1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
2	
3	STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
4	
5	VERSUS . CAUSE NO. 02-KR-141
6	
7	JEFFREY HAVARD DEFENDANT
8	VOLUME TWO
9	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
10	TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS HAD AND DONE IN A TRIAL IN
11	THE ABOVE STYLED AND NUMBERED CAUSE BEFORE THE HONORABLE
12	FORREST A. JOHNSON, JUNIOR, JUDGE OF THE COURT AFORESAID,
1.3	AND A JURY OF TWELVE MEN AND WOMEN, ON THE 16TH, 17TH,
14	18TH, AND 19TH DAYS OF DECEMBER, 2002, IN THE CIRCUIT
15	COURTROOM OF THE ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI COURTHOUSE.
16	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
17	APPEARANCES: Present and Representing the State:
18	HONORABLE RONNIE HARPER District Attorney
19	Sixth Judicial Circuit District Natchez, MS 39120
20	HONORABLE TOM ROSENBLATT
21	Assistant District Attorney Sixth Circuit Judicial District
22	Natchez, MS 39120
23	Present and Representing the Defendant:
24	HONORABLE GUS SERMOS Attorney at Law
25	P. O. Box 621 Summit, MS 39666
26	HONORABLE ROBERT CLARK
27	Attorney at Law Vidalia, LA
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Voir Dire - Harper
   You'll be instructed -- I think the Judge has already
 2
    talked to you to some extent about us not being able to
 3
    talk with you. You know, as a court, we have certain
   rules that we have to go by, and one of which is that
   nobody that's involved in the case can talk with you as
 5
   you sit here as a prospective juror or if you're selected
 6
    as a juror at any point in time about anything.
    means the lawyers can't talk to you, and I know the Judge
    talked about that, but the witnesses can't talk to you,
 9
    the defendant can't talk to you. The Judge can't talk to
10
11
   you. No one involved in the case, even the spectators,
    are prohibited from talking to you during the course of
12
13
    this trial, and that's a very simple reason for that. If,
14
   say for instance, you see me down at the other end of the
   hall and we're talking about the weather or something like
15
    that, and somebody at the other end of the hall sees us
16
    talking, they may think we're talking about the case.
17
   What's called an appearance of impropriety, and to avoid
18
19
    those, the rule very simply is that we can't talk to you,
20
    and no one can. Do all of you understand that?
        BY THE JURORS:
                         Yes, sir.
21
                        Speak up for me, now.
22
        BY THE COURT:
        BY THE JURORS:
23
                         Yes.
                        And as the Judge said, you wouldn't
24
        BY MR. HARPER:
25
    hold it against us if we don't speak to you or anyone
26
    that's involved. Anybody going to do that?
27
        BY THE JURORS:
                         ÑΟ.
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BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Now, there is one group of

people that you can talk to, and that's your bailiffs.

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Voir Dire - Harper
   you have any kind of problems or any kind of concerns or
   something you need to tell to the Court or convey to the
 3
   Judge, then you're instructed to talk through the
   bailiffs, and you have several here today. Mrs. Angelethy
 4
 5
   is one of the bailiffs. Back here. Mr. Young is one of
   your bailiffs. I believe I saw Mr. Taylor earlier.
   not sure if he's in the courtroom right now.
   upstairs here. So if you have any kind of concerns or
 8
 9
   anything you need to tell the Court or the Judge, then you
10
   would talk to one of your bailiffs. And, in fact, if
11
   somebody tries to talk to you that's not supposed to,
12
   you're supposed to tell the bailiffs so they can report
13
    that to the court. Do all of you understand that?
14
         BY THE JURORS: Yes, sir.
15
         BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Now, as the Court told you,
    this is a criminal case. We talked a little bit about
16
17
    that before, and, as I said, a criminal case is a case
   where someone is charged with having violated one of the
18
19
    criminal laws or criminal statutes of the State of
20
    Mississippi. There are basically two types of cases that
21
   are heard in circuit court with juries. Criminal cases
22
   and civil cases. Of course, I told you what a criminal
23
    case is. A civil case on the other hand is a case where
    one person files a lawsuit against another person like a
24
25
    car wreck are something like that. How many of you have
    served on a jury before, hold your number up. Any type of
26
27
          There's also grand jury. So if you've served on
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any type of jury, hold your number up, please.

would be number two, four, six, eighteen, nineteen,

29

Voir Dire - Harper twenty, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-seven, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-three, 2 forty-six, twenty-five, forty-seven, fifty-five, sixty, sixty-four, sixty-six, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-five, seventy-seven, eighty-one, eighty-six, eighty-seven, 5 ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-five, 6 ninety-seven, one hundred, one hundred one, one hundred three. Okay. Now, if you can recall of those that raised 8 your numbers, how many served on a criminal case, hold your number up. Two, four, eighteen, twenty-three, 10 thirty-seven, thirty-nine, sixty-four, sixty-six, seventy, 11 seventy-five, eighty-one, ninety-one, ninety-two, 12 ninety-five, and ninety-seven. Okay. Obviously the rest 13 of you would have served on a civil case. Well, there are 14 certain things about a civil case and a criminal case that 15 16 are different, and I want to ask you some questions, talked to you a little bit about that at this point. 17 you served on a civil case, you may recall that to make a 18 decision in a lawsuit whether it was a car wreck or 19 whatever, there were, of course, twelve jurors were 20 selected, but it only required nine of you to make a 21 22 decision. In other words, you could have three people back there that didn't want to agree with everybody else. 23 Said think we ought to go with this side, and the other 24 nine agree and can return a verdict for the other side. 25 In a criminal case, it requires a unanimous verdict, or, 26 in other words, all twelve jurors must agree to return a 27 verdict of guilty, or all twelve jurors must agree to 28

return a verdict of not guilty. Do all of you understand

29

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2

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Voir Dire - Harper
that?
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Yes, sir.

BY THE JURORS:

Okay. Now, talked to you a little 3 BY MR. HARPER: bit about who you -- about not being able to talk to 4 5 people. Now, as jurors or prospective jurors or if you're selected as one of the twelve jurors and whatever number of alternates we select, you will be able to talk with each other during the course, and we'll, as you know, have breaks. We had a lunch break. We'll have other breaks 10 during the course of the day, and you'll be able to talk to each other about the weather or about the ballgame or 11 about gardening or whatever you want to. The only thing 12 you'll be told that you can't talk to each other about is 13 the case. You can't talk to each other about the case 14 until it's completed. Until all the evidence is presented 15 to you. You're what's called the triers of fact. We will 16 bring witnesses in and put the evidence on, the facts on 17 the stand. You'll listen to those. The Judge is going to 18 instruct you as to what the law is, and you'll apply those 19 20 facts to the law to reach a verdict, but you obviously don't want to talk about it before the end of the case 21 because you haven't gotten all the evidence yet. So to 22 23 avoid y'all making your mind up before you've heard all the evidence, then the rule very simply is that you don't 24 talk to each other about the case until it's completed and 25 you go back into the jury room to deliberate. Do all of 26 27 you understand that?

BY THE JURORS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. HARPER: Can all of you tell me that you'll do

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Voir Dire - Harper
 1
    that?
         BY THE JURORS:
 2
                         Yes.
         BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Now, you will also be
 3
    instructed that under your oath as a juror, you have a
 4
    duty and obligation once you go back in there to honestly
    talk about the case, discuss the facts and the law, and
 6
 7
    talk about it among yourselves in an attempt to reach a
 8
    unanimous verdict. Do all of you understand that?
 9
         BY THE JURORS: Yes, sir.
10
         BY MR. HARPER: Can all of you tell me that you'll do
    that?
11
12
         BY THE JURORS:
                         Yes.
13
         BY MR. HARPER: You know, there are some people who
14
    will argue with you that the sun don't come up in the
    morning just for the sake of argument. Certain places
15
    there's nothing with wrong with that. Some people do it
16
    for fun, but y'all all understand this is not the place
17
    for that. Do all of you understand that?
18
         BY THE JURORS: Yes.
19
20
         BY MR. HARPER: And can all of you tell me that you
    will do that. That you'll listen to each other and try to
21
22
   talk about the facts and try to reach a unanimous verdict
    in this case.
23
        BY THE JURORS:
                          Yes.
24
25
        BY MR. HARPER: Okay.
                               Now, in a criminal case the
    People of the State of Mississippi have what's called the
26
27
   burden of proof. How many have heard of that before?
   Burden of proof. Hold your number up.
28
    (Jurors raise numbers.)
29
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BY MR. HARPER: Let me say it a little differently.

Most of you raised your numbers, but let me see if I can't

get everybody. Beyond a reasonable doubt.

(Jurors raise numbers.)
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BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Pretty much everyone. been a lot of publicity about that. That's the burden of proof in a criminal case. Beyond a reasonable doubt. Now, let me say, first of all, that what is meant by the burden of proof very simply means that as we stand here this morning or this afternoon now, it's incumbent upon myself and Tom representing the People of the State of Mississippi to go forward and call witnesses and present them to you to meet the burden. We are required to call witnesses. That's what called the burden of proof. when the founding fathers of this country and this state created the judicial system that we have and created the jury system that we have, they made a very important decision, and that decision was that no one can define beyond a reasonable doubt for you. I can't tell what you it means. Mr. Clark or Mr. Sermos can't tell you what it The Judge can't even tell you what it means. made the decision that each person individually in their own heart and their own mind were to decide what that meant themselves. Do all of you understand that?

BY THE JURORS: Yes.

BY MR. HARPER: I can tell you this, ladies and gentlemen. It's not beyond all doubt, and it contains the word reasonable. And the question I have for you at this time is whether or not you can be reasonable if you're

Number

29

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Voir Dire - Harper
    chosen as a juror in this case whether you can be
 2
   reasonable in deciding whether you have any doubt as to
 3
    the defendant's guilt.
                            Is there anyone in here that can't
    do that? That's a very important question. Now is the
    time to speak up about that. Is there anyone in here that
 5
    can't do that? Number twenty. You don't think you could
 6
 7
   be reasonable? I won't ask you any details. You answered
    some questions earlier. Is that because of the type case
    it is?
 9
10
         BY JUROR DOBBINS: Uh-hum.
         BY MR. HARPER: And you don't feel like that because
11
    of that that you could be reasonable or fair?
12
    (Juror Dobbins shakes her head negatively.)
13
14
         BY MR. HARPER: Number sixty-one. You don't think
    again for the same reasons.
15
16
        BY JUROR TOWNSEND:
                             Right.
        BY MR. HARPER: She answered yes. Number five.
17
                                                          Sir?
18
        BY JUROR JOHNSON: I think with them.
        BY MR. HARPER: You feel like you couldn't be fair
19
    and reasonable because of the type case it is?
20
        BY JUROR JOHNSON:
21
        BY MR. HARPER: And number thirteen?
22
        BY JUROR ALLEN: Yes.
23
24
        BY MR. HARPER: Okay.
                               Anyone else? Number
25
    eighty-three, eighty-two, and number ninety-four.
    Again -- and number eighty-nine. Y'all don't feel like
26
   y'all could be reasonable in this case?
27
        BY THE JURORS:
28
                        No.
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BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Thank you. One more.

Thank you, ma'am. Let me just say this. twelve. 1 part of the trial, as the Judge told you, is voir dire. 2 It's the only time we get a chance to talk directly to you 3 other than just to talk at you and to actually converse 4 5 with you, and, of course, the purpose of this is is to try to pick the twelve of you that will be the most fair and б impartial jurors that we can get. You know, the Good Book 7 8 tells us that we're not perfect, and people are influenced by their experiences that they've had in their lives and 9 relationships that they have in their lives, and as a 10 result of that, sometimes their impartiality may be 11 affected by it. Otherwise, everybody could be fair, we'd 12 just get twelve people and the rest of you wouldn't have 13 14 to be here, but because of that, we bring in this large 15 number of folks, and we talk to each of you and try to 16 ascertain these questions. And, ladies and gentlemen, there are no right or wrong answers to these questions. 17 You know, I am going to ask some questions. I'm sure one 18 of the counsel for the defendant is going to ask some 19 questions, and we're going to be trying to figure out in 20 21 bur minds based on answers you give to questions which twelve of you will be the most fair and impartial, but to 22 23 be perfectly honest with you, the only people in here that can honestly answer that are y'all. These questions are 24 really for y'all as much as they are for us. Y'all are to 25 think about them and decide whether you feel like you will 26 have some problem in being fair and impartial for whatever 27 28 Do all of understand that? 29 BY THE JURORS: Yes.

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BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Another instruction that
you'll be given by the Court is concerning what's called
the presumption of innocence. How many of you have heard
that before?

[Jurors raise numbers.]
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BY MR. HARPER: Pretty much all of you. Let me say it a little differently. Innocent until proven guilty. (Jurors raise numbers.)

BY MR. HARPER: Pretty much everybody. All right. That is one of the basic premises or tenants of American law, American jurisprudence is that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and you'll be instructed about this presumption. You understand, ladies and gentlemen, that the Court is not telling you that the defendant is innocent. Do all of you understand that?

BY THE JURORS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. HARPER: What that very simply means is as we sit here now, not having put any witnesses on or not any testimony, no evidence to you, that if you had to vote right now, you'd have to vote not guilty. Do all of you understand that?

BY THE JURORS: Yes.

BY MR. HARPER: But that once we do bring those witnesses in and produce that evidence, the witnesses or physical evidence or whatever to the point where we prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, then that presumption is no longer with him. Do you all understand that?

BY THE JURORS: Yes.

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Voir Dire - Harper
         BY MR. HARPER: And that can each and every one of
 1
 2
    you tell me that you can do that. That once that evidence
 3
    is met that you can disregard that presumption and return
 4
    a verdict of guilty if the evidence so warrants in this
 5
    case. Can all of you tell me that you'll do that?
 6
         BY THE JURORS: Yes.
         BY MR. HARPER: Anybody that can't? Anybody that
 7
   will have a problem with that?
 8
 9
    (No response.)
10
         BY MR. HARPER: You understand that every person who
   has ever been convicted of a crime in the State of
11
12
   Mississippi or convicted of a crime anywhere in the United
13
    States of America was presumed innocent before their trial
14
    started. Do all of you understand that?
15
         BY THE JURORS:
                          Yes.
16
         BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Now, I am going to ask a
17
               It's not intended to embarrass anybody.
18
    we're trying to ask questions that we think will help us
19
    and help you. So I am going to ask a question.
20
    boing to ask any specifics about it. It's not intended,
    as I said, to embarrass anyone. So if your answer is yes
21
22
    br in the affirmative, if you'll just hold your number up.
    Is there anyone on the panel who either themselves, a
23
    close personal friend, or a family member has ever been
24
25
    charged with a crime. Not necessarily convicted of it,
    but just charged with a crime. Is anyone on the panel
26
27
    that could answer that question yes. I'll start over
28
          Is there anyone in the box been charged with a
```

Nineteen, twenty. Anyone in this section here?

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Voir Dire - Harper
                                                              162
    Twenty-four, thirty-one, fifty-two, thirty-four,
 1
 2
    fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty-three,
    sixty-eight, eighty, eighty-six, eighty-seven,
 3
 4
    eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety-one, ninety-four,
 5
    ninety-eight. Okay. Mr. Berry, I believe.
 6
    right? You raised your number on that one?
 7
         BY CIRCUIT CLERK VINES: Ronnie --
 8
         BY MR. HARPER: I'm sorry. Number thirty-eight --
 9
         BY JUROR BALES: Number thirty-eight.
10
         BY MR. HARPER: Thank you, sir. I'm going to pick on
    you, Mr. Berry, because I remembered your name real quick.
11
    Again, I'm not going to ask you any specific questions,
12
    but let me just ask you this. The fact that some
13
14
    experience, whatever it was, be it good or bad or
15
    whatever, can you disregard that experience, set it aside,
    and base your decision today solely on the evidence as you
16
17
    near it from the witness stand if you're selected as a
18
    turor?
19
         BY JUROR BERRY: No, sir.
         BY MR. HARPER: You don't think you could?
20
         BY JUROR BERRY: No, sir.
21
22.
         BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Thank you, sir. Mr. -- your
23
    humber again, sir? Thirty-eight. Mr. Bales; is that
    right, sir?
24
25
         BY JUROR BALES: Yes, sir.
26
        BY THE COURT: I'll ask you the same question.
27
    you disregard that experience, whatever it was, good or
    bad or however, and base your decision today solely on the
28
29
    evidence as you hear it from the witness stand?
```

\$tage of the trial, you are not to be concerned in any

way, form, or fashion whatever sentence the defendant may

BY JUROR BALES: It would be hard to serve.

BY THE COURT: Okay. Let me just ask that to

fact, it would be hard for you to disregard that fact,

benerally to all of you that raised your number.

It would be hard?

163

If, in

Voir Dire - Harper

BY MR. HARPER:

BY JUROR BALES: Yes, sir.

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LASER BOND FORMA (

29

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Voir Dire - Harper
                                                              164
    receive or any sympathy anybody might have or anything
 1
    like that. Do all of you understand that?
 2
 3
         BY THE JURORS:
         BY MR. HARPER: All right. Assuming that we meet
 4
 5
    the burden and prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that
 6
    the defendant is guilty and you return a verdict of
    guilty, then you'll go in to what's called the sentencing
 7
            The second phase of the trial where additional
 8
    information is presented to you whether you make a
 9
10
    determination as to whether or not to return a death
    penalty, and it would require a unanimous verdict to do
11
12
    that and you would basically do deliberation on that
13
    matter. Do all of you understand that?
14
         BY THE JURORS: Yes.
15
         BY THE COURT: Now, the Judge asked you some
16
    questions earlier about that, and I just wanted to ask a
17
    few more about it.
                        I know several people and I know there
18
    were several of you that have raised your number when you
19
    asked if you felt like that you just couldn't impose the
20
    death penalty under any circumstances. And I understand
21
    that and respect that, and, of course, that's certainly an
22
    honest answer. So I am not really speaking to you, folks.
23
    know there were several of you. So if you have already
    raised your number when the Judge asked that, then you
24
25
    don't need to raise your number again. I'm really
26
    speaking to the remaining members of the jury panel.
27
    Dkay. Now, if you would, in answering these questions,
28
    you don't need to respond openly. If you'll just hold
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your numbers up. Now, you understand that the death

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CASERBOND FORMA

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29

BY MR. HARPER: Okay. All right. Is there anyone who would require a confession by the defendant before

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Voir Dire - Harper
                                                              166
    they would or could vote for the death penalty? Anyone
 1
 2
    that would require that before you could vote for the
    death penalty?
 3
    (No response.)
 4
         BY MR. HARPER: Again, understanding that this is a
 5
    death -- conceivable of a possible death penalty case, is
 6
    there anyone that would require two or more eyewitnesses
 7
    to the crime to the defendant committing the crime before
 8
    they could vote for a conviction of guilty in this case or
 9
10
    could vote for the death penalty? Anyone?
11
    (No response.)
         BY MR. HARPER: Is there anyone on the jury panel
12
    whose church opposes the death penalty to their knowledge,
13
14
    again, other than those that have already raised your
15
    number? Number fifty-three. Anyone else?
16
    (No response.)
         BY MR. HARPER: Do you understand that right now is
17
18
    the time to speak out and raise your hand if you have any
19
    problems at all with the death penalty before we get
20
    started in the case? All of you understand that?
21
         BY THE JURORS:
                         Yes.
         BY MR. HARPER: You understand I mentioned -- I
22
    talked about requiring confessions or requiring two or
23
24
    more eyewitnesses or one or two eyewitnesses. You
25
    understand that that would be imposing a higher burden on
    the State as required by law. Do all of you understand
26
27
    that?
28
         BY THE JURORS:
                         Yes.
29
         BY MR. HARPER: And is there anyone here that's
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17
18
19
20
21
22
33
24
25
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```
Voir Dire - Sermos
                                                              167
 1
    going to require a higher burden on us of that nature
    before they can return a guilty verdict and the death
 2
    penalty in this case? Anyone?
 3
    (No response.)
 4
              BY MR. HARPER: The Court will indulge me just a
 5
 6
         moment, Your Honor. I may be pretty close to being
 7
         through.
 8
    (Mr. Rosenblatt and Mr. Harper confer.)
              BY MR. HARPER: Your Honor, with that, we'll
 9
         tender this panel at this time. Thank you for your
10
11
         patience.
              BY THE COURT: Mr. Sermos.
12
         BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you, Your Honor. One of the
13
    things that you're sworn to do today, obviously, is give
14
15
    correct answers or, shall we say, honest responses to any
16
    of the questions that the Judge asked you or the district
    attorney asked you or that I'm going to ask you now.
    That's all I expect you to do, too, is when I ask you a
    question, I've got a reason for asking it, and if you
    would, please, just answer it to the best of your
    ability. Is anybody here out of this whole group friends
    with the Judge? Judge Forrest Johnson? Is there anyone
    here a personal friend of his?
    (No response.)
         BY MR. SERMOS: Is anyone here a -- would consider
26
    themself not just an acquaintance, but a personal friend
    with the district attorney, Ronnie Harper.
27
28
    (No response.)
29
         BY MR. SERMOS: How about Mr. Tom Rosenblatt?
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```
9
         BY JUROR RICHARDSON: Yeah.
10
         BY MR. SERMOS: And is there another one back there?
11
    Number fifty-nine.
12
         BY JUROR SHROPSHIRE: Does it count as being a
13
    security guard?
1.4
         BY MR. SERMOS: Pardon?
15
         BY JUROR SHROPSHIRE: Does it count as being a
16
   security guard?
17
         BY MR. SERMOS: Yes. Any other person in here?
18
    sir. Number seventy-seven.
19
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: Mississippi Department of
20
   Transportation.
21
        BY MR. SERMOS: Law enforcement, DOT.
        BY JUROR ALEXANDER:
22
23
         BY MR. SERMOS: Anyone else?
24
    (No response.)
25
        BY MR. SERMOS: Is anyone here a -- even though it's
26
   a sworn agent. A federal agent for FBI or CIA or any
   other federal law enforcement agency?
27
```

BY MR. SERMOS: How about a fish and wildlife

BY MR. SERMOS: Is anyone here that's on the jury

panel to be chosen a sworn law enforcement officer of any

BY JUROR RICHARDSON: I was here in Adams County.

BY MR. SERMOS: With the Adams County Sheriff's

type? Number forty. And where are you an officer,

168

Voir Dire - Sermos

(No response.)

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2

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8

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CASER BOND FORMA

28

29

(No response.)

please?

office.

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Voir Dire - Sermos
                                                              169
    officer?
 1
 2
    (No response.)
 3
         BY MR. SERMOS: Is anyone here a reserve officer with
    the sheriff's department or police department?
 4
 5
    (No response.)
         BY MR. SERMOS: Does anyone here have a good friend
 6
    that's on the sheriff's office or Natchez Police
 7
 8
    Department with whom you've discussed this case? Anyone
 9
    here? She's sixty-four.
10
         BY JUROR MCDANIEL:
                             Spouse.
11
         BY MR. SERMOS: Forty-six. I was looking for that.
12
    What's your relationship?
13
         BY JUROR MCDANIEL: My husband is a deputy sheriff.
         BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. One of the things that Mr.
14
    Harper said, he said that do you realize that all prior
15
    persons that have been convicted of a crime in Mississippi
16
    were presumed innocent, and you answered yes. I would
17
    like to ask you do you realize that all the people that
18
19
    went to trial and were found not guilty by a jury, they
    were all presumed innocent, too. Do you understand that?
20
21
         BY THE JURORS:
                         Yes.
22
         BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you. And do you understand
    that under the law that this Judge will give you that
    whoever is chosen for the jury, that only that jury will
24
25
    betermine whether or not Jeffrey Havard is guilty of this
    crime. Do you all understand that?
26
27
         BY THE JURORS: Yes.
28
                        Is anyone here taking any medication
         BY MR. SERMOS:
    that would affect your ability to listen and pay attention
```

BY JUROR KNIGHT: Sometimes it do. Sometimes.

to this trial as it goes on over the next few days.

anyone over here taking any medication that make them

BY MR. SERMOS: Anyone out here? Yes. Number

eighty-two and eighty-three. And what number? Number

thirteen. Okay. And sixty-three. Okay. Number

170

Voir Dire - Sermos

sleep or doze off?

thirteen, what are you taking?

BY JUROR ALLEN: Medication.

(No response.)

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29

sleepy?

BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: It do.

BY MR. SERMOS: Okay.

Voir Dire - Sermos

3 BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. Number eight-two.

BY JUROR WHITLEY: Pressure pills and sugar pills.

BY MR. SERMOS: Does it --

Sometimes it does. Sometimes it BY JUROR WHITLEY: 6

doesn't. 7

1

2

4

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8

BY MR. SERMOS: And how about number eighty-three?

9 BY JUROR PROFICE: Pain tablets that I take and they

10 do make me drowsy.

11 BY MR. SERMOS: Anybody else?

12 (No response.)

13 BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you. Has anyone here that's on

this jury panel who's been a victim of a crime? In other

words, have you had your house broken into or been

attacked or assaulted or something like that. Would you

hold your hands over here or your numbers. Number twelve,

thirteen. Okay. And number forty-seven, thirty-three,

thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-eight and sixty-four.

And ninety-one and eighty-three. Number sixty-three.

Number twelve, what was the kind of crime you were a

BY JUROR VINES: About fifteen or sixteen years ago.

BY JUROR ALLEN: My house was broken into, and my 27

daughter was assaulted. 28

29

BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. Number thirty-three.

BY MR. SERMOS: And then eighty-two.

172

Voir Dire - Sermos

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children was assaulted.

28

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Voir Dire - Sermos BY JUROR WHITLEY: Uh-hum. Theft about three or four months ago. BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you. BY DEPUTY WISNER: Forty-seven. BY MR. SERMOS: Yes. I am sorry. Forty-seven. BY JUROR SMITH: My husband's business was broken into. The cars had been broken into it. One of my

BY MR. SERMOS: That was all in the last few years, 9

BY THE COURT: Is there anybody else I forgot?

BY JUROR HUFF: People say I shot at them, but I

BY THE COURT: You need to speak up a little clearer

BY JUROR HUFF: People say I shot at them, but I

don't know whether I had to be -- I didn't do no time or

nothing like that, but it's been a long time ago.

BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. I was asking if you had been a

BY MR. SERMOS: Sorry. Number sixty. My husband's

25 business was broken into three or four years ago.

26 BY MR. SERMOS: All right. Number ninety-five.

27 BY JUROR BARNETT: Simple assault.

BY MR. SERMOS: And that was against you?

29 BY JUROR BARNETT: Yes, sir. It was.

```
Voir Dire - Sermos
         BY MR. SERMOS: And then one hundred four?
 1
         BY JUROR BLANCHARD: I was held at gunpoint, and my
 2
    purse was stolen.
 3
         BY MR. SERMOS:
                         How long ago did that happen?
 4
         BY JUROR BLANCHARD:
 5
                              June.
         BY MR. SERMOS: Was that in Adams County?
 6
         BY JUROR BLANCHARD:
 7
                              Yes.
         BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you very much. Anybody else
 8
    been a victim of a crime?
 9
    (No response.)
10
11
              BY MR. SERMOS: The Court's indulgence
         one moment, Your Honor.
                                  I want to confer with Mr.
12
         Harper here.
13
    (Mr. Sermos and Mr. Harper confer.)
14
15
         BY MR. SERMOS:
                        All right. This might be a little
16
    bit more difficult. I hope not. It's a pretty big jury
17
    panel, but does anybody here sitting on the panel see a
    relative of his or her sitting on the panel also?
18
    other words, is there a husband or wife on here, a cousin
19
    or brother or sister or anything like that? If anyone
20
    here sees a relative of theirs also sitting on the jury
21
22
    panel, would you please just raise your number.
23
    moment, please. Number nine. Okay. I'm going to write
    these down. Number nine, number eighty. Eighty-one.
24
    hundred six, ninety-seven, sixty-seven, fifty-nine,
25
    forty-six, twenty-five, forty-eight. Number nine, who is
26
    your relative -- number three. I'm sorry.
27
         BY JUROR VESTAL: My aunt right there.
28
29
         BY MR. SERMOS: Number nine and forty-six.
```

BY MR. SERMOS: What's your relationship?

BY JUROR BATES: Cousin.

And, number three, who's your relative in here?

BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: Fellow right there in the white

175

Voir Dire - Sermos

1

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29

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Voir Dire - Sermos
         BY MR. SERMOS: Number sixty-seven. Who is your
 ì
    relative in here?
 2
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: Yeah. He just -- he just --
 3
         BY MR. SERMOS: The same one back there.
                                                   Okay.
 4
    want to make sure. I was double checking.
 5
                                                All right.
 6
    And number forty-eight.
 7
         BY JUROR CADE: You got me.
 8
         BY MR. SERMOS: Okay.
                                I got that one.
                Is that all the people in here that are
 9
   make sure.
10
    related? Wait. Number eighty-one.
         BY JUROR JACKSON: My mother-in-law.
11
                         Which one is she?
         BY MR. SERMOS:
12
13
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Ruby Jackson.
14
         BY MR. SERMOS: You're Mrs. Jackson.
                                               What's your
   number, please? So eighty-one and one hundred one.
15
    you very much. I am checking over -- I'm not going to ask
16
17
   you anything that the Judge or Mr. Harper asked you unless
    we really need to. I just want to review this and clarify
18
    several things. One question is as this case moves
19
20
    forward, do all of you understand that any statements that
    I make or Mr. Clark makes or that Mr. Harper or Rosenblatt
21
    makes, that's not evidence for you to consider? Do you
22
    all understand that? What we say is not evidence.
23
         BY THE JURORS:
24
                         Yes.
         BY MR. SERMOS: If the State -- whoever among you is
25
    chosen for the jury, if the State of Mississippi fails to
26
    present enough evidence to show you beyond a reasonable
27
```

doubt that Mr. Havard is guilty, is anyone here have a

problem with finding him not guilty?

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Voir Dire - Sermos
                                                              177
         BY THE JURORS: No.
 1
         BY MR. SERMOS: Any problem with that? Is there
 2
    anyone here if -- I tell you. One moment, please. Your
 3
 4
    Honor, may we approach.
         BY THE COURT: Certainly.
 5
 6
    (A bench conference was had at the bench about the
 7
    sentencing phase questions, OUT OF THE HEARING OF THE
 8
    JURY, the following was made of record, to-wit:)
         BY MR. SERMOS: Is there -- takes, as Mr. Harper said
 9
    and the Judge said earlier that these kinds of cases, the
10
    jury has to reach a unanimous verdict. Is there anyone
11
12
    here that feels if you were determining that the verdict
13
    should be not guilty but all eleven other jurors thought
14
    the verdict should be guilty, is there anyone here that
15
    feels you would change your mind just because of that and
16
    for no other reason?
17
         BY THE JURORS: No.
18
         BY MR. SERMOS: Anyone feel that way?
19
         BY THE JURORS: No.
20
              BY MR. SERMOS: One moment, please, Your Honor.
21
              BY THE COURT:
                             Certainly.
22
    (Mr. Sermos and Mr. Clark confer.)
23
              BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, I have no further
         questions.
24
25
              BY THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's going
26
         to be necessary that we take a break at this time.
27
         It's been about an hour. Also what remains to be
         done is it's going to be necessary for the Court and
28
```

the attorneys to ask maybe some you a few more

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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questions. We're going to do that one at a time. So let's take about a ten-minute recess and then try to -- let's use the facilities down at the end of the hall, and then you need to come back in here and try to have a seat in your same seats and, Mr. Vines, I will let you know who we need to talk to when we get to that. So keep in mind what we said about don't talk to anybody involved in this case.

(The following was heard in the chambers of the Judge, OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court is in chambers with counsel for each side and also the defendant, the Court and the attorneys having completed voir dire. Now, at this time, the Court is going to proceed with individual sequestered voir dire of the jurors who responded that they had would have difficulty under any circumstances applying the death penalty. Court inquired of the jurors as to whether any jurors would automatically impose the death penalty. The Court further explained to them that's not automatic in any That it's to be considered by the jury. This is also what's known as the reverse Witherspoon and no jurors replied to that. There were a number of jurors that did reply to the Court's specific question that they could not apply the death penalty in any situation, regardless of the evidence. Following the lunch break upon questioning by the district attorney, there were several other jurors who over the lunch recess discovered that they too had conscientious scruples against the death penalty, and

29

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
    there were several of those. Now, the question put to
 1
    them by the district attorney was not in the strongest
 2
    terms as the Court. It was who was opposed to the death
 3
              There were several of those, and, clearly,
 4
 5
    there's certainly needs to be some question of those
    because the law is such that you can clearly serve on the
 б
    jury if you're opposed to the death penalty as long as you
 7
    will consider the imposition of it. So that is where we
 8
    are at now, and the Court is going to proceed: We will
 9
    call them one at a time, and I will allow each side an
10
11
    opportunity to question them further or essentially for
    the defense to allow an opportunity to rehabilitate the
12
   witnesses. So we're going to proceed with the individual
13
14
    voir dire of these particular jurors at this time.
   going to try to go in order. If I seem to miss someone in
15
16
    order, y'all please call my attention to it because I've
17
    made notes of who responded to what. The first one I
    have is Lawrence McKnight, juror number three, and let me
18
    say this. This is one that he did not respond upon the
19
    State's -- upon the Court's questioning of it, but he's
20
    the one that discovered over the lunch hour that he did
21
    have problems with it. So let's get Mr. McKnight.
22
    (Juror McKnight enters the room.)
23
         BY THE COURT: Yes, sir. If you'll just have a seat
24
    right there. All right. Mr. McKnight, as I understand,
25
    when you came back from lunch, the district attorney asked
26
    who was opposed to the death penalty.
27
```

BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: Uh-hum.

BY THE COURT: And I believe you raised your number?

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: Yes.
 1
 2
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Now, my question to you is
 3
          I asked some questions before lunch and you didn't
    raise your number then.
 4
         BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: I was -- I was undecided about
 5
   lthat.
 6
 7
         BY THE COURT: You were undecided. Okay.
   question to you is this. You say you're opposed to the
   death penalty. Of course, you haven't heard any evidence
 9
10
    in this case yet.
11
        BY JUROR MCKNIGHT:
                             Unh-unh.
12
         BY THE COURT: But do you feel like that you just
   couldn't do the death penalty in any case no matter what
13
    the evidence, or could you consider the death penalty in
15
    this case.
        BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: I don't think I consider the
16
    dealt penalty on nobody.
17
18
        BY THE COURT: Couldn't consider it on anybody.
        BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: No.
19
        BY THE COURT: All right. I am going to allow
20
21
    further questioning, and due to his response, I will allow
22
    the defense to question him further and attempt to
    rehabilitate him at this time.
23
24
    (Mr. Sermos and Mr. Clark confer.)
25
        BY MR. SERMOS: You said that you really didn't think
    you could consider the death penalty; is that right?
26
27
        BY JUROR MCKNIGHT:
                             Unh-unh.
28
         BY MR. SERMOS: Is there any circumstances that you
```

would want to consider the death penalty?

```
BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: Well, I don't believe in taking
 1
    hobody's life. You know, that's my belief.
 2
 3
         BY MR. SERMOS: Okay.
         BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: I consider something else, you
 4
 5
    know, like time in prison or something like that but not
 6
    the death penalty.
 7
         BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. So in other words, even if --
 8
    you talking about you didn't believe in taking anybody's
 9
   life, do you mean having the State basically put someone
    to death like they've done recently? Is that what you
10
11
    mean?
12
         BY JUROR MCKNIGHT: No. That's not exactly what I
          I just don't believe in the death penalty period.
13
         BY MR. SERMOS: I have no further questions, Your
14
15
   Honor.
16
         BY MR. HARPER: No questions, Your Honor.
17
         BY THE COURT: All right. Mr. McKnight, you may
18
   return back out there.
    (Juror McKnight leaves the room.)
19
         BY THE COURT: We're going to need Mrs. Linda
20
21
   Simonton next, number four.
    (Juror Simonton enters the room.)
22
23
         BY THE COURT: Mrs. Simonton, when I was asking
    questions earlier, I was asking about people's strong
24
25
    feelings about the death penalty, and I believe you
26
    indicated that you could not consider it in any case.
                             That's true.
27
        BY JUROR SIMONTON:
        BY THE COURT: Or something to that effect.
28
         BY JUROR SIMONTON:
```

That's correct.

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY THE COURT: Is that the way you sincerely feel?
1
         BY JUROR SIMONTON: I sincerely feel that way.
 2
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Of course, you haven't heard
3
    any of the evidence in this case, but I am going to allow
4
    the defense attorney to ask you some further questions
 5
    about it, but you feel like whatever the evidence is in
6
    the case, you just couldn't consider the death penalty
    because of your personal beliefs?
8
         BY JUROR SIMONTON: My religion.
9
        BY THE COURT: And your religion.
10
         BY MR. SERMOS: Is there -- I am just rephrasing
11
   basically what the Judge said, but is there any
12
    circumstances in which you feel that you could impose the
13
    death penalty if you were on the jury?
14
         BY JUROR SIMONTON: I could not.
15
16
         BY MR. SERMOS: I have no further questions, Your
17
   Honor.
                       Okay. I believe you're a Catholic;
         BY THE COURT:
18
19
    are you not?
20
         BY JUROR SIMONTON:
                             I am.
         BY THE COURT: Thank you.
21
    (Juror Simonton leaves the room.)
22
         BY THE COURT: We need juror number five, Mr. Joseph
23
    Johnson.
24
         BY MR. SERMOS: I am sorry, Your Honor. What number
25
    did you call?
26
         BY THE COURT: Number five, Joseph Johnson.
27
    (Juror Johnson enters the room.)
28
29
         BY THE COURT: You're Mr. Joseph Johnson?
```

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.
 2
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, when I was asking the
 3
    questions -- this was before lunch -- about who was
    strongly opposed to the death penalty and could not
 4
    consider the death penalty in any circumstances --
 5
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.
 6
 7
         BY THE COURT: -- I believe you raised your number?
 8
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.
 9
         BY THE COURT: Now, of course, you haven't heard any
10
   of the evidence yet in this case.
11
         BY JUROR JOHNSON:
                           No, sir.
12
         BY THE COURT: Could you consider the death penalty
13
    under some circumstances, or are you just opposed to it in
14
    any case?
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: You know, my church.
15
16
         BY THE COURT: What?
17
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: It's the church that -- you
18
    know -- my church is in --
19
         BY THE COURT: That's your religious belief?
20
         BY JUROR JOHNSON:
                            Yes, sir.
21
         BY THE COURT: What church is that?
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Fourth Street Baptist, Natchez.
22
         BY THE COURT: With that being your belief, I'm going
23
24
    to allow one of the attorneys for the defendant to ask you
    further questions, but that's your religious belief.
25
26
    doesn't matter the evidence or the circumstances, you
    couldn't consider the death penalty yourself for voting on
27
28
    it?
29
         BY JUROR JOHNSON:
                            It would be hard.
```

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY THE COURT: What?
 1
 2
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: It would be hard.
 3
         BY THE COURT: Now, that is a little bit different
                    If it's -- I understand it would be hard.
 4
   situation now.
 5
   That's a hard thing for anybody to do, but is it something
   that you could consider under the right circumstances?
 6
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.
 7
                                       I could.
         BY THE COURT: You could?
 8
 9
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Yes, sir.
10
         BY THE COURT: So, in other words, it's just you -- I
   think I understand what you are saying.
11
12
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: Okay.
13
         BY THE COURT: I am going to allow the -- first, does
14
    the State have any questions of this --
15
        BY MR. HARPER: Yes, sir. Please the Court, Your
           Mr. -- I believe it's Mr. Johnson --
16
         BY THE COURT: Johnson.
17
         BY MR. HARPER: You say that there are some
18
    circumstances that you could consider imposing the death
19
20
   penalty if you were selected as a juror and you could
21
    actually consider that?
22
        BY JUROR JOHNSON: I probably could.
        BY THE COURT: Okay. And the fact that you're
23
    opposed to it or that your church -- I assume it's a
24
25
   religious belief.
26
        BY JUROR JOHNSON: Yeah.
                                   It's what it is.
         BY MR. HARPER: Would that not enter into your
27
28
   ability -- I mean, would that cause you a problem with
   your religious belief to consider it?
29
```

27 BY JUROR JOHNSON: No, sir.

circumstances?

BY MR. HARPER: It wouldn't --

be killing someone. So it would be hard for me.

BY MR. HARPER: I understand, but the question, I

guess, trying to ask in a roundabout way, but the fact

that you have a religious belief against it, would that

not pretty much prevent you from doing it under any

BY JUROR JOHNSON: No, sir.

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

BY MR. HARPER: Sir?

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BY JUROR JOHNSON: I believe it would.

death penalty.

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY MR. HARPER: -- prevent you? You could consider
 1
    it?
 2
         BY JUROR JOHNSON: I could consider it.
 3
         BY MR. HARPER: That's all I have, Your Honor.
 4
         BY THE COURT: Okay. There shouldn't be any
 5
    questions from the defense.
 6
         BY MR. SERMOS: No questions, Your Honor.
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Johnson, thank you. You
 8
 9
    can go back.
10
    (Juror Johnson leaves the room.)
         BY THE COURT: We need juror number six, Mr. John
11
12
    Jackson.
13
    (Juror Jackson enters the room.)
         BY THE COURT: You're Mr. John Jackson; is that
14
15
    right?
16
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Yes, sir.
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Jackson, when we came back from
17
   lunch, I believe the district attorney asked a question
18
    about who was opposed to the death penalty that hadn't
19
    raised their number before, and I believe you raised your
20
21
    number --
22
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Yes, sir.
         BY THE COURT: -- about that. Now, what I need to
23
    know is this. Of course, you haven't heard any of
24
25
    evidence in this case yet.
26
         BY JUROR JACKSON: No, sir.
         BY THE COURT: I understand some people's sincere,
27
    personal or religious belief about being opposed to the
28
```

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Right.
 2
         BY THE COURT: But the question is, is it something
    that you could consider, or is it something that no matter
 3
    what the evidence is in this case that you're not going to
 4
    consider voting for the death penalty yourself?
 5
 6
         BY JUROR JACKSON: No, sir.
                                       It's against my
    religion, and I don't believe -- the Lord gave us life and
 7
 8
    I don't think man should take it.
 9
         BY THE COURT: Okay. So it doesn't really matter
10
    what the evidence in this case?
11
         BY JUROR JACKSON: No, sir.
         BY THE COURT: That's your personal belief?
12
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Yes, sir.
13
         BY THE COURT: All right. I am going to allow this
14
15
    attorney -- one of these attorneys to ask you questions.
    Does the defense have any questions?
16
17
         BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.
         BY THE COURT: Well, I certainly respect that, and I
18
19
    appreciate you speaking up about that, sir.
    (Juror Jackson leaves the room.)
20
         BY THE COURT: All right. We need juror number ten,
21
    Fiorello.
22
23
    (Juror Fiorello enters the room.)
24
         BY THE COURT: You're Ms. Donna Fiorello?
25
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: Uh-hum.
         BY THE COURT: Ms. Fiorello, let's see. I believe
26
    when I was asking some questions before the lunch break, I
27
28
    was asking about people strongly opposed to the death
29
    penalty.
```

God when you do that.

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: Uh-hum.
         BY THE COURT: And I believe my question was
 2
    something to the affect that I asked who feels so strongly
 3
    about it that it didn't matter what the circumstances in
 4
 5
    this case, that you just couldn't consider imposing the
    death penalty or voting for it yourself, and I believe you
 6
    raised your number to this. Is that your sincere --
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: Uh-hum.
 8
 9
         BY THE COURT: -- beliefs? Is that religious beliefs
   or personal beliefs that you just --
10
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: Just personal.
11
12
        BY THE COURT: Just personal.
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: A little bit of both.
13
14
         BY THE COURT: Because, of course, you haven't heard
15
    any of the evidence in this case yet, but --
16
        BY JUROR FIORELLO: No.
         BY THE COURT: -- does that mean that it doesn't
17
    matter what the evidence is in this case that you just
18
19
    can't -- you can't do that yourself? Or is it something
20
    that you could consider if the evidence was strong enough?
21
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: I could if the evidence was
22
    strong enough. I mean, I just -- you know -- I don't want
23
    to go by what you hear -- you know -- I want to be put in
    the situation where I can feel good about whatever I do
24
25
    decide.
26
         BY THE COURT: So you're not real fond of the death
27
    penalty, I gather from you --
        BY JUROR FIORELLO: I feel like you're playing with
28
```

```
BY THE COURT: I understand that, but what you're
1
2
   telling this Court. This is very important. Listen to
   what I am saying. You would be willing to listen to the
3
   evidence and in some cases you might -- if the evidence
4
   was strong enough, you might consider imposing the death
5
   penalty and voting for it yourself?
6
 7
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: Yes. Yes.
8
         BY THE COURT: It would just depend on how strong
9
   the evidence was?
10
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: Right, right.
11
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Does the State have any
12
   questions?
        BY MR. HARPER: Just a few, Ms. Fiorello. I believe
13
   you said that you felt like it was playing with God. Do
14
   you feel like that if you were selected as a juror, got in
15
    there, and started trying to consider it, that you just
16
17
   wouldn't be able to do that whatever the evidence was? Do
   you feel like that you could --
18
        BY JUROR FIORELLO: No, no.
19
        BY MR. HARPER: You feel like you could consider it?
20
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: I could consider it, yes, but --
21
         BY MR. HARPER: I realize it's a drastic measure, but
22
    some crimes are drastic.
23
24
        BY JUROR FIORELLO: Yeah. It's just -- you know -- I
25
    don't know how to say it. I guess just putting it -- you
    know -- being secluded and not in the outside view and all
26
27
28
         BY MR. HARPER:
                         Right.
         BY JUROR FIORELLO: -- people have a lot -- you
```

22

23

24

28

BY JUROR FIORELLO: Yes.

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

BY MR. HARPER: Right.

1

2

know -- bad influence on people, you know.

BY MR. HARPER: That's all I have, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: Thank you.

25 (Juror Fiorello leaves the room.)

26 BY THE COURT: We need number thirteen, Ms. Allen.

27 (Juror Allen enters the room.)

BY THE COURT: You're Ms. Allen?

29 BY JUROR ALLEN: Yes.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY THE COURT: Now, Ms. Allen, I know you had a number
 1
    of responses. What I am concerned with now is your
 2
 3
    response about the death penalty. I asked a question
 4
    about who had some strong feelings about the death penalty
 5
    and could not consider imposing the death penalty in any
 6
    circumstances whatever the evidence was in this case. My
 7
    question to you is that how you feel?
         BY JUROR ALLEN: Yes, sir.
 8
 9
         BY THE COURT: Now, is it something -- could you
    consider in the right case if the evidence was strong
10
11
    enough, could you consider it, or are your feelings strong
12
    enough that it doesn't matter what the evidence is.
13
    That's something you cannot do under any circumstances?
         BY JUROR ALLEN: I don't think that I would be able
14
15
    to do that.
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Now when you say you don't
16
    think that you would be able to do that, I need to know
17
    one way or the other. I need to hear you say that you
18
    could consider it under some circumstances, or that it's
19
    such that it doesn't matter what the circumstances or the
20
21
    evidence, that you just absolutely can't consider it. And
    I need you to just think about this and just search your
22
23
    heart and your mind and try to give the Court an honest
24
    answer about it.
         BY JUROR ALLEN:
                          I couldn't.
25
26
         BY THE COURT: You couldn't under any circumstances?
         BY JUROR ALLEN: No, sir.
27
```

one of the attorneys to question you further. Does the

BY THE COURT:

Okay. All right. I am going to allow

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
    defense have questions of this juror?
 1
         BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, it's a tangent to that,
 2
    but if I may ask about --
 3
         BY THE COURT: Sure.
 4
         BY MR. SERMOS: -- if her feeling might be because of
 5
   something she had said earlier when I took notes.
 6
 7
    I believe you responded that there had been sex abuse in
 8
    the family?
 9
         BY JUROR ALLEN: Yes.
         BY MR. SERMOS: Whatever that circumstances was, and
10
    I won't even really go into that. Is that one thing that
11
12
    would make you feel like you could not impose the death
13
    penalty if the facts in this case showed you? Is it
    because of your feelings coming out of that other
14
    circumstance?
15
         BY JUROR ALLEN: I don't really know why I feel that
16
17
    way. I just -- I don't know. I just -- that's probably
18
    part of it.
19
         BY MR. SERMOS: I don't have anything else.
        BY THE COURT: That's your personal feelings?
20
         BY JUROR ALLEN: Yes.
21
                               Thank you.
22
         BY THE COURT: Okay.
23
    (Juror Allen leaves the room.)
         BY THE COURT: All right. We need number sixteen,
24
25
    Mrs. Smith.
    (Juror Smith enters the room.)
26
                         Mrs. Smith.
27
         BY THE COURT:
        BY JUROR SMITH: Yes, sir.
28
         BY THE COURT: Now, Mrs. Smith, I believe when we
29
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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
                                                              193
    came back from lunch, the district attorney was asking
 1
 2
    some questions.
 3
         BY JUROR SMITH: Yes.
 4
         BY THE COURT: One of the questions was who was
    opposed to the death penalty.
 5
 6
         BY JUROR SMITH: Yes.
 7
         BY THE COURT: You didn't raise your number before.
 8
         BY JUROR SMITH: I had to think about it.
 9
         BY THE COURT: You had to think about it, and then
   you raised your number.
         BY JUROR SMITH: Yes.
11
12
         BY THE COURT: It's perfectly all right for anybody
13
   for their personal feelings, but what I need to know is
    this.
14
         BY JUROR SMITH: Uh-hum.
15
         BY THE COURT: Are your feelings such that whatever
16
    the evidence is, whatever the circumstances in this case
17
   which you haven't heard yet, that this is something that
18
19
   you absolutely cannot do. You couldn't vote for the death
20
    penalty, or is it something that even though you may feel
21
    strongly against it, that you could consider --
22
         BY JUROR SMITH: I could consider it.
         BY THE COURT: -- in the right case --
23
         BY JUROR SMITH: Depending on the evidence.
24
25
         BY THE COURT: -- depending on the evidence was
26
    strong enough. Okay. So you would be willing to
    consider it in the right case if the evidence was strong-
27
28
    enough.
```

BY JUROR SMITH: Yes, sir.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Does the State have any
1
   questions?
 2
        BY MR. HARPER: Just a couple of questions. Ms.
 3
   Smith, you obviously have some strong feelings about it?
 4
         BY JUROR SMITH: Yes.
 5
         BY MR. HARPER: But as I understand what you're
 6
 7
    saying that if the evidence warranted it, you could return
   or consider the death penalty as a punishment?
 8
        BY JUROR SMITH: Yes.
 9
        BY MR. HARPER: And you could honestly do that?
10
    don't think this other feelings you have about it would
    prohibit you from doing that?
12
         BY JUROR SMITH: No.
13
         BY MR. HARPER: And you heard -- I asked some
14
    question outside about requiring us to have two witnesses
   or confession. You wouldn't require us to do more than
16
    the law --
17
         BY JUROR SMITH: No.
18
         BY MR. HARPER: -- which what would be more than --
19
    no matter what the form the evidence takes as long as it
20
    satisfies you as to the defendant's guilt, you could
21
    consider the death penalty if the circumstances of the
22
    case were such that you felt like that was strong enough
23
    to do that?
24
25
         BY JUROR SMITH: Yes.
         BY MR. HARPER: That's all I have, Your Honor.
26
27
         BY THE COURT:
                         Thank you. You can go back.
    (Juror Smith leaves the room.)
28
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BY THE COURT: Twenty-two, Carol Black.

```
10
             whatever the evidence was that they couldn't consider
         11
             themselves voting for or imposing the death penalty in any
         12
             case, and I believe you raised your number --
         13
                   BY JUROR BLACK: Yes, I did.
         14
                  BY THE COURT: -- to that. Is that personal feelings
         15
             that you have --
         16
                  BY JUROR BLACK: Yes, it is.
         17
                   BY THE COURT: -- or religious or both?
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         18
                  BY JUROR BLACK: Well, I am Catholic, and Catholic
             states -- is against the death penalty, but aside from
         19
         20
             that, that's my personal feeling also.
         21
                  BY THE COURT: Okay. My question is this. Does that
             mean that -- of course, you haven't heard what the
         22
             evidence is in this case.
         23
                  BY JUROR BLACK: Right.
         24
                  BY THE COURT: Does that mean no matter what the
         25
         26
             evidence or the circumstances in this case, that that's
         27
             something that you just can't do?
```

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

(Juror Black enters the room.)

BY JUROR BLACK: Uh-hum.

BY JUROR BLACK: Uh-hum.

BY THE COURT: You're Carol Black?

BY THE COURT: And, Mrs. Black, when I was asking some

BY THE COURT: And who felt so strongly about it that

BY JUROR BLACK: That would be difficult for me to

questions I believe this morning before the break, one of

them was about who had strong feelings about the death

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penalty.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY THE COURT: Difficult is a different situation,
 1
   and I want you to take your time and think about it, now.
 2
 3
    If it's something -- you can be against it or opposed to
    it, but as a juror, what I need to know is it something
 4
    that you would consider if the circumstances or the
 5
    evidence was strong enough. Is it something that you
    could consider and possibly vote for the death penalty in
7
    the right case, or is it something that in all honesty
 8
    whatever the evidence or circumstances, you're just not
 9
10
    going to be able to do it. Do you understand what I am --
         BY JUROR BLACK: Yes, I do.
11
         BY THE COURT: Just think about that and answer to me
12
    the best you can. Just search your heart and mind and
13
    just tell me, you know, honestly which category you fall
14
    into?
15
         BY JUROR BLACK: Well, I think -- I think the latter
16
    because it would be very difficult for me to vote death
17
18
    penalty for anybody no matter what the circumstances were.
19
         BY THE COURT: So you can't but -- okay. Do you
    conceive of any circumstances in a case or any evidence
20
    where you could do that?
21
         BY JUROR BLACK: I don't think so.
22
23
         BY THE COURT: Okay. First of all, any questions by
    the State?
24
25
         BY MR. HARPER: Yes, sir. Mrs. Smith -- I'm sorry
26
         BY THE COURT: Carol Black.
27
         BY JUROR BLACK: Black.
28
```

BY MR. HARPER: Mrs. Black. I apologize. I'm going

```
to try to --
 1
 2
         BY JUROR BLACK: Okay.
         BY MR. HARPER: Mrs. Black, you understand what the
 3
    Judge is asking you?
 4
         BY JUROR BLACK: Yes, I do.
 5
         BY MR. HARPER: I know it's a difficult question, but
 6
    what we need to know is, and, as I understand what you are
 7
 8
    saying, that pretty much under no circumstances, whatever
 9
    the circumstances in the case, could you really consider
    the death penalty, your feelings being as they are about
10
         There is nothing wrong with that. I understand that.
11
         BY JUROR BLACK: I don't think so. I mean --
12
         BY MR. HARPER: You keep saying, "I don't think so."
13
    And, of course, that put us in the -- that means that --
14
15
         BY JUROR BLACK: I understand.
         BY MR. HARPER: You see what I am saying. I don't
16
    mean to try to pin you down on that, but that's an
17
18
    important question for both us and the defense in this
19
    case.
         BY JUROR BLACK: I understand.
20
21
         BY MR. HARPER: And I understand it's putting you on
    the spot, but if you could just think and try to decide in
22
    own mind. Do you think there's any possibility or not --
23
24
    or that you couldn't.
.25
         BY JUROR BLACK: Well, it would be very difficult for
    me to do it, but if it came down to it, there's a
26
    possibility that I could. I mean, it wouldn't -- you know
27
     -- it would be hard for me to do.
28
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BY THE COURT: I understand, Mrs. Black, but let me

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

(Juror Black leaves the room.)

BY JUROR BLACK: I understand.

would be willing to consider it. Is that a fair

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State.

statement?

go back now.

just ask you this. You do realize it is the law of the

BY JUROR BLACK: Possibly yes. I mean, yes.

BY THE COURT: So what you're telling me is that you

BY THE COURT: Okay. Well, I thank you, and you can

BY THE COURT: Mary Prescott, number twenty-six.

BY THE COURT: -- personally, you could't do it.

BY JUROR PRESCOTT: I could listen to the entire

BY THE COURT: And I believe you raised your number.

BY THE COURT: Is that the way you personally feel?

BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: Yes, sir.

case. I could find a quilty verdict, but I could not --

BY THE COURT: Okay. I am going to ask the attorneys

BY MR. SERMOS: Is there any set of circumstances

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

if they have any questions.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: Yes, sir.
 2
         BY THE COURT: Is that due to personal beliefs or
    religious or both of them?
 3
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY:
 4
 5
         BY THE COURT: Both.
                               So it doesn't matter what the
 б
    evidence or circumstances in this case, that's just your
 7
    personal beliefs. You couldn't participate in voting for
 8
    the death penalty?
 9
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: No, sir. I couldn't.
10
         BY THE COURT: Does the defense have any questions of
11
    Mr. Montgomery?
12
         BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, Your Honor. With the Court's
13
    indulgence on this. Outside I believe you made the
14
    statement when -- I believe it was the district attorney
15
    is that your mind was made up about this case?
16
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: Yes, sir.
17
         BY MR. SERMOS: Is what you stated about that, is
    that the reason that you couldn't consider the death
18
19
    penalty because your mind is made up?
20
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: Yes, sir. More or less, you
    know. I just feel like they done investigated.
21
                                                     They got
    who they thought done it, and I just -- you know -- kind
22
23
    of go along with it, I guess.
24
         BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. And so even if you do go along
    with that and stated when you said your mind was made up,
25
26
    even if it is made up --
27
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: Uh-hum.
         BY MR. SERMOS: Let's just say that it is. You could
28
29
    still could impose the death penalty?
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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY JUROR MONTGOMERY: No way.
1
         BY MR. SERMOS: I have nothing further, Your Honor.
2
         BY THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Montgomery. You can
3
 4
   go.
    (Juror Montgomery leaves the room. Mr. Clark enters the
5
   room.)
 6
         BY THE COURT: We need number thirty-two, Mrs.
 7
8
   Atwell, Barbara Atwell.
 9
         BY MR. CLARK: Judge, when do you want to address
   what I went outside for? In response to the note that
10
11
   came in to us back here in the jury room about my client's
   grandfather talking to jurors, I went out and talked to
12
   Mr. Havard himself, William Havard, and he said he knew
13
   better than that and that he had not attempted to talk or
14
   had not talked with anybody that he knew was on the jury
15
   panel, and I did ask him to move out of the hallway and to
16
17
   go either down towards the chancery courtroom area or
    either downstairs in the lobby somewhere downstairs as
18
    opposed to right outside the courtroom which they were
19
20
    going to do.
         BY THE COURT: For the record, what we're talking
21
   about is the defendant's grandfather that was reported
22
    that he was in the hall talking to people. The Court is
23
24
    satisfied with what you just reported, Mr. Clark. Okay.
    If you'll bring in the next one.
25
    (Juror Atwell enters the room.)
26
         BY THE COURT: You're Mrs. Barbara Atwell?
27
         BY JUROR ATWELL: Uh-hum.
28
29
         BY THE COURT: Now, when I was asking the questions
```

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
    earlier, I was asking about who had strong feelings about
 2
    the death penalty and who felt that no matter what the
    circumstances, evidence in the case, that the personal
 3
    beliefs were such that they just could not participate or
 4
 5
    vote for the death penalty. There was something to that
    effect.
 6
 7
         BY JUROR ATWELL: Right.
                                   Right.
 8
         BY THE COURT: And you raised your number, I believe.
         BY JUROR ATWELL:
 9
                           Right.
10
         BY THE COURT: Now, is that your -- that's your
11
    feelings?
         BY JUROR ATWELL:
12
                           Right.
13
         BY THE COURT: Is that your personal or religious or
14
   both?
         BY JUROR ATWELL:
15
                           Both, I quess.
         BY THE COURT: Both. Now, is that -- what I need to
16
    know is do you feel so strongly about this that it doesn't
17
   matter what the evidence or the circumstances of the
18
19
    case, that you just cannot in any case consider the death
20
   penalty or participate in voting for the death penalty
21
    yourself?
22
         BY JUROR ATWELL:
                           Right.
23
         BY THE COURT: All right.
                                    I am going to allow the
24
    defense attorneys to ask you any questions if they care
25
    to.
26
         BY MR. SERMOS: I have no questions, Your Honor.
27
    Clark --
28
         BY JUROR ATWELL: I have a lot of health problems
```

that would kind of -- you know -- prevent me from being on

Mrs. Pennington, and like I said, there are no wrong or

right answers, but what I need to know is this. Are your

BY THE COURT: From being on the jury. Yes, ma'am.

BY THE COURT: I'll consider that also, but I needed

BY JUROR ATWELL: And I've got the flu, I think.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

the jury right now.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
    feelings so strong that whatever the circumstances,
 2
    whatever the evidence is, that you personally just cannot
 3
    participate in voting for the death penalty against
 4
    someone, or even if you have strong feelings against it,
 5
    is it something that you would be willing to consider and
    if the evidence and the case was strong enough, that you
 6
    could -- you know -- possibly vote for that if the
 7
 8
    evidence was strong enough. So which category do you fall
    in? And you can take your time to think about it.
 9
10
    search your heart and your mind, but that's really the
11
    question I need to know. Do you understand what I'm --
12
         BY JUROR PENNINGTON: Well, if it was -- if it
    absolutely proven without a doubt, with that -- you know
13
    - I wouldn't have any doubt in my mind. It would be a
14
    hard, hard decision. That's not something I would decide
15
16
    Lightly.
17
         BY THE COURT: I understand that. But what you are
    saying is, is it something that you could consider or you
18
19
    would be willing to consider.
        BY JUROR PENNINGTON: Yes.
20
        BY THE COURT: It would just be real hard for you to
21
22
    đо.
        BY JUROR PENNINGTON: Very.
23
24
         BY THE COURT: So you don't -- I know some people
25
    just say I don't care what the evidence is or
26
    circumstances, I just can't do that, but you don't fall in
27
    that category?
28
        BY JUROR PENNINGTON:
                               No.
```

BY THE COURT: Does the State have any questions to

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
    ask her?
 2
         BY MR. HARPER: Just a few questions. As I
 3
   understand it, Mrs. Pennington, what you are saying is
 4
    that you would require a higher burden of proof even
 5
   though any other case to consider the death penalty. You
 6
    heard -- I asked some questions about having two
 7
    eyewitness or confessions, and are you saying that you
 8
    would require something of that nature before you could
 9
    even consider the death penalty or are you saying --
         BY JUROR PENNINGTON: No. I am saying if you prove
10
    to me -- if I feel like you proved your case without any
11
12
    reasonable doubt, that I wouldn't have any doubt in my
13
           Is that okay to say? That's how I feel:
14
         BY MR. HARPER: That's what I want you to say --
15
         BY THE COURT: That's the way you feel.
16
         BY MR. HARPER: -- what you feel. Certainly.
17
         BY JUROR PENNINGTON: Okay.
18
         BY MR. HARPER: That's all I have, Your Honor.
19
         BY THE COURT:
                        Thank you, Mrs. Pennington.
20
    (Juror Pennington leaves the room.)
21
         BY THE COURT: We need juror number thirty-five, I
22
    think it's a Mr. Thomas.
23
    (Juror Thomas enters the room.)
         BY THE COURT: You're Mr. Thomas, right?
24
25
         BY JUROR THOMAS: That's correct.
26
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Thomas, when I was asking some
27
    questions before lunch, it was about who had strong
28
    eelings against the death penalty and who are the jurors
29
    that no matter what the evidence or circumstances was that
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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
   couldn't personally vote or consider the death penalty
1
   against someone, and I believe you raised your number.
2
        BY JUROR THOMAS: Yes, sir.
3
        BY THE COURT: And that's the way you sincerely feel?
 4
        BY JUROR THOMAS: Yes, sir. Because I wouldn't want
5
   to be the judge of who lived or who died.
6
7
        BY THE COURT: Is that your personal beliefs or
   religious beliefs or both?
8
        BY JUROR THOMAS: That's just the way I feel about
9
   it.
10
11
        BY THE COURT:
                        That's the way you feel.
        BY JUROR THOMAS: Yes.
1,2
        BY THE COURT: What I need to know about this is that
13
14
    you haven't heard any of the evidence. That doesn't
15
    matter how strong the evidence is or the circumstances.
    That's just something you can't do?
16
        BY JUROR THOMAS:
                            I wouldn't want to do it.
17
        BY THE COURT: You say you wouldn't want to do it.
18
        BY JUROR THOMAS: I can't do it. I --
19
        BY THE COURT: You can't do it. Okay, So you just
20
21
    ban't --
22
        BY JUROR THOMAS: I don't feel I have the right to do
    that. That's just my belief.
23
        BY THE COURT: All right. I'm going to allow counsel
24
    to ask you some questions.
25
26
        BY MR. SERMOS: If you were to listen to the
27
    evidence -- I know you said you couldn't -- it wasn't your
    right. If you were to listen to the evidence and it was
28
    just so overwhelming and gruesome, could that lead you to
29
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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
    want to impose the death penalty on somebody?
 2
         BY JUROR THOMAS: I still don't feel I could change
 3
    my mind about that because I figure only God could give
 4
    Life and only he had the right to take life. So it's not
    belief to say who lives or who dies. I am not -- I just
 5.
 6
    can't change my mind about that.
 7
         BY MR. SERMOS: Nothing further, Your Honor.
         BY THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that.
 8
             I mean go back out there right now.
 9
10
    (Juror Thomas leaves the room.)
11
         BY THE COURT: We need number thirty-eight, Mr.
12
    Bales.
            John Bales.
13
    (Juror Bales enters the room.)
14
         BY THE COURT: All right. You're Mr. Bales.
15
        BY JUROR BALES: Yes, sir.
16
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Bales, when I was questioning the
17
    jurors earlier, one of the questions I asked was who was
18
    strongly opposed to the death penalty and the feelings
19
    were such that whatever the evidence and circumstances
20
    that they couldn't personally vote for the death penalty
21
    themselves, and I believe you raised your number.
22
        BY JUROR BALES: Yes, sir.
23
        BY THE COURT: Is that the way you personally feel?
24
        BY JUROR BALES: Yes.
25
        BY THE COURT: Is that a personal belief or religious
26
    belief or both?
27
        BY JUROR BALES: Both, sir.
        BY THE COURT: Both.
28
29
         BY JUROR BALES: Both religious and personal.
```

```
BY THE COURT: What I need to know is that it doesn't
1
    matter what the evidence or the circumstances, that you
 2
   just can't do it in any case.
         BY JUROR BALES: I would not be comfortable with it.
 4
 5
   No, sir.
         BY THE COURT: That's -- I need to ask you about
 7
    that. You said you wouldn't be comfortable with it. I
   understand people are opposed to it, and it's a hard thing
 8
   for anybody, but is it something that if the evidence was
10
    strong enough that you could consider it?
         BY JUROR BALES: No.
11
12
         BY THE COURT: You couldn't?
        BY JUROR BALES: No, I just -- no.
13
        BY THE COURT: You couldn't in any case?
14
         BY JUROR BALES: I couldn't make that -- I couldn't
15
16
    make that judgment. No, sir.
17
        BY THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Sermos, Mr.
    Clark, y'all have any questions of this --
18
         BY MR. SERMOS: I've just got one short one, Your
19
    Honor. You had said earlier out there that you had heard
20
    about the case and your wife had?
21
         BY JUROR BALES: She's the United Methodist pastor of
22
23
    the Lovely Lane Kingston Methodist Church and involved
24
    through the Grace Methodist Church there as one of the
    counselors at her office, sir.
25
         BY MR. SERMOS: If it wasn't for that, do you think
26
    you could consider the death penalty?
27
28
         BY JUROR BALES: Not really, sir. I am just not for
```

G ( )

29 lt.

```
BY MR. SERMOS: I have nothing further, Your Honor.
 1
         BY THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bales. You may go back
 2
 3
    out there.
    (Juror Bales leaves the room.)
 4
         BY THE COURT: We need juror number thirty-nine, Mr.
 5
    Overton.
 6
 7
    (Juror Overton enters the room.)
         BY THE COURT: You're Mr. Overton?
 8
 9
         BY JUROR OVERTON:
                            Yes. Yes, I am.
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Overton, when I was questioning
10
11
    the jurors previously, I asked about who had strong
12
    feelings against the death penalty, and I was asking about
13
    is there anybody that feels so strongly against the death
    penalty that whatever the evidence or circumstances in
14
15
    this case, that just honestly you couldn't consider or be
    part of voting for the death penalty. I believe you
16
    raised your number to a question --
17
         BY JUROR OVERTON: Yes, sir. But I don't remember
18
19
    the question being quite like that --
         BY THE COURT: Tell what your feelings are.
20
         BY JUROR OVERTON: I am old enough I could have went
21
    home this morning at ten o'clock, but I felt like I had a
22
23
    civic obligation; and I wanted to fulfill it, and the more
    and more I got to thinking about this, if it come down to
24
25
    having to vote for the death penalty, I'll be honest, sir.
26
    I don't know whether I could or not.
         BY THE COURT: Well, this is what I need to know. I
27
    heed to know are you an individual that -- and some people
28
29
    eel this way, that whatever evidence or circumstances --
```

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

BY JUROR OVERTON: No.

BY JUROR OTEN:

Yes.

BY THE COURT: Now, Ms. Oten, when I was asking the

questions earlier today, one of the questions was who was

1

2

27

28

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Both.

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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this witness?

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BY THE COURT: Both. Now, what I need to know is do
 1
    you feel so strongly about this that it doesn't matter
 2
    what the evidence or circumstances in this case, this is
 3
    something that you just personally couldn't do?
 4
 5
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Yes.
 6
         BY THE COURT: You couldn't even consider it no
 7
    matter how strong the evidence was?
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Probably consider it but --
 8
 9
    (pause)
         BY THE COURT: That's what I need to know because
10
11
    some people are so opposed to the death penalty that it
12
    doesn't matter who's on trial or what the circumstance and
13
    the evidence. It's just something that they absolutely
    can't do, but there are other people that you may have
14
    feelings against the death penalty and everything, but
15
    it's something that you could consider if the evidence was
16
17
    strong enough or in the right case.
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Yes, sir.
18
        BY THE COURT: So do you understand --
19
20
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: I think that would be --
         BY THE COURT: Which one? Does that better describe
21
22
    you?
23
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Yeah.
                                    That better describes me.
24
         BY THE COURT: Okay.
                                So you're just not totally
25
    absolutely a hundred percent opposed to it in every single
26
    bossible case?
27
        BY JUROR MCMORRIS:
                             No.
         BY THE COURT: Does the State have any questions of
28
```

```
BY MR. HARPER: Yes, Your Honor. Ms. McMorris, I
 1
    understand your feelings about it, and I mean,
 2
    certainly -- you know -- there's certainly nothing wrong
 3
 4
    with it. Everybody has the right to feel certain things,
   but, of course, you understand it is the law that we have
    the death penalty --
 6
 7
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Right. Uh-hum.
 8
         BY THE COURT: But you're saying that you could
    consider it under -- if the circumstances warranted it.
 9
   Would you require -- you heard us ask some questions about
10
1.1
    would you require two witnesses or confession or anything
12
    like that. Would it be some situation where you would
    have to have that kind of evidence before you could
13
    consider it or --
14
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: No, not really --
15
         BY MR. HARPER: -- or it would be more involved with
16
    what the crime was and what the --
17
18
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Yes.
19
         BY MR. HARPER: And you feel like there are certain
20
    crimes that you could consider it in if they were serious
    enough of what you consider to be heinous enough?
21
22
         BY JUROR MCMORRIS: Yes, sir.
         BY MR. HARPER: That's all I have, Your Honor.
23
         BY THE COURT: You may go.
24
25
    (Juror McMorris leaves the room.)
         BY THE COURT: Next one I have is number fifty-four,
26
    Betty Ward.
27
28
    (Juror Ward enters the room.)
```

BY THE COURT: You're Ms. Ward?

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

28

29

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out BY JUROR WARD: Uh-hum. Right. 1 BY THE COURT: Now, Ms. Ward, when the Court was 2 3 asking the questions earlier of the jurors, one of the 4 questions I asked was about who was opposed to the death 5 penalty and who felt like that they couldn't participate 6 in voting for the death penalty whatever the evidence was 7 in the case, and I believe raised your number. Now, is 8 this a personal belief you have or religious or both? 9 BY JUROR WARD: Personal. BY THE COURT: Personal? 10 BY JUROR WARD: Uh-hum. 11 12 BY THE COURT: What I need to know is, is this 13 feeling that you have or this belief so strong that it 14 doesn't matter who's on trial or what the evidence or 15 circumstances is, that you personally just can't be 16 involved in voting for the death penalty against someone? 17 BY JUROR WARD: Yes, sir. BY THE COURT: That's the way you feel? 18 BY JUROR WARD: Uh-hum. 19 20 BY THE COURT: You couldn't even consider it? 21 BY JUROR WARD: No. 22 BY THE COURT: Okay. 23 BY JUROR WARD: Sorry. 24 BY THE COURT: That's all right. As I said, there is 25 ho right or wrong answer. I just need to know what you're 26 eeling, and you've made it pretty clear to the Court.

BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: Thank you. That's pretty clear.

poes the counsel for the defendant have any questions?

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
    (Juror Ward leaves the room.)
 1
                         Next one I've got is fifty-eight.
 2
         BY THE COURT:
 3
    Fifty-eight is Margaret Smith.
    (Juror Smith enters the room.)
 5
         BY THE COURT: You're Mrs. Smith?
 6
         BY JUROR SMITH: Uh-hum.
 7
         BY THE COURT: Now, Mrs. Smith, when I was asking the
    questions earlier, one of the questions I asked was who
 8
    was opposed to the death penalty and who felt strongly
 9
    that they couldn't participate in voting for the death
10
11
    penalty against anyone no matter what the evidence was, or
    something to that effect, and I believe you raised your
12
13
    number.
         BY JUROR SMITH: Uh-hum.
14
         BY THE COURT: Now, I need to know is this a personal
15
    belief you have or religious or both?
16
         BY JUROR SMITH: It's personal belief. I don't think
17
    my conscience would let me.
18
         BY THE COURT: What I need to know is this. Do you
19
    feel so strongly about this that it didn't matter who the
20
21
    defendant was, what the circumstances or the evidence
22
    was, that that's something you just personally couldn't
    do?
23
24
         BY JUROR SMITH: I just don't believe I could.
25
         BY THE COURT: Now, you say you don't believe you
26
    could.
         BY JUROR SMITH: I don't believe I could.
27
       BY THE COURT: Now, some people are -- have strong
28
    feelings against the death penalty -- and it's a difficult
29
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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
    (Juror Townsend enters the room.)
 1
 2
         BY THE COURT: How you are you doing? You're Mrs.
 3
   Townsend?
 4
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: That's right.
 5
         BY THE COURT: Mrs. Townsend, I know we asked a lot
   of questions, but when I was asking questions previously,
 6
 7
    one of the things I asked about who was opposed to the
    death penalty --
 8
 9
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: Yes, sir.
10
         BY THE COURT: And who had strong feelings that
11
    whatever the evidence is you couldn't consider personally
12
    voting for the death penalty.
13
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: Right.
14
         BY THE COURT: I believe you raised your number.
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: I did.
15
16
         BY THE COURT: Now, is this a personal feeling you
   have or religious or both or --
17
18
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: It's personal.
19
         BY THE COURT: It's personal.
20
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: I guess it would be a little
21
    religious also but mainly personal.
22
         BY THE COURT: What I need to know this.
23
    something that you feel so strongly about that it doesn't
24
    matter who the defendant or what the evidence or the
25
    circumstances were that it's something that you just
    couldn't consider yourself being involved in voting for
26
27
    the death penalty no matter what the case was?
28
         BY JUROR TOWNSEND: I couldn't consider voting for it
   because it would be on my conscience.
```

28

29

BY JUROR DIXON: Right.

BY THE COURT: Now, is this a personal feeling that you have or is it religious or both or --

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY JUROR DIXON: It's personal and religious.
 1
 2
         BY THE COURT: Personal and religious. Now, what I
   need to know is this. Is this something that you feel so
 3
 4
    strongly about that it didn't matter who the defendant was
    or what the evidence was, how strong the evidence or
    circumstances, that you personally just under no
 6
    circumstances could you consider voting for the death
 7
 8
    penalty?
         BY JUROR DIXON: I couldn't.
 9
10
         BY THE COURT: That's the way you feel?
11
         BY JUROR DIXON: Yes, sir.
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Wouldn't matter how strong the
12
    evidence was?
13
         BY JUROR DIXON: Right.
14
         BY THE COURT: All right. Does defense counsel have
15
    any questions of this juror?
16
         BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.
17
         BY THE COURT: And I believe you stated you're on
18
    some pretty strong nerve pills, too.
19
20
         BY JUROR DIXON: Right.
         BY THE COURT: You may go.
21
    (Juror Dixon leaves the room.)
22
         BY THE COURT: Juror number sixty-four, Mrs. Ballard.
23
24
    (Juror Ballard enters the room.)
         BY THE COURT: You're Mrs. Janet Ballard.
25
         BY JUROR BALLARD: Uh-hum.
26
         BY THE COURT: Mrs. Ballard, when I was asking
27
28
    questions previously, one of the questions was about who
29
    was opposed to the death penalty and who had strong
```

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
   feelings such that whatever the evidence was that you
    couldn't participate personally in voting for the death
 2
    penalty, and I believe you raised your number.
 3
         BY JUROR BALLARD: Yes, I did.
 4
         BY THE COURT: Now, is this a personal belief that
 5
   you have or religious or --
 6
 7
         BY JUROR BALLARD: Yes. Personal.
         BY THE COURT: Just personal. What I need to know
 8
              Is this a belief that's so strong that it didn't
   matter who the defendant was on trial and it didn't matter
10
   how strong the evidence or what the circumstances were,
11
12
    that that's just something personally you could not under
    any circumstances participate in voting for the death
13
14
    penalty?
15
         BY JUROR BALLARD: Uh-hum.
                                     That's correct.
         BY THE COURT: You couldn't consider it under any
16
17
   circumstances.
18
         BY JUROR BALLARD: No, sir.
         BY THE COURT: Okay. Does the defense have any
19
    questions of this juror?
20
         BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.
21
         BY THE COURT: Thank you. If you'll go back out and
22
    have a seat.
23.
24
    (Juror Ballard leaves the room.)
         BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, before you call that
25
    if --
26
27
         BY THE COURT: Yes, sir.
         BY MR. SERMOS: May I address the Court on a motion I
28
29
    had filed right -- last week I filed for the Court to
```

6

7

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9

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29

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

consider voir diring panels, and I wanted to state

something on the record.

BY THE COURT: Close that door just a minute before

we get to the next one. Okay.

It came to me right now, Your Honor. BY MR. SERMOS: I didn't want to forget. Your Honor, last week I filed a motion for the Court to allow voir dire in panels of eight to twelve, and at this time, Your Honor, I would like to state that I withdraw that motion, and I didn't ask it to be heard and I want to state for the reasons that I'm withdrawing the motion because I filed that motion to make sure that there would be some way for the defense counsel : to have a chance to talk to the jurors that we needed to talk to very closely whether it was in this kind of setting here or out in panels if the Court presumed or decided that was the best way to do it, and I withdraw the motion because I feel it's not necessary, and there was no reason to even present that for the Court this morning. So that motion should stand withdrawn.

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that from experience I feel like this is the best way to do it.

It's my experience that when you get the jurors back here individually outside the presence of the jurors, I think you're able to ascertain fairly quickly which of the two categories they fall in, and I think that's been the experience here. So let the record so note.

BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you.

BY THE COURT: The next juror that I have is number sixty-five, Mr. Eddie Young.

BY JUROR YOUNG: Uh-hum.

```
Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
1
    (Juror Young enters the room.)
2
         BY THE COURT: How are you doing? You're Mr. Eddie
3
    Young, right?
         BY JUROR YOUNG: Yes, sir.
4
         BY THE COURT: Now, Mr. Young, I know there were a
5
6
   lot of questions asked, but one of the questions that I
7
    asked previously was about who was opposed to the death
   penalty and who had strong feelings about it where they
8
9
    couldn't participate in voting for the death penalty, and
10
    I believe you raised your number.
         BY JUROR YOUNG: Yes, sir.
11
12
        BY THE COURT: Now, is there a personal belief or
13
   feeling you have, or is it religious or both of them?
         BY JUROR YOUNG: It's personal.
14
15
        BY THE COURT: Personal. Okay. What I need to know
16
              I need to know whether this is something that
    you feel so strongly about that it wouldn't matter who the
17
18
    defendant would be, it wouldn't matter how strong the
19
    evidence would be or what the circumstances, that you
20
    bersonally just absolutely could not participate in voting
21
    for the death penalty against one?
         BY JUROR YOUNG: Yes, sir. That's correct.
22
23
        BY THE COURT: Or it's not something that you could
    even consider if the --
24
25
        BY JUROR YOUNG: No, sir.
        BY THE COURT: -- evidence is strong enough?
26
27
        BY JUROR YOUNG: No way.
28
        BY THE COURT: That's your strong personal belief?
```

BY JUROR RAY: Don't make no difference what they

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

have any questions of this juror?

BY THE COURT:

defendant was ---

28

29

BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.

1

2

3

4

BY THE COURT: Does the counsel for the defendant

Okay. Thank you. If you'll go back

224

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
   have done or what --
 1
         BY THE COURT: What the circumstances --
 2
 3
         BY JUROR RAY:
                        There's no way I'd ever vote for no
    death penalty.
 4
         BY THE COURT: You'd never consider it?
 5
 6
         BY JUROR RAY: No, sir.
         BY MR. HARPER: We'd have no questions, Your Honor.
 7
 8
         BY THE COURT: I think that's pretty clear.
   you'll go back out and have a seat. Excuse me.
 9
10
   Does defense counsel have any questions?
11
         BY MR. SERMOS: We have no questions, Your Honor.
12
        BY THE COURT: You can go back and have a seat.
13
    (Juror Ray leaves the room.)
         BY THE COURT: The next one is number sixty-seven,
14
   Rosa Griffin.
15
    (Juror Griffin enters the room.)
16
         BY THE COURT: You're Rosa Griffin?
17
        BY JUROR GRIFFIN: Yes, sir.
18
         BY THE COURT: Ms. Griffin, I believe when we came
19
20
    back from lunch, the district attorney asked some
    questions. One was who was opposed to the death penalty
21
    that hasn't raised their number before.
22
        BY JUROR GRIFFIN: Uh-hum.
23
         BY THE COURT: And I believe you raised your number.
24
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: Yes, sir.
25
         BY THE COURT: -- when he asked that question.
26
    as I understand, many people are opposed to the death
27
    benalty, but even though you may be opposed to it, is it
28
```

something that you could consider under the right

```
circumstances and if the evidence was strong enough in the
 1
    case. Even though you are opposed to it, could you
 2
    consider it in the case, or is it something that you just
 3
    absolutely no way that you could --
 4
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: I don't think I could.
 5
         BY THE COURT: You don't think --
 6
7
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: I just don't --
         BY THE COURT: You don't think you could. Let me
 8
    just -- just think about what I am asking, and I want you
 9
    to search your heart and mind and tell the Court the best
10
   you can. Even though if -- you may be opposed to it and
11
12
    even though it may be a hard thing to do, I need to know
13
    even given that, is it something that you might consider
14
    or would consider if the case was strong enough, or is it
    something that didn't matter who was being tried or what
15
    the evidence or circumstances were, that you personally
16
    absolutely couldn't participate in voting for the death
17
    penalty? Which category do you.fall ---
18
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: I don't -- I don't think I could
19
20
    ever do that.
         BY THE COURT: You don't think you could ever do
21
22
   that?
23
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN:
                            ЙO.
                                 No, sir.
         BY THE COURT: You couldn't even consider the death
24
25
    penalty?
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: I don't think it's something I
26
27
    would ever do.
         BY THE COURT: That's because of your personal or
28
    religious beliefs?
29
```

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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1
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: Yes, sir.
 2
         BY THE COURT: I am going to allow counsel for the
 3
    defendant to ask you any questions that they have.
 4
         BY MR. SERMOS: Can you think of any case that you
   would ever consider it? In other words, any type of crime
 5
   or case that you would actually consider the death penalty
 6
 7
    if somebody were found guilty?
         BY JUROR GRIFFIN: No.
 8
 9
         BY MR. SERMOS: I have nothing further, Your Honor.
10
         BY THE COURT:
                         Thank you. If you'll go back and
11
   have a seat.
12
    (Juror Griffin leaves the room.)
13
         BY THE COURT: The next one I've got is Dan
   Alexander, number seventy-seven.
14
15
    (Juror Alexander enters the room.)
         BY THE COURT: You're Mr. Alexander?
16
17
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: Yes, sir.
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Alexander, when I was asking
18
19
    questions previously, one of the questions was about who
20
    was opposed to the death penalty and who couldn't
21
    participate or consider imposing the death penalty because
22
    bf personal or religious beliefs.
23
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: Yes, sir.
24
         BY THE COURT: I believe you raised your number?
25
        BY JUROR ALEXANDER:
                              Right.
26
         BY THE COURT: Now, is this a personal belief you have
27
    br religious or --
28
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: Religious. I am a pastor, and I
    believe in repentance of sin and condemnation of sin.
29
```

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

29

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
 1
    There's a law between man's law and God laws. I am
    studying God's law.
2
         BY THE COURT: Okay.
 3
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: Although I know that man's law
 4
5
   has to implemented, but I am on God's law.
         BY THE COURT: This is what I need to know.
 6
7
   to know is this something that you feel so strongly about
   that it wouldn't matter the least bit who was being tried
8
 9
    or what the crime was, what the circumstances or how
   strong the evidence was, that you personally, you just
10
    absolutely could not participate in --
11
12
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: No.
13
         BY THE COURT: -- in voting against the death
    penalty under any circumstances?
14
                              It would be no.
15
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER:
         BY THE COURT: Or is if -- even if you're opposed to
16
    it, if it's something that you would be willing to
17
    consider in the right case, I need to know that.
18
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER: Not at all, because I am
19
    teaching to -- forgiveness of sins. I'm teaching some --
20
    yet, I go out and do -- I am judging.
21
22
         BY THE COURT: It doesn't matter what, you're not
23
    going to --
                              I don't want to be judgment of
         BY JUROR ALEXANDER:
24
    the stage, you know. You have certain people for certain
25
26
    things in this world. You have certain people who are
    called to save you. Certain people who are called for the
27
```

law. You have certain people who are called to uphold the

law, and I am in the part of calling on repentance, and

BY THE COURT: Ms. Moore, when I was asking questions

29

BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.

(Juror Moore leaves the room.)

BY THE COURT: Thank you. You may go back and have a

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26

27

28

29

seat.

```
BY THE COURT: The next one I need is number
 1
   ninety-four, Mr. Vernon Perry.
 2
 3
    (Juror Perry enters the room.)
         BY THE COURT: How are you doing? Have a seat.
 4
    You're Mr. Vernon Perry?
 5
         BY JUROR PERRY: Yes.
 6
         BY THE COURT: Mr. Perry, when I was asking questions
 7
   earlier, I think before lunch one of the questions was who
 8
 9
   was opposed to the death penalty and who felt strongly
10
    about it that because of your beliefs you couldn't
   participate in voting for the death penalty, and I believe
11
12
   you raised your number.
         BY JUROR PERRY: Uh-hum.
13
         BY THE COURT: Now, is this your personal feelings
14
    that you have or religious or both?
15
         BY JUROR PERRY: Both.
16
         BY THE COURT: Both of them. Now, what I need to
17
    know is this, Mr. Perry. Is this feeling that you have
18
    against the death penalty, your personal feelings, is it
19
    so strong that it wouldn't matter who the defendant was or
20
    what the case was or --
21
         BY JUROR PERRY: No.
22
         BY THE COURT: -- or what the circumstances were.
23
    It wouldn't matter? You just could personally not
24
25
    participate in.
         BY JUROR PERRY:
                          I couldn't. My conscience wouldn't
26
    let me do it.
27
         BY THE COURT: Your conscience wouldn't let you do
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that. No matter what the evidence was in the case?

Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out

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Individual Voir Dire - Jury Out
         BY JUROR PERRY: Yes.
 1
         BY THE COURT: Okay. And that's the way you
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 3
    personally believe?
                          Uh-hum.
 4
         BY JUROR PERRY:
 5
         BY THE COURT: Does defense counsel have any
 б
    questions of this juror?
 7
         BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.
         BY THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Perry.
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 9
   you'll go back and have a seat.
10
    (Juror Perry leaves the room.)
         BY THE COURT: The next one -- juror ninety-nine was
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12
    the one excused for medical reasons. She had responded,
    but number one hundred one, Ruby Jackson.
13
    (Juror Jackson enters the room.)
14
         BY THE COURT: You're Mrs. Ruby Jackson?
15
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Yes, sir.
16
         BY THE COURT: And, Mrs. Jackson, I believe when we
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18
    came back from lunch, the district attorney asked several
    questions. One of them was who was opposed to the death
19
20
    penalty that didn't raise their number before when I asked
21
    some questions, and I believe you raised your number then.
22
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Yes, sir.
         BY THE COURT: Now, what I need to know is this.
23
    Even if you're opposed to it which you've answered the
24
25
    district attorney that you were opposed to it, would you
26
    consider the death penalty after you heard all the
27
    evidence and the law, or is it something that you just
    can't do under any circumstances?
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BY JUROR JACKSON: I don't think I could do that.

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1
         BY THE COURT: You say you don't think you could?
 2
         BY JUROR JACKSON:
                            No.
                                 I know I couldn't.
 3
         BY THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Is there any
    reason why you didn't raise your number earlier when I was
 4
 5
    asking the questions before lunch. Do you remember that?
         BY JUROR JACKSON: It really hadn't soaked in.
 б
 7
         BY THE COURT: Okay.
                               So what I need to know is even
    though that you are opposed to the death penalty, would
 8
 9
    you be willing to consider it based on the evidence and
10
    the law in this case?
         BY JUROR JACKSON: I don't believe in the death
11
12
    penalty.
         BY THE COURT: You just don't agree with it.
13
         BY JUROR JACKSON:
14
                            No.
         BY THE COURT: So it wouldn't really matter what the
15
    evidence was, you just can't consider that?
16
17
         BY JUROR JACKSON: No.
                                 I can't consider taking a
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    life.
         BY THE COURT: Is that your personal feeling or
19
    religious or both?
20
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Religious and both.
21
22
         BY THE COURT: Both.
         BY JUROR JACKSON: Both.
23
         BY THE COURT: So it wouldn't matter who the
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25
    defendant was or what the evidence was?
26
         BY JUROR JACKSON: No.
         BY THE COURT: All right. Does counsel for the
27
    defendant have any questions?
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BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.

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BY THE COURT: You may go back and have a seat. (Juror Jackson is excused.)

All right. Let the record show that BY THE COURT: I believe that's all the jurors that responded to any of the death penalty questioning by either the Court or The Court has conducted individual voir dire outside the presence of the other juror members, and the Court finds that of the jurors that were questioned here that there were a number of jurors that despite their responses out in open court, I feel like that they have been successfully rehabilitated by questioning by the Court or by defense counsel or by a combination of both, and these jurors -- I will advise both sides that these will not be subject to a challenge for cause as to their beliefs on the death penalty. Those jurors are number five, Joseph Johnson. He stated he could consider. number ten, Donna Fiorello. She could consider it. number sixteen, Laura Smith. She could consider it. All these would be in the right circumstances or the right case. They did not express that they clearly ruled out considering it. Also juror number twenty-two, Carol Black. She didn't think so, but she would consider it. Juror number thirty-four, Mrs. Pennington. She possibly could consider it also. Juror number thirty-nine, Mr. Overton. He could consider it for someone like the World Trade Center. Juror number forty-four, Mrs. McMorris. Possibly in the right case. Juror number fifty-eight, Margaret Smith. She stated that she would be willing to consider it. " So all of these jurors have been

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successfully rehabilitated so as to prevent their being 1 subject to a challenge for cause as to their feeling on 2 the death penalty. All the other jurors I feel like have 3 stated conclusively that they just could not consider it 4 under any circumstances, and, therefore, they will be 5 6 subject to a challenge for cause if so made as to their 7 total opposition to the death penalty. What the Court is going to do, we're going to reconvene. I may have a few 8 more other questions of the jurors, and then I'm going to 9 allow a recess so that each side can meet and consider 10 their challenges before we do the final jury section. 11 12 I am going to give the defense an opportunity to meet with 13 the defendant and his family or whoever you want to consider who you want to challenge. And I will -- I know 14 15 there are a number of other jurors that are clearly going go be subject to challenge for cause due to their 16 responses, but we'll take that up when we do the final 17 18 jury selection. So does everybody understand? BY MR. HARPER: Yes, sir. 19 20 BY MR. CLARK: Yes, sir.

BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, sir.

22 (All parties returned to the courtroom, and the following 23 was made IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate your patience very much. I've been trying to move this along just as quickly as we can given the constraints of the law, and I do very much understand that you have been waiting out here, and I appreciate your patience. I will tell you we're moving along quite satisfactorily in the

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jury selection process. We're getting close to the end
1
    where we can take this final recess before it's been
2
    announced who's been selected to serve on the jury. Now,
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    before we do that, there are just a couple of more
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5
    questions that the Court has, and I realize a lot of you
   have already answered some questions, but I am going to
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    address this first to this group over here which would be
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   jurors one through twenty, the first group. Let me make
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    these remarks first. Many of you are well aware of that
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    this is a capital murder case. We've been talking about
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    the possibility of the death penalty in the event that the
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   defendant is found quilty. The law requires that the jury
   that is selected in this case be what we call sequestered
13
    which means that they will have to stay overnight in the
14
                 There have been some rooms reserved over
15
    Eola hotel.
    there. That is what the law requires, and it is an
16
    absolute rule of law because of the nature of the case.
17
    So, now, first of all, my questions to jurors one through
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19
    twenty, are there any single parents in this group over
    here that have small children or children that are still
20
    in high school that you're the only one that's with them
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22
    at home? Anybody over here?
        BY JUROR ALLEN: Can it be special circumstances?
23
        BY THE COURT: Ma'am?
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25
         BY JUROR ALLEN: It's not a single parent or
    whatever, but you've got small children that because the
26
27
    other parent worked.
         BY THE COURT: Well, I understand that, and, like I
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BY THE COURT: Well, I understand that, and, like I said, I realize there's some hardships involved, but you

BY JUROR HILL: Three years old, ten years old, and

BY THE COURT: And you're the only adult there that

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BY THE COURT: How old are your children?

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stays with them at the house?

BY JUROR HILL: Yes, sir.

sixteen months.

relative -- and let me say this. If anybody is selected,

BY THE COURT: So, in other words, that would create a very difficult situation if you're not at home.

there anybody else that could -- do you have any other

25 could if you had to.

BY JUROR JACKSON: Yes.

27 BY THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else? Okay. Now,

28 ladies and gentlemen, what we're going to do is this.

29 We're getting very close to the end, and I can't emphasize

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enough how much I appreciate your patience throughout the day. I hope you understand this is a very -- this is one 2 3 of the most difficult procedures we have in the law as far as a judge and the selection of a jury, and we try very 4 5 hard to get this done at a reasonable time. Often this jury selection in a case like this will go well late into 6 7 the evening, but this has moved along quite satisfactorily. It's going to be necessary to take this 8 9 final recess. This is going to be a forty-five minute 10 recess, and there's a couple of things. When you come 11 back from that recess, it will be announced who's been 12 selected to serve on the jury in this case. At that time, 13 those of you that are not selected, you'll be through. 1.4 Those of you that are selected, you'll be allowed to go by 15 your home and get whatever things you need and make a 16 phone call if you have to or whatever about that. So 17 we're down very close to the end. There's a couple of 18 things. Do not talk to anybody about this case. 19 are some family members on both sides of this case. Don't 20 be talking to anybody, law enforcement authorities or any 21 \$\phi\$f the attorneys about this case. That's very important. When you leave this time, you can leave your numbers or 22 23 hand them to the bailiff as you go out. That might be 24 better. And when you come back in, after the recess, you 25 don't have to worry about sitting in the same seat. You 26 dan just sit anywhere out there because when we come back, 27 we're through with the questioning. The only thing that will happen when we come back, it will be announced who's 28 29 Heen selected to serve on the jury. So keep that in mind.

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Court will be recess, and I want everybody back in the courtroom no later than 4:45, and we'll keep this moving along as quickly as we can.

(The following was heard in the chambers of the Judge, OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court is in chambers with counsel for each side, with the voir dire having been completed. Pursuant to request of counsel, the Court is going to take up any challenges for cause at this time. Then we'll recess to allow you to consider your pre-emptory challenges before we do that. So at this time, we're just going to consider the challenges for cause in order to give you a better idea of who's left that you can more effectively look at your pre-emptory challenges. All right. Now, the way the Court will take this up. I'll first ask for any challenges for cause from the State. We'll go through those, and I'll rule on them, and we'll take any challenges for cause by the defense. Who does the State challenge for cause?

BY MR. HARPER: Number three, Lawrence McKnight.

I believe he was one on the death penalty question.

Said he couldn't under any circumstances.

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court is going to grant that. That is correct. He was questioned. Each of these individuals were voir dired separately on the death penalty question, and he did state that he couldn't participate in that on

anybody. So that will be granted for cause. Number three, Lawrence McKnight.

BY MR. HARPER: Number four, Linda Simonton.

Same reason, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. The record will reflect her responses on that issue.

BY MR. HARPER: Number five, Joseph Johnson. He had indicated in the early -- earlier on the -- I believe it was on the Court's voir dire that he had some knowledge of the case and he couldn't be reasonable. That may have been the response to my question. He could not be reasonable.

BY THE COURT: The Court is going to deny that. He was rehabilitated and stated that he could or would be willing to at least consider it.

BY MR. HARPER: My motion to have him dismissed for cause was based on a response to another question. When I asked him if they could be reasonable in deciding whether they had any doubt as to the defendant's guilty, and he said he could not be reasonable.

BY THE COURT: Well, what says the defendant to this?

BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, I wrote down that he stated he could not be fair, and I would agree to strike him for cause.

BY THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. SERMOS: I mean, I would ask the Court --

BY THE COURT: Yes. Let the record show that

that as to that juror, the Court did find that his responses to the issue about the death penalty were not sufficient for cause, but I do recall that, and that is a separate matter. And those responses are sufficient. So he will be stricken for cause for the other responses, not for his death penalty response.

BY MR. HARPER: Your Honor, please the Court. I can do the death penalty ones first or I can just do them all as we go through --

BY THE COURT: Let's do them all.

BY MR. HARPER: Number six, John Jackson, as to the death penalty question.

BY THE COURT: The record is clear that he should be excused for cause for the death penalty responses.

BY MR. HARPER: Number ten, Donna Fiorello. I believe she was rehabilitated on the death penalty question, but she indicated that she knew the baby's family. The defendant had been at her house before and that she could not be fair.

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that she was rehabilitated on the death penalty issue. However, her responses were as stated by the district attorney, and the Court noted that. There was some visitation back and forth, and for this reason, she stated that she could not be a fair and impartial juror for that reason. So that will be granted for cause.

BY MR. HARPER: Okay. Number eight, Homer

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Rouse, had indicated that he knew the defendant's grandfather and that he could not be fair.

BY THE COURT: The Court had made a note on that also. This was the response of this juror that because of that knowledge or relationship or friendship that he could not be fair. That was his clear response, and that will be granted for cause.

BY MR. HARPER: Number thirteen, Your Honor.

Sanquanette Allen as to the death penalty as well as several others. She said she couldn't be fair. She said she was in pain. She said she had a case pending, and I think she has small children.

BY THE COURT: This juror clearly wanted off the jury panel in the worst way, but she did respond clearly that she could not consider the death penalty in any case, and, therefore, it will be granted, the challenge for cause, as to her responses to the death penalty issue.

BY MR. HARPER: The next one would be number twenty, Georgia Dobbins. She indicated that she had read the paper. She had some kind of sex abuse in her family, and she had made up her mind and couldn't be fair.

BY THE COURT: I noted on her that she stated she couldn't be reasonable or something to that effect, and I will grant that challenge for cause. I feel like her responses as indicated by the record clearly support that.

BY MR. HARPER: Mary Prescott, Your Honor, as to

the death penalty. Number twenty-six.

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that she stated unequivocally that she couldn't consider the death penalty in any situation because of her religious beliefs and also personal beliefs. So that will be granted for cause. Number twenty-six.

BY MR. HARPER: Number thirty, Robert

Montgomery. He indicated he could not implement the

death penalty.

BY THE COURT: The record will so reflect that he couldn't consider it under any circumstances, and that would clearly impair his ability to serve as a juror, and, therefore, that will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: Thirty-two, Barbara Atwell, for the same reason, Your Honor. Death penalty.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted also. She couldn't consider the death penalty under any circumstances, and under the law that would impair her ability, and, therefore, that will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: Number thirty-five, Oral Thomas as to the death penalty question.

BY THE COURT: Mr. Thomas stated that he just couldn't do it under any circumstances or consider it. That will be granted as to his death penalty responses.

BY MR. HARPER: Number thirty-eight, John Bales. The same reason.

BY THE COURT: All right. That will be granted. He said he couldn't make that judgment

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under any circumstances, and that would impair her service as a juror. So that that will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: Number fifty-eight, Margaret Smith. She stated that she was related -- her sister -- I believe she said her sister and brother-in-law are related to the grandmother of somebody, and it would be difficult for her to be fair.

BY THE COURT: All right. As to this juror, first of all, she was rehabilitated as to the death penalty question, but the Court had noted that she did respond to matters other than the death penalty, and because of that relationship or knowledge, that she could not be totally fair and impartial in this case. That was her response, and that will be granted for cause as to the non-death penalty responses.

BY MR. HARPER: The next one would be number sixty-one, Your Honor. Yolanda Townsend, as to the death penalty question as well as some others. I believe she said she couldn't be fair or --

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. Her responses to the death penalty questions were clear that she could not consider it under any circumstances. So that will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: The next one would be number sixty-three, Leandro Dixon, for the death penalty question.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. He could

not consider it under any circumstances. That will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: Number sixty-four, Janet Ballard as to the death penalty question.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. She could not consider it under any circumstances.

BY MR. HARPER: Number sixty-five, Eddie Young. Same reason.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. He could not consider the death penalty under any circumstances.

BY MR. HARPER: Number sixty-six, Willard Ray, as to the death penalty question.

BY THE COURT: This juror was clear as anybody could be. He just absolutely could not consider it under any circumstances.

BY MR. HARPER: Sixty-seven, Rosa Griffin as to the death penalty question.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. She could not ever do it is what she said, referring to the death penalty.

BY MR. HARPER: Number sixty-eight, Your Honor,
Louis Huff. I believe he stated earlier this morning
that he had been in Whitfield. He made some -- in
responding to one question it was obvious to me that
he didn't either understand the question or
something, and he also left the courtroom for about
ten minutes while the voir dire was going on and
stayed out -- you know -- an inordinate amount of

JURY QUT We would ask that he be excused for cause for 1 2 all those reasons. BY THE COURT: What says the defendant as to 3 Louis Huff? 4 5 BY MR. SERMOS: We concur, Your Honor, with the 6 State's request. 7 BÝ MR. CLARK: I believe what Ronnie was talking about was he said that he had me for a lawyer for ten 8 9 years. 10 BY MR. HARPER: But he also said something about -- asked if anybody had been a victim, and he 11 12 starting talking about he was -- got convicted of 13 assaulting somebody or something and very --14 BY MR. CLARK: That's what I represented him on. BY THE COURT: He stated at the beginning of 15 the morning that he had been to Whitfield, and his 16 wife had sent him. So the defendant would concur in 17 18 striking this juror for cause? BY MR. CLARK: Right. 19 20 BY THE COURT: Let the record so reflect. BY MR. HARPER: Next one is number 21 seventy-seven. I believe is the name is Dara 22 23 Alexander? BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Dan Alexander. 24 25 BY MR. HARPER: I'm sorry. Dan Alexander. 26 BY THE COURT: 27 28

The Court will strike him for cause due to his responses on the death penalty that he couldn't personally consider the death penalty under any circumstances. That will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: The next one would be Henrietta Whitley, number eighty-two. She indicated that she read about the case in the paper and talked with others, and that she could not be reasonable, and that it would be very difficult for her to be fair.

BY THE COURT: The Court did make notations
myself about her responses, and I noted that it would
be subject to a challenge for cause for those very
responses, and that will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: The next one would be number eighty-three, Delores Profice. I believe she indicated on voir dire that she could not be reasonable. She also had indicated this morning that she had a bad ankle and concerned about being able to work or be here, but at any rate, our basis for this, she said she could not be reasonable.

BY THE COURT: All right. I believe in response to the district attorney's questioning, that was exactly her response. That she could not be reasonable. I believe she works at the hospital.

That was -- I forget the exact reasons why, but I clearly notated that she would be subject to a challenge for cause because she stated clearly she couldn't be reasonable in this case.

BY MR. HARPER: The next one would be number eighty-nine, Sacrenette Moore on the death penalty.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. She stated clearly on individual voir dire that she could not be -- could not consider the death penalty under any

JURY OUT circumstances. That will be granted. 1 2 Perry. Death penalty. 3 4 5 6 death penalty. 7 8 9 10 11

BY MR. HARPER: Number ninety-four, Vernon

BY THE COURT: Okay. Let the record show that will be granted. He stated very clearly he could not do it under any circumstances or even consider the

BY MR. HARPER: And the next one is one hundred one, Ruby Jackson, on the death penalty.

BY THE COURT: All right. That will be granted. She stated also unequivocally that she could not consider the death penalty at all under any circumstances. That will be granted.

BY MR. HARPER: The Court will indulge me just one moment. That may be all I had. That's all we have for cause, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: All right. At this time, the Court will take up any challenges for cause by the defendant.

BY MR. SERMOS: One moment, please.

(Mr. Sermos and Mr. Clark confer.)

BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, one of the first ones, just certainly one for the Court to look at was number twenty-two, Carol Black. She stated as I have it written down in my notes that she works with one of the witnesses and probably one of the main witnesses, I would think, prior to the act happening. Was Amanda Goodwin, and that she had -- as I recall, she had talked to Ms. Goodwin about the case.

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BY THE COURT: That is what the Court noted and I will grant that challenge for cause. Juror number twenty-two, Carol Black.

BY MR. SERMOS: Then, Your Honor, the twenty-seven said that she knew the Britts. Brenda Knapp, and I really didn't understand how much she said she knew about the case, but she said she knew the Britts. Rebecca Britt and the mother, Mrs. Watson.

BY THE COURT: So you're moving to strike her for cause for that reason.

BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, Your Honor.

BY MR. HARPER: Your Honor, my recollection is she said she could be fair.

BY THE COURT: She said she could be fair, but it's obvious from the responses of the jurors that the Britt family or someone in there has been doing a lot of talking to someone, and out of an abundance of .caution, I'm going to grant that challenge for cause. Brenda Knapp.

BY MR. SERMOS: And, Your Honor, there again, I would offer this for consideration and state -number thirty-one, Theodora Johnson. Works at Blockbuster, and she knows two of the main -- well, at least, the witnesses Barfoot and Bandy.

BY THE COURT: Let me stop you. I will grant that --

BY MR. HARPER: She said she couldn't disregard her knowledge --

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BY THE COURT: Yes. The Court is satisfied that her responses merit a challenge for cause. That will be granted.

BY MR. SERMOS: And then another one I would ask the Court to consider for cause would be thirty-three, Elizabeth Johnson.

BY MR. HARPER: No objection, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted. I had noted her responses were not adequate and that will be granted for cause.

BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, I would just move -I realize we have pre-emptory challenge, but I would
ask the Court for number forty. It was a police
officer or sworn officer, James Richardson, and I
realize, Your Honor, that I didn't ask the question
like can you be fair and all these things, but this
seems to be such a -- quite a law enforcement driven
case as far as facts of the defendant have gotten out
everywhere, and I just feel that --

BY MR. HARPER: For the record, Your Honor, he's no longer employed with the sheriff's department, and has not been for several years. He's in private business in the oil field business. I think he must have misunderstood the question. I think the question was is anybody in law enforcement, and he responded yes, but I know for a fact and his card indicates that he's not in it now.

BY THE COURT: That's what the Court was aware of. I know at one time he had been a deputy sheriff,

but the Court's own knowledge, I believe it's been two or three years --

BY MR. HARPER: It's been at least three or four years.

BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. I will withdraw that, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: I don't think that rises to a challenge for cause.

BY MR. SERMOS: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: If he were a current sitting deputy, I wouldn't hesitate --

BY MR. HARPER: And I know, Your Honor, he was obviously not there when this investigation was initiated.

BY THE COURT: I believe he misunderstood the question.

BY MR. SERMOS: Okay. I withdraw that then,
Your Honor. The next I would move on to consider for
cause is number forty-six, Peggy McDaniel, the wife
of the chief deputy.

BY THE COURT: I am going to grant that. Her husband has been in the courtroom, and her responses, I believe this does cause her a lot of concern --

BY MR. HARPER: Even though she was somewhat hesitant to respond that she has a friend on the sheriff's department.

BY THE COURT: I'll grant that challenge for cause.

BY MR. SERMOS: And then number fifty-three,

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Amanda Coley stated -- and I wrote down to challenge She was related to the deceased. Whether it would be Chloe, but I never did -- I wasn't going to push the relationship in front of the jury.

BY THE COURT: She stated that she was related to the --

BY MR. SERMOS: That's right --

BY MR. HARPER: She said that she was related to the victim, and if I 'm not mistaken, said she could not be fair.

BY MR. SERMOS: That's what I thought, too.

BY THE COURT: I will grant that challenge for The Court -- that does cause concern, any relationship to the victim. I will grant -- you're moving that she be stricken for cause?

BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be granted.

BY MR. SERMOS: One of the people also, Your Honor, I had removed for cause was number sixty, Jan Scarborough. Said she heard about the case.

BY THE COURT: I will grant that. I made a note that she did give a response that she couldn't be fair because of some knowledge, I think through a medical provider. That will be granted for cause.

BY MR. SERMOS: And then, Your Honor, I have got also -- I would move the Court for cause for James Shropshire. I believe he stated he was either an officer or security person somewhere. May I ask the district attorney? Did you write anything down,

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JURY OUT number forty-nine? BY MR. HARPER: I don't know. I think he said he was a security guard. BY MR. ROSENBLATT: He said he was a security quard. BY MR. HARPER: We would have no objection. BY MR. SERMOS: All right. (Mr. Sermos confers with Mr. Clark.) BY MR. HARPER: We have no objection. BY THE COURT: Just a second. You're moving for cause as to fifty-nine, Shropshire or not? The Court recalls that was his response that he asked -- does a security guard. BY MR. HARPER: Right. BY MR. SERMOS: I tell you what. that one, Your Honor. BY THE COURT: Okay. sheriff's office. 27

I withdraw BY MR. SERMOS: And, Your Honor, I would go down to the next one and ask -- we have handled number seventy-seven. I am sorry. Erin Wisner, number seventy-three, Your Honor, whose mother works at the We move that for cause. BY THE COURT: That is a little close. She stated she would try to be fair, but her mother has been a long-time employee of the sheriff's office who is the law enforcement agency that is handling the investigation, and I will grant that challenge for cause if you so desire. Number seventy-three. BY MR. SERMOS: And, Your Honor, I would ask the

Court to consider for cause number seventy-eight,
Kirby Watts. Teaches and knows about the case is the
note I have.

BY THE COURT: I so noted that, and I will grant that challenge for cause due to her responses on voir dire.

BY MR. SERMOS: One moment, please. It may have been crossed out. I don't have -- Donald Berry, number ninety-eight said that he could not be fair.

BY THE COURT: The Court's notes, he heard about the case, and I will grant that challenge for cause. Number ninety-eight, Donald Berry. I noted that response.

BY MR. SERMOS: And then the only thing, Your Honor, that I see really that would ask the Court to consider would be one hundred three, Douglas McIlwain, who said his wife worked with the victim's grandmother which would have been Mrs. Lillian Watson.

BY THE COURT: I will grant that challenge for cause. Both sides look real careful and any more challenges for cause.

BY MR. CLARK: I have some more he didn't have, Judge.

BY THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. CLARK: In going -- I've got such a mess here. Number sixty-one. Have we dealt with sixty-one?

BY THE COURT: Sixty-one has been stricken for

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BY MR. CLARK: I am sorry. Number fifty-four.

BY THE COURT: Fifty-four has been stricken for cause.

BY MR. CLARK: Fifty-five?

BY THE COURT: Fifty-five has not been stricken for cause. Does the defendant desire to strike her cause?

BY MR. CLARK: Yes, sir. My notes show that she had heard about it and talked to several times at work with various people.

BY THE COURT: That is correct. I did make some notes. I believe she did state where she would try to be fair, but it was clearly from her responses some hesitancy about being able to be fair --

BY MR. HARPER: I believe she said she wasn't sure.

BY THE COURT: -- because of this. The Court will grant that challenge for cause by the defense.

BY MR. CLARK: Have we looked at number sixty-five?

BY THE COURT: Stricken for cause.

BY MR. CLARK: We just dealt with one hundred three. One hundred five?

BY THE COURT: One hundred five has not been, but one hundred five did give some responses that indicated that he could not be totally fair and impartial in this case.

BY MR. CLARK: Something about a health care

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JURY OUT

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BY MR. CLARK: Yes, sir.

BY THE COURT: That will granted. Number twelve, Kimberly Vines.

BY MR. CLARK: Number thirteen has been excused; has he not?

BY THE COURT: Number thirteen has been excused for cause.

BY MR. CLARK: Number eight?

BY THE COURT: Excused for cause.

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BY MR. CLARK: All right. I believe that's all I have, Judge, that he didn't.

BY THE COURT: Any others? Mr. Sermos, do you see any others?

BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: Let's go through, and I'm going to read out the ones that I show that have been stricken for cause just to make sure everybody's list is correct before you look at the pre-emptory I'll tell, y'all. I'll just give the challenges. numbers. Number three, number four, number five, six, eight, ten, twelve, thirteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-eight, forty-three, forty-five, forty-six, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-eight, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-three, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-nine, ninety-four, ninety-eight. Ninety-nine was stricken especially by the Court for medical reasons when she came to the Court during the recess. One hundred one, one hundred three, one hundred five. Anybody have anything different? Okay. Let the record show the Court will allow a recess at this point for counsel to consider their pre-emptory challenges. By law, each side will be allowed twelve pre-emptory challenges. The State will be required to exercise

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theirs as to a full panel of twelve before the defense does. All right.

(After a recess for the attorneys to go over the jury list, the following was made of record, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court is in chambers with counsel for each side with voir dire having been completed, the Court having previously taken up any and all challenges for cause and the Court having allowed a recess or opportunity for counsel to reflect on their pre-emptory challenges. At this time, the Court will proceed with the pre-emptory challenges. By law, each side will be allowed twelve pre-emptory challenges. The State will be required to exercise theirs as to a full panel of twelve before the defense does.

BY THE COURT: All right. What says the State as to Judy Ellzey?

BY MR. HARPER: The State will accept, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: Cynthia Ethridge.

BY MR. HARPER: State will accept.

BY THE COURT: Bridgett Jones.

BY MR. HARPER: State will excuse, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be S-1. Amanda Vestal.

BY MR. HARPER: State will accept, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: Brenda Hall.

BY MR. HARPER: State will accept.

BY THE COURT: Erica Williams.

BY MR. HARPER: That will be S-2.

State will accept Mr. Thomas.

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1	BY THE COURT: I believe that's twelve jurors,
2	and the State has used five pre-emptory challenges.
3	What says the defendant as to Judy Ellzey?
4	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.
5	BY THE COURT: That will be juror number one.
6	Cynthia Ethridge.
7	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.
8	BY THE COURT: That will be juror number two.
9	Amanda Vestal.
10	BY MR. SERMOS: D-1, Your Honor.
11	BY THE COURT: That will be pre-emptory
12	challenge D-1. Brenda Hall.
13	BY MR. SERMOS: Accept, Your Honor.
14	BY THE COURT: Be juror number three. Minnie
15	Mayberry.
16	BY MR. SERMOS: D-2, Your Honor.
17	BY THE COURT: Gloria Jackson.
18	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.
19	BY THE COURT: Juror number four, Louis
20	Roberts
21	BY MR. SERMOS: One moment, please, Your Honor.
22	That would be D-3, Your Honor.
23	BY THE COURT: D-3. Mark Chapman.
24	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.
25	BY THE COURT: Juror number five. Joyce Massey.
26	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.
27	BY THE COURT: Be juror number six. Stephanie
28	Partridge.
29	BY MR. SERMOS: Be D-4, Your Honor.

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JURY OUT

BY THE COURT: D-4. Dorothy Sylvester. BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor. BY THE COURT: Juror number seven. Willie Thomas. BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor. BY THE COURT: Be juror number eight. defense used four pre-emptory challenges on the first panel of twelve. Back to the State. What says the State as to Pennington? BY MR. HARPER: We would excuse Ms. Pennington, Your Honor. That will be S-6. BY THE COURT: S-6. Kenithea Hill. BY MR. HARPER: We'll excuse Ms. Hill. BY THE COURT: That will be S-7. What says the State as to Claver Smith, number thirty-seven. BY MR. HARPER: The State will accept Mr. Smith. James Overton. BY THE COURT: BY MR. HARPER: Accept. BY THE COURT: James Richardson. BY MR. HARPER: Accept. BY THE COURT: Edith Dykes. BY MR. HARPER: Accept. BY THE COURT: I believe that's a full panel of What says the defendant as to Claver Smith? twelve. 25 BY MR. SERMOS: Accept, Your Honor. That will be juror number nine. BY THE COURT: 26 27 James Overton. BY MR. SERMOS: That will be D-5, Your Honor. 28 That will be D-5. 29 BY THE COURT: James

1	Richardson.
2	BY MR. SERMOS: That will be D-6, Your Honor.
3	BY THE COURT: D-6. Edith Dykes.
4	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.
5	BY THE COURT: That will be juror number ten.
6	All right. It's back to the State. We need two more
7	jurors. What says the State as to Sue Logan?
8	BY MR. HARPER: We accept, Your Honor.
9	BY THE COURT: And Kensis McMorris.
10	BY MR. HARPER: Excuse.
11	BY THE COURT: That will be S-8. Mary Smith.
12	BY MR. HARPER: Accept.
13	BY THE COURT: That's a full panel. The defense
14	has six challenges remaining. What says the
15	defendant as to Sue Logan.
16	BY MR. SERMOS: D-7, Your Honor.
17	BY THE COURT: That will be D-7. And Mary
18	Smith.
1.9	BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your
20	Honor.
21	BY THE COURT: That will be juror number eleven.
22	All right. It's back to the State. We need one more
23	juror. Ernest Cade.
24	BY MR. HARPER: We would excuse Mr. Cade. That
25 -	would be S-9.
26	BY THE COURT: Wharlest Jackson, Junior.
27	BY MR. HARPER: We would excuse Mr. Jackson.
28	That will be S-10.
29	BY THE COURT: Francis Brellenthine.

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BY MR. HARPI	ER: We'll	take	her,	Your	Honor,
whatever ber name	a is				

BY THE COURT: It's back to the defendant. says the defendant as to juror number fifty, Francis Brellenthine.

BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be juror number twelve. Now, the Court is going to select two alternates. Pursuant to law, each side will be allowed one pre-emptory challenge as to the alternate again. State will be required to exercise theirs as to the two alternates first. What says the State as to Taylor.

BY MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. We would get one challenge to get two alternates?

BY THE COURT: Two alternates, one challenge.

BY MR. HARPER: We will accept Mrs. Taylor.

BY THE COURT: What about Martha Jackson?

BY MR. HARPER: We'll excuse Ms. Jackson.

BY THE COURT: That will be the State's alternate challenge. What says the defendant as to Taylor.

BY MR. SERMOS: Accept, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be alternate number The State having used its challenge, what says the defendant as to Bill Hammett, number fifty-six, as the second alternate.

BY MR. SERMOS: We accept, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: Let's read back through these.

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One number will be Ellzey. Number two will be
Ethridge. Number three will be Brenda Hall. Number
four is Jackson, Gloria Jackson. Number five, Mark
Chapman. Number six, Joyce Massey. Number seven,
Dorothy Sylvester. Number eight, Willie Thomas.
Number nine, Claver Smith. Number ten, Edith Dykes.
Number eleven, Mary Smith. Number twelve, Francis
Brellenthine. The first alternate Deanne Taylor, and
the second alternate, Bill Hammett. Okay.

BY THE COURT: All right. It's the Court's intention to seat the jurors, give them instructions and send them across to get their belongings to stay for the night, and we will start in the morning with the opening statements.

(All parties returned to the courtroom and the jurors were called, and the following was made of record, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: The Court come to order.

Ladies and gentlemen, I know this has been a long day. This is a very serious matter. I want to tell you how much I appreciate your attendance up here today. I know it's dragged on at times. The only thing I can tell you is that sometimes this process right now where we're at this point lasts not one day but it lasts a number of days. So I do appreciate everyone's cooperation so we've been able to conclude this today. So, again, those of you that because this was the only case summonsed for, that will conclude your jury service. I do very much

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appreciate your attendance up here. I hope you understand that it's necessary that we have this large number of jurors because there's so many matters that have to be gone through. So it is necessary, and I know this has been inconvenient to you today, but I do appreciate your attendance, and you will be excused. If anybody needs a juror excuse, Binky's office is more than happy to help you with that downstairs, but you will be excused at this time and make sure you get all your about belongings.

(All other prospective jurors were excused.)

BY THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have been selected to serve as the jury in this case. I know some of you have some concerns right now. Let me say this. This case -- there's a good possibility we might be through with this case Wednesday. It could last into Thursday. best estimate of what we're looking at right now. Now, what's going to happen, we're not going to do anything further for today. We're going to recess for the day, and we're going to start at nine o'clock in the morning. Now, arrangements have been made for you to stay at the Natchez Eola hotel. That's close by so the jurors can walk there. You will be given an opportunity to call anyone you need or to go by your home to get some clothing or other matters -somebody will have to go with you because that is the rule of law that we just have somebody just to make sure you are not -- the reason for this sequestration

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is to make sure that there's no outside contact or influence because this is a very serious matter, and that's why we have this. Now, there will be nice facilities. You'll be over at the Eola. You'll eat your meals there. They'll be provided. I want to explain this to you. If anything comes up, there will be two bailiffs that will be with you. One is Mrs. Thelma Angelethy. Where is Mrs. Angelethy? She's -- there's Mrs. Angelethy right here, and then also Mr. Taylor. Mr. James Taylor. He's right They'll be your bailiffs. They will be staying over in the Eola also. If anything comes up, you're to talk to them if any type of emergency or other matters come up. So this evening what's going to happen is you will need to go by and get a few things, clothes, whatever you need. Also you can get anything that you care to read. If you want some reading material, and you can talk to anyone about making any arrangements, but one rule that we have is very important. You're not to talk among yourselves or anyone else about the case until it's time to do That is very, very important. Now, also there may be some media coverage on this. You're not to have any access to any newspapers. You can read the newspapers later after this case is over and get caught up on it. I'm going to tell you this. You will not have access to the TV in your rooms. There's a reason for that. We don't expect a lot of media coverage with the Jackson news channels or anything

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of that nature, but it's not good to have jurors watching all the things that are on TV because it could be something, some crime show or something that might could influence you if you saw that. So that's the reason why. And also you will not be allowed to have unrestricted access to a telephone because the same reason. Don't want you just talking to anybody and everybody. If something comes up, talk to the bailiffs and if it's a message that needs to be passed to family members or something like that, they'll make arrangements for you to talk to someone. I know this is an inconvenience, but that is absolutely necessary under the law. Now, you will be allowed -- your meals, I have -- at the Eola, I am going to allow you to order off the dinner menu. There are a few restrictions, but you'll be ordered -- you'll have a wide selection of food that you can have for that. In the morning, they have a buffet that's already been provided for that you get whatever you want to, and also at the lunch, they have a lunch buffet. So, again, if there's any problems or anything arises that you need to bring to someone's attention, the bailiffs are the ones to address that to. It's most important what I say about not to talk to anyone about this case or even among yourselves. You can talk about what you want to among yourselves, but not about the case because it's not time to do that. We will move the case along as quickly as we can, but that's my -- what I

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feel honestly looking at this case. Maybe Wednesday. We may go into Thursday on this case. That's the best I can tell you. So at this time, I want the clerk and the bailiffs to assist in letting them call anyone if they need to and to anybody that needs to go by their homes to get things, I want to make sure there's a deputy or somebody with them just to make sure that there's no outside contact. They're not going in your house and go in your things with you. They're just going to wait outside, but it is necessary that there be someone -- and, again, ladies and gentlemen, that's because this is so serious a matter, and it's very important, and the law has to followed exactly. So at this time, court is going to be in recess. I want those arrangements to be made, and, Mrs. Angelethy, and, Mr. Taylor, let's try to have everybody eat together. Again, I am going to give you -- there are certain restrictions on the menu, but I'll give that to you once everybody gets over and gets settled in, we can do that, and in the mornings, if you'll have them meet at a certain time where everybody can kind of eat together maybe. And we're going to start -- so we need to have everybody over here for nine o'clock. And, again, they have rooms over there, and you will know what the rooms So if there's any problems, they're the ones to go to about that. So unless either side has anything anything further, court will be recess until nine o'clock.

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(Court reconvened the next day, December 17, 2002, at 9:00 a.m. and the following was heard IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: Let the record reflect that the Court has been advised that one of the jurors, Mrs. Gloria Jackson, has developed a medical problem since The Court is advised that she has gout and had a badly swollen foot this morning. apparently was in a good deal of pain, and it would have been difficult for her to proceed on this morning, and she's in need of medical attention. Court has made a determination to release this juror because of this medical problem that developed since yesterday. It's apparently -- had gout but she's apparently having to deal with an inflammation of it at this time. So the Court has determined that because of that condition and because of her need of medical treatment and the pain that she was in and the fact this is not likely to subside until she gets medical treatment or until some time passes, the Court has released this juror, and that means that the first alternate would move up to take her place. And we still have one remaining alternate on the So let the record so reflect. Now, ladies and gentlemen, of course, all we got through yesterday was the selection of the jury. We're going to proceed in just a little while with the trial. Throughout the course of the day, I'll be stopping to take breaks. If anybody needs to take a break before

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I get to a stopping point, all you have to do is just raise your hand or get my attention, and I will be more than happy to stop, and we'll take a break at that point. So don't hesitate to raise your hand and get my attention if you do need to and take a break. Also if at any time you're unable to hear the witness or hear someone, just get my attention again and we'll try to make sure that is taken care of. First of all, before we proceed this morning, are there still a couple of matters that --

BY MR. HARPER: Yes, Your Honor. We had some matters that we need to take up prior to starting this morning.

BY THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to get started in just a moment, but it's going to take about -- we need about five minutes and we're going to be back here in the jury room, but if you will stay seated. I do need to see counsel and the court reporter, and we'll get started momentarily. Let me say this to the spectators. know we were very crowded yesterday because of the number of jurors and a lot of interested family members on both sides and those interested were not able to come into the courtroom. So now we have the space available. I want to remind everybody that I realize there are some very strong emotions in this case, in this matter, and this is a court of law and it's going to be conducted as such. So everybody please keep that in mind. We'll be back momentarily.

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The following was heard OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court is in chambers at this time with counsel for each side and also the defendant prior to the opening statements in the case. As was announced previously on the record, one of the jurors does have an illness and has been replaced for the reasons stated. As I understand, there are some photographs that the State will be seeking to have introduced, and the Court is going to allow the defendant to state on the record any and all objections to these so this will not be done in the presence of the jury. This will allow you to state your objections outside the presence of the jury, and I will rule on these. Also as I understand there is a large Exhibit 1 that has been admitted by agreement which is simply a map of Natchez showing the various locations that are going to be testified to and also a diagram of the mobile home in question which is simply a diagram. So the Court has allowed this to be marked as Exhibit 1 by agreement.

## MAP MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 1

Also let the record show that BY THE COURT: yesterday the Court did proceed with the jury selection. The jurors were summonsed as provided by law and has been elected by the defendant to have them served by mail rather than personal service by the sheriff because of concerns that that would open

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the door for some improper communication between deputies and potential jurors. This was done. had sufficient jurors up here. The Court heard and granted the challenges for cause and a proper jury was selected yesterday, and we will proceed today with the opening statements and proceed with the Also before we get to the photographs, I evidence. would like to just note one thing for the record. I noticed that there was no request for a mental examination in this case. Often that is done in a serious matter such as this capital murder case. I have observed -- I've observed absolutely nothing with the defendant that would indicate any need to order such an examination, and I presume that the same is with counsel. That there's never been any indication of any reason to --

BY MR. HARPER: On behalf of the State, Your Honor, there's never been any indication from either from the actions of the defendant or any information that we received that would indicate to us that that would be something that we would need to initiate.

BY THE COURT: And the State does not have an expert lined up that is seeking to testify of that --

BY MR. HARPER: No, sir.

BY THE COURT: -- anything of that nature --

BY MR. HARPER: No, sir.

BY THE COURT: -- that would have required an examination by the -- of the defendant. Okay.

BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, if I may state also,

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add to the Court's elaboration on that. after Mr. Clark and I -- after the client was arraigned and we began working on the case, one of our first, if not the very first, meeting or the next meeting at least, we fully discussed with Mr. Havard what sanity, insanity is. That possibility of a examination for that. Also about being someone -what is the levels of competency, either knowing what happened and being able to help your attorneys or counsel assist you, and at no time did either I or Mr. Clark ever discern even the slightest hint that we should seek or ask the Court for a competency evaluation or a sanity evaluation, and also Mr. Havard himself that he didn't feel that that was necessary.

Okay. All right. Let the BY THE COURT: record show that the Court has observed and finds that the defendant is clearly without question fully competent to participate in his defense and has done so with his attorneys. Let's get into the photographs, and let's -- if you'll just describe what they are, and I'll let the defense state their objections to the use of these photographs.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the State has approximately two dozen photographs. Some taken by Some taken at the Mississippi State deputies. Medical Examiner's office, showing various items of evidence related to this case. The photographs are all of eight by ten size and have been mounted on

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eleven by fourteen foam board for ease in handling. The first photograph is a picture of the mattress pad from the master bedroom. It shows a blood spot on the mattress pad being pointed to by blue gloved hand.

BY THE COURT: All right. What are the -assuming there's a proper predicate laid for the photographs and authenticity, does the defense have any specific objections to this photograph as far as the nature or what it depicts?

BY MR. SERMOS: I would ask the question. would presume that they would cover that is whose blood is that supposed to be and then is there a lab to say whose the blood it was?

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: This blood is of the mother, Rebecca Britt. The DNA expert will testify to that.

BY MR. HARPER: For the record, Your Honor, our purpose for this. All the bed clothes were tested. Any stains that were observed on the bed clothes were tested, and we have results as to what each and every one of them were. Our intent was just to show to the jury and in the case what each stain -- to give a complete picture of what was on the bed. Now, if there's some question as to the relevance of it, then we certainly would have no problem with that. Our concern, to be perfectly frank with the Court, we didn't want to not put it in and then have defense raise some question about why we didn't bring this forward, which, as the Court knows, sometimes that

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happens. So we were trying to give a complete picture, and if they object to the exhibits that involve stains that don't involve the defendant and/or the victim, then we would have no objection to not presenting those, but on the same vein, we would ask the Court and make a motion in limine to prohibit them from bringing out there were other stains that we didn't bring forward.

BY THE COURT: What's the defense's pleasure about that?

BY MR. SERMOS: I think it's not relevant, and I think it would just confuse the issue.

BY THE COURT: Then the Court will -- until it comes up at trial and unless it comes up, the Court sees no need of any the photographs involving blood that has been identified with the mother or someone other than the alleged victim.

BY MR. HARPER: And, Your Honor --

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Or the defendant.

BY MR. CLARK: Or the defendant.

BY THE COURT: Or the defendant.

BY MR. HARPER: And, Your Honor, in light of that, we would move in limine to prohibit the defense from asking questions or making argument that we didn't present all the evidence --

BY MR. SERMOS: We don't intend to do that.

BY THE COURT: I will conditionally grant that, but it's hard to anticipate the twists and turns that a trial takes, but it's certainly well taken, Mr.

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Harper.

BY MR. SERMOS: 'Your Honor, if I may add. of the biggest criteria that may spell whether something like that would have to come in would be whatever the State's own witnesses --

BY THE COURT: Right.

BY MR. SERMOS: May just gush forward with.

BY THE COURT: Unless and until that arises, that will have no relevancy in this trial as I rule at this time.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, there's an eight by ten photograph of the victim, Chloe Madison Britt, taken approximately two months prior to her death for the purpose of identification. This is the only photograph we have of the -- not the only photograph, but one of the more neutral photographs we're able to find of the child prior to death, and, Your Honor, one difficulty is medical personnel will testify that immediately upon death, the baby's head became distended, the face became swollen, and so we felt like it was important to have one pre-death photograph for identification purposes.

BY MR. CLARK: The only objection we would have would be to the photograph itself concerning the way the child was dressed. If this was taken two months prior to, then it looks to me she's in a red Christmas suit and some kind of Christmasy snow background and the fore ground to that she's laying on a fuzzy, white rug.

BY MR. HARPER: Your Honor, for the record, the only other photograph they had was an obvious Christmas photograph with Santa Clause in it and a Santa Clause hat on the baby. This was the most, as Tom said, the most neutral photograph that we had available. The child was only six months old. So we were very limited of what was available as far as photographs.

BY MR. SERMOS: I have an addition to what Mr. Clark said. I would object for two reasons. Number one, Your Honor, the timing of that photograph with the Christmas outfit and it being the week before Christmas right now, and, number two, and this is not an eminent domain case. I don't think we have to have a before and after ruling here on what the victim looked like, especially in the guilt phase, Your Honor.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: We are going to have witnesses that are going to claim that they were associated with this child and treated this child, and we think it's appropriate for them to be able to look at a photograph and identify who we are talking about.

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court is going to overrule the objections of the defendant. It is proper in a case such as this to have one -- allow one photograph of the alleged victim while they were alive. I understood -- I have seen the other photograph referred to, and this is

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clearly the less inflammatory, if there is any inflammatory nature, of the photographs. This does show the alleged victim while she was alive, and the State will be allowed to do that. So that will be marked as Exhibit 2 subject to all the questioning concerning the photographs.

## PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 2

BY MR. HARPER: Please the Court, we don't have it with us at this time, but for the record if the Court would like for us to submit that other photograph just for purposes of the record. Not to go to the jury obviously, and we can do that.

BY THE COURT: Let the record show that the other photograph clearly shows a little Christmas type suit on. That's no question about that. This is the less troublesome as far as that particular aspect of the picture, and, again, the Court rules that the State is entitled to present one picture of the alleged victim while she was alive.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: The next photograph is the exterior picture of the mobile home which was the residence of Jeffrey Havard and Rebecca Britt.

BY THE COURT: Any --

BY MR. SERMOS: I want to look and see if this is the back or the front.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: It's the front.

BY MR. SERMOS: That's the front. Okay. No objection, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: That will be allowed. That will

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be Exhibit 3.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 3

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: The next photograph is a shot taken at Community Hospital at the time of the arrival of Coroner James Lee. The baby has been -this is after the baby was pronounced dead, and the baby is diapered, and it just shows a picture of the lower half of the baby with the coroner pointing to two bruises on the legs.

BY THE COURT: Okay. Objections for the record to this photograph.

BY MR. SERMOS: We object to the photograph, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: The Court will overrule the I do find that it appears to have some probative value, and it's not gruesome or anything of So that will be Number 4. that nature.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 4

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph is a photograph actually taken at the medical examiner's office. It shows a picture of the anal area of the baby.

BY MR. HARPER: The injuries thereto.

BY MR. SERMOS: Mr. Rosenblatt, would you hand me that so I can show it to Mr. Havard, please.

Mr. Sermos shows to the defendant.)

BY MR. SERMOS: We object to that, Your Honor. We understand there certainly may be an issue of probative value, but we would object to the

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photograph.

BY THE COURT: And as I understand, one of your objections is that you feel that it overly distorts --

BY MR. SERMOS: Overly distorts--

BY THE COURT: -- the alleged injuries?

BY MR. SERMOS: Right. And we would have -- if anything, we would rather have Dr. Hayne explain that.

BY MR. HARPER: In response to that, Your Honor, obviously these type injuries are difficult to see without some assistance in making them visible.

There in an area of the body, the anus, that normally would be closed, and to show the injuries, it would be imperative to at least expand them in some way. I don't think it's done in such away that it would make it prejudicial.

BY THE COURT: All right. Let the record show that the Court is going to overrule the defense objections and does find that that has probative and will allow it to be used.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 5

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph is a photograph taken at the state medical examiner's office. It's a frontal view of the upper half of the child's body for the purpose of showing bruises to the forehead of the child.

BY THE COURT: Any objection to that?

BY MR. SERMOS: Put it this way, Your Honor. We

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BY THE COURT: Or just object --

BY MR. SERMOS: Make the objection but also we would certainly expect if the district attorney is going to -- that he will let the witness testify and describe what the witness sees.

BY THE COURT: Well, certainly. That goes without saying. Again, what we're doing is allowing the defendant to make these specific objections outside the presence of the jury and, of course, this will be subject to the testimony developing, but based on those objections, the Court will overrule it, and this will be Exhibit 6 showing the upper half of the child's body.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: And, Your Honor, for the record, if I may say that counsel for the defendant have been furnished these photographs long in advance

BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, Your Honor.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: These are just the enlarged pictures for trial --

BY MR. SERMOS: We acknowledge that.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 6

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph is a photograph again taken at the state medical examiner's office showing the face of the child, specifically showing injuries to the nose and mouth area.

BY MR. HARPER: On the outside.

	DOKI OUI
1	BY MR. ROSENBLATT: From the outside.
2	BY MR. SERMOS: Let me show it to Mr. Havard.
3	(Mr. Sermos shows photograph to the defendant.)
4	BY THE COURT: Specific objections?
5	BY MR. SERMOS: No specific objections, Your
6	Honor.
7	BY THE COURT: That will be Number 7.
8	PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 7
9	BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next
10	photograph again is taken at the state medical
11	examiner's office with the same basic view as the
12	previous photograph except the upper lip of the child
13	being pulled upward to show the injury to the inside
14	of the upper lip area of the child.
15	BY MR. SERMOS: Let me show those to Mr. Havard,
16	please.
17	(Mr. Sermos shows photograph to the defendant.)
18	BY MR. SERMOS: No specific objection, Your
19	Honor.
20	BY THE COURT: The Court will allow that as
21	Number 8.
22	PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 8
23	BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next
24	photograph is one taken by the deputies at the time
25	of the investigation showing the living room of the
26	mobile home.
27 -	BY THE COURT: Any objection to that?
28	BY MR. SERMOS: No, Your Honor.

BY THE COURT: All right. That will be Number

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BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph again taken by the deputies in this investigation. Just shows some items on a coffee table, specifically a Blockbuster bag containing

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 9

BY THE COURT: This was part of the crime scene photograph?

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Yes, sir.

rented movies and the bottle of lotion.

BY THE COURT: Any objection to this?

BY MR. CLARK: The whole -- what did the scene consist of.

The purpose of the BY MR. ROSENBLATT: photograph is just to confirm that Rebecca Britt did, in fact, return from Blockbuster video with --

BY THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: -- items that she had rented.

BY MR. SERMOS: Also, Your Honor, if we may add That little bottle of lotion there on the table was sent to the crime lab, and the crime lab technician studied it and found that it was consistent with the lotion that would be in that bottle. In other words, there was nothing --

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Right. We don't plan on --

BY MR. SERMOS: -- outrageous .--

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: -- testimony about that.

BY THE COURT: The Court will allow it for the

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1 purpose of Blockbuster bag shown in the photograph. That will be Number 10. 2 3 PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 10 4 BY MR. ROSENBLATT: The next photograph is taken 5 by the deputy showing a pink towel rolled up inside a 6 fitted bed sheet, and both the items were tested for 7 DNA. BY MR. SERMOS: And this is the baby's bed 8 sheet? 9 BY MR. ROSENBLATT: This is the master 10 No. 11 bedroom sheet. The towel had DNA from the baby. 12 fitted sheet had DNA from the defendant and from 13. Rebecca Britt. BY MR. SERMOS: Can they say what kind of DNA it 14 15 was like blood or --16 BY MR. HARPER: I want to say --BY MR. ROSENBLATT: 17 No. BY MR. HARPER: Was either one of those tested 18 19 for blood? 20. BY MR. ROSENBLATT: I am not sure whether they tested for blood. I have no list. 21 . BY MR. HARPER: We have two -- we have two --22 BY MR. CLARK: What's the relevance of it? 23 BY MR. HARPER: Well, it's got the child's and 24 the defendant's DNA on it. 25 BY MR. ROSENBLATT: This has the defendant and 26 the girlfriend's DNA. The towel has the baby's DNA. 27 This is the towel basically confirming the 28

defendant's statement that he wiped the baby down

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with the towel.

BY MR. HARPER: For the Court's information, these items were all in a pile by the washing machine in the trailer. Apparently having been removed from the bed, which I believe the defendant's statement . was that he removed from the bed and put them in there.

BY THE COURT: Let's hear specific objections to that photograph.

BY MR. CLARK: All right. We don't object to them using the part that has the defendant and the baby's DNA but the part that has the defendant and the mother's DNA. We don't think that should be mentioned --

BY THE COURT: That's --

BY MR. CLARK: -- because it really is irrelevant.

BY THE COURT: That's fair enough. The Court will allow this as Exhibit Number 11, but I don't want the State to make any reference to any of the mother's DNA or blood unless that becomes an issue in this case.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: We will just show it for the purpose of what the deputies found.

BY THE COURT: Sure. Sure. That will be Number 11.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 11

BY MR. SERMOS: And that was on the main bed that the defendant slept in anyway.

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BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next item is a photograph taken by the deputies showing one of them holding up the top sheet with suns and clouds on it, and this item was tested for DNA, and the DNA tested positive for the defendant and the child, to the victim, to the exclusion of the mother.

BY MR. SERMOS: If I may ask, when they say DNA, they don't give a specific on the crime lab report that I saw as far as the DNA --

BY MR. HARPER: Let me clarify what I understand. We have two crime lab analysts. tested the sheet, and it was positive for human The other tested and it was positive for DNA from the victim and the defendant. I don't think the -- I don't think that the analyst who tested it for DNA can testify that it was one of them's blood, both of them's blood or anybody's blood, but we do have a witness that says that there was human blood on the sheet in this particular sample. Now, whether it was both of them's blood or one of them's blood or some other DNA from the other one, I can't answer that, and I don't think the analyst can, but my understanding, and, Tom, correct me if I am wrong. think that's my understanding of what our evidence -or what our analysts are going to be able to testify to.

BY MR. SERMOS: Your Honor, based on that, and I understand, we would object because we think that will certainly confuse the jury as to what that

relevance is and what it means as far as any probative value.

BY THE COURT: Wait. What's the probative value?

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the probative value is that this is the sheet on which he was supposedly, according to his statement, changing the baby. Our contention would be that it's the sheet on which he was assaulting the baby, and it's got DNA from the baby, from him, and none from the mother --

BY MR. HARPER: In the same sample.

BY MR. CLARK: If he handled the baby like he said, that would be consistent with his DNA being on the sheet anyway.

BY MR. HARPER: Then that would be relevant.

BY MR. CLARK: But, I mean, we don't know what kind of DNA it is. That's the problem, you know.

BY MR. HARPER: And as the Court is aware --

BY MR. CLARK: The jury may think it's his blood on the --

BY MR. HARPER: When they test for DNA, they don't decide what type of DNA and or what substance it is that puts the DNA on that.

BY THE COURT: The Court is going to allow this over the objections of the defendant as Number 12. I will caution the State, do not misrepresent the blood on it. You stated what the analyst is able to say even given that, it does have some probative value.

BY MR. SERMOS: And the analyst will be here, of

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BY THE COURT: Yes, sir. That's correct. The analyst will be here. Is that right?

BY MR. HARPER: Yes, sir. That's our anticipation is that both those analysts will be here. Or excuse me, the analyst --

BY MR. SERMOS: Amy Winter.

Amy Winter. BY MR. ROSENBLATT:

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 12

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next shot is a shot taken by the deputies of the inside of the baby's crib just to show what appeared to be some blood stains on the baby's sheet.

BY THE COURT: Okay. Any objections to that photograph?

> BY MR. SERMOS: No.

BY THE COURT: That will be number thirteen.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 13

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph is a shot taken at the state medical examiner's office showing the vaginal area of the child to which there were significant injuries.

BY MR. HARPER: Again, Your Honor, our purpose in showing that was just to show that there was no injury, but --

BY THE COURT: Is there any objection to --

BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, Your Honor, we object. Number one, because a state medical examiner spread open in a strange, contorted position, but even so,

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Your Honor, I think they don't need to present what is a normal vaginal area looks like as what would one look like if it had been abused. Since they don't have one --

BY THE COURT: All right. The Court --

BY MR. SERMOS: -- then --

BY THE COURT: The Court will sustain the objection to that. I see no relevancy or probative value since the State is not contending that this was involved in the crime.

BY MR. HARPER: In light of that, Your Honor, we would just simply move in limine to prohibit the defense from making any indications as to why or why not we would not have brought forward this or discussed this.

BY THE COURT: Again, that will be conditionally the Court's ruling.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph is taken at the state medical examiner's office with the top of the skull removed from the child showing the bloody brain, and the purpose of this photograph is to show the manner of death. accumulation of blood at the top of the brain is symptomatic of the shaken baby syndrome.

BY THE COURT: Objections to this?

BY MR. SERMOS: Yes, Your Honor. We object. consider it to be an extremely gruesome photograph. We feel that Dr. Hayne can explain when he testifies what the cause of death was of the child, and he can

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explain it with some of the other photographs as far as what he's had -- the Court had admitted, and we think that would be absolutely -- the danger -- the probative value is far outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice.

BY THE COURT: All right. The Court is going to I'm going to sustain that objection. I do want that photograph marked A for identification, but the reason why the Court finds that there is some probative value, clearly what's being contended by the State, but it's also a very gruesome photograph of a peeled back skull of a small child, and the Court finds that the gruesome nature of it outweighs the probative value given that the doctor can still testify to what he found. So I'm going to sustain the defense objection, but, for the record, I do want that one at some point marked as A for identification by the court reporter.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED A FOR IDENTIFICATION

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Your Honor, the next photograph taken at the medical examiner's office shows the back of the baby's head to indicate bruising at the back of the head.

BY MR. SERMOS: No objection.

BY THE COURT: That will be Number 14.

PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 14

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: And the last photograph is a photograph again taken of the baby's head, turned slightly, showing bruising behind the left ear.

BY THE COURT: And this is --1 BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Taken at the state medical 2 3 examiner's --4 BY THE COURT: This is not visible in any of the 5 other pictures? BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Sir? 6 7 BY THE COURT: This is not visible in any of the other pictures? 8 9 BY MR. HARPER: No, sir. 10 BY MR. ROSENBLATT: No, sir. It's in the shadows of the other picture. 11 BY THE COURT: Okay. Any objection to that? 12 13 BY MR. SERMOS: No objection, Your Honor. BY THE COURT: That will be Number 15. 14 PHOTOGRAPH MARKED AS STATE'S EXHIBIT 15 15 BY THE COURT: Those will be the Court's rulings 16 on the specific objections to these, and I will allow. 17 the court reporter to go ahead and mark those in 18 order, and they can be used, but, clearly, they will 19 still be subject to the proper testimony coming 20 forward about the photographs. Anything else? 21 22 BY MR. SERMOS: They only -- I would just ask the Court. I know you always are very understanding, 23 but if things do get -- if some weird thing comes up 24 there and gets confused or anything, we'll just ask 25 you to approach the bench --26 27 BY THE COURT: Absolutely. BY MR. SERMOS: Please be indulgent on that. 28 BY THE COURT: That goes without saying, Mr.

Sermos. You'll still be reserving any right to object to any other matters that develop about this.

(All parties returned to the courtroom and the following was made of record, to-wit:)

BY THE COURT: All right. Court will come to order. Ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate your patience. We've handled a few of matters, particularly some photographs, and I think it will help make matters move along a little smoother, and I do appreciate counsel's cooperation on both sides about that. At this time before we start, I am going to ask the clerk, Mr. Vines, if you will to give the jurors the special oath that is required in capital cases before we proceed further.

(The special oath is given to the jurors.)

been invoked. Ladies and gentlemen, the rule being invoked is a longstanding rule of court whereby the witnesses who are to testify in this case and in this trial cannot remain in the courtroom and hear the opening statements and what other witnesses have to say before they testify. So they'll be required to remove themselves from the courtroom, and I'm going to ask each side if there are any witnesses affected, try to make sure they're not in the courtroom.

BY MR. HARPER: I think all our witnesses are out.

BY THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the next stage of the trial is what's known as opening

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statements. You have heard very little already about this case. Really you just know the nature of the charge against the defendant. The opening statement is an important part of the trial because it gives the attorneys for each side an opportunity to tell you what they anticipate that the evidence is going to show in this trial. It's very important that you realize and understand that what the attorneys tell you is not evidence. The evidence in this case will come by way of the sworn testimony of the witnesses from the witness stand and also any photographs or other exhibits that the Court allows to be admitted But this is very helpful to allow into evidence. the attorneys to do this because it will give you a much better idea about what this case is all about and about what each side is contending the evidence shows or does not show. That will give you a lot better feel for it, and once the witnesses are called to the witness stand, you'll have a better understanding of what part they may have to play in this case. So at this time, the Court is going to allow the opening statements, first by the State. Mr. Rosenblatt.

BY MR. ROSENBLATT: Thank you, Your Honor. Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Tom Rosenblatt, and I stay down at Fort Adams, Mississippi, down in Wilkinson County, and I have the privilege of serving as one of your assistant district attorneys under Mr. Ronnie Harper. Ladies and gentlemen, this case revolves around the last day of the

life of Chloe Madison Britt. Chloe Britt is a precious 2 six-month old baby girl, the daughter of Rebecca Britt. 3 And as you can tell from her name, Rebecca was raising 4 this child on her own. Chloe Britt spent most of her last 5 day at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church -- or Grace Methodist Church on Fatherland Road in the day care there, 6 7 and during voir dire yesterday, you all heard some comments about Grace Methodist Church. Some witnesses. 8 Well, we will have two of the workers at the day care 9 center that will come and testify to you today. And 10 they'll let you know that when Chloe Britt left the day 11 12 care center at around 5:30 on Thursday afternoon, February 13 21st of this year, that she was fine. And, in fact, one 14 lady, Katie Thompson, will come testify that she changed 15 her just before she went home. And except for some minor diaper rash, she appeared to be perfectly normal. 16 she did have a little ear infection which we know just 17 about all babies do, and she was taking some medication 18 for that. She was under the care of Dr. Ayesha Dar. 19 20 fact, she had just been to the doctor on a Tuesday before 21 that Thursday. And Dr. Dar has given her a little medication for the ear. Rebecca Britt picked Chloe up 22 from the day care at 5:30 and took her home. Now, home at 23 that time was a mobile home at 33 Montgomery Road down in 24 25 Cloverdale, south of International Paper. It was a mobile 26 home that belonged to Mr. William Havard who is the defendant Jeffrey Havard's grandfather. Mr. William 27 Havard had made this mobile home right across from his 28 home available for Jeffrey to live there. Jeffrey and

Rebecca had met about two months prior to this incident, 1 and Rebecca had moved in with Jeffrey and had been living 2 with him for about three weeks prior to this day. Rebecca 3 4 got back home to the mobile home at 33 Montgomery Road with Chloe. Played with Chloe. She fed Chloe and gave 5 6 Chloe her medicine, and then she put Chloe in her little wind-up swing, and Jeffrey gave Rebecca \$40.00 to go to 8 Natchez Market to pick up some groceries. This is around 7:30. Rebecca left the mobile home and went to Natchez 9 Market. Stayed gone for forty-five minutes to an hour. 10 11 When she came back home, Chloe wasn't in her swing. 12 was in her bed. Jeffrey says that he had taken the baby and bathed her even though he had never bathed her 13 All the bed sheets were off the bed in the master 14 Jeffrey had stripped down the bed, rolled all 15 bedroom. the bed clothes up and set them in front of the washing 16 17 Rebecca went in to check on Chloe in the bed, walked into the dimly lit room where the crib was, apart 18 from the master bedroom. Said that Chloe sounded like she 19 20 was breathing funny. So she went over in the dim light and put her hands on her and checked her. Said she was 21 still breathing. In fact, she even picked her up just to 22 make sure she was still breathing and put her right back 23 down. Before she had a chance to do anything else, 24 Jeffrey handed her \$20.00 and told her to go to 25 Blockbuster and pick up some videos to watch that night. 26 27 He insisted that she go up to Blockbuster even though they had just installed a satellite dish not long before this. 28 29 He sent her to Blockbuster, and she left the house around

8:30, maybe a little before 8:30, and went to Blockbuster. And came back from Blockbuster, and when she came back in 2 the mobile home, Jeffrey was shut up in the bathroom, spoke to him through the door, went in to check on Chloe. Found Chloe blue, unconscious, and not breathing. 5 screamed. Jeffrey came out and asked her what's wrong. She said the baby is not breathing. She tried to give it 7 CPR. Her mother is Mrs. Lillian Watson, a nurse at 8 Community Hospital. So she grew up with a nurse for a 9 mama and tried to give the baby CPR. She and Jeffrey got 10 in the car and drove to Community Hospital. Rebecca was a 11 little concerned about the route Jeffrey took, but she 12 assured him she wanted to go to Community Hospital because 13 that's where her mother worked. That's where her mother 14 was a nurse. And so late at night, they pulled up to the 15 16 Community Hospital Emergency Room some time after nine. They rush in and she hands Chloe to Shelley Smith who was 17 a lab tech at Community Hospital who was on duty that 18 night. And Shelley took the baby, noticed some bruising 19 around the face, rushed her back into the emergency room 20 for treatment. And then came back to talk to Jeffrey and 21 Rebecca in the waiting area to find out what had happened 22 to the baby. So they would know how to treat the child. Rebecca didn't know what had happened to the baby, 24 and Jeffrey said that he didn't know what happened to the 25 The baby was taken back into the emergency room and 26 was treated by a very devoted staff there. Nurse Angel 27 28 Godbold, Nurse Patricia Murphy, and Dr. Laurie Patterson was the ER doctor on call that night. The baby's 29

Opening Statement - Rosenblatt pediatrician, Dr. Ayesha Dar, was called to come out, and 1 she arrived shortly thereafter. And you will hear from 2 all these personnel, all the doctors and nurses. The baby 3 4 was not breathing. They incubated the baby and attempted to resuscitate it. All of them noticed the bruising on 5 the head and mouth. They assumed they were dealing with 6 head trauma even though they got no information about what 7 had happened to the baby from Jeffrey Havard or from 8. Rebecca. As part of the treatment of the child and they 9 were able to get the child somewhat oxygenated, and part 10 of the treatment of the child, they needed to take the 11 child's temperature. They turned the child over to take 12 13 the temperature rectally, and the doctors and nurses were amazed. The child's anus was gaped open. The child's 14 15 little bottom that usually you have to work to get a 16 rectal thermometer in was gaped open, and you'll hear them 17 testify to that. They immediately suspected abuse, penetration, and called law enforcement to come out to the 18 They continued to work on the child, and then 19 in about ten minutes until eleven, Chloe Madison Britt was 20 21 pronounced dead. Coroner James Lee was called out and 22 came to the hospital, examined the baby, and saw bruises 23 on the legs, saw the bruises to the child's bottom, the signs of penetration, and he ordered an autopsy. 24 deputies came to the hospital. They interviewed Rebecca. 25 They interviewed Jeffrey. Went to the house and collected 26 physical evidence. Some of that evidence was sent to the 27 crime lab, and you'll hear the results of those tests. 28 was a top sheet on which DNA from both Jeffrey and the 29

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1 baby was found together. Jeffrey eventually gave a 2 statement to the police with his explanation of what had happened to the child, and you will get to hear his 3 version. As part of the investigation, as Dr. -- as 4 Coroner James Lee requested, an autopsy was done at the 5 State Medical Examiner's office in Jackson. Dr. Stephen 6 7 Hayne will come and testify for you about his findings and how he confirmed the nurses' and doctors' worst fears this 8 9 child had been abused and the child had been penetrated and the child had died what he refers to as shaken baby 10 syndrome or trauma to the head. He'll explain that for 11 12 you today. This child was sexually abused, and during the course of that sexual abuse or shortly thereafter, was 13 killed by Jeffrey Keith Havard, and that, ladies and 14 15 qentlemen, is Chloe Madison Britt's last day with us. 16 BY THE COURT: Opening statement by the

BY THE COURT: Opening statement by the defense. Mr. Clark.

BY MR. CLARK: Good morning. I am Robert Clark, and I am one of two defense counsel representing for Jeffrey here. And my other counsel is Gus Sermos who you met yesterday during the voir dire. Chloe Britt was called Maddie by some people that knew her. People at the day care, I believe, will testify concerning what -- how the child was. That she had been there since October the 1st of 2001. She had been a regular person or child that came to the day care there, and that her mother usually brought her. Her grandmother also sometimes picked the child up and came back to see the child while she was there.

They've also testified that this was a somewhat sickly