison.

A Okay.

Q When he said that he didn't want to go back to prison, did he say what, if anything, he would do not -- to prevent going back to prison?

MR. MOORE: Objection, leading.

THE COURT: Okay. Sustained.

BY MR. MCMASTER:

Q What did he say?

MR. MOORE: Objection, relevance. When? 1 THE COURT: I understood when based on his questioning previously. So, overruled. 3 THE WITNESS: Which question do I answer? 4 5 BY MR. MCMASTER: When you all knew that you were being pulled 6 0 over by Deputy Pill, when he made the statement that he 7 didn't want to go back to prison, what, if anything, did 8 he say about what he was going to do? 9 Whatever he had to not to go back to prison. 10 Α What did you take that to mean? 11 0 12 MR. MOORE: Objection, speculation. THE COURT: Okay. Sustained. 13 14 BY MR. MCMASTER: Did he say anything specific as to what he 15 would do as part of whatever he meant? 16 Anything, he would shoot these crackers was his 17 Α exact words. 18 What does crackers refer to? 19 0 20 Anything in uniform. How long -- did he say that before you were 21 actually stopped or is that a conversation the two of you 22 having as the vehicle came to a stop? 23 24 I'm not really sure, everything was very quick. Α

What, if anything, did you say to Mr. Bradley

after he said the statements that he would shoot a cracker 1 and didn't want to go back to prison? MR. MOORE: Objection, irrelevant. 3 MR. MCMASTER: It's the subject of their motion 4 5 in limine, paragraph four in their motion. sorry, paragraph eleven in the motion in limine. 6 THE COURT: Okay. For purposes of the proffer, 7 I'll overrule it. 8 THE WITNESS: I don't remember the question. 9 BY MR. MCMASTER: 10 What did you say to him after he said he didn't 11 want to go back to prison and he was willing to shoot a 12 cracker to prevent that? 13 14 I was probably like that's not a good idea. Ι don't know my exact words, I was very -- I was high 15 already at that point but I'm sure that I didn't think 16 that was the best idea. 17 MR. MOORE: I couldn't understand what she just 18 19 said. She was what? THE WITNESS: Sorry. I was high already at 20 that point, I was under the influence of -- I had 21 22 been on codeine, Xanax, weed. 23

BY MR. MCMASTER:

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Did you make a statement that you don't need to Q do this?

1 MR. MOORE: Objection, leading. THE COURT: Sustained. 2 3 BY MR. MCMASTER: What, if anything, did you tell Mr. Bradley? 4 I did at one point tell him that, it was a 5 little later when everything was actually about to happen, 6 I was just like no, you don't have to do this. 7 Were you trying to talk him out of shooting the 8 9 deputy? MR. MOORE: Objection, her motives are not 10 11 relevant. 12 MR. MCMASTER: Of course they are. 13 MR. MOORE: Her thought process is not 14 relevant. THE COURT: Overruled for the proffer, you can 15 16 argue that at the time of argument. BY MR. MCMASTER: 17 Were you trying to talk Mr. Bradley out of 18 19 shooting the deputy? 20 Yes, sir. Α How many times did you tell him not to do that? 21 Q 22 I'm not -- I'm not sure. 23 What, if anything, did he say back to you when Q you told him you don't have to do this? 24 He was just scared. 25 Α

- 1 Q Did he say anything?
 - A I'm not sure of his exact words, I just know he was scared, he didn't want to go back to prison.
 - Q That he did say verbal?
 - A Yes, sir. Neither of us were in our like right frame of mind.
- 7 Q I understand that you had been doing some drugs 8 as well as him, is that correct?
 - A Yes, sir.

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- 10 Q Do you recall that these were things that were 11 said prior to the time that he shot Deputy Pill?
- 12 A Yes, sir.
- Q How long after he said these things was it until you saw him shoot Deputy Pill?
- 15 A I can't give you an exact time.
- 16 Q We talking seconds, minutes?
- A Everything was very fast. Like from the time
 we got pulled over I'd probably say everything happened
 within four or five minutes.
- MR. MCMASTER: No further questions.
- 21 THE COURT: Okay. Questions by the Defense.

CROSS EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. MOORE:

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Q Miss Kerchner, you and Mr. Bradley had been up quite a while doing a large quantity and variety of drugs, 1 right?

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- 2 Yes, sir. Α
 - Okay. And in fact you had pretty much been Q doing that around the clock in the preceding two weeks?
 - Α Yes, sir.
 - And you at the time all this happened were 0 extremely intoxicated on a number of drugs?
 - Yes, sir. Α
 - 0 And Mr. Bradley too?
- 10 Α Yes, sir.
 - And you had a chance to observe Mr. Bradley and observe him as he was doing the drugs with you but also getting increasingly more high as were you, you were getting high as well?
- 15 Α Yes, sir.
 - Would it be fair to say that as far as what you -- your memory was affected by all the drugs you had been doing in the two weeks?
- 19 Yes, sir. Ά
- And your memory was affected on that day by the 21 drugs you did on that day?
- 22 Yes, sir.
 - Fair to say that you don't have a very good Q recollection of what happened nor of what Mr. Bradley said, would that be accurate?

1 A To an extent, like timeframes are blurry.

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- Q Well, you don't remember his exact words, would that be true?
 - A I remember some of his exact words.
- I'd like to -- I'm referring to your deposition and this is the one taken January 23rd of this year. On page 45, line -- beginning at line 9. And I'm going to show this to you but let me ask these questions. Isn't it true that you were asked these questions and gave these Question at line 5: What did he say? answers. Specifically he let me know that he was going to get rid of the problem, that he was going to shoot the officer. Well, I want you to tell me his exact words to the best of your memory. Answer: I can't tell you. Not so much what the meaning was, this is a question. Not so much what the meaning was, just tell me what you remember him saying. I can't tell you his exact words, I just know he didn't want to go back to prison, he was going to do whatever he had to do to not go back to prison. Question: You don't remember what you told the police about that, right, what Brandon said? No, sir.

And also from the proffer January 25th -- isn't it true that during your deposition you were asked those questions and gave those answers?

A As far as I know.

- 1 Q You don't disagree with that?
 - A I don't see the paper that's in your hand but I'm not disagreeing.
 - Q Would it help you if I showed you what I just read? Would that help you remember?
 - A I would like to see that it's on paper.
 - MR. MOORE: May I approach the witness?
 - THE COURT: Yes, you may.

9 BY MR. MOORE:

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- 10 Q Just start right here. Tell me when you're 11 done.
 - A I just wanted to make sure it was -- I just wanted to see it. I just wanted to make sure it was.
 - Q Read it.
 - Then do you disagree you were asked those questions and gave those answers?
- 17 A Yes, sir.
 - Q And then on page 10 of the proffer, line 11 you were asked -- this was the proffer that you gave right before your plea on January 15th. Do you remember giving a statement in the courtroom?
- 22 A Yes, sir.
- Q And that was a sworn statement, you was under oath to tell the truth, right?
- 25 A Yes, sir.

1 And isn't it true that you were asked this 2 question and gave this answer starting at line 11, and 3 I'll show this to you if you like. Mr. McMaster said did he say that? Answer: He was saying -- I don't remember his exact words but that's what he was getting at, yes, 5 and I was just like no, I don't think that's what he needed to do but that is stuff -- already stuff that's 8 kind of like fuzzy. I don't what road we were on but there was already an officer starting to pull us over 9 10 which was Officer Pill. Do you remember being asked that 11 question and giving that answer?

A No, sir, but you have it on the paper. I don't -- like the proffer I don't remember it word for word.

- Q You don't disagree with what I just read, do you?
- 17 A No, sir.

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- Q Isn't that how it is, your memory's fuzzy, you don't remember his exact words?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Isn't it true that you can't -- as you sit here you can't separate what you remember from what you read, what you may have been told?
- A No, sir, that's not true. It is true in some instances but I believe I let them know when it was

something that I didn't necessarily know a hundred 1 2 percent. 3 Well, with respect to what Mr. Bradley said, that's what we're talking about, and what you said to him 4 before the shooting, isn't it true that as to that you've 5 been told a lot of things, you've read a lot of things, 6 7 your memory was impaired, you were impaired, isn't it true that it's difficult for you to separate what you actually 8 9 remember from what you read or were told or heard? In some instances that's true, in some 10 А instances that's not true. 11 12 MR. MOORE: May I have a minute? 13 THE COURT: Yes, you may. (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 14 15 proceedings.) 16 MR. MOORE: No further questions. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Redirect? No, Your Honor. 18 MR. MCMASTER: THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from Miss 19 Kerchner? 20 MR. MCMASTER: Not at this time. 21 22 THE COURT: She can go back? 23 MR. MCMASTER: I believe she can go back, Judge, we wouldn't be needing her testimony until 24

later in the trial.

1 THE COURT: When we say go back, she going to 2 remain in Brevard County or go to the DOC? 3 MR. MCMASTER: I believe she's still in Orange 4 County. 5 THE COURT: Okay. So, she'll go to Orange County until she's called for trial. Okay. 6 7 you. (Thereupon, the witness exited the witness 8 9 stand.) 10 THE COURT: Anything else from the State by way 11 of testimony? 12 MR. MCMASTER: Yes, we have Jeffrey Dieguez. 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MCMASTER: Mr. Dieguez testimony is the 14 subject of paragraph four of the defendant's motion 15 in limine number three and that would be the Court's 16 17 order paragraph four. 18 Judge, this witness is in a wheelchair. 19 THE COURT: Okay. We need to move that chair. We should be able to assist. There is a benefit to 20 21 this program, we happen to have -- be able to assist 22 wheelchair witnesses. 23 Okay. Sir, if you'll present yourself to the 24 clerk to be sworn.

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THEREUPON,

1 JEFFREY DIEGUEZ, 2 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified upon his oath as follows: 3 THE COURT: Okay. Sir, if you'll adjust that 4 5 microphone to fit you. Do talk into that microphone, in aids us in hearing your testimony, it also aids in 6 7 recording your testimony. 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. McMaster, you may 10 proceed. DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 12 BY MR. MCMASTER: 13 Good morning, sir. Q 14 Α Good morning. Would you please state your name for the 15 0 16 record? 17 My name is Jeffrey Jamie Dieguez. Α 18 0 Senior or junior? 19 Α Senior. 20 Mr. Dieguez, do you know an individual by the 0 21 name of Andria Kerchner? 22 Α Yes, I do. 23 Q Back in March of 2012 did you know her? 24 Α Yes, I did. 25 What name did you know her as prior to March Q

1 6th of 2012?

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- A I knew her as Andria.
 - Q And what type of relationship did you have with Andria at that time?
 - A I actually knew her through another gentleman, I don't recall his name, that she was dating.
 - Q Is that somebody that lived in the same apartment complex that you did?
 - A Yes.
- Q Did you have a relationship with her such that you and she would talk on the telephone from time to time?
- 12 A Yes, sir.
 - Q I'd like to direct your attention to the morning of March 6th of 2012, the day that Deputy Barbara Pill was killed, do you recall that day, sir?
- 16 A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you have occasion to have conversations on the telephone with Andria that day?
 - A Yes, sir, I did.
- 20 Q Do you recall what your telephone number was at that time?
- 22 A I don't recall exactly. I honestly don't recall the phone number exactly.
- 24 Q Was the number 208-2553?
- MR. MOORE: Objection, asked and answered,

1 leading. 2 THE WITNESS: I believe that might have been 3 the --4 MR. MOORE: Objection. 5 THE COURT: Sustained. 6 BY MR. MCMASTER: 7 Do you recall on the morning of March 6th of 8 2012 calling Miss Kerchner and ending up with an open line? 9 10 А Yes, I did. 11 Do you recall approximately what time that was? 12 Α I called her a couple of times that day. 13 Pretty much through the day I called her several times. 14 Do you recall what the purpose of the telephone 0 15 call was that morning? 16 I don't recall exactly why I was calling her. Α I knew her sister so sometimes I would call to try to find 17 18 out where her sister was. 19 On this particular morning did there come a 20 time where Andria either put you on hold or just left the 21 phone line open without closing the conversation off? 22 Α Yes, sir.

At one particular time she called me to ask me

And what, if anything, did you do on your end

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of the line?

- 1 | if I knew anybody that was interested in any heroin and at
- 2 | that time I told her that I didn't know anybody that did
- 3 | that and at that time she said okay and I guess she
- 4 | thought -- I guess she --
- 5 | MR. MOORE: Objection, speculation.
- 6 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 7 BY MR. MCMASTER:

- Q What did she say after that?
- 9 A Like I said, she asked me if I knew anybody
 10 that was interested in heroin and I -- the phone number
- 11 got disconnected.
- 12 Q What, if anything, did you do?
- 13 A I just listened.
- Q What were you doing -- where you at and what were you doing?
- 16 A I was at my house.
- 17 Q And what were you doing at the time?
- 18 A Just sitting around the house watching TV.
- 19 Q And were you able to hear anything on the other 20 end of the telephone?
- 21 A Yes, sir, I did.
- 22 Q What did you hear?
- A I overheard a conversation between her and
 Mr. Bradley.
- 25 Q Did you know Mr. Bradley at that time?

- 1
- Yes, I did. Α
- How did you know him? 0
- 3
- Α I met him on a couple of occasions at a motel.

Tell us what the conversation was that you

At that particular time I heard that they were

- 4
- overheard.

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- That's what the male was saying?

Objection, speculation. MR. MOORE:

being pulled over and Mr. Bradley became very frustrated

and was yelling to Miss Kerchner that she needed to hand

him over a gun because apparently they were being pulled

- Okay. Sustained. THE COURT:
- BY MR. MCMASTER:

over by the police.

- What made you think they were being pulled over by the police?
 - Α Because I heard a siren.
 - How did you hear, how did it sound?
- Well, it was real quick like whoop, whoop, whoop and then all of a sudden I heard him say we're being pulled over. He become very like agitated and nervous and stated that for her to give him a gun and she in return said no, no, baby, we don't need to do this and he said yes, I need the gun because that bitch saw my face and she has my tag number and I got to kill that bitch.

A That's what the gentleman Mr. Bradley which I knew it was him on the phone.

Q And what did Miss Kerchner say, if anything, when Mr. Bradley was saying that?

A She pleaded with him to -- that he didn't need to do this and -- I mean she was literally in tears at the time saying baby, please, please, you don't need to do this and he insisted that he needed to do this because the bitch saw his face and had his tag number. And then --

- Q Does the male keep repeating that statement?
- A Excuse me?

- Q Did the male voice continue to repeat that statement?
 - A Yes.
- Q And did Miss Kerchner continue to try and talk him out of it?
 - A Yes, she did.
 - Q How many times back and forth did they go?

A Well, it went on quite a bit back and forth because -- I don't recall exactly how much time we were on, you know, the phone. I don't -- the timeline like I don't know exactly how long it was but I know it went on for some time where they were kind of like I won't say like argument, it was more like a plead in her part that --

Page 64 MR. MOORE: Objection, speculation. 1 THE WITNESS: -- she didn't exactly. 2 3 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. MOORE: Your Honor, could -- with all due 4 5 respect, could the Court instruct this witness when 6 there's an objection made that he needs to stop 7 talking. THE COURT: Okay. He's -- we're fine, it's me, 8 9 it's not the -- it's not before the jury. Go ahead, 10 Mr. McMaster, next question. Thank you, Judge. 11 MR. MCMASTER: 12 BY MR. MCMASTER: Did that argument come to a halt, did it stop? 13 0 No, it didn't. 14 Α 15 How long did it go on? Q 16 А It went on for some time. 17 What happened after that? Q 18 I heard a sound, a pop, pop. Α 19 What did you interpret the sound to be? 0 2.0 Α Two qunshots. 21 Did you continue to listen after that or did 0 22 you end the conversation and end the open line? Actually I, I might have listened for a couple 23 Α more seconds but then I just hung up because I was kind of 24

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in shock.

- 1 Q You at that point still didn't know exactly 2 what had happened, is that correct?
 - A At the time, no, I didn't.
 - Q Did you find out later in the day what you thought had happened?
 - A Yes, I did, I went to Miss Kerschner's -- I met with her sister and her sister received a phone call from her mother --
 - MR. MOORE: Objection, hearsay, irrelevant.
- 10 THE COURT: Okay. Sustained.
- 11 BY MR. MCMASTER:

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- 12 Q Did you have an occasion to see something on 13 television later that day about the shooting of Brevard 14 County Sheriff's Deputy Barbara Pill?
- 15 A Yes, I did.
 - Q Did you in your mind at least put the two of those events together?
- 18 A Yes, I did.
 - Q Did you go to the police with this information?

 Did you call the police and tell them about this?
 - A No, sir, I didn't.
- Q Did there come a time that the police came and sought you out?
- 24 A Yes, they did.
- 25 Q And you talked to them about what happened?

1 Yes, sir, I explained to them what I heard Α 2 through the phone conversation. And this is a conversation that you heard on 3 0 the morning of March 6th of 2012 between Andria which 4 5 later became known to you as the full name of Andria Kerchner and a black male that you subsequently learned 6 was Mr. Bradley? 7 8 А Yes, sir. MR. MCMASTER: No further questions. 9 THE COURT: Cross examination by the Defense. 10 11 CROSS EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. MOORE: Mr. Dieguez, you're on probation? 13 Q 14 Α Excuse me? 15 0 You're on probation now? 16 Α Yes, sir, I am. How much longer are you on probation? 17 Q I got about maybe two months left, two or 18 Ά 19 three. 20 What are you on probation for? Q Sales of cocaine. 21 Α 22 Sale of cocaine? 0 23 Yes, sir. Α 24 Two counts? Q

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Yes, sir.

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Now, you said that when you were on the phone that, your words, you said it disconnected and you continued to listen, what do you mean when you said the phone disconnected?

I never said the phone disconnected, I said they set the phone down. The phone was sat down, apparently she thought she hung up the phone but it never got disconnected, no, sir.

Well, if you used the word disconnected then, that's not a word you meant to use, is that what you're saving? Because that's the word I heard.

If that's what I said then no, that's not what Α I meant.

All right. And as far as talking to the police, as you pointed out a moment ago, you didn't go to them, they came to you, they sought you out to talk to you about this?

Yes, sir, they did.

Right. And you did talk to them about it? 0

Α Yes, sir, I did.

You have no memory at all of discussing it? 0

At the time that the police came to see me I Α was in the hospital.

The short answer is -- the short answer to that Q question you have no recollection of actually talking to

- 1 | the police about this?
- 2 A No, sir, I didn't remember that, no, I don't.
- Q All right. Mr. Dieguez, we took your deposition on February 18th, do you recall that?
 - A Yes, sir.

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- Q We came down to the rehab facility where you were at the time, we had a court reporter, Mr. McMaster was there and other attorneys?
- 9 A Yes, sir.
- 10 O You were under oath?
- 11 A Yes, sir.
- 12 | O And we talked about this case?
- 13 A Yes, sir.
- 14 Q A moment ago you said you knew the male voice 15 on the phone was Brandon Bradley, right?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 | Q That's your testimony today, right?

glad to show this to you. Okay?

- 18 A Yes, sir.
- referring to the deposition, page 20 starting at line 7
 that you were asked these questions and gave these
 answers? Now, Mr. Dieguez, I'm going to ask you a series
 of questions and answers and ask you if that's what I
 asked and these are the answers that you gave, and I'll be

So, starting at line 7. Question: All right. 1 So, she called you, she asked you if you know anybody who 2 wants to buy heroin and you say you don't mess with that 3 She says hold on. What happened after that? 4 I could hear in the background a siren, I could 5 hear the male at the time. I didn't know who he was but I 6 7 could hear a male going I'm getting f'ing pulled over. today you say you knew that was Brandon Bradley, back in 8 February you didn't know who that male voice was, correct? 9 10 That's what you said in your deposition?

A In the beginning of the conversation when I was listening at the time, no, sir, I didn't know who it was and as it progressed then I realized who it was.

Q Okay. And then on page 23, same deposition -you admit that that's your deposition testimony which I
just read, that's accurate, right?

A I remember you asking me those questions, yes, sir.

- Q And giving those answers?
- A Yes, sir.

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Q All right. Page 23, line 23. Question: The voice that you heard on the -- of the male voice on the phone when you were listening in, is that a voice that you recognize? Answer, I wouldn't recognize him, no, I wouldn't recognize him to be John Blow. I wouldn't know

him because I don't know who he was. That was your deposition testimony, wasn't it?

A At the time -- like I said, at the time that I first heard the voice I didn't know who it was but once I got to hear the voice clearly I knew who it was.

Q And did you review your deposition testimony before you came in today?

A I didn't review it all but I did review some of it, yes, sir.

Q Isn't it true that no where in that deposition did you ever change your position that in fact finally you did recognize that voice? You never said that during that deposition, did you?

A I don't recall to be totally honest, sir.

Q When you reviewed it you didn't see that in there in what you reviewed, right?

A I don't think I got that far into the paperwork.

Q So, the answer is no, you didn't see that? You didn't see that you had changed your position in your deposition that you did recognize the voice?

A I -- I -- like I said earlier, it took me a minute to realize who the voice was.

Q We're talking about what your deposition testimony was and your position in your deposition was you

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didn't know that guy from John Blow and you never
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    corrected that throughout the entire deposition, isn't
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    that true? That's my question.
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                I would assume so but I do know I recalled the
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    voice once I heard that enough.
                You're agreeing with what I'm saying about your
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          Q
    deposition testimony, right?
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          Α
                Yeah.
                MR. MOORE: Can I have a moment, please?
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                THE COURT: Yes, you may.
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                (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the
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    proceedings.)
                MR. MOORE: No further questions.
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                THE COURT: Redirect by the State.
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                MR. MCMASTER:
                               Not at this time, Judge.
                THE COURT: Okay. Sir, thank you for your
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          testimony.
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                THE WITNESS: Thank you, ma'am.
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                 (Thereupon, the witness exited the witness
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     stand.)
                THE COURT: Okay. Other witnesses on behalf of
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          the State.
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                MR. MCMASTER: Judge, the next witness that we
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          would proffer was Amanda Ozburn (unintelligible)
24
          yesterday. Miss Ozburn just had a baby, she's going
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to be unavailable for several days. We, we would ask that we defer the ruling on her testimony for a later time such that she can appear and we'll do the proffer before she's called to the stand.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Then argument by the State.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, there's one other thing that we should take up briefly at this point. The defendant's written objection to the motion to strike the State's notice of intent to rely upon business records certification. Part of my argument has to do with the phone records that the State has introduced. They were provided early on in the discovery to the Defense. We then subsequently filed a notice of intent to rely upon business records certification for those phone records and on March 3rd of 2014 during our jury selection period the Defense filed their objection to it. Since I'm going to be arguing about the records, I thought we could address their objection to the certification.

THE COURT: Is the Defense ready to do that? Can we do that?

MR. MOORE: Well -- Mr. Pirolo.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, I didn't bring the case law with me but I can argue it (unintelligible) citation.

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THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I mean, I can, I can get the case law. Okay. Mr. Master.

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, it's a standard certification from Metro PCS from Richardson, Texas, it's the subscriber information for (321)208-4873 for the period of March 6th of 2012. The subscriber was Denise Kerchner, the telephone that was physically in possession of Andria Kerchner the morning of March 6th, 2012. She left it in the garage of George Weber as the pursuit and the chase began. It was seized by They subsequently got the telephone records from the date of March 6th of 2012. Those records show a call from the Kerchner phone to a telephone number call starting at 6:18 in the morning of March 6th of 2012 showing outgoing calls from Miss Kerschner's phone to a number of 208-2553, area code 321, which the agents traced to Jeffrey Dieguez. Then shows several incoming calls from a period of 7:12 in the morning until 9:48 in the morning, all very short duration, from the Dieguez telephone back to Miss Kerschner's phone.

Finally there was another outgoing call from Miss Kerchner to the Dieguez phone at 10:13 in the morning, one at 10:47 and the last call, and those again are short duration phone calls, one minute and

a half basically. The last call was an incoming call from the Dieguez phone to the Kirschner phone which originated at 10:48 in the morning and lasted for thirty-two minutes and thirty-two seconds which encompass the period of the traffic stop and the shooting of Deputy Barbara Pill. It was these records that led the case agent, Don Reynolds, to go interview Mr. Dieguez at which time he related to them the events surrounding the open line and the overhearing of the conversation between Andria and what he described as the black male on the other line which he subsequent came to believe was Mr. Bradley.

Miss Kerchner as the Court knows has already

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Miss Kerchner as the Court knows has already testified during her proffer that she had a conversation with Mr. Bradley that she's not terribly clear on all the details about, she recalls the substance of the conversation where Mr. Bradley was making statements about going to kill the police officer and she tried to talk him out of it.

The records are in due course, there's been no indication that they have been tampered in any way, shape or form. The rule provides for the records custodian certification and the State submits that it has properly met the requirements for the introduction of the records and we would ask that

their written objection and motion to strike be denied.

THE COURT: Mr. McMaster, you gave me some case law yesterday about the other proffers and issues that you've addressed this morning, is there any further argument with regard to that?

MR. MCMASTER: No, Your Honor, not with respect to the records.

THE COURT: No, I'm talking about the proffers, other proffers from this morning.

MR. MCMASTER: Oh, yeah, I have other arguments to make on the proffers, I just wanted to handle the records first.

THE COURT: Okay. I was going to let you do your full argument, then I was going to have them do their full argument.

MR. MCMASTER: With respect to Mr. Marks testimony, Mr. Marks is a link in the chain of putting the murder weapon into the hands of Brandon Bradley at a period well in advance of the murder of March 6th of 2012. The State has provided Defense Counsel and the Court with a copy of a case from the Supreme Court of Florida, Griffin versus State cited at 639 So.2d 966. It's a 1994 opinion in which there are startingly similar facts between that situation

and this one, including the fact of a stolen gun.

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Headnote number three of the opinion at page 4 talks about how the defendant came into possession of the murder weapon as being relevant evidence and that it was properly admitted. As the opinion states on page 4, Mr. Pasco's testimony was necessary to identify the gun and show that the gun was stolen from the possession of its rightful owner and in that case another witness's testimony identified the individual who stole the gun as the actual defendant thereby establishing possession. The evidence was essential to show Griffin possessed the murder weapon therefore it is relevant. The Supreme Court had no difficulty in finding that the evidence relating to the theft of the murder weapon and the possession of it by the defendant is in fact relevant evidence.

Here we have just slightly dissimilar facts in that we are not contending that Mr. Bradley stole the weapon, we are contending that Mr. Marks actually stole the weapon from Mr. Seaton and that Mr. Seaton can establish the link between the weapon that was stolen and that being the murder weapon, and Mr. Marks combined with the testimony from the agent who did the photo lineup with him and identification with him can establish that Mr. Marks then

transferred that gun directly to the defendant back in November of 2011. So, we submit that with respect to their objection and motions in limine as to Robert Marks, their objection -- their motion in limine should be denied.

With respect to Miss Kerchner and Mr. Dieguez's testimony, it's actually the same testimony heard through two different witnesses. Miss Kerchner testifies that on the morning of March 6th when Deputy Pill was murdered she had a conversation as the vehicle was being pulled over after they had left the hotel with the stolen property and trying to drive away. She testified that Mr. Bradley had previously told her he did not want to go back to She testified that when she was -- when they prison. were being stopped by Deputy Pill he made the statements in some form although she's not exactly clear on what the details were how he said it, that he -- that the deputy had seen his tag number, that he did not want to go back to prison and he was going to do whatever he needed to do to make sure that he wasn't going back to prison including shooting the crackers or anybody in uniform I believe is the way she said it.

Mr. Dieguez absolutely supports what Miss

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Kerchner is saying about that. He is basically a totally unrelated individual who happened to know Miss Kerchner and happened to end up according to the phone records that we have with an open line listening to the conversation between Miss Kerchner and Mr. Bradley. Now, whether Mr. Dieguez knew it was Mr. Bradley specifically at that time or not, he knew that it was Miss Kerchner talking to a black male in the vehicle. We know from Miss Kerchner that the only other black male in the vehicle at that time was Mr. Bradley. So, the conversation had to be between the two of them and Mr. Bradley at that time is saying I'm getting pulled over, I don't want to go back to prison, she's got my tag number, she saw my face, I got to kill the bitch.

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Now, that's direct statements from Mr. Bradley. Those are his own statements relayed both by Mr. Dieguez and by Miss Kerchner although in slightly different forms. The State submits that the two cases that we supplied to -- actually all three of the cases, the Griffin case, the Escobar case which is another Supreme Court of Florida, Escobar versus State pin from 1997 cited at 699 So.2d 988. With respect to Escobar headnote twenty and twenty-one are the portions that would refer to the testimony about

not going back to jail and that sort of testimony being relevant and admissible. And finally the Grossman decision Supreme Court of Florida from 1988 cited at 525 So.2d 833 and headnotes five and ten on that opinion also refer back to the admissibility of the type of testimony about not going back to jail. Those statements are clearly admissible under a number of different exceptions, 98.011(c), 98.03 (1), (2) or (3) would be applicable in this situation, spontaneous statements, excited utterances or then existing mental or emotional condition with respect to Miss Kerchner statements and with respect to Mr. Bradley's own statements relayed through both Mr. Dieguez and Miss Kerchner.

With respect to Miss Kerschner's own statements about trying to talk him out of doing that, the statements about no baby, you don't have to do that, those the State submits — the State submits that the statements from Miss Kerchner are also admissible under the same provisions. First of all, they're not hearsay at all. If you look at the definition of hearsay at 90.8011(c), it says that hearsay is a statement other than one made by the declarant while testifying at trial or hearing offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted. The State is

not trying to prove the statement no baby, you don't have to do that in fact Mr. Bradley did not have to do the murder of Deputy Pill, we are offering the statements to prove that he had time to reflect, as a statement of his intent to act in a certain form or fashion, and a statement of evidence his motive for killing Deputy Pill. He had time to reflect because in front of him instead of an immediate panic where he reaches for a gun and fires without really thinking about it, there is a period of several minutes where there is argument going back and forth between Mr. Bradley who was expressing his intent to kill the deputy and Miss Kerchner who is trying to talk him out of it. Obviously that shows predisposition, premeditation by Mr. Bradley to effect the death of Deputy Pill which is clearly a crucial point and relevant evidence in this case.

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With respect to Mr. Bradley's own statements, they're also admissible as a subsection 18, 90.803, exception to the hearsay rule as admissions and also 98.04 as statements against interest. So, under all those different theories, under the cases cited by the State, we submit that all of the motions in limine with respect to the testimony should be denied and we request that the Court continue to reserve on

Amanda Ozburn's.

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THE COURT: Okay. Argument by the Defense.

Taking Mr. Marks testimony first. MR. MOORE: The Griffin case that the State has offered is distinguishable on a critical point. Griffin, the defendant in that case, was involved in a home invasion armed robbery and during the course of that obtained possession of the murder weapon. defendant committed that bad act, that prior murder, and that was -- not the murder but the home invasion whereby he obtained the murder weapon and used that weapon in the commission of the murder that's reported in the Griffin case. But with respect to Mr. Marks, Mr. Marks is the one who committed the theft, not Mr. Bradley. So, the State is seeking to introduce this other element of this other crime committed by Mr. Marks which is a theft of a weapon and which is attributable to Mr. Bradley. It's a bad act that Mr. Bradley didn't commit and its got no business coming into this trial.

The fact under the Griffin case that the weapon was obtained from Mr. Marks by Mr. Bradley if the State can even establish that, it appears from Mr. Marks testimony that they're going to have some difficulty if not going to be impossible to do that.

The fact that the weapon was obtained -- if the State can show Mr. Marks sold the weapon to Mr. Bradley, then under the Griffin case that would be admissible to help establish possession of a firearm, but under the Griffin case the step preceding that that was gun was stolen is not -- it's prejudicial, it's highly -- it's not probative of any material fact in this case but it's highly prejudice. So, it should not come into the trial.

And there's another aspect which Mr. marks didn't get to but we might as well deal with it, that Mr. Marks claimed at some point that the purchase price for the firearm was cash, I think Eighty Dollars cash and some crack cocaine which he gave to Mr. Bradley. I mean Mr. Bradley gave to him. The money transaction I think under the Griffin case --

THE COURT: Okay I didn't hear that evidence.

MR. MOORE: No, but I expect that if he gets his act together, I don't know what he's going to do, he's all over the map but.

THE COURT: Can I get a response from Mr. McMaster?

MR. MCMASTER: Yes, Judge. The Court's already ruled that any testimony that the defendant on a regular basis sold crack cocaine to Robert Marks was

subject to a motion in limine, we didn't oppose that I don't believe, (unintelligible) and given the Court's ruling the State has no intention of introducing any testimony that crack was any part of the purchase price, it would just be that it was either delivered to or sold to the defendant.

THE COURT: Okay. I thought I had already addressed that. Okay. Thank you.

MR. MOORE: Then -- so, the sale of a gun to Mr. Bradley I believe under the Griffin case would be relevant and admissible on the issue of the possession which the State has to prove, or doesn't have to prove but would like to prove, but the fact that the gun was stolen, if the Griffin case is distinguishable on a critical point and it goes to bad character and therefore is prejudicial and not probative and should under 90.403 not be admitted.

The testimony of Mr. Dieguez -- or let's do
Miss Kirschner. The testimony of Miss Kerchner as to
Mr. Bradley's statements should not be admitted for a
number of reasons. One, she cannot state with
specificity what Mr. Bradley said. She can't do that
because she was impaired. She can't distinguish what
she thinks she remembered that he said from what she
read, what she was told from other sources. So,

under 90.803(1), spontaneous statement, where she is testifying about statements she made while observing the events here, they are not admissible where there is a lack of trustworthiness and the lack of trustworthiness is this two week binge that she was on where she's consuming all manners of drugs and the effects upon her and her stated inability under oath here that she has trouble remembering exactly what was said by Mr. Bradley and exactly what she said and the -- exactly what both of them said, but the reason for that is the fact that she was high on whatever she had taken at the time. So, there's a lack of trustworthiness aspect to it.

And it does -- the statements by her where she's saying you don't have to do this is a -- they offered exactly for its truth value. It is a comment on the lawfulness of Mr. Bradley's conduct which regardless of what one thinks about what happened in the car is a determination for the jury to make. She is stating her opinion that you don't have to do this is a comment upon, an opinion upon the lawfulness of the act. That's ultimately a decision for the jury. That's not Miss Kerschner's opinion. I mean, that's not her -- that may be her opinion but she has no right to preempt the jury's determination of

ultimately whether the act was lawful or not, that's for the jury to decide. So, her opinion about what Mr. Bradley was doing which is the essence of what that comment is, you don't have to do this, it's unlawful in other words, is an opinion, it's not admissible, and she can't even recall exactly what she said to Mr. Bradley by her own admission. So, it shouldn't come in for that reason.

As to the statements made by Mr. Bradley, I already addressed that, she's not clear about those, there's a lack of trustworthiness under 90.803(1).

And the same would apply -- now I'm moving on to Mr. Dieguez in that, number one, as to her -- his version of what he's heard, what he claims he heard is -- the focus of my objection is as to his recitation of Miss Kerchner saying you don't have to do this. So, it's the same argument applies there, it's a statement of opinion by Miss Kerchner, it preempts the province of the jury, it's a jury determination as to the lawfulness of the act and that's exactly what that opinion reflects. It is being offered for its truth value. It's being offered to help prove that what happened at the time of the shooting was unlawful and that's for the jury to decide, not for Miss Kerchner.

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And as to the statements by the male in the car, those statements are unreliable. Mr. Diequez doesn't even remember giving a statement to the police so -- for whatever reason, he was on medication I believe, but he was -- he had been inconsistent in identifying the male voice and in fact has stated under oath at a deposition less than a month ago that he could not identify that voice. So, you know, the Court can make a determination about the reliability of a witness and the admissibility of the witness's testimony based upon unreliability and I submit that Mr. Dieguez testimony is unreliable, it's inherently unreliable, a two time at least convicted felon who has contradicted himself on a critical issue. If the person who was speaking cannot be identified it's an out of court statement by an out of court declarant, it's not a statement by Mr. Bradley and so there is unreliableness in Mr. Dieguez's assertion that the speaker is Mr. Bradley. So, for that reason, the statements of Miss Kerchner, the statements of the black male in the car through Mr. Dieguez should not be admitted.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to take a fifteen minute break. The jury can stay downstairs for right now. Hopefully they're in the grand jury

1 room, we'll check on that. When I come back I'm going to rule on these motions, then we'll go into the jury selection process. Okay. So, court will be 3 in recess for fifteen minutes. 4 5 Miss Kennedy, can you come up here for just a 6 moment? (Thereupon, a short recess was taken in the 7 proceedings.) 8 Okay. We can bring in Mr. Bradley. 9 THE COURT: 10 (Thereupon, the defendant was escorted into the 11 courtroom by the court deputy.) 12 THE COURT: Give me just one moment. 13 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 14 proceedings.) 15 THE COURT: Okay. With regard to the motions that were heard this morning, defendant's motion in 16 limine number three, paragraph eight, regarding 17 18 Robert Marks testimony, the motion in limine is denied. 19 20 Paragraph eleven regarding Andria Kerschner's 21 testimony, the motion in limine is denied. 22 Paragraph four regarding Jeffrey Dieguez 23 testimony, the motion in limine is denied.

Now, defendant's motion in limine dated March

the 17th, 2014, paragraph four, the request made in

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1 paragraph four is denied. The request made in 2 paragraph five is granted. 3 Now, I am going to prepare a court order with regard to the Court's ruling this morning but for 4 purposes of opening statement, those are the Court's 5 ruling. That is the Court's ruling. 6 Any -- any we'll address Amanda Paige Ozburn, 7 her testimony. So, Mr. McMaster, if you'll exclude 8 that from opening statement until the Court rules. 10 MR. MCMASTER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Any questions or concerns by the 11 State or the Defense? 12 MR. MCMASTER: Not at this time. 13 MR. MOORE: 14 No. THE COURT: Okay. Are we ready to go to 15 address the final jury selection? The State ready? 16 17 MR. MCMASTER: Yes. THE COURT: Is the Defense ready? 18 MR. MOORE: We're ready. 19 THE COURT: Does the State have any challenges 20 21 22 panel? 23

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for cause or hardship with respect to anyone on the MR. BROWN: Judge, we would renew our challenge for cause for number 93. I understand the Court's prior ruling but I would renew it at this time.

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THE COURT: Okay. Response from the Defense.

MR. MOORE: 93, number 93 has not stated any grounds which would justify his exclusion for cause. He stated he could follow the law. He was concerned of closure for the victims as a factor in a decision but the State is making the -- has the right then to introduce victim impact evidence in the penalty face which emphasizes a concern for the victims. that's a part of the -- a feature of the trial. There's no rule or law that says a juror cannot be concerned about the victims and the impact of the homicide on the victims and that they cannot consider that and cannot be influenced by, it just cannot be an aggravating circumstance. So, the fact that that was a claim the State made and it's for cause, nothing has changed, the gentleman still indicated he believed he could follow the law.

THE COURT: Okay. The request for cause and/or hardship with regard to juror number 93 is denied.

Does counsel for the Defense have any challenges for cause or hardship with respect to anyone on the panel?

MR. MOORE: We do, Your Honor. Starting with number 14 and specifically I would move to strike for cause because I asked him about the statutory

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mitigators, that would be 921.141(6) Bravo and (6) Foxtrot and he understood -- claimed he could understand one, but the other one I went over with him and read it to him three or four times and each time he responded with I don't understand that. Well, that's one of our mitigating circumstance, it's a statutory mitigating circumstances, one that will be the subject of expert testimony and if I went over the instruction with him a number of times and he still could not get it, I'm concerned that he cannot follow the instruction. I expect that to be one of them and that could be one the mitigating circumstances the jury will be instructed on. can't follow it, then he is not qualified to be on the jury.

THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I'm trying to go back because obviously those were conversations from several weeks back, but my indication is that he indicated he would follow the Court's instructions, he said he'd consider all the mitigation and I don't believe he said anything that would be justified challenging him for cause.

THE COURT: Okay. The request for cause for number 14 to be struck for cause is denied. Others

1 on behalf of the Defense. MR. MOORE: Number 16, Your Honor, who has two 2 neighbors who are law enforcement officers, 3 specifically they're 4 I don't know whether he gave me their titles 5 right, but one's (unintelligible), 6 7 they're neighbors, they socialize, he has known them a number of years, he finds them -- he expects them 8 to be more credible and 9 10 So, we're not on level playing field, these 11 has a leg up so to speak and this would not 12 be able to follow the law which is to treat all 13 14 15 16 He specifically said that he believes them to be more credible. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State. 18 MR. BROWN: Judge, he was referring to those 19 20 two and we are not Beyond that, he's no problem. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I just wanted confirmation 22 from the State that you're not and 23 you're not 24

MR. BROWN: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. Because I thought we had addressed that issue with him before and that was the response from the State. Okay. The request for number 16 to be struck for cause is denied. Others on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Number 17 said he was -- when asked about the impact of the media on him, 17, he saw pictures of the defendant, was able to recall a robbery and a chase and the killing of a police officer, specifics in other words, said that he was slightly in favor of the State.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, my notes indicate he could set everything aside, he could follow the law, and he said very slightly for prosecution if he had to say and he clearly indicated throughout he would follow the cart, the Court's covered, you know, presumption of innocence and all of that. So, our position is he's fine.

THE COURT: Okay. The request for number 17 to be struck for cause is denied. Mr. Moore.

MR. MOORE: Number 29 I would strike for cause for these reasons. He said mitigation bothers me, he (unintelligible) recommend death, he leans toward quilty. We had a discussion about the media

exposure, he's not sure that he can put publicity aside, he can't consider drug use as a choice, we can overcome our environments, he already believes forty or fifty percent of Mr. Bradley is guilty, it would take more convincing from the defendant, most murders cannot be mitigated, it should be punishable by death. He's not sure one hundred percent that he can follow the evidence, the scales of justice are tipped against the defendant. Those are all quotes from him.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, may I have a moment on this?

THE COURT: Yes.

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

MR. BROWN: Judge, what our notes indicate and like the Court obviously with her own notes, but I indicate he said he's not a hundred percent sure he can set it aside what he's heard but then immediately after that indicated that he could follow the Court's instructions and set it aside.

THE COURT: That was what my notes reflect, reflected.

MR. MOORE: Well, there's a lot of other stuff.

The Court doesn't have to take just a portion of what

a person says and rely on that. He said a lot of other things which are irreconcilable with that and everything else that he says suggests that he cannot fair and impartial. In fact, he said he couldn't be and just because a witness reverses his position depending on who's asking the question doesn't mean the witness has been rehabilitated.

So, this witness takes the position, especially in light of all the other things he said, that he cannot be one hundred percent sure that he can set the media aside I think that is a cause for concern and a cause for a striking of that witness for cause. I think there's doubt about whether he can follow the law at this point.

THE COURT: Anything else from the State?

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor, obviously the standard for the court is when you have a reasonable doubt as to whether he can follow the law, beyond that he said he could consider mitigation, the mental illness, the brain damage, so.

THE COURT: Okay. My notes don't rise to the level of Mr. Moore's argument with all due respect. So, I'm going -- the request for cause on juror number 29 is denied. Others on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Number 82, (unintelligible) one of our officers has been shot, it's clear the defendant shot her deliberately. She said she was upset, she needed to hear why from the defendant, a conviction of first agree murder would have to be a death sentence. So, she's already got him convicted and that's based upon the publicity which she was -- knew in detail. She had seen it on last nights, she had seen it when it happened and had at least more than a passing familiarity with the media. So, she's already formed an opinion as to guilt based upon the media.

THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, my notes indicate that she could set aside from the media, what she indicated after watching the video or seeing the pictures it would be very difficult to consider mitigation but that she could do it. So -- and they went through the specifics and I think she's good, she doesn't pass the level for challenge for cause.

THE COURT: Okay. Request for number 82 to be struck for cause is denied.

MR. LANNING: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LANNING: I mean, it was verbatim quote

made it very clear to me that he shoot the officer deliberately, she's made a guilt phase decision based on the media.

THE COURT: Okay. I heard that. We kind of went through those arguments at the time. I don't recall what happened after that, but I -- with all due respect, if I -- you know, I could -- it's difficult for me to rule on this at this time because I don't have the whole conversation. I already -- in my mind unless I have something new, I've already made this decision with regard to her being struck for cause and I denied it at that time when I heard it and I'm going to continue to deny it.

I'll allow you to make your record if you need to make your record but I made that decision previously.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, for the record, can I cite as case?

THE COURT: You can.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, this is a Supreme Court of Florida, Matarranz versus State, 2013 West Law 5355117. In that particular case, Judge, there were motions for cause for potential jurors which were denied and the court ultimately reversed. The issue we have, Judge, is especially numbers 29 and 82, they

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clearly made statements when they were asked questions and the questions weren't asked to trick response, it was very clear questions on -specifically number 29 said forty to fifty percent he believed that the defendant was guilty already, the defense was in the hole, (unintelligible) defense to release him otherwise. And 82 as well as well as the statement Mr. Moore just cited to the Court, the problem is all those statements came up when it's just a free flowing question and answer session. They are not made to trick the jurors in any way. The court then was asked essentially to rehabilitate the witness but what Matarranz stands for is pretty much once the juror has given their opinion, their believe, I believe what the Matarranz case stands for is that they have given the doubt, the reasonable doubt and the court cannot deny a cause challenge especially after the court's rehabilitated a witness.

Specifically the Matarranz case, Judge, the

Supreme Court indicated -- cites several cases, but

it says assurances of impartiality after a composed

juror has announced prejudice is questionable at best

pretty much that they've acknowledged that they have

a problem being fair and impartial, then either the

state or the court tried to rehabilitate the witness

then they say, oh, sure, I can set that aside. That assurance of impartiality is very questionable and the court should error on the side of caution and grant the cause challenge.

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In addition, the court states that -- part of the opinion starts citing -- just talking about the dissenting opinion was but they talk about that not only does the position of the dissent overrule clear (unintelligible) on this court but it draws an even more preposterous conclusion that the human capacity for rational reflection is but a light switch that can be flipped on or after and the trial court thereby procure a juror who mere minutes before expressed unacceptable bias impartiality is suddenly objective and mutual such that we as members of the judiciary serving to the public maintain the requisite degree of confidence in our legal system to attest the integrity and fairness.

We have two specific people and specifically I believe all 14, 16, 17, 29 I understand that the State -- juror number -- juror number 16 is talking about two specific officers, but especially with jurors 29 and 82 they were unequivocal that Mr. Bradley is guilty, he's the shooter, the Defense is in the whole, the Defense has to prove to us he's

There is no question about that. innocent. question that was asked that proffered that answer was not a trick question, what are your opinions, I believe forty to fifty percent guilty. Once a person has given that belief, Judge, there is no -- with all due respect, there is no instruction, there is no law that the juror can now say well, I got to forget, I got to change my opinion, I got to wipe it out of my The last two years I've looked at Mr. Bradley mind. thinking guilty but now I have to forget about it because the judge told me to, that's not how human beings react, Judge, that's not how we are, that's not what's going to happen in the deliberation room and that's what Matarranz stands for that once those expressions are made that it is in the court's best interest to just err on the side of the potential bias and grant the motion for cause.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown.

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MR. BROWN: As far as number 82 that we're talking about where she made the statements where the Court asked her what had you heard and she indicated as many, many other prospective jurors had indicated the response of what she heard is that she went through — that the defendant shoot the officer outright. And then the Court asked her can you set

that, she said yes, she never hesitated. She wasn't changing her mind, she was indicating the news she heard and told the Court the source of the news and so she's not going -- according to my notes and my recollection anywhere close to what Defense counsel's take on her is. So, I believe for number 82 they've they failed and they have no established a valid basis challenge for cause. And we would ask -- can I get the West Law cite.

MR. PIROLO: Just a moment, Your Honor, I'm sorry.

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

MR. PIROLO: It's 2013 West Law 5355117. It's Matarranz, M-A-T-A-R-R-A-N-Z, versus. State, Florida Supreme Court, it's from September 2013.

MR. BROWN: Thank you.

THE COURT: The request for number 82 to be struck for cause is denied. Others on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Yes, Your Honor, number 85 who as to drug addiction said I quit and therefore he would consider drug addiction to be an aggravator, aggravating circumstance even if instructed otherwise, that murder in the first degree was in his

opinion planned without a reason then essentially has to be death. So, for him if we, and I expect will get an instruction that the court -- the jury may 3 consider drug addiction drug abuse as a mitigating 4 circumstance, he can't consider it, he cannot follow 5 the Court's instruction, and for him a planned murder 6 which premeditated murder is in the minds of the 7 juror which would fall into that category, planned 8 murder with no reason and drug abuse is certainly not 9 one for number 85, then he can't follow the 10 instructions and he's not qualified to be on the 11 12 jury.

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THE COURT: Response from the Defense. I mean from the State.

Judge, what my notes indicate when MR. BROWN: I asked them concerning drug abuse he indicated he'd probably consider it as an aggravator but then when they went further he said he could set that aside. That was their follow up question that the Court instructs you that it's not, can you set that feeling aside and my notes indicate that he said he could. So, he indicated he'd follow the Court's instructions and he's fine.

Request for number 85 to be THE COURT: Okay. struck for cause is denied. Others on behalf of the

Defense.

Renewing our for cause challenge MR. MOORE: with respect to number 116, the gentleman who was the battery commander for twenty-eight years I guess he said who's sister and niece were brutally murdered, he attended everyday of the trial, he lobbied the attorney general for execution, he attended the When asked about mitigating execution. circumstances, they're an excuse and so -- but of course he said all the right things later in response to questions by the State and by the Court that he could follow the law, but that is his response and he used the proverbial light switch metaphor, this gentlemen is not going to be throwing that switch. He would -- he's not going to change his mind about his ability to consider mitigating circumstances, they're an excuse in his mind. His life that he's led which is, you know, there's nothing to fault the man for expect that it's very obvious that for him, any mitigation, any offer of mitigating evidence will only be an excuse, nothing could mitigate a murder for him in his mind based upon that comment and he will not be capable of considering any mitigating circumstances even though he says otherwise. because he says he can in light of everything he's

done, everything else he said, there's doubt with respect to his ability to even consider mitigating circumstances even if he claims he can.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, as far as somebody's term whether they consider mitigation an excuse or an explanation, I don't think that amounts either answer to a valid challenge for cause. That's not a legal acceptable legal basis. It's kind of ironic, I understand why they don't -- may not like a juror who refers to it as an excuse but there's a legal defense of excusable homicide. So, it's a statute.

Legislature and the Florida Supreme Court apparently refer to legal justification as an excuse. So, that's not a valid challenge for cause.

Beyond that, Judge, as counsel indicated he never wavered, he said that his prior situation with his family members would not affect him at all. He said he could consider life but could consider various mitigation. He said the extent of the various mitigation would be determine the amount of weight he would give it, so.

As far as that he lobbied for the death penalty, he used the term lobbied but he indicated that he had met with the people involved and

indicated that he was in support of going forward for the death penalty. So, it's not that he had some active role with the legislature as a political component of the death penalty, it was an individual case but he was clear he could set all of that aside, he's never wavered on that in fact throughout the questioning on any particular topic. He said numerous times environmental various aspects. So, our position is that it's not a valid challenge for cause.

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MR. MOORE: Judge, when the witness, not witness, the venire person uses the word excuse, it jumps, it jumps out of us like a red flag. I mean, that's just a sign that this person has already put a label on the type of mitigating circumstances which the legislature says the jurors must consider if the court instructs them and for this gentlemen, a blanket statement is all mitigation is an excuse.

Now, I count probably on one hand or a list all of the venire persons who used that word or agreed with when we asked do you consider it an excuse with actually agreed with that, at least maybe one or two, and given the man's history, given where he has been, what he has been through, life's experience in his life, for him -- for the Court to just look at and

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follow the law and will consider mitigation is not a realistic picture of what this man's capable of doing. He is not capable of consider mitigating circumstances, his history has demonstrated that, his words that he used to describe what he considers mitigation to be which is an excuse demonstrates that he cannot and he will not be able to mitigate the circumstances, there's doubt there.

THE COURT: The request for number 116 to be

for the State to just argue that this man says he can

THE COURT: The request for number 116 to be excused for cause is denied. Others on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Yes. Number 196 stated that any kind of murder should be punishable by -- death is the only appropriate for any kind of murder and the defendant was the shooter based upon -- and that's the opinion that 196 had upon considering the media.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. LANNING: Judge --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LANNING: Judge, at the close of the Defense questioning of her, she maintained that she still has thoughts that he was guilty. She did not, she was not successfully rehabilitated. She had earlier said she thought she could set it aside but

again she said she still has thoughts that he's guilty, as well as her other statements, any kind of murder justifies the death penalty.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, she indicated -- I acknowledge she made that statement, any murder justifies the death penalty, but the Court went over with her, she said she could consider both, she said she agreed with the death penalty but would consider both sentences, and I don't think you can take the term any murder justifies the death penalty and just read that to mean that she's not considering and would not consider mitigation, would not consider life. Justifies does not mean it shall be or will be opposed. She indicated she would consider all the mitigation. She indicated that she'd have to look at all the evidence, she would weigh them all.

Concerning her -- the news that she heard, that's when she came out and she said the defendant was the shooter though she indicated she didn't know his name, she has the feeling he was the shooter, she indicated she never gave it much though, she could set it aside and presume the defendant. She indicated she had no doubt that she could do that.

THE COURT: Okay. The request for 196 to be

struck for cause is denied. Any others on behalf of the Defense.

205, Your Honor, the gentleman who MR. MOORE: was the firefighter. He had maintained up until yesterday he was here that even though many of his family members come from a long lineage of firefighters and law enforcement officers, he works with law enforcement officers. When this happened he had a number of discussions with his firefighter colleagues about the incident which wanted to surmise without being sympathetic of Mr. Bradley, but he had maintained up until yesterday that he would not be concerned about the fact that he has this these connections with law enforcement and that they would affect his ability to be fair and impartial until he said, and all four of us wrote it down because we all heard it, that he's apprehensive about the impact of the case on the law enforcement officers and his family, his family in general, and when we followed up on that asked him about it, he denied that he ever So he lied about that. And so this, you know, this witness who has this incredible connection with law enforcement, which is great, but for him without hesitation to say it's not going to affect me all along and then in maybe a moment inadvertently

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says, well, I'm now apprehensive because I think it came up with the discussion with 105, this gentleman over here, and then the general question was asked do any of you have any concerns about the publicity from this case and how that might affect you, that's when number 205 raised his hand and made that comment and that's what he said, I'm apprehensive about the impact on my family. And so he made the comment even though it's just direct opposition to what he's been maintaining all along and then when confronted with it he denied it.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I don't recall this venire member ever mentioning anything about in the following up with number 105. 105 is the one who said he was concerned about the effect, the backlash from the sheriff's office if the verdict didn't go the way they wanted to. When asked 205, he denied making that statement and Mr McMaster, both of us said that was 105 and not 205.

If he indicated anything concerning the effect of his family, I think -- I don't recall it but I presume it would have simply been the fact that he's going to be separated from his family, you know, for several weeks but. Both Mr. McMaster and I looked at

that, we do not recall him making anything -- any statement consistent with the concern expressed by number 105. I don't know what the Court's recollection.

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THE COURT: My recollection was that he said something in -- when he said affect my family, it was because he was going to be gone for so long, not because of the pretrial -- I mean, not because of the fallout of a possible verdict. That was my recollection.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, may I offer what was heard by the non-lawyer, number one.

THE COURT: You can offer that but he still said that he would -- you know, all this is taken out of context as to what he said previously. He in know way indicated that he wouldn't be fair and impartial and be -- with regard to his job as a juror.

MR. MOORE: All right. Can I ask Dr. Butler what she heard?

THE COURT: If you want to establish the record, you're welcome to do that.

DR. BUTLER: My notes say that juror number 205 said that he was apprehensive about the impact that serving on a juror -- serving as a juror or on a jury would have on his family. It tied into the fact that

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on his jury questionnaire he did not indicate that he had knew any law enforcement officers. We actually had to do the research to find out on an unrelated website that his entire family consists of law enforcement officers and when we asked him about that information he came clean. So, we wonder if there is something that he is maybe not being completely honest with us about.

And I believe, if I'm not mistaken, that in my notes he is the only person that we know with law enforcement in the family that he does not seem to have any concern or there's no emotional attachment. He doesn't seem to be bothered by the fact that this victim is a law enforcement officer and he doesn't -- this doesn't have any emotional impact on him. So, it was unique, it was unique.

THE COURT: Okay. The request for 205 to be struck for cause is denied.

Okay. Mr. Brown, you had one but I didn't ask for others. Were there others?

MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Let's look at the first twelve. Okay. I have a juror number 1, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 29, 36, 63, 65. With respect to the first twelve prospective jurors, does the State

wish to exercise any peremptory challenge?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, the State would move to strike number 13.

THE COURT: Okay. Number thirteen will be State's number one. Okay. That brings in 82. With respect to the twelve remaining prospective jurors, does the Defense have any peremptory challenges?

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, we would strike number 29.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 29 will be Defense number one. Okay. That brings in number 85. With respect to the twelve remaining prospective jurors, does the State wish to exercise any peremptory challenges?

MR. BROWN: We're good at this time.

THE COURT: Okay. Peremptory challenges on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: We would strike number 82.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 82 will be Defense's number two. Okay. That will bring us to 87.

Peremptory challenges on behalf of the State.

MR. BROWN: We're good.

THE COURT: Peremptory challenges on behalf of the Defense through 87.

MR. MOORE: We're okay for now.

THE COURT: Okay. Back striking on behalf of 1 2 the State. MR. MCMASTER: Judge, can the Court clarify how 3 4 many alternate strikes we get? THE COURT: I mean, it's my intent to go with 5 three but I may go with less depending on what 6 7 happens here. MR. MCMASTER: One challenge per alternate? 8 9 THE COURT: One challenge per alternate, yes, sir. 10 Whose turn? MR. MOORE: 11 THE COURT: It's the State's for back striking. 12 MR. MCMASTER: Judge, just for clarification, 13 it's my understanding that if we accept the first 14 15 twelve we would have the ability to strike the alternates, the next three alternates if necessary, 16 the three alternate challenges? 17 THE COURT: You, would have -- you would have 18 19 one strike per alternate. 2.0 MR. BROWN: Say if we wanted to use three in a room we could go boom, boom, boom. 21 2.2 MR. MOORE: One strike per side. THE COURT: One strike per side, yes. I don't 23 know if that happens boom, boom, boom, that's my 24

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Like if we said 88 first alternate and you

struck it, then it would go to 89. 1 MR. MCMASTER: If they accept we could still 2 strike. 3 THE COURT: Right, you could still strike. You 4 could still not -- 88 you couldn't though. If we 5 went on to 89, if they accept you could still strike, 6 7 yes. MR. MCMASTER: Okay. Just wanted to clarify. 8 THE COURT: Each side would get an opportunity 9 to strike the alternate. 10 MR. BROWN: We're good. 11 THE COURT: So, no back striking at this time? 12 MR. BROWN: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Through 87, back striking on 14 behalf of the Defense. 15 MR. MOORE: We'll strike number 36. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Number 36 will be Defense's 17 number three. Okay. That will bring in 88. 18 Peremptory challenges on behalf of the State. 19 MR. BROWN: Yes, number 88. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Number 88 will be State's 21 number two. That will bring in juror number 89. 22

> MR. MOORE: All right. We would exercise our last challenge on number 11.

Peremptory challenges on behalf of the Defense.

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THE COURT: Okay. Number 11 will be Defense's number four. Okay. That will bring in 93.

Peremptory challenges on behalf of the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, we would move to strike number 89.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 89 will be State's number three.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, we would (unintelligible), because of her gender and her we would ask that the Court require the State to give a race gender neutral reason.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brown, if you'll give me a gender and race neutral reason.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Judge. First, I would point out so the record's clear, we at this point have not moved to strike and have accepted 14 and 65, both are African Americans, there's males, there's a number of other females at this point we've accepted. As far as number 89 goes, the Court's questioning concerning the death penalty she indicated she didn't like it. She also stated she doesn't think -- I don't think people should be put to death. She doesn't like mitigating circumstances like the serial killer killed ten people, and then I acknowledge that she indicated she could follow the law, could weigh and

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could consider, but she was one of the ones along with number 88 that clearly indicated a dislike for the death penalty, was opposed to it though not enough to leave a valid challenge for cause. The fact that she's uncomfortable with the death penalty is a sufficient race neutral reason to strike a juror. I would cite to Morrison v. State, 818 So.2d 432, Florida supreme Court 2002 case.

In addition, she also indicated she was concerned -- couple of times she indicated she was concerned about safety. That's another factor in our decision, but the main issue is her general dislike for the death penalty.

THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to be heard?

MR. MOORE: No response.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror number 102, peremptory challenges on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: Wheel strike number 17.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 17 will be Defense's number five. That will bring in 105. Peremptory challenges on behalf of the State.

MR. BROWN: Number 93.

THE COURT: Okay. 93 will be State's number four. Peremptory challenges on behalf of the Defense. We're through 106.

MR. MOORE: We would strike number 4.

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THE COURT: Number 4. Number 4 will be State's

number six. I mean, I'm sorry, Defense's number six. 3

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That will bring in juror number 107.

Peremptory challenges on behalf of the State.

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MR. BROWN:

Number 106.

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THE COURT: Number 106 will be State's number

five.

That will bring in 108. Peremptory challenges

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on behalf of the Defense.

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MR. PIROLO: Judge, it should bring in 107.

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THE COURT: Well, I was already at 107. I'll

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count to make sure. No, we're through 108. 108.

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Just for purposes of timing, it looks like

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we'll do opening statements after lunch. I don't

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want to divide up your opening statement, either

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parties, but I do intend to bring the jury in, swear

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them in and I do have some instructions to them, I do

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intends to do that before lunch.

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MR. MOORE: We're good.

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THE COURT: Okay. Through 108 no strikes at

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MR. BROWN: Number 105.

this time on behalf of the Defense.

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THE COURT: Okay. 105 will be State's number

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That will bring in 114. Peremptory challenges six.

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on behalf of the Defense.

MR. MOORE: We will strike number 14. 1 THE COURT: Number 14. Okay. Number 14 will 2 be State's number seven. 3 MR. BROWN: Defense. 4 THE COURT: I mean, I'm sorry, Defense number 5 seven. So, that will bring us to 116. Peremptory 6 challenges on behalf of the State. 7 MR. BROWN: We're good. 8 THE COURT: Peremptory challenges on behalf of 9 the Defense through 116. 10 MR. MOORE: We would strike 116. 11 THE COURT: Strike 116. 116 will be Defense's 12 number eight. Okay. That brings in 122. Peremptory 13 challenges on behalf of the State. 14 MR. BROWN: Number 122. 15 THE COURT: Number 122 will be State's number 16 17 seven. MR. BROWN: Seven or six? 18 THE COURT: I have seven. 19 20 MR. MOORE: Seven. THE COURT: That will bring in 124. Peremptory 21 challenges on behalf of the Defense through 124. 22 MR. MOORE: We'll strike 85. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Number 85 will be Defense's 24

number nine. That will bring in through 125.

Page 118 Peremptory challenges on behalf of the State. 1 MR. BROWN: No. 2 THE COURT: Peremptory challenges on behalf of 3 the Defense through 125. 4 MR. MOORE: We would strike number 16. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Number 16 will be Defense's 6 7 That will bring in 131. Peremptory number ten. 8 challenges on behalf of the State. MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. The Defense doesn't have any 10 further peremptory challenges. Any back striking on 11 behalf of the State? 1.2 MR. BROWN: No. You said through 131 or 135? 13 THE COURT: 131. 14 MR. BROWN: We're good. 15 16 MR. MOORE: What's the question? THE COURT: I haven't asked a question at the 17 18 moment. 19 Okay. That would mean our jury would consist of --2.0 21 MR. MOORE: Well, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Yes. MR. MOORE: Let me say this. We have exhausted 23 all of our peremptories, we made about twelve for 24 25 cause challenges and -- which were denied and we're

asking for additional peremptories. I would identify the jurors that we would exercise them on if we got additional peremptory challenges. We would strike number 63. We would strike -- what are we up to, Your Honor?

THE COURT: 131.

MR. MOORE: We would strike 131 and number 5. We would strike those three jurors if given additional peremptories.

THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State.

MR. MCMASTER: What were the numbers?

THE COURT: 5, 63, 131.

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

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, at this point obviously it's within the Court's discretion. Certainly I think two of their challenges for cause that were denied were close, I think they were properly denied and certainly if the Court grants them their request, that eliminates any issue on appeal, so. So, we're not -- for safety purposes, we are not objecting.

THE COURT: Because if you -- I'm not going to respond to that about the appeal, I can't try a case that, you know, granting their request because I think I made a valid reason because I'm in fear

they're going to appeal me. Welcome to the job of 1 2 being a judge. 3 MR. BROWN: I understand. THE COURT: If you agree to them, I will grant 4 5 that request. If you don't agree to them, the request will be denied. 6 7 Judge, we will agree. MR. BROWN: 8 THE COURT: Okay. Then number 5 will be Defense's number 11. That will bring in juror 136. 9 Number 63 will be Defense's number 12. That will 10 bring in juror 147. And number 131 one will be 11 Defense's number thirteen and that will bring in 12 juror 136. Any peremptory challenges on behalf of 13 the State? 14 MR. BROWN: Judge, we would strike number 136. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 136 will be State's number 16 eight. That will bring in juror 159. 17 MR. BROWN: We would move to strike number 159. 18 THE COURT: Number 159 will be State's number 19 20 nine. That will bring in 177. MR. BROWN: We're good. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from the 22 Defense before I go into alternates? 23 MR. MOORE: We're at 177? 24

THE COURT: We're through 177, yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, with respect to 56, we would move to strike him for cause based upon his statement yesterday that he has -- he's on medications for PTSD, he gets stress which brings on coughing attacks and anxiety attacks, he doesn't know when they come, they last fifteen to twenty minutes. So, he seems to be emotionally fragile and should be stricken.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: He indicated he didn't believe he would have any issues. He said it comes on when he sees something with the World Trade Center. We have no intention of bringing up the World Trade Center, I don't believe there will be an issue and beyond that he didn't indicate there would be any problem.

MR. MOORE: Stress can be created by things other than the World Trade Center and I think we all agree that some of the evidence they're going to be seeing would be considered at least stressful, certainly graphic.

THE COURT: He was asked if he was having any issues and he said no and he had had his medication adjusted and his medication was working just fine.

So, the request for number 56 to be struck for cause is denied.

Anything else from either party before I address alternates?

MR. BROWN: No.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, with respect to 177, can we have a minute, please?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Thereupon, a pause was taken in the

proceedings.)

client's request.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, the problem we have is number 177 is we had to use all of our peremptories on the jurors who were in front of us and we hadn't gotten to 177 but now we're out of peremptories. We would move to strike 177 but we didn't get to her until we were out but our client does not want 177 on the jury. So, we would respectfully ask for another peremptory to remove that juror. We asked for about a dozen for cause challenges and we were given three additional peremptories but we would be asking for an additional peremptory to strike 177 because it's our

The Court may ask him if it's his desire to do that for the record. He does not want 177. We're asking for another peremptory or at least the Court to inquire to confirm that Mr. Bradley does not want 177 on this jury.

THE COURT: Response from the State.

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MR. BROWN: Judge, State's position was I think there were only two challenges for cause that were even close. In an abundance of caution we agreed to the request which they made the request for three, we agreed to that. So, I think we've more than satisfied any appellate issue with regard. I don't there was a fourth challenge for cause that was even remotely close call. So, we would object to an additional challenge for cause. If they wanted to propose undoing another strike we might consider that, but beyond that.

THE COURT: Would you --

MR. MOORE: Can only address peremptories to the jurors that we have reached. We hadn't gotten to her, that's why we didn't ask for an additional peremptory on that one.

THE COURT: But you knew if I granted those that you would get to others. That was -- when the State agreed, my thought was, okay, now is there going to be others because you knew once I agreed to those it would move on and then there would -- the pool would no longer be that those twelve, it would add other twelves. Now, the State -- I'm not inclined to give you another peremptory challenge for

1 If you want to trade 177 for one that you exercised before and the State agrees to that, I will 2 3 consider that. MR. MOORE: We need a moment to think about 4 5 that. THE COURT: Okay. 6 7 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the proceedings.) 8 MR. MOORE: All right. Your Honor, here's what 9 we would propose to do. We would take back 131 and 10 exercise that peremptory on 177. 11 THE COURT: Okay. So, 177 will be Defense's, 12 what was 131? 13 That's thirteen. 14 MR. MCMASTER: THE COURT: Defense's thirteen. And then 131, 15 16 does the State agree with that? MR. BROWN: That is -- I heard Mr. Moore saying 17 he wanted to double check, so. 18 19 MR. PIROLO: Can we have a moment, Your Honor? 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 22 proceedings.) MR. MOORE: All right. Here's plan number two. 23 We would exercise -- take back one of the 24 25 peremptories, the one we exercised on number 5 and

he's now back on and we would exercise that peremptory on 177. So, we're striking 5. That means 2 we're taking back 5 and striking number --3 4 THE COURT: So, you don't want 131, you want 5 5 instead? 6 MR. MOORE: Right. We don't want 131, we don't 7 want 177. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Does the State agree to that, to 5 in exchange for 177. 9 Okay. So, 131's still off? 10 MR. BROWN: THE COURT: One 131's still off. 11 MR. BROWN: And 5 is back on. 12 THE COURT: Okay. So, number 131 is still 13 struck. Number 177 is Defense's number eleven and 14 15 number 5 is back as part of the pool. 16 Okay. The jury would consist of 1, 5, 65, 67. I'm sorry, let me do that again. 1, 5, 65, 87, 102, 17 107, 108, 114, 124, 125, 147, 156. 18 MR. BROWN: 19 Yes. THE COURT: Let's address alternates. 20 first alternate would be 190. Does the State wish to 21 exercise a challenge? 22 23 MR. BROWN: No.

THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a

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challenge, 190?

MR. MOORE: No. THE COURT: Okay. So, alternate number one 2 3 would be 190. Okay. Alternate number two, 196, does the 4 State wish to exercise a challenge? 5 6 MR. BROWN: No. THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a 7 8 challenge? 9 MR. MOORE: No challenge. THE COURT: Okay. So, alternate number two 10 would be 196. 11 Okay. Alternate number three would be 198, 12 does the State wish to exercise a challenge? 13 14 MR. BROWN: No. 15 THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a 16 challenge? MR. MOORE: Your, Honor we would strike 196. 17 THE COURT: Okay. That brings in number 105 18 would be alternate number three. Does the State wish 19 20 to exercise a challenge? MR. BROWN: Wait a minute. 21 THE COURT: I mean 205. 22 MR. BROWN: No. 23 24 THE COURT: Does the State -- I mean, does the

Defense wish to exercise a challenge, 205?

1 MR. MOORE: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Then we'll go with two 2 alternates. Alternates would be 190, 196. 3 Now, is the State satisfied with the selection 4 5 of the this jury? MR. MOORE: 198. 6 7 THE COURT: 198? MR. MOORE: We struck 196. Alternates are 190 8 and 198. 9 THE COURT: No, I have 196 and --10 MR. MOORE: We just struck 196. We struck 196. 11 THE COURT: I have that you struck 198. 12 MR. PIROLO: No, 196 we struck. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I'll do that again then. Ι 14 15 have 198. All right. I'm going to do this again because I have 198. Alternate number one is 190. 16 MR. PIROLO: Correct. 17 THE COURT: Does the State wish to exercise a 18 19 strike? 20 MR. BROWN: No. THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a 21 strike? 22 MR. PIROLO: No. 23 THE COURT: Then I have 196, does the Defense 24

wish to -- I mean the State wish to exercise a

Page 128 strike? 1 MR. BROWN: No. 2 THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a 3 strike, 196? 4 MR. MOORE: Yes. 5 Okay. Then alternate number two THE COURT: 6 would be 198. Does the State wish to exercise a 7 8 strike? MR. BROWN: No. 9 THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a 10 strike? 11 MR. MOORE: No. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And then 205 would be 13 alternate number three. Does the State wish to 14 15 exercise a strike? 16 MR. BROWN: No. THE COURT: Does the Defense wish to exercise a 17 18 strike? MR. PIROLO: Yes. 19 2.0 THE COURT: Okay. Then the alternates would be -- I had 196 with all due respect. Maybe I 21 misspoke but I had 196. The alternates will be 190 22

> MR. BROWN: Judge, what we would propose, we had previously struck juror number 136, that was our

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and 198.

number eight, to get to three alternates we would 1 propose number 136 as the third alternate. 2 THE COURT: Does the Defense agree with 36 as 3 the third alternate? 4 MR. MOORE: 136. 5 THE COURT: 136? 6 7 MR. BROWN: Yes, 136. THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry. 136 as the third 8 alternate. 9 MR. MOORE: That's okay. 1.0 THE COURT: So, the Defense agrees to 136 as 11 12 the third alternate? MR. MOORE: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Just for the record, 14 the jury would consist of 1, 5, 65, 87, 102, 107, 15 108, 114, 124, 125, 147, 156. The alternates would 16 be 136, 190, 198. Now, is the State satisfied with 17 the selection of this jury? 18 MR. BROWN: Other than the order of the 19 alternates. 20 THE COURT: Oh, you wanted -- okay. I'll make 21 it that order. 2.2 MR. BROWN: 136 is the third alternate. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 136 will be the third 24

alternate. Okay. It will be in that order. Okay.

Is the State satisfied with the selection of this jury?

Yes?

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MR. BROWN:

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THE COURT: Is the Defense satisfied with the selection of this jury?

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MR. MOORE: No, ma'am, we're not, we object to this jury being seated for a number of reasons. Number one, that the -- we were prohibited by a ruling of the Court during voir dire inquiring about the ability of the jurors to follow the law specifically as it relates to the aggravating circumstances. Even though we were allowed to, both sides, discuss the criminal charges, to get into the elements to assume hypothetically conviction of guilt of the underlying charges and to discuss mitigating circumstances, both sides were able to do that during voir dire and tell the jurors what they could expect in terms of mitigating circumstances, we were not permitted to get into specific aggravating circumstances beyond discussing just in the abstract this concept of aggravating circumstances and had we been able to do so, we would have put before the jury, the Oenire persons, all of these six potential aggravating circumstances and asked if they could -if they found Mr. Bradley quilty of first degree

murder and it was proven to them by the State these six aggravating circumstances, could they still then keep an open mind and consider mitigating circumstances.

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We have from the beginning realized probably the emphasis in this case being on the penalty phase, the importance of getting jurors who could follow the law in the penalty phase and who would keep an open mind even after a conviction of first degree murder and the finding of six aggravating circumstances and whether or not they can proceed to the next step which is to consider and find mitigating circumstances. In my experience when I've been permitted to do that, I found a number of jurors who hear — once they hear the aggravating circumstances acknowledge that they cannot consider mitigating circumstances. So, we were prohibited from identifying and removing those jurors from the jury.

The basis for -- and also, I would just included all of the other rulings of the Court, with all due respect, on all of the other objections that we had and requests that we made during voir dire and the Court's ruling on those. That was also a basis for why we reject this particular jury when seated and the basis of it is Article 1 of the Florida

Constitution, sections 2, 9, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 23 1 and the Federal Constitution Amendments 5, 6, 8 and 2 14. 3 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask 4 Mr. Brandon -- Mr. Bradley some questions. We need 5 to turn on his mic with all due respect. 6 Okay. Mr. Bradley, have you had enough time to 7 consult with your attorney during jury selection? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: Do you agree with your attorneys 10 selection of the jurors? 11 12 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: Okay. What do you disagree with? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Fair jury. 14 THE COURT: Is there any specific juror that 15 you disagree with that -- your attorneys selections. 16 17 (Thereupon, a pause was taken in the 18 proceedings.) THE DEFENDANT: Number 5. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moore, do you wish to 20 address that? 21 MR. MOORE: Well, Your Honor, we're out of 22 challenges and the defendant has the final say but. 23 We have consulted with our client, but at this point 24

he -- Mr. -- number 5 was the subject originally of a

strike and we kind of amended that to take another less desirable or more -- to get rid of another less desirable juror, but he was one of our original jurors we objected to and we did exercise a peremptory.

MR. BROWN: Judge, I would ask -- if the Court recalls, that was the swap for number 177, I'd ask the Court inquire if the defendant agrees with that change.

THE COURT: Mr. Bradley, your attorneys for lack of a better word swapped 177 for 5, was that agreeable to you?

THE DEFENDANT: If I had to choose between the two, I would chose number 5, but I mean we got to pick.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moore, he says he would have chosen 5 instead of 177, is that a strategical decision that you made as an attorney representing Mr. Bradley?

MR. MOORE: Well, it was a matter of didn't have any other choice. So, I can't say it's strategic.

THE COURT: Mr. Moore, we have bent over backwards with regards to choices. The State agreed to three additional peremptory challenges, they -- we

allowed you to swap one juror, we allowed you to pick. Originally you picked 131, then you picked 5. Your client apparently objects to 5. Is there some other option that you're giving the Court? We've been more than accommodating in addressing that.

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, I can't say that it's a strategic choice if I have no other choice. It's not a matter of strategy. If I'm out of challenges, I'm out of challenges and so if I had to choose between the lesser of two evils, we would choose number 5, but in a perfect world we wouldn't have number 5 on the jury and so I -- it's not a strategic choice, it's just I'm out of challenges, I didn't have any choice.

MR. BROWN: Judge, to make sure the record is clear and I understood it, the way I interpreted it the defendant indicated between those two he would pick number 5, he said choose 5, I'd ask the Court to inquire to choose 5 to be on the jury as opposed to choose 5 to strike.

THE COURT: Okay. Perhaps I misunderstood that.

MR. MOORE: He said he wouldn't want either one is what he said but if he had to choose he would take 5.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bradley, is it choose 5 to be on the jury or choose 5 to strike as opposed to 177?

MR. MOORE: If you had to choose between 5 and 177, would you choose 5 to be on the jury? If you had to choose --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

MR. MOORE: Didn't you just say you didn't want either one?

THE DEFENDANT: Didn't want either one of them.

THE COURT: Okay. I heard that you said that you didn't want either one, but if you had to choose one or the other to be on the jury you would choose 5 over 177?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Let the record reflect that the defendant has been present for all challenges, participated in the jury selection.

Okay. It is close to noon. I have a brief introduction that I do with the jurors but maybe I'll do that after lunch, but I do want to bring them in and I do want to have the selection -- I mean, I do want the jurors selected and I do want the -- I do want them sworn now.

Now, with regard to the chairs, I thought we

needed chairs in the jury deliberation room so we're 1 going to get rid of one of those. 2 THE COURT DEPUTY: There's enough there. 3 THE COURT: Okay. There's five chairs in the 4 front, there's only supposed to be four. 5 THE COURT DEPUTY: You want (unintelligible)? 6 We can do that? 7 THE COURT: Well, do you need any further 8 chairs in the jury deliberation room? Do we have 9 enough chairs? 10 THE COURT DEPUTY: We have enough chairs. 11 can put an extra one back there, it doesn't matter. 12 THE COURT: I actually would --13 MR. PIROLO: The numbers are different now. 14 THE COURT: Oh, there's -- no, they're not 15 16 different. MR. PIROLO: We don't have fifteen on the jury. 17 THE COURT: We do have fifteen. We have three 18 19 alternates. Actually what I was wanting to do is move one 20 of the chairs so that we can move them a little bit 21 22 away from here. THE COURT DEPUTY: Okay. We can do that. 23 MR. BROWN: Judge, obviously it's entirely 24

within your discretion but we don't have an

objection, if you want to give your opening comments to the jury and break a little bit later for lunch. Still take the same lunch break time wise but. It's up to Your Honor.

THE COURT: I can do that but then I'm going to have to take a break because I have to go to the bathroom. So, it's one or the other, with all due respect. I mean, we've been here --

MR. MOORE: The Court can do what the Court has to do.

THE COURT: No, I'll go ahead and just bring the jurors in, we'll do what we need to do and I'll give my little talk. It's only about less than -- more than five minutes, less than ten.

THE COURT DEPUTY: Judge, right here?

THE COURT: That is good. And remember second chair all the way down.

Okay. If we could work on getting the jury back up here.

THE COURT DEPUTY: We're working on that now.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

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

MR. MCMASTER: Judge, is there a particular order that you have the jurors in?

THE COURT: Nope.

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MR. MOORE: Since we're starting with the stuff that's going to require boxes and boxes (unintelligible), what kind of a lunch break are we proposing? Because we'll probably have close to ten boxes of stuff to get over here, if not more.

THE COURT: I usually give you an hour, an hour and fifteen minutes to an hour and a half.

MR. MOORE: And hour and a half. Something close to an hour and a half may be better to get everything moved over.

THE COURT: That puts us to like 1:45. That's -- I rather do it --

MR. MOORE: Well, we'll do what we can with whatever you give us.

THE COURT: I had rather do it at 1:30.

(Thereupon, the prospective jury panel was escorted into the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated. It's going to be a little tight here for a moment. It's going to be tight here for a few moments but it will only be a few moments. Okay. Please be seated.

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for being patient with us. I assure you we have been here working since 8:30 this morning. Has anyone read or been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone seen or heard television, radio or Internet comments about this trial?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

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

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: I'm assuming if there's a yes they're going to raise their hand.

Have you discussed this case among yourselves or with anyone else or allowed anyone to discuss it in your presence?

THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm about to call the numbers of those who will be sitting on this jury. As your name is called, please come forward and take a seat as directed by the deputy. If your name is not called, please do not take this as an insult or negative reflection on you. It is a matter

of selecting jurors who can be fair and impartial in this particular case and with whom both sides can be comfortable. Okay. Our jury will consist of, and you'll probably have to let these people out, 107. I had to pick the ones all the way 108. 124. 102. 87. 65. at the other end. Okay. 190. 114. 136. 156. 125. 147. 5. 1.

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Okay. Ladies and gentlemen who were not selected, on behalf of the parties, the lawyers and the people of the State of Florida, I wish to thank you for your time and consideration of this case. At this time you are released from Judge Reinman's courtroom. Please report to the jury assembly room downstairs for brief further instructions and you will be sent along your way. Okay. Thank you, you are released at this time.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. Okay. Madame clerk, please swear the jurors to try the issues of this case.

(Thereupon, the jury was duly administered their oath.)

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, with all due respect, we have been here all morning so we

are going to break for lunch. We're going to ask you to come back at 1:30. You're going to report to the jury assembly room. Now, from now on you're going to go -- you have a secret entrance, you get to go out this door and you'll be in the care of the court deputy. I'm going to give you some further instructions when we first come back but once we come back at 1:30, we are going to start this case.

You must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror. Specifically, do not discuss this case among yourselves. Now, when you convene and reconvene you're going to be in the jury deliberation room, this means no discussions about the case whatsoever even in the jury deliberation room. I had a jury one time that thought they could discuss it as long as they were in that room. No, you can't discuss it. You can't discuss it until I instruct you that it's time to discuss it.

Don't discuss it with anyone else or allow anyone to discuss it in your presence. Do not speak to the lawyers, parties or the witnesses about anything. You must avoid reading newspaper headlines and/or articles relating to this trial or its participants. Avoid seeing or hearing television,

radio or Internet comments about this trial should 1 2 there be any. Do not conduct any research yourself regarding any matters concerning this case. Okay. 3 Please report to the jury assembly room at 1:30. 4 Okay. Court will be in recess. Thank you. 5 (Thereupon, the jury was escorted out of the 6 courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had 7 as follows:) 8 THE COURT: Okay. We'll be in recess as well 9 until 1:30. Thank you. 10 (Thereupon, a lunch recess was taken in the 11 12 proceedings) 13 MR. MOORE: May we approach? THE COURT: Yes, you may. 14 (Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out 15 of the hearing of the audience as follows:) 16 We were just discussing the rule 17 MR. MOORE: which we're going to move to invoke first but 18 Mr. Brown has indicated that one of the sons will be 19 in and out and also the husband, the widow and --20 Likely both sons. We expect one to MR. BROWN: 21 testify in the penalty phase. 22 MR. MOORE: And I have two families members who 23 would be also testifying in the penalty phase and 24

they would be excluded from the rule, you know, as

far as attendance is concerned and I just wanted to run that by the Court so that gives a little bit of clarity when the Court invokes the rule.

THE COURT: I already invoked the rule before.

MR. MOORE: Did you?

THE COURT: I asked you in pretrial conference if you wanted the rule invoked and you said yes and I said the rule has been invoked and I advised everyone to tell their witnesses.

MR. MOORE: I guess I was on another planet. Was that during the hearing this morning?

THE COURT: No, that was way --

MR. MOORE: Well, I mean now is the time -- I mean, I'm asking that the Court invoke the rule now or reinvoke it or whatever and the witnesses be excluded with the exceptions of the family.

THE COURT: Okay. As far as I'm concerned, reinvoke the rule that we discussed it in pretrial and it was invoked at that time. Anything else?

MR. MOORE: No, that's fine.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Any preliminary matters that we need to address on behalf of the State?

MR. MCMASTER: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Any preliminary matters on behalf

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MR. MOORE: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Are both sides ready to go

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into the opening statements?

of the Defense?

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MR. PIROLO: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. I do intend to call them in,

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I'll do a short -- some short instructions and then

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we'll proceed with opening. I'll see how long the

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State's is. We talked about approximately an hour

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each, see how long the State's is and then we'll

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decide whether to take a break at that time. It

openings especially the first break after lunch.

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might be appropriate to take a break in between the

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Okav. When the jury is ready we can bring them in.

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(Thereupon, the jury was escorted into the

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courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had

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as follows:)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Good afternoon,

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ladies and gentlemen of the jury. Has anyone read or

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been exposed to reading newspaper headlines and/or

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articles relating to this trial or its participants?

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THE JURY PANEL: No.

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THE COURT: Has anyone seen or heard

television, radio or Internet comments about this trial?

THE JURY PANEL: No.

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

THE JURY PANEL: No.

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

THE JURY PANEL: No.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have been selected and sworn as the jury to try the case of the State of Florida versus Brandon Lee Bradley. This is a criminal trial. Brandon Lee Bradley is charged with Count I, first degree premeditated murder of a law enforcement officer with firearm. Count II, robbery. Count III, fleeing or attempting to elude high speed or wanton disregard. Count IV, resisting an officer with violence. The definition of the elements of the crimes charged will be explained to you later.

It is your solemn responsibility to determine if the State has proved its accusations beyond a reasonable doubt against Brandon Lee Bradley. Your

verdict must be based solely on the evidence or lack of evidence and the law. The charging document is not evidence and it is not to be considered by you as any proof of guilt. It is the judge's responsibility to decide which laws apply to this case and to explain those laws to you. It is your responsibility to decide what the facts of this case may be and to apply the laws to those facts. Thus, the province of the jury and the province of the Court are well-defined and they do not overlap. This is one of the fundamental principles of our system of justice.

Before proceeding further, it will be helpful if you understand how a trial is conducted. At the beginning of the trial the attorneys will have an opportunity if they wish to make an opening statement. The opening statement gives the attorneys a chance to tell you what evidence they believe will be presented during the trial. What the attorneys say is not evidence and you are not to consider it as such.

Following the opening statements witnesses will be called to testify under oath. They will be examined and cross examined by the attorneys.

Documents and other exhibits may be produced as evidence. After the evidence has been presented the

attorneys will have an opportunity to make their final argument.

Following the arguments by the attorneys, the Court will instruct you on the law applicable to the case. After the instructions are given you will then retire to consider your verdict.

You should not form any definite or fixed opinion on the merits of the case until you have heard all the evidence, the arguments of the lawyers and the instruction on the law by the judge. Until that time you should not discuss this case among yourselves even while in the jury deliberation room. You cannot discuss this case with anyone until I instruct you to do so.

During the course of the trial the Court may take recesses during which you will be permitted to separate and go about your personal affairs. During these recesses you should not discuss this case with anyone nor permit anyone to say anything to you or in your presence about this case. If anyone attempts to say anything to you or in your presence about this case, tell him or her that you are on the jury trying the case and ask that person to stop. If he or she persists, leave the person at once and immediately report the matter to the deputy who will advise me.

The case must be tried by you only on the evidence presented during the trial in your presence and in the presence of the defendant, the attorneys and the judge. Jurors must not conduct any investigation of their own, this includes reading newspapers, watching television or using a computer, cell phone, the Internet, any electronic device or any other means at all to get information related to this case or the people and places involved in this case. This applies whether you are in the courthouse, at home or anywhere else. You must not visit places mentioned in the trial or use the Internet to look at maps or pictures to see any places discussed during the trial.

Jurors must not have discussions of any sort with friends or family members about the case or the people and places involved. So, do not let even the closest family member make comments to you or ask questions about the trial.

In this age of electronic communication, I want to stress again that just as you must not talk about this case face-to-face, you must not talk about this case by using any electronic device. You must not use phones, computers or other electronic devices to communicate. Do not send or accept any messages

related to this case. Do not discuss this case or ask for advice by any means at all including posting information on an Internet website, chat room or blog.

Also, if any of you have a personal problem or some other matter which you feel needs to be brought to the Court's attention or to the attention of anyone involved in this trial, the proper person for you to speak to about that would be one of the court deputies. Do not try to speak to me, one of the attorneys or the defendant directly.

The attorneys are trained in the rules of evidence and trial procedures and it is their duty to make all objections that they feel are proper. When an objection is made, you should not speculate on why it is made. Likewise, when an objection is sustained or upheld by me, you must not speculate on what might have occurred had the objection not been sustained nor what a witness might have said had he or she been permitted to answer.

If you would like to take notes during the trial, you may do so. On the other hand, you are not required to take notes if you do not want to. This will be left up to you individually. You have been provided with a notebook and a pencil for use if you

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wish to take notes. Any notes that you take will be for your personal use. However, you should not take them with you from the courtroom. During recesses the court deputy will take possession of your notes and return them to you when we reconvene. After you have completed -- you will be allowed to take them into the jury deliberation room with you and after you have completed your deliberations, the court deputy will deliver your notes to me, they will be destroyed, no one will ever read your notes.

If you take notes do not get so involved in note taking that you became distracted by -- from the proceedings. Your notes should be used only as aids to your memory. Whether or not you take notes you should rely on your memory of the evidence and you should not be unduly influenced by the notes of other jurors. Notes are not entitled to any greater weight than each juror's memory of the evidence.

During the trial I too am taking notes, if I begin to write notes that is not a signal to you that what is being said is important or more important than the other evidence you are hearing. Because our tasks are quite different, what I'm listening for is different from what you are listening for. Do not conclude from anything I do during the trial that

some parts of the trial are more important and some are not. You should listen to all the evidence, then after you have heard it all you should decide as best you can what evidence was important and what was not.

At this time the attorneys for the parties will have an opportunity to make opening statements in which they may explain to you the issues in the case and summarize the facts that they expect the evidence will show.

After all the evidence has been received, the attorneys again will have an opportunity to address you to make their final arguments. The statements that the attorneys now make and the arguments that they later make are not to be considered by you either as evidence in this case or as your instruction on the law. Nevertheless, these statements and arguments are intended to help you properly understand the issues, the evidence and the applicable law and so you should give them your close attention.

Okay. Opening statement on behalf of the State.

MR. LANNING: Judge, may we approach?

THE COURT: Yes, you May.

(Thereupon, a benchside conference was had out

of the hearing of the jury as follows:)

MR. LANNING: Judge, in the preliminaries you told the jury that if they have a problem they should not approach you or the parties, that they should approach the bailiffs.

THE COURT: The court deputies, yes.

MR. LANNING: The Court didn't finish that with saying that the deputies will report to the Court and will handle it leaving the jury to believe ultimately that the deputies are handling any issues that come up.

THE COURT: I didn't say that. I think I said -- that's the third time I've said that instruction by the way too.

MR. LANNING: Well, maybe it sounds to me that it leaves the impression to the jury that the deputies may be the ones giving them the answer and not the Court.

THE COURT: I know I said previously they will not be able to answer any of your questions about -- that they will report to me and they will not be able to answer any of your questions about the case, only I can do that and I said personal problems.

MR. LANNING: Well, on this reading the clear implication to me and was that -- you know, I don't

know if it's a problem or an issue, was that the deputy --

THE COURT: It says -- this is what I read. If you have any personal problem or some other matter which you feel needs to be brought to the Court's attention or the attention of anyone involved in this trial, the proper person for you to speak to it about, that would be on of the court deputies. Do not speak to me or the attorneys or the defendant directly.

MR. LANNING: Right. Okay. If the deputies would then I would think report to the Court.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LANNING: And then the deputy would report probably back to the bailiff, or back to the juror possibly if it was if it was just a matter that could be handled outside of the courtroom, but if it were -- and if were that, the jurors left to believe that the deputies handle it, not the Court.

THE COURT: I don't know if that -- with all due respect, this is the third time I say this instruction. I say it earlier in the very beginning and I say it near the end and I say it again to them. So, I don't think there's that implication. I mean, I can.

MR. LANNING: Judge. I --

THE COURT: I mean, are you requesting that I do that? What do you want me to say?

MR. LANNING: Okay. The Court -- if a problem or issue a rises.

THE COURT: What I'm trying to get them to do is because -- you know, this is the reason for this instruction. There's been a lot of talk where they get to talk freely with you and me and them and what I see happens because they have that opportunity they now think they can come up to me and say something or come up to somebody and say something and I'm trying to tell them now they can't do that.

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MR. LANNING: And I understand that, it's just my concern is that if it's not made very clear to them that the Court -- you know, that once any issue or problem arises, the deputies will report to the Court and the Court will handle it.

THE COURT: You know, I've already read them the one instruction and the one instruction does say that.

MR. LANNING: I don't know how you worded it.

THE COURT: The one instruction says and I've already read it to them. It says it on this one. I

says if you have a personal problem give a note to

one of the deputies, the deputy will give it to the Court and it will be addressed. That's what the other one says.

MR. LANNING: Then I would ask if the Court would just readvise of that.

THE COURT: Okay. But at some point it makes me look ineffective when I do -- that request I think makes me looks ineffective because I don't think there's any misunderstanding as to what's supposed to happen and that's my concern with that request because I have given it to them -- this is the third time. I can look through here and tell you what else I said because everything is written down.

MR. LANNING: Judge.

THE COURT: I will tell them that but. Okay.

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

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have a personal -- personal problem that you think needs to be brought to my attention or to the attention of anyone involved in this case, if you -- the proper way to do that would be, if you can, tear off a piece of paper, give a not to one of the court deputies. If it's an emergency get their attention first if you can't get my attention. It will be

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given to the court deputies but all matters will be given to the Court and will be addressed by me. It's not that the -- matters will not be addressed by the court deputies, the court deputies will be the person that will exchange that information and the information will be given to the Court and will be addressed by the Court.

Okay. Opening statement on behalf of the, on behalf of the State.

MR. MCMASTER: May it please the Court, counsel. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, good afternoon. The evidence in this case will show that own March 6th of 2012 the defendant, Brandon Bradley, shoot and killed Brevard County Sheriff's Office Deputy Barbara Pill. The evidence won't show that he did it because he had a grudge against Deputy Pill or even that he knew her or her family. The evidence will show that he killed Deputy Pill because he had a plan to kill any police officer who tried to send him back to prison.

On March 6th, 2012, Deputy Barbara Pill was a law enforcement officer in the performance of her duties. She had stopped the defendant as part of her investigation in assisting another officer into a robbery that had occurred at the York Inn, the

1 EconoLodge up on 192.

You will hear from the witnesses in the case and the defendant's own words she had seen his face, she had seen his tag number, she was about to find out he was a wanted criminal, she was about to send him back to prison, for that she had to die.

Deputy Barbara Pill was killed because on the morning of March 6th of 2012 the defendant, Brandon Bradley, knew more than she did.

They say that in the fog of battle information is the key to survival and on the morning of March 6th Deputy Barbara Pill didn't have the information that she needed to survive that days wanton crime.

That morning Deputy Pill got up and prepared for work just as she had for approximately ten years with the Brevard County Sheriff's Office. She put on a uniform and gun belt, she got into her marked patrol car, she went out on the streets of Brevard County to patrol, protect and serve. She didn't know that there was a life and death battle coming up with man named Brandon Bradley. She didn't know that it was a battle that had been set in motion almost a year earlier.

Deputy Pill didn't know that in February of 2011, over one year before Deputy Pill was shot,

Brandon Bradley had skipped out on his probation.

She didn't know that probation officer Charles Colon

who was supervising Mr. Bradley --

MR. PIROLO: Judge, I'm going to object. Can we approach?

THE COURT: Bench conference.

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

MR. PIROLO: Judge, this is an improper opening statement, he's -- basically an argument and we're starting to touch on the penalty phase issues with Officer Colon. Officer Colon's not going to testifying in the guilty phase. I believe --

MR. MCMASTER: He will be testifying. He's the first witness up.

MR. PIROLO: Judge, I'm going to object to be argumentative on those grounds.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MCMASTER: He's testifying -- I'm talking about how Officer Colon is going to be testifying, what the evidence is going to show.

MR. MOORE: Did the State, I don't recall,
State provide a Williams Rule notice with that
information in it? I don't recall getting one if
they did. If I'm wrong, I'm wrong, but that would

be -- should have been the subject of a Williams Rule notice.

MR. MCMASTER: I'm having a hard time hearing what he's complaining about.

MR. MOORE: Williams Rule notice, did the State file a Williams Rule notice with that information in it? I do not recall getting one.

MR. MCMASTER: It's not Williams Rule, it's not similar act of it, it's direct evidence of motive.

MR. MOORE: We disagree if it is -- it will include a prior felony conviction, the fact that he's on probation, the fact that he's a fugitive, he has a violation of probation, all those things are bad prior bad acts and regardless of the reason they're being offered, if they're not in a Williams Rule notice then the State hasn't provided the ten day notice that they're required to by 90.404 I believe it is, by the Williams Rule notice requirement.

THE COURT: Okay. Response from the State.

MR. BROWN: Judge, we're (unintelligible) any aspect of a (unintelligible) violation, what underlying criminal (unintelligible) are for of any nature. So, it's not prior bad acts.

(Unintelligible) fact that he's on probation, he's has warrants for his arrest, he's aware of those and

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the witnesses will testify that he indicated to them he's aware of that, that establishes motive and there's case law directly on point. It's not a Williams Rule situation, we're not bringing in evidence of prior bad acts. We're not addressing any prior bad acts at this point at all, he the simple fact that he has these warrants out.

MR. MOORE: He's on probation for felonies and those are prior bad acts and those are coming in --

THE COURT: I didn't hear them say that about --

MR. MOORE: They can't -- I'm sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: I just heard that he's on probation. They're saying they're not going to discuss anything else, and that he's had warrants our for his arrest and he's on probation.

MR. MCMASTER: That's correct. The State has previously provided copies of all of the arrest warrants to counsel.

THE COURT: And I think they were redacted.

MR. MCMASTER: Yes, we redacted them to eliminate all of the references to the charges, the only thing left were the case numbers, the fact that a warrant was issued and no bond order was issued.

MR. MOORE: Our objection in addition to

Mr. Pirolo's is no Williams Rule notice and the basis would be State constitutional provisions of Florida Article 1, 7, 2, 9, 12, 16, 21, 22, 23 and the federal Constitution amendments 5, 6 and 8 and 14. The principle ground is the lack of Williams Rule notice. These are bad acts, they're highly prejudicial, they shouldn't be coming in the guilty penalty phase for any reason.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is overruled. (Thereupon, the benchside conference was

concluded and the proceedings were had as follows:)

MR. MCMASTER: Deputy Pill didn't know that probation officer Charles Colon had requested and that the court had issued three separate arrest warrants for his arrest with a no bond status on each of the warrants.

She didn't know and had no way of knowing that on November 26th of 2011 a man named Robert Marks stole a semiautomatic pistol, a Glock model 27 forty caliber handgun. She didn't know that he sold it to the defendant, Brandon Bradley. She didn't know that Brandon Bradley kept the gun with him wherever he went, but Brandon Bradley knew all of these thing and he knew he wasn't going back to prison.

The evidence in this case will show that on the

morning hours of March 6th of 2012 while Deputy Pill was patrolling the streets of Brevard County in her patrol car Brandon Bradley was at the York Hotel with his girlfriend, Andria Kerchner. They had been staying at the hotel for several days, had been in a different room earlier and then had moved to room 268 in the motel near the back off of 192 close to 95.

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Mr. Bradley and Miss Kerchner were checking out of the hotel on March 6th. They had already paid the days fare and were ready to leave in the midmorning hours of March 6th. They began to load Mr. Bradley's vehicle, a white Ford SUV, with their belongings. They then began to load the SUV with the hotel room They took the sheets and pillows and property. bedspreads off of the beds, put them in the vehicle. They took the pictures off of the walls of the motel room and carried them down to the vehicle. tried to take the TV, an AC unit out of the wall but they were secured and couldn't get them, they could only get the cable to the TV and the cover to the air conditioning unit. They took the end table and even the metal soap holder from the shower in the They even took the room's eyes bucket and bathroom. trashcan and took it all down to the SUV. the items were put directly into the SUV which was

backed up next to the hotel room right next to a stairwell and some of the items were left on the ground out near the back of the SUV so that they could load them into it.

As they went back and forth from the room to the vehicle carrying this property, ultimately they attracted the attention of some of the hotel employees. The employees confronted the couple about what they were doing. Initially they tried to deny that they were taking the property but ultimately additional employees came over and there were approximately five employees that gathered around the SUV and Mr. Bradley and Miss Kerchner. They were demanding the property back or they were going to call the police.

You'll here from the employees, including

Andrew Jordan, Tammy Brown, Vanessa McNerney, and the hotel owner, Mohammad Malik, possibly other witnesses including a guest who observed Mr. Bradley and Miss Kerchner carrying the property from the room down to the vehicle.

When the property was ordered to be returned by the motel employees, initially they refused and they just got into the vehicle, Mr. Bradley behind the wheel of the SUV and Miss Kerchner in the front

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passengers seat. Ultimately Miss Kerchner handed out one of the pillows through one of the windows of the SUV passenger side to one of the employees but at that time they started to take off. Mr. Malik, the owner of the hotel, got on the phone and called 911 and requested help because people were stealing property from his hotel and gave the 911 operator a description of the vehicle and even the license tag number.

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In an effort to keep the two from leaving the hotel with all of the hotel property, employee Andrew Jordan who's sort of a handyman around the motel, been employed there for a number of years, stood in front of the vehicle so that the vehicle couldn't leave without running him over. Brandon Bradley seeing Mr. Jordan in front of him and the other employees around him nonetheless started the vehicle up and started forward with the SUV. Mr. Jordan continued to maintain his spot in front of the vehicle as long as he could until afraid that he was going to get run over because the vehicle continued to come at him tried to jump out of the way. did, Mr. Bradley continued out with the SUV striking Mr. Jordan on the hip with the front corner of the vehicle.

As Mr. Malik remained on the telephone with the
911 operator, Mr. Bradley drove the vehicle with he
and Miss Kerchner in it toward northbound toward I92
and then eastbound on 192 where they lost sight of
them.

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Deputy Troup, James Troup of the Brevard County Sheriff's Office was assigned the call which went out initially as a theft of property from the hotel. He started heading toward the hotel.

Deputy Barbara Pill who's also assigned to that area was on another call at the time, she cleared that call shortly after this call went out and started to head toward the motel to assist Deputy Troup in looking for the vehicle which at that time had left the hotel.

As Deputy Pill headed northbound on John Rodes
Boulevard looking for the vehicle and heading toward
the motel near the location of the Lamplighter
Village Trailer Park on John Rodes Boulevard just
south of Eau Gallie. She was heading southbound, she
observed a white SUV heading northbound. She turned
her vehicle around, her uniformed patrol car, and
began to try to catch up with the SUV heading
northbound. She caught up to the SUV at
approximately the area of Eau Gallie and the

intersection of John Rodes where the SUV continued northbound. Deputy Pill pulled in behind the SUV and at that point was able to confirm that the vehicle was the one that had been reported as leaving the hotel because the tag number was the same.

Deputy Pill's vehicle was equipped with an in-car video system which turns on automatically or is automatically activated when the overhead lights are turned on to perform a traffic stop. When she turned on the lights just north of Eau Gallie Boulevard to try to pull the SUV over, her in-car video camera was activated and began to record the scene in front of the vehicle.

Deputy Pill reported to dispatch that she was able to see a black male driver and that the SUV was stopping in a residential neighborhood on Elena Way just west of John Rodes Boulevard. It's a short residential one block long residential area heading westbound off of John Rodes just before you get to the curve where it turns into Aurora Road.

During the time that the vehicle came to a stop between the time that Deputy Pill turned her lights on and the time that the vehicle came to a stop, there was activity going on inside the vehicle that obviously is not captured by Deputy Pill's in-car

video. You will hear testimony from witnesses about what happened inside the vehicle during that several minute period between when the lights were turned on and the confrontation between Deputy Pill and Brandon Bradley took place.

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You'll here from the co-defendant in this case, Andria Kerchner. Miss Kerchner was present in the front seat, she will tell you about the events at the hotel and she will tell you about the traffic stop, and she will tell you that as Deputy Pill was attempting to stop the vehicle that Brandon Bradley told her she's seen me, I'm not going to prison, I'm going to do whatever I have to do to prevent her from sending me to prison, if I have to shoot the cracker, I'll do it.

You will hear that she argued with Brandon
Bradley trying to talk him out of shooting Deputy
Pill. You will hear that not only did she say this
trying to talk him out of shooting Deputy Pill but
she pleaded with him, no baby, you don't have to do
this. No baby, don't do this. For several minutes
they went back and forth her attempting to convince
Mr. Bradley not to shoot the deputy.

As she was doing this unbeknownst to her she had been previously having a telephone conversation

with a fellow named Jeffrey Dieguez. Mr. Dieguez will testify for you that he was having several conversations with Miss Kerchner that morning and that one of the conversations ended up with an open line. Telephone records for that will show that it — the phone call that Mr. Dieguez is going to testify about was placed at approximately 10:48 in the morning and lasted thirty-two minutes.

Mr. Dieguez will tell you that during this thirty-eight minute -- or this thirty-two minute period he was listening to the conversation Miss Kerchner was having in the vehicle, that he actually heard the siren of Deputy Pill going whoop, whoop where she activated which you will see on the in-car video to make the traffic stop.

He will testify that he heard the conversation between the male inside the vehicle and Miss Kerchner and that the male was saying she saw my face, she saw my tag, I got to kill that bitch and that Miss Kerschner's reply was no baby, you don't have to do that, no baby, don't do that, and that they went back and forth, Mr. Bradley insisting that he was going to kill the deputy and Miss Kerchner trying to talk him out of it.

The in-car video will show what happened next.

Deputy Pill exited her patrol car and called out to the driver of the SUV to exit his vehicle. The driver opened his door but did not exit the vehicle. Deputy Pill continued to order the driver to exit his vehicle to know avail. At this time she advised dispatch that the driver was refusing to exit the vehicle and she requested backup. She also reported that there was also a white female in the vehicle in addition to the driver.

What is not shown on the video but what the testimony will show is that at this time Deputy James Troup who was at the hotel heard the request for the backup and that she was having difficulty getting the driver out of the vehicle and he started in his vehicle from the motel to the area which is about three or four miles away. This is only about ten minutes or so after the 911 call had been placed. He headed toward the scene with lights and siren as well as other deputies who heard the call. The in-car video continues to show what was happening on Elena Way as the deputies were responding as backup.

At that time the white SUV began to move forward as if attempting to leave the area but with the driver's door still open. It actually pulled forward about five or ten feet with Deputy Pill kind

of chasing after it yelling for it to stop. Deputy
Pill approached the vehicle ordering the driver to
stop. The vehicle did stop, he didn't keep going, he
actually stopped the vehicle.

At that time Deputy Pill approached the open door which was cracked open about a foot or so and began to reach into the vehicle. We'll never know exactly what she was reaching for because at that moment the defendant raised a gun and fired eight shots in rapid succession striking and mortally wounding Deputy Pill. Deputy Pill never even had a chance to go for her weapon, her last act was to reach for the emergency transmission button on her breast plate armor and activate that in an attempt to call for help which only allowed the sounds of gunshots to be broadcast over the radio.

The shooting of Deputy Pill was witnessed by a next door neighbor on Elena Way where the action took place. She had just arrived home as Deputy Pill was doing the traffic stop kitty corner up front of her house. She had seen a black male driver in the driver's seat of the SUV. She pulled into her driveway to unload her child from the vehicle, she had been shopping that day, and as she was attempting to unload she heard the shots and looked up. She saw

Deputy Pill fall to the ground and the white SUV drive away slowly in a semi circle and exit back out and head north on John Rodes. Miss Lowman ran to Deputy Pill and called 911.

At the same time as the shots went off there were several Melbourne police officers less than a hundred yards away in a nearby neighborhood conducting their own investigations on different things and they reported over their radios hearing several gunshots in the area and requested backup of Melbourne police officers.

Deputy James Troup who was still on his way to the scene at Elena heard the gunshots over his in-car radio and it actually shows up on his in-car video which is taping also from the time he turned his lights on. He arrived at the scene less than one minute after the shots were fired. He found Deputy Pill's vehicle there with an open door, he found Deputy Pill lying on the pavement bleeding profusely from the head and other areas of the body. He radioed in that there was an officer down and he needed fire rescue.

The second deputy, Victor Velez, arrived just a few seconds later. They were advised by Miss Lowman of the description of the vehicle, the white SUV

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which they already knew that they looking for, and the direction of his travel which was northbound on John Rodes Boulevard and they reported it to other responding law enforcement officers who were at that time flooding in the area in response to backup calls and shots fired calls.

A few minutes later one of the responding Melbourne police officers and coincidentally one of the ones who had initially heard the shots being fired from the trailer park next door to where he was by the name of Derrick Middendorf was driving north on Turtle Mound Road. As he was driving north on Turtle Mound from Aurora he was looking down the side streets to see if he could see the white SUV. passed a road named Carolwood which parallels Aurora Road just to the north and runs into Turtle Mound. As he looked down the roadway he could see a white SUV about a quarter of a mile down in front of some houses but he was driving fairly fast and he passed the intersection. By the time he stopped and backed up and was able to turn into Carolwood the vehicle had disappeared but he radioed to the other officers that that's where he had last seen it.

Other Melbourne police officers, other responding sheriff's office deputies began to flood

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the area surrounding the point the SUV was last seen on Carolwood.

One of the Melbourne officers or several of the Melbourne officers led by Sergeant Mike Casey got out of their vehicles in the area where the SUV was last seen. They could see that there appeared to be some tire tracks going off into the grass behind one of the houses and looked like it might have gone into a wooded area by a little pond that was behind one of these residences.

Sergeant Casey and several of the other

Melbourne police officers got out of the vehicles and
started searching the wooded area by foot. As they
were doing that a resident on the next street north
from Carolwood which was Janewood came out of his
residence. He had seen the police officers, heard
the helicopters and wondered what was going on. As
he started to exit his residence he saw in his open
garage a white female, the one who was later
identified as Andria Kerchner, standing in the
garage. He also noticed that there was a white SUV
parked in his driveway that he had nothing to do
with. He looked and he saw the police officers in
the back. He asked miss Kerchner what she was doing
there, she said I'm looking for gas. He knew

something wasn't right and he ran to the police officers to tell them what he had seen.

He ran into Sergeant Casey, told Sergeant Casey just -- what he had just seen, this white female in his garage, the white SUV in the driveway and Sergeant Casey alerted the other officers and they began to run toward Mr. Weber's house on Janewood. As they rounded the corner of Mr. Weber's house they observed the white SUV now leaving the driveway of Mr. Weber' residence and heading eastbound on Janewood.

At that point the Brevard County Sheriff's Office helicopter was already in the air and searching the area for the SUV and at about the same time as the SUV was leaving the driveway it was spotted by the helicopter and it was also spotted by Sergeant Trevor Shaffer from the Melbourne Police Department who was located farther west on Janewood looking through the neighborhood for the vehicle and the chase.

The vehicle drove eastbound on Janewood to a road named Careywood which curves back down around toward Carolwood. At this point the officers had radioed in to the other officers that they were in chase of the vehicle, they were in pursuit of it and

what direction it was going and other officers who had been setting up a perimeter began to deploy so that they could deploy stop sticks if necessary to disable the vehicle and make the stop.

Sergeant Shaffer got directly in behind the white SUV and began to chase it with his siren and lights. He had a marked vehicle that didn't have the lights on top but it was a fully marked Melbourne vehicle and he had his lights on and siren on trying to get the SUV to stop but it wouldn't stop.

It drove south on Careywood, then turned eastbound on Carolwood and drove a short distance from Carolwood out to Turtle Mound Road turning left on Turtle Mound and now heading northbound on Turtle Mound being chased by the helicopter which was filming the entire incident, by Sergeant Trevor Shaffer who was directly behind the SUV trying to get it to stop and going pass other officers who at that point had deployed themselves at the corner of Carolwood and Janewood -- not Janewood, Careywood, at the corner of Turtle Mound and Carolwood and then further down on Turtle Mound at a little intersection called Palomino.

At the Palomino intersection was an officer from the Melbourne Police Department name Chad

Cooper, he heard over the radio that the vehicle was coming his way and he looks southbound and could see it coming followed by Sergeant Trevor Shaffer. He got his stop sticks out and as the SUV came by him at a high rate of speed he deployed the stop sticks resulting in the deflating of at least one, possibly two of the tires at that particular location and he then began to chase the vehicles also. He got in as the number two car behind Sergeant Trevor Shaffer and participated in the chase northbound on Turtle Mound Road filming with his in-car video the entire sequence of events from the time he had first headed to the area to set up his perimeter.

You will see the videos show the erratic driving by Mr. Bradley driving at high rate of speed, going on different sides of the road trying to avoid additional stop sticks deployed by the Melbourne police officers, going through stop signs, the one at the intersection of Lake Washington and Turtle Mound Road and continuing to head northbound.

You will see the chase, you will just follow the chase both from the helicopter and from Officer Cooper's vehicle as it goes north on Turtle Mound Road until it reaches the intersection of Parkway where Parkway dead ends into Turtle Mound.

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As the search for and the pursuit of and the

At that point the vehicle attempted to make a turn going eastbound on Parkway and it was because -apparently because of the deflated tires, I believe there were three of them deflated at this point, it was unable to make the turn, it ran into a stop sign knocking the stop sign down. At first the police cars came to a stop behind think that the vehicle was stopped but the vehicle continued on, started up again and started to heading down eastbound on Parkway but lost control again and rolled over on its passengers side into a ditch filled with about six to eight inches of water in front of a residence about a hundred yards east of Turtle Mound Road on Parkway.

At that point the vehicle was surrounded. Numerous, numerous law enforcement officers and sheriff's office, from the Melbourne Police Department surrounded the vehicle ordering the It took about ten or fifteen minutes occupants out. before they ultimately were able to break one of the SUV windows ordering the occupants out at gunpoint. After several minutes Miss Kerchner exited the victim and shortly after that was followed by Mr. Bradley. They were taken into custody and placed in patrol cars.

ultimate apprehension of Miss Bradley -- Mr. Bradley and Miss Kerchner were proceeding, fire rescue units had arrived at the scene on Elena Way and began treating Deputy Pill for her injuries. You'll hear from one of the first original responding paramedics that when she arrived Deputy Pill's weapon was still in her holster, she hadn't even had a chance to remove it. Deputy Troup will tell you the same thing. He was very first person on scene and Deputy Pill's weapon was still in its holster. He ultimately removed it for protection during -- there was a number of people arriving on scene for medical care and placed it in the trunk of his vehicle, later turned her weapon over to the crime scene folks.

Deputy Pill was transported by one of the rescue units to the emergency room at Holmes Regional Medical Center where she was later pronounced dead by Dr. Bartel Turk.

An autopsy was conducted on Deputy Pill's remains the following day. Dr. Sajid Qaiser, the medical examiner, determined that the cause of death of Deputy Pill was multiple gunshot wounds and that the manner of her death was homicide.

He will testify as to the five separate gunshot wounds that were suffered by Deputy Pill, including

one to the head that he characterized as fatal and one to the arm that he characterized as lethal.

He'll testify that he removed two complete projectiles from the body of Deputy Pill and a third projectile that consisted of fragments of led and fragments of jacketing, copper jacketing that he removed from her skull area, her head area.

Crime scene investigators arrived at each of the locations and processed all of the scenes. They processed the motel scene taking photographs detailing all the property that was left outside and what had been taken. They processed the shooting scene on Elena way.

You'll hear the crime scene investigator, the lead crime scene investigator Stephannie Cooper who will testify that at the scene in addition to the medical residue that was left by the rescue folks and some of the uniform pieces that had been cut of Deputy Pill during the attempts to treat her. She located a number of items including seven casings from the Glock forty caliber weapon that were located right there at the shooting scene. She collected a piece of projectile that had been collected a little bit distance away from between where the vehicle was and Deputy Pill's body and then the projectiles

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located.

You'll hear from another one of the crime scene investigators who prepared diagrams of it. You'll see photographs of the scene and you will see the actual exhibits themselves as to what was recovered there.

You'll hear that the garage on Janewood where Mr. Weber had seen the white female was processed also by members of the Melbourne Police Department. Crime scene officer Ron Streiff will testify that it was hard to process the scene because Mr. Weber's This guy's a collector, he's a garage is a mess. work man, he's got all sorts of stuff in his garage. In working with Mr. Weber they went through and they detailed what they could find as to what was missing. They did not find anything missing from the garage, not even a gas can that there, but what they did find was a cell phone, cell phone that you will hear belonged to Miss Kerchner, the one that had been utilize and left the open line that allowed Mr. Dieguez to overhear the conversation between Mr. Bradley and Miss Kerchner in the vehicle when Deputy Pill stopped them.

There wasn't a lot of scene to process at the Parkway location where the residents -- or the

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vehicle was stopped and the two defendants taken into custody but you will hear that they took the vehicle back to the sheriff's office impound, kept it there for two days while they got a search warrant and ultimately searched the vehicle pursuant to the search warrant. Photographs were taken of all the crime scenes, physical evidence was collected, items processed for DNA and fingerprints.

You'll hear that when Stephannie Cooper and the other agents assisting her searched the vehicle, the white SUV, located in the vehicle in an area where apparently a cover had popped off in the middle of the dashboard that has some either controls for air conditioning or some sound system there was an opening in the dashboard and in there crime scene tech Cooper found the forty caliber Glock handgun that had been stolen by Mr. Marks and sold to the defendant, Brandon Bradley. You'll hear that we know it's the same weapon because Mr. Seaton the fellow who owned the weapon will tell you what the serial number was and he's got the paperwork as to what the serial number was of the weapon that he bought and that was stolen from him. You will see the serial number, you'll actually see the weapon that was recovered by Stephannie Cooper.

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You will hear that two magazines for the Glock handgun were recovered, one a ten round magazine, the other one a nine round magazine. You will hear that one of the magazines was fully loaded and that the other magazine, the ten round magazine had only one round left in it. You will hear from Stephannie Cooper that when she went to safety the weapon that she removed from the dashboard area there was a live round in the chamber of the weapon. So, for the ten round magazine one left in the magazine, one left in the chamber, there were eight rounds missing. heard that she collected seven spent casings from the crime scene at Elena Way. You will also hear that inside the vehicle on the floorboard she collected an eighth spent casing. These items were processed and sent off for examination by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement firearms experts.

You will hear that also in the vehicle they located a suitcase with man's clothing and a box of ammo that matched the ammo that had been in the Glock revolver or semiautomatic and that there were three remaining cartridges in a plastic tray inside this cardboard ammo box. You will hear that Stephannie Cooper processed the plastic tray for fingerprints and she sent those off to the ID section of the

sheriff's office for further examination.

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You'll hear that there was the hotel property recovered from the inside of the SUV. They recovered the bedspreads, the sheets, the pillows, the air conditioning cover. Even the ice bucket and the trashcan were still in the SUV at the time it was stopped.

The ballistics analysis was done by Any Siewert with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and it was done of the Glock handgun, the casings that were recovered at the crime scene and also the projectiles In addition to the projectiles that were recovered. that the medical examiner removed, there was another full projectile that was recovered at Holmes Regional Medical Center from underneath the body of Deputy Pill that was sent off for processing. There was a projectile piece that was found inside the driver's door of the white SUV when they checked it. observed that there was a bullet hole inside the door from the inside into the doorway and that they located a projectile inside that.

When Agent Siewert testifies about her examination she will tell you that the examination that she conducted of the projectiles from the front piece of body armor from Deputy Pill, the projectile

examiner removed from Deputy Pill's body, the projectile from the right upper back that the medical examiner removed from Deputy Pill's body, the projectile fragment that was under Deputy Pill that was recovered at Holmes Regional Medical Center, and the jacket portion that was removed from the vehicle's driver's door were all matched to that particular Glock forty caliber revolver that was found in the SUV.

You will also hear that there were additional fragments that were found inside the driver's door, a jacket base that was found in Deputy Pill's head as well as a fragment was found in her head and a jacket fragment that was found on Elena Way were examined but that the examiner, Miss Siewert, could not conclude either that they were definitely fired or that they weren't definitely fired from that projectile -- or from that weapon so that they could have been or could not have been.

There were a couple additional pieces of led that had been recovered by the examiner -- by the crime scene investigators that the examiner could not determine -- or had determined that there were no sufficient characteristics to even attempt to match.

You will hear that Miss Siewert examined all eight of the casings, the seven that were recovered on Elena Way and the one from inside the vehicle and determined that all eight casings were fired inside the Glock that was recovered from the vehicle.

DNA testing was done. Miss Cooper will testify about how she took swabs from the weapon cartridges and projectiles and casings and sent them all for examination to determine if they would be matched up to anybody.

You will hear that DNA samples were taken from Mr. Bradley, from Miss Kerchner and a DNA sample was obtained from the remains of Deputy Pill, and you will hear the FDLE analyst, Cory Crumbely, testify about the results of those.

In summary, the main one that the agent will testify about is that DNA testing was done on a swab that included the trigger and textured areas of the Glock semiautomatic pistol, that's the pistol area and then the gripped area that was textured, and that the agent was able to make a DNA profile from that, was able to determine that there was a DNA profile in the DNA left on those areas of the weapon and when she examined -- when he examined that DNA profile and compared it to the DNA profile submitted by Brandon

Bradley it was determined that it was a match, and it
was determined that Andria Kerschner's DNA profile
was excluded as having been any of the DNA recovered
from the weapon, only the person identified as having
touched the trigger and handle area of that weapon
was Brandon Bradley.

Fingerprints were found on the plastic tray
that Stephannie Cooper had processed and sent of to
the ID section and they were examined by ID experts
at the Brevard County Sheriff's Office and the
fingerprints latents that were removed from the tray
match the fingerprint standards that were taken from
the defendant, Brandon Bradley.

Going back now to the scene where the vehicle was apprehended and the defendant were apprehended and the vehicle stopped on Parkway. The defendant Brandon Bradley was placed into a patrol car with a sheriff's office deputy. He was driven from the scene there at Parkway to the Criminal Investigation Division building of the sheriff's office on Gus Hipp Road in Rockledge. There he was placed into an interview room by himself with a deputy to watch over him. He was offered water, soda, whatever he wanted and he was allowed to sleep as they interviewed other witnesses including Miss Kerchner and attempted to

follow other leads before they began their interview.

I believe the evidence will show that he slept from approximately 12:30 to 7:00 p.m. During that period he was not threatened or mistreated in any way and in fact he was allowed pretty much to sleep peacefully uninterrupted by the agents. At approximately 7:00 o'clock in the evening the agents woke him up and began to interview him.

They started out the interview by reading him his Miranda rights, making sure that he understood them and that he agreed to waive them. Mr. Bradley understood his Miranda rights, freely and voluntarily waived them and conducted an interview with Agents Wayne Simock and Mike Spadafora. This is a videotaped interview that you will see. During the interview Brandon Bradley admitted and confessed that he was the one who shot and killed Deputy Barbara Pill.

I submit that if you listen to the witnesses and examine the evidence carefully, you will conclude that the State has met its burden in this case and that the evidence supports the verdicts that we ask you to return, guilty as charged on Count I, first agree murder, guilty as charged to Count II, robbery, guilty as charged to Count III, fleeing and eluding

police officers, and guilty as charged to Count IV, resisting arrest without violence. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Before we proceed with opening statements on behalf of the Defense, I don't want to break up their statements, so it would be appropriate for us to go ahead and take a break at this time. We're going to take a brief recess. It will be a little over ten minutes. So, we're going to take a recess until ten minutes to 3:00.

Jurors, you must continue to abide by your rules governing your service as a juror and we'll be in recess until ten minutes to 3:00. Thank you.

(Thereupon, the jury was escorted out of the courtroom by the court deputy and the proceedings were had as follows:)

THE COURT: Okay. Please be seated. When we reconvene the Defense will go forward with their openings statements and then the State needs to have their first witness ready. Court will be in recess until ten minutes til 3:00. Thank you.

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

THE COURT: We can bring in Mr. Bradley. Okay. We're missing Mr. Brown.

MR. MCMASTER: We can proceed, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Then we're ready to bring in the jury.

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

THE COURT: Please be seated. Opening statements on behalf of the Defense.

MR. PIROLO: Yes, Your Honor.

This is not a case of premeditation, it's not a case of illegal intent, it's not a case of hatred, it's not a case of spite, it's not a case of conscious reflection. This is not a case of a plan or intent to kill any officer. More specifically it's not a case of a plan with intent to kill Deputy Pill.

You will hear through the evidence, the story will be told to you. The story culminates basically on March 6th, 2012 in Melbourne just off of John Rodes Boulevard. I say it culminates because the events transpired late that morning just happened that morning they started out backwards, take a look backwards. That's what the evidence will show you.

You will hear that Miss Kerchner and Mr. Bradley were on a two week drug binge and that drug binge included marijuana, cocaine, Xanax,

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Ecstasy, pretty much you name it it was involved, and it wasn't just party in the evening or at night, it was day in, day out from the morning from the time they woke up to the time they passed out and it happened for two weeks leading up to March 6th, 2012.

You will see and hear from many different witnesses. I want to start by saying that at the motel you'll hear from several witnesses Mr. McMaster already said, but the actions will be -- you'll hear from Miss Kerchner on how the actions transpired. Miss Kerchner put it, and maybe you'll hear from here, she'll put it in a pretty good example and we expect Miss Kerchner to say that they were so intoxicated there is no explanation for the actions In fact, her words is that we were so at the hotel. intoxicated, they were so retarded, she has no explanation for why they did that. They were so f'ed up she's got no explanation for that. They were not in the right frame of mind, she's got no explanation for that. Miss Kerchner was with Mr. Bradley these two weeks leading up to March 6th, 2012. She was side-by-side with him. It wasn't just her taking all these drugs, Mr. Bradley was taking them as well.

You will hear from Andrew Jordan who worked at the EconoLodge and Andrew Jordan will tell you that

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moments before the SUV started to move he was able to look at Mr. Bradley, able to make eye contact with Mr. Bradley. Mr. Jordan will tell you that Mr. Bradley after looking at him looked like he wasn't even there, it was a blank stare. Nobody was there. He didn't hear Mr. Bradley say anything. The SUV starts to drive off and Mr. Jordan will tell you that he's brushed, not hit, he was brushed. He will tell you that his two young kid at home kick him harder than the way SUV brushed him. The witnesses that work at the motel room will tell you -- Miss McNerney will say it almost appeared that SUV was trying to move around Mr. Jordan, not to intentionally brush Mr. Jordan.

I'm going to pause for a moment because they say that a lot of this you have to back up and I want to touch on Mr. Marks. Mr. McMaster said that you're going to hear from Mr. Marks. Mr. Marks is the individual who stole a firearm and sold it to Mr. Bradley. Mr. Bradley did not get this firearm on March 6th, 2012, Mr. Marks will tell you this occurred back in November, eight months prior.

What you will also hear from Mr. Marks is that Mr. Marks doesn't let law enforcement know that he gave Mr. Bradley the gun until after March 6th, 2012.

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As Mr. Marks is testifying he will tell you that he was looking at life in prison and he became a State witness instead of serving his life in prison he will tell you he has pled for eight years, eight years in prison instead of life.

You will also hear from Jeffrey Dieguez.

Jeffrey Dieguez is the individual that Mr. McMaster said you will hear at this trial that he and Miss Kerchner were having a telephone conversation and this telephone conversation according to Mr. Dieguez is going on while this stop is about to happen, after it happened and while the events -- just before and just after the events transpired.

Jeffrey Dieguez you will hear at the time he's on probation for not one but two sale cases. You will hear that Mr. Dieguez while he's on the phone with Miss Kerchner he will tell you that he believed Mr. Bradley made some statements. Now, we deposed Mr. Dieguez just a few weeks ago before we started this trial and under oath you will hear that he indicated he had no clue who that guy was in the car, never met him, couldn't compare him, couldn't pick him out, he had no idea who he was, couldn't distinguish him from Joe Blow, and you will also hear that he now believes that person is Mr. Bradley.

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And Mr. Dieguez again does not come forward with this information on March 6th, 2012. get off the phone if these statements are in fact true, that he did hear these statements, he doesn't -- he not worried to hang up the phone and call 911. He doesn't tell a friend that he's with hey, call 911, something doesn't sound right, or after he doesn't -- after the call is disconnected with Miss Kerchner he doesn't get on the phone and call 911 then. You won't hear that Mr. Dieguez contacted law enforcement later that day or the day Law enforcement tracks him down and talks to Mr. Dieguez. And Mr. Dieguez again at the time is on probation for two felonies. He's got thirty years in prison hanging over his head. He will tell you when he takes the witness stand that he has a couple of months left on probation and he's pretty confident to get off of probation.

You will also hear obviously from Miss

Kerchner. As I said earlier, Miss Kerchner will tell

you the drug binge that her and Mr. Bradley were on

for two weeks leading up to March 6th. She will also

tell you that she was so intoxicated, so messed up

that she cannot remember the events if -- she doesn't

know if she can remember them because she just

remembers them and that's what she remembers seeing or hearing or if it's things that somebody told her or that she's read about. She can't remember any exact words because she was so intoxicated.

She'll describe the events at the motel between her and Mr. Bradley as just pure craziness, nothing made sense. We were not in our right frame of mind.

Miss Kerchner will tell you that.

Miss Kerchner will also tell you some things that have just recently come into play for her, most recently have popped in her mind. She will tell you that Mr. Bradley made some statements and you're going to have to weigh that and decide whether she's credible when it comes to that.

You will hear that on March 6th, 2012, when she was arrested she was interviewed by Agent Simock, Spadafora and Tim Flemminger from Brevard County Sheriff's Office. You will hear that at no time did she get into the specific statements with those agents that she will tell in this courtroom. Her interview lasted for well over an hour, well over an hour and a half, she was specifically asked those questions.

You will hear that time and time again she lied to Agent Simock, Flemminger and Spadafora. She then

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Mr. Brandon Bradley tells her. She doesn't tell law enforcement or the government on March 6th, 2012. She doesn't tell them the day after. She doesn't tell them months after. She doesn't tell them six months after. She doesn't tell them any time in 2012. She doesn't bring them up any time in 2013. On January 15th, 2014, Miss Kerchner suddenly had some statements that Mr. Brandon Bradley told her the

comes up with these statements that supposedly

She tells in the presence of Agent Reynolds of the Brevard County Sheriff's office Mr. McMaster and Mr. Brown from the State Attorney's Office and her attorneys for the first time almost two years she now can remember certain statements that she's going to attribute to Mr. Brandon Bradley.

moments leading up to when Deputy Pill was shot.

Again, you're going to have to look back and keep your eyes on Miss Kerchner. You have to evaluate her testimony, is it credible. Ask yourselves why, why on January 15th, 2014, she comes forward with these statements supposedly that Mr. Bradley made. Why now. It's the eleventh hour.

You'll hear that she was facing the death penalty as well. The death penalty had not been waived. She was going to be fighting for her life.

You will hear that she had other charges pending prior to this case coming up. You will hear that those cases were dismissed for her testimony. You'll hear when she agreed to tell the government Mr. Bradley made some statements, that she did not have to fight for her life any longer. Instead of facing death or spending the rest of her life inside of a prison, she got a deal for twelve years. be out in close to eight years.

There's going to be many questions that you're going to have to ask yourself. One question is can I believe the message and trust the message if I can't trust the messengers. Will you be able to trust individuals that have had significant time in Miss Kerschner's position life in the balance. Can you trust anything that is said on their part.

You will hear that when Mr. Bradley was arrested they take him, they want to interrogate him, place him in the interrogation room. You will hear that not one hour or two or three, it was close to seven hours go by Mr. Bradley's laying on the ground inside that room passed out. You'll hear that multiple times law enforcement tried to wake him up. He wouldn't wake up. You will hear that some law enforcement officers had concerns, Mr. Bradley are

you okay? Is everything all right?

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About seven hours later he's put on to a chair and you will see him fall off the chair. You will hear his mumbled speech. You will see the difficulty Mr. Bradley had just sitting up let alone speaking. You're going to have to judge whether or not the statements he made in that room were voluntarily made. You'll have to decide that. You'll have to decide whether after a two week drug binge a person who's passed out on the ground, has to be woken up numerous times, placed in a chair, falling off of the chair, whether or not he's voluntarily speaking, voluntarily saying the things he wants to say, voluntarily waiving any rights that have been read to him.

You will also hear that Mr. Bradley's blood was taken from him approximately thirty, thirty-nine hours after his arrest and even that long almost two days after toxicology reports are positive for numerous drugs and some drugs are through the roof, levels are through the roof.

I mentioned earlier that one of the questions you'll have to ask is you can you trust the message if you can't trust the messengers. The other question you have to ask yourselves is what am I

seeing, what am I hearing. You will see Mr. Bradley had all the difficulty in the world to just sit in a chair like everyone sitting in here.

You will hear that Mr. Bradley is brain damaged. These are all things the agents aren't concerned about to ask prior to speaking to Mr. Bradley. They saw him sleeping, passed out for hours. They saw the difficulties. You'll be able to see when the video's played. Based on what you see and what you hear, you will then be asked to judge whether or not this was planned, this was intentionally done. Was anything voluntary here.

Back up again. When you see the evidence, the patrol car video, I'm not going to lie to you, it's very, very graphic, but before that even happens you will see a very erratic driving pattern of Mr. Bradley. Running over a garbage can, can't even keep the car straight. Signs of impairment. Signs of a person who's clearly under the influence. What you will also see is a white SUV trying to make a turn to leave this small subdivision. You will not see a planned attack. You won't see an intention attack. You will see a car just trying to turn around and drive out of there.

When you look back at -- or when you see the

THEREUPON,

CHARLES COLON,

having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified

video containing Mr. Bradley's statements, you will see and hear a person who's impaired, is under the influence. You'll see a person who has fear, is paranoid. And again you will hear a toxicology screen and the numbers are through the roof.

At the close of this trial we're going to have a chance to talk to you and then that's the opportunity that we'll be able to recap everything that you've been able to see and hear and things that you haven't seen, that you haven't heard, it's at that time we're going to ask you that based on statements like not in the right frame of mind, fear, paranoia, intoxication, toxicology levels through the roof, Mr. Bradley is not guilty of robbery, and most importantly this young twenty-four year old man, Brandon, is not guilty of first degree murder. Thank you.

THE COURT: Witnesses on behalf of the State.

MR. MCMASTER: State calls Officer Charles Colon.

THE COURT: Sir, if you'll come forward, step up before the clerk to be sworn.

upon his oath as follows:

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: Hold on. If you'll be seated.

Sir, once seated if you'll scoot your chair up. If
you'll adjust that microphone and talk into the
microphone, it helps us hear your testimony, it also
aids in recording your testimony. Okay. Thank you.

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

MR. MOORE: Your Honor, we would object to this witness testifying as he's the probation officer at a time when Mr. Bradley was on probation for a robbery and for I think a couple of other, a sale of cocaine and possession of cocaine and that Mr. Bradley absconded and that warrants were out. It's Williams Rule type evidence. We have not been given a notice of Williams Rule evidence. We did get a notice of this witness testifying but that doesn't absolve the State of its obligation of giving us a ten day notice before trial under 90.404 I believe it is, the Williams Rule notice statute. It's highly prejudicial, it's not probative and should not be admitted.

(CONTINUED TO VOLUME II)