UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : Case No. 10-00148-N-BLW

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
before B. Lynn Winmill, Chief District Judge
Volume 1
April 26, 2011
Pages 1 to 272

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO

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PROCEEDINGS
Tuesday, April 26, 2011
(Jury absent.)
THE COURT: Counsel, we're convening before we bring the jury because a couple of issues arose, nothing of any real consequence, but I thought counsel should be aware of a couple of matters.

First, we have had three jurors who I think were perhaps on your initial list that we have excused. I think I can -- Ms. Chadbourne was excused. She had a note from her doctor. A Ms. Newbry was excused because she had doctor's appointments that were significant and could not be put off later this week. Juror Hume, H-u-m-e, was excused because her husband is having cancer surgery on Wednesday.

And our thought was that all three of those jurors simply should not be expected to be here.

## Juror --

MR. HAWS: Which was the last one, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Hume, H-u-m-e.
MR. HAWS: H-u-m-e.
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She was dropped off here, and so she didn't have -- couldn't go get a vehicle registration showing her name. And her business cards -- apparently she has been recently married, and so her business cards show a different name than the jury summons. She had absolutely no way of verifying she was who the person on the jury list was.

So we just excused her and told her we'll summon her for another jury after she has her identification. That's Juror No. 50 on your list. So that person -- we won't -- Juror No. 50 will not exist. We won't change the numbering, because that will just be too confusing. All right?

Two other issues. I asked counsel before we started jury selection, or attempted to start jury selection in Coeur d'Alene, whether you agree that it was appropriate to ask questions about racial supremacy.

And counsel at that time all agreed that it was appropriate, given the nature of the case and the way the evidence, they thought, would come in. I assume that is still the case, but I wanted to confirm that.

THE COURT: I don't think -- they're not on the list.

The additional thing we have done, which I'm not sure we have done before, is given you the same list I have, which is a list of the jurors in the order in which the computer generated the order.

MR. HAWS: Okay.
THE COURT: So that's a random --computer-generated random list, and that's the number which will be assigned to them. So Juror No. 1 will have a card which says "Juror No. 1."

MR. HAWS: I just hadn't heard the name, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. HAWS: Thank you.
THE COURT: The other issue was Juror No. 50 on that list was excused, and let me explain why that occurred.

She appeared late this morning and apparently, she indicated that all of her identification -- her driver's license, her wallet, everything was stolen on a business trip in Arizona last week, so she had absolutely no identification at all.

From the government?
MS. WHELAN: Yes, Your Honor, that's still the case.

THE COURT: Mr. McAllister?
MR. McALLISTER: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
Finally, we received a request from a very reputable reporter that she be allowed to -and we're going to allow, as long as they're not disruptive, to use laptops, take notes and whatnot in the back of the courtroom, but they will have to sit in the very back. And if it becomes disruptive at all, then they will be not allowed to do that.

We have also had a request from a very reputable reporter with the Spokane newspaper about whether she would be permitted to live blog, since we have Wi-Fi access and she has her laptop, sort of a natural combination of the two.

I'm not opposed to it, but I want counsel to be aware of it. And I'll hear you after jury selection as to your views on that. If you're opposed to it, I'll consider that, and may well not allow it. I'm also checking to see if that violates in any way the Ninth Circuit or

Judicial Conference of the United States policies.
There obviously would be some ground rules. Again, it cannot be disruptive, and it cannot be an attempt to prepare, essentially, quotes or indicate in any way that they're providing a verbatim statement as to what actually was said. They can just simply editorialize, if they wish to. But I wouldn't allow -- that would be the only limitation I can think of. Counsel may think of others.

And you may just be opposed to it. And if you are, you can so indicate, and we'll take it up after the jury is selected.

All right. Counsel, anything else before we bring the jury up?

It will take a minute to get the jury lined up, so I'm going to take a short recess while we get them lined up.

Ms. Whelan?
MS. WHELAN: Your Honor, Juror No. 60 on your list, a concern arose, and I wanted to bring it up outside the presence of any other jurors.
This juror is married to an individual who is an attorney in Idaho.

THE COURT: Bob Pangburn, I assume.
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All right. We'll be in recess.
(Recess.)
(Prospective jurors present.)
THE CLERK: The court will now hear jury selection in Criminal case $10-148-\mathrm{N}$-BLW, United States of America versus Edgar J. Steele.

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I want to welcome you to the United States District Court for the District of Idaho.

Let me begin by indicating I didn't get in a bar fight over the weekend. It was simply a close encounter with a dermatologist, nothing of any consequence. So don't let that be a distraction for you.

I recognize that your being called for jury duty has created, undoubtedly, some inconvenience for you. But I'm also confident that if you are fortunate enough to be selected to serve on this jury, you will find the experience to be extremely rewarding.

National studies have been done which indicate that the vast majority of jurors actually selected to serve on a jury find the experience to be extremely rewarding. And this is confirmed by

MS. WHELAN: And I sit on the Idaho
Professional Responsibility Board, and conducted a hearing just within the last month regarding this individual, and am one of the deciding officers as to whether discipline should be taken.

I think that if she provides that information, there could be a sway there. I'm concerned about keeping her on the jury.

THE COURT: Mr. McAllister, do you want to be heard?

MR. McALLISTER: No objection to excusing her, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then we'll strike Juror No. 60.

MS. WHELAN: Thank you, Your Honor. That's all I had.

THE COURT: All right.
Mr. McAllister, do you have anything?
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Then Juror No. 60 and Juror No. 50 will be struck. And with that exception, we'll bring the jurors up and start.

All right, Counsel, we'll be in recess just until the jury can be brought up. They will be brought in through here and then be seated.

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my own posttrial discussion with jurors over the 20, now almost 24 years on the bench. In each instance, as I talk to jurors after their experience, they just absolutely uniformly report that it was one of the more rewarding experiences of their life.

The significance of jury duty cannot be overstated. Our third President, Thomas Jefferson, is quoted as saying that, "Service on a jury is the single most important duty of a citizen of this country."

Now I would echo President Jefferson's thoughts. During the course of this trial you will be asked to perform one of the very highest duties of citizenship; that is, to sit in judgment on facts which will determine the guilt or innocence of persons charged with a crime.

Now, unfortunately, not all of you will be able to serve on the jury in this case. Indeed, the first thing that we will do this morning is to select a panel from among you ladies and gentlemen.

We will be selecting a jury of 14 individuals. That's 12 jurors, plus 2 alternates. And I'll tell you right now that you won't know if
you're an alternate or not. That will be predetermined today. But then at the end of the trial, if it's not necessary for us to excuse one of the other jurors, then you may be excused. But nevertheless, we will have a panel of 14 jurors, but only 12 will actually deliberate.

To help you better understand the process and enable you to answer my questions more accurately, I'm going to introduce you to the court personnel, the parties and the attorneys, and will tell you in brief what this lawsuit is about.

First, I am the judge in charge of the courtroom and this trial.

The deputy clerk, Ms. Jamie Gearhart, in front of me and to my right, marks the trial exhibits and administers oaths to the jurors and witnesses.

Mr. Jeff Severson, seated to my left, and Ms. Julie Tetrick, seated directly in front of me, are law clerks, attorneys who are assigned to this court, and will assist me in developing my instructions to you, will research legal issues which may arise during the course of the trial, and will also act as bailiffs for the jury.

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unless and until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The defendant has the right to remain silent and never has to prove innocence or present any evidence.

The government is represented by
Assistant United States Attorneys Traci Whelan and Marc Haws.

Ms. Whelan and Mr. Haws, could you
stand and perhaps introduce yourself and those who will be assisting you with the trial.

MS. WHELAN: Good morning. My name is Traci Whelan, and sitting at the table with us is
Special Agent Mike Sotka with the FBI.
MR. HAWS: My name is Marc Haws. I'm an assistant United States attorney.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Whelan and Mr. Haws.

Mr. Steele is represented by his
attorneys, Mr. Robert McAllister and Mr. Gary Amendola.

Mr. McAllister or Mr. Amendola, would
you stand and introduce yourself and your client to the jury.

MR. McALLISTER: Thank you, Your Honor. My

The court reporter, in front of me and to my left, Ms. Tammy Hohenleitner, will keep a verbatim account of all matters of record during the trial.

This is a criminal case brought by the United States Government. The government charges the defendant, Edgar J. Steele, with four counts.

The first count alleges that Mr. Steele attempted to hire another individual to travel in interstate commerce with the intent of murdering his wife and mother-in-law.

Two related counts allege that Mr . Steele first aided and abetted in the use of explosive material to commit the alleged murder for hire; and, second, aided and abetted in the possession of a destructive device in relation to the alleged murder for hire.

The fourth count charges the defendant with tampering with a victim by attempting to intimidate or persuade his wife to engage in misleading conduct and not communicate with law enforcement officers regarding the alleged murder for hire.

Now, the defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charges and is presumed innocent
name is Robert McAllister, and this is Gary Amendola, and we represent Ed Steele.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McAllister.
Ladies and gentlemen, a trial starts with the selection of a fair and impartial jury.
To that end, the court will ask each of you questions to discover whether you have any information concerning the case or any opinions or attitudes which might cause you to favor or disfavor some part of the evidence on one side or the other.

Now, the questions may probe deeply into your attitudes, your beliefs, and your personal experiences, but they are not intended to embarrass you.

If you do not hear or understand a question, you should say so and I will take whatever time is necessary to ensure that you hear the question and that you understand it. On the other hand, if you do understand the question, you must answer it freely.

I need to stress here that in making that statement, I worry sometimes that jurors think that there is only a correct answer to my question. The only correct answer is an answer
which is completely honest, completely candid, and completely forthcoming. Do not hold something back.

If you need to take up something with the court, we can discuss it with you at a sidebar, or perhaps take either you out of the courtroom into chambers to discuss it with you, or perhaps even send the jury out.

But what is critical is that all jurors be completely honest, candid, and forthcoming with the court in response to the questions that I'll be asking.

All right. At this time, ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to have you sworn for jury selection. What that will involve is having each you stand in place, raise your hand, and then Ms. Gearhart will place you all under oath for jury selection.

If all jurors would please stand and raise your right hand.
(Prospective jurors sworn.)
THE COURT: Please be seated.
JURY VOIR DIRE / JURY SELECTION
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, let me explain the process that we're going to be engaged

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And as I have indicated, it's also possible that you will be questioned individually. If that occurs, it is possible that we will determine which jurors need to be questioned individually, and then send the rest of the jurors back to the jury assembly room, where you can be more comfortable and perhaps have some refreshments while we're discussing this with the jurors.

If you are in the jury assembly room, you will have to stay there. There is food, coffee and bathrooms. Smokers will be taken out in groups, as necessary, and we'll give you some further directions on that.

First of all, I will further indicate that my first group of questions will be to the entire panel. That includes those through row 9. After I have been through that first series of questions, we may reconfigure the jury seating a little bit, and then I'll continue with my questions just of the first, I think it's 32 jurors, which will be those who are in the jury box and the two rows in front of the jury box; and then, if need be, expand the questions to include those in the back after you have been called
in here today.
First of all, let me indicate, you will be identified by number rather than name, and that's why you have been given a sheet of paper with a number on it. You will keep that number throughout the jury selection process.

So if a question is asked of you and it applies to you, you will first respond by raising your hand, and then you will need to show your number.

We have a seating chart which shows the numbers, but I think, just to make it easier for us, if you would hold that number up, it will make this go a little more quickly, and we'll be able to identify you by number and then have you respond more specifically to the question that has been asked.

We'll also go, perhaps, row by row.
Row 1 will be the very short row here at the front of the jury box. Row 2 will be the seats directly in front of jury box. Row 3 and 4 will be within the jury box. Row 5 will be the first row in the public area, and then $6,7,8$, and it looks like maybe 9 , there might be one or two jurors on the very back. Yes.
forward.
So with that, let's go ahead and begin. I may give you further instructions as we go forward.

My first question will deal with your ability to serve on this jury in terms of personal hardship. The trial in this case is expected to take up to two weeks. There is some thought it might be done by the middle of next week, but it may not be done until the end of next week.

Before I ask whether you feel this would be a special problem for you, let me explain that we cannot excuse jurors unless jury service would pose an extreme hardship for you.

The reason for that is fairly simple: We want jurors which represent a broad cross-section of the community. To accomplish that, we go to great lengths to create a list of jurors from voter registration lists, motor vehicle or driver's license lists.

But that whole process is defeated if we excuse every juror who finds that it would be inconvenient for them to serve on a jury. It is probably inconvenient for 90 percent of you to be on the jury. And if we excused every juror for
whom it is simply inconvenient, we would soon be left with juries composed of people who are unemployed or retired, and that obviously would not represent the community as a whole.

Now, let me give you some examples of what would or would not constitute an extreme hardship. Simply losing income is not an extreme hardship. Fortunately many, but not all, employers will compensate you while you are serving on a jury. You will have to tender your -- I think it's $\$ 40$ per day you receive as a juror back to your employer, but they will continue to compensate you. Some do not.

Unfortunately, even if they do not, we cannot excuse you for that reason alone, unless the loss of that income and the difference between that and the $\$ 40$ we pay you would be such that it would actually make it hard for you to stay out of bankruptcy, put food on the table, things of that sort.

If you are a key employee in a business that will have to shut down in your absence, that would an extreme hardship.

If you are a student approaching
finals, which I think, in fact, you might well be,
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up.
JUROR NO. 30: Correct. I'm taking math right now, and it would definitely -- to miss school, I would --

THE COURT: Are you taking just one course, or is it a full load?

JUROR NO. 30: I'm taking two courses.
THE COURT: Okay. When are they taught?
JUROR NO. 30: They're --
THE COURT: What time of the day?
JUROR NO. 30: They're taught morning and afternoon --

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 30: -- on Mondays and Wednesdays.
THE COURT: Let me come back to you.
And your feeling is that if you're not
able to attend class for the next -- today and
Wednesday, and next Monday and next Wednesday, that that would make it hard for you to actually complete the class?

JUROR NO. 30: Yeah. I do have a test next week, and then finals are in a couple weeks.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me come back to you, if I can. I think I may excuse you, but I want to see what else we have here in terms of talking to
and losing -- or not being able to attend classes for the next two weeks might mean that you would lose credit for the entire semester, that would be an extreme hardship.

That's just by way of example, and we'll certainly take up any specific concerns you have as we go around and see if any of you feel that serving on this jury for the next two weeks would suppose an extreme hardship.

Are there any jurors who feel that it would?

Okay. Let's start on the front row. I think that's juror -- is that 30 ?

Yes. We've got a microphone, which we'll have to pass around.

JUROR NO. 30: Your Honor, I am a student and I'm approaching finals.

THE COURT: And you're what?
JUROR NO. 30: Approaching finals.
THE COURT: Okay. And missing classes for the next two weeks would make it difficult for you to complete the semester?

JUROR NO. 30: Correct. I'm taking math, and it's hard for me.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You have to speak 29
the other jurors.
Okay. Thank you, Juror No. 30.
I think row number 2, there was -- yes.
Is that Juror 21?
JUROR NO. 21: Twenty-one, yes.
My husband and I are farmers, and this is a very busy time of year. We also feed cattle, and we have not been able to turn them out due to weather.

THE COURT: Okay. Your husband can't do it without you? There is no other way you can find someone else to help out?

JUROR NO. 21: I do my share and, yes, I feed every day.

THE COURT: Is there some way you can get someone else to do it while you're on jury duty?

JUROR NO. 21: Very questionable as to whether we could.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you made any effort to do that?

JUROR NO. 21: No.
THE COURT: All right. Juror No. 21, let me come back to you, as well. I want to see kind of the lay of the land with the other jurors. All right. Let me come back to you, perhaps, Juror

No. 21.
All right. Was there anyone -- row
No. 4?
JUROR NO. 6: I'm Juror No. 6. I'm a nurse, and I have mandatory training, May 2nd from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. I have not checked with my employer to see if that can be arranged at another time, but if my certificate expires then I would not be able to work, if I don't do the training.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Likewise.
Anyone else in row 4?
Let me go back to row 5. There are apparently a couple in row 5 .

Juror No. 35.
JUROR NO. 35: I'm the sole income of my family of three, and my employer doesn't pay for jury duty.

THE COURT: You have checked and your employer does not?

JUROR NO. 35: They do not paid for it. And I do not have the accrued vacation time to cover that.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear -- there was someone else on -- that's Juror No. 39.

JUROR NO. 39: Same thing going on. I have

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work-related?
JUROR NO. 46: Not work-related, no.
THE COURT: Juror No. 46, I apologize, but where it's an optional thing that doesn't affect your employment, I'm not sure I could excuse you for that reason. I understand you want to be there, but at this point, at least -- I may
reconsider, but at this point I'm not sure I could excuse you for that reason.

Juror No. -- is that 43 ?
JUROR NO. 43: Yes, sir. Your Honor, I close on a home this Friday, the 29th. My current home that I live in is currently being rented out. So if I'm in this trial, I will face not having a place to live.

In addition my interest rate lock period expires next week, and in addition my short sale acceptance offer expires as well. So if I don't close this Friday, I'll experience significant hardship.

THE COURT: What time is the closing?
JUROR NO. 43: I don't know. I have a letter from my lender that I got faxed over to me yesterday, if you would like to --

THE COURT: Let me explain. We start at
a family, a total of six. My wife is pregnant, and I am the sole proprietor. I can't afford to be here and lose that money.

THE COURT: So you work for yourself?
JUROR NO. 39: We're barely hanging on to our vehicles as it is.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.
Anyone else? It looks like row -- a couple on row 6 , I think.

Juror No. 46.
JUROR NO. 46: I'm self-employed. Next week
I start a seminar for a week from 8:00 a.m. to
5:00 p.m. every day. And it's an eight-year rotation of a company that's coming out from New York City, so I can't change that rotation.

THE COURT: It's a seminar you're attending?
JUROR NO. 46: Yes.
THE COURT: And, I'm sorry, what do you do for a living?

JUROR NO. 46: I'm a janitor. But it's dealing with my religious beliefs. It's a group that's coming out for that, and it's for training for something that I do on the side as a volunteer.

THE COURT: Okay. But, so it is not

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8:30 and go straight through until $2: 30$, and then we're done for the day. Is there any reason why you couldn't schedule that in the afternoon?

JUROR NO. 43: We would be out by 2:30--
THE COURT: Yes.
JUROR NO. 43: -- with the case?
I could check with my lender to
schedule it accordingly. It hasn't been
specifically set as a time, just a date. But given the $2: 30$ time period, I could try to work that out with the title company.

THE COURT: All right. Good.
JUROR NO. 43: Is that something that I should check on?

THE COURT: You can plan on being done by 2:30 on Friday. And I think, yes, perhaps on a break you could even contact the broker or whoever the closing agent is, and see if that can be arranged.

JUROR NO. 43: Okay.
THE COURT: All right?
JUROR NO. 43: I will do that. Thank you.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Anyone else?
Okay. I don't -- is there anyone else
that I have missed, that I have not come to?
Juror No. 21, what was the concern again?

Oh, it was the feeding of the cattle, right.

And Juror No. 6, you have got mandatory training that you may lose your certification if you can't attend it. All right.

Counsel, do you want to approach for a moment? I'm going to visit with you at sidebar about this before I make a determination.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to turn on a device that will make it hard for you to listen while we're visiting about this at sidebar. I apologize for the nuisance of this; it's not pleasant, but it's better than having to send you all out.
(Sidebar commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Ms. Hohenleitner, can you hear us?

THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, I'm inclined -first of all, it's difficult not having
Mr. Steele -- or it's difficult to have Mr. Steele come up to the sidebar.

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And I may indicate to her that if we get down to the end of the day and we have enough jurors, I may excuse her just for more a matter of convenience.

I would excuse Juror No. 6, because she has certification training that she would miss that would cost her --

MR. HAWS: Your Honor, it wasn't clear to me --

THE COURT: You need to come closer to the mic.

MR. HAWS: It wasn't clear to me whether she had checked with her employer --

THE COURT: Well, we could possibly --
MR. HAWS: -- about a different time or something like that. I think I would rather see her at least make a call.

THE COURT: All right. We could probably do that.

Then, I'm going to excuse Juror No. 39
and 35 , who both have employment situations where they would lose income. And I think if they are that close to the edge financially, I think we ought to excuse them.

I think that's the only ones. So I

What I normally do is we discuss at sidebar, and then I give counsel a chance to go back and confer with your client. And if there is any issue you want to raise, we can come back up to a sidebar after that consultation. The alternative is we have to send the jury out. It's just too difficult.

Is that agreeable?
MR. McALLISTER: It is, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right.

Now, Counsel, let me deal with this in kind of reverse order. I'm inclined -- Juror No. -- I'm not used to two charts, so I'm having a hard time.

Juror No. 30, the young woman who is in school, that's kind of a close call for me. If she was a full-time student, I would think it was an absolute.

Probably, I would be inclined to excuse her.

I would be inclined not to excuse at this time Ms. Tindall, Juror No. 21. Having to feed her cattle, I understand that, but she has not indicated she has not been able to find someone else.
propose to excuse Juror No. 39, Juror No. 35, Juror No. 30, and then kind of defer on Jurors --

MR. HAWS: Six.
THE COURT: -- 21 and 6.
MR. HAWS: 30 and 6, I think we -THE COURT: 21 and 6.
MR. HAWS: 21 and 6.
THE COURT: -- to give them a chance to check on what they can arrange, and then we'll make a decision later. If we have the extra jurors, I would rather send them home and let someone else serve.

Any objection to that?
MR. HAWS: No.
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
MS. WHELAN: No, Your Honor.
And I think with Juror 21 --
THE COURT: You need to come forward.
MS. WHELAN: With Juror 21, I think if you explain the schedule, that you will be done, that might help her with her class.

MR. HAWS: She is the one that lives in Bruneau. That's what, 45 minutes away?

THE COURT: Okay.
(Sidebar concluded.)

THE COURT: I've got to try to turn down the volume on that. That's a very -- we turned it up a little bit, thinking with a larger group here it might be necessary. But we'll have to check on that.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me explain what I'm going to do.

Juror No. 35 and Juror No. 39, we are going to excuse you, given your financial situation. I think that would not be fair to ask you to serve under these circumstances. So you will be allowed to leave, if you wish.

Juror No. -- you can leave at this time, if you wish.
(Jurors Nos. 35 and 39 excused.)
THE COURT: Juror No. 30, you're in school, and I think we'll excuse you, as well, so that you won't lose that credit with school.
(Juror No. 30 excused.)
THE COURT: Juror No. 6 and Juror No. 21, first of all, Juror No. 21, with the $8: 30$ to 2:30 schedule, is that going to enable you to at least be home in the afternoon to help out and do those sort of things? Will that make a difference?

JUROR NO. 21: I live in Bruneau, which is 40
yet, in terms of your availability?
Let me indicate my appreciation for your willingness to serve. I talk to judges from all over the country, and it's not unusual for them to have half the jury panel show up and want to be excused because of a hardship.

Now, we try to avoid that in part by giving you an opportunity to defer service if you have holidays, vacation planned or training planned. We try to give you that opportunity.

But even with that, I'm always impressed by the fact that, generally, jurors don't ask to be excused unless it truly is a hardship, something that they can't avoid. And it's very much appreciated, and I think it speaks well of our citizens in this state and this district.

Let me indicate, as well, that I've already noted we will start each day at 8:30. Now, there will be some exceptions. For example, tomorrow we'll start at $8: 30$, but unfortunately I have a conference call that I have to be in, but to keep the trial moving we'll take an hour break.

I think we'll have a meal brought in for the jury, and try to hold that to not more
an hour-and-a-half to two-hour drive.
THE COURT: I didn't realize it was that far away.

JUROR NO. 21: Seventy-seven miles.
THE COURT: Well, let me see. I will reconsider your situation a little bit later. I just need to see where we are with the other jurors.

Likewise, Juror No. 6, we're going to have a short break here, and I might have you actually check with your employer to see if there is some possibility that that training can be rescheduled, and exactly what the details are on that, and then we'll make a determination at that point.

If, indeed, it cannot be rescheduled and if, indeed, it is essential to your certification, then I will excuse you. But I want to at least make sure that you've excluded the possibility of rescheduling that to a later time. All right?
(Juror indicating.)
THE COURT: And I think that has addressed the other concerns here.

Anyone else that I have not addressed 41
than an hour, perhaps as little as 45 minutes, and then perhaps recess around 3:00 or 3:30 that day.

I think for the rest of the trial we'll start at 8:30 each day, go straight through with a couple of breaks, in which you'll have somewhat more hearty snacks to fortify you, and then we'll be done at 2:30 each day, so that it's kind of a truncated trial day. But I think it works much better for the jurors, the attorneys and the court to be able to work that schedule.

Is there anyone who feels that that schedule simply will not work for you for some reason?

Okay. I see -- other than as we have already discussed.

We also try to accommodate those who may have some limitation or physical problem. For example, if you have a back problem or otherwise cannot sit for extended periods of time, you will be allowed to sit in the back of the jury box and actually allowed to stand from time to time during the trial, if need be. If you are hard of hearing, we have devices that will assist those who are hard of hearing to hear the proceedings.

Is there anyone who feels you have a
disability or limitation that we could not reasonably accommodate?

Okay. I see no response.
I'm now going to ask you some questions about pretrial publicity in this case. I'm going to start off with some general questions where all I want you to do is raise your hand. We'll note your response and may then follow up, again either at a sidebar or possibly after some further questions, sending you to an adjoining room and then bringing you back one at a time for individualized questioning.

First, simply by show of hands, I want to know how many of you have heard or read something about this case from reports in the newspaper, on the radio, or television?

All right. Let me just note, and I'll get the -- we'll start on the front row. And again, I'm talking only about from newspaper, radio, or television.

We'll start on row 1. It looks like Juror No. 28 -- again, would you show me -- make sure I've got -- 28.

On row 2, it looks like Juror No. 23, Juror No. 22 and Juror No. 21 and Juror No. 20.

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facts that just aren't true; innocently, I'm sure, but that just happens.

Is there anyone who disagrees with these statements? That is, anyone who believes that everything they hear from the media is true, simply because it came from the media, among those who have read something about this case? Anyone who has that feeling?

Okay. I see no response.
Now, just having heard or read
something about a case from a news media account
of a case does not disqualify a juror from serving on the trial in that case.

However, a jury must make its decision solely from the evidence presented during the trial and not from any information which they learned from any other source.

Therefore, a juror who has heard or read something about the case may only serve if they are confident that they can put aside what they have learned from what they have read or heard from the media and not allow it to affect their verdict in any way.

And I mean just that. It cannot affect their verdict in any way. You have to essentially Juror 15. All right. any way.

On the third row, Juror No. 10 and
Back row, Juror 4, 5, and 6.
On row 5, Juror No. 40, Juror No. 36, and Juror No. 33.

On the seventh row, it looks like Juror 45 and Juror 47.

The seventh row, Juror 55 and 56.
Eighth row, Juror No. 67.
And on the final row, Juror No. 65.
Okay. Juror No. 67, could you raise
your -- are you on the -- you are on the back row?
As we all know, media reports are not necessarily accurate. You know, I'm not suggesting that there is an intent, that the journalists intend not to be accurate, but, for a variety of reasons, they may contain misinformation or may leave out important, relevant information.

And there are a lot of reasons why that may occur: a limited access to the information, you know; I suppose there could be bias on the part of the journalist, or for any number of reasons. And as a result, sometimes they report 45
ignore it completely and not allow anything that you've heard or read about the case affect you in

Now, of the jurors who have heard or read about this case from a newspaper, radio, or television account, is there anyone who has any reservation about your ability to put out of your mind any information you learned about this case from the media and decide the case only upon the facts presented during the trial?

Let me start with row 1. And unfortunately, I should have noted down your number, but I did not.

So those of you who have read or heard something about this case from the media, is there anyone on row 1 that you -- perhaps you could raise your -- and I think I'll go to you individually. If you'll raise your numbers again, I'll come to you individually and ask if you have any reservation about your ability to put aside anything you've heard or read about the case and decide this case solely from the evidence presented here in the courtroom and in the context of my instructions as to the law.

Juror, was it No. 28? I think you --
do you have any reservation about that?
JUROR NO. 28: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Anyone else?
Who else was on row -- Juror No. 32.
Do you have any reservation about that?
JUROR NO. 32: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Do we have a microphone?
Perhaps we could pass that.
Anyone else on the front row?
Okay. In row 2, those -- if you would raise your hand.

Juror No. 23, do you have any reservation about your ability to put aside what you've heard or read about the case and decide this case solely from the evidence presented here in the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 23: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
Juror No. 22, do you have any reservation?

JUROR NO. 22: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Juror 21?
JUROR NO. 21: No, sir.
THE COURT: All right.
Juror No. 20?
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All right. Let's pass the microphone to row 5 .

Juror No. 33, do you have any reservation in this regard?

JUROR NO. 33: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Anyone else on row 5?
Juror No. 35 -- 36.
JUROR NO. 36: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
Anyone else in row 5? Juror No. 40.
JUROR NO. 40: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay.
Let's go to row 6.
JUROR NO. 47: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. That's Juror No. 47.
Anyone else in row 6 ?
JUROR NO. 45: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: That's Juror No. 45.
Anyone else?
All right. Let's go to row 7. Anyone who have heard or read anything about this case?

Juror No. 55, do you have any
reservation in this regard?
JUROR NO. 55: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Juror No. 56?

No. 6.
JUROR NO. 6: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
Juror No. 5?
JUROR NO. 5: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Juror No. 4?
JUROR NO. 4: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Anyone else in the back row who have heard or read anything about this case?

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { JUROR NO. 20: No, Your Honor. } \\
& \text { THE COURT: Okay. } \\
& \text { Anyone else on row 2? } \\
& \text { Let's go to row 3. Juror No. -- is it } \\
& 10 ? \\
& \text { JUROR NO. 10: No, I do not. } \\
& \text { THE COURT: All right. } \\
& \text { Juror -- anyone else in the third row? } \\
& \text { That's Juror No. 15. Do you have any } \\
& \text { reservation about your ability to put aside } \\
& \text { anything you've heard or read about this case from } \\
& \text { the media and decide this case solely from the } \\
& \text { evidence presented here in the courtroom? } \\
& \text { JUROR NO. 15: No, Your Honor. } \\
& \text { THE COURT: All right. } \\
& \text { Anyone else -- anyone on row 4? Juror }
\end{aligned}
$$

It's Juror No. 67. That's actually row 9, I guess.

JUROR NO. 67: No.
THE COURT: No?
JUROR NO. 67: That would be no.
THE COURT: Anyone else?
I think Juror No. 65, you raised your hand.

JUROR NO. 65: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
Is there anyone who raised your hand in response to my earlier question, that you've heard or read something about the case, and have not responded to my last question about your ability to put aside what you heard or read about the case?

Okay. I see no other response.
Let me ask a further question. Is there any member of the panel who has heard or read anything about this case from any source other than the media?

Now, this would include other people.

It could include other writings. It could include the Internet, including chat rooms, blogs or other websites, text messaging, Twitter, Facebook, or any other source of information other than established media.

And "established media," I'm talking about newspapers and the broadcast media including radio and television.

Anybody who has heard, read, or acquired any information about this case from any other source, such as those that I have described: personal discussions, something that was written to you, Internet information, blogs, chat rooms, Twitter?

Okay. Juror No. 52.
I'm going to note -- and I may come back to you. I'm not going to ask you to explain what the source of information is, but I think we'll come back to you. Give me just a moment to make a notation here.

Anyone else? That's Juror No. 21.
Okay. Again, we'll come back to you, as well.
Anyone else?
Okay. I see no other response.
What will occur is we will come back to 52
otherwise, other than what you may have already disclosed in terms of having read something in the newspaper?

Okay. Anyone prior to today that had ever even heard Mr. Steele's name, apart from perhaps what you may have read in the newspaper and that you have already disclosed? Anyone?

Okay. I see no response.
From that, I will assume that none of the jurors are related to Mr. Steele by blood or marriage, none of you have employed Mr. Steele. And I will indicate he is an attorney. So I assume none of you have employed Mr. Steele as an attorney, or employed him in any other capacity, nor has he employed you. None of you are familiar with his legal practice, and none of you have a business relationship with him, including an employment relationship.

Is there anyone for whom those statements would not be true?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
Let me also indicate -- I think I'm going to expand that question just a bit. There was some media coverage which I think actually discussed Mr. Steele as an attorney, or at least
you individually. My guess is it will be with the other jurors having been sent to the jury assembly room, and then we'll have you summoned back individually, and along with perhaps some other jurors who may respond to the balance of my questions.

Is there anyone on the panel who has been contacted prior to appearing here in the courtroom today about this case?

I also am excluding, obviously, court personnel and the fact that you received a jury summons. But is there anybody who has been contacted by anyone under any circumstances, because they knew or had learned that you were going to be a juror in this case, or a potential juror?

Anyone?
Okay. I see no response.
The next question would be whether any of you know Mr. Steele in any way. The question I'm going to ask is whether any of you, prior to entering the courtroom today, and other than what you may have read about in the media accounts that you have already discussed, is there anyone who knew Mr. Steele or knew of him, by reputation or 53
made some comment about the work -- legal work he did in the media accounts.

Is there anyone who has read any of those media accounts that would have some -- that feels that you have acquired information about that that might affect you in any way as a juror that you could not put aside and be fair and impartial?

Anyone who has any reservation about that?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
Okay. Counsel, I may ask you to approach for a moment before I excuse the jurors and we visit just with the two jurors that we have individualized responses to. If you would approach.
(Sidebar commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Counsel, the other issue -- and
I was trying to think of ways to tease
out -- there were other concerns. There was
a -- there was media coverage about the court's ruling last week on the Daubert issue.

I think I probably covered enough the fact that they're willing to put that aside and not allow it to affect the jury, without going
specifically into a concern about the court's ruling, but I'm willing to hear you if you think I need to discuss that further.

Where there is only two jurors, it maybe easier -- we're actually set up in my chambers where we could bring those two jurors into chambers with the court reporter and inquire there, rather than send the jury down to the jury assembly room.

And then, finally, I wanted to hear from you as to whether there were any other questions of this nature that you think I should cover. So far we have not had too many people that seem to have any concerns, but I want to give you a chance to speak up.

MR. McALLISTER: No questions. We don't -- we don't believe the court should ask any questions about its ruling last week --

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. McALLISTER: -- and we have no objection to, in chambers, examining the jurors, the two jurors who raised other issues about some source of information.

THE COURT: Well, one of them can be resolved quickly if we allow her to go feed her

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put her on the spot, maybe we'll go ahead and bring her back.

I'm inclined, I think -- we're going to take another break -- we'll take a break probably in about 20 minutes or half an hour. I think the jury can wait long enough. I think we'll just have them stay where they are and we'll bring those jurors into chambers and discuss that with them there. All right?

MS. WHELAN: Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay.
(Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm trying to follow the path of least resistance here. I think rather than move all of you down to the fifth floor jury assembly room, I think it would be easier if we just have you come back into chambers, those two of you who have raised their hand, and we'll visit with you in chambers.

While we are on this break, you are just going to remain in place. If any of you have an absolute need to go to the restroom, perhaps either Ms. Tetrick or Mr. Severson -- I think we actually had -- yes, Ms. Blackman, and I think Ms. Huang was actually here, as well, who can
cattle and not have to --
MR. McALLISTER: And we have --
THE COURT: -- wrestle with --
MR. McALLISTER: -- no objection to that.
THE COURT: Well, if -- Ms. Whelan, we might be able to resolve that question right there. Now we're down to one juror.

MS. WHELAN: We agree with Mr. McAllister as far as no questions, chambers is okay, and no Daubert 702 hearing.

And as far as the cows --
THE COURT: I'm just absolutely convinced, based on what I've seen so far, we're going to have tons of jurors. We're going to have jurors coming out of our ears here. So I'm inclined not to force a juror to stay here when it's difficult for them.

Of course, I don't know what their backgrounds are. You may have researched their backgrounds and you may have a strong feeling why someone should be on the jury or not. But anyway --

MS. WHELAN: Yeah, we don't care. She can go feed her cows.

THE COURT: Well, you know, as long as we've
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actually help you out, so that there are restrooms back in the secure hallway where we can escort you to.

But -- Counsel, I had another thought. And I apologize for this, but another thought came to me, that may change your thoughts on the matter of whether we take the jury out or not. So why don't you approach again.
(Sidebar commences as follows:)
THE COURT: The problem is, I'm not sure, getting Mr. Steele back into chambers, the marshal might have some concern. So now I'm thinking no, that's not a good idea. So we may just need to send the jury out. That way, Mr. Steele can be present and we wouldn't have to change anything else.

MR. HAWS: That's fine, Your Honor.
MR. WHELAN: That's probably more comfortable.

THE COURT: Mr. McAllister, Mr. Amendola?
MR. McALLISTER: That's fine, Judge. I don't want him sitting in here with all the jurors while we're --

THE COURT: That's the concern I had. Then how do we get him out of here? So I think it's
just better if we send the jury out. So, all right.
(Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I don't want you to think I'm horribly indecisive. I'm usually not. But I'm going to change my mind. I think we are going to have you taken out, back down to the jury assembly room. And we'll have Juror No. 52 and Juror No. 21 will be summoned back, and we'll question you further here in the courtroom, but with the other jurors taken back to the jury assembly room.

My apologies, but there are some practical reasons why I think that's necessary.

So what I'll do is I'll declare a short recess. I'll admonish you not to discuss the case among yourselves or with anyone else. Now, by that, I mean exactly that. You are not to discuss this case. If you've read something about the case, you absolutely should not share that with anyone else. You shouldn't even talk about the questions I have asked, things you've observed here in the courtroom.

You can talk about the weather, perhaps your hopes that the weather will change and get

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THE COURT: I'll note for the record that Juror No. 21, I believe, has been brought back into the courtroom. The other jurors are not present.

Juror No. 21, you indicated that you had learned something about this case from a source other than a news media. And by news media, I'm talking about newspaper, television, radio.

What is it -- first of all, what would be the source of that information?

JUROR NO. 21: It would be my sister.
THE COURT: What was your sister's source of information, to your knowledge?

JUROR NO. 21: I'm sure it was probably newspaper, radio, television. She lives in the area.

THE COURT: She lives where?
JUROR NO. 21: She lives in north Idaho.
THE COURT: Okay. What did -- with as much detail as you can remember, can you tell us exactly what she told you?

And don't pull any punches. I want to know, you know, blow by blow, exactly what she said.
nice, talk about sports, fly fishing. Anything you want is fair game, except anything that has even the remotest connection to these proceedings. That is off limits and you cannot discuss that.

I think what we'll do is, Jurors No. 21 and 52, we'll probably drop you off, sort of. You won't go down to the fifth floor assembly room. We'll leave you here in the actual jury room, and then bring you from there back into the courtroom, so you won't have to traverse that long distance, going up and down the stairs or using the elevator.

If any of you need to smoke, I'll leave that to Mr. Severson and Ms. Tetrick and their discretion on how to handle that.

All right. And then you might remember where you're seated. You might even leave your numbers there on your seat, just to make sure you don't forget where you're seated. It's pretty much numerical, although we have now excused a few jurors here and there.

All right. We'll be in recess until further call.
(Jury panel absent.)
(Juror No. 21 present.)
JUROR NO. 21: Well, she described -- I heard about this, actually, probably, I'm going to guess now maybe two years ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Some time ago.
JUROR NO. 21: Sometime ago. I couldn't say for sure, but some time ago. We talked frequently on the telephone. And she just -- and I heard this reported in our local media here.

THE COURT: Okay. What local media?
Would that have been The Statesman or --

JUROR NO. 21: Probably The Statesman.
THE COURT: Do you take The Statesman?
JUROR NO. 21: I don't right now, but I did.
THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 21: You know, of interest, I guess, talking about things going on in the area, and she did. She had told me -- you want me to just say --

THE COURT: Yes. I want to know word for word what was said.

JUROR NO. 21: You know, I guess probably at the time she did not mention the person's name, but she said it was a lawyer from their area, and that he had been accused of, you know, attempting
to kill his wife and his mother-in-law by -- with a bomb underneath a car, and that they had -- it had been discovered when he -- when she went to the local garage -- or I don't know exactly where, but they put the car on the hoist and they discovered it then.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you recall any other details? And don't hold anything back, but don't make anything up. I mean, I want to know what you recall about what she told you, in as much detail as you can remember.

JUROR NO. 21: I think probably that was the detail, other than we were just visiting as sisters saying, you know, why would someone do that? How could they do that? Or -- I think that's pretty general, really.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any reservation about your ability to put that out of your mind and decide this case solely from the evidence presented here in the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 21: I would hope I would be able to put it out of my mind, yes. I'm not -- I would not answer a hundred percent certain that --

THE COURT: Okay. You responded earlier, I think you indicated you had read something about

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will, but in a circumstance that would make it very difficult for you, when there may be a lot of other jurors for whom service on the jury would not pose the same kind of problems.

JUROR NO. 21: I do appreciate that very much.

THE COURT: Okay. And in fact, I think rather than have you go back, if you've got your personal belongings, you can probably just go ahead and leave your number on the seat here, and you can go through the door there and just take the elevator, and you will be excused.

JUROR NO. 21: Thank you --
THE COURT: You don't have any personal belongings anywhere else?

JUROR NO. 21: No.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 21: Thank you, Your Honor.
(Juror 21 not present.)
THE COURT: We'll bring in Juror No. 52.
Counsel, while Juror No. 52 is being
brought, just so it's clear, we will bring --
Juror No. 33 will now take the place of Juror No. 21.

Do you understand that?
the case as well or heard something in local media.

JUROR NO. 21: That was The Statesman.
THE COURT: That was the same thing.
JUROR NO. 21: The Statesman online and KTVB online.

THE COURT: Okay. Now -- well, perhaps I'm going to leave it at that, given what we discussed at sidebar, as well. I'm assuming you still wish to be excused because of the need to help in the planting and the feeding of your cattle?

JUROR NO. 21: I really do wish to be excused for that -- for that reason, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.
Counsel, do you wish to inquire further of Juror No. 21?

MS. WHELAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Then we'll go ahead and have you excused. I think we're going to excuse you, not necessarily because of what you heard, but because of your request for a hardship, and given the fact that we've got a lot of jurors here, I think it would be a shame to compel you to possibly be here, not necessarily against your
were having a luncheon today.
So I emailed the chairman of that committee, who is a good friend of mine, and said, "I have been summoned for Federal District Court jury duty and won't be able to make the luncheon."

He emailed back. He said, "I heard" --
or I don't know what his, word he used, but
that -- "the Steele case, they're selecting jurors
for that," and, "Tell them you don't like lawyers." You know, a friend of mine, humor, whatever.

But I did not know --
THE COURT: Did you tell him that that doesn't work?

JUROR NO. 52: Well, the thing is -- I'm just being totally honest with you -- I did not know anything about the Steele case. But when he emailed that to me, I said, "Okay." Then I walk in here, and it's the Steele case.

THE COURT: Right.
JUROR NO. 52: So --
THE COURT: Did --
JUROR NO. 52:-- I just thought that needed to be brought up.

THE COURT: Sure. And that's exactly what
JUROR NO. 52: I guess of being able to erase that -- that thought from my --

THE COURT: Okay. At this point, all you've been told, apparently, is what the charges were.

JUROR NO. 52: Yeah. I guess that's the thought -- that's the only thought I have, is what the charge is.

THE COURT: Okay. And I have described the charges for you here in my first --

JUROR NO. 52: You have already said that, so, yeah.

THE COURT: Counsel, we get a gremlin in this courtroom from time to time. Unfortunately, if anyone has any cell phones, I may ask you to make sure they are off, not in the buzz -- or the vibrate mode, but actually off. We have done some testing and actually found that some cell phone carriers actually have a signal that interferes with the courtroom audio system.

Well, we're going to take a recess here shortly, any way.

All right. So given the fact that all you know or what you learned was essentially no more than what I've told you, are you confident you could be fair and impartial in this case?
you should have done.
Did he -- other than passing on a bad joke, did he give you any other information about the case?

JUROR NO. 52: Well, he merely said -- and, you know, I didn't print it. It's gone. But I
think he said, "He is being accused of hiring someone to kill his wife."

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 52: I think that's what --
THE COURT: Anything else?
JUROR NO. 52: Pardon?
THE COURT: Is that it?
JUROR NO. 52: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Are you confident you could put that out of your mind, not allow to affect your deliberations as a juror if you were selected in this case?

JUROR NO. 52: I don't know -- confident.
THE COURT: Well, do you have any reservations?

JUROR NO. 52: I do. I have some reservations.

THE COURT: Okay. What are the reservations?
about that issue about replacing jurors, make sure that we're on the same page.
(Juror 52 not present.)
THE COURT: Counsel, I thought we had understood this, that rather than have everything snake up, which would require everyone to move seats, which would become very cumbersome, it would be far simpler to take -- any juror in the first 32 who is excused for any reason will be replaced by the jurors in the back, starting with Juror No. 33, then 34, and they will take the seat of the excused juror.

That's both logistically easier and it keeps the alternate pool intact, so that you know that Jurors 29 through 32 will be the alternate pool, and you will be striking, each of you, one of those with the remaining two serving as our alternates.

Any objection? Ms. Whelan.
MS. WHELAN: Judge, I don't have an objection. But the reason I made a face and I got confused was, you also excused Juror 30, but we didn't fill her spot.

THE COURT: I don't think -- oh, we did. MS. WHELAN: And so I --

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Ladies and gentlemen, just so you know, we'll probably go until about 12:30 and then take a break. As I think has been explained to you, we actually will have some food for you so you can stay in the building and won't have to leave during the lunch break. We'll keep it fairly short, maybe 45 minutes to an hour or less, for a lunch break.

Now, in the meantime, let me cover just a couple of items.

Juror No. 6, were you able to call and contact your employer and determine whether or not the seminar scheduled for next week is mandatory?

JUROR NO. 6: It is mandatory, but I was able to reschedule it for later in the month.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. And so that was the only reason why you were concerned about your ability to serve; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 6: That's correct.
THE COURT: All right.
We have excused now, two jurors, Juror No. 21 has now left, and we had previously excused Juror No. 30 on the front row, or row 1. Let me -- we're going to now do a little musical chairs.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. We will now -- we will now, in fact, replace Juror No. 30 with Juror - in fact, it will be the opposite order.

MS. WHELAN: So, can --
THE COURT: Juror 33 will replace Juror 30. In other words, I'm going to go with $33,34,35$, in the order that I excused them.

The first juror excused was Juror No. 30, so Juror No. 33 will take seat No. 30, and Juror No. 34 will take seat No. 21. And then if we excuse Ms. -- or Juror No. 6, then she will be replaced by Juror No. 35. Or, no, actually 35 has already been excused. It will be Juror No. 36.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. Thank you.
THE COURT: Is that clear?
MS. WHELAN: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Clear as mud.
All right. Let's take a short recess, and then we'll reconfigure when the jury is brought back in.
(Recess.)
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: For the record, I'll note that all jurors are present.

I'm going to ask Juror No. 33, if you would take the seat vacated on the front row here.

And Juror No. 34, if you'll take the seat in row 2, vacated by Juror 21. I assume you still have your number.

All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to change the ground rules to a certain extent. The questions I'm now going to ask of the panel, I'm going to ask only of rows 1 through 4. Those of you in rows 5 through 9 , you won't be expected to respond at this point.

It may be we'll excuse jurors and have you called forward to replace them. But at this point, the following questions will only apply to jurors seated in the first four rows here, which will be the jury box plus the two rows of seats in front of the jury box.

And we'll start first by having each juror stand in place and answer each of the questions that is on a form, I think that you each have.

Now, with regard to those questions, let me give you a little guidance. There is a question there about prior jury service. We only need to know about any case in which you were
selected for a jury which actually deliberated to a verdict. If you were simply called down for jury service, that is not of concern and we don't need to know about it. Only if you actually were selected and the jury actually reached a verdict.

But if you did sit on a jury in a case, we need to know the details of the case. First, was it a civil case or a criminal case?

A civil case would be a dispute between individuals or perhaps corporations, in which one side or the other was seeking a recovery of damages because of some perceived injury. If it is a civil case, just tell us generally what the dispute was and whether the jury awarded damages or not.

If it is a criminal case -- that would be a case in which criminal charges are brought by either a federal or state government entity against an individual -- we need to know the nature of the charge and what the verdict was, guilty or not guilty.

There is also questions about your children. We only need to know the ages; and then, if they're over 18, what their occupation is, in just a most general way.

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we'll just proceed in that fashion.
Go ahead.
JUROR NO. 1: I work for Idaho Sand and Gravel and I'm a grade checker. I'm not married. I don't have any children. I have never been on another jury or any kind of jury. My education is high school, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
And then indicate first your juror, even though --

JUROR NO. 1: No. 1.
THE COURT: -- you're Juror 1. Okay.
JUROR NO. 2: I'm Juror No. 2. I am a paraeducator in the middle school setting. My husband is basically a travel agent. We have three children, nine, six, and one. I have never been on a jury. I have 70 credits at the university level, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 3: I am Juror No. 3. I am a newly acquainted insurance agent. My husband is a farmer. We don't have any children. I have never been a part of a jury. And I have a high school diploma and I am currently attending college, and I have never studied law.

And I think we'll probably have you start, also, by indicating your jury number for the record, to make sure that that's clear.

Once we have completed that process for the first four rows here, I will then ask questions of you similar to the ones I have already asked, but they will, of course, take on a different subject matter, and you will again respond by raising your hand. I'll refer to you by number, and then have you indicate how that question applied to you.

After that, the attorneys will have as much as a half an hour per side to ask follow-up questions of you. And then after the attorneys have asked those questions, the attorneys will exercise what's called peremptory challenges, and we'll end up with 14 of you left to actually try the case.

So that's how we're going to proceed.
Let's start with Juror No. 1. Do we have the microphone?

We'll go down the fourth row to the end, to Juror No. 8, and then pass the microphone up to Juror No. 15, come back this way to Juror No. 9, and then pass forward to Juror No. 16, and

77 never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 5: I'm Juror No. 5. I'm a software engineering manager at Hewlett-Packard. I manage engineers and engineering managers. Let's see. My fiancee, she also works at HP. She's an administrative assistant. I'm also divorced for about 11 years, and she works for the Boise School District.

I have four children. My youngest is 19. He is a student. My youngest daughter is 21, and she works at Sea World in San Diego. My oldest son is a day care provider, and my oldest daughter is a nurse.

I haven't been a member of a jury. I have an electrical engineering degree from University of Idaho, bachelor's, and haven't studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 6: I'm Juror No. 6. I'm a
registered nurse. I sometimes supervise others in
the position of charge nurse for my unit. I have been divorced for many years. I have an adult daughter who is 34 . She is currently unemployed. I have never been on any jury. I have a bachelor's degree, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 7: I'm Juror No. 7. I'm a registered cosmetologist. My husband is a store director for Albertson's. We have two daughters. Their ages are 18 and 20. They're both students at college, and they both -- one of them works for Gap at the mall and one of them works for Chili's, a restaurant.

I have been on two different juries. I'm not sure if they -- I think they were just district -- I don't know --

THE COURT: Where was the court held?
JUROR NO. 7: Just here in Boise.
THE COURT: Here in Boise.
JUROR NO. 7: The state house, I think.
THE COURT: I'm sorry?
JUROR NO. 7: Just over here. I'm not sure where it was.

THE COURT: Was it --
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THE COURT: All right.
JUROR NO. 7: A person died and the family
just -- they wanted money from Simplot, and we didn't let it happen.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 7: So, the other --
THE COURT: And then the second one was?
JUROR NO. 7: It was a person that was caught doing lewd conduct. And he had been on trial several times for the same thing. And so we -- we had to decide whether he needed to be put away for a while. It was -- he had so many offenses, so, and we did -- he was guilty.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 7: My education is cosmetology school, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 8: Juror No. 8. I'm actually retired and I do part-time, drive a semi. I'm divorced. And my spouse used to work at -- as a cashier at Long John Silver's. I have one daughter that's 25 . She is kind of a house mom, I guess. Never been a member of a jury or a juror. And I have an associate's degree in applied science, and I have never studied law.

JUROR NO. 7: It was in 199- --
THE COURT: It would be a state court proceeding?

JUROR NO. 7: Yes. I think so.
THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 7: Two different ones. One was in ' 92 , and I'm not sure the date, the year of the other one.

THE COURT: Was it in the old courthouse?
JUROR NO. 7: Yes. Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Not the new one?
JUROR NO. 7: Right.
THE COURT: All right. Were they both civil, one civil, one criminal? Do you recall?

JUROR NO. 7: One was a lawsuit.
THE COURT: In which one party was trying to recover damages?

JUROR NO. 7: It was a car wreck, happened with a Simplot truck, and the family was suing Simplot.

THE COURT: And what was the verdict?
JUROR NO. 7: It was -- we didn't -- we didn't --

THE COURT: Were damages awarded? JUROR NO. 7: No.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 15: I'm Juror No. 15. I work for a home health agency, to do primary care for my mom. I'm also a stay-at-home mom, outside of that. My husband currently works as a computer programmer person.

We have been married a long time, and we have five children, 37 -year-old, a 35 -year-old, two 12 -year-olds and a 10-year-old, and plus we do foster care for other children in our home. I have never been on a jury --

THE COURT: The 37- and 35-year-old, how are they employed?

JUROR NO. 15: I'm sorry, sir. My daughter is a stay-at-home mom, and my son is in the auto painting business. He does like all of this fancy artwork on sports cars and stuff.

My education, I have some college and no, I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 14: I'm Juror No. 14. I am an office manager at my husband's place of employment -- not place of employment -- his business. He is in IT. I have two children, 17 and 13. I have been a member of a jury. I
believe it was in the municipal -- it was a civil suit.

THE COURT: Was it here in --
JUROR NO. 14: Yes.
THE COURT: -- Idaho?
JUROR NO. 14: Yeah. And damages were awarded.

I have a bachelor's in art, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 13: I'm Juror No. 13, and I am an event coordinator, facility manager, and I also oversee an office. And I do supervise others. My spouse is currently working for the City of Nampa. And we have one child, who is 21 , who works for the City of Boise and also for a fitness club. And I have not been a member of a jury. And my education is high school and additional education for the field that I'm in currently, and I have not studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 12: I'm Juror No. 12. I've always been a homemaker. I'm a widow. I have never been on a jury. I have a high school education, and I have never studied law.

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JUROR NO. 11: Cases before grand juries in Canyon County and Ada County.

THE COURT: Okay. The case that was before me, do you recall whether it was a civil or a criminal, or do you recall anything about it?

JUROR NO. 11: It was a hearing. I don't remember what it was about. It was relatively short.

THE COURT: Okay.
(Pause.)
JUROR NO. 11: I gained no prejudice against you, Your Honor.
(Laughter.)
THE COURT: I was trying to figure out how to ask the question without being rude.
(Laughter.)
THE COURT: All right. Well, let's just move on. Go ahead and finish your responses.

JUROR NO. 11: My spouse is retired, also. His former business was he was a specialist in brakes, antique brakes and older brake systems. He is retired now, but he also -- we buckaroo together for ranchers, our neighboring ranchers.

I have one child. He is 35 years old. He works for a company who does transitional

THE COURT: Thank you.
JUROR NO. 11: I'm Juror No. 11. My
former -- I'm retired. I have a part-time job as a buckaroo for the ranchers in -- our neighboring ranchers in Owyhee County. My former major occupation from which I retired was planning and zoning administrator for Owyhee County for approximately ten years. I did supervise two other people in that job. And after that I had two part-time jobs. I transcribed court proceedings, district court, municipal court, grand jury.

THE COURT: That would be all for state court; correct?

JUROR NO. 11: I transcribed -- I worked for a transcribing company who works out of Nampa, and I was given different court cases.

THE COURT: So you wouldn't necessarily know which court they come from?

JUROR NO. 11: One was a state -- a U.S. District Court in Nevada. One was a hearing, I believe it was in your court. I don't remember what the case was. I also did civic -- or pardon me. I'm kind of nervous.

THE COURT: That's fine.
services for people who have been -- or young people who have been released from juvenile detention or people who have been in foster care but are now eligible to be on their own. He tutors, and they provide services like life skills, finding jobs, that sort of thing.

I have been a member of a jury once.
It was in Owyhee County. It was a district court.
It was a criminal case, child abuse case. The defendant was not guilty.

I have a BA in education in English from the San Jose State University. In conjunction with my planning and zoning job, I had lots of legal seminars and property cases and related -- oh, rights-of-way cases, property cases, in general.

THE COURT: Condemnation, zoning, land use planning, all of that?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 10: Juror No. 10. I was -- I'm currently retired. I was a manager in construction for most of my career, and did supervise others most of that time. My wife was mainly a homemaker and raised our children. She
did have a degree in education and taught school for a few years.

We have two children. The oldest is 44. He is a physics professor. The daughter is 42 and she is a business manager for a video production company. I have never been a member of a jury. Yeah, that's correct. My education, I have a degree in civil engineering, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 9: Juror No. 9. I own businesses, one being Western Idaho Cabinets, Framed Legacy, and M\&M Real Estate. Yes, I do supervise others. My wife is a -- was a schoolteacher, is a homemaker now.

I have seven children: age 22, she is -- her and her husband have an organic farm in Eagle; 21 and 18, they're full-time students; and then -- this is a test -- $15,9,8$, and 4 .

I have not been a member of a jury. I have a four-year degree in information systems. And the only thing I have studied is business law in college.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
We'll go to Juror No. 16, I believe.

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municipal, federal court. I'm nervous.
THE COURT: That's fine.
JUROR NO. 18: I have never been a juror before a case, criminal or civil.

I have a high school diploma, and never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 19: I am Juror No. 19. I work
for Apple Computers doing technical support, and I do some supervision, as well. I am divorced, who, he has been unemployed for quite some time. I have one child who is 14 . Never been on a jury that's reached a verdict. There was a mistrial that I was on. Education is some college, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: The mistrial, was that -- did that happen during the trial or after the jury started --

JUROR NO. 19: It was --
THE COURT: -- deliberation?
JUROR NO. 19: -- during the trial. The first witness came and there was some slander or something like that, that --

THE COURT: And the judge declared a mistrial?

Is that correct?
JUROR NO. 16: Yes. I'm Juror 16. I'm a project applications lead in an IT department of a hospital. I am divorced. My ex-husband is an electrician. I have two children, 10 and 5. I have never been a member of a jury. I have a bachelor's degree in psychology and a master's degree in organizational leadership, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 17: Juror No. 17. I am disability-retired from the Post Office. My husband is an IT manager. I have three children: ages 31 , she is a homemaker; 29 and 27, they are truck drivers. I've never been a member of the jury. And I have some college, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 18: Juror No. 18. I'm a planning and zoning receptionist for Payette County. I have four children: a 24 -year-old that works for Internet Truckstop; 22-year-old that's a butcher for Kiezer Oregon; and a child [sic] that is 12 and 11 , students.

Never been a member of a grand jury,

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JUROR NO. 19: Yeah.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 20: I'm Jury -- Juror No. 20.
And my occupation, I am a writer. I write history books on ski areas. And I do not supervise others. My spouse's occupation is, he is a partner in a private law firm.

I have three children. My 29-year-old daughter is an attorney in Alaska, working for a private law firm. My 25-year-old daughter is in business in Chicago. And my 21-year-old daughter is graduating from college and will be a teacher starting this summer.

I have been a member of a jury. It was over 30 years ago, and it was at the Ada County Courthouse, and it was a criminal case in which a young man was found guilty due to drug possession, and I think maybe drug dealing.

I have a bachelor's degree, a journalism degree from the University of Denver, and some postgraduate work; also attended art school. And I have never studied law, other than a class on journalism and the law.

THE COURT: Your husband is with a private law firm. Which law firm?

JUROR NO. 20: Hawley Troxell. He is not a trial attorney.

THE COURT: Okay. And that was going to be my follow-up question. I know your husband. And I was just going to establish, he doesn't do any criminal work, no trial work; correct?

JUROR NO. 20: Well, he basically retired as -- well, he no longer does trial work, although I do know he is doing a deposition tomorrow to fill in for somebody. But that's the extent. He does not do trial work anymore.

THE COURT: But regardless, your sense of his work does not involve cases like this; correct?

JUROR NO. 20: Correct.
THE COURT: All right. Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 34: Jury [sic] No. 34. My
occupation is I am a maintenance carpenter for Boise Independent School District. Occasionally I supervise others. My wife is a purchasing agent for Ada County. I have one daughter, who is -- works for herself as a horse trainer. I have been on a jury in Ada County in about, I think it was '92, '93. It was a civil case, and there was a judgment awarded.

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homemaker. We have three children, six, four, and two. I have not been on a jury. I have a bachelor's, master's, and I'm in a doctoral program right now. And I have not studied law.

THE COURT: What's your doctorate program in?

JUROR NO. 23: Education, also.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 24: I'm Juror -- Juror No. 24. I
am a licensed psychologist in private practice.
My practice is limited at this point to forensic
matters, mostly competency and commitment. My wife is retired. She was formerly the director for the State Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

We have three children, 49,50 , and 52.
The boy here is a medic out at the state prison, and the daughters are both office managers.

I have not been on a jury. My
education is, I have bachelor's degrees in psychology and in business management. I have a master's degree in human resource management, and a Ph.D. in psychology. I have had three law courses over the period of time.

THE COURT: Let me -- I'm going to follow up

THE COURT: What was the claim, just generally? Do you recall? Was it a car accident?

JUROR NO. 34: It was a car accident, sir.
THE COURT: Okay. And damages were awarded?
JUROR NO. 34: Yes, sir.
My education is high school, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 22: I'm Juror No. 22. I'm a business owner and retired home builder, and I do supervise people. My wife works in our businesses and does our accounting for us.

I have two daughters; the oldest, 40, she works for First Data Corporation, is an international debit management company. And my youngest daughter is 34 and she works for Simplot Company.

I have been a member of a jury before.
It was a district court. It was a drug case, and the gentleman was guilty.

I have a bachelor's degree, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 23: Juror No. 23. I'm an educator at Kuna High School. My wife is a
with you with just a couple questions. You said a lot of your work is in forensics; is that correct?
Forensic psychology?
JUROR NO. 24: All of my practice at this point is, yes.

THE COURT: So you --
JUROR NO. 24: I'm a designated examiner for the state.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 24: And I do competency and commitment hearings.

THE COURT: Okay. And it's primarily or almost exclusively for the State of Idaho or their courts?

JUROR NO. 24: For the municipal courts, primarily District 3 and District 4. I have contracts with most of the counties in the surrounding area. I have done that for 11 years, and have done about $1,200 \mathrm{DEs}$, and I'm in court probably 75 times a year over the last 10 years.

THE COURT: I don't know -- I truly don't know, but if there were testimony that were -- that was to, in fact, perhaps one side or the other were to call a witness who testified concerning psychology, one of the
concerns -- would you have some difficulty, kind of deciding the case based upon the testimony presented, realizing that you have some background in the area, you may have your own opinions on it?

The concern -- actually, one of the judges here in this court was called as a juror in state court, for like an 8 - or 10 -week trial, a criminal matter. And why the judge was called, I don't know. I mean, the attorneys decided that that judge would be a good juror, and so that judge served.

But in talking to him later, the challenge that he had was to sit back and not allow his legal training to filter into the courtroom, so that he was offering views about what the law should be or legal analysis of witnesses, things of that sort.

You would have the same challenge, to some extent, if, indeed, there is an issue injected into the case that might raise issues concerning psychology or psychiatry.

Do you have some discomfort sitting on a jury where that might become an issue in the case?

JUROR NO. 24: I don't have any discomfort. 96
fair and impartial, then I need you to state it as such.

Are you confident you can be fair and impartial?

JUROR NO. 24: I am confident. I am confident that I could be fair and impartial.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel may follow up with you on this. You know, it raises an interesting issue to have a forensic psychologist sitting on a jury. Now, whether that -- I'll let them do what they want to do with it, but it does raise an issue generally. So we'll leave it at that. All right. Thank you.

Go ahead.
JUROR NO. 25: I'm Juror No. 25. I am a corporate travel agent. I have been divorced for 20 years. I don't know what he does. I don't have any children. I have never been on a jury. High school education and travel school, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 32: I'm Juror No. 32. I'm an engraver and sign maker. My husband is a electrical coordinator. I have two children. A son, 33 ; he builds Wii games. I have a daughter,

And while I haven't been in that situation, I believe that I could be fair and impartial. I -and I believe I would leave it at that. I think that I can be fair and impartial. However, you are correct that with the experiences I've had, I do have some knowledge in those areas.

THE COURT: Do you think you could decide the case based upon the evidence presented, and not essentially become a witness, one side or the other, because your views and your experience might be different from what the witness testifies to?

JUROR NO. 24: I think I could.
THE COURT: Okay. Let me -- you unfortunately become my object lesson for the day, when you say "I think I can."

We often in public will make statements like that. You know, "Well, I think I'm going to head to Bruneau today." Well, you're not really unsure. You're going to Bruneau, but you just say it that way. And sometimes we do that.

So I have to ask jurors that if you really have doubt about what you're saying, that you can use words like, "I think, but I'm not sure." But if you're quite confident you can be 97
32; she has an insurance office and is going to law school in Nevada. I was on a jury last year for a DUI. We found her not guilty because they didn't have the evidence. I have a high school diploma and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Before you sit down, let me just ask, first of all, an electric coordinator, can you kind of elaborate what that is?

JUROR NO. 32: Oh, that's -- boy, you know more than I do on that one. He is a electrical coordinator at Micron. That's all I can tell you.

THE COURT: Okay. I have this image of somebody trying to coordinate streams of electricity, which would be a difficult task.

JUROR NO. 32: That's basically what he does.

THE COURT: All right. Then it's apropos.
You also commented -- you have -- was it a son or daughter who is in law school?

JUROR NO. 32: I have a daughter, and I believe she is in law school, yes.

THE COURT: In Nevada, I assume that's at UNLV, or do you know?

JUROR NO. 32: I believe so.
THE COURT: Do you know if she -- but she
has not practiced law or done any internships or clinicals?

JUROR NO. 32: I truly cannot tell you. I don't know.

THE COURT: That's probably all I need to know, then. If you don't know, then I don't need to ask further.

JUROR NO. 32: I don't know.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 32: Thank you.
JUROR NO. 31: I'm Juror No. 31. I am a dietary aide and head chef. And I have three children. I have not been on a jury before. My high school education is -- well, high school. And I have never studied law.

THE COURT: The ages of your children?
JUROR NO. 31: Fifteen, seven, and six.
JUROR NO. 33: I'm Juror No. 33. I'm an electronic technician. I am divorced. My ex-wife is a child care provider. I have three children:
a 27-year-old daughter that is a veterinary technician, a 25-year-old daughter that is in college, and a 25 -year-old son -- no -- yes, 25 -year-old son that is a graduate student. I have never been on a jury. My education, I have 100
manager.
I have never been a member of a jury. I have a bachelor's in business degree with post-education work. And I have studied business law, requirements for the bachelor's in business, and also some administrative law.

THE COURT: Before you sit down, you indicated you were a special agent for the Department of Transportation before you retired?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Now, "special agent" suggests to me that you were, in essence, in law enforcement; is that --

JUROR NO. 28: My badge number is US0763, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm assuming that clinches the deal, then, that you were, in fact, in law enforcement.

Just so we're clear, could you describe just generally what kind of law activities you were engaged in?

JUROR NO. 28: It was for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, in enforcement of 49 CFR, transportation -- transportation regulations for mostly truck drivers.
an associate's degree in laboratory technology. I got my electronics training in the Navy. And I have never studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 29: I'm Juror 29. I'm a sales rep for International Food Company. I do not currently supervise others, but I have in the past. My ex-husband was a fuel attendant for a truck stop. I have one child. She is 25 and she is a hand solderer for an electrical company.

I have never been on a jury. I have a high school education, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 28: Juror No. 28. I'm a retired special agent for the U.S. Department of Transportation. My wife -- and I have supervised people in the past. My wife is retired from Hewlett-Packard as a payroll clerk.

I have a stepdaughter who is 46 . She is an occupational therapist. We have a son who is 43 , who works for the Department of Defense down in Fort Lewis, Washington. We have a daughter who is 41 . She is a student and a server. And we have a son who is 30 , who is a bar 101
THE COURT: Okay. So inspections of, like their logs, their books, their equipment?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes.
THE COURT: All of the above?
JUROR NO. 28: Corporate audits, all of the above. So everything that had to do with the trucking industry, all the way from the front office to where the rubber hits the road.

THE COURT: Okay. The issue that comes to my mind would be that you're, obviously, being in law enforcement, if there were to be testimony, say, from someone from the FBI or any other federal investigative agency, that you may have a sense that because they're in law enforcement and you're in law enforcement, that that may tend to cause you to give a certain amount of weight to their testimony that you might not to someone else's.

Is there any concern in that regard?
JUROR NO. 28: I don't -- I don't believe so, Your Honor. No.

THE COURT: Are you confident that you could be fair and impartial?

JUROR NO. 28: I'm confident I can be fair and impartial, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And decide this case solely on the evidence presented here in the courtroom, and not allow any of your personal experiences or background to affect that decision?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, Your Honor. I'm confident.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 27: I'm Juror 27. I am an educator. I teach junior high students. I supervise many. I am divorced. My former husband works at Hewlett-Packard in the mechanical and electrical work.

I have a domestic partner for the past 10,12 years, and he is an audio engineer at the Morrison Center on Boise State campus. I have two daughters, 24 and 21 . The 24 -year-old works in the title industry. The 21-year-old is in food service.

I have never been a member of a jury.
My education is a BFA in art education and postgraduate studies.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 26: I'm Juror No. 26. I am a meat department manager. I do supervise other people. My spouse works for the Rehab Authority. 104
only now talking about the, I think, 32 jurors in rows 1 through 4, anyone who know of them, knew their name in any respect?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
Is there anyone on the panel who has had notable dealings, that is, dealings beyond just knowing the existence of the office, with the U.S. Attorney's Office?

Now, that's the office in which
Ms. Whelan and Mr. Haws work. It includes three attorneys in Coeur d'Alene, three attorneys in Pocatello, and 20-some-odd attorneys here in Boise. Ms. Wendy Olson is the sitting United States attorney who oversees that office.

Anyone who has had extensive dealings or notable dealings of any kind with the U.S. Attorney's Office, here in the District of Idaho or elsewhere?

Okay. I see no response.
The -- the court has already described for you the allegations of -- in this matter, that they involve Mr. Steele's wife and mother-in-law. Mr. Steele's wife's name is Cyndi Steele. His mother-in-law's name -- and I hope I have this right -- Jacquanette -- that's spelled

I have two children, 13 and 15. I have never been a part of a jury. I have a high school education and I have not studied law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I am now going to ask you a series of questions, and as
I indicated earlier, you will respond by raising your hand, and then I will come to you individually.

We'll need to keep that microphone handy so that we can pass that to the juror. The acoustics are fairly good in this courtroom, but to assist the court reporter I think it's very helpful if we have you on the microphone.

It may seem like days ago, but it's just a few hours ago, I introduced you to the attorneys and the parties. So my first question has to do with any connection you may have with the attorneys.

Is there anyone on the panel who knows or has had any business dealings with any of the attorneys in this case? And that would include Ms. Whelan and Mr. Haws for the United States, and Mr. McAllister and Mr. Amendola for the defense.

Is there anyone on the panel -- I am
J-a-q-u-e-n-e-t-t-e [sic], last name Kunzman,
K-u-n-z-m-a-n.
Anyone who, prior to entering the courtroom today, feels you may have known Ms. Steele or Ms. Kunzman, either by reputation or, really, in any way? Anyone?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
I'm going to list all of the witnesses who may testify. I've asked counsel to give me a list of everyone they think might possibly testify. It may include some who ultimately will not testify.

I will ask you, as I read this list, to listen carefully. Make a mental note of any of these names that sound familiar to you. And then I'll come back and you can raise your hand, and we'll first of all determine whether it's the same person, and second, how you know them, and then finally, I'll ask a follow-up question about that.

They include Special Agent Mike
Sotka -- I hope I'm pronouncing that correctly --S-o-t-k-a; Larry Fairfax; Mark Strangio; Frank Heckendorn; Jess Spike; Eric Clemensen; Brad Cox; Cyndi Steele; Kevin Mitchell; Rex Steele; Josh Young; Mike Kittilstved --

MR. HAWS: Kittilstved.
THE COURT: Kittilstved. All right.
Mark Fox; Christopher Todd Smith;
Brennan Phillips; Brent Smith; Tatyana Loginova;
Deborah Baker; Garland Lewis; Ken Marr, spelled
M-a-r-r; Dave Snyder; Atilla Mathe, spelled
M-a-t-h-e; Alan Dryer; Elaine Ladd; Robert Engle,
E-n-g-l-e; Don Robinson; John Jermain, spelled
J-e-r-m-a-i-n; Dr. George Papcun; Shelley L.
Chambers-Fox; Robert Burnett, III; Dennis Cooke;
Robert Farr; Bob Stoll, spelled S-t-o-l-l; Deborah
Sharon; Tammy Krutz or Krutz, K-r-u-t-z; Jeff
Miller; Billie Cochran; Al Banks; Wesley Hoyt; Tim
Schwering; Edgar Steele; Kelsie Steele; and Daryl
Hollingsworth.
Is there anyone on the panel who feels that you may know of any of those individuals who I have listed as possible witnesses in this case?

Okay. Let's start on the front row with Juror No. 28.

JUROR NO. 28: Are these individuals special agents with the FBI?

THE COURT: Some of them were. I probably should have indicated which, but I chose not to.

JUROR NO. 28: If Stites [phonetics] and
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JUROR NO. 11: Eleven.
THE COURT: -- 11. Let's pass the
microphone back, if you would.
JUROR NO. 11: Don Robinson is a very common name, if I knew the area which he lived in, or what his occupation was --

THE COURT: Would you tell me, the Robinson
that you know, where -- is it Don? I think it's
Don Robinson.
JUROR NO. 11: Don Robinson. But he lives in the Homedale area.

THE COURT: Counsel?
MS. WHELAN: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Apparently it's not the same individual. Okay.

And that's what we need to do, because they are very common names.

Anyone else in row 3?
Okay. Row 4? It looks like we have a couple. Juror No. 6.

JUROR NO. 6: One of the names was a Christopher Todd Smith, and I grew up with a Chris Smith who was in Caldwell, and I believe is in law enforcement. I don't know the middle name.

THE COURT: There is a Christopher Todd

Stoll work for the State of Idaho ISP, I know those individuals. And I have worked --

THE COURT: Stoll is a Dr. Bob Stoll.
MR. HAWS: Spikes works for ISP, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. I misheard you.
You said Spike?
JUROR NO. 28: Stites. Stites.
MR. HAWS: Oh. Are we talking about -- I didn't hear you.

JUROR NO. 28: He works for the ISP out of Coeur d'Alene District.

MR. HAWS: Say the name again.
JUROR NO. 28: Stites, I believe.
THE COURT: I need to find the name. Give me a moment here.

JUROR NO. 28: Stolls.
THE COURT: There was a Dr. Bob Stoll, and then there was a Trooper Jess Spike. But I don't know that I see --

JUROR NO. 28: No, I don't know them, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good. Anyone else in row 1? Okay. Row 2, anyone? Row 3? All right, Juror No. --

Smith, who I think is an agent with the FBI.
MS. WHELAN: He is, but he grew up in Tennessee.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 6: That would not be the same person.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Juror No. 7, I think you raised your hand.

JUROR NO. 7: Rex Steele. I believe he is a cousin to one of my really good friends, Georgia Steele. I know -- I don't know him personally. I just recognize the name.

THE COURT: Well, assuming that it is the same individual, may we assume that you would not know that person in such a way that it might cause you to give that person's testimony more or less weight than you would another witness?

JUROR NO. 7: No.
THE COURT: And you're confident that that wouldn't affect your --

JUROR NO. 7: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: -- in any way? Thank you.
Anyone else? Okay. I see no other response.

For those who have not yet been called, it just struck me that I forgot to mention to you that if one of these jurors is excused, you may be called to replace them. In that case, it would be very helpful if you would listen very carefully to the questions I have asked of the panel, so I don't have to repeat all the questions.

And I will then just ask you if you heard all the questions and whether any of those apply to you and, if so, how. And then in that way we can avoid repeating each question if we end up excusing some of these jurors. So please listen carefully, even though you're not expected to answer at this time.

You've already indicated, I think, whether you've served on a jury, but let me ask: Is there anyone who now, on reflection, recalls that you served on a jury but forgot to tell us about it? Anyone?

All right. I see no other response.
I am now going to ask you some questions that now get to be a bit personal. I want you to understand that I don't intend to pry, but it is important that we know the answers to these questions.
your parents, your spouse, your siblings and perhaps -- and your children. You don't need to go to grandchildren, grandparents, nephews, nieces, uncles, aunts, unless it's somebody that you were extremely close to, someone who was almost like a father or a mother or someone like a sister or a brother to you.

And I suppose if you have a close family member -- I mean a close friend who is like a brother or a sister to you, you can include that. But it has to -- we're only interested in those people that you're very close to.

So with that, anyone?
Okay. Let's start -- let's start on
the back row with Juror No. 4.
JUROR NO. 4: My husband had a DUI 30 years ago. He was arrested for it.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?
JUROR NO. 4: He was arrested for it.
THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to use you, Juror No. 4, as kind of, again, my object lesson. And I'm not going to repeat this long description of why I'm asking the question for each of the other jurors, but I'm hoping they're listening so they will know why I'm asking.

If you find or believe that they are just too personal and you want to discuss it at a sidebar conference, we may do that, bring you over to the sidebar microphone and turn on the -- that horrible sound and ask you some further questions at a sidebar. But if you can answer it without doing so, what is critical is that you be completely open with the court.

My first question in that regard has to do with whether you or a close family member have ever been arrested for any felony or a serious misdemeanor. And by a serious misdemeanor, I usually use as a benchmark a DUI or anything that, in which there is a real likelihood that the person might go to jail. Okay?

Now, note that I said -- the question is whether you or a close family member have ever been arrested for any felony or serious misdemeanor.

Two points. One is, not just
convicted, but arrested, even if the charges were later dropped, dismissed, or you or a family member was acquitted.

Second, I only want to know about close family members. By that, I generally limit it to

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The concern is that a juror who has had a family member charged with a crime may have come out of that experience with a feeling that the criminal justice system didn't work, there was some problem with the way it was handled, and that you may just have strong feelings against or about the participants in the process, such that it would affect the way you might consider the evidence in this case.

One example would be if you felt that the case resulted in a miscarriage of justice, a juror might perceive that this is their opportunity to kind of right the scales of justice and to undo whatever it was that was improper in the case in which your family member was involved.

That clearly would be improper, because this case has to be decided solely upon the evidence presented here in this courtroom and based upon the instructions I will give the jury as to the law, and not allowing such outside experiences to affect you in any way in your consideration of the evidence or your verdict.

Now, with that explanation, are you satisfied that the case was handled properly?

JUROR NO. 4: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there anything about that experience that you think might affect your impartiality as a juror in this case?

JUROR NO. 4: No.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Let's pass it down, I think Juror No. 6.

JUROR NO. 6: I had a brother who was arrested for drug possession. His case was dispatched through a drug court. And I am satisfied that that would not affect my faith in the justice system.

THE COURT: And are you satisfied you could be fair and impartial in this case?

JUROR NO. 6: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Very good. Thank you.

Anyone else on the fourth row? Juror No. 8.

JUROR NO. 8: Yes. I've had a DUI, been arrested for two misdemeanors. The misdemeanors were dropped, and the DUI, I just pled guilty and got it over with.

THE COURT: Okay. And was the case handled properly, from your point of view?

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to be a productive citizen in today's society.
THE COURT: And are you confident you could be fair and impartial as a juror in this case?

JUROR NO. 15: I'm confident that I can, because the law is the law, and --

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 15: Okay.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Anyone else in row 3 ?
JUROR NO. 11: My son --
THE COURT: This is Juror No. 18?
JUROR NO. 11: No. 11.
THE COURT: Eleven. I'm sorry. Eleven.
JUROR NO. 11: My son was living in California with his father when he was, I think it was, he was 20 years old. He was arrested on a felony. I was never completely clear on what the charges was. We were estranged at the time. I have never had the full story. I do -- I have seen the documents where it was reduced to a misdemeanor.

I'm sure he had it coming. He spent time in jail. And I think that's why he is into youth rehabilitation services now. And I don't think his experience would prejudice me.

JUROR NO. 8: Yes.
THE COURT: Are you satisfied that that experience would not affect your consideration of the evidence in this case in any way?

JUROR NO. 8: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
On the third row? Juror No., is it 15 ?
JUROR NO. 15: My son was arrested on his 21st birthday and spent time in jail, got out on his own --

THE COURT: You didn't say what the charge was, but I think I can guess.
(Laughter.)
JUROR NO. 15: Yeah, on his 21st birthday. But because we had told our children, "You ever get in trouble, expect to get out of it," he didn't even call me. He got out -- served his time, and got out. And I felt that it was justified.

My sister was arrested on a burglary charge in Georgia, I don't know how many years ago, and served time in a Georgia prison. And I feel, honestly and truly, Your Honor, that it was probably the best thing that ever happened to her, because it allowed her to get clean and sober and 117 impartial?

JUROR NO. 11: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. That's Juror No. 10?
JUROR NO. 10: Yes, No. 10. Maybe 30 years ago, I had a DUI arrest in the State of Missouri.
I went before the judge without counsel, because
there was no doubt that I was guilty as charged.
It was just handled very fairly and I put it behind me.

THE COURT: Okay. And are you confident you could be fair and impartial as a juror in this case?

JUROR NO. 10: Yes. Certainly.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
Let's go to row 2. Juror No. --
JUROR NO. 17: 17.
THE COURT: -- 17.
JUROR NO. 17: My son was, domestic battery and DUI.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 17: And I'm sure I can be fair and impartial.

THE COURT: Were both cases handled

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | properly? | 1 | follows:) |
| 2 | JUROR NO. 17: Yeah. | 2 | THE COURT: Come up here and wait just until |
| 3 | THE COURT: It was your son that was charged | 3 | everyone is up. Counsel, just gather so you can |
| 4 | with domestic battery? | 4 |  |
| 5 | JUROR NO. 17: He was. | 5 | Juror 18, could you explain your |
| 6 | THE COURT: Okay. And with the DUI; | 6 | response? |
| 7 | correct? | 7 | JUROR NO. 18: My husband is in ICE custody |
| 8 | JUROR NO. 17: Yes. | 8 | on federal charges. |
| 9 | THE COURT: You're confident that neither of | 9 | THE COURT: Okay. So has he been charged |
| 10 | those situations would in any way affect your | 10 | with illegal reentry into this country? |
| 11 | nsideration of the evidence in this case? | 11 | JUROR NO. 18: Yes. |
| 12 | JUROR NO. 17: No. | 12 | THE COURT: And that's currently pending? |
| 13 | THE COURT: I should have stated that | 13 | You need to answer audibly. |
| 14 | differently. | 14 | JUROR NO. 18: Yes. I'm sorry. |
| 15 | Are you confident that you could be | 15 | THE COURT: How long has he been in custody? |
| 16 | fair and impartial? | 16 | JUROR NO. 18: Current. |
| 17 | JUROR NO. 17: I am confident. | 17 | THE COURT: Okay. Is that here in the |
| 18 | THE COURT: All right. Thank you. | 18 | District of Idaho? |
| 19 | Juror No. 18. | 19 | JUROR NO. 18: It is. He is in Mountain |
| 20 | JUROR NO. 18: May I discuss that with you | 20 | Home. |
|  | in private? | 21 | THE COURT: Is he actually -- has he |
| 22 | THE COURT: Yes. | 22 | actually been charged or is he just subject to |
| 23 | Counsel, do you want to approach? | 23 | deportation? |
| 24 | Along with the juror. | 24 | JUROR NO. 18: Subject to deportation. |
| 25 | (Sidebar with Juror No. 18 commences as | 25 | THE COURT: Okay. So you don't know that he |
|  | 120 |  | 121 |
| 1 | has been charged with anything, like illegal | 1 | MS. WHELAN: Judge, I would just ask, it |
| 2 | reentry or any separate -- | 2 | sounds like if he has Mr. Rubin, our office may be |
| 3 | JUROR NO. 18: I believe he has, yes. The | 3 | involved. And if that would cause a conflict for |
| 4 | public defender defended him. His court is June | 4 | her, since we're part of the United States |
| 5 | 7th. | 5 | Attorney's Office -- |
| 6 | THE COURT: Do you know the name of his | 6 | THE COURT: Are you concerned about that? |
| 7 | attorney? | 7 | Do you know who the attorney is, who is |
| 8 | JUROR NO. 18: Dick -- | 8 | prosecuting? |
| 9 | THE COURT: Rubin? | 9 | JUROR NO. 18: I don't. |
| 10 | JUROR NO. 18: Yes. | 10 | THE COURT: Mr. McAllister, do you wish to |
| 11 | THE COURT: Okay. Well, you know, it puts | 11 | ask any questions of the witness? |
| 12 | you in a -- I mean, it's a proceeding here in the | 12 | MR. McALLISTER: I do not. |
| 13 | District of Idaho, but it's not related in any way | 13 | THE COURT: All right. |
| 14 | to these charges. | 14 | Why don't you step back. We may bring |
| 15 | On the other hand, is this going to be | 15 | you back, but at this point why don't you go ahead |
| 16 | weighing on your mind in such a way that you think | 16 | and step back to your seat. I want to talk to |
| 17 | you would have a hard time concentrating on the | 17 | counsel for a moment. |
| 18 | case? | 18 | (Sidebar, absent Juror No. 18, |
| 19 | JUROR NO. 18: I would. | 19 | continues as follows.) |
| 20 | MR. McALLISTER: You need to speak up. I'm | 20 | THE COURT: Counsel, I'm willing to hear |
| 21 | sorry. | 21 | your argument, but I think that Ms. Whelan's last |
| 22 | JUROR NO. 18: Yes, I would. | 22 | comment is the one that's most telling, the fact |
| 23 | THE COURT: Okay. | 23 | that her husband is being prosecuted by their |
| 24 | Counsel, do you want to inquire | 24 | office currently, I think, does create a conflict, |
|  | further? | 25 | and perhaps we shouldn't ask for her to serve |

particularly when we have got so many jurors in the back.

But I'll hear any arguments you may have to the contrary.

MR. McALLISTER: Judge, I'll just, for the record, say that I hope that based upon the statements of the court to all the jurors, she could be fair and impartial. So I would like to keep her at this point in time.

THE COURT: Well, I think I'm going to excuse her. I think it's just too much, where she is going to -- I would note, although it won't show for the record, that when she first spoke she was emotional, and that she had -- her voice cracked a bit when she first came up. So it's something that's heavy in her mind.

And if she didn't know before, I think it's clear to her that he is being prosecuted by the same individual -- or the same office that is prosecuting this case. And that should -- I'm not saying that Ms. Whelan shouldn't have pointed that out. I think that she might well have assumed that, anyway, and it was better just to lay it out there as she did.

So I'm going to go ahead, and the
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Sign and Design here in Boise, doing signage. No, I have never been a part of any
jury. And education, just high school and a
five-year electrical apprenticeship, and no, I
have never studied law.
THE COURT: Okay. And Juror 36, were you in the courtroom throughout the proceedings today?

JUROR NO. 36: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Did you hear all of my questions?

JUROR NO. 36: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Are there any of those questions to which you would have responded by raising your hand?

JUROR NO. 36: No, sir.
THE COURT: Before entering the courtroom, you didn't know Mr. Steele or know of him in any way?

JUROR NO. 36: No, sir.
THE COURT: No interaction with the attorneys that I have identified?

JUROR NO. 36: Not at all.
THE COURT: Didn't recognize any of the names of the witnesses that I read off?

JUROR NO. 36: No, sir.
objection is noted and overruled. Okay.
(Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: Juror No. 18, I think, I think we are going to excuse you. I appreciate the discussion we had at sidebar, but I think it is something that would be hard to ask you to serve as a juror in this case. So I think we will excuse you. Thank you very much.

And we will ask -- Ms. Gearhart, I think it's Juror 36?

Juror 36, if you would come forward and take the seat vacated in the second row. Would you first start by standing and answering the questions on the sheet on that -- hopefully it's left there for you.

JUROR NO. 36: Yes, sir. I'm a retired union electrician. I worked for contractors, supervising work as a foreman. Yes, I did supervise people. My wife, she is retired. She worked as an office manager at a maintenance service in Alaska.

I have two sons. One just got out of the Air Force. He is 31 . He is going to Treasure Valley Community College right now. And my other -- oldest son, 36, he works for Advanced 125
THE COURT: Not had a family member, or yourself, charged with a felony or serious misdemeanor?

JUROR NO. 36: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. That covers most of the questions. Any others that you can think of that might have affected you in any way?

JUROR NO. 36: No, not at all.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
JUROR NO. 36: Thank you.
THE COURT: I think we were on Juror No. 34.
Could you hand the microphone down?
JUROR NO. 34: Juror No. 34. In the early '80s I was arrested for a DUI. Justice was served. I know that I can have an impartial process through this today.

THE COURT: You're confident you could be an impartial juror in this case?

JUROR NO. 34: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: All right. Very good. Thank you.

Anyone else in row 2? Juror 25.
JUROR NO. 25: In 2003, I was arrested for a DUI.

THE COURT: Same question you've heard me
put to all the other jurors: Are you confident
you could be fair and impartial as a juror in this case, despite that experience?

JUROR NO. 25: Absolutely.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
Anyone else in row 2?
Okay. Row 1? I think there was one or two hands. Juror No. 28.

JUROR NO. 28: Juror No. 28, Your Honor. Juror No. 28. My deceased youngest brother was arrested and convicted of child abuse, and spent time in Idaho state correctional system.

THE COURT: That was your younger brother?
JUROR NO. 28: Youngest brother, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Was the case handled properly, from your point of view?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, Your Honor, it was. I have no prejudice due to this.

THE COURT: Okay. And you're confident you could be fair and impartial?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Anyone else on the panel as a whole that I may have overlooked?

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was -- a lot of our stuff was taken.
My sister, that I mentioned that ended
up going to prison, was the victim of spousal abuse for a number of years.

And then, also, my mother was attacked, when we were in Southern California, by gang members.

THE COURT: Okay. You have listed a number of different crimes that you've been the victim of, or your family members have been. Are there any of those that you think would affect your impartiality in this case?

JUROR NO. 15: Your Honor, no, I don't believe that any of those would affect my ability to look at the facts that would be presented in this case today --

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 15: -- and make a decision based on those facts.

THE COURT: Okay. Now you hesitated for a moment. I want to --

JUROR NO. 15: I did hesitate.
THE COURT: -- make sure that was an indication of uncertainty or just an indication that you were thinking about each of the different

Counsel, we'll go for about another 10 or 15 minutes and then takes perhaps a 45 minute recess, time enough to hopefully get something to eat.

Let me ask kind of the -- I don't know if it's the reverse or mirror image of that question, and that is whether you or a close family member -- again defined the way I defined it earlier -- have ever been the victim of a crime.

And if it's a minor property crime, like somebody, you know, breaking into your car -- well, that could be a more serious matter, but a minor theft -- I'm really looking more at crimes beyond that.

Anyone who has, either you, yourself or a close family have ever been the victim of a crime? Anyone?

Oh, I'm sorry. We're going to restrict ourselves just to the jurors here.

Let's start, well, Juror No. 15. Pass the microphone back.

JUROR NO. 15: When we were moving away from California, our home was victimized [sic] and it
crimes.
JUROR NO. 15: Basically, Your Honor, I wanted to make sure that when I gave you the answer, that it was a truthful answer, and what I was doing was just doing a double check on my feelings, would any of those crimes affect my ability to render a decision based on the facts.

And the answer came up, no.
THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 15: None of it would.
THE COURT: Now with regard to the domestic violence, that was an ongoing situation?

JUROR NO. 15: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Was it ultimately resolved by divorce or --

JUROR NO. 15: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: -- something of that sort?
JUROR NO. 15: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Nothing about that in particular would affect your impartiality in this case?

JUROR NO. 15: No, sir.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
I think Juror No. 8, you raised your hand.

JUROR NO. 8: Yes. I had my house broke
into and a bunch of guns stolen. They wasn't mine. They was my roommate's. I don't know. We never found him. That just -- they just disappeared, so --

THE COURT: Okay. Are you -- anything about that experience that might affect your
impartiality in this case?
JUROR NO. 8: No.
THE COURT: You're confident you could be a fair and impartial juror?

JUROR NO. 8: Yes.
THE COURT: All right.
Anyone else? Juror 20--- oh, Juror 6.
Then we'll come to Juror 25.
JUROR NO. 6: May I come up?
THE COURT: You may.
Counsel approach.
(Sidebar with Juror No. 6 commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Let's wait until the attorneys are here.

JUROR NO. 6: Okay. There --
THE COURT: Just wait till they're here.
They need to hear your answer.
JUROR NO. 6: Okay.

You know your own abilities to
compartmentalize your experiences and put aside experiences and be fair and impartial.

If you were seated in their position, would you be concerned, having a juror like you? Not by appearance, but by the reality of how you --

JUROR NO. 6: I am not sure that I could be impartial with the evidence. You know, I have some emotional baggage here --

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 6: -- that could get in the way.
THE COURT: All right. Counsel, do you want to inquire further?

MS. WHELAN: There's a couple of things, Judge.

THE COURT: Can you hear, Mr. McAllister?
MS. WHELAN: Sorry.
Juror No. 6, certainly you've had things that have happened in your life. But you
don't know what the facts are of this case; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 6: That is correct.
MS. WHELAN: At this point, just that the
defendant has been charged with something, right?

THE COURT: Okay. Now, you need to speak, because the court reporter is still taking down your response, using this microphone.

JUROR NO. 6: Okay. There were no arrests or legal actions, but I did grow up in a family where there was domestic abuse, my father to my mother and siblings, and sexual abuse to my sisters and I. And I am not sure, because of that, that I could be impartial.

THE COURT: Okay. Your concern then is that -- the fact that it was a domestic abuse situation involving you as a victim and your --

JUROR NO. 6: My mother, yes.
THE COURT: All right. You know, all we can do is ask a juror to look deep into yourself and ask yourself, "Can I be fair and impartial?"

And sometimes -- and I'll put this question to the panel as a whole, is to ask each juror to put themselves in the shoes of Mr. Steele or the FBI agent, both of whom have a real involvement or concern about the outcome of this case. And if you were in either of their positions, would you have some concern about having a juror with your current state of mind on the jury?

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JUROR NO. 6: I believe I could weigh the facts.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me take over, just, and ask a follow-up question here. And then, Mr. McAllister, you can jump in, if you wish to.

Every juror -- you know, every juror in this room comes into the courtroom with background and experiences. And if they allowed those experiences to become part of the deliberation process, it could well mean that they were not acting impartially, because they just could not -- I use the term "compartmentalize," they couldn't put aside their own experiences.

Now, in making that statement, I don't mean to suggest there is anything wrong with a juror who can't compartmentalize, who can't put that aside, because the experience may be just so emotional, so close to the surface, that it just simply can't be controlled in that fashion.

The problem is that Mr. McAllister and
Ms. Whelan, none of us here, or the court, we can't answer that question for you. All I can tell you is that we will instruct you -- or I will instruct you that you must not allow those personal experiences to affect your deliberations, 136
THE COURT: Counsel, I -- you know, I have a feeling she could be a good juror, but I think where she has got the reservations, I don't think I have a whole lot of choice but to excuse her.

Do you want to be heard otherwise? Or you may -- if you want to, we can bring her back and try to rehabilitate her. But --

MS. WHELAN: No. It's just -- it's just such a vague concern. But I understand what she said.

THE COURT: Well, the problem is, we don't know. And one of the reasons I don't get involved -- I don't get back and read the case, I don't -- well, I guess I look at the indictment, but I don't try to learn a lot about your case, because I think I have to make decisions in the same way that I expect jurors to, which is kind of pure, that's not affected by what the facts are, except when the facts are, in fact, relevant to that decision.

So we don't know. I don't know exactly what the evidence is going to be. And if evidence comes in that might, in fact, track with her experience, then all of a sudden we've got a juror who is a time bomb ready to go off. And I can't
but you have to decide this case solely from the evidence and you have to consider it in the context of my instructions as to the law.

And while you may have personal experiences which affect your outlook on life, you can't allow specific experiences to somehow affect your consideration of the evidence and in that way impact the verdict that you might reach.

JUROR NO. 6: Okay.
THE COURT: So with that instruction, I'm just going to ask you flat out -- and I have to ask it this way: Are you confident that you could put your own personal experiences aside and decide this case solely from the evidence presented here in the courtroom, or do you have reservations about that?

JUROR NO. 6: I have some reservations. THE COURT: Okay.

Counsel, do you wish to inquire further? Mr. McAllister?

MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Why don't you step back, and then I'll discuss this with counsel.
(Sidebar, absent Juror No. 6, continues as follows:)
anticipate that. I don't know that you can anticipate it.

And so if a juror has reservations, I think we have to err on the side of excusing her. So, do you want to be heard further, or --

MS. WHELAN: No.
THE COURT: All right. So I'll excuse her. All right.
(Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: We're going to turn down the volume on that just a little bit. We turned it up because of the number of jurors here, but I think maybe we have overdone it. I get a headache just listening to that coming in one ear.

I think, Juror No. 6, we're going to excuse you. I think, given what we discussed at sidebar, it would just be unfair to ask you to sit on the jury at this time.

So thank you very much for being here, but we will excuse you.
(Juror No. 6 excused.)
THE COURT: And I think, Juror No. 37, if you'll take the seat vacated by Juror No. 6.

And obviously, I think you know the drill at this point. You will start off by
answering the questions on that form.
JUROR NO. 37: I'm Juror No. 37.
THE COURT: Is that on? Is that microphone working? You might tap on it. I didn't think so.

Let's try it just speaking very loud,
if you would, and in the meantime we'll check.
Maybe we need a new battery.
Oh, there. Okay, who has been playing
around with the microphone up there?
JUROR NO. 37: Okay. I'm Juror No. 37. Most of my life I have been a homemaker. Part of the time I have substituted teaching at college and at high school. I'm working in a nursery. My husband has died. And his occupation all of his life was a mechanical engineer at Hewlett-Packard, both in California and in Boise.

We have four children. Our oldest daughter is 50 , and she is a bookkeeper. Our oldest son is 48 , and he works in a bank in Illinois. Our third child is 41 , and she teaches college. And our fourth child is 39 , and she is a homemaker and a part-time Realtor.

I haven't been a member of the jury before. I have a college education, bachelor of science degree in horticulture, and I haven't

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a victim of any serious crimes?
JUROR NO. 37: No.
THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why you couldn't be fair and impartial as a juror in this case?

JUROR NO. 37: No. I know of no reason.
THE COURT: I'm sorry?
JUROR NO. 37: I know of no reason I couldn't be fair, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Very good. Thank you very much. I appreciate your precision.
Sometimes I ask a question where the answer may be ambiguous, and I appreciate your clarifying that.

All right. I think there were still
one or two more hands of individuals who had been victims. Juror No. 25. There we go.

And after this question is completed with all the jurors, we'll take a 45-minute recess.

Juror No. 25.
JUROR NO. 25: Fifteen years ago my ex-boyfriend now, was arrested for domestic abuse on me.

THE COURT: Okay. I -- so you were not the person -- you were not --
studied law before.
THE COURT: Okay. Juror No. 37, you've been in the courtroom throughout the proceedings this morning; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 37: Yes.
THE COURT: And you've heard all of my questions?

JUROR NO. 37: Yes.
THE COURT: Are there any of those questions that would have applied to you, such that you would have raised your hand if you had been on the panel at that time?

JUROR NO. 37: No. There are none.
THE COURT: Okay. You did not know
Mr. Steele or know of him prior to entering the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 37: No.
THE COURT: You did not know any of the attorneys involved in this case?

JUROR NO. 37: No.
THE COURT: You did not recognize any of the witnesses whose names I read?

JUROR NO. 37: No.
THE COURT: Don't have a close family member, or you yourself, who have been charged or

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consideration of the evidence in this case in any way?

JUROR NO. 25: Absolutely.
THE COURT: Okay. And the case ultimately was resolved in a way that you thought was appropriate; is that correct?

Well, be honest. You're hesitating. I need to know --

JUROR NO. 25: Well, at the time I wish I had gone further and made him own up to it.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 25: But it was a good experience, now. So I may -- knowing what I know now, I may have decided something different back then.

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 25: Because I was too scared then to do anything.

THE COURT: When you -- was this an ongoing problem, or was it just a one-time event?

JUROR NO. 25: Ongoing.
THE COURT: And did it last throughout your relationship?

JUROR NO. 25: Yes.
THE COURT: But this was the only time when you actually pressed charges, or at least

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JUROR NO. 25: Counseling has brought me there, so, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And you understand that every situation is unique and every case has to be decided on its own facts?

JUROR NO. 25: Absolutely.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. That's all I need to know.

Anyone else? All right. Juror No., is it 5 ?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
THE COURT: Could we pass the microphone back?

JUROR NO. 5: Could I come up?
THE COURT: You may.
Counsel approach.
(Sidebar with Juror No. 5 commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Okay. Wait until counsel is up. Juror No. 5, can you tell us how you wanted to respond to that question.

JUROR NO. 5: Yes. I wanted the privacy because it was my sister was domestically abused while she was married. She didn't ever file charges, but she did finally get counseling and
considered calling law enforcement?
JUROR NO. 25: Yes.
THE COURT: Now, I have no reason to think that anything about your experience will -- that you will hear any testimony that might kind of resonate with you and remind you of your own experience, but there is that possibility. I just don't know.

In fact, perhaps surprisingly, but in fact something I just mentioned at sidebar, I typically don't try to find out a great deal about the underlying facts or even what the evidence will be at the trial. But I have to speculate there is at least some chance that you might hear some testimony that might, as I said, resonate with you because of your experience.

If that is the case, are you confident that you can compartmentalize and put that aside and not allow your own personal experience to affect how you consider the evidence?

JUROR NO. 25: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. And you have no reservation --

JUROR NO. 25: Counseling --
THE COURT: What? Excuse me?
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get a divorce.
THE COURT: Okay. Juror No. 5, you have heard particularly my discussion with the last juror about the need to compartmentalize whatever that situation may be and to decide this case solely from the evidence presented in the courtroom.

JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
THE COURT: Do you have any reservation about your ability to do so?

JUROR NO. 5: No, I don't. I -- the only thing I wanted to communicate is I don't -- I have no tolerance for domestic abuse.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, of course, that's for the court to decide. You know, what the jury will have to do is to decide in this case whether -- in fact, let me be clear. The jury's province, if you will, the jury's role here, is fairly clear-cut. It's to decide whether or not the government has presented evidence such that you're convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that each element of the charged offense has been proven. Okay? And, again beyond a reasonable doubt.

JUROR NO. 5: Okay.

THE COURT: You don't pass on the wisdom of the law. You don't pass on what punishment might be imposed. You don't pass on whether domestic violence is a good thing or a bad thing. And as I pointed out in my discussion with the earlier juror, I don't know for sure what the evidence will be. I only know, because of the nature of the charges, that there is at least some issue in this case that might in some way relate to what you've discussed. And therefore, I think we need to ask the question.

So, given that limited role of the jury and understanding that even though you may have these feelings, it's really not relevant to the jury's determination in this case. Are you confident you can put it aside and decide this case solely based upon the evidence presented here in the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
THE COURT: All right.
Counsel, do you wish to inquire
further?
MS. WHELAN: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. McAllister?
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
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back keeps sleeping and snoring, and the other jurors are noticing it.

MR. AMENDOLA: In the panel?
MS. WHELAN: Yeah, the last juror on the right -- I guess it's -- yeah.

Just so the court is aware.
THE COURT: Okay. What do I -- let me think that one through.

I think -- you know, he may have a sleep problem, he just can't help himself. And if that's the case, we need to have him off the jury because he's got a physical limitation that will make it impossible for him to serve on a jury.

I think I may, unless counsel is in agreement just to excuse him, I think I'm going to have to visit with him at some point and find out if he's got a problem, and tell him I've noticed he has nodded off several times during jury selection, and if that's a problem for him.

MR. McALLISTER: We don't have an objection to you excusing him.

MR. HAWS: We don't have any objection.
THE COURT: All right. Maybe on the next break, we'll excuse him.

MR. HAWS: It's pretty conspicuous.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Why don't you step back.
(Sidebar, absent Juror No. 5, continues as follows:)
THE COURT: If counsel -- I don't know if you want to make a motion at this time or not. I generally don't make counsel exercise challenges for cause in front of the jury, because it creates a real problem. We don't have a choice but to get rid of them if you challenge them, even if I refuse to. But if you want to, you can make a challenge.

MR. McALLISTER: I don't have a challenge as to Juror No. 5, but I do have a challenge for cause that I would like to make at some point.

THE COURT: Okay. As to which juror?
MR. McALLISTER: I would have to get --
THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's wait, because we're going to take a break.

MR. McALLISTER: All right.
THE COURT: What we may do is we will come up to a sidebar, and you make challenges for cause at the sidebar at that time. Okay?

MS. WHELAN: Judge, just one thing. The juror in the last -- the very last juror in the

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or a close family member have been the victim of a
crime?

Juror No., is it 29?
JUROR NO. 29: Can I approach, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, you may.
Counsel approach.
(Sidebar with Juror No. 29 commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Wait for counsel to get here, so they can hear you.

All right. Juror 29?
JUROR NO. 29: My daughter was molested by my husband's grandfather when she was
approximately seven years old.
THE COURT: Okay. I assume this caused a certain amount of upset, if you will, in your family?

JUROR NO. 29: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, obviously, that situation has nothing to do with the allegations here.

JUROR NO. 29: Yes.
THE COURT: Are you satisfied that you could put that matter out of your mind and decide this case solely upon the evidence presented here in the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 29: Yes.
THE COURT: Any reservation at all about that?

JUROR NO. 29: No.
THE COURT: Counsel, do you wish to be heard?

MR. McALLISTER: No.
MS. WHELAN: No.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. (Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: Counsel -- I'm sorry. Ladies and gentlemen, anyone else who raised their hand and I didn't come to you, or that you feel that you need to raise your hand in response to that last question?

Okay. I see no other response.
Ladies and gentlemen, I think what
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discuss anything you may have read about the case.
You can talk about anything you want except anything which is remotely -- directly or remotely related to this case. You simply cannot talk about anything related to this proceeding.

Since we have brought up a meal, unless
you -- I think maybe a smoke break, we'll arrange
for that for those of you who smoke. But with
that exception, we're going to ask that you stay in the building, either on this floor or on the fifth floor, as Mr. Severson or Ms. Tetrick may direct you.

All right. Counsel, I may ask you to be here a few minutes, just a couple minutes early, because what we discussed at sidebar, we may want to go ahead and visit as to how we're going to handle challenges for cause. There may be one we can address now.

And then the question about the other juror, I may tell you how I'm going to handle that, as well. All right?

MR. HAWS: So what time would that be, then, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Well, why don't we just have you back, if you can here right at 1:30. But I would
we'll do is take a -- you know, I think, in fairness to counsel, let's perhaps make this a break until 1:30. That will give you 55 minutes.

They need to find time to eat, although we're bringing in, I think, a light lunch for the jury down in the jury assembly room. That will apply to everyone, even those who have not yet been called.

I can't predict -- I would guess by mid-afternoon, we will have selected the jury, and then move on to opening statements and maybe even a witness or two. So you may be here until 5:00 today.

But starting tomorrow, it will be 8:30 to $2: 30$, or on one occasion we'll have to stay until perhaps 3:30, to make up for some time we'll lose during the middle of the day.

As we take this recess, you're subject to the same admonition that I have given to the jury already, which is that you are not to discuss the case among yourselves or with anyone else. You are not to form or express any opinions about the case.

You are not to discuss the questions that have been asked of the jury. You are not to 153
like to have the -- hopefully have the jury brought up just within five minutes or so. Because it should take just a few minutes to discuss that other matter.

All right. We'll be in recess until
1:30 this afternoon.
(Recess.)
(Jury panel not present.)
THE COURT: Counsel, a couple of items I thought we might take up before we bring the jury back.

One is Juror No. 8. I think everyone is in agreement to excuse Juror No. 8 for the reasons we discussed at sidebar. I think the way to handle that is just kind of intercept him before he comes back up, and advise him that we have excused him, so he doesn't have to leave the courtroom.

Is that agreeable?
MR. McALLISTER: Yes, Your Honor.
MS. WHELAN: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
There is also a question, Juror No. 53 has indicated that he -- although I'm sure he is a citizen, is from Bosnia, and his command of the

English language is not great. And he said he is struggling understanding what's going on.

I was somewhat inclined just to accept his representation to that effect, but obviously if counsel wants to question that, we can bring him in and you can ask him questions. But I was inclined just to excuse him, as well.

MR. McALLISTER: No objection.
MR. HAWS: No objection, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Then we will excuse Jurors 8 and 53.

Then with regard to challenges for cause, I have not heard anything up to this point that would support a challenge for cause, unless there is an agreement of counsel as to a particular juror.

Counsel, that doesn't preclude counsel from making that note. But to do that, I think we would need to have further inquiry of the juror, and that, we probably would do that perhaps in chambers, to -- well, it just depends on how many there are, I guess.

If you want, we can discuss that now or just wait until we're through with the court's questioning and go into it. But I think it might

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guess we could do it inside the presence -- with the jury present.

I'm trying to be careful here on a
number of issues, and I may just opt to allow you
to examine them, either after a break this
afternoon, we'll allow those two jurors to come
back and you can examine them, and then we'll make a ruling.

MR. McALLISTER: Judge, I really do not think that I need to examine them at this point before I make --

THE COURT: Okay. So you're just going to make the challenge based on what they have said?

MR. McALLISTER: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. HAWS: I'll respond to that, Your Honor. With regard to Mr. Diffendaffer, it has been his life's work to be in law enforcement, no question about that. But he was very categorical in what he said, that he could be a fair and impartial juror. He could set those things aside.

And the thing that concerns me if we start with these types of challenges, Your Honor, is that it becomes a slippery slope. Because there are quite a few of these people who have a
be prudent just to go ahead and hit it head on now.

Mr. McAllister?
MR. McALLISTER: Juror 24, the psychologist, William Cooper, and Cliff Diffendaffer, who is a retired special agent with the Department of Transportation, Juror No. 28, and I'm going to make a challenge for cause as to each of them based primarily on their life's experience.

It's pretty clear to me that both of them were, in their professions and their work, were strongly aligned with the government, and therefore I challenge them both.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know that a psychologist is aligned hopefully with anyone. They're hopefully independent examiners, but obviously you can inquire.

I think -- well, I wondered if it was either Juror 24 or Juror 28, and apparently I was right on both counts, because they were the two that I thought you might object to.

I think the way to handle that, though, unless the government agrees as to both of them, is that we will need to allow you to examine those jurors outside the presence of the jury, or I
lot of electronics expertise. So are we going to start challenging them for cause because they have some kind of specialized electronics expertise?

I think this is -- this is dangerous.
That's why we ask the question, we always ask the question whether they can put those things aside, listen to the evidence, and be a fair and impartial juror in the case. I think that's what the test comes down to, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Here is the problem with Dr. Cooper that I want to highlight. You heard me mention Judge Boyle's service on a state court jury. And I had a chat with him about, you know, what a challenge that would be, to try to sit in a jury room and not allow your legal expertise to come to bear in the jury room.

I think the same thing is true with Dr. Cooper. What I'm going to stress with him before we conclude this issue is that he will have to essentially leave his expertise outside the jury room, and he is going to have to base his decision, if he is selected for the jury, on whatever the evidence is. He may not agree with it, but if that's the evidence, it is the evidence.

And he may end up -- you know, it's even possible that he would be called upon to render a verdict that would be predicated on medical and psychological opinions that are contrary to his own; and whether he would be able to do so.

If he cannot do that, then I think we have a challenge for cause, because at that point you would essentially have the problem of having the jury making its decision based upon the opinion of an expert who is not subject to cross-examination, and who is the most dangerous kind of witness, because it would be a witness in the jury room.

So I'm going to inquire of Dr. Cooper. I think it's a valid concern.

The challenge here, of course, is I don't know precisely what the parameters of the defense will be in this case. But since it is quite possibly an issue, based upon some of the pretrial motions that were made, I think it's something I have to address, and I do intend to address it.

But I can tell you that if Dr. Cooper expresses an inability to compartmentalize his
court's attention that Juror No. 12 did make a statement on the questionnaire that they could not sit in judgment of anybody.

THE COURT: All right. I will -- thank you. I will address that issue. We run into that from time to time with jurors who have strong religious beliefs.

And what I normally do is explain to them that they are finders of fact, and that they are not expected to render judgment in the sense of a moral culpability, but only to conclude whether the government has proved each element of the charged offense beyond a reasonable doubt. And it will be for the court ultimately to render judgment in the case, based upon the jury's verdict. But if they have reservations about their ability to do that, then they also come off the jury.

MS. WHELAN: Thank you. I just wanted to bring that to your attention.

THE COURT: All right.
Okay. Let's bring the jury in.
THE LAW CLERK: Judge, just to be clear,
Jurors 8 and 53 are excused?
THE COURT: Yes.
decision-making to that degree, then I probably am going to exclude him, because then I think we run the danger that I've discussed.

With regard to Mr. Diffendorfer -- or Diffen- -- well, Juror No. 28, that's another matter. I've had active police officers sit on juries in criminal cases. Now why defense counsel left them on, I don't know, but they did. And I don't think that automatically disqualifies someone from serving.

So we'll address that, though, and if you want to you can make further argument at sidebar before I make a final decision.

All right. Let's bring the jury in and -- oh, I'm sorry. Yes, Ms. Whelan.

MS. WHELAN: Your Honor, just, I'm not sure where the court --

THE COURT: Normally, if you stand up, you don't need to raise your hand. But that's all right. We're not in grammar school, but that's all right.

MS. WHELAN: I just wanted to make sure you saw me.

I don't know where the court is going with its voir dire, but I wanted to draw to the

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Counsel, I think we're in agreement,
Jurors 8 and 53 will be excused, and we will
bring -- I think we're up to Juror 38,
Ms. Gearhart?
THE CLERK: Correct, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Will take the place of Juror No. 8.

Counsel, while we're waiting for the jury, I discussed with you the issue of live blogging. Do either of you wish to be heard on that?

My research indicates there are no Judicial Conference -- that's USA Judicial Conference -- or Ninth Circuit policies against it. With the understanding that there is to be no attempt to try to capture exact statements made by witnesses -- in other words, putting anything in quotations -- and that it's not done in a disruptive fashion, that I would permit it.

But I am allowing counsel, if you wish to object to that, I would -- from the defense, is there any objection?

MR. McALLISTER: There is, Your Honor. I object to it.

THE COURT: Ms. Whelan, do you wish to be
heard?
MS. WHELAN: No.
THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm going to
mull it over. I think over the objection of
defense, it's going to be a little bit -- the
court is a little bit hard-pressed to permit it.
So I'll -- we'll perhaps -- all right. Let me
give it some more thought.
I think there is some danger, even
though we instruct the jury not to do any blogging
or anything like that while they're in session, I
can't -- it's creating perhaps one more
possibility of improper contact with the jury that's inadvertent, but yet still damaging.

So I'll make a ruling on that, now that the request has been made. But at least until further order of the court, it's not permitted, and I assume everyone in the courtroom is aware of that.

MS. WHELAN: Your Honor, what the court just said, that brings up one thing to mind.

THE COURT: Yes.
Could you hold the jurors just for one
moment?
Ms. Whelan?
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effect. It would just be delayed by a few hours.
So the only question is live blogging.
Okay?
MS. WHELAN: Thank you.
THE COURT: By anyone.
MS. WHELAN: Thank you.
THE COURT: All right. Ms. Gearhart, do you want to tell Ms. Tetrick we're ready.
(Jury panel present.)
THE COURT: I'll note for the record that it appears that all jurors are present.

We have excused two jurors. One is
Juror 8, and we need to replace him, so I'm going
to ask Juror No. 38 if you would take the seat vacated on the back row.

And while you're there -- and actually you have already sat down, but if you would stand now and answer the questions on the questionnaire.
Let's get the microphone to you, too, as well.
JUROR NO. 38: I'm No. 38. I'm a custodian. My wife works in food service. I have a daughter, 25 , who is a student, and a son, 16 .

I have been a member of a jury. It was a criminal trial, armed robbery, down in southern California.

MS. WHELAN: Does it just prohibit the news media from blogging, or anybody who is in here?

THE COURT: It would be anyone from blogging.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. Because after the last hearing there were blogs and updates about what was going on in court. I just don't know how the court draws the line.

THE COURT: Well, I can't preclude someone from stepping out into the hallway. All I can prohibit is what goes on in the courtroom, live blogging while the court is in session.

If someone wants to -- I mean, the First Amendment clearly would protect their right to -- and I assume, Mr. McAllister, you understand the parameters of the court's ruling, that I can't preclude anyone from doing blogging in the hallways or in the parking lots or in their offices. All I can do would be to prevent it from occurring live here in the courtroom as the testimony is being received.

And for that matter, they can actually probably prepare the blogs on a word-processing format, and then copy or save -- or copy and then paste into the blog, and it would have the same

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THE COURT: What was the verdict? Do you recall?

JUROR NO. 38: Hung jury.
THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 38: Had some college, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. And Juror No. 38, you have been in the courtroom throughout the proceedings today?

JUROR NO. 38: Yes.
THE COURT: Did you hear all of the questions that I put to the panel?

JUROR NO. 38: Yes, I did.
THE COURT: Are there any of those questions that you would have responded to by raising your hand?

JUROR NO. 38: No.
THE COURT: I'm just going to summarize a couple. I don't mean to cover all of them. But I assume that prior to entering the courtroom, you did not know Mr. Steele or know of him?

JUROR NO. 38: I did not.
THE COURT: You did not know any of the witnesses that I identified?

JUROR NO. 38: Do not.

THE COURT: Did not know or have any relationship with any of the attorneys?

JUROR NO. 38: No.
THE COURT: You have not had -- either you, yourself, or a close family member either arrested or the victim of any serious crime?

JUROR NO. 38: I was arrested when I was 19, traffic violation.

THE COURT: Okay. But it was just traffic?
JUROR NO. 38: Mm-hmm.
THE COURT: You would have not needed to raise your hand for that. All right. Thank you. Juror No. 15, I think you indicated perhaps to Mr. Severson that there was one other issue you wanted to take up with the court.

JUROR NO. 15: Right. I had forgotten that my relationship before I met my husband in 1974 was an abusive relationship. And I thought about that on the way down, and I just didn't know -- I don't think that would affect anything. It was a
-- it was a long-term relationship, but I left shortly after the abuse started. So I just didn't want to not bring that up.

THE COURT: You have used that word, "I don't think it would affect." Are you confident

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is whether anyone has a relationship with law enforcement officers, either as family members or otherwise, which you feel might make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial as a juror in this proceeding? Anyone?

In other words, you're very close to someone in law enforcement and you might just tend to side with law enforcement because of that relationship?

Okay. I see no response.
Juror No. 24, I think I'm going to take
up an issue with you about -- now, you are a
forensic psychologist, right?
JUROR NO. 24: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Let me explain -- I didn't do a very good job of explaining my concern earlier. I gave you the example of a judge here in the federal court who was summoned and served for a very long -- in a very long trial in state court, and the challenges that would raise.

And it would be the same challenge for a lawyer. If a lawyer were picked to be on a jury and the jury was back deliberating, and that juror just flat thought that judge had the law wrong, it would still be improper for him or her to then
it would not affect your consideration?
JUROR NO. 15: It will not affect my consideration. I don't think it will affect the court's consideration, is where the "I don't think" -- but I wanted to make sure that you have that information.

THE COURT: I'll be the judge of that, but thank you.

JUROR NO. 15: Yeah. It will not affect my consideration.

THE COURT: Pun intended.
All right. Thank you very much. Just hold on to the microphone.

Is there anyone else who, on reflection, now who recalls or has had time to reflect and think that perhaps some of the questions I asked earlier applies to you, and something has come to mind that you didn't reveal previously?

Okay. I see no other response.
On your questionnaire, you had the opportunity to note whether or not you had any close family members or friends in law enforcement. I'm not going to ask you to respond to that question again. But what I will ask you
start counseling the jury as to what the law really is.

That would be improper because you essentially have another judge in the jury room, instructing the jury contrary to what the judge has provided.

The same thing would be true with an expert witness. Let's say that you have -- there is an issue in a case involving astronomy and the composition of the moon. And a witness gets up and testifies the moon is made of green cheese. And you also happen to have Karl Sagan or someone else who -- I guess he has passed away, but someone who is just the world's expert in that field. It would likewise be improper for that juror to take their expertise into the jury room and then start instructing the jury or telling the jury what the true state of the science is in a particular field.

The decisions have to be made based upon the evidence presented in the courtroom, where the attorneys have had a chance to question and cross-examine those witnesses, and through that process the jury can make its decision. But we can't have experts in the jury room, who would
then bring their expertise to bear upon a particular issue.

Now, with that explanation, do you have any reservation about your ability to put aside your own professional expertise and decide this case solely from the evidence as presented here in the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 24: No, Your Honor, I don't.
THE COURT: You have no reservation about that?

JUROR NO. 24: I don't have any reservation. I understand what you're saying, that you would not want me to use my expert witness knowledge to influence the group if it was opposed to what the judge had said or what was decided by the attorneys. And I understand that role and I would not take that role.

THE COURT: Okay. And you understand that it might even -- you know, if all the evidence is lined up -- and I'm just using this as a hypothetical, obviously -- but if the evidence as presented in the courtroom suggests proposition X in the field of forensic psychology, and you happen not to subscribe to that view and think it's wrong, you might be called upon then to

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in age, but could not have been different -- more different. One brother was probably the world's greatest straight arrow. I mean, everything was clear-cut, never did anything wrong in their life, probably never had a speeding ticket, probably never did anything wrong, ever. The other brother had a little trouble doing anything right, it seemed, or he was always having little brushes with the law, and whatnot.

And likewise, they had very different attitudes about law enforcement. My oldest brother, I'm sure, idolized and worshipped the very ground that anyone in law enforcement walked on. My next brother pretty much thought just the opposite, and was pretty well convinced that they were about as wrong and evil a group of people as ever walked the face of the Earth.

In the real world we have people of both points of view, and I suppose there is nothing wrong with having either point of view, as long as you don't have such strong points of view that you would either tend to discount what a law enforcement officer may testify to simply because they are in law enforcement and not actually gauge their credibility based upon what they testify to
render a verdict that's contrary to your own views of your field of expertise. Are you comfortable doing that?

JUROR NO. 24: I can -- I could do that and I would do that. Whether I would be comfortable doing it or not --

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 24: -- is another story.
THE COURT: All right. And actually, I'm glad you corrected me. Again, I have been hard on the jury about being very precise in your use of terms. It's not a question of whether you are comfortable; it's a question of whether you would do it whether you would be comfortable or not.

And you are telling me you would be able to do that.

JUROR NO. 24: I understand the concept and I would be able to do that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. All right.

The other question -- my next question, I usually preface this with a little walk down memory lane for myself.

I was raised in a -- not a real large family, but I had two older brothers, very close 173
or if you would tend to just simply discount it completely for the same reason.

What I'm trying to find out: Is there anybody on the panel who has such strong feelings about law enforcement that you may be unable to fairly gauge their testimony, assess their credibility based on what they say here in the courtroom, without being unduly influenced by the fact that they work in law enforcement?

Okay. I see no response.
Is there anyone on the panel who has had significant dealings with the United States -U.S. Attorney's Office or other state or federal law enforcement agencies, other than as you've already disclosed, where you've had significant dealings with the U.S. Attorney's Office or with other state or federal law enforcement agencies through your work, perhaps as a teacher you have a lot of contact with a resource officer, things of that sort.

Juror No. 2. Where is the mic?
JUROR NO. 2: I'm Juror No. 2, and I work with EBD children, and we work very closely with the SRO.

THE COURT: Would that in any way affect
your consideration of the evidence here or how you would consider the testimony of a law enforcement officer?

JUROR NO. 2: No, it would not.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Anyone else?
Okay. I see no other response.
Is there anyone on the panel who feels
that it is wrong for the government to use a cooperating witness to obtain information in a criminal case?

And by a "cooperating witness," what
I'm really referring to is someone who perhaps has
been involved in some criminal behavior themselves, perhaps involved in the same crime that is being considered by the jury, and is given perhaps even some benefit, by way of a plea bargain or otherwise, for their testimony.

Now, I will tell you that I will instruct you, if you're selected for the jury, that the jury can and should consider such testimony with a higher degree of skepticism than you would other witnesses, and carefully measure it, because a witness of that sort has been, in fact, provided some consideration for their

Is there anyone on the panel who has had an unpleasant experience with the United States Government or any government agency?

And I usually use, again, as kind of a benchmark, a nonroutine tax audit. Hopefully a routine audit would have been somewhat uneventful. A nonroutine audit may have been more painful, and that would be an unpleasant experience. But I wouldn't limit it to that.

If you've had any dispute with the government over Social Security benefits, rights-of-way on federal lands, disputes over your right to graze cattle, any dispute with the United States Government. Anyone?

That's Juror No. 9.
JUROR NO. 9: I'm Juror No. 9. I had a -what started out to be a routine audit for my business, a sales tax audit. It drug on for two years. They said I owed $\$ 800,000$ in sales tax. We battled this, and it turned into what I felt like what was not right, but, "I'm going to pry money out of you, as much as I can."

We negotiated it down to about $\$ 175,000$. At that point it was a situation of, "If you want to pursue it further, we're into
testimony.
But is there anyone who would simply discount it completely and just, right out of the chute would not be willing to even consider such testimony?

Okay. I guess, likewise, anyone who would have difficulty following my instruction and more carefully scrutinizing such testimony of someone who has actually received some benefit by way of plea bargain or otherwise for their testimony?

All right. I see no response.
Is there anyone on the panel who has specialized training in the law, other than what we have discussed in forensic science, other than what we have discussed with Juror No. 24, with audio recordings, or with explosives? Anyone who has any expertise in those fields?

Okay. I see no response.
Other than as we have discussed, is there anyone on the panel who feels that you, yourself, or again a very close family member have been the victim of a violent act of any kind?

All right. I see no additional response.

## court."

At that time, we felt we were right.
Our attorney felt that we were extremely strong, but it was too much of a risk for us to continue to pursue that. An $\$ 800,000$ loss would have completely put us out of business. We could absorb the $\$ 175,000$, but it was painful and it caused us a lot of problems, financially.

After the whole thing was settled, the commissioner of the State Tax Commission, who happened to be a previous client of ours -- but we didn't even know he was the commissioner, because we had requested meetings with him, with the head commissioner, and they wouldn't grant us those.

He said, when he come up to do some warranty work here about a year after the case was closed, he said, you know, "What's the status of that case? I've been watching for it on my desk." He said, "I know how you guys operate." He said, "That was wrong."

And so, I felt like, at least for the
State Tax Commission, I have a serious bias, that there is some corruption in that division. I don't have that bias government-wide, but with the state Sales Tax Commission, yeah, I have a

THE COURT: You correctly noted it's the State Tax Commission, not the federal tax commission; and you have not had any similar problems with, say, the Internal Revenue Service or other similar agencies, correct?

JUROR NO. 9: Correct, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Now, given that, are you comfortable that that experience would not affect your consideration of the evidence here, where the United States, rather than the State of Idaho, is the party?

JUROR NO. 9: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Now that doesn't mean that you've got a life experience that might cause you to be more careful in dealing with the government, generally, governments, generally, but in this case you could be fair and impartial?

JUROR NO. 9: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Anyone else?
All right. Juror No. 11.
JUROR NO. 11: Eleven. I just want to say that I have a great resentment against the Bureau of Land Management of several years ago, and the

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despite that?
JUROR NO. 11: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. And you'll notice I didn't ask you for your opinion on my decisions, but --
(Laughter.)
JUROR NO. 11: Thank you again.
(Laughter.)
THE COURT: I think we're developing a mutual respect here.

All right. Anything else? Anyone else on the panel?

All right. Now, this next question is another question that probes deeply into your background, life experience, and if at any time you want to discuss this at sidebar, you can. But I'm just going to state the question. I want you to listen carefully, and if it applies to you, raise your hand.

Again, by show of hands, have any of you, or any close family member, ever held beliefs in line with any group which supports or espouses racial or ethnic superiority, or with any group which opposes such views?

Let me give you examples. A group
way they treated people and my friends, and the way they did their science. And I don't think that would have anything to do with this case here, and I don't have a resentment against the government in general.

THE COURT: Now, I appreciate that. Now, you live in Owyhee County, as I recall? JUROR NO. 11: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. And I think you mentioned that you had transcribed transcripts of hearings that I had had, and I've had decisions involving ranchers and grazing and whatnot in Owyhee County. And, frankly, whether you -- I can't remember your comment earlier, you didn't hold anything against me, and I -- and that's probably not even relevant. But even if you perhaps disagreed with, say, some decisions I had made, that wouldn't affect you as a juror in this case; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 11: That's correct.
THE COURT: Okay. And likewise, even though the BLM may have acted improperly, from your point of view, they're not a party, they're not an agency involved in this case, and you're comfortable that you could be fair and impartial 181
which supports or espouses racial or ethnic
superiority might include the Ku Klux Klan, Aryan
Nations, the National Socialist Movement, or the
National Alliance. And that's just by way of example.

It's basically whether you have affiliated with or have beliefs in line with any group that supports or espouses racial or ethnic superiority. Anyone?

All right. I see no response.
Likewise -- and, in fact, I should have made this clear. I was asking -- let me reask the question, because I may not have made the point clear.

I was asking not only those who support or espouse racial or ethnic superiority, but also any group which opposes such views. And groups which would oppose such views might include the Southern Poverty Law Center, the Anti- Defamation League, the NAACP, B'nai B'rith.

So I'm really asking if you either have become involved in any groups on either side of that issue, either supporting or opposing views of racial or ethnic superiority. Anyone?

Okay. That's Juror No. --

JUROR NO. 20: Twenty. THE COURT: -- 20. Thank you.
JUROR NO. 20: My daughter was the youth representative for the Ada County Human Rights Commission, and as her mother I attended some different lectures. And they opposed discrimination on any -- any grounds, I guess.

THE COURT: As a follow-up to that, Juror No. 20, if a person, either as a witness or otherwise involved in the case, were to espouse views of that sort, are you comfortable that you could give that person the same rights and entitlement to fair consideration as you would anyone else --

JUROR NO. 20: Yes.
THE COURT: -- despite those views?
JUROR NO. 20: Yes, Your Honor. I agree with the statement you just said.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Is there anyone else on the panel?
Okay. Is there anyone who -- again, following up on what Juror 20 and I -- our little exchange there -- anyone who disagrees with that statement, that a person who may espouse views on either side of that question, anyone who disputes

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Okay. First: As I have noted, the defendant has been charged with this offense by the United States and he has entered a plea of not guilty. Now, in our judicial system everyone is presumed innocent until the contrary is proven.

Is there anyone who believes that because, and only because, the defendant has been charged with this offense, he is guilty? Anyone?

Okay. I see no response.
This is sometimes referred to as a presumption of innocence, and that is the idea that an individual is presumed innocent until the contrary is proven.

I think the best way to explain this is an example that was used in a trial that I presided over many years ago, in which an attorney asks the jury during jury selection that if they were told to retire to the jury room right then during jury selection, obviously at the very beginning of the trial, without hearing any evidence and told to return a verdict, what would their verdict be.

And one of the jurors rather timidly raised their hand and said, "Well, we couldn't possibly do that because we haven't heard any
that they're entitled to the same fair
consideration as would any other person, no matter what their personal beliefs may be on that issue?

Okay. I don't see anyone disagreeing. If you do disagree, would you raise your hand so we can follow up.

All right. I see no other response.
Is there anyone who, on a regular basis, listens to or receives information from radio, television, podcasts, Internet sources or blogs, which espouses or opposes such beliefs of racial or ethnic superiority? Anyone?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
I'm going to ask now -- and I should caution counsel that I'm wrapping up here, and so your opportunity for voir dire of the jury is fast approaching, so you may want to be prepared.

And these questions I'm asking now, I worry that jurors think that they're rhetorical in nature. In other words, they're just being asked to make a statement more than to ask a question. And that's really not true. I want you to listen very carefully to what I'm now going to say and ask yourself whether or not you have any reservation about these issues.
evidence."
And the attorney correctly pointed out, "That is the wrong answer. The correct answer is that the verdict that you must return is not guilty." And that's because of the presumption of innocence. If you heard no evidence and nothing has been presented, then, because of the presumption of innocence, the only verdict that can be returned is one of not guilty.

Now, with that explanation, anyone who has any trouble with the idea of the presumption of innocence as applied in our courts?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
In our system of justice, a very high burden of proof is placed upon the government, such that they must prove a defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt before that defendant can be convicted. In fact, it even goes more than that. It actually requires that the government prove each element of the charged offense beyond a reasonable doubt, and if any one of those elements is not proven beyond a reasonable doubt, the verdict must be not guilty.

Is there anyone who would have any difficulty holding the government to this high
burden of proof?
I see no response.
Anyone who feels the burden should not be that high?

Okay. Again, I see no response.
Under our system of justice, the burden of proof rests solely upon the government, so that the defendant need not testify and his attorney need not introduce any evidence whatsoever.

Is there any member of the panel who has some reservation about this principle of our legal system, such that the burden is always upon the government and the defendant has no burden of proving anything, but could simply sit back, say at the close of the government's case, and say, "We're not putting on any evidence; we rest without calling any witnesses because we think the government has not proven each element beyond a reasonable doubt"? Anyone who is troubled by that?

Okay. I see no response.
Is there any juror who feels that a defendant in a criminal case should have to prove his or her innocence?

Again, I see no response.
sitting in either chair, would you have any discomfort, any concern at all, about having a juror like you on this jury, with your background and experiences and your outlook on life; anything about that that you think would give them serious concern, concern that maybe you've got your thumb on the scale of justice?

Juror No. 12. And I think I know what you're going to get to, because it may have been on your questionnaire. But go ahead.

JUROR NO. 12: Yeah. I'm going to ask to be excused because of my religious beliefs.

THE COURT: Okay. Juror 12, let me explain -- and I'm just going to explain it to you and then I'm going to leave it up to you, whether you still want to make that request.

There are a number of religious sects or groups who believe that people should not sit in judgment on others. I think that's your concern. Is that correct?

JUROR NO. 12: Mm-hmm.
THE COURT: What a jury is expected to do is to be the judge of the facts, in the sense that they will hear the evidence and then be instructed by the court as to what the law is, and included

Is there anyone who feels the defendant would not be on trial unless he had done something wrong?

Okay. I see no response.
I have described for you at the outset the nature of the charges, told you something about the background of the case, but I have to ask you to look deep inside your -- yourself and ask yourself whether there is anything about the nature of these charges that would make it difficult for you to be fair and impartial as a judge of the facts. Anyone?

All right. I will ask another question that I think was asked by an attorney many years ago in one of my first trials, and I have repeated it ever since. In some respects, it's one of the best questions we can ask of a juror.

I'm going to ask you to, for a moment, imagine yourself sitting either in the chair occupied by the special agent with the FBI, who has been involved in investigating this case, and also Mr. Steele, who has been charged with this offense -- obviously, both of those individuals have a tremendous interest in the outcome of this case -- and then ask yourself whether, if you were
will be elements as I have described for each offense, and then determine whether the government has proven beyond a reasonable doubt each of the elements charged and, in that sense, determine whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty, based not on any moral sense, but simply on whether the government has proved each element beyond a reasonable doubt.

In that sense, it becomes the court's responsibility to be the entity, if you will, that actually has to sit in judgment, and then enter a verdict based upon the jury's findings, and then ultimately possibly consider punishment as well.

And I explain that to jurors who have this concern so that their mind is put at ease that, although they would serve as a juror and make a factual determination that may lead to the passing of judgment, possibly. But if you have reservations, even with that explanation, about your ability to serve as a juror because of your religious beliefs, then I will certainly respect that.

But with that explanation, do you still have discomfort serving on the jury?

JUROR NO. 12: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Counsel, do you want to discuss that at sidebar?

Well, perhaps it would be better if we do just approach, and then we can discuss it briefly.
(Sidebar commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Counsel, I just think the First Amendment kicks in here, and if she has a heartfelt belief that sitting in judgment of another human being is something she cannot do, then I would be inclined to excuse her. But I want to give you a chance to object, without having to do so in front of the jury.

MS. WHELAN: No objection.
MR. McALLISTER: No objection.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
(Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: Juror No. 12, I think we will excuse you. I think under the circumstances, it would be -- I'm not going to ask you to violate your own religious tenets, if that's your belief. I think there are some religious groups who -- their beliefs might not be conflicted in that way, once it's explained to them, but others might.
that up first. So why don't you approach at a sidebar conference.

Counsel, if you'll approach.
(Sidebar with Juror No. 40 commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Counsel, if you'll get close enough so you can hear the juror's response.

JUROR NO. 40: I was a victim of domestic violence, when my ex-boyfriend's daughter stabbed me. And I don't feel like if I'm able to be fair in this --

THE COURT: Okay. So it's your
ex-boyfriend's daughter that stabbed you?
JUROR NO. 40: Mm-hmm.
THE COURT: Now, this was part of an altercation --

JUROR NO. 40: Yeah.
THE COURT: -- going on within the family setting?

JUROR NO. 40: The mother sent her, because she was underage. So --

THE COURT: Okay.
JUROR NO. 40: -- she was able to get away with, you know, just probation.

THE COURT: All right. And you're concerned

And so I'm going to leave it up to you.
I won't question your -- the sincerity of your religious beliefs, but simply excuse you. Thank you very much for your service.

JUROR NO. 12: Thank you.
(Juror 12 excused.)
THE COURT: I will now call Juror No. 40, I believe.

Juror No. 40, if you would start us off by answering those questions on the form.

JUROR NO. 40: My occupation is light duty at J.R. Simplot's. I have no idea where my ex-husband works. I am divorced. I have four children. Two of them are 29 . One of them is a stay-at-home mom, and the other one works as a cashier. And I have a 21 -year-old that goes to college, and a 17-year-old at home.

And I have never been a member of a jury. And my education is, I have a high school diploma. I have never studied law, but I would like to approach the bench on other issues, questions.

THE COURT: All right. You raised your hand earlier, and I knew you wanted to get my attention, I think. Perhaps we ought to just take
that you feel you could not be fair and impartial?
JUROR NO. 40: (Indicating.)
THE COURT: You need to answer audibly.
You are concerned?
JUROR NO. 40: Well, yeah.
THE COURT: You feel you could not be fair and impartial; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 40: I will not be fair. I will not be fair, no. I don't feel --

THE COURT: Are there any of the other questions that you would have responded to by raising your hand? Do you know Mr. Steele?

I'm just trying to --
JUROR NO. 40: No, I don't know him. No.
THE COURT: And you've not --
JUROR NO. 40: I read about it, but --
THE COURT: Nothing -- we discussed that earlier.

JUROR NO. 40: Kind of -- yeah.
THE COURT: Did you --
JUROR NO. 40: Kind of hit home.
THE COURT: Okay. Just reading about it hit home?

JUROR NO. 40: Mm-hmm.
THE COURT: Counsel, did you want to
examine?
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
MS. WHELAN: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Juror No. 40, if you'll retake your seat. I'll discuss this with counsel for just a moment.
(Sidebar, absent Juror No. 40, continues as follows:)
THE COURT: I would note the juror raised her hand, even though she wasn't in the pool, and was trying to get my attention earlier. I think this is something that was weighing on her in the beginning.

I'm inclined to excuse her, but I'm willing to hear any objections.

MS. WHELAN: No objection.
MR. McALLISTER: No objection.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
(Sidebar concluded.)
THE COURT: Juror No. 40, we will excuse you. Thank you very much for your attendance here today. You will be excused.
(Juror No. 40 excused.)
THE COURT: We'll now call Juror No. 41.
Juror 41, if you'll start again by
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be.
JUROR NO. 41: The question about family who have been convicted of --

THE COURT: Could you tell us how you would have responded.

JUROR NO. 41: My daughter was convicted of a felony, and served 90 days in jail.

THE COURT: What was that felony?
JUROR NO. 41: I don't know.
THE COURT: Okay. I assume -- well, I guess I shouldn't assume anything. Were you satisfied that the case was handled properly?

JUROR NO. 41: I was.
THE COURT: Okay. I'm assuming you didn't follow it too closely, or you would know more about the charge --

JUROR NO. 41: No.
THE COURT: -- is that correct?
JUROR NO. 41: There were many.
THE COURT: And you don't harbor any
feelings as a result of that experience that might
affect your impartiality as a juror in this case;
is that correct?
JUROR NO. 41: No, sir.
THE COURT: Excuse me?
answering each of the questions on that questionnaire.

JUROR NO. 41: I am retired from the Jerome (phonetic) School Food Service, where I was a supervisor for 35 to 40 women per year. My husband is retired from the real estate business.

We have two -- I have two stepchildren.
They are 34 and 35. The daughter is in school now. And the son, who is 35 , works for Idaho Power. Never been a member of the jury. And my education is five years of college, and I have never studied law.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
Juror 41, you have been in the courtroom throughout the proceedings this morning and this afternoon?

JUROR NO. 41: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: And you heard all of my questions?

JUROR NO. 41: I have.
THE COURT: Are there any of the questions to which you would have responded by raising your hand?

JUROR NO. 41: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Which ones would those
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JUROR NO. 41: No, I do not harbor any.
THE COURT: Okay. And I didn't ask the
question well, but I think you got the right
response, or at least -- let me try it one more
time to be absolutely clear. Nothing about that experience would affect you in this proceeding?

JUROR NO. 41: It would not.
THE COURT: Okay. And any other questions that you would have responded to by raising your hand?

JUROR NO. 41: No.
THE COURT: You did not know Mr. Steele or the attorneys --

JUROR NO. 41: No, sir.
THE COURT: -- prior to entering the courtroom?

JUROR NO. 41: No, sir.
THE COURT: Didn't know any of the witnesses?

JUROR NO. 41: No, sir.
THE COURT: No issues with the United States Government?

JUROR NO. 41: No.
THE COURT: No one -- not related to anyone who has been the victim of a serious crime?

JUROR NO. 41: No, sir.
THE COURT: Don't belong to any of the groups that I discussed earlier --

JUROR NO. 41: No.
THE COURT: -- that advocate racial or superior ethnic superiority, or oppose that view?

JUROR NO. 41: No.
THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me just ask generally: Are you satisfied you could be fair and impartial as a juror in this proceeding?

JUROR NO. 41: I could.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
I think my last question was that difficult one asking you to, I guess, be two places at once -- actually, three places at once, sitting at Mr. Steele's chair or the chair of the FBI agent, and also where you're now sitting, and asking whether someone in their position would be comfortable having a juror with your outlook on life, your perspective, your opinions, serving as a juror in this case. Anyone who has any reservation about that?

Okay. I see no response.
Is there anyone on the panel who feels that if you were selected to sit on this case,

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Okay. And then, finally, now, the very first trial that I conducted some years ago as a state court judge, actually, we happened to have a husband and wife on the same panel. It's never happened since in, you know, 20-plus years. But it raised in my mind the concern that we not only want fair and impartial jurors, but we also need independent jurors.

Is there anyone on the panel who has a relationship with anyone else on the panel, that you think we should know about it? Either you're a close friend, you work together with one person supervising the other, or maybe they're in a position of authority over you, or you over them. Anyone?

Okay. I see no response.
Counsel, at this time, I'll give you an opportunity to examine the panel, mindful not to repeat my questions. And I think, obviously, you're aware of what are and are not proper questions for voir dire.

Ms. Whelan or Mr. Haws.
MS. WHELAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
Good afternoon. Anybody this morning nervous when you were heading into the courtroom
that you would have any difficulty at all, for any reason whatsoever, in rendering a fair verdict based solely upon the evidence presented at the trial and in the context of the law as I will give it to you in my instructions?

Anyone who has any reservations about their ability to do so?

Again, I see no response.
I just have two more questions. The first is to ask yourself -- well, I try to be fairly comprehensive in my questioning, but I'm always concerned that I didn't phrase each question just the way I should have, or perhaps there were questions I should have asked that, perhaps with your background, should have been obvious.

And so, I ask each of the jurors to just simply take a hard look at yourself, and also the questions that I've asked, and the general concerns that I've expressed about a juror's ability to be fair and impartial, and ask yourself whether there is any reason why you could not sit on this jury and render a fair verdict in this proceeding. Anyone who has any reservation about their ability to do so?
or as you were getting called up?
If you were nervous, raise your hand, will you?

Lawyers get nervous, too. Some of the things may be, "What type of case? What kind of questions are they going to ask me?"

Some of the things that make lawyers nervous are what I want to talk to you about during this brief time I have to talk to you. And one of those is jurors' expectations.

Now there is a lot of TV right now that has to do with the criminal justice system and courtroom dramas. And, I mean, you can plainly tell, I mean, I am no Julianna Margulies from "The Good Wife" or Demi Moore from "A Few Good Men." And with all due respect to my co-counsel, who are no Sam Waterston or Fred Thompson.

And that's because they're actors, and this is real life. But sometimes jurors expect what goes on here to be like what they see on TV, and that's something that makes us nervous.

And so, just by a show of hands, who regularly watches things like "CSI" or one of the umpteen million "Law \& Order" things that they have on? Anyone?

Nobody? Okay.
Has anyone seen the TV show "CSI"?
Okay. That gets a response. And "in
CSI," they do all sorts of things. I've seen it a couple times. They get fingerprints off dollar bills, or they solve everything within 49 minutes. Is that right?

Does anyone here on the panel -- and it's okay if you do; we're here to figure out what's what -- think that that even remotely resembles real life?

JUROR NO. 13: I do. I think some of it does.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. And you are 13? Do you want to maybe expound on that a little bit? What do you think resembles real life?

JUROR NO. 13: I think that in the crime lab -- and I'm not a regular watcher of that, but just from what I understand with law, that I think some of the tests that they do in the crime lab would be similar to what we really do.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. Would you -- I just want to follow this up a little bit with you, if that's okay.

JUROR NO. 13: Yeah.
little bit about what I'm saying here, in that what we deal with in the courtroom is real life, not made-for-TV movies?

And I can tell you in almost 20 years of experience, I have never had a Perry Mason moment. Nobody from the gallery ever said, "I did it." And we want to make sure, in jury
expectations, that sometimes court can be boring.
But it's putting out the facts.
So is there anyone, as you sit there today, that have certain expectations about what lawyers should do or what you should be seeing, that you worry if we don't meet, you're going to hold it against us?

No hands?
We all agree that we're going to deal with real life; correct?

Another thing that makes some lawyers nervous, and the judge has touched on it -- I don't intend to repeat what he said, but just delve into it -- is confusion over what everyone's roles are.

Now, the judge gives you the instructions, and he has told you that he provides the instructions.

THE COURT: Would you agree that some of it might be a little bit enhanced for TV?

JUROR NO. 13: Yes.
MS. WHELAN: And it's based upon -- it can be based in fiction, too; correct?

JUROR NO. 13: Yes. I'm just talking about their methods, or the way that they would process their paperwork.

MS. WHELAN: Okay.
Has anyone ever seen, I think it was a
Tom Cruise movie, called "Minority Report"? It was out a long time ago.

Okay. We have got a couple hands. We have one in the back row. Mr. -- No. 1. Sorry. I almost used your name.

Do you remember that movie?
JUROR NO. 1: Yes.
MS. WHELAN: And in that, he was moving a bunch of things around on a screen; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 1: Yeah.
MS. WHELAN: Again, is that fiction for the movies and not necessarily real life?

JUROR NO. 1: Yes.
MS. WHELAN: Does everybody understand a
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ut that, and think that the jury should decide what the law is?

Another concern is what we call hidden biases. And the judge has asked you questions about if you know anybody or if you have certain leanings one way or another, but there can be hidden bias that we just didn't even know we had.

For instance, does everyone agree that what we're looking at is what the facts of the case are, that that's the juror's job, to decide the facts?

And, for instance, one time I had a lawyer -- or I had a trial and there were a bunch of people set up on one side of the courtroom, kind of like a wedding, you know. And afterwards, a juror said, "I didn't think it was fair there were so many people sitting on one side."

Now, can we agree that we're not looking out here? What we're concerned with is what happens here.

And Juror No. 9, I appreciated what you talked about with the Tax Commission. And just following up on that, although you may feel there is corruption in some organization, it's not with
the United States; is that correct?
JUROR NO. 9: I guess -- what do you mean by that question, "it's not with the United States"?
I'm not clear for sure what you're asking there.
MS. WHELAN: As I understood, you had a problem with the State Tax Commission, not the United States tax commission -- or IRS.

JUROR NO. 9: That is correct.
MS. WHELAN: So as you sit there today, do you have any bias against the United States Government?

JUROR NO. 9: No.
MS. WHELAN: Okay. Now I come from up north, from Coeur d'Alene, and some of the hidden bias that we deal with there are ones where people, because of things that have happened there, have a bias against the federal government in general, and didn't realize it. I mean, it's not something you think about it.

So, again, asking that you sit there, and as you sit there today, can you think of any bias where you've had a bad experience, be it with ATF or FBI or Border Patrol, where you would hold that against the United States?

Okay. No hands.
Somebody else raised their hand, I
thought. Just the two of you?
Okay. So just taking a chance and looking around, nobody knows anybody else?

Juror No. 2, you said something
earlier, and I didn't understand what it was. You work with EBE children?

JUROR NO. 2: EBD, emotionally behaviorally disturbed children.

MS. WHELAN: Thank you. I appreciate that.
I didn't know what it was.
Juror 24, I want to ask you a couple of
follow-up questions. You don't have to stand up for me, sir, but you can do it however you want.

Would you --
THE COURT: Just a moment. Let's pass the microphone.

MS. WHELAN: Would you agree with the general proposition that we want a jury made up of people from all sorts of backgrounds?

JUROR NO. 24: I would. Yes, I would.
MS. WHELAN: And so your background might be different from, say, 38's or 7's background; is
that right?
JUROR NO. 24: Yes, it is.

Now, we have no husbands and wives on
the jury. But I missed, I couldn't see all the
hands. Does anyone know anybody else on the jury, or think you might know them?

Yes, sir. You are Mr. -- 22. 22, who do you know, sir?

JUROR NO. 22: I know Cliff Diffendaffer.
MS. WHELAN: That would be 28 ?
JUROR NO. 22: Yes.
MS. WHELAN: And Mr. 28, do you know Mr. 22?
JUROR NO. 28: Yes, I do.
MS. WHELAN: Anything about that relationship between the two of you that would make it hard for both of you to serve on the jury?

JUROR NO. 22: Not that I'm aware of.
MS. WHELAN: So -- if you'll stay standing just one moment.

So, 28, if 22 said, "I think this is it," would you hold to your own opinions, or would you feel swayed by 22 ?

JUROR NO. 28: I would hold to my own opinions.

MS. WHELAN: Same thing for you?
JUROR NO. 22: Yes, ma'am.
MS. WHELAN: Okay. Thank you very much.
MS. WHELAN: And again, based upon what you do for a living, will that lead you to a certain conclusion?

JUROR NO. 24: No, it would not.
MS. WHELAN: And then if you could pass the mic up to Mr. 28, I would appreciate it.

Juror 28, you worked for a long time in law enforcement.

JUROR NO. 28: Fourteen years.
MS. WHELAN: Did you enjoy your job, sir?
JUROR NO. 28: Yes, I did.
MS. WHELAN: And you knew your badge number.
JUROR NO. 28: Yes, ma'am.
MS. WHELAN: Now, just because you used to work in law enforcement, do you think that should preclude you from ever sitting on any criminal case?

JUROR NO. 28: No, I don't think so.
MS. WHELAN: Okay. Do you agree with that statement, that we need people of diverse backgrounds on a jury?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, ma'am.
MS. WHELAN: Is there anything about your experience in law enforcement that would cause you, if you were the defendant in this case, not
to want to have a juror like you sitting here?
JUROR NO. 28: No.
MS. WHELAN: And you're confident or -- let me rephrase that as a question.

Are you confident that you can take the law that the judge gives you and apply it to the facts?

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, ma'am.
MS. WHELAN: Thank you very much.
The judge asked a question earlier and
he asked if anybody had anything to do with
explosives or audiotapes. It made me think of the "Mission Impossible" episodes, where the audiotapes would explode.
(Laughter.)
MS. WHELAN: So I wanted to break that question down a little bit and ask it separately.

Does anyone on this panel -- have you had any experience, you directly or a very close friend, with explosives?

Yes, ma'am, Juror 25.
If you could pass the mic to her. Oh, I'm sorry. You're 15. Sorry about that.

JUROR NO. 15: That's okay. Call me any number you want.

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MS. WHELAN: Anything about that experience that would cause you to question more strongly, maybe, somebody who works in that area or has experience in that area?

JUROR NO. 15: No.
MS. WHELAN: Did anyone else have association -- Mr. 28. Sorry. I don't know why I called you "Mr. 28."

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JUROR NO. 28: Diffendaffer, ma'am.
MS. WHELAN: I know, but we're not supposed to use your name.

Right behind you, sir, the microphone.
JUROR NO. 28: Part of my responsibility in working with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was that I would perform compliance reviews of what's called hazardous material haulers, which deals with explosives and their compliance with the HMR under 49 CFR. And basically it's the classification of the material and safe transportation of that material in interstate commerce.

MS. WHELAN: So you were doing inspections --

JUROR NO. 28: Yes, ma'am.

I did have experience working with a
demolition expert on a construction site in
California, back in -- a lot of years ago.
MS. WHELAN: Were you doing the demolition?
JUROR NO. 15: I was actually helping to put
the caps on, to put the fuses on, and to help
place them in the drill holes, yes.
MS. WHELAN: I'm sorry, to help place them in the --

JUROR NO. 15: The drill holes.
MS. WHELAN: So you have maybe a little bit more experience than the average person.

JUROR NO. 15: I have enough to know I don't want to play with it.

MS. WHELAN: If there were testimony in this case about explosives, could you listen to that impartially and take that testimony?

JUROR NO. 15: Yes, I could. Because basically what I did with -- what I was doing with it was following directions.

MS. WHELAN: Okay.
JUROR NO. 15: You know, it's not like I went out and looked to see how I could do this stuff on my own. You tell me what to do; I'll shut up and do it.

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MS. WHELAN: -- of hazardous material.
JUROR NO. 28: Compliance review of the carriers' compliance with the hazardous material regulations under 49 CFR .

MS. WHELAN: Do you know how to create explosive devices, based -- I'm sorry -- based upon your experience?

JUROR NO. 28: No, ma'am.
MS. WHELAN: Would anything about your experience in working that particular emphasis cause you to have -- be unable to listen impartially --

JUROR NO. 28: No.
MS. WHELAN: And let me finish because I -- no, I stopped. It wasn't you.
-- impartially to testimony about explosives?

JUROR NO. 28: No.
MS. WHELAN: Okay.
Anybody else, as to the explosives part of that question?

Yes, 10, please.
JUROR NO. 10: Well, in my work experience in heavy construction, we did a lot of -- I was involved in a lot of underground work. Any of
that that involved hard rock, we used explosives quite extensively.

My actual involvement in that was somewhat limited. Being in management, I usually deferred to people that I thought knew a lot more about it than I did.

MS. WHELAN: Sir, the same question I had for the other two is: Would anything about that experience cause you to feel that you couldn't impartially listen to evidence about possible explosives?

JUROR NO. 10: No, I don't believe so.
MS. WHELAN: Okay. And the judge talked to us a little bit about using words like "believe" and "feel," and I know it's difficult, but are you confident that you could listen the --

JUROR NO. 10: Oh, yes. I think so. I believe that anyone that is testifying as to the use of explosives probably has much more experience with respect to explosives and knowledge of explosives than I personally have.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. Thank you, sir.
Anybody else have experience with explosives? Okay.

I'm going to move to the next part of
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MS. WHELAN: Okay. And I'm going to put the mic a little closer.

JUROR NO. 5: Okay.
MS. WHELAN: So, what did you do?
JUROR NO. 5: So what I did is I was trained by the National Security Agency to decipher electronic emissions from secure processing facilities. And so I'm trained in how to do that.
And I used to go out and test facilities for the government.

MS. WHELAN: And when you did that, did you have to authenticate the messages, or just
interpret them?
JUROR NO. 5: Essentially, had to see if I
could independently ascertain information from unintentional emissions.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. Background noises, things like that?

JUROR NO. 5: Uh-huh.
MS. WHELAN: And, sir, you said that was about 20 years ago, 25 ?

JUROR NO. 5: Yeah, 25, about.
MS. WHELAN: Is there anything about that experience that would cause you any problems maybe listening to recordings or hearing testimony about
the question, then, which has to do with, I think it was "audio engineering" is how the court put it.

Does anybody have any experience with audio engineering? I know we have some software engineers and some people who work IT. Has that ever entered into -- audio engineering -- into part of your work?

Five, you raised your hand.
Could you, sir, pass the microphone to No. 5.

JUROR NO. 5: So, it's been a long time, but about 25 years ago I worked for a government agency and was trained in the National Security Agency to decipher electronic information that was emitted, and to check facilities to make sure they were secure.

MS. WHELAN: Sir, I don't know what -- I'm getting older, apparently, because I can't hear as well. Is this something that you can discuss -- all I heard, really, was "National Security." Is it something you can discuss as you sit there, or do we need to do it at the sidebar?

JUROR NO. 5: I can discuss it, just in very general terms.

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recordings?
JUROR NO. 5: No.
MS. WHELAN: Do you feel confident about that?

JUROR NO. 5: I do feel confident about that.

MS. WHELAN: Anybody else on the panel in any of the four rows have anything to do with electronics, audio engineering?

Oh, I'm sorry. I'm going to get the mic back, so they can hear you.

You would be Juror 27, correct?
JUROR NO. 27: I am 27.
I do not personally have any association -- well, I have association with an individual who does that kind of work, as an entertainment vehicle. So as an audio engineer -- I mean, I live with an audio engineer, a person who does that for a living.

MS. WHELAN: And when you say "entertainment," what are we talking about? Like DJ mixing or --

JUROR NO. 27: Performing sound reinforcement in the Morrison Center at the university.

MS. WHELAN: Okay. And I believe -- I thought that you said you had been with that person maybe 10 years?

JUROR NO. 27: Mm-hmm. Yes.
MS. WHELAN: Do you regularly talk about his work?

JUROR NO. 27: No.
MS. WHELAN: Or the technical aspects of his work?

JUROR NO. 27: No.
MS. WHELAN: Okay. Thank you very much. I'm sorry I didn't see your hand earlier.

Anybody else, as to the engineering?
Okay. I would like to follow up on one
thing here, if you'll give me just a second. I know what it was.

Juror No. 1, when you introduced yourself and you said what you did, I got that you worked at a gravel -- sand and gravel place, but what is it that you do?

JUROR NO. 1: I'm a grade checker slash heavy equipment operator.

MS. WHELAN: What does that mean?
JUROR NO. 1: Like checking the grade of the ground, to make sure it's the right level for them 220
Winmill, has given us parameters of how much time we can spend talking with you. And, you know, as some people say, I talk for a living, and I would really love to have the opportunity to meet with you one on one in, say, a coffee shop or a restaurant or someplace where we could really talk about this case. But, unfortunately, the rules don't allow that. And I am really dependent upon each of you to tell me whatever it is that you think I should know in making a decision about you and whether you can be a fair and impartial juror.

And it really isn't a selection of the jury. Under our rules, each side can basically choose who they don't want on the jury. And obviously, the rules don't allow us to really pick a jury. It's more like playing the odds.

And I'll tell you one thing: I've been doing this a long time, and it's not a science. Oftentimes we go by what people tell us, their honest feelings, about their background.

We treat you as courteously as we can, but we call you by number. And that's really just a way that's efficient, that sort of gets us to the point. And I apologize for that, but that's the way the system works.
to pave asphalt over it.
MS. WHELAN: Thank you.
Judge, may I have just one moment?
THE COURT: Yes.
MS. WHELAN: Thank you.
(Pause.)
Thank you, Your Honor. We would pass the panel for cause.

THE COURT: Mr. McAllister.
MR. McALLISTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Counsel, just a moment. The discussions we had -- the challenges for cause we'll take up at a sidebar after the conclusion of your voir dire.

Mr. McAllister, go ahead.
MR. McALLISTER: Thank you, Your Honor. Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Robert
McAllister. I am here with Gary Amendola. And we are lawyers and we represent the defendant in this case, Ed Steele, and it just so happens that he happens to be a lawyer, as well.

I want to tell you a couple of things about the process, and then I want to follow up with a few questions.

The good news is that the court, Judge
When I ask questions, generally, I don't, quote, pick on somebody -- but I will today for a few folks -- I ask for a show of hands or a response, or some kind of indication from the jurors about certain questions.

Now, I'm not trying to embarrass anyone. I'm really just trying to find out who we think would be good jurors for this case. And to that extent, Ms. Whelan and I are on the same track, if you will.

When the case starts, you might find us taking very different opinions, but right now we're really looking for somebody who can set aside feelings, set aside assumptions, set aside prejudices, and be that fair and impartial juror.

Now, how do we get there?
Well, I ask jurors right from the beginning: Based upon your experience, what you've heard today and what you've experienced today, how many folks really want to be on the jury? Okay.

How many folks really don't want to be on the jury? Okay.

And how many folks just haven't made up their mind about it? Okay.

I'm going to start with Juror 24, and I don't know whether I should call you Dr. Juror 24 or Mr. Would you prefer either?

JUROR NO. 24: I prefer either. Doctor, and I get called mister all the time.

MR. McALLISTER: Doctor, you're a psychologist, correct?

JUROR NO. 24: That is correct, Mr. McAllister.

MR. McALLISTER: And I said I wouldn't pick on people, but you seem to be the juror with the most formal education and training of the group. And I apologize if somebody else has more, but at least from the responses I heard. And so, therefore, you get my vote for the person I want to ask some specific questions.

In this case, as Judge Winmill said, the defendant, my client, doesn't have to say anything, doesn't have to do anything, doesn't have to present any evidence. Do you think that's fair?

JUROR NO. 24: Under our system, I definitely think it's fair. Otherwise, what chance would any of the rest of us have if something happened to us?
thing when we're trying to look at that. Somebody telling their story helps me a great deal to be able to help them.

In a court of law, an individual doesn't -- especially if he is a defendant, didn't volunteer to be there, and so he should not have to, or she should not have to, try to explain their innocence, because our court system, based on justice, as we try to base it, would not work if we didn't have the presumption of innocence.

MR. McALLISTER: Now you used the word "innocence" twice. And is that a difference, in your mind, than being found not guilty?

JUROR NO. 24: I think we use the terms interchangeably.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Judge Winmill explained this, that the government has the burden of proving a defendant guilty, and they have to do it by proving every element of each of the charges. And I take it you agree with that?

JUROR NO. 24: I do agree with that.
MR. McALLISTER: What would you do if you got into -- you got on the jury and you were back in the jury room and you had listened to what the judge had given to you in terms of the legal

MR. McALLISTER: All right. Have you ever been accused of something that you know you didn't do?

JUROR NO. 24: No, I haven't.
MR. McALLISTER: All right.
JUROR NO. 24: I stole a candy bar once, and they did accuse me of that and I confessed, so -(Laughter.)
MR. McALLISTER: All right. Honesty is always the best policy.

When you talk to patients or clients, don't you always ask them for their story, their side of it, their opinion? Don't you always do that?

JUROR NO. 24: I do.
MR. McALLISTER: Well, why is it that a defendant, the accused, doesn't have to say or do anything under our system of law?

JUROR NO. 24: Because we have to try to maintain that presumption of innocence. And it's a different story when I'm trying to work with somebody in a counseling process, for example, than somebody that may be accused of something, and we have no idea whether they did it or not.

So we're not asking the same kind of
instructions, heard the witnesses, and you said to yourself, "I kind of feel like the defendant's guilty, but the government didn't prove it"?

What would you do at that point?
JUROR NO. 24: Having been in that situation once or twice, I know for myself that -- that I would go with the reality that -- that the facts had not been proved. And if they haven't been proved, then a person can't go with their own -- their feeling that, "Yeah, we ought to do it anyhow," or whatever. A person has to -- in a court of law, the facts have to be demonstrated and proved to, I think, a good satisfaction that is -- has been demonstrated, or else we can't accept them as facts.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. What I'm trying to get at is, there is a difference between being innocent and being found not guilty. Would you agree with that?

JUROR NO. 24: I think that was kind of the same question you asked before, but --

MR. McALLISTER: I agree it is, in a different form.

JUROR NO. 24: Reflecting on that, I can buy into that theorem that -- that you've just
espoused, because I guess we could be in a situation where the accused was the only one that really knew whether they had done something or not, but if the -- and if the facts didn't demonstrate completely that that person had done that situation, then we can't accept that as a fact.

MR. McALLISTER: And what about if he didn't testify, or he or she didn't say anything?

JUROR NO. 24: Well, that's always their privilege. And it comes down to a real difficult situation, because in our federal -- in our court process, we go through the process of determining guilt or innocence, or guilt or not guilty. And in our process today, a person has that right but almost never will exercise that right, and that's what's going on here in this -- this trial that we're going to go into.

Because Mr. Steele, I'm sure, would
like to be able to say, "I don't have to prove anything." But in the system that -- where we are, since he has been accused, he doesn't have the luxury, really, of saying, "I'm not going to do anything about it. I'm not going to try to put my case forward."

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doubt, in your mind?
THE COURT: Counsel, let me -- I'm going to
allow the juror to answer, but with the
understanding that the court will define
"reasonable doubt" for the jury. And although the
witness [sic] can be asked his perception, it's only his perception, and the court's instruction as to what is or is not reasonable doubt must control.

So I'll allow the juror to respond, but with that caveat, it's just his lay opinion as to what that term might mean. But obviously, the court will provide the definitive definition of that later in the trial.

JUROR NO. 24: Whatever he said.
(Laughter.)
THE COURT: I'm not sure I even said anything, but --
(Laughter.)
MR. McALLISTER: Well, obviously, the judge is right, and those of you who are selected as jurors will get what we call "an instruction" from the judge about what that is.

There has been, as indicated, publicity
about this case. And most of the jurors, or all

And so we may be far afield from what your answer was, but a person has the right to not have to demonstrate their innocence; but in the real world, it becomes necessary.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. If Mr. Steele doesn't have to present any evidence, doesn't have to testify, why am I here and why is Mr. Amendola here?

JUROR NO. 24: As I said before, it is to -- it accrues to his benefit for you to be here to help him demonstrate that, in fact, he is not guilty or, in fact, that he is innocent, whichever you would like to say.

MR. McALLISTER: The reason I think I'm here, quite frankly, is to represent my client, but it's also to uphold a system of justice where the government has to prove it. Do you agree with that?

JUROR NO. 24: I do agree with that, definitely.

MR. McALLISTER: And you heard Judge Winmill say they have to prove it beyond a reasonable doubt. Did you agree with that?

JUROR NO. 24: I do agree with that.
MR. McALLISTER: What is beyond a reasonable
of the jurors, who raised their hands and indicated they heard or saw, read some publicity, said they still thought they could be fair
because, as we all know, everything you read in the papers ain't true, or see on TV.

But the question is, for all the jurors, didn't you have a feeling that because
this is in the papers and because we call my client "the defendant," that he must have done something wrong to get here?

How many people have that feeling?
(Juror indicating.)
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Thank you, sir. And if you don't mind, how do you cope with that feeling?

JUROR NO. 24: Are you still addressing me or --

MR. McALLISTER: I'm sorry, Doctor. I'm going to take you off the hot seat.

JUROR NO. 22: I guess you cope with it, with the fact that you have to be reasonable and listen to what's been said, what testimony comes forward, and make your decision from there.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. We sometimes use a comparison with jurors. We say, "We want you to
be neutral. We want you to be fair and impartial.
We want you to act like a computer that hasn't got any information until the trial starts."

Do you think you could really do that?
JUROR NO. 22: Yes, I think I could.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Well, what about all your experiences in life; don't they come in with you to a courtroom?

JUROR NO. 22: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. You will hear throughout in the case, or at the end of the case you will hear, commonly, people say, "When you're a juror, you don't leave your common sense at the door." Okay. Would you agree with that?

JUROR NO. 22: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. But what we're asking you to do is to leave prejudices, feelings, biases at the door. Do you understand that?

JUROR NO. 22: Yes, I do.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. One of the ways that we ask jurors to acknowledge that is by the question I just asked, that you honestly answered; that because he is called -- because there has been publicity, because he is called the defendant, you had a feeling that he must have

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there is inconsistencies in their, quote, story?
JUROR NO. 22: They're inconsistent.
MR. McALLISTER: What about if they're being
paid or they have a financial reason to do something?

JUROR NO. 22: I think you just have to listen to it.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. But, although there is no scientific way to judge whether somebody is not telling the truth, don't you agree that you should use your own common sense in evaluating that witness' testimony?

JUROR NO. 22: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. And in this case, as Judge Winmill told you, there is what's called a cooperating witness. And that person sometimes is called other things. And if the evidence shows that such a person has been engaged in wrongdoing, and at this point in a trial they're trying to explain it away, would you hold that person to a higher degree of scrutiny, as Judge Winmill said?

JUROR NO. 22: I believe that's what the judge said he was going to do.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. And you don't have any issue with that, or any problem with doing
done something wrong; correct?
JUROR NO. 22: I didn't say wrong. He must have done something.

MR. McALLISTER: All right. I
said -- you're correct. He must have done something, or he wouldn't be here. Right?

JUROR NO. 22: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Now, how do you put that, in your mind, with the fact that the judge said he is presumed innocent? How do you deal with it?

JUROR NO. 22: I don't know that you have to deal with that, per se. I think you have to listen to everything that's being said and make your decisions as you go through.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. That is exactly what we ask jurors to do, but we also ask that you acknowledge your feelings, but put your decision in the context of what the judge said, based upon the facts, based upon the evidence.

Now, back to this question about a juror's common sense. How do you know, sir, when somebody is lying to you?

JUROR NO. 22: I don't think you do.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Well, what about if 233
that?
JUROR NO. 22: No.
MR. McALLISTER: Let me, if I can, go to
Juror 32. The question came up earlier about your
juror service, and I believe you said -- and I
certainly don't want to misquote you, but you said
words to the effect that you had served as a
juror, and the jury as a whole came to the
conclusion that the defendant was not guilty. Is
that correct?
JUROR NO. 32: Correct.
MR. McALLISTER: And then, I think you said they did not have the evidence; correct?

JUROR NO. 32: Correct.
MR. McALLISTER: How is it you knew that they didn't have the evidence?

JUROR NO. 32: They presented it during the trial.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. And did they present it through witnesses?

JUROR NO. 32: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Now, again, when you served as a juror at that point, did you have feelings about the case or feelings about the defendant?

MR. McALLISTER: And were you able to put them aside?

JUROR NO. 32: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Do you know how you did that?

JUROR NO. 32: Just went with the evidence that they had and what they didn't have, and had to go with what wasn't there.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. I know we have -- you've heard it over and over that the evidence has to be beyond a reasonable doubt and that the defendant is presumed innocent throughout the trial unless all of you agreed that, in fact, the evidence is there. You don't have any disagreement with that system of justice?

JUROR NO. 32: No.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. What do you think about lawyers, really?

JUROR NO. 32: To tell you the truth, I've never thought about them.
(Laughter.)
MR. McALLISTER: All right. Anybody want to talk about lawyers? Do we have a volunteer? Juror No. 10.

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JUROR NO. 10: Well, an attorney presents evidence through witnesses. An attorney cross-examines witnesses from the other side.

I guess my experience has been the truth is arrived at by the two parties both presenting the evidence, both questioning that evidence to the greatest extent that they can, until it's been examined as thoroughly as it can be.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. But in a criminal case, no defendant ever has to present evidence.
You understand that's our law; correct?
JUROR NO. 10: I do.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. So it's the job -- I
think -- I think of it this way: It's my job to
ask questions. And it's your job, I believe, to
evaluate the answers and to determine whether the truth is there. Do you agree with that?

JUROR NO. 10: I do.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Again, I ask this question: In your common sense, in your life experiences, how do you determine whether somebody is telling you the truth?

JUROR NO. 10: Are you asking me again?
MR. McALLISTER: Yes, sir. Unless somebody

JUROR NO. 10: Well, my experience with attorneys was, I guess, more through work-related. And since it was heavy construction, and that often gets to be adversarial before the contract is finally resolved, I don't think I ever had a project that I didn't interface with attorneys on a regular basis.

Having said that, then, it was -- I
learned that no statement about attorneys, whether good or bad, can be taken on face value.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay.
JUROR NO. 10: I met with some that I personally thought were scum balls.

MR. McALLISTER: Understood. I may have the same opinion.

JUROR NO. 10: They're from -- they're people, like the rest of us. And there is very good attorneys. There is attorneys I question their integrity. But generally, I have no bias, and I would hope nobody did, about attorneys per se, even though there is a lot of jokes, et cetera.

MR. McALLISTER: Do you know how an attorney gets to the truth in a trial?

What does he or she do?
wants to volunteer.
JUROR NO. 10: I think that's a hard one. I think so many of us think we just might know by the look in somebody's eye, by their mannerisms. And I think those kinds of things are probably, being human, they're important to some extent, but I also know that we can be really fooled.

So you do have to bring your life experiences into play with it, and your own sense of common sense, sometimes, when things are presented, and look at the evidence on a whole.

MR. McALLISTER: If a witness is inconsistent in their story, what they say, does that mean to you that that's one thing you should consider about whether or not they're telling the truth?

JUROR NO. 10: I think that has to bring some closer scrutiny into play, and one would want to -- if those inconsistencies are there, it sure begs for some explanation for the reason for an inconsistency, if, in fact, there is one.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. How about if somebody was paid money by the government? Is that a factor that would go into your evaluation using your common sense whether somebody is
telling the truth?
JUROR NO. 10: I think, again, that has to
be considered. I've had experience with expert witnesses on both sides of the fence, I think, although not in a criminal case, but expert witnesses, in my experience, generally do present the evidence in a fashion that supports the case for the people for whom they're involved. And it's --

MR. McALLISTER: In other words, an expert witness, because they're on the government's side, may present an opinion or facts favorable to the government?

JUROR NO. 10: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: And the same for the defense; correct?

JUROR NO. 10: That is correct.
MR. McALLISTER: How about somebody who raised their hand when they said they didn't want to be a juror, does anybody want the mic?

JUROR NO. 11: I'll take it.
MR. McALLISTER: All right. Thank you.
THE COURT: Counsel, I might just say you've got about five minutes.

MR. McALLISTER: Thank you, Judge.
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good job in looking at all the evidence.
MR. McALLISTER: All right. And as I recall from my notes, you actually served on a jury that returned a verdict of not guilty. Correct?

JUROR NO. 11: Correct.
MR. McALLISTER: Why did you vote for a not guilty verdict?

JUROR NO. 11: The evidence wasn't there.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. When you say the evidence wasn't there, did you still feel that the defendant may have done something?

JUROR NO. 11: Actually, no.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. When you say "the evidence wasn't there," what is it that was missing or wasn't there?

JUROR NO. 11: It's been about 20 years ago.
The evidence that was brought by the plaintiff, it was just so iffy in that the witnesses they called, none of them had the same intensity or -- I don't mean "intensity." I mean the evidence just wasn't there that this person had been injured by this other person.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. In this case, if after -- if you're on the jury and the evidence is presented and in your mind it's a tie, the scales

JUROR NO. 11: I raised my hand because I don't want to be here, but I feel like it's my civic duty to do so, and I would serve to the utmost of my ability in that role. Given that, I hope I will be excused.
(Laughter.)
MR. McALLISTER: I appreciate your honesty.
Why is it you don't want to be a juror?
JUROR NO. 11: I have too much fun at home.
MR. McALLISTER: Okay. Do you --
JUROR NO. 11: And it's --
MR. McALLISTER: -- have some --
JUROR NO. 11: -- it's a grave responsibility.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay.
JUROR NO. 11: That's the biggest part of it. It's a grave responsibility.

MR. McALLISTER: All right. Do you realize that it is a grave responsibility, but all 12 of the jurors have to agree?

JUROR NO. 11: Sure.
MR. McALLISTER: All right. Do you have any problems or issue with that?

JUROR NO. 11: No. I have served before and we had some contentions, but I felt that we did a
of justice are even, 50/50, what verdict would you return?

JUROR NO. 11: I would hope that we would really all evaluate the evidence to the point where we could either agree or just bring in whatever verdict we could agree on that the evidence showed.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. But if the evidence and the opinion, the collective opinion of the jurors was split, it was like 50/50, what verdict do you think you should properly return?

JUROR NO. 11: I would have to follow what I felt were the facts, no matter what anybody else tried to convince me of. I mean, I could be convinced, but I have to have some good proof and good thoughts on it and see the evidence and ask it to be brought in, if we had to examine a lot. And I couldn't just decide to vote one way or the other just to get out of there.

MR. McALLISTER: Okay. But, again, if it was 50/50, do you think in a criminal case you should vote not guilty, because the court has informed you that the evidence must be beyond a reasonable doubt?

JUROR NO. 11: I would have to listen again
to the court's definition of "reasonable doubt" before I could answer that.

MR. McALLISTER: All right. Anyone else have anything that they want to share that perhaps no one has asked about thus far?

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McAllister.
Counsel, let's approach for a moment. I think we're going to take a recess, but I wanted to visit with counsel about the best way to proceed from this point. We'll take a recess shortly, but I want to visit with counsel first.
(Sidebar commences as follows:)
THE COURT: Counsel, unless you want to be heard further, I think that Juror No. 24 and 28, that there are just not enough grounds to excuse them. I understand your objection, and your challenge for cause is noted, but they have given the right answers.

I guess that's what peremptory challenges are for is about. They give the right answer, but you still have a lurking suspicion that there is a good reason not to have them on the jury.

So, were there any other challenges for 244
MR. McALLISTER: Yes.
THE COURT: And so I'll give those same preproof.

How much time do you need for an opening?

MR. HAWS: Forty-five minutes, or more.
THE COURT: I'm not going to leave -- you know, we're going to do both or none, so let's see where we are. If there is enough time, we may go into openings. If there is not enough time to complete an hour and a half -- I'm assuming that you're going to each use roughly the same amount of time.

MR. McALLISTER: I don't think I'll be 45 minutes. I think I'll be a half hour.

THE COURT: All right. So I'll plan on I need an hour and 15 minutes. If we don't get the jury picked and instructed with an hour and 15 minutes to go, we'll recess and reconvene tomorrow morning.

MS. WHELAN: We would prefer not to start a witness, if the court --

THE COURT: No, we won't. I don't see any way that we'll start a witness until tomorrow.
Okay?
cause that you wanted to make?
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. So, with that exception, then.

Counsel, I wanted to give you the opportunity, you can -- well, perhaps the best thing is just to take the break. You've got the juror questions. You can start thinking of how you want to order your challenges. Then we'll bring the jury back.

I usually have the jury present during challenges, so you can actually physically look at them, and not just rely on your memory. Some judges send the jury out and then make the attorneys rely on their memory, but I think I would rather do it that way. Is that agreeable?

MR. HAWS: Yes.
MR. McALLISTER: Yes.
MS. WHELAN: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Let's do that. We'll take about a 15-minute break. But start thinking about it, so we can go through the challenges quite quickly. I'll be ready with the preproof instructions, which I think you reviewed from the last trial.

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Nevertheless, all of you are subject to the same admonition not to discuss the case among yourselves, and that includes any aspect of the case. And you are not to form or express any opinions about the case until it is submitted to you.

As I said, we'll return in about 15 minutes and then at that time exercise peremptory challenges, and then we'll be down to 14 jurors and then excuse everyone else.

All right. We'll be in recess.
(Recess.)
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: I'll note for the record that all jurors are present.

Counsel, this is your opportunity to exercise peremptory challenges.

Mr. Severson, if you'll work with -and Ms. Tetrick, if you'll work with counsel in their exercise of challenges.
(Pause.)
THE COURT: Counsel, I wonder if it might be worthwhile to have each of the jurors here in the panel raise their number, to make sure we have got the numbering sequence, to make sure your charts 248
that were raised?
MR. McALLISTER: None were raised, Your Honor.

MR. HAWS: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to excuse those of you who have been challenged.
Again, usually I spend some time explaining to the
jury that peremptory challenges are simply
challenges that attorneys can exercise without providing any explanation.

There are also challenges for cause, when the attorneys -- we discussed some challenges and the court has resolved those, and a determination has been made that all of you could be fair and impartial jurors.

However, even among the jurors who may be fair and impartial, the attorneys are given the opportunity to simply decide that they would prefer one juror over another to sit on their case.

Please don't take any offense as to the fact that you were challenged. It's just simply the way the system works. So you should not be offended in any way.

So let me start, I guess, on the front
are accurate. Do you have any concern about that at all?

MR. McALLISTER: No.
THE COURT: All right.
Well, Mr. Haws, do you have any concern about that?

MR. HAWS: Your Honor, I think it's a good idea.

MR. McALLISTER: I certainly don't object.
THE COURT: All right. Let's just
have -- make sure -- in fact, hold them -- on the back row first, we'll just go with $1,2,3,4,5$, 37, 7, 38.

Then on the third row, it's $9,10,11$, $41,13,14$, and 15.

The second row is $16,17,36,19,20$, $34,22,23,24$, and 25.

Then on the front row it's 26, 27, 28, $29,33,31$ and 32.

That may have been for my benefit more than anyone else's. I just want to make sure we had it right.
(Peremptory challenges exercised.)
THE COURT: Counsel, before I excuse the challenged jurors, are there any Batson issues
row. We'll ask the following jurors to go ahead and take a seat -- ah, that could be a challenge actually.

I think between that row and the front row on the back -- yes, inside the well, the benches that are empty in the back, I think we maybe able to get everyone on that. As I call your name, please take a seat on either side of the swinging door there.

Juror No. 32, you will be excused. It looks like Juror No. 33, you're excused. Juror No. 28, you're excused. Juror 27, and Juror 26, you will be excused.

On the second row, Juror 24, Juror 23, and Juror 22, you will be excused. Juror 34, you will be excused. Juror 25, you will be excused. And Juror 17, you will be excused.

Third row, Juror 15 , you will be excused. Juror No. 9, 10, and 11, the three on this end, will be excused. Juror 8, you will be excused. Juror 5, you will be excused. And, Juror 1, you will be excused.

Counsel, I -- I'm sorry. I said 8. I meant 35. You're in seat No. 8. Juror No. 35. I didn't read that correctly.

UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Thirty-seven? Are you talking about 37 ?

THE COURT: No. Thirty-eight.
Thirty-eight.
MR. McALLISTER: That's what we have.
THE COURT: Yes. Juror 38, you are excused.
My apologies. It's my vanity. Trying not to use reading glasses got the better of me there.

Counsel, now, do you agree that the jury has been properly selected and constituted in accordance with your challenges?

Wait, wait. We do have a problem here.
Juror No. 20.
JUROR NO. 20: Yes, I am.
THE COURT: Are you Juror No. 20? I'm
sorry. I think I announced that you were
challenged as well.
JUROR NO. 20: Okay. Sorry.
THE COURT: Now, perhaps we have it right.
Now, Counsel, I'll ask again, do we
have the jurors properly excused?
MS. WHELAN: Yes, Your Honor.
MR. McALLISTER: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. I'm going to
reconstitute the panel, so to speak. Let's have
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THE COURT: Please be seated.
Ladies and gentlemen, those of you who have not been summoned, I want to thank you for your presence here. We will excuse you at this time.

I'm going to read some preliminary instructions to the jury, which will take maybe 15 or 20 minutes, and then we'll be in recess until tomorrow morning. So I'll go ahead and allow you to stay, if you wish, or you can be excused at this time. Thank you again for your service to the District of Idaho.
(Nonselected jurors excused.)
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, let me go ahead -- what we're going to do for the balance of the day is I have some preliminary instructions which will take 15 minutes or so to read to you.

I would begin with opening statements today, but I don't like to break it up in the middle of an opening statement, and I don't think we can complete both opening statements this afternoon. And for that reason, we'll just start tomorrow morning at 8:30, we'll start with opening statements and then proceed directly into the evidence.

Juror No. 31, would you take -- all right.
It's -- Juror No. 30, would you take a seat in the back row, and be seat No. 4 on the back row.

And Juror No. 29, would you take the last seat on the back row.

And Juror No. 16, would you take -- just a moment. I'll have you take the last seat on the front row.

Juror No. 18, I'll have you take the third seat on the front row.

JUROR NO. 19: You mean 19?
THE COURT: I'm sorry. Yes, Juror No. 18 -oh, 36 , I'm sorry. The problem is the numbers have changed.

It's Juror No. 36, would you take seat No. 3 on the front row.

And Juror No. 19, take seat No. 2 on the front row.

And Juror No. 25, take seat No. 1 on the front row.

All right. With that, we'll have the panel sworn to try the case. If you'll please stand, Ms. Gearhart will administer an oath to you to try the case.
(Jury sworn/impaneled.)
Just to remind you, we'll start at 8:30. Tomorrow is a little different because I have a conference call which I have to take, which meets at 11:00.

Ms. Gearhart, is that correct?
In any event, we'll have to be in recess for about 30 or 40 minutes around 11:00. So for that reason we'll add whatever time is tied up with that on the end of the day, so we probably won't be done until around $3: 00,3: 15$.

The balance of the week and into the second week of the trial we'll be in session from 8:30 to $2: 30$ each day, with a 15 - or 20-minute break -- well, two 15 - or 20-minute breaks during the course of the trial day.

PRELIMINARY JURY INSTRUCTIONS
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, let me give you the following instructions.

You now are the jury in this case and I want to take a few minutes to tell you something about your duties as jurors.

Why don't we pass out note pads to the jurors, in case they want to take notes about anything I may say during these preliminary instructions.
(Note pads distributed.)
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, these are my preliminary instructions. At the end of the trial I will give you more detailed written instructions, and those will control your deliberations.

Do you have pens that aren't working?
Here is -- all right.
Because things occur during the course of the trial, it may become necessary to modify the court's instructions to you. If that occurs, there may be some difference between what I tell you now and what I tell you at the end of the trial.

If what I tell you at the end of the trial varies from what I tell you now, you should follow the court's instructions -- the court's final instructions and disregard anything I say now that is inconsistent with what I say at the conclusion of the trial.

When you deliberate, it will be your duty to weigh and evaluate all the evidence received in the case and, in that process, to decide the facts. To the facts, as you find them, you will apply the law as I give it to you,
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tampering with a victim by attempting to intimidate or persuade his wife to engage in misleading conduct and not communicate with law enforcement officers regarding the alleged murder for hire.

The charges against the defendant are contained in the indictment. The indictment simply describes the charge -- the charges the government brings against the defendant. The indictment is not evidence and does not prove anything.

The defendant has pleaded not guilty to the charges, and he is presumed innocent unless and until the government proves the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, the defendant has the right to remain silent and never has to prove innocence or present any evidence.

In order to help you follow the evidence, I will now give you a brief summary of the elements of the crimes which the government must prove to make its case.

In order for a defendant to be found guilty of use of interstate commerce facilities in the commission of murder for hire, in violation of
whether you agree with the law or not.
You must decide the case solely on the evidence and the law before you, and must not be influenced by personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudice, or sympathy.

Please do not take anything that I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what your verdict should be. That is entirely up to you.

As I explained to you earlier, this is a criminal case brought by the United States Government.

The government charges the defendant Edgar J. Steele with four counts. The first alleges that Mr. Steele attempted to hire another individual to travel in interstate commerce with the intent of murdering Mr. Steele's wife and mother-in-law.

Two related counts allege that Mr. Steele, first, aided and abetted in the use of explosive material to commit the alleged murder for hire; and, second, aided and abetted in the possession of a destructive device in relation to the alleged murder for hire.

The fourth charges the defendant with
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18 U.S. Code Section 1958, the United States must prove the following as to the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant attempted to cause, or caused, another to travel in interstate commerce from Idaho to Oregon; second, the travel was done with the intent that a murder be committed; and, third, the murder was intended to be committed as consideration for receipt of or a promise to pay anything of pecuniary value.

In order for a defendant to be found guilty of use of explosive material to commit a federal felony in violation of 18 U.S. Code Section 844(h), the United States most prove the following as to the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt: first, that the defendant attempted to commit the felony crime of use of interstate commerce facilities in the commission of murder for hire, as described in Count 1; and, second, the defendant aided and abetted the knowing use of an explosive device to commit the crime.

In order for a defendant to be found guilty of possession of a destructive device in relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S. Code Section 924(c)(1)(D)(ii), the

United States must prove the following as to the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt: first, that the defendant attempted to commit the felony crime of use of interstate commerce facilities in the commission of murder for hire as described in Count 1 ; and, second, the defendant knowingly possessed, or aided and abetted another to possess, a destructive device in furtherance of the crime.

In order for a defendant to be found guilty of tampering with a victim, in violation of 18 U.S. Code Section 1512(b)(3), the United States must prove the following as to the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt: first, the defendant knowingly attempted to intimidate or persuade Cyndi Steele to engage in misleading conduct regarding the identity of a voice on a tape recording; and, second, the defendant acted with intent to prevent Cyndi Steele from communicating with law enforcement authorities regarding the alleged murder for hire.

The law does not compel a defendant in a criminal case to testify. The decision whether to testify is left to the defendant, acting with the advice and assistance of the defendant's
one of the parties or by one of the witnesses.
Now, during the trial, some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose only. When that occurs, I will instruct you as to the limited purpose for which the evidence may be considered, and you are to follow my instructions and consider it only for that purpose, and for no other.

Evidence may be direct or it may be circumstantial. Let me describe the difference, because you may have heard this term, even in newspapers or television shows.

Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did.

Circumstantial evidence is indirect evidence; that is, it is proof of one or more facts from which one can find another fact.

Let me give you an example. If you were to look out at the sky when you woke up in the morning and saw drops of liquid precipitation falling from the sky, you could later testify that you had observed it to be raining. That would be direct evidence, because you had actually physically observed rain fall from the sky.

On the other hand, if, when you woke up
lawyer.
No presumption of guilt may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the fact that the defendant does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

On the other hand, if the defendant does testify, you should consider the testimony of the defendant just as you would the testimony of any other witness.

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of: first, the sworn testimony of any witness; second, the exhibits which are received into evidence; and, third, any facts to which the parties agree.

The following things are not evidence and you must not consider them as evidence in deciding the facts of this case: first, statements and arguments of the attorneys are not evidence; second, questions and objections of the attorneys are not evidence; third, testimony that I instruct you to disregard is not evidence; and, finally, anything that you may have seen or heard when the court is not in session is not evidence, even if what you saw or heard was done or said by 261
in the morning, there were no drops of precipitation falling from the sky, but you noted the streets were wet, the grass was wet, that they had been dry the night before, perhaps the sky had been cloudy the preceding evening -- perhaps even the weather forecast had been for rain during the evening hours -- in that circumstance, you could testify as a matter of circumstantial evidence that it had rained the preceding evening, not because you had observed it, but because you had observed other facts from which one can infer that it had rained.

Now, that's the distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. However, what is important is that you are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. In fact, the law permits you to consider both, and either can be used to prove any fact. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into
evidence, and the lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, the lawyer may object.

If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received.
But if I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered and the exhibit cannot be received.

Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess or speculate as to what the answer would have been. Likewise, if I sustain an objection to an exhibit, you must ignore the exhibit and must not speculate as to what the exhibit might have shown.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore it. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the evidence that I told you to disregard.

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything that a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

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Now, the weight of the evidence as to a specific fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify concerning that fact.

I am now going to say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, you must keep an open mind throughout the trial and you must not decide what the verdict should be until you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

Second, because you must decide the case based only on the evidence received in the evidence [sic] and on my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty.

Now, this is an extremely important instruction concerning juror conduct. I'm going to give you some very specific directions as to things you must avoid during the course of the trial, all of which are intended to ensure that you do not form or express any opinion about the case until it is submitted to you, and that you are not exposed to any information or evidence

But in considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account the following -- and I like to state these as questions that you might ask yourself as a witness is testifying.

First: What opportunity and ability did this witness have to actually see or hear or know the things that he or she has testified to?

Second: How good was the witness' memory about the events in question?

Third: What was the witness' manner, what we sometimes refer to as their demeanor, while testifying?

Fourth: Does the witness have some interest in the outcome of the case?

Fifth: Does the witness have some bias or prejudice for or against either of the parties?

Sixth: Did the other evidence -- Did the other evidence contradict what this witness has testified to?

Seventh: How reasonable is this witness' testimony in light of all the evidence?

And finally: Are there other factors, even your common sense, which suggest to you that this witness either is or is not believable?

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other than that which is presented in the course of the trial.

Therefore, until the end of the trial you should follow the court's following admonition and order:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way, and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way, about the merits of the case or anything to do with it.

Now, this includes just what I said, "anyone." It certainly includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone, or by any electronic means, which would include email, text messaging, Internet chat rooms, blogs, websites, or other features of the Internet. It certainly applies to communicating with your fellow jurors until I give you the case for deliberation. And it applies to communicating with everyone else, including your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your employer that you have been seated as a juror in this case.

But if you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about
this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter, and to report that contact to me immediately.

Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction you properly may consider to return a verdict, do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case, or anything to do with it.

Do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet, or using other reference materials, and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about this case on your own.

Now, the law requires these restrictions to ensure that the parties have a fair trial, based upon the same evidence that each party has had the opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to start over.

If any juror is exposed to any outside information, you must notify the court immediately. And of course, that notification

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please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to begin your deliberations. Do not let notetaking distract you so that you do not hear other question -- other questions and answers, and preclude you from being attentive.

When you leave the courtroom for recesses, your notes should be left in the jury room. No one will read your notes.

Whether or not you take notes, you should rely on your own memory of the evidence. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of your fellow jurors.

The next phase of the trial will begin starting tomorrow morning. First, each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence, nor is it argument. It is simply an outline that the attorneys may offer to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. And as I noted, it's not evidence and it is not argument.

And if counsel becomes argumentative, I may sustain objections if the opening statements become argument, rather than simply an outline of

1 should come through the bailiff, either Mr. Severson or Ms. Tetrick, by way of a signed note, as to any contact that may have occurred or if any time you're concerned that you may have inadvertently violated the court's admonition.

Now, I can't stress this enough. I try to cover every possible source of outside contact that might occur, but you clearly understand, I think, that you must not have any contact with anyone outside the court concerning this matter, and even your contact with the court staff should be limited just to procedural matters.

And if you have any questions of any substance at all, put them in form of a handwritten note, give it to Mr. Severson or Ms. Tetrick, and then they will deliver to me and I will respond to the question appropriately.

Now, at the end of the trial you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript of the trial. I therefore urge you to pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes, 269
what the evidence will be.
A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The government will then present evidence through its witnesses, and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine those witnesses. Then if the defendant chooses to offer evidence, counsel for the government may cross-examine any witnesses called by the defense.

After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case, and the attorneys will make their closing arguments. After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

All right. At this time, ladies and gentlemen, we'll be in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning. I'm not going to repeat my admonition concerning juror conduct.

However, on each recess I will remind you of that extended admonition concerning juror conduct by simply again reminding you that you must not discuss the case among yourselves or with anyone else, nor should you form or express any opinions about the case until it is submitted to you.

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| :---: | :---: |
| en I give you that admonition on the | 1 Through the duration of this trial, you must not |
| 2 occasion of each recess, I'm really referring back | 2 visit the court's website, either, because there |
| 3 to that extended admonition about juror conduct | 3 is material there relating to this and other cases |
| that I just read to you. And I cannot stress | at you must not be exposed to or, as I've |
| 5 enough the need for the jury to follow that | 5 indicated, we may have a serious problem with the |
| 6 religiously. |  |
| Ther | Yes. I think, also, because there has |
| not | 8 been some media coverage of this, I think that |
| 9 districts, we hear reports of jurors who th | 9 I've covered it, but I'm going to be very |
| 10 that it's okay to engage in chat room discussi | 10 specific. I think you should avoid reading any |
| 11 about the trial that they're currently sitting | 11 newspapers during the course of the trial. |
| 12 or to exchange emails, or to go on Facebook and | 12 suppose if it's a national news source, you can |
| 13 describe what it is they have been doing during | 13 review that. But I think any local newspapers |
| 14 the day. | 14 least here in Boise, should be avoided, since |
| 15 | 15 there may be coverage of the trial on an ongoing |
| 16 were to occur, it could well result in a mistrial. |  |
| 17 And I cannot stress enough your need to leav | 17 And obviously, accessing any newspaper |
| 18 everything about this trial here in the courtroom. | 18 on the Internet or any newspaper that may have, in |
| 19 Don't take it outside the courtroom, and do not | 19 fact, provided some coverage of the trial must be |
| 20 consult any outside materials, whether it's on the | 20 avoided at all c |
| 21 Internet or written materials, that might in any | 21 If you happen to have inadvertently |
| 22 way relate to this case. | 22 noted a headline or something, please bring it to |
| 23 I might also note that | 23 our attention. But I think the better direction |
| 24 its own website, and there are materials about | 24 is simply to avoid reading newspapers for the next |
| 25 of our cases that can be accessed on that website. | 25 ten days, at least local newspapers, and I think |

I'll just leave it at that.
All right. Counsel, is there anything else at this time?

MR. HAWS: Nothing, Your Honor.
MR. McALLISTER: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
We'll be in recess then until 8:30
tomorrow morning.
(Court recessed at 4:28 p.m.)

8 That I am the reporter whotranscribed
9 the proceedings had in the above-entitled action 10 in machine shorthand and thereafter the same was

11 reduced into typew riting under m y direct
12 supervision; and
13 That the foregoing transcriptcontains a
14 full, true, and accurate record of the proceedings
15 had in the above and foregoing cause.
IN W IT N ESS W H EREOF, I have hereunto set
17 my hand June 24,2011 .

18
19
20

Tamaral. Hohenleitner
22
O fficial Court Reporter
C S R N o . 619


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