FBI LAB REPORTS

145

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
4033007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL VY ZZ AR
40405047 S QV RU
40413029 S QV
40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL
40422001 S QV QW

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

Q1	Cartridge (2)
Q2	Cartridge case (3)
Q3	Eyeglasses (4)
Q4	Jacket (10)
Q4A	Handkerchief (10)
Q5	Tie (11)
Q6A-Q6F	Miscellaneous papers (13)
Q7-Q7D	Key ring and keys (14)

(over)

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
4033007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL VY ZZ AR
40405047 S QV RU
40413029 S QV
40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL
40422001 S QV QW

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

Q1	Cartridge (2)
Q2	Cartridge case (3)
Q3	Eyeglasses (4)
Q4	Jacket (10)
Q4A	Handkerchief (10)
Q5	Tie (11)
Q6A-Q6F	Miscellaneous papers (13)
Q7-Q7D	Key ring and keys (14)

(over)

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LAB REPORTS

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
4033007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL VY ZZ AR
40405047 S QV RU
40413029 S QV
40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL
40422001 S QV QW

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

1	Q1	Cartridge (2)
2	Q2	Cartridge case (3)
3	Q3	Eyeglasses (4)
4	Q4	Jacket (10)
5	Q4A	Handkerchief (10)
6	Q5	Tie (11)
7	Q6A-Q6F	Miscellaneous papers (13)
8	Q7-Q7D	Key ring and keys (14)

 (over)

9	Q8	Shirt (16)
10	Q9	T-shirt (17)
11	Q10	Shorts (18)
12	Q11	Pants (19)
13	Q11A	Belt (19)
14	Q12-Q13	Socks (20)
15	Q14-Q15	Shoes (21)
16	Q16	Map (23)
17	Q17-Q18	Two pairs of glasses (24)
18	Q19	Birthday card (25)
19	Q20	Piece of paper (26)
	Q21	Box of checkbooks (27)
	Q22	Card (28)
22	Q23	Bottle (29)
23	Q24	Can (30)
24	Q25	Pack of cigarettes (31)
25	Q26	Bottle of Kaopectate (32)
26	Q27	Corkscrew (33)
27	Q28	Miscellaneous items from ashtray (34)
28	Q29	Torn note and envelope resubmitted from Laboratory Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ (Q1) (35)
29	Q30	Brown paper from around K1 barrel, white filter paper and white wrapping paper (37)
30	Q31-Q31C	Paper on which clothes were dried (38)
31	Q32	Negatives (39)

K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055 (1)

K2 Known head hair pulled from VINCENT FOSTER (22)

K3 Known blood sample from VINCENT FOSTER (36)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 30, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40330007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW VY ZZ AR):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of scene of death (Tab 46)

Evidence Control Receipt for weapon, one casing, and one round (Tab 47)

Department of Treasury, ATF National Tracing Center, Report of Firearms Tracing, both serial number (Tab 48)

Metropolitan Police Department certificate of No Record of Firearms Registration for Weapon (Tab 49)

Photo of weapon shown to Foster's sister and John Sloan's correspondence reference same (Tab 50)

U.S. Park Police letter request ATF to perform forensic testing on evidence from the Foster Case, and result of tests from ATF (Tab 51)

Evidence Control Receipt listing Foster's personal property found at the scene (Tab 52)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on police action attending the autopsy (Tab 53)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing Foster's vehicle (Tab 54)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the efforts to locate the spent bullet (Tab 55)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing the weapon for latent fingerprints (Tab 56)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the "Foster Note" and the U.S. Capitol Police report of their examination of the "Foster Note" (Tab 57)

Mobile Crime Lab Reports reference the note and copies of the FBI's report on the examination of the note for their investigation into possible obstruction of justice (Tab 58)

Evidence control receipt of "Foster Note" (Tab 63)

Report of Autopsy and Toxicologist's Report on Foster (Tab 66)

Copies of personal papers found in Foster's wallet (Tab 67)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA James Corby on April 5, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40405047 S QV RU):

32 ✓	Q33	Bullet (1)
33 ✓	Q34	Bullet (2)
34 ✓	Q35-Q40	Six cartridge cases (3)
35 ✓	Q41-Q42	Two bullets (4)
36 ✓	Q43	Cartridge case (5)
37 ✓	Q44	Bullet (6)
38 ✓	Q45	Cartridge case (7)
39 ✓	Q46	Bullet (8)
40 ✓	Q47	Bullet (9)
41 ✓	Q48	Bullet (10)
42 ✓	Q49	Bullet (11)
43 ✓	Q50-Q51	Two bullets (12)
44 ✓	Q52-Q53	Two cartridge cases (13)
45 ✓	Q54-Q55	Two cartridge cases (14)

(over)

46 ✓ Q56-Q57 Two shotshell casings (14)

47 ✓ Q58 Bullet (14)

48 ✓ Q59 Miscellaneous items found at crime scene

Specimens personally delivered by Jim Bell on April 12, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40413029 S QV):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Report and notes of Carol Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Disk with photos taken by Carlo Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on April 13, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL):

49 Q60-Q72 Thirteen autopsy photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

50 Q73-Q86 Copies of fourteen death scene photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Roll of film taken at crime scene by Dr. Luke

Specimens delivered by Dr. James Luke on April 21, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40422001 S QV QW):

51 Q87 Copy of photo of Items 1, 2. 3

52 Q88-Q92 Copies of five polaroids taken at scene by Sgt. Edwards

53 Q93-Q100 Copies of eight polaroids taken at scene by Officer Simonello

54 Q101-Q113 Copies of thirteen polaroids taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

55 Q114-Q127 Fourteen 35mm photos taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

Result of examination:

FIREARMS:

Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge case of Remington manufacture which was identified as having been fired in the K1 revolver. Several pieces of ball smokeless powder were removed from the Q2 cartridge case in the Laboratory.

Specimen Q1 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Remington manufacture which is loaded with a round-nosed lead bullet. The Q1 cartridge and the Q2 cartridge case are similar in caliber type and manufacturer and bear similar "R-P .38 Spl HV" headstamps. The bullet was removed from the Q1 cartridge in the Laboratory.

The K1 revolver functioned normally when test fired in the Laboratory. The trigger pulls (single action and double action) were normal for the K1 revolver.

One piece of ball smokeless powder was removed from the Q3 glasses in the Laboratory. This piece of ball smokeless powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Ball smokeless powder was also removed from the Q30 paper in the Laboratory.

When the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory, the resultant color reaction for a positive reaction for the sodium rhodizonate test was apparent. This reaction was positive for vaporized lead and very fine particulate lead; it was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt. This type of reaction is consistent with the type of reaction expected when a firearm is discharged in close proximity to this portion of the shirt. It is consistent with muzzle blast or cylinder blast from a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2.

Subsequent chemical processing of the Q8 shirt in the Laboratory revealed lead residues in a small area near the sixth button from the collar on the front of the Q8 shirt. This reaction could have been caused by contact with a source of lead residues. Lead residues were also detected on the underside of the edge of the collar on the left side of the Q8 shirt. This small area of lead residues could have been caused by the discharge of a firearm consistent with the positive reaction noted above when the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory.

Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.

The mark on the inside of the right thumb which is visible in the Q60 photograph is consistent with a mark produced by the trigger of the K1 revolver when this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of the K1 revolver when the trigger rebounds (moves forward). The trigger of the K1 revolver automatically rebounds when released after firing (single or double action) or whenever the trigger is released after it is moved to the rear. This mark is consistent with the position of the right thumb of the victim in the trigger guard of the revolver in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs.

The position of the victims hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent deposition of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

Based on differences in caliber, bullet type and/or the rifling impressions present in these bullets, specimens Q33, Q34, Q41, Q42, Q44, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q51 and Q58 can be eliminated as having been fired from the K1 revolver or they are dissimilar to the type of bullet loaded into the Q1 cartridge.

Specimens Q35 through Q40, Q43, Q45 and Q52 through Q57 are dissimilar to the type of ammunition components represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 and those commonly fired in the K1 revolver.

METALLURGY:

Based on metallurgical examinations, the Q46 and Q50 bullets, if exposed to the ambient environment from which they were recovered for the duration of their deformed life, were exposed for a period of time significantly exceeding nine months.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

The K3 blood contains trazodone, diazepam and nordiazapam at 0.06 micrograms per milliliter (ug/ml), 0.01 ug/ml and 0.04 ug/ml, respectively. The concentration of these drugs is below recognized therapeutic levels.

No drugs were identified in the K2 hair. Inasmuch as this laboratory has limited knowledge of drugs other than cocaine and morphine in hair, no conclusions should be drawn from the fact that the drugs found in the blood were not found in the hair.

Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and the Q30 paper and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12-Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge.

No ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia.

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

Specimens Q8 through Q10, Q12 through Q15 and Q60 through Q127 as well as the ALSO SUBMITTED documentation was examined in an effort to determine any information of value through a study of the bloodstain patterns present. It is to be noted that a study of the above evidence alone cannot substitute for an in-person examination of the original/unaltered incident scene. The following observations were made:

Photographs of the victim at the incident scene depict apparent blood stains on his face and the right shoulder of his dress shirt. The staining on the shirt covers the top of the shoulder from the neck to the top of the arm and consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric. The stains on his face take the form of two drain tracks and one larger contact stain. Contact bloodstaining occurs when an object bearing wet blood comes in contact with an unstained object, leaving blood on the latter. The drain tracks extend from the right corner of the victim's mouth back toward and below the right ear and from the right nostril over the right cheek toward the temple area and above the right ear. The victim's body is depicted at the scene in a supine position with his face looking generally straight up, and the head not turned to either side. While the exact positioning of the victim's head relative to the ground and the contour of the ground itself are not known, the draining tracks suggest his head was tipped back slightly when the draining of blood occurred.

The contact stain on the right cheek and jaw of the victim is typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind. The closest blood-bearing object which could have caused this staining is the right shoulder of the victim's shirt. The quantity, configuration and distribution of the blood on the shirt and the right cheek and jaw of the victim are consistent with the jaw being in contact with the shoulder of the shirt at some time. The available photographs depict the victim's head not in contact with the shirt and therefore indicate that the head moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder. The specific manner of this movement is not known.

An examination of the clothing of the victim disclosed extensive bloodstaining over the Q8 shirt and Q9 T-shirt which is inconsistent with that observed at the scene on specimen Q8. It should be noted, however, that during the normal course of such scene investigations, movement of the victim at or from the scene by investigative or medical personnel may result in stain patterns not specifically relevant to reconstruction of the original events surrounding the incident. Photographs taken before and after such actions often display apparent inconsistencies when attempts are made to relate the stain patterns to the incident itself.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

Grouping tests conducted on the K3 blood sample and the human blood identified on the below-listed specimens disclosed the following:

K3	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"
Q8	"PGM 2-2+"
Q9	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"

Attempts to further characterize Q8 were inconclusive. Human blood, too limited in amount for conclusive grouping purposes, was identified on Q11A. Blood, too limited in amount for conclusive origin determination, was identified on Q15. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on a stain of human origin on Q10; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on stains on Q4A and Q11; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed due to a limited amount of stain. No blood was identified on Q3, Q4, Q5, Q12 through Q14, Q30 or K1.

Semen was identified on Q10. No semen was identified on Q4, Q4A, Q5, Q8, Q9 or Q11.

DNA ANALYSIS:

DNA DQ alpha types as listed were detected for the following specimens:

Specimens	DNA DQ alpha Type
K3 (FOSTER)	2,4
K1 (Muzzle portion of barrel)	2,4
Q6F (envelope flap)	
Q6F (stamp)	3,4

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen K1. The estimated percentage of selecting an unrelated individual at random from the population having DQ alpha type 2,4 as detected in specimens K3 and K1, is approximately 6 percent of Caucasians, 8 percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics.

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is excluded as a potential contributor to the DNA detected on specimens Q6F.

There was insufficient DNA for DNA DQ alpha analysis on specimens Q3, Q6E, Q23, Q24 and Q29.

No DNA examinations were conducted on specimens Q6A through Q6D and Q30.

HAIRS AND FIBERS:

Blonde to light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin which are dissimilar to the head hairs in the K2 known head hair sample from Vincent Foster were found in the debris removed from the Q9 T-Shirt, the Q11 through Q11A pants and belt and the Q12 through Q15 socks and shoes. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides and will be preserved for possible future comparisons.

No other hairs which were dissimilar to the known hairs of the deceased and which were suitable for significant comparison purposes were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 or Q31 through Q31C.

Carpet type fibers of various colors were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8, Q10 through Q15, Q31B and Q31C. These colors include white, tan, gray, blue, red and green. These fibers will also be preserved for possible future comparisons. It was also noted that a number of red/dark pink wool fibers were found in the debris from specimens Q9, Q12 through Q15, Q31A and Q31C. The sources of these wool and carpet fibers or their possible significance is unknown to the Laboratory.

No apparent damage, i.e. cuts, tears abraded areas or missing buttons, was noted on the Q4, Q5 or Q8 through Q15 clothing items.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The wire frame, dark lens glasses, specimen Q17, are non-prescription Ray-Ban sunglasses. There are subtle indentations on the earpieces, an indication of chewing/biting.

The frames and nosepad appear bent, likely due to damage rather than an intentional adjustment. Due to the type of glasses and the nature of their condition, no physical or visual characteristics of the wearer can be determined.

The second pair of glasses, Sanford Hutton frames, specimen Q18, has tinted prescription lenses:

Right eye	-300 sph +150 x 123 degrees (-150 sph -150 cyl x 33 degrees)
Left eye	-325 or -350 sph +50 x 90 degrees (-275 or -300 sph - 50 cyl x 180 degrees)

The pupillary distance (PD) is 73mm. The lenses are compound, the wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. The rose colored lenses were originally grey. The color change is due to sun exposure. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting.

The pair of glasses, specimen Q3, has prescription lenses:

Right eye	-125 sph -125 x 20 degrees (-250 sph +125 cyl x 110 degrees)
Left eye	-275 sph - 50 x 175 degrees (-325 sph +50 cyl x 85 degrees)

The PD is 71 mm. The wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting. Also, the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

Given the large PD and the prescription of the lenses, the two prescription glasses, specimens Q18 and Q3, could have been worn by the same individual. The small numerical differences regarding the lenses are not significant and could be the result of analytical error when examining the patient, medications taken by the patient concurrent with their examination, analytical error when preparing the lenses or any combination thereof.

MINEROLOGY:

The clothing and the paper on which the clothes were dried, specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 and Q31, respectively, did not contain coherent soil. However, a few, small particles of mica were observed in the debris from the clothes the

victim was wearing when he was found by law enforcement authorities, specimens Q8 through Q15, and the drying paper, specimen Q31. The presence of a few, small particles of mica on these specimens is reasonable given the micaceous soil found at the crime scene. Debris recovered from the victim's jacket and tie, specimens Q4 and Q5, found in the victim's car, did not contain like mica.

DOCUMENT:

Indented writing in the wording "VU Parking Ticket" was observed on the back of the Q6b "Ty Tippet" business card.

No other indented writing was observed on specimens Q6, Q16, Q19 through Q22, Q28, and Q29.

PHOTOGRAPHIC:

The 35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

KEY EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q7 consists of a key ring containing four keys, a plastic tab and a metal tag with the inscription:

THANK YOU
COOK JEEP SALES
Little Rock, Ark.
Ph 374-4848

Examination of the four keys determined they are consistent with the type of keys utilized in door and cabinet locks.

The Q7A key bears the inscription. "U.S. PROPERTY DO NOT DUPLICATE" and has Medeco type cuts. Such cuts indicate that this key was intended for use in high security locks.

The Q7B key is of the type utilized in double bitted cam locks which are used for cabinet drawers, vending machines, lock boxes, etc.

The Q7C and the Q7D keys are conventionally cut keys which are utilized in standard door locks.

FINGERPRINT:

You will be separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examinations.

ADMINISTRATIVE/DISPOSITION:

RFLP DNA examinations are continuing on specimens K3 and Q10 and will take several weeks to complete. You will be advised of the results of those examinations as soon as they are completed.

The photographs produced during the above-mentioned photographic examinations of specimen Q32 and specimen Q32 were returned to SSA Larry Monroe on May 9, 1994.

Specimens Q60 through Q72, Q73 through Q86 and the negatives, photographs and slides produced from the ALSO SUBMITTED film from Laboratory Number 40414002 S QV QW WP AL and specimens Q101 through Q127 were returned to SSA Colombell on May 3, 1994. You will be separately advised concerning the disposition of the remaining submitted specimens.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
4033007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL VY ZZ AR
40405047 S QV RU
40413029 S QV
40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL
40422001 S QV QW

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

Q1	Cartridge (2)
Q2	Cartridge case (3)
Q3	Eyeglasses (4)
Q4	Jacket (10)
Q4A	Handkerchief (10)
Q5	Tie (11)
Q6A-Q6F	Miscellaneous papers (13)
Q7-Q7D	Key ring and keys (14)

(over)

Q8	Shirt (16)
Q9	T-shirt (17)
Q10	Shorts (18)
Q11	Pants (19)
Q11A	Belt (19)
Q12-Q13	Socks (20)
Q14-Q15	Shoes (21)
Q16	Map (23)
Q17-Q18	Two pairs of glasses (24)
Q19	Birthday card (25)
Q20	Piece of paper (26)
Q21	Box of checkbooks (27)
Q22	Card (28)
Q23	Bottle (29)
Q24	Can (30)
Q25	Pack of cigarettes (31)
Q26	Bottle of Kaopectate (32)
Q27	Corkscrew (33)
Q28	Miscellaneous items from ashtray (34)
Q29	Torn note and envelope resubmitted from Laboratory Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ (Q1) (35)
Q30	Brown paper from around K1 barrel, white filter paper and white wrapping paper (37)
Q31-Q31C	Paper on which clothes were dried (38)
Q32	Negatives (39)

K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055 (1)

K2 Known head hair pulled from VINCENT FOSTER (22)

K3 Known blood sample from VINCENT FOSTER (36)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 30, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40330007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW VY ZZ AR):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of scene of death (Tab 46)

Evidence Control Receipt for weapon, one casing, and one round (Tab 47)

Department of Treasury, ATF National Tracing Center, Report of Firearms Tracing, both serial number (Tab 48)

Metropolitan Police Department certificate of No Record of Firearms Registration for Weapon (Tab 49)

Photo of weapon shown to Foster's sister and John Sloan's correspondence reference same (Tab 50)

U.S. Park Police letter request ATF to perform forensic testing on evidence from the Foster Case, and result of tests from ATF (Tab 51)

Evidence Control Receipt listing Foster's personal property found at the scene (Tab 52)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on police action attending the autopsy (Tab 53)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing Foster's vehicle (Tab 54)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the efforts to locate the spent bullet (Tab 55)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing the weapon for latent fingerprints (Tab 56)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the "Foster Note" and the U.S. Capitol Police report of their examination of the "Foster Note" (Tab 57)

Mobile Crime Lab Reports reference the note and copies of the FBI's report on the examination of the note for their investigation into possible obstruction of justice (Tab 58)

Evidence control receipt of "Foster Note" (Tab 63)

Report of Autopsy and Toxicologist's Report on Foster (Tab 66)

Copies of personal papers found in Foster's wallet (Tab 67)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA James Corby on April 5, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40405047 S QV RU):

Q33	Bullet (1)
Q34	Bullet (2)
Q35-Q40	Six cartridge cases (3)
Q41-Q42	Two bullets (4)
Q43	Cartridge case (5)
Q44	Bullet (6)
Q45	Cartridge case (7)
Q46	Bullet (8)
Q47	Bullet (9)
Q48	Bullet (10)
Q49	Bullet (11)
Q50-Q51	Two bullets (12)
Q52-Q53	Two cartridge cases (13)
Q54-Q55	Two cartridge cases (14)

Q56-Q57 Two shotshell casings (14)

Q58 Bullet (14)

Q59 Miscellaneous items found at crime scene

Specimens personally delivered by Jim Bell on April 12, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40413029 S QV):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Report and notes of Carol Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Disk with photos taken by Carlo Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on April 13, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL):

Q60-Q72 Thirteen autopsy photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

Q73-Q86 Copies of fourteen death scene photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Roll of film taken at crime scene by Dr. Luke

Specimens delivered by Dr. James Luke on April 21, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40422001 S QV QW):

Q87 Copy of photo of Items 1, 2, 3

Q88-Q92 Copies of five polaroids taken at scene by Sgt. Edwards

Q93-Q100 Copies of eight polaroids taken at scene by Officer Simonello

Q101-Q113 Copies of thirteen polaroids taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

Q114-Q127 Fourteen 35mm photos taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

Result of examination:

FIREARMS:

Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge case of Remington manufacture which was identified as having been fired in the K1 revolver. Several pieces of ball smokeless powder were removed from the Q2 cartridge case in the Laboratory.

Specimen Q1 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Remington manufacture which is loaded with a round-nosed lead bullet. The Q1 cartridge and the Q2 cartridge case are similar in caliber type and manufacturer and bear similar "R-P .38 Spl HV" headstamps. The bullet was removed from the Q1 cartridge in the Laboratory.

The K1 revolver functioned normally when test fired in the Laboratory. The trigger pulls (single action and double action) were normal for the K1 revolver.

One piece of ball smokeless powder was removed from the Q3 glasses in the Laboratory. This piece of ball smokeless powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Ball smokeless powder was also removed from the Q30 paper in the Laboratory.

When the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory, the resultant color reaction for a positive reaction for the sodium rhodizonate test was apparent. This reaction was positive for vaporized lead and very fine particulate lead; it was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt. This type of reaction is consistent with the type of reaction expected when a firearm is discharged in close proximity to this portion of the shirt. It is consistent with muzzle blast or cylinder blast from a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2.

Subsequent chemical processing of the Q8 shirt in the Laboratory revealed lead residues in a small area near the sixth button from the collar on the front of the Q8 shirt. This reaction could have been caused by contact with a source of lead residues. Lead residues were also detected on the underside of the edge of the collar on the left side of the Q8 shirt. This small area of lead residues could have been caused by the discharge of a firearm consistent with the positive reaction noted above when the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory.

(over)

Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.

The mark on the inside of the right thumb which is visible in the Q60 photograph is consistent with a mark produced by the trigger of the K1 revolver when this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of the K1 revolver when the trigger rebounds (moves forward). The trigger of the K1 revolver automatically rebounds when released after firing (single or double action) or whenever the trigger is released after it is moved to the rear. This mark is consistent with the position of the right thumb of the victim in the trigger guard of the revolver in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs.

The position of the victims hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent deposition of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

Based on differences in caliber, bullet type and/or the rifling impressions present in these bullets, specimens Q33, Q34, Q41, Q42, Q44, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q51 and Q58 can be eliminated as having been fired from the K1 revolver or they are dissimilar to the type of bullet loaded into the Q1 cartridge.

Specimens Q35 through Q40, Q43, Q45 and Q52 through Q57 are dissimilar to the type of ammunition components represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 and those commonly fired in the K1 revolver.

(over)

METALLURGY:

Based on metallurgical examinations, the Q46 and Q50 bullets, if exposed to the ambient environment from which they were recovered for the duration of their deformed life, were exposed for a period of time significantly exceeding nine months.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

The K3 blood contains trazodone, diazepam and nordiazapam at 0.06 micrograms per milliliter (ug/ml), 0.01 ug/ml and 0.04 ug/ml, respectively. The concentration of these drugs is below recognized therapeutic levels.

No drugs were identified in the K2 hair. Inasmuch as this laboratory has limited knowledge of drugs other than cocaine and morphine in hair, no conclusions should be drawn from the fact that the drugs found in the blood were not found in the hair.

Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and the Q30 paper and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12-Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge.

No ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia.

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

Specimens Q8 through Q10, Q12 through Q15 and Q60 through Q127 as well as the ALSO SUBMITTED documentation was examined in an effort to determine any information of value through a study of the bloodstain patterns present. It is to be noted that a study of the above evidence alone cannot substitute for an in-person examination of the original/unaltered incident scene. The following observations were made:

Photographs of the victim at the incident scene depict apparent blood stains on his face and the right shoulder of his dress shirt. The staining on the shirt covers the top of the shoulder from the neck to the top of the arm and consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric. The stains on his face take the form of two drain tracks and one larger contact stain. Contact bloodstaining occurs when an object bearing wet blood comes in contact with an unstained object, leaving blood on the latter. The drain tracks extend from the right corner of the victim's mouth back toward and below the right ear and from the right nostril over the right cheek toward the temple area and above the right ear. The victim's body is depicted at the scene in a supine position with his face looking generally straight up, and the head not turned to either side. While the exact positioning of the victim's head relative to the ground and the contour of the ground itself are not known, the draining tracks suggest his head was tipped back slightly when the draining of blood occurred.

The contact stain on the right cheek and jaw of the victim is typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind. The closest blood-bearing object which could have caused this staining is the right shoulder of the victim's shirt. The quantity, configuration and distribution of the blood on the shirt and the right cheek and jaw of the victim are consistent with the jaw being in contact with the shoulder of the shirt at some time. The available photographs depict the victim's head not in contact with the shirt and therefore indicate that the head moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder. The specific manner of this movement is not known.

An examination of the clothing of the victim disclosed extensive bloodstaining over the Q8 shirt and Q9 T-shirt which is inconsistent with that observed at the scene on specimen Q8. It should be noted, however, that during the normal course of such scene investigations, movement of the victim at or from the scene by investigative or medical personnel may result in stain patterns not specifically relevant to reconstruction of the original events surrounding the incident. Photographs taken before and after such actions often display apparent inconsistencies when attempts are made to relate the stain patterns to the incident itself.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

Grouping tests conducted on the K3 blood sample and the human blood identified on the below-listed specimens disclosed the following:

K3	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"
Q8	"PGM 2-2+"
Q9	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"

Attempts to further characterize Q8 were inconclusive. Human blood, too limited in amount for conclusive grouping purposes, was identified on Q11A. Blood, too limited in amount for conclusive origin determination, was identified on Q15. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on a stain of human origin on Q10; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on stains on Q4A and Q11; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed due to a limited amount of stain. No blood was identified on Q3, Q4, Q5, Q12 through Q14, Q30 or K1.

Semen was identified on Q10. No semen was identified on Q4, Q4A, Q5, Q8, Q9 or Q11.

DNA ANALYSIS:

DNA DQ alpha types as listed were detected for the following specimens:

Specimens	DNA DQ alpha Type
K3 (FOSTER)	2,4
K1 (Muzzle portion of barrel)	2,4
Q6F (envelope flap)	
Q6F (stamp)	3,4

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen K1. The estimated percentage of selecting an unrelated individual at random from the population having DQ alpha type 2,4 as detected in specimens K3 and K1, is approximately 6 percent of Caucasians, 8 percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics.

(over)

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is excluded as a potential contributor to the DNA detected on specimens Q6F.

There was insufficient DNA for DNA DQ alpha analysis on specimens Q3, Q6E, Q23, Q24 and Q29.

No DNA examinations were conducted on specimens Q6A through Q6D and Q30.

HAIRS AND FIBERS:

Blonde to light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin which are dissimilar to the head hairs in the K2 known head hair sample from Vincent Foster were found in the debris removed from the Q9 T-Shirt, the Q11 through Q11A pants and belt and the Q12 through Q15 socks and shoes. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides and will be preserved for possible future comparisons.

No other hairs which were dissimilar to the known hairs of the deceased and which were suitable for significant comparison purposes were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 or Q31 through Q31C.

Carpet type fibers of various colors were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8, Q10 through Q15, Q31B and Q31C. These colors include white, tan, gray, blue, red and green. These fibers will also be preserved for possible future comparisons. It was also noted that a number of red/dark pink wool fibers were found in the debris from specimens Q9, Q12 through Q15, Q31A and Q31C. The sources of these wool and carpet fibers or their possible significance is unknown to the Laboratory.

No apparent damage, i.e. cuts, tears abraded areas or missing buttons, was noted on the Q4, Q5 or Q8 through Q15 clothing items.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The wire frame, dark lens glasses, specimen Q17, are non-prescription Ray-Ban sunglasses. There are subtle indentations on the earpieces, an indication of chewing/biting.

The frames and nosepad appear bent, likely due to damage rather than an intentional adjustment. Due to the type of glasses and the nature of their condition, no physical or visual characteristics of the wearer can be determined.

The second pair of glasses, Sanford Hutton frames, specimen Q18, has tinted prescription lenses:

Right eye	-300 sph +150 x 123 degrees (-150 sph -150 cyl x 33 degrees)
Left eye	-325 or -350 sph +50 x 90 degrees (-275 or -300 sph - 50 cyl x 180 degrees)

The pupillary distance (PD) is 73mm. The lenses are compound, the wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. The rose colored lenses were originally grey. The color change is due to sun exposure. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting.

The pair of glasses, specimen Q3, has prescription lenses:

Right eye	-125 sph -125 x 20 degrees (-250 sph +125 cyl x 110 degrees)
Left eye	-275 sph - 50 x 175 degrees (-325 sph +50 cyl x 85 degrees)

The PD is 71 mm. The wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting. Also, the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

Given the large PD and the prescription of the lenses, the two prescription glasses, specimens Q18 and Q3, could have been worn by the same individual. The small numerical differences regarding the lenses are not significant and could be the result of analytical error when examining the patient, medications taken by the patient concurrent with their examination, analytical error when preparing the lenses or any combination thereof.

MINEROLOGY:

The clothing and the paper on which the clothes were dried, specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 and Q31, respectively, did not contain coherent soil. However, a few, small particles of mica were observed in the debris from the clothes the

victim was wearing when he was found by law enforcement authorities, specimens Q8 through Q15, and the drying paper, specimen Q31. The presence of a few, small particles of mica on these specimens is reasonable given the micaceous soil found at the crime scene. Debris recovered from the victim's jacket and tie, specimens Q4 and Q5, found in the victim's car, did not contain like mica.

DOCUMENT:

Indented writing in the wording "VU Parking Ticket" was observed on the back of the Q6b "Ty Tippet" business card.

No other indented writing was observed on specimens Q6, Q16, Q19 through Q22, Q28, and Q29.

PHOTOGRAPHIC:

The 35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

KEY EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q7 consists of a key ring containing four keys, a plastic tab and a metal tag with the inscription:

THANK YOU
COOK JEEP SALES
Little Rock, Ark.
Ph 374-4848

Examination of the four keys determined they are consistent with the type of keys utilized in door and cabinet locks.

The Q7A key bears the inscription. "U.S. PROPERTY DO NOT DUPLICATE" and has Medeco type cuts. Such cuts indicate that this key was intended for use in high security locks.

The Q7B key is of the type utilized in double bitted cam locks which are used for cabinet drawers, vending machines, lock boxes, etc.

(over)

The Q7C and the Q7D keys are conventionally cut keys which are utilized in standard door locks.

FINGERPRINT:

You will be separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examinations.

ADMINISTRATIVE/DISPOSITION:

RFLP DNA examinations are continuing on specimens K3 and Q10 and will take several weeks to complete. You will be advised of the results of those examinations as soon as they are completed.

The photographs produced during the above-mentioned photographic examinations of specimen Q32 and specimen Q32 were returned to SSA Larry Monroe on May 9, 1994.

Specimens Q60 through Q72, Q73 through Q86 and the negatives, photographs and slides produced from the ALSO SUBMITTED film from Laboratory Number 40414002 S QV QW WP AL and specimens Q101 through Q127 were returned to SSA Colombell on May 3, 1994. You will be separately advised concerning the disposition of the remaining submitted specimens.

FD-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 13, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40525002 S QV WP ZG VY ZZ

Reference: Also submitted communication received May 25, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA Larry Monroe on May 25, 1994:

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Note regarding issues being posed to obtain clarification or observations in regard to May 9, 1994 Laboratory Report

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994, submitted in connection with this case.

(over)

FIREARMS:

Issue No. 1 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relates to the positive color reaction for vaporized lead and fine particulate lead which was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt when it was received in the Laboratory. As noted in the referenced report, the presence of these gunshot residues (vaporized lead and fine particulate lead) is consistent with firing a firearm in close proximity to this portion of the Q8 shirt. Further, it was noted that the presence of these gunshot residues was consistent with the muzzle blast or cylinder blast which was noted when the K1 revolver was fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2. It cannot be concluded that the K1 revolver produced these gunshot residues; however, they are consistent with the cylinder blast or the muzzle blast which would be produced if the K1 revolver was fired in close proximity to the front of the Q8 shirt.

Issue No. 2 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note related to the finding of one piece of ball smokeless powder on the Q3 glasses when examined in the Laboratory. No determination can be made as to the position of the Q3 glasses at the time of death. It is noted, however, that ball smokeless powder can be deposited down range from the muzzle of a firearm when fired (muzzle blast) and to the sides of the front of the cylinder (cylinder blast) when a revolver is fired. It is noted in the referenced report that this piece of ball powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Also, in the referenced report, it was noted that the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia. Inasmuch as these tissue samples were prepared in a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles, these findings are not unexpected. Also, unconsumed gunpowder particles are different from residue of gunpowder. The FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the Pathologists' Report relating to a suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in FOSTER'S mouth.

(over)

To determine if a person could have been shot by a particular firearm, the gunpowder from a fired cartridge case can be compared with gunpowder from a victim. It was previously reported that ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12 through Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. The significance of these findings is that approximately 20 gunpowder particles from Q3, Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31, which are consistent with being deposited from the muzzle/cylinder blast of the K1 revolver when fired, matched the gunpowder from the Q2 cartridge case and that only two particles did not match and that one of the two was not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. Also, the one which was consistent with coming from a fired cartridge was found on a piece of paper used to dry FOSTER'S clothes. The source of these two particles is unknown; however, they are not likely associated with this investigation.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the processing of the specimen K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055, for the presence of blood on April 22, 1994 in the FBI Laboratory:

A visual examination of K1 did not reveal the presence of any stains consistent with blood on the exterior surfaces of the weapon. The presence or absence of saliva on a specimen such as K1 cannot be determined by a visual examination.

The entire surface area of K1 was not subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood or saliva inasmuch as K1 was to be subsequently processed in the FBI Laboratory for the presence of latent fingerprints and DNA. A general swabbing of the entire surface of K1 for the presence of blood or saliva could remove and/or destroy latent fingerprints and/or DNA. Therefore, only limited areas on the outer and inner surfaces of the barrel were selected and subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood with negative results.

It is also pointed out that the inability to detect blood or saliva on a specimen such as K1, does not preclude subsequent DNA testing.

Specimen K1 appeared to have been previously processed for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory. It should be noted that the processing of K1 for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory could have removed, degraded and/or obscured any blood that may have been initially present to the extent that subsequent visual examination and chemical testing for the presence of blood by the FBI Laboratory would yield negative results.

DNA ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the examination of item K1 for the presence of DNA by DQ alpha analysis.

Item K1 was examined for the presence of human DNA. The exterior circumference of the barrel was swabbed from the bore area to a distance of 5 cm extending from the muzzle end. Human DNA was extracted from the swab and type as DQ alpha type 2, 4. This is consistent with the DQ alpha type of the victim FOSTER.

Human DNA is contained within almost cells within the human body. These cells can be carried in many body fluids such as blood, saliva, urine or semen (in males). DNA from cells contained in the blood of an individual would be the same as DNA taken from cells contained in that individual's saliva. The DNA analysis conducted on item K1 is specific for human DNA. This test cannot determine if the source of the DNA was blood or saliva.

MINERALOGY:

Mica was recovered from the individual specimens Q8 through Q10. Specimens Q11 and Q11a, pants and belt, respectively, were packaged together. Mica was observed on the pants prior to scraping them. Both specimens were scraped together given that they were packaged together. Mica was also observed in the collective scraping of these specimens. Specimens Q12 through Q15, shoes and socks, were packaged together. Hence, these specimens were scraped together and the collective debris examined. Mica was observed in the collective debris.

(over)

Specimens Q4 and Q5, jacket and tie, were packaged together and scraped accordingly. No mica was observed in the collective debris.

Specimens Q31 through Q31c, the paper on which the clothes were dried, were packaged together. Accordingly, observed mica in the debris cannot be attributed to a specific specimen.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The response to the issues in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relating to the fingerprint examination (Issue No. 6) and the death scene search (Issue No. 7) will be reported separately.

FBI (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Specimens received March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: April 15, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q2, cartridge case
Q3, eyeglasses (processed prior to receipt)
Q6, miscellaneous papers
Q7, key ring
Q16, map
Q17 and Q18, two pairs of glasses
Q19, card
Q20, piece of paper
Q21, box of checkbooks
Q22, card
Q23, bottle
Q24, can
Q25, pack of cigarettes
Q26, bottle of Kaopectate

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

(Continued on next page)

ADIC, WMFO

May 9, 1994

Continuation of specimens:

Q27, corkscrew
Q28, miscellaneous items from ashtray
K1, .38 caliber Colt Revolver, bearing serial number 355055
(processed prior to receipt)

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimens will be furnished in a separate report.

The specimens were examined and eight latent fingerprints and one latent palm print of value were present or developed on the underside of a pistol grip removed from K1, a business card, two envelopes and a greeting card, parts of Q6.

Seven latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication and list of issues raised by the Independent Counsel dated May 26, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF

Specimens received: May 31, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q131, fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimen will be furnished in a separate report.

Nine latent fingerprints previously reported in the captioned case are not the fingerprints of FOSTER. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

(Continued on next page)

1 - Little Rock

ADIC, WMFO

June 9, 1994

The following statement is in response to the supplemental request of the Independent Counsel for commentary as to why FOSTER's prints were not found on the weapon:

After I received K1, pistol, I examined it for latent prints by visual examination, laser, cyanoacrylate, laser dye, and appropriate fingerprint powders. No latent prints were detected on the exterior surface of the weapon. Upon removing the grips from the weapon, one latent fingerprint was visible on the underside of the right pistol grip, approximately two inches from the base of the grip.

Generally, the determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat, sebaceous oil or other substance on the fingers, and having a surface that is receptive to receiving the substance that forms the latent prints. A clean, smooth, flat surface is most receptive for transfer of any substance from the fingers. Some reasons for the lack of these substances are an individual who does not perspire readily, or an individual who wipes or cleans the hands before touching an item, thus removing any substance from the fingers.

Certain atmospheric conditions that an item is subjected to before discovery of that item, such as outside heat, rain, snow, etc., could destroy any latent prints on that item. In addition if an item is not protected from excessive handling or friction, latent prints could also be destroyed, thereby causing no latent prints to be detected or developed.

Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 324-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 17, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD
40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings

Enclosures (2)

are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.

1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication and list of issues raised by the Independent Counsel dated May 26, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF

Specimens received: May 31, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q131, fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimen will be furnished in a separate report.

Nine latent fingerprints previously reported in the captioned case are not the fingerprints of FOSTER. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

(Continued on next page)

1 - Little Rock

ADIC, WMFO

June 9, 1994

The following statement is in response to the supplemental request of the Independent Counsel for commentary as to why FOSTER's prints were not found on the weapon:

After I received K1, pistol, I examined it for latent prints by visual examination, laser, cyanoacrylate, laser dye, and appropriate fingerprint powders. No latent prints were detected on the exterior surface of the weapon. Upon removing the grips from the weapon, one latent fingerprint was visible on the underside of the right pistol grip, approximately two inches from the base of the grip.

Generally, the determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat, sebaceous oil or other substance on the fingers, and having a surface that is receptive to receiving the substance that forms the latent prints. A clean, smooth, flat surface is most receptive for transfer of any substance from the fingers. Some reasons for the lack of these substances are an individual who does not perspire readily, or an individual who wipes or cleans the hands before touching an item, thus removing any substance from the fingers.

Certain atmospheric conditions that an item is subjected to before discovery of that item, such as outside heat, rain, snow, etc., could destroy any latent prints on that item. In addition if an item is not protected from excessive handling or friction, latent prints could also be destroyed, thereby causing no latent prints to be detected or developed.

Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 324-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: June 13, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40525002 S QV WP ZG VY ZZ

Reference: Also submitted communication received May 25, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA Larry Monroe on May 25, 1994:

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Note regarding issues being posed to obtain clarification or observations in regard to May 9, 1994 Laboratory Report

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994, submitted in connection with this case.

(over)

FIREARMS:

Issue No. 1 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relates to the positive color reaction for vaporized lead and fine particulate lead which was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt when it was received in the Laboratory. As noted in the referenced report, the presence of these gunshot residues (vaporized lead and fine particulate lead) is consistent with firing a firearm in close proximity to this portion of the Q8 shirt. Further, it was noted that the presence of these gunshot residues was consistent with the muzzle blast or cylinder blast which was noted when the K1 revolver was fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2. It cannot be concluded that the K1 revolver produced these gunshot residues; however, they are consistent with the cylinder blast or the muzzle blast which would be produced if the K1 revolver was fired in close proximity to the front of the Q8 shirt.

Issue No. 2 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note related to the finding of one piece of ball smokeless powder on the Q3 glasses when examined in the Laboratory. No determination can be made as to the position of the Q3 glasses at the time of death. It is noted, however, that ball smokeless powder can be deposited down range from the muzzle of a firearm when fired (muzzle blast) and to the sides of the front of the cylinder (cylinder blast) when a revolver is fired. It is noted in the referenced report that this piece of ball powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Also, in the referenced report, it was noted that the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia. Inasmuch as these tissue samples were prepared in a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles, these findings are not unexpected. Also, unconsumed gunpowder particles are different from residue of gunpowder. The FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the Pathologists' Report relating to a suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in FOSTER'S mouth.

(over)

To determine if a person could have been shot by a particular firearm, the gunpowder from a fired cartridge case can be compared with gunpowder from a victim. It was previously reported that ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12 through Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. The significance of these findings is that approximately 20 gunpowder particles from Q3, Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31, which are consistent with being deposited from the muzzle/cylinder blast of the K1 revolver when fired, matched the gunpowder from the Q2 cartridge case and that only two particles did not match and that one of the two was not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. Also, the one which was consistent with coming from a fired cartridge was found on a piece of paper used to dry FOSTER'S clothes. The source of these two particles is unknown; however, they are not likely associated with this investigation.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the processing of the specimen K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055, for the presence of blood on April 22, 1994 in the FBI Laboratory:

A visual examination of K1 did not reveal the presence of any stains consistent with blood on the exterior surfaces of the weapon. The presence or absence of saliva on a specimen such as K1 cannot be determined by a visual examination.

The entire surface area of K1 was not subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood or saliva inasmuch as K1 was to be subsequently processed in the FBI Laboratory for the presence of latent fingerprints and DNA. A general swabbing of the entire surface of K1 for the presence of blood or saliva could remove and/or destroy latent fingerprints and/or DNA. Therefore, only limited areas on the outer and inner surfaces of the barrel were selected and subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood with negative results.

(over)

It is also pointed out that the inability to detect blood or saliva on a specimen such as K1, does not preclude subsequent DNA testing.

Specimen K1 appeared to have been previously processed for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory. It should be noted that the processing of K1 for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory could have removed, degraded and/or obscured any blood that may have been initially present to the extent that subsequent visual examination and chemical testing for the presence of blood by the FBI Laboratory would yield negative results.

DNA ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the examination of item K1 for the presence of DNA by DQ alpha analysis.

Item K1 was examined for the presence of human DNA. The exterior circumference of the barrel was swabbed from the bore area to a distance of 5 cm extending from the muzzle end. Human DNA was extracted from the swab and type as DQ alpha type 2, 4. This is consistent with the DQ alpha type of the victim FOSTER.

Human DNA is contained within almost cells within the human body. These cells can be carried in many body fluids such as blood, saliva, urine or semen (in males). DNA from cells contained in the blood of an individual would be the same as DNA taken from cells contained in that individual's saliva. The DNA analysis conducted on item K1 is specific for human DNA. This test cannot determine if the source of the DNA was blood or saliva.

MINERALOGY:

Mica was recovered from the individual specimens Q8 through Q10. Specimens Q11 and Q11a, pants and belt, respectively, were packaged together. Mica was observed on the pants prior to scraping them. Both specimens were scraped together given that they were packaged together. Mica was also observed in the collective scraping of these specimens. Specimens Q12 through Q15, shoes and socks, were packaged together. Hence, these specimens were scraped together and the collective debris examined. Mica was observed in the collective debris.

(over)

Specimens Q4 and Q5, jacket and tie, were packaged together and scraped accordingly. No mica was observed in the collective debris.

Specimens Q31 through Q31c, the paper on which the clothes were dried, were packaged together. Accordingly, observed mica in the debris cannot be attributed to a specific specimen.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The response to the issues in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relating to the fingerprint examination (Issue No. 6) and the death scene search (Issue No. 7) will be reported separately.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 17, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD
40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings

(over)

Enclosures (2)

are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.

7-1 (Rev. 2-2f-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: June 21, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR TL

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory reports that were previously provided in this case. Please refer to these reports for a complete listing of the submitted items, results and evidence disposition.

NUMBER RESTORATION:

Examination of K1 found no indication of any alteration of the serial number of the weapon. The original serial number of the firearm was determined to be "355055".

The additional serial number on the crane of the firearm most likely occurred at some time when the eighty year-old weapon was repaired. There is no realistic way to determine when such a repair occurred. The exchange of the two numbers between the frame and the crane is a condition noted on many similar firearms in the Laboratory's Reference Firearms Collection and is not considered significant.

(over)

Contact with Colt Industries, Hartford, Connecticut determined that the letter "R" on the frame of this firearm would normally be the symbol of the individual who originally built the firearm.

DISPOSITION:

All of the requested examinations have been completed. The submitted specimens are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your office.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Office of the Independent Counsel
Attention: Mr. C. L. Regini
Suite 490 North
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue
Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Date: July 5, 1995

REGISTERED

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Telephone call June 13, 1995

Your No.

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF

Specimens received: June 13, 1995

Specimens:

Major case prints of Bernard William Nussbaum, FBI #766788RA8

This report confirms and supplements information furnished telephonically on June 16, 1995.

One latent palm print on Q1, a torn up note, previously reported in Bufile #72-WF-187908, latent case #L-5024, titled: UNSUB; POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT; OOJ, has been identified as a palm print of Bernard William Nussbaum, FBI #766788RA8.

(Continued on next page)

2 - ADIC, WMFO (72-WF-187908) (1) - 29D-LR-35063) (with copy of incoming)

The remaining unidentified latent fingerprints and latent palm prints in the captioned case are not the prints of Nussbaum.

The inked prints of Nussbaum should be retained in your files for possible future court use. The individual who recorded these prints will be a necessary witness.

The specimens are enclosed.

Enclosures (11)

T (2-4-92)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
LABORATORY DIVISION

☑ Telephone Request - ☐ Evidence Receipt Form (check appropriate box)

Contributor and Address OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL Date 6/13/95

SUITE 490 NORTH, 1001 PA. AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C 20004 Time 3:30 PM

Requested By C. L. REGINI Accepted By MAX JARREL

Reference File No. _____ FBI File No. 29A-LR-35063

Latent Case No. E-2700 Specialist DUNN

Re: MOZARK; MAJOR CASE 106

Subject(s) _____

Victim(s) _____

Address _____

Date and Type of Offense _____

Suspect (s) (Include FBI# Sex Race DOB SSAN - If Known) _____

BERNARD WILLIAM NUSSBAUM, DOB: 3/23/37

(Over)

Report To Be Directed To C. L. REGINI

Reason For Expeditious Handling _____

Copies To _____

Evidence MAJOR CASE PRINTS OF BERNARD WILLIAM NUSSBAUM

(This Space For Blocking)

(Over)

Delivered By And How PERSONALLY

OBTAINED BY FGART SPECIALIST

MAXWELL JARRELL

FBI/DOJ

C-7

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Office of the Independent Counsel
Suite 490-North
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

Date: July 19, 1995

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Specimens received June 6, 1995 and communication June 8, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: June 6, 1995

Specimens:

K1, Colt 38 revolver, serial number 255055 (resubmitted)

An examination of the ridge detail of the latent fingerprint appearing on the underside of the left pistol grip of the revolver, K1, indicated that the friction ridges of the latent fingerprint are accurately represented by the black lines present in the enclosed photograph and are not in "reverse color." Further, there is no indication that the latent fingerprint appearing on the underside of the left pistol grip of the revolver, K1, is a transition print. It should be noted, that these determinations can be verified when an identification is effected with the known print.

The revolver was turned over to a representative of your office on June 8, 1995.

Enc.

(4) - WMFO (72-WF-187908) - Enc. (2 - 29D-LR-35063) - Enc. (with copy of incoming)
2 - Little Rock - Enc. (with copy of incoming)

Office of the Independent Counsel

1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 490-North
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 514-8688
Fax (202) 514-8802

June 8, 1995

Latent Fingerprint Section
FBI Identification Division
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.
Death Investigation - Major Case 106

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to request that the Latent Fingerprint Section determine if the latent fingerprint on the K-1 revolver in the above-referenced matter is a reverse color or transition print. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Brett Kavanaugh

Brett Kavanaugh
Associate Independent Counsel

6-25-89)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

☐ Telephone Request - ☑ Evidence Receipt Form (check appropriate box)

Contributor and Address Office of the Independent Counsel 1001 Pa Av N W Suite 490-North Wash D C 20004 Date 6-6-95

Time 2:50 P

Requested By C L Regini Accepted By HUFF

Reference File No. 29D LR 35063 FBI File No. 29D LR 35063

Latent Case No. E 2700 Specialist HUFF

Re: Mo 2 Av K;

Subject(s) MAJOR CASE 106

Victim(s)

Address

ate and Type of Offense

uspect (s) (Include FBI# Sex Race DOB SSAN - If Known)

(Over)

Report To Be Directed To Addressee

Reason For Expeditious Handling

Copies To

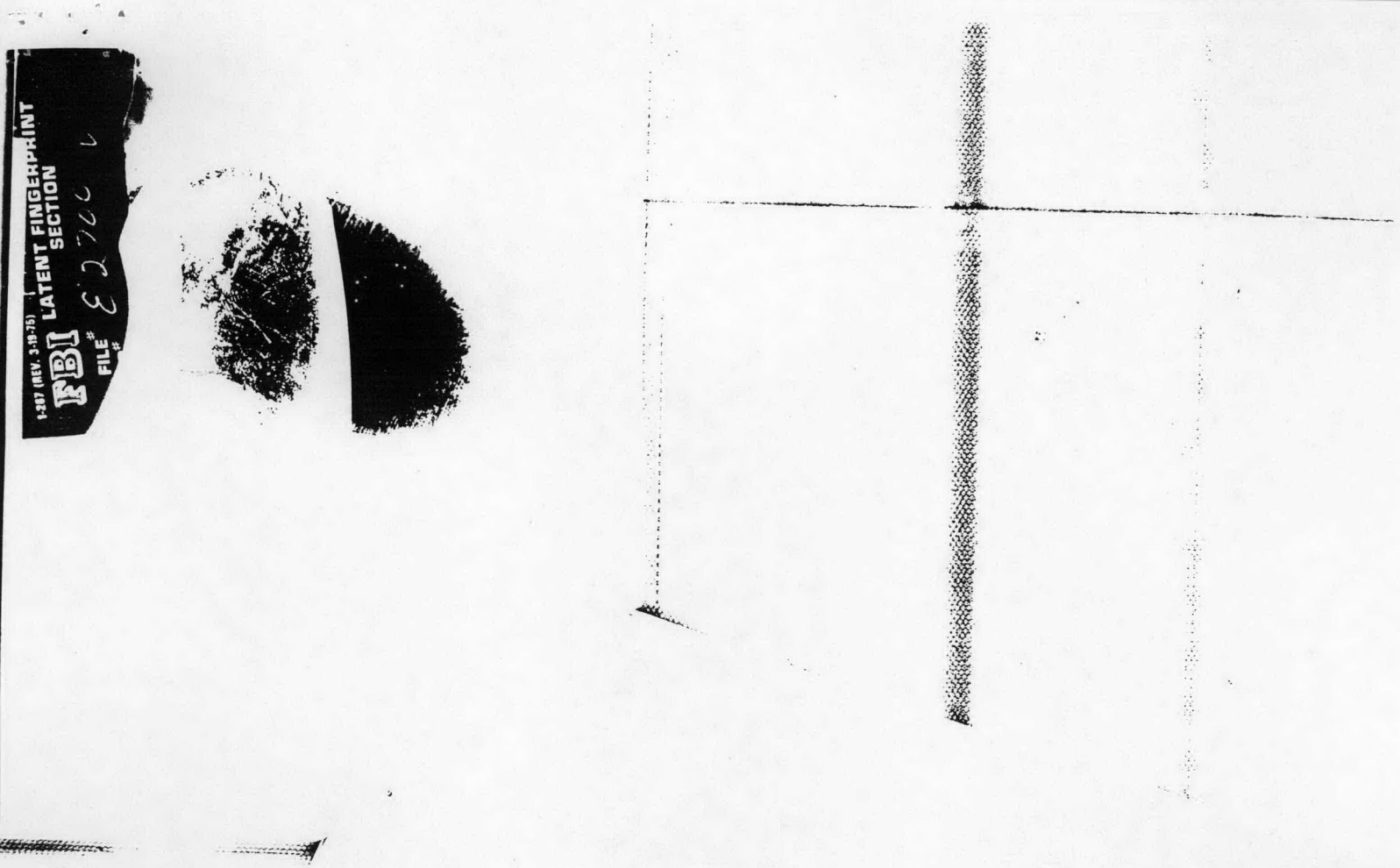
Evidence K1 - Colt 38 caliber Revolver SN 355055 (Resubmitted) for object Photographs

(This Space For Blocking)

(Over)

Delivered By And How Hand Carried by me Regini

FBI/DOJ


I-287 (REV. 3-19-75)
FBI LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
FILE # E2700

FBI
LATENT FINGERPRINT
SECTION
FILE# E2700

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Office of the Independent Counsel
Attention: Deputy Independent Counsel
Mark H. Tuohey III
Suite 490 North
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Date: August 14, 1995

REGISTERED

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication June 22, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG - SBA; FIF

Specimens received: June 22, 1995

Specimens:

One negative and one corresponding photograph

One latent fingerprint previously reported on the underside of the left pistol grip of K1, a .38 caliber revolver is not the right index finger of Vincent Walker Foster, Sr. or a fingerprint of Carlo Rosati, born [redacted]

(Continued on next page)

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Enc. (2)

2 - FBI, Little Rock (29D-LR-35063) (with copy of incoming)
4 - FBI, WMFO (72-WF-187908) (2 - 29D-LR-35063) (with copy of incoming)

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Kenneth W. Starr
Independent Counsel
Office of the Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 490-North
Washington, D.C. 20004

Date: November 9, 1995

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 51101004 D UD

Reference: Letter dated October 30, 1995

Your No.

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106

Specimens received: October 31, 1995

Specimens:

RESUBMISSION OF Q29 PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO LABORATORY AND ASSIGNED Q1 (30730011 D/S UD UJ)

K7 Four sheets of paper bearing purported known writing of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

Results of examination:

It was determined that the questioned writing on previously submitted Q29 was prepared by VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. whose known writings are designated K4 through K7.

The submitted evidence which has been photographed is returned herewith.

Enclosures (2) (Q29 and K7)

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Office of the Independent Counsel
Attention: Associate Counsel
Mr. Brett M. Kavanaugh
Suite 490-N, 1001 Pennsylvania
Avenue Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

Date: December 13, 1995

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication November 28, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG - SBA;
FIF

Specimens received: November 28, 1995

Specimens:

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints of Eugene Smith
Elimination thumb impressions and palm prints of Peter John Simonello

One latent fingerprint (side area) previously reported on the under side of the left pistol grip removed from K1, a Colt revolver, is not a fingerprint of Smith or Simonello.

The submitted prints are being retained in the Latent Fingerprint Section files.

4 - Little Rock (29D-LR-35063) (2 - 72-WF-187908)
4 - WFMO (72-WF-187908) (2 - 29D-LR-35063)

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

C-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: July 9, 1996

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
40330007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL VY ZZ AR

Reference:

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZART
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received:

Specimens:

This report supplements and supports the Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994. For a complete specimen listing please refer to that report.

The trace amount of loose, unconsolidated soil associated with specimens Q8 through Q15 and Q31 limits the meaningfulness regarding a comparison with other soils. Ideally, coherent soil, that is, soil that is held together as part of the same mass, reasonably represents soil from a single source or location. Conversely, unconsolidated soil, to include discrete mineral grains, introduces uncertainty regarding a single source origin. And when the amount of this soil is such that it impairs the analysis, the meaningfulness of similarity and dissimilarity is called into question. The aforementioned specimens did not contain coherent soil. The few, small particles of mica and any other apparent soil associated with specimens Q8 through Q15 and Q31 sensibly could have originated from the micaceous soil found at Fort Marcy, but the nature of this soil precludes an unambiguous association.

(over)

As previously indicated in FBI Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994, a number of various carpet type fibers were found in the debris from the submitted clothing items. A more detailed reporting of these findings is as follows: Present in the debris from Q4/Q5 was a pale gray delustered trilobal carpet type fiber. The Q8 debris contained a gray delustered trilobal and a blue delustered trilobal carpet type fiber. A white lustrous trilobal carpet type fiber was found in the Q10 debris. Several tan delustered trilobal, a gray/green delustered trilobal and a greenish round delustered carpet type fiber were present in the Q11 debris. White trilobal carpet type fibers were also found, one each, in the debris from Q12/Q15 and Q31B. A red delustered trilobal carpet type fiber was found in the Q31C debris. As reflected by these findings, no forensically significant number of one type of carpet fiber was found.

(Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

(15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: July 9, 1996

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan
Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD
WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
40330007 S/D QV ZG WK UD
WP AL VY ZZ AR

Reference:

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZART
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received:

Specimens:

This report supplements and supports the Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994. For a complete specimen listing please refer to that report.

The trace amount of loose, unconsolidated soil associated with specimens Q8 through Q15 and Q31 limits the meaningfulness regarding a comparison with other soils. Ideally, coherent soil, that is, soil that is held together as part of the same mass, reasonably represents soil from a single source or location. Conversely, unconsolidated soil, to include discrete mineral grains, introduces uncertainty regarding a single source origin. And when the amount of this soil is such that it impairs the analysis, the meaningfulness of similarity and dissimilarity is called into question. The aforementioned specimens did not contain coherent soil. The few, small particles of mica and any other apparent soil associated with specimens Q8 through Q15 and Q31 sensibly could have originated from the micaceous soil found at Fort Marcy, but the nature of this soil precludes an unambiguous association.

(over)

Specimen Q144 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Winchester-Western manufacture, loaded with a lead round nosed bullet.

Specimens Q140 through Q143 are of the same manufacture as Q1 and Q2 (40324038 S QV). However, Q140 through Q143 bear a different headstamp than the previously submitted items and thus were manufactured at a different time than Q1 and Q2.

Specimen Q144 was made by a different manufacturer than Q1 and Q2 (40324038 S QV).

The submitted evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until picked up by a member of your division.