

MASSACHUSETTS JURY DUTY - YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE

With Kelly Burgess, Committee of Public Counsel Services
And John Pappas, Assistant District Attorney
By the Massachusetts Judicial Branch

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Donna Holmes Dominguez

1 CAPTION: Jury Duty, Michael Ryan, Host

2 MICHAEL RYAN, BNN LIVE HOST: Hello. My name is Mike Ryan.
3 The name of the show is Jury Duty: You Make a Difference on
4 BNN, the show that should answer all your questions about the
5 one day, one trial jury system.

6 HOST RYAN: Our special guests today are Kelly Burgess,
7 Burgess, excuse me, from the Counsel of Public Counsel
8 Services, and Assistant District Attorney John Pappas from
9 Suffolk County DA's Office.

10 Welcome.

11 MS. BURGESS: Good afternoon.

12 HOST RYAN: Thank you --

13 MR. PAPPAS: Hi, Mike.

14 HOST RYAN: -- for being on the show.

15 And today, we'd like to talk about jury selection from both
16 sides, from the prosecution and from the defense.

17 Kelly is a graduate of George Washington University. Then
18 went on to work at the Miami Dade County Public Defender's
19 Office before coming to the committee back in '04.

20 And John is a, been a prosecutor since 1994, graduate of
21 the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, went to law school
22 at New England School of Law, started at the Boston Municipal
23 Court, then went over to East Boston, became the felony
24 supervisor in 1997, has prosecuted cases with the gang unit,
25 the homicide unit, and in 2011, District Attorney Dan Conley

1 appointed him as chief trial counsel where you counsel fellow
2 Superior Court prosecutors, yet maintain an active homicide
3 case log.

4 MR. PAPPAS: I do.

5 HOST RYAN: So I guess first of all, what exactly does a
6 prosecutor do?

7 MR. PAPPAS: Well, we're, we're charged with prosecuting all
8 crimes in, in Suffolk County, Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and
9 Winthrop.

10 HOST RYAN: And from, from your viewpoint, what does a
11 defense counsel do?

12 MS. BURGESS: Well, a defense attorney, whether public or
13 private, represents someone who is charged with a crime,
14 whether it's a serious felony like a homicide, or something
15 less serious like a trespass case.

16 HOST RYAN: And in your instance, these are people who are
17 indigent, people who can't afford an attorney?

18 MS. BURGESS: My role in the office is to represent anyone
19 who's been charged with a serious felony or a homicide who has
20 been deemed indigent by the Court.

21 HOST RYAN: And what leads to a case going to a, to a jury?

22 MR. PAPPAS: Well, there, there has to be someone who's,
23 who's charged, who's arraigned, formal charges have been
24 brought.

25 And I'll, I'll, I'll answer the question in the context of

1 Superior Court.

2 The case has been investigated. It's been presented to a
3 Grand Jury. Indictments have been returned.

4 In the formal criminal case, has commenced in Suffolk
5 Superior Court.

6 There are a number of pretrial dates, discovery's
7 exchanged.

8 There may or may not be discussions to try and resolve the
9 case short of trial. If that happens or doesn't happen or if
10 the, the case can't be resolved short of trial, trial date is
11 set. And, and it will commence on the trial date.

12 HOST RYAN: What about from the defense side? What leads a
13 case going to a jury?

14 MS. BURGESS: It's the ultimate decision of the client,
15 whether he or she wants to accept a plea bargain, try to lobby
16 the case with the Judge to see what the outcome would be, or
17 if they want to go to trial either because they maintain their
18 innocence or the case is not very strong against them.

19 So it's their ultimate decision.

20 HOST RYAN: Does the prosecution always offer resolution
21 prior to going to a jury trial?

22 MR. PAPPAS: Not necessarily. There, there may be
23 discussions. They, they may be initiated by the Commonwealth.
24 They may be initiated by, by counsel for the defendant.

25 But I, I would say it's on a case by case basis.

1 HOST RYAN: Okay. Do, do a lot of cases settle just because
2 of the benefit of a jury being in the courthouse?

3 MS. BURGESS: I think a lot of cases settle because the risk
4 at least as John said, speaking in Superior Court context, my
5 clients are facing substantial State Prison time, and so going
6 to trial is certainly risky even under the best circumstances.

7 So, yes, I'd say at least 90 percent, 80 percent probably
8 will resolve in some type of plea bargain.

9 HOST RYAN: Is that, you, you agree with that?

10 MR. PAPPAS: I, I don't know. I couldn't put a percentage
11 on it. But the one thing I would agree on is there is that
12 risk analysis that has to take place given the exposure on a
13 particular case, what the potential penalties are, the
14 strength of the case. And I think those are some of the
15 factors, not all, that go into whether a case is resolved
16 short of trial.

17 HOST RYAN: What makes a good juror?

18 MS. BURGESS: It's completely case dependent.

19 So you might have a homicide case, a rape case, a burglary,
20 an armed robbery.

21 And so obviously anyone's personal experiences, their base
22 of knowledge is going to change from case to case.

23 So it really is an individual, individual basis, which is
24 why the lawyer conducted voir dire is hugely important I think
25 for both sides to make sure we're getting the appropriate jury

1 for the case.

2 HOST RYAN: So you've done a few of those trials, that's
3 correct?

4 MS. BURGESS: I've been fortunate to do a few of them up in
5 Massachusetts.

6 And in Florida they have lawyer conducted voir dire. So I
7 did it in District Court down there.

8 So this is a much larger scale with more serious cases.
9 And it's been much more helpful than I anticipated frankly.

10 HOST RYAN: You've done one with the attorney participating
11 voir dire?

12 MR. PAPPAS: My last trial, correct.

13 HOST RYAN: And what was your impressions of it?

14 MR. PAPPAS: I, I thought it was a huge benefit to both
15 parties, both for the defense and for the prosecution.

16 It gave you a little bit more insight into the, the person,
17 the, the actual prospective juror that you are thinking of
18 seating on that jury.

19 HOST RYAN: So in most other states, they, lawyers were
20 always allowed to ask questions of the jury, but in Mass, that
21 was pretty much the Judge who would ask the questions of the
22 jurors, correct?

23 MS. BURGESS: The Judge, prior to this, would ask a series
24 of questions with respect to various constitutional rights,
25 burden of proof, and you could always ask the Judge to ask

1 specific questions based on the case.

2 And now, it's a more wide forum for us to actually ask the
3 questions, which is a chance for us to kind of talk back and
4 forth with the juror which is again helpful for both sides, I
5 think.

6 HOST RYAN: Do you find that it enhances the, the voir dire
7 process?

8 MS. BURGESS: It does. And it doesn't take longer than jury
9 selection took before. So I think it's definitely a benefit
10 to everyone.

11 HOST RYAN: And same thing with yourself, John? You think
12 that it --

13 MR. PAPPAS: Right. You know, the Judges still ask the, the
14 constitutional questions. But they give the, each attorney an
15 opportunity to ask some additional follow up questions.

16 Usually, the parameters of what those follow up questions
17 are set beforehand, but it, it gives the attorneys, both
18 parties, an opportunity to interact with the jurors.

19 HOST RYAN: What was your longest jury trial?

20 MS. BURGESS: Probably three to four weeks --

21 HOST RYAN: Three to four.

22 MS. BURGESS: -- when you're talking a murder case.

23 HOST RYAN: Three to four weeks.

24 And you, Mr. Prosecutor?

25 MR. PAPPAS: Right, right about the same.

1 HOST RYAN: About --

2 MR. PAPPAS: Four weeks.

3 HOST RYAN: -- about the same?

4 MR. PAPPAS: Yeah.

5 HOST RYAN: That's about the longest one.

6 Have you ever gone to jury duty?

7 MS. BURGESS: I was called once, and it was a civil case,
8 and I was immediately excused.

9 HOST RYAN: But you went, that was important.

10 MS. BURGESS: Yes.

11 HOST RYAN: And, John, yourself?

12 MR. PAPPAS: I think it was right before I started law
13 school. It was in Suffolk Superior Court. I was actually
14 picked, seated on the jury, civil case. Probably about two
15 witnesses in, the case settled.

16 HOST RYAN: So you, but you had --

17 MR. PAPPAS: Personal injury case.

18 HOST RYAN: But you haven't sat on a trial?

19 MR. PAPPAS: No, I have not.

20 HOST RYAN: Okay. But that's great that you went. And
21 we've even had Judges, you know, sit as jurors on, on criminal
22 cases.

23 Have you ever been surprised by a jury verdict?

24 MS. BURGESS: Oh, sure.

25 HOST RYAN: And do you sort of at, when you go out to

1 deliberate, do you have any feeling at all or you just flip a,
2 flip a coin or --

3 MS. BURGESS: I, I think it depends.

4 HOST RYAN: Yeah.

5 MS. BURGESS: I mean --

6 HOST RYAN: From case to --

7 MS. BURGESS: -- the longer I do this, the more I think I
8 know, but it's really the less you know because juries,
9 they're people just like you and I, and they have their own
10 ideas and their own opinions. And sometimes they'll sink
11 their teeth into something neither side brought up, and
12 they'll come back with a verdict that surprises you.

13 Even if you think it's the right verdict, you're surprised.
14 And I, I'm sure it goes the same for John.

15 MR. PAPPAS: I, I'm not sure I'd say necessarily surprised.
16 In the context of, of homicides, which I did for a number of
17 years, those, those cases are so well vetted, so, so well
18 prepared by the time they go, I, I think at that point, you
19 have a very good idea what the strength of your case is.

20 You may be disappointed in a verdict, but I don't think
21 I've been necessarily surprised.

22 HOST RYAN: Now, lawyers are allowed to challenge some of
23 the jurors, known as a preemptory challenge.

24 Is there any science to picking jurors?

25 MS. BURGESS: So you have two types of challenges.

1 You have cause challenges, and that's when there's
2 something specific about a juror that makes them inappropriate
3 for this, for a case.

4 For example, if you're trying a case in Suffolk County, and
5 a perspective juror comes up, and he's a Boston Police
6 Officer, you might challenge him for cause because he's going
7 to be listening to testimony by his colleagues. And can he
8 remain impartial?

9 Or you might have a preemptory charge, and that can be
10 based on a feeling you get.

11 I mean with me, if a juror smiles at me and seems friendly,
12 they're a good juror.

13 But sometimes, they'll scowl, they'll look at my client
14 with evil eyes, they're shaking, they're uncomfortable, and
15 you just get a bad feeling.

16 And so you bounce them off.

17 HOST RYAN: How about you when it comes to selecting jurors?

18 MR. PAPPAS: Well, if there's --

19 HOST RYAN: Do you worry about the evil eye?

20 MR. PAPPAS: I, I don't.

21 HOST RYAN: Like Kelly does?

22 MR. PAPPAS: No.

23 If there's a science, I would say it's a very inexact one.

24 I think at the end of the day, at, after you've done enough
25 of these cases and have gone through the process a number of

1 times, I, I think at the end of the day, what you're really
2 looking for is, is the person attentive? Do they bring any
3 biases with them into the courtroom?

4 And at the end of the day, can they Judge the case? Can
5 they, can they be a fair and impartial juror and Judge the
6 case based on the evidence that's presented in the courtroom?

7 HOST RYAN: And in some places, they talk about getting rid
8 of preemptory challenges. Should they? Should they still be
9 part of the process?

10 MS. BURGESS: I absolutely think they should because I
11 think, I mean John and I are, both been doing it, I mean
12 obviously John a lot longer.

13 But there's certainly jurors that prosecutors want on cases
14 and don't want on cases, and, and vice versa with the defense.

15 They're, we want people who are open minded, generally who
16 are going to not just jump to conclusions and hear horrible
17 allegations and just blindly believe whether it's police
18 officers or civilian witnesses.

19 And so we're both looking for specific jurors.

20 It's not uncommon when I'm picking a jury that I like a
21 juror, and I can already anticipate my opponent is going to
22 ask them to be removed and vice versa.

23 So I think it is an important component.

24 MR. PAPPAS: I, I think the process has worked extremely
25 well and is time proven.

1 I think it's very important for each party to have the same
2 number of challenges, to exercise those challenges as they see
3 fit so you're not left with taking, you know, the first 16
4 citizens who are declared fair and impartial by the Judge or,
5 or indifferent by the Judge after the preliminary rounds of
6 questions.

7 And it's, it's a process that's worked. It continues to
8 work. And it will work for the foreseeable future.

9 HOST RYAN: Should anybody be upset if they're preemptory
10 challenge? You know, when people are told they're challenged,
11 they're told to step out of the box and maybe go back to the
12 jury pool or they're gone for the day. But should they take
13 it personally?

14 MR. PAPPAS: I don't think anyone should ever take that
15 personally.

16 And I think probably, you know, the reality is if you were
17 to poll those people who got excused, they probably would be
18 happy that they got excused.

19 So no, the answer's no.

20 HOST RYAN: Same?

21 MS. BURGESS: I agree.

22 HOST RYAN: Okay. Are some cases in this day and age with
23 advances in technology, are some cases too complex for jurors?

24 MS. BURGESS: Absolutely not. I think it's our job as
25 attorneys to explain whether it's science or some

1 psychological issue that's being raised, it's our job to
2 explain that to the jury.

3 I mean John and I aren't scientists, doctors, professors.
4 We're attorneys. And so if we can digest the material and
5 present it in a way that the jury can understand it, then
6 they're certainly able to sit as jurors and make a decision.

7 HOST RYAN: Same with you?

8 MR. PAPPAS: Yeah. Certainly there are cases that are, are,
9 can be complicated on two fronts. They can be complicated
10 factually, and there can be certain aspects of the evidence in
11 a case that can be complicated.

12 But like Kelly said, it's, it's an attorney's job to
13 present the case in a way that the jury is going to understand
14 it the first time they hear it.

15 HOST RYAN: So in other words, it's the attorney's job if
16 it's complex, or as you're saying maybe it's heavy on facts
17 and details, to bring it down to layman's terms?

18 MS. BURGESS: That's in a light most favorable to your side
19 to be honest too.

20 HOST RYAN: Yeah. I get, I got that.

21 Now, do we really need Judges if we have, I mean excuse me.
22 Do we really need, that's bad.

23 Do we really need jurors when we have Judges who are
24 trained in the law? Do we need jurors to decide cases?

25 MR. PAPPAS: I, I think absolutely you do. This is, this is

1 our system. It, it's, the jury system is, is the bedrock of
2 the criminal justice system. To go before your peers and, and
3 to be judged, I, I can't see a different system or a better
4 system.

5 MS. BURGESS: I agree. I couldn't say it better. It's to
6 go to just a Judge, it shouldn't be one person. It should be
7 a group of your peers that makes the decision.

8 HOST RYAN: What about, you hear about jury consultants. I
9 mean is there, is there a science to picking people to sit on
10 a jury?

11 MR. PAPPAS: I, I've, I've heard about them. I know our
12 office has made use of them on a couple of cases.

13 I've never had the experience or had a case where, where we
14 employed a jury consultant. So I, I'm probably not, you know,
15 a good authority to ask on that particular subject.

16 But I, I imagine they do have a certain utility, that
17 they're useful in some way.

18 My understanding is that they may hear portions of a case,
19 and you'll get, you'll get feedback from what's known as a
20 focus group and how they receive certain pieces of evidence,
21 or what they feel about certain parts of a case.

22 HOST RYAN: What do you think about jury consultants?

23 MS. BURGESS: Along with John --

24 HOST RYAN: Yeah.

25 MS. BURGESS: -- we haven't had the opportunity to use them.

1 I know private attorneys who have done full jury trials in
2 front of jury consultants, and I know they find it helpful.

3 But I think it's more helpful just by them vetting out
4 different issues that you didn't think of, where it is more
5 like a focus group.

6 But I think we can do that with colleagues and friends and
7 families and --

8 HOST RYAN: So there is no exact science to picking,
9 nobody's an expert on picking a jury?

10 MS. BURGESS: I don't, I think the more you do it, the more
11 experience you get, but just being a human being and talking
12 to people every day makes you a good person to pick a jury I
13 think because it is just getting to know someone.

14 And, again, John and I probably want very different people
15 on different juries, so we might have differences of opinion
16 on that, but just someone who has an open mind who's going to
17 listen.

18 HOST RYAN: Is serving on a jury a good way to learn about
19 the Court system?

20 MR. PAPPAS: Oh, I, I absolutely think it is.

21 I mean we have so many different Law and Order shows and,
22 and legal shows that, that flood the airways on cable.

23 And in, in the criminal context, you have the incident,
24 investigation, and trial, and it takes place probably taking
25 out the commercials in about 50 minutes.

1 Very few people have an understanding of the mechanics of
2 a, of a full blown jury trial. And I think it's, you know, an
3 absolutely, it's, it's an educational thing for a juror to go
4 through it.

5 I, I can recall on a number of occasions where the Judge
6 has gone up to speak to perspective jurors, or, or jurors,
7 deliberating jurors, after a case has concluded, and their, I
8 wouldn't call it fascination, but their appreciation for all
9 the hard work that goes into putting on a case, not just by
10 the prosecution but by the defense, by the, by the, by the
11 Judges, the staff of the courtroom, by all the parties who
12 come in.

13 And I think it's, it's a real eye opener for people who get
14 to sit and, and deliberate on a criminal case.

15 HOST RYAN: Do you feel the same way? This is a great
16 learning experience for the average citizen?

17 MS. BURGESS: Oh, I definitely agree. I think what always
18 amazes me is juries really listen to the jury instructions,
19 and I think presumption of innocence and reasonable doubt and
20 your right against self-incrimination, I think it becomes very
21 powerful, and you can see their faces when they listen to it.
22 And so I think they hear about it or have history class
23 growing up, but they really learn what it, what it is like and
24 that these rights are important and the system should work,
25 and that they feel a really, they feel like a really important

1 part of the system, and they take their job very serious.

2 And again, that always surprise, surprises me, how they
3 really want to look at all the evidence and take their time
4 and not just jump to conclusions.

5 HOST RYAN: Now, you've worked in the District Courts. And
6 when people, jurors are checked in, they pass in their
7 confidential questionnaire, they're welcomed by a Judge, they
8 watch a movie. A lot of times they're waiting.

9 So while they're waiting, you know, sometimes they get a
10 little impatient.

11 But what goes on in the courtroom while they're down in the
12 jury pool?

13 MR. PAPPAS: Well, it, it, it depends. A lot of times what
14 can be taking place upstairs in the courtroom are, are the
15 final preliminary matters.

16 In, in any criminal case, there are usually motions in
17 limine that have to be addressed before jury selection begins.
18 You might be fine tuning, or the Court might be fine tuning
19 the final questions that are going to be posed to the jurors
20 when they come in.

21 So there are all those little housekeeping matters that are
22 taking place right before the jurors are actually brought up.

23 HOST RYAN: And is, you find it the same way, that the
24 jurors, while they're waiting, there's things going on in the
25 courtroom that they have no, no knowledge about, no access

1 about?

2 MS. BURGESS: Exactly, and we promise you, we're not, you
3 know, having coffee and donuts and hanging out.

4 It really is we're just, we want to make sure that when we
5 do bring them into the courtroom that we're ready to pick them
6 and start the trial.

7 And so there are housekeeping issues that need to be
8 addressed, and we definitely do that.

9 HOST RYAN: And so like in the BMC or the District Court,
10 usually there's a first call of the list?

11 MR. PAPPAS: Well, way back when, when I was at the Boston
12 Municipal Court, there, there'd be the call of the list and,
13 in the trial assignment session.

14 And those cases that were ready for trial would get sent
15 out to the trial sessions. And I think back then there were,
16 there were two trial sessions where, you know, the, the Judges
17 would be waiting. There'd be a prosecutor, defense counsel.

18 Actually, they might start in the assignment session but
19 then head down to the trial sessions.

20 And from that point, they'd bring up jurors, after they
21 decided which cases were actually going to go because there
22 would probably still be some discussion potentially on
23 resolving the case short of trial.

24 If that couldn't happen and there were enough jurors,
25 they'd bring up the jurors and the trial would get underway.

1 HOST RYAN: And sometimes there's a second call of the list
2 as well and then they weed out some of the cases at, during
3 the first call, and then later there might be a second call to
4 see what's happening with the rest of them?

5 MR. PAPPAS: Sure. Back, back then, you know, in the, in
6 the District Court context, there, there could be multiple
7 calls, and you know multiple cases could, could get sent down
8 to a trial session.

9 Obviously you can only accommodate one trial, so the cases
10 that, that couldn't get resolved that day, the one would go.
11 They'd bring up jurors for that particular case.

12 And the other ones, if they didn't resolve, would get back,
13 sent back to the trial assignment session to get a new trial
14 date.

15 HOST RYAN: Sometimes jurors, when they're finished their
16 service and they have not gone into a courtroom and they're
17 willing to sit on a trial, they feel that their time is
18 wasted.

19 Should they ever feel that way?

20 MS. BURGESS: I can completely understand that feeling. I
21 mean they're taken away from their job, from their children,
22 from commitments, and some trials can go up to a month if not
23 longer, and so it is a huge responsibility, and it's one that
24 myself as an attorney and as a citizen appreciate. And I
25 think Judges do a nice job at reminding them that it is

1 important and how if you or a family or friend was ever in
2 this position on either side of the fence, that you would want
3 a juror who was going to be respectful and pay attention and
4 really be invested in their role.

5 So we completely understand their time and we try to give
6 them a really good estimate of how long we think the trial's
7 going to be.

8 Courts have always been good about vacations, family
9 vacations, even work vacations. We don't want anyone to lose
10 out on some experience like that.

11 But everyone does have a responsibility, and we certainly
12 appreciate them sitting there.

13 HOST RYAN: So the same thing, some jurors are mad because
14 they actually wanted to sit on a case but because of what
15 transpired in the courtroom, that case may have settled?

16 MR. PAPPAS: Yeah. And as far as, as far as a case going,
17 going long, I can say this. The Judges are so conscientious,
18 in their preliminary questions. You know, without exception,
19 it's been asked in every case I've ever handled that's gone to
20 trial.

21 The Judges always are, are pretty tough on the attorneys
22 asking them how long do you anticipate the trial is going to
23 go. And the attorneys usually who are very experienced doing
24 those types of cases have a very good sense. It's going to
25 be, you know, four to five trial days, or, or five to six,

1 five to seven, after impanelment. That's the actual trial.
2 So that doesn't include impanelment. That doesn't include
3 deliberation.

4 So the Judges always in their preliminary questions to the
5 jurors tell them that what they estimate the length of the
6 trial to be. And after they put out that estimate, they ask
7 if that's going to pose a hardship to anyone.

8 So anyone who's really going to have a hardship, they have
9 an opportunity to raise their hand, go up to the Judge and
10 explain why this would be a hardship to them.

11 If the Judge, excuse me. If the Judge is satisfied,
12 they'll excuse the juror.

13 And what you have left is people who have heard the
14 approximate length of the trial are still willing to stay, and
15 I, I think you eliminate a lot of problems that way.

16 HOST RYAN: So you encourage everybody to go to jury duty?

17 MS. BURGESS: Absolutely. I'm sure it's maybe more
18 fascinating or exciting for someone like John or I because
19 this is our passion --

20 HOST RYAN: Sure.

21 MS. BURGESS: -- our love, what we do, and so it's
22 interesting to us.

23 But it is, as much as it's a responsibility, I think it's
24 also a privilege to be part of history. This is your
25 constitutional rights, your, it's, it's your right to be

1 there. It's, you have a right to hear this evidence, to make
2 a decision because it's your community.

3 And so I think if you're not going to participate and go to
4 jury duty, then you can't complain about what's going on
5 around you or the system because, again, we know that even one
6 day out of your life is hard. One day out of my life or
7 John's I'm sure is hard.

8 But if anything, people who are designated as alternates
9 seem to be very upset because they've sat through the trial,
10 they've become invested, and then they're not allowed to
11 participate in the decision making process.

12 So if anything, that's where I've seen frustration.

13 Once a juror gets sat, they've kind of just been like,
14 okay, they've resolved to it, and then they get invested.

15 HOST RYAN: So jury duty, as you mentioned, the bedrock of
16 democracy?

17 MR. PAPPAS: It is. It's once every three years. Don't
18 miss it.

19 MS. BURGESS: Right.

20 HOST RYAN: Well, we've run out of time.

21 We'd like to thank you for joining us today on Jury Duty:
22 You Make a Difference on BNN.

23 Just remember, if you have any questions about your jury
24 service, you can always contact the Office of Jury
25 Commissioner online at MAJury.Gov or call us toll free at 1-

1 800-THE-JURY, that's 1-800-843-5879.

2 You do make a difference. Please serve when called. It's
3 important to all of us.

4 Thank you, Kelly.

5 MS. BURGESS: Thank you.

6 HOST RYAN: Thank you, John.

7 MR. PAPPAS: Thanks, Mike.

8 HOST RYAN: And thank you at home.

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1 For More Information Visit our Website JuryDuty.MAjury.gov or
2 call 1-800-THE-JURY, 1-800-843-5879

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<p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <p>01-11/episode [1] 24:17 02118 [1] 24:20 02119 [1] 24:15</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>1 [1] 22:25 12 [1] 24:17 16 [1] 12:3 1-800-843-5879 [2] 23:1 24:2 1-800-the-jury [1] 24:2 1994 [1] 2:20 1997 [1] 2:24</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>2011 [1] 2:25 2015/2016 [1] 24:17</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>3025 [1] 24:14</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>50 [1] 15:25 560 [1] 24:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>600 [1] 24:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>80 [1] 5:7 800-the-jury [1] 23:1</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>90 [1] 5:7</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">,</p> <hr/> <p>'04 [1] 2:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">“</p> <hr/> <p>“jury [1] 24:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>able [1] 13:6 absolutely [6] 11:10 12:24 13:25 15:20 16:3 21:17 accept [1] 4:15 access [1] 17:25 accommodate [1] 19:9 active [1] 3:2</p>	<p>actual [2] 6:17 21:1 actually [6] 7:2 8:13 17:22 18:18,21 20:14 additional [1] 7:15 addressed [2] 17:17 18:8 advances [1] 12:23 afford [1] 3:17 afternoon [1] 2:11 age [1] 12:22 agree [5] 5:9,11 12:21 14:5 16:17 airways [1] 15:22 allegations [1] 11:17 allowed [3] 6:20 9:22 22:10 already [1] 11:21 alternates [1] 22:8 amazes [1] 16:18 amherst [1] 2:21 analysis [1] 5:12 answer [2] 2:4 3:25 answer's [1] 12:19 anticipate [2] 11:21 20:22 anticipated [1] 6:9 anybody [1] 12:9 anyone's [1] 5:21 appointed [1] 3:1 appreciate [2] 19:24 20:12 appreciation [1] 16:8 appropriate [1] 5:25 approximate [1] 21:14 aren't [1] 13:3 armed [1] 5:20 around [1] 22:5 arraigned [1] 3:23 aspects [1] 13:10 assignment [3] 18:13,18 19:13 assistant [1] 2:8 association [1] 24:13 attention [1] 20:3 attentive [1] 11:2 attorney [7] 2:8,25 3:12, 17 6:10 7:14 19:24 attorney's [2] 13:12,15 attorneys [6] 7:17 12:25 13:4 15:1 20:21,23</p>	<p>authority [1] 14:15 avenue [1] 24:19 average [1] 16:16 away [1] 19:21</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>back [10] 2:19 7:3 9:12 12:11 18:11,15 19:5,5,12,13 bad [2] 10:15 13:22 bargain [2] 4:15 5:8 base [1] 5:21 based [3] 7:1 10:10 11:6 basis [2] 4:25 5:23 became [1] 2:23 become [1] 22:10 becomes [1] 16:20 bedrock [2] 14:1 22:15 beforehand [1] 7:17 begins [1] 17:17 believe [1] 11:17 benefit [3] 5:2 6:14 7:9 best [1] 5:6 better [2] 14:3,5 biases [1] 11:3 bit [1] 6:16 blindly [1] 11:17 blown [1] 16:2 bmc [1] 18:9 bnn [5] 2:2,4 22:22 24:9,10 boston [7] 2:22,23 3:8 10:5 18:11 24:13,19 both [8] 2:15 5:25 6:14,15 7:4,17 11:11,19 bounce [1] 10:16 box [1] 12:11 bring [6] 11:2 13:17 18:5, 20,25 19:11 brought [3] 3:24 9:11 17:22 burden [1] 6:25 burgess [35] 2:6,7,11 3:12, 18 4:14 5:3,18 6:4,23 7:8, 20,22 8:7,10,24 9:3,5,7,25 11:10 12:21,24 13:18 14:5, 23,25 15:10 16:17 18:2 19:20 21:17,21 22:19 23:5 burglary [1] 5:19</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>cable [1] 15:22 call [8] 16:8 18:10,12 19:1, 3,3 22:25 24:2 called [2] 8:7 23:2 calls [1] 19:7 caption [1] 2:1 case [48] 3:3,15,21 4:2,4,9, 10,13,16,18,25,25 5:13,14, 15,18,19,19,22,22 6:1 7:1, 22 8:7,14,15,17 9:6,19 10:3,4 11:4,6 13:11,13 14:13, 18,21 16:7,9,14 17:16 18:23 19:11 20:14,15,16,19 cases [20] 2:24 5:1,3 6:8 8:22 9:17 10:25 11:13,14 12:22,23 13:8,24 14:12 18:14, 21 19:2,7,9 20:24 cause [2] 10:1,6 certain [4] 13:10 14:16,20, 21 certainly [5] 5:6 11:13 13:6,8 20:11 challenge [4] 9:22,23 10:6 12:10 challenged [1] 12:10 challenges [5] 9:25 10:1 11:8 12:2,2 chance [1] 7:3 change [1] 5:22 charge [1] 10:9 charged [4] 3:7,13,19,23 charges [1] 3:23 checked [1] 17:6 chelsea [1] 3:8 chief [1] 3:1 children [1] 19:21 circumstances [1] 5:6 citizen [2] 16:16 19:24 citizens [1] 12:4 civil [2] 8:7,14 civilian [1] 11:18 class [1] 16:22 client [2] 4:14 10:13 clients [1] 5:5 cockrell [1] 24:8 coffee [1] 18:3</p>
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<p>coin [1] 9:2 colleagues [2] 10:7 15:6 come [3] 9:12 16:12 17:20 comes [2] 10:5,17 coming [1] 2:19 commence [1] 4:11 commenced [1] 4:4 commercials [1] 15:25 commissioner [6] 22:25 24:3,4,7,12,18 commitments [1] 19:22 committee [1] 2:19 commonwealth [3] 4:23 24:5,18 communications [1] 24: 6 community [1] 22:2 complain [1] 22:4 completely [3] 5:18 19:20 20:5 complex [2] 12:23 13:16 complicated [3] 13:9,9, 11 component [1] 11:23 concluded [1] 16:7 conclusions [2] 11:16 17: 4 conducted [2] 5:24 6:6 confidential [1] 17:7 conley [1] 2:25 conscientious [1] 20:17 constitutional [3] 6:24 7: 14 21:25 consultant [1] 14:14 consultants [3] 14:8,22 15:2 contact [1] 22:24 context [5] 3:25 5:4 9:16 15:23 19:6 continues [1] 12:7 coordinator [1] 24:6 copyright [1] 24:17 correct [3] 6:3,12,22 couldn't [3] 5:10 14:5 18: 24 couldn't [1] 19:10 counsel [7] 2:7,7 3:1,1,11 4:24 18:17</p>	<p>county [4] 2:9,18 3:8 10:4 couple [1] 14:12 court [13] 2:23 3:2,20 4:1,5 5:4 6:7 8:13 15:19 17:18 18:9,12 19:6 courthouse [1] 5:2 courtroom [9] 11:3,6 16: 11 17:11,14,25 18:5 19:16 20:15 courts [2] 17:5 20:8 crime [1] 3:13 crimes [1] 3:8 criminal [6] 4:4 8:21 14:2 15:23 16:14 17:16 cullen [1] 24:8</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <hr/> <p>da's [1] 2:9 dade [1] 2:18 dan [1] 2:25 date [3] 4:10,11 19:14 dates [1] 4:6 david [2] 24:8,10 day [10] 2:5 10:24 11:1,4 12:12,22 15:12 19:10 22:6, 6 days [1] 20:25 decide [1] 13:24 decided [1] 18:21 decision [6] 4:14,19 13:6 14:7 22:2,11 declared [1] 12:4 deemed [1] 3:20 defendant [1] 4:24 defender's [1] 2:18 defense [8] 2:16 3:11,12 4: 12 6:15 11:14 16:10 18:17 definitely [3] 7:9 16:17 18: 8 deliberate [2] 9:1 16:14 deliberating [1] 16:7 deliberation [1] 21:3 democracy [1] 22:16 dependent [1] 5:18 depends [2] 9:3 17:13 designated [1] 22:8 details [1] 13:17 difference [3] 2:3 22:22</p>	<p>23:2 differences [1] 15:15 different [5] 14:3 15:4,14, 15,21 digest [1] 13:4 dire [4] 5:24 6:6,11 7:6 directors [1] 24:8 disappointed [1] 9:20 discovery's [1] 4:6 discussion [1] 18:22 discussions [2] 4:8,23 district [6] 2:8,25 6:7 17:5 18:9 19:6 doctors [1] 13:3 doing [2] 11:11 20:23 don't [8] 5:10 9:20 10:20 11:14 12:14 15:10 20:9 22: 17 done [4] 6:2,10 10:24 15:1 donuts [1] 18:3 doubt [1] 16:19 down [5] 6:7 13:17 17:11 18:19 19:7 during [1] 19:2 duty [7] 2:1,3 8:6 21:16 22: 4,15,21 duty" [1] 24:13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <hr/> <p>each [2] 7:14 12:1 east [1] 2:23 educational [1] 16:3 either [2] 4:17 20:2 eliminate [1] 21:15 employed [1] 14:14 encourage [1] 21:16 end [3] 10:24 11:1,4 england [1] 2:22 enhances [1] 7:6 enough [2] 10:24 18:24 episodes [1] 24:17 estimate [3] 20:6 21:5,6 even [5] 5:6 8:21 9:13 20:9 22:5 everybody [1] 21:16 everyone [2] 7:10 20:11 evidence [5] 11:6 13:10 14:20 17:3 22:1</p>	<p>evil [2] 10:14,19 exact [1] 15:8 exactly [2] 3:5 18:2 example [1] 10:4 exception [1] 20:18 exchanged [1] 4:7 exciting [1] 21:18 excuse [4] 2:7 13:21 21:11, 12 excused [3] 8:8 12:17,18 executive [1] 24:4 exercise [1] 12:2 experience [4] 14:13 15: 11 16:16 20:10 experienced [1] 20:23 experiences [1] 5:21 expert [1] 15:9 explain [3] 12:25 13:2 21: 10 exposure [1] 5:12 extremely [1] 11:24 eye [2] 10:19 16:13 eyes [1] 10:14</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <hr/> <p>faces [1] 16:21 facing [1] 5:5 factors [1] 5:15 facts [1] 13:16 factually [1] 13:10 fair [2] 11:5 12:4 families [1] 15:7 family [2] 20:1,8 far [2] 20:16,16 fascinating [1] 21:18 fascination [1] 16:8 favorable [1] 13:18 feedback [1] 14:19 feel [6] 14:21 16:15,25,25 19:17,19 feeling [4] 9:1 10:10,15 19: 20 fellow [1] 3:1 felony [3] 2:23 3:14,19 fence [1] 20:2 few [3] 6:2,4 16:1 final [2] 17:15,19 find [3] 7:6 15:2 17:23</p>
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<p>fine [2] 17:18,18 finished [1] 19:15 first [5] 3:5 12:3 13:14 18:10 19:3 fit [1] 12:3 five [3] 20:25,25 21:1 flip [2] 9:1,2 flood [1] 15:22 florida [1] 6:6 focus [2] 14:20 15:5 follow [2] 7:15,16 foreseeable [1] 12:8 formal [2] 3:23 4:4 forth [1] 7:4 fortunate [1] 6:4 forum [1] 7:2 four [5] 7:20,21,23 8:2 20:25 frankly [1] 6:9 free [1] 22:25 friend [1] 20:1 friendly [1] 10:11 friends [1] 15:6 front [1] 15:2 fronts [1] 13:9 frustration [1] 22:12 fulchino [1] 24:11 full [2] 15:1 16:2 future [1] 12:8</p>	<p>guests [1] 2:6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">H</p> <hr/> <p>hand [1] 21:9 handled [1] 20:19 hanging [1] 18:3 happen [2] 4:9 18:24 happening [1] 19:4 happens [1] 4:9 happy [1] 12:18 hard [3] 16:9 22:6,7 hardship [3] 21:7,8,10 harrison [1] 24:19 he's [2] 10:5,6 head [1] 18:19 hear [6] 11:16 13:14 14:8,18 16:22 22:1 heard [2] 14:11 21:13 heavy [1] 13:16 hello [1] 2:2 helpful [4] 6:9 7:4 15:2,3 hi [1] 2:13 history [2] 16:22 21:24 home [1] 23:8 homicide [5] 2:25 3:2,14,19 5:19 homicides [1] 9:16 honest [1] 13:19 horrible [1] 11:16 host [63] 2:1,2,6,12,14 3:5,10,16,21 4:12,20 5:1,9,17 6:2,10,13,19 7:6,11,19,21,23 8:1,3,5,9,11,16,18,20,25 9:4,6,22 10:17,19,21 11:7 12:9,20,22 13:7,15,20 14:8,22,24 15:8,18 16:15 17:5,23 18:9 19:1,15 20:13 21:16,20 22:15,20 23:6,8 housekeeping [2] 17:21 18:7 huge [2] 6:14 19:23 hugely [1] 5:24 human [1] 15:11</p>	<p>21:17 22:7 i've [7] 6:4 9:21 14:11,11,13 20:19 22:12 idea [1] 9:19 ideas [1] 9:10 imagine [1] 14:16 immediately [1] 8:8 impanelment [2] 21:1,2 impartial [3] 10:8 11:5 12:4 impatient [1] 17:10 important [8] 5:24 8:9 11:23 12:1 16:24,25 20:1 23:3 impressions [1] 6:13 inappropriate [1] 10:2 incident [1] 15:23 include [2] 21:2,2 indictments [1] 4:3 indifferent [1] 12:5 indigent [2] 3:17,20 individual [2] 5:23,23 inexact [1] 10:23 information [1] 24:1 initiated [2] 4:23,24 injury [1] 8:17 innocence [2] 4:18 16:19 insight [1] 6:16 instance [1] 3:16 instructions [1] 16:18 interact [1] 7:18 interesting [1] 21:22 invested [3] 20:4 22:10,14 investigated [1] 4:2 investigation [1] 15:24 issue [1] 13:1 issues [2] 15:4 18:7 it's [46] 3:14 4:2,14,19,25 5:18 6:9 7:2,9 9:8,13 10:23 11:17,20 12:1,7,7,24,25 13:1,12,12,15,16,16 14:1,5 15:3 16:2,3,3,13,13 19:23 20:19,24 21:17,21,23,23,25,25 22:1,2,17 23:2</p>	<p>john [13] 2:8,20 5:4 7:11 8:11 9:14 11:11,12 13:3 14:23 15:14 21:18 23:6 john's [1] 22:7 joining [1] 22:21 judge [14] 4:16 6:21,23,25 11:4,5 12:4,5 14:6 16:5 17:7 21:9,11,11 judged [1] 14:3 judges [10] 7:13 8:21 13:21,23 16:11 18:16 19:25 20:17,21 21:4 jump [2] 11:16 17:4 juries [3] 9:8 15:15 16:18 juror [13] 5:17 6:17 7:4 10:2,5,11,12 11:5,21 16:3 20:3 21:12 22:13 jurors [26] 6:22 7:18 8:21 9:23,24 10:17 11:13,19 12:23 13:6,23,24 16:6,6,7 17:6,19,22,24 18:20,24,25 19:11,15 20:13 21:5 jury [47] 2:1,3,5,15 3:21 4:3,13,21 5:2,25 6:18,20 7:8,19 8:6,14,23 11:20 12:12 13:2,5,13 14:1,8,10,14,22 15:1,2,9,12,18 16:2,18 17:12,17 21:16 22:4,15,21,23,24 24:3,4,7,11,18 juryduty.majury.gov [1] 24:1 justice [1] 14:2</p>
<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <hr/> <p>gang [1] 2:24 gave [1] 6:16 generally [1] 11:15 george [1] 2:17 gets [1] 22:13 getting [3] 5:25 11:7 15:13 give [2] 7:14 20:5 given [1] 5:12 gives [1] 7:17 got [3] 12:17,18 13:20 graduate [2] 2:17,20 grand [1] 4:3 great [2] 8:20 16:15 gregory [1] 24:11 group [3] 14:7,20 15:5 growing [1] 16:23 guess [1] 3:5</p>	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <hr/> <p>i'd [2] 5:7 9:15 i'll [3] 3:25,25,25 i'm [6] 9:14,15 11:20 14:14</p>	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">J</p> <hr/> <p>jayaratne [1] 24:8 job [7] 12:24 13:1,12,15 17:1 19:21,25</p>	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p> <hr/> <p>kelly [5] 2:6,17 10:21 13:12 23:4 kind [2] 7:3 22:13 knowledge [2] 5:22 17:25 known [2] 9:23 14:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">L</p> <hr/> <p>larger [1] 6:8 last [1] 6:12 later [1] 19:3 law [5] 2:21,22 8:12 13:24 15:21 lawyer [2] 5:24 6:6 lawyers [2] 6:19 9:22</p>

<p>layman's [1] 13:17 leads [2] 3:21 4:12 learn [2] 15:18 16:23 learning [1] 16:16 least [2] 5:4,7 left [2] 12:3 21:13 legal [1] 15:22 length [2] 21:5,14 less [2] 3:15 9:8 life [2] 22:6,6 light [1] 13:18 limine [1] 17:17 list [3] 18:10,12 19:1 listen [3] 15:17 16:18,21 listening [1] 10:7 little [3] 6:16 17:10,21 live [1] 2:2 lobby [1] 4:15 log [1] 3:3 long [3] 20:6,17,22 longer [4] 7:8 9:7 11:12 19:23 longest [2] 7:19 8:5 look [2] 10:13 17:3 looking [2] 11:2,19 lose [1] 20:9 lot [6] 5:1,3 11:12 17:8,13 21:15 love [1] 21:21</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">M</p> <hr/> <p>mad [1] 20:13 made [1] 14:12 maintain [2] 3:2 4:17 majury.gov [2] 22:25 24:20 manager [1] 24:10 manager/editor [1] 24:11 many [1] 15:21 mass [1] 6:20 massachusetts [5] 2:21 6:5 24:15,19,20 material [1] 13:4 matters [2] 17:15,21 mean [9] 9:5 10:11 11:11, 11 13:3,21 14:9 15:21 19:21</p>	<p>mechanics [1] 16:1 mentioned [1] 22:15 miami [1] 2:18 michael [3] 2:1,2 24:6 might [8] 5:19 10:6,9 15:15 17:18,18 18:18 19:3 mike [3] 2:2,13 23:7 mind [1] 15:16 minded [1] 11:15 minutes [1] 15:25 miss [1] 22:18 month [1] 19:22 most [2] 6:19 13:18 motions [1] 17:16 movie [1] 17:8 ms [33] 2:11 3:12,18 4:14 5:3,18 6:4,23 7:8,20,22 8:7, 10,24 9:3,5,7,25 11:10 12:21,24 13:18 14:5,23,25 15:10 16:17 18:2 19:20 21:17, 21 22:19 23:5 much [4] 6:8,9,21 21:23 multiple [2] 19:6,7 municipal [2] 2:22 18:12 murder [1] 7:22 myself [1] 19:24</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <hr/> <p>name [2] 2:2,3 necessarily [3] 4:22 9:15, 21 need [5] 13:21,22,23,24 18:7 neighborhood [1] 24:14 neither [1] 9:11 network [1] 24:14 never [1] 14:13 new [2] 2:22 19:13 nice [1] 19:25 nobody's [1] 15:9 number [5] 4:6 9:16 10:25 12:2 16:5</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <hr/> <p>obviously [3] 5:21 11:12 19:9 occasions [1] 16:5 offer [1] 4:20</p>	<p>office [9] 2:9,19 3:18 14:12 22:24 24:3,6,11,17 officer [1] 10:6 officers [1] 11:18 okay [4] 5:1 8:20 12:22 22:14 once [3] 8:7 22:13,17 one [12] 2:5,5 5:11 6:10 8:5 10:23 14:6 19:9,10,23 22:5, 6 ones [1] 19:12 online [1] 22:25 only [1] 19:9 open [2] 11:15 15:16 opener [1] 16:13 opinion [1] 15:15 opinions [1] 9:10 opponent [1] 11:21 opportunity [4] 7:15,18 14:25 21:9 order [1] 15:21 other [3] 6:19 13:15 19:12 out [12] 8:25 12:11 15:3,25 18:3,15 19:2 20:10 21:6 22:6,6,20 outcome [1] 4:16 over [1] 2:23 own [2] 9:9,10</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <hr/> <p>palomares [2] 24:9,10 pamela [1] 24:4 pappas [32] 2:8,13 3:4,7, 22 4:22 5:10 6:12,14 7:13, 25 8:2,4,12,17,19 9:15 10:18,20,22 11:24 12:14 13:8, 25 14:11 15:20 17:13 18:11 19:5 20:16 22:17 23:7 parameters [1] 7:16 part [3] 11:9 17:1 21:24 participate [2] 22:3,11 participating [1] 6:10 particular [3] 5:13 14:15 19:11 parties [3] 6:15 7:18 16:11 parts [1] 14:21 party [1] 12:1 pass [1] 17:6</p>	<p>passion [1] 21:19 pay [1] 20:3 peers [2] 14:2,7 penalties [1] 5:13 people [14] 3:16,17 9:9 11:15 12:10,17 14:9 15:12,14 16:1,13 17:6 21:13 22:8 percent [2] 5:7,7 percentage [1] 5:10 person [4] 6:16 11:2 14:6 15:12 personal [2] 5:21 8:17 personally [2] 12:13,15 perspective [2] 10:5 16:6 pick [2] 15:12 18:5 picked [1] 8:14 picking [5] 9:24 11:20 14:9 15:8,9 pieces [1] 14:20 place [4] 5:12 15:24 17:14, 22 places [1] 11:7 plea [2] 4:15 5:8 please [1] 23:2 point [2] 9:18 18:20 police [2] 10:5 11:17 poll [1] 12:17 pool [2] 12:12 17:12 portions [1] 14:18 pose [1] 21:7 posed [1] 17:19 position [1] 20:2 potential [1] 5:13 potentially [1] 18:22 powerful [1] 16:21 preemptory [4] 9:23 10:9 11:8 12:9 preliminary [4] 12:5 17:15 20:18 21:4 prepared [1] 9:18 present [2] 13:5,13 presented [2] 4:2 11:6 presumption [1] 16:19 pretrial [1] 4:6 pretty [2] 6:21 20:21 prior [2] 4:21 6:23 prison [1] 5:5 private [2] 3:13 15:1</p>
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<p>privilege ^[1] 21:24 probably ^[9] 5:7 7:20 8:14 12:16,17 14:14 15:14,24 18:22 problems ^[1] 21:15 process ^[6] 7:7 10:25 11:9, 24 12:7 22:11 produced ^[2] 24:3,13 producer ^[2] 24:4,6 professors ^[1] 13:3 project ^[1] 24:11 promise ^[1] 18:2 proof ^[1] 6:25 prosecuted ^[1] 2:24 prosecuting ^[1] 3:7 prosecution ^[4] 2:16 4:20 6:15 16:10 prosecutor ^[4] 2:20 3:6 7: 24 18:17 prosecutors ^[2] 3:2 11: 13 prospective ^[1] 6:17 proven ^[1] 11:25 psychological ^[1] 13:1 public ^[3] 2:7,18 3:12 put ^[2] 5:10 21:6 putting ^[1] 16:9</p>	<p>remain ^[1] 10:8 remember ^[1] 22:23 reminding ^[1] 19:25 removed ^[1] 11:22 represent ^[1] 3:18 represents ^[1] 3:13 resolution ^[1] 4:20 resolve ^[3] 4:8 5:8 19:12 resolved ^[4] 4:10 5:15 19: 10 22:14 resolving ^[1] 18:23 respect ^[1] 6:24 respectful ^[1] 20:3 responsibility ^[3] 19:23 20:11 21:23 rest ^[1] 19:4 returned ^[1] 4:3 revere ^[1] 3:8 rid ^[1] 11:7 rights ^[3] 6:24 16:24 21:25 risk ^[2] 5:3,12 risky ^[1] 5:6 robbery ^[1] 5:20 role ^[2] 3:18 20:4 rounds ^[1] 12:5 roxbury ^[1] 24:14 run ^[1] 22:20</p>	<p>scientists ^[1] 13:3 scowl ^[1] 10:13 seated ^[1] 8:14 seating ^[1] 6:18 second ^[2] 19:1,3 see ^[5] 4:16 12:2 14:3 16: 21 19:4 seem ^[1] 22:9 seems ^[1] 10:11 seen ^[1] 22:12 selecting ^[1] 10:17 selection ^[3] 2:15 7:9 17: 17 self-incrimination ^[1] 16: 20 sense ^[1] 20:24 sent ^[3] 18:14 19:7,13 series ^[1] 6:23 serious ^[5] 3:14,15,19 6:8 17:1 serve ^[1] 23:2 service ^[2] 19:16 22:24 services ^[1] 2:8 servicing ^[1] 15:18 session ^[4] 18:13,18 19:8, 13 sessions ^[3] 18:15,16,19 set ^[2] 4:11 7:17 settle ^[2] 5:1,3 settled ^[2] 8:15 20:15 seven ^[1] 21:1 shaking ^[1] 10:14 short ^[4] 4:9,10 5:16 18:23 shouldn't ^[1] 14:6 show ^[3] 2:3,4,14 shows ^[2] 15:21,22 side ^[4] 4:12 9:11 13:18 20: 2 sides ^[3] 2:16 5:25 7:4 since ^[1] 2:20 sink ^[1] 9:10 sit ^[6] 8:21 13:6 14:9 16:14 19:17 20:14 sitting ^[1] 20:12 six ^[1] 20:25 smiles ^[1] 10:11 someone ^[5] 3:13,22 15: 13,16 21:18</p>	<p>sometimes ^[5] 9:10 10:13 17:9 19:1,15 sort ^[1] 8:25 speaking ^[1] 5:4 special ^[1] 2:6 specific ^[3] 7:1 10:2 11:19 staff ^[1] 16:11 start ^[2] 18:6,18 started ^[2] 2:22 8:12 state ^[1] 5:5 states ^[1] 6:19 stay ^[1] 21:14 step ^[1] 12:11 still ^[4] 7:13 11:8 18:22 21: 14 street ^[1] 24:14 strength ^[2] 5:14 9:19 strong ^[1] 4:18 studio ^[1] 24:10 subject ^[1] 14:15 substantial ^[1] 5:5 suffolk ^[5] 2:9 3:8 4:4 8:13 10:4 suite ^[1] 24:19 superior ^[5] 3:2 4:1,5 5:4 8:13 supervisor ^[1] 2:24 surprise ^[1] 17:2 surprised ^[4] 8:23 9:13,15, 21 surprises ^[2] 9:12 17:2 system ^[10] 2:5 14:1,1,2,3, 4 15:19 16:24 17:1 22:5</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Q</p> <p>question ^[1] 3:25 questionnaire ^[1] 17:7 questions ^[14] 2:4 6:20, 21,24 7:1,3,14,15,16 12:6 17:19 20:18 21:4 22:23</p>	<p>ryan ^[65] 2:1,2,2,6,12,14 3: 5,10,16,21 4:12,20 5:1,9, 17 6:2,10,13,19 7:6,11,19, 21,23 8:1,3,5,9,11,16,18,20, 25 9:4,6,22 10:17,19,21 11: 7 12:9,20,22 13:7,15,20 14: 8,22,24 15:8,18 16:15 17:5, 23 18:9 19:1,15 20:13 21: 16,20 22:15,20 23:6,8 24:6</p>	<p>settle ^[2] 5:1,3 settled ^[2] 8:15 20:15 seven ^[1] 21:1 shaking ^[1] 10:14 short ^[4] 4:9,10 5:16 18:23 shouldn't ^[1] 14:6 show ^[3] 2:3,4,14 shows ^[2] 15:21,22 side ^[4] 4:12 9:11 13:18 20: 2 sides ^[3] 2:16 5:25 7:4 since ^[1] 2:20 sink ^[1] 9:10 sit ^[6] 8:21 13:6 14:9 16:14 19:17 20:14 sitting ^[1] 20:12 six ^[1] 20:25 smiles ^[1] 10:11 someone ^[5] 3:13,22 15: 13,16 21:18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">T</p> <p>technology ^[1] 12:23 teeth ^[1] 9:11 terms ^[1] 13:17 testimony ^[1] 10:7 thanks ^[1] 23:7 that's ^[14] 6:2 8:5,20 10:1 11:6 12:7 13:1,18,22 20:19 21:1,7 22:12 23:1 theji ^[1] 24:8 there'd ^[2] 18:12,17 there's ^[7] 10:1,18,23 11: 13 17:24 18:10 19:1 they'd ^[3] 18:20,25 19:11</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p>raise ^[1] 21:9 raised ^[1] 13:1 rape ^[1] 5:19 ready ^[2] 18:5,14 real ^[1] 16:13 reality ^[1] 12:16 really ^[15] 5:23 9:8 11:1 13: 21,22,23 16:18,23,25,25 17: 3 18:4 20:4,6 21:8 reasonable ^[1] 16:19 recall ^[1] 16:5 receive ^[1] 14:20</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p>same ^[10] 7:11,25 8:3 9:14 12:1,20 13:7 16:15 17:23 20:13 sat ^[3] 8:18 22:9,13 satisfied ^[1] 21:11 saying ^[1] 13:16 scale ^[1] 6:8 school ^[3] 2:21,22 8:13 science ^[5] 9:24 10:23 12: 25 14:9 15:8</p>	<p>settle ^[2] 5:1,3 settled ^[2] 8:15 20:15 seven ^[1] 21:1 shaking ^[1] 10:14 short ^[4] 4:9,10 5:16 18:23 shouldn't ^[1] 14:6 show ^[3] 2:3,4,14 shows ^[2] 15:21,22 side ^[4] 4:12 9:11 13:18 20: 2 sides ^[3] 2:16 5:25 7:4 since ^[1] 2:20 sink ^[1] 9:10 sit ^[6] 8:21 13:6 14:9 16:14 19:17 20:14 sitting ^[1] 20:12 six ^[1] 20:25 smiles ^[1] 10:11 someone ^[5] 3:13,22 15: 13,16 21:18</p>	<p>technology ^[1] 12:23 teeth ^[1] 9:11 terms ^[1] 13:17 testimony ^[1] 10:7 thanks ^[1] 23:7 that's ^[14] 6:2 8:5,20 10:1 11:6 12:7 13:1,18,22 20:19 21:1,7 22:12 23:1 theji ^[1] 24:8 there'd ^[2] 18:12,17 there's ^[7] 10:1,18,23 11: 13 17:24 18:10 19:1 they'd ^[3] 18:20,25 19:11</p>

<p>they'll ^[5] 9:10,12 10:13,13 21:12</p> <p>they're ^[20] 9:9 10:12,14, 14 11:15 12:9,10,11,12 13:6 14:17 17:7,8,9,11,24 19:15,16,21 22:10</p> <p>they've ^[4] 22:9,10,13,14</p> <p>thinking ^[1] 6:17</p> <p>three ^[4] 7:20,21,23 22:17</p> <p>today ^[3] 2:6,15 22:21</p> <p>toll ^[1] 22:25</p> <p>took ^[1] 7:9</p> <p>tough ^[1] 20:21</p> <p>trained ^[1] 13:24</p> <p>transpired ^[1] 20:15</p> <p>trespass ^[1] 3:15</p> <p>trial ^[35] 2:5 3:1 4:9,10,10, 11,17,21 5:6,16 6:12 7:19 8:18 15:24 16:2 18:6,13,14, 15,16,19,23,25 19:8,9,13, 13,17 20:20,22,25 21:1,6, 14 22:9</p> <p>trial's ^[1] 20:6</p> <p>trials ^[3] 6:2 15:1 19:22</p> <p>try ^[3] 4:8,15 20:5</p> <p>trying ^[1] 10:4</p> <p>tuning ^[2] 17:18,18</p> <p>two ^[4] 8:14 9:25 13:9 18:16</p> <p>type ^[1] 5:8</p> <p>types ^[2] 9:25 20:24</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">U</p> <hr/> <p>ultimate ^[2] 4:14,19</p> <p>uncomfortable ^[1] 10:14</p> <p>uncommon ^[1] 11:20</p> <p>under ^[1] 5:6</p> <p>understand ^[4] 13:5,13 19:20 20:5</p> <p>understanding ^[2] 14:18 16:1</p> <p>underway ^[1] 18:25</p> <p>unit ^[2] 2:24,25</p> <p>university ^[2] 2:17,21</p> <p>up ^[13] 6:4 7:15,16 9:11 10:5 16:6,23 17:22 18:20,25 19:11,22 21:9</p> <p>upset ^[2] 12:9 22:9</p>	<p>upstairs ^[1] 17:14</p> <p>useful ^[1] 14:17</p> <p>utility ^[1] 14:16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <hr/> <p>vacations ^[3] 20:8,9,9</p> <p>various ^[1] 6:24</p> <p>verdict ^[4] 8:23 9:12,13,20</p> <p>versa ^[2] 11:14,22</p> <p>vetted ^[1] 9:17</p> <p>vetting ^[1] 15:3</p> <p>vice ^[2] 11:14,22</p> <p>viewpoint ^[1] 3:10</p> <p>visit ^[1] 24:1</p> <p>voir ^[4] 5:24 6:6,11 7:6</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">W</p> <hr/> <p>w.r ^[1] 24:11</p> <p>waiting ^[4] 17:8,9,24 18:17</p> <p>wanted ^[1] 20:14</p> <p>wants ^[1] 4:15</p> <p>washington ^[2] 2:17 24:14</p> <p>wasted ^[1] 19:18</p> <p>watch ^[1] 17:8</p> <p>way ^[9] 13:5,13 14:17 15:18 16:15 17:23 18:11 19:19 21:15</p> <p>we'd ^[2] 2:15 22:21</p> <p>we're ^[8] 3:7,7 5:25 11:19 13:4 18:2,4,5</p> <p>we've ^[2] 8:21 22:20</p> <p>website ^[2] 24:1,20</p> <p>weed ^[1] 19:2</p> <p>weeks ^[3] 7:20,23 8:2</p> <p>welcome ^[1] 2:10</p> <p>welcomed ^[1] 17:7</p> <p>what's ^[3] 14:19 19:4 22:4</p> <p>whether ^[6] 3:12,14 4:15 5:15 11:17 12:25</p> <p>who's ^[6] 3:19,22,23,23 15:16 21:8</p> <p>wide ^[1] 7:2</p> <p>will ^[3] 4:11 5:8 12:8</p> <p>willing ^[2] 19:17 21:14</p> <p>winthrop ^[1] 3:9</p> <p>without ^[1] 20:18</p> <p>witnesses ^[2] 8:15 11:18</p>	<p>wood ^[1] 24:4</p> <p>words ^[1] 13:15</p> <p>work ^[6] 2:18 12:8,8 16:9, 24 20:9</p> <p>worked ^[3] 11:24 12:7 17:5</p> <p>worry ^[1] 10:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Y</p> <hr/> <p>years ^[2] 9:17 22:17</p> <p>you'll ^[2] 14:19,19</p> <p>you're ^[7] 7:22 9:13 10:4 11:1 12:3 13:16 22:3</p> <p>you've ^[4] 6:2,10 10:24 17:5</p> <p>yourself ^[2] 7:11 8:11</p>
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