Miscellanous Documents and Duplicate FBI Reports

FBI LAB REPORTS

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS SECTION REPORTS:

DATES	LAB REPORT #
8/2/93	30730011
4/12/94	40405047
4/15/94	40413029
4/15/94	40414002
4/22/94	40422001
5/9/94	40324038
	40330007
	40405047
	40413029
	40414002
	40422001
5/25/94	40324038
6/10/94	40527020
6/13/94	40525017
6/13/94	40525002
6/17/94	40602045
	40617025
6/20/94	40324038
6/21/94	40324038
6/28/95	50403022
7/19/94	40713042
7/20/94	40708010
8/11/94	40722006
2/21/95	41207004
9/22/95	50918006
11/9/95	51101004
12/1/95	50925041
	50927019
	50929020
	51018010
	51020013
	51002029
	51101018
12/5/95	51130003
4/26/96	60201010
7/9/96	40324038
	40330007
4/7/97	70327001

LATENT FINGERPRINT REPORTS:

DATES	LAB REPORT #	
8/2/93	L-5024	
5/9/94	E-2700	
5/9/94	E-2700	
6/9/94	E-2700	
6/9/94	E-2700	
7/21/94	E-2700	
2/9/95	E-2700	
7/5/95	E-2700	
7/19/95	E-2700	
8/4/95.	E-2700	
8/14/95	E-2700	
11/20/95	E-2700	
11/20/95	E-2700	
11/28/95	E-2700	
12/13/95	E-2700	
2/6/96	E-2700	
3/21/96	E-2700	
5/24/96	E-2700	Travel Office
6/18/96	E-2700	Travel Office
7/15/96	E-2700	Billing Records
7/16/96	E-2700	Billing Records
7/17/96	E-2700	Billing Records
8/16/96	E-2700	

SUMMARY OF FIBERS

Background

All of the clothing except the jacket and tie was bundled together by the Park Police at the autopsy (which ultimately would limit the ability to link trace evidence to particular items of clothing). When the FBI obtained the clothing in 1994, it was separately bundled, and the FBI Lab apparently took scrapings from various pieces of clothing, including the three sheets of paper in which the clothing had been wrapped. The Lab placed the fibers on slides. According to a Regini memo, it appears that we have 10 separate slides for the following bundles of clothing.

Jacket, Handkerchief, and Tie (Q4, Q4A, and Q5)
[there apparently are 2 separate slides for this based on Chuck's memo to me]
Shirt (Q8)
T-Shirt (Q9)
Shorts (Q10)
Pants & Belt (Q11 & Q11A)
Socks and Shoes (Q12-Q15)
Paper (Q31A)
Paper (Q31B)
Paper (Q31C)

Lab Reports

The findings from the scrapings were reported in three separate FBI Lab reports.

1. <u>May 9, 1994 Lab Report</u> → page 11 of Report

The report stated as follows.

> 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 be preserved for possible future comparison. 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.

It thus appears that carpet-type fibers were found in all of the "bundles" except for the Q9 t-shirt and the Q31A paper.

2. Regini Memo

SA Regini did an "eyeball" exam of the 10 slides and reported approximate fiber counts. Apart from the fact that he was only approximating, he did not distinguish carpet fibers from other kinds of fibers. Thus, his report is not useful on this subject.

3. July 9, 1996 Lab Report

We wanted a precise count of fibers, so we asked the Lab to do that. It appears that the report lists only carpet-type fibers and not wool fibers.

Q4/Q5 jacket and tie:
1 pale gray delustered trilobal
Q8 shirt:
1 gray delustered trilobal
1 blue delustered trilobal
Q9 t-shirt:
NOTHING LISTED [that is consistent with earlier report]
Q10 shirt:
1 white lustrous trilobal
Q11 and Q11A pants & belt:
"several" tan delustered trilobal
1 gray/green delustered trilobal
1 greenish round delustered
Q12-Q15:
2 white trilobal carpet fibers (one from Q12 and one from Q15)
[NOTE: Oddly, therefore, the report suggests that there are separate slides for Q12 and Q15, contrary to what the Regini memo states]
Q31A paper:
NOTHING LISTED [that is consistent with earlier report]
Q31B paper:
1 white trilobal
Q31C paper:
1 red delustered trilobal

4. April 4, 1994 Report

Because there was not a precise count given for Q11 and Q11A pants and belt in the July 9 report, we asked that the slide for Q11 and Q11A again be analyzed for "man-made carpet-type fibers" so that we would have an exact count. The findings were as follows:

Q11/Q11A:
2 gold trilobal
1 light brown trilobal
6 white trilobal/delta

1 gray trilobal
1 bluish-gray delta

Summary

There are three apparent questions. First, why does the July 9 report seem to suggest that there are at least two slides for (Q12-Q15) (shoes and socks) when the Regini memo says there is only one slide for Q12-Q15? Second, why are the findings regarding the slide for Q11-Q11A apparently different in the July 9 report and the April 4 report? Third, and less important because it is probably easily answered, what is the possible significance of wool as opposed to carpet-type fibers?

List of Issues for Jim

Report Coordination

Jim and/or Coy should coordinate with various persons whom we want to review the report carefully, provide suggestions, and hopefully approve or at least sign off on it:

Dr. Lee
Dr. Blackbourne
Dr. Berman
FBI Lab (?)
Ed Lueckenhoff
Jeff Greene and Chuck Regini

The report should be ready for circulation to these folks in mid-January, but they should be contacted in advance (now), told that it will be coming, and told that we will hope for a fairly quick turnaround time (week or two).

General

1. need resumes/curriculum vitae of Lee, Blackbourne, and Berman

2. need to interview Tom Castleton and ask him whether he recalls Foster leaving litigation files on his desk on July 20 (that is reflected in notes of WH attorneys; get those notes from me before he is interviewed; his atty is Chris Todd of Kellogg, Huber in DC; should be agent-only interview)

3. Do we have independent documentation of the fact that Beyer's x-ray machine was broken? Is there any way to get such documentation quickly?

4. need to contact John Emerson (phone is acceptable) and simply confirm that paragraph 3 of his 11/3/94 3023 is accurate.

5. Should we mention Fort Marcy neighborhood investigation? sufficient? (Chuck/Coy)

6. do we have any record of fence repair at park? (see CR's note attached to Park Service letter)

reminder: explain to me again difference between powder burns, gunpowder residue, and gunpowder so that I can explain that to others

Forensic

I do not have have Chuck's 6/12/95 memo, which may answer some of the following:

1. Hairs: where were the hairs found? how many? (Chuck's 3/2/95 memo says 2) Were roots present? Does lack of roots mean no meaningful comparison can be made? Does it make it more likely that the hair was not ripped or torn from someone's head? In federal criminal cases, are hair comparisons generally used if roots not present?

In sum, I need some explanation from the Lab or investigators as to why it would not have been frutiful to obtain elimination hair samples from others.

2. Fibers: how many tan fibers; report says "several"? Is the following true, and if so can the Lab say it in a report: "If F had been carried in a carpet, one would likely find a significant number of a single type or color of fibers from that carpet."

3. car fingerprints: whose? how many? (Chuck's 3/2/95 memo says 2 fingerprints and 2 palm prints) To whom were they compared? anyone who handled car (Braun, Rolla, Simonnello, Smith) to whom they should have been compared but were not? Should we have done more elimination comparisons? —Lou Hupp

4. DNA on muzzle: could better DNA test have been performed that would have more closely linked it to Foster better than 6%?

5. Is there a Lab report (Lee or FBI) that says that the print on underside of gun could have been left at any time since 1913, or is that just self-evident?

6. tests on blood: how should they be described? rule out poisons, etc.? (Chuck's 3/2/95 memo says no single battery of tests to rule out all poisons; can we get that written in a lab report? should we?)

7. remind me what prints do we have of Foster? what prints of his father (only index fingers?)

8. three pairs of glasses seem to have been submitted to Lab: two regular pairs and one pair of sunglasses. From where did they get the pair of regular glasses not found on berm?

9. I need a cite for "next shot would have been unexpended round"

10. any cites for page 4 of Chuck's 6/22 memo re: #s of slides, etc.

11. what are possible explanations for dissimilar gunpowder

12. what do we want to say re: ammunition found by Sharon Bowman?

—Cody
Jim

13. did we do the botanist exam? (i'm almost sure we did.)

14. what is off-line search for gun? see page 27 of Clemente memo.

To: Brett 5/31/95

From: Chuck

Re: Foster Death Lab Reports

Brett, per your memo, these are answers to some of your questions. I will need to contact the examiners for the other answers:

1. No latent prints were obtained on the Q-1 bullet. You now have a copy of that report.

2. Gunpowder will not leak out of an unfired round without forcibly removing the bullet from the casing.

3. The area of a revolver commonly referred to as the cylinder gap is the space between the "forcing cone" and the cylinder, at the breach end of the barrel.

4. Specimens Q46 and Q50 are extremely old. A lead bullet, in the type of environment from which these bullets were recovered, would be particularly resistant to corrosion. These specimens exhibit extensive corrosion. Based on that, the laboratory can say that these specimens were in the ground for an inordinate period of time, way beyond any relevance to this case.

5. I'll need to check on this one to be sure, but I think that the concentration of these chemicals in blood would stay the same.

6. The way the shirt was packaged at the M.E.'s office would have caused multiple transfer stains. The T-shirt is also a good example of this. It would be nearly impossible to draw any blood spatter conclusions from the clothing after the body has been moved multiple times, the clothing stripped off the body, and the clothing being packaged, transported, and laid out to dry.

7. I would have to check with Wayne Johnson to be sure, but it appears that the handkerchief was in one of his pants pockets.

8. I need to check on this- I'll look at the evidence slides.

9. We have separate scrapings from the following items:
   a. Q4, 4a, 5.
   b. Q8
   c. Q9
   d. Q10
   e. Q11 and 11a
   f. Q12 and 13
   g. Q14 and 15

The laboratory should be able to provide a breakdown of where each hair and fiber were found. However, per our previous discussion, they will probably not be able to draw any conclusions from that information because of the way the clothes were handled.

10. We have Foster's hair.

11. I'll need to check on this.

12. These items were tested for soil, see page 12 of the report.

13. Soil is dirt from the ground. Mica is a flaky, glittery material that is usually mixed with dirt.

14. The ball smokeless powder could have been deposited downrange on the glasses after firing the weapon. It could have been physically placed on the glasses. Or, the glasses could have come into contact with an item that had the powder on it.

15. I'll need to check on this to be certain, but tissues are generally scraped for powder residues, which would most likely dislodge the unconsumed powder.

16. See answer to #9.

17. I'll need to ask how he came to that conclusion, but it's probably due to the numbers of the unconsumed powders, and their experience in dealing with items that may have been contaminated.

18. Yes. However, the examiners had never all talked about the results together until our conference. Based upon what they learned from each other at the conference, they all support a suicide conclusion.

19. Yes, but more likely we'll get <u>our</u> latent prints off of the gun rather than any blood (if you know what I mean).

20. Ok. I'll take care of this.

21. Background investigation prints. I don't know if others are available, I'm not sure why you want this.

22. I audited your reports and gave you copies of ones you were missing.

Chuck

Brett,

Enclosed is the 6/12/95 memo regarding the physical evidence. I will call the Lab and confirm colors and quantities of fibers. The colors and quantities identified by me in the memo are based on my own personal "eyeball" examination and not on any laboratory analysis.

I will get in touch with Lou Hupp, meet with him and review all of his reports. I'll then get back with you and we can meet to determine what, if anything, needs additional written documentation.

A couple of reminders-

According to SSA Ken Nimmich of the FBI Lab Research and Training Facility at Quantico, fingerprints and handwriting are the only two types of physical evidence that can result in a positive personal identification. Even DNA analysis is not 100% positive, it is based on race and sex population statistics. RFLP examinations provide the most definitive statistical identification (1 out of 1,000,000, for example). PCR examinations are used when there is less DNA. This technique actually copies the DNA over and over until there is enough to conduct an examination. There are several brand names of PCR exams; DQ Alpha, Polymarker, and STRs (newest). The numbers from this type of exam is not as conclusive (1 out of 1,000, for example). Be sure you have the exact statistics from the Foster DNA exams and be able to explain what they mean. Jennifer Lindsey or Melissa Smrs at the DNA Unit are the best ones to talk about this. Their number is 324-4363. Don't tell them I gave them up on this.

Be careful what you say about DNA examinations of the hair. There is a new technique available that can conduct DNA testing of all cells; including hair without follicles. This is called Mitochondrial DNA testing. It is still not widely available. The FBI Lab does it in very limited circumstances.

Enclosed is a proposed statement concerning the uselessness of obtaining hair samples for elimination purposes.

[redacted]

Also enclosed is a useful article I ran across that I thought you would find amusing.

Chuck

The purpose of forensic hair examinations is to determine whether a human hair specimen of unknown origin (questioned specimen) could have originated from the same source as a known hair sample from a particular person (suspect) to place this person at the scene of the crime or with the victim. Hair evidence is typically not conclusive; except in rare circumstances, the suspect can not be identified as the contributor of the questioned hair to the exclusion of all others. The primary value of hair evidence is to corroborate other evidence. In this case, the results of any forensic examinations would simply corroborate what had already been clearly established. Even if the individual that contributed the unknown hair was identified, it would have had no significance for the investigation since the contributor of the known hair would have previously been known to have had contact with Foster on the day of his death. The unknown hair would have had significance for the investigation if a particular suspect had been developed through other investigation or physical evidence. Comparisons of this suspect's hair to the questioned hair could corroborate this other evidence.

There is nothing to suggest that the blond hairs recovered from Foster's clothing provides any evidence of circumstances relating to his death. The hairs could have adhered to his clothing from numerous original sources or countless other objects through a secondary transfer. The hairs could have originated from a member of Foster's family, a co-worker at the White House, or any of a number of people who were present at the ceremony for the nomination of FBI Director Louis Freeh, which Foster attended at the White House on the morning of his death. If the hairs originated from a secondary transfer, they could have been present on any object in the White House that Foster had contact with. The hairs could have been present on the object for any amount of time. An attempt to identify the specific individual that the hairs originated from would require obtaining hair samples from numerous individuals that Foster was known to have had contact with on his last day to allow the laboratory to perform the necessary comparison examinations.

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Chuck

Crime Problems

Death Scene Checklist

By JAMES C. BEYER, M.D.
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner
Office of Chief Medical Examiner
Northern Virginia Division
Falls Church, Va.
and
WILLIAM F. ENOS, M.D.
Pathologist
Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital
Arlington, Va.

Within the United States there are still considerable variations in the medicolegal structure used in death investigations. This ranges from the county coroner system to the statewide medical examiner system, with intervening admixtures of both.[1] With the continuous turnover of personnel assigned to homicide squads and criminal investigation divisions, there is an ever-present need for reinforcing the close cooperation which must exist between medical examiners, forensic pathologists, and law enforcement personnel. If a close working relationship does not prevail, neither group can fulfill adequately their obligation. Every death investigation requires employing all available medical and investigative talents and facilities. However, since there are well-established medical examiners' offices or their equivalents in most large cities, many of the problems inherent in smaller jurisdictions or in rural areas are not present.

It is a recommended practice that trained medical personnel be present at all death scene investigations to assist officers in the initial investigation and help formulate preliminary concepts as to possible cause and manner of death. In jurisdictions where a medical examiner system is in operation, responsible medical personnel are available to respond to the officer's request for assistance. In addition, most medical examiners' offices have investigators as staff members who will also be called to the death scene and who will act as liaison between the medical examiner's office and the local law enforcement office. In this way, they can collect the necessary information for the forensic pathologist performing the post mortem examination.

In a hospital environment, the staff pathologist who performs post mortem examinations will not initiate such a procedure before reviewing the deceased's hospital record and possibly discussing the case with the attending physician. This review is not intended to develop any preconceived ideas as to probable cause of death but to assist the pathologist in examining, collecting, and preserving the essential tissues required to develop a diagnosis as to cause of death. If this procedure is followed in the relatively controlled environment of a hospital, it is even more important for the pathologist performing a medicolegal autopsy to be aware of all the circumstances surrounding the death, as well as the past medical and surgical history of the deceased. Additional information on past occupations, sexual habits, drug usage and abuse, and alcohol habits may also be required.

(Published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.)
Reprinted from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, August, 1981.

A member of the investigative team should be present during all or part of the post mortem examination of every homicide, suspicious death, suicide, and most accidents. Both the pathologist and investigating officer should agree to a suitable time to conduct the post mortem examination so no one is inconvenienced. The police officer can furnish the pathologist with a complete description of the death scene, along with available photographs. Also, investigators of the medical examiner's office who were at the scene should also be present to contribute to the discussion and supply their own photographs. At this time, the police officer can indicate those materials he wants collected as possible evidence and any specialized examinations which he believes are essential to the investigation. During the autopsy, the officer can gain complete firsthand information regarding the cause and suspected manner of death, as well as having direct transfer of all available evidence material. While the latter is not important in the larger medical examiner's office, it is crucial to maintain the chain of custody when autopsies are performed in hospitals and funeral homes. The police officer also contributes to the interpretation of the autopsy findings by describing the anatomic position of the deceased at the scene and any evidence of movement by the deceased following the initial injury. The police officer will also be able to describe and furnish for examination any potential weapons. Upon completion of the autopsy, in most instances, the police officer will know the probable cause of death, the device used to inflict injury, and any additional information which would indicate the need to search the death scene further. He may also be furnished with information indicating the possible habits or personality of the potential assailant, which is most characteristic in the overkill type of injury seen in deaths of homosexual individuals. Therefore, it is evident that the performance of the autopsy and the subsequent interpretation of the findings are greatly enhanced by the presence of the police officer.

"... a Death Scene Checklist ... not only would be of value to the pathologist but would also serve as a readily available source of essential information."

In cases where a medical examiner or his investigator were not at the scene or where a police officer cannot be present at the autopsy, it is still essential that certain information be furnished to the pathologist before the autopsy is performed. In order to accomplish this, it might be necessary for a Death Scene Checklist to be completed at the scene and forwarded to the pathologist with the deceased's body. This list not only would be of value to the pathologist but would also serve as a readily available source of essential information. Many jurisdictions already have such lists compiled, and in no way should the proposed checklist be construed as a definitive or all-comprehensive form. Whatever list is used, it should require a minimum amount of writing, and in many cases, questions should be answered simply by checking or circling the appropriate word or phrase.

The checklist is intended to serve only as a guide and can be modified by the jurisdictions adopting it to serve their individual needs. Such a list would have its primary impact in those jurisdictions where the pathologist performing a forensic autopsy has had little, if any, contact with the investigating officers, which results in a scarcity of information regarding the circumstance surrounding the death. It has been our experience in a number of cases that such information, if provided, would have greatly facilitated our post mortem examinations and relieved our unfounded apprehensions.

Case No. 1 The body of an adult white male with a gunshot wound to the head was sent in for post mortem examination. The information from the local medical examiner led us to believe this was a suicide case. However, further examination revealed a contact-type gunshot wound near the back and top of the head. Even though it would be physically possible for an individual to shoot himself in this area, it was considered to be a rather unusual anatomic location. Because of this finding, we became suspicious that this could be a homicide and believed local law enforcement officers should make a complete scene investigation. We soon learned from the officers that the individual was found in a locked room in a house belonging to a family member. A gun was also found with the deceased, who had recently evidenc depression and suicidal tendencie After receiving this information, we also could agree that the manner of death was suicide.

Case No. 2 We received the body of an adult white female who had sustained multiple shotgun wounds. Examination of the body revealed two perforating shotgun wounds in the left lateral chest wall with no evidence of any penetration into underlying organs, a perforating shotgun wound of the right lateral neck with no involvement of any major vascular structures, and a perforating shotgun wound of the left lateral neck with involvement of major vascular structures, spine, and spinal cord. Certainly, a pathologist viewing this would be highly suspicious that this was a homicide. However, subsequent information gamered through telephone calls with members of the investigating team revealed undisputed evidence that this also was a case of suicide.

Case No. 3 Recently, we received the bodies of an adult black male and adult black female with the possible diagnosis of homicide and suicide. These conclusions were based upon evidence found at the scene. In this case, the investigating officers accompanied the bodies to the morgue and were present during the examinations. Ballistic findings unearthed by the autopsies proved this to be a double homicide. With the availability of this firsthand information, investigating officers could return to their jurisdiction and initiate a more intensive search for the assailant(s).

The importance of compatible, cooperative association between medical examiners, forensic pathologists, and law enforcement officers cannot be overemphasized. The performance of the medicolegal autopsy by the forensic pathologist cannot stand alone without supporting information generated by the law enforcement officer. Likewise, input from the forensic pathologist can assist and sustain the law enforcement officer throughout his investigation. The end result of such a cooperative venture will have a significant impact on society in the apprehension of the guilty and the protection of the innocent. FBI

Footnote

A full description of the systems by States is presented in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (HSA) 76-5252, DEATH INVESTIGATION.

DEATH SCENE CHECKLIST

(This form is to be used as a supplementary source sheet for readily available information and is not intended to replace conventional reports. Copies should be distributed to investigating officers and medical examiners.)

Name of Deceased:

First Middle Last

Address:

Age: **Race:** White Black Hispanic Asian American Indian Unknown

Sex: Male Female

Telephone number:

Marital status: S M W D Separated Unknown

Next-of-kin:

Name:

Address:

Telephone number:

Police Notified by:

Date: Time:

Name:

Address:

Telephone number:

Relationship to deceased:

Deceased found:

Date: Time:

Address: (if different from above)

Location: Apartment House Townhouse Other (describe)

Entrance by: Key Cutting chain Forcing door Other (describe)

Type of lock on door:

Condition of other doors and windows: Open Closed Locked Unlocked

Body found:

Living Room Dining Room Bedroom Kitchen Attic Basement Other (describe)

Location in room:

Position of body: On back Face down Other:

Condition of body:

Fully clothed Partially clothed Unclothed

Preservation: Well preserved Decomposed

Estimated Rigor: Complete Head Arms Legs

Livor: Front Back Localized

Color:

Blood: Absent Present Location

Ligatures: Yes No

Apparent wounds: None Gunshot Stab Blunt force

Number:

Location: Head Neck Chest Abdomen Extremities

Hanging: Yes No Means:

Weapon(s) present: Gun (estimate caliber)

Type:

Knife:

Other (describe)

Condition of surroundings: Orderly Untidy Disarray

Odors: Decomposition Other:

Evidence of last food preparation:

Where:

Type:

Dated material:

Mail:

Newspapers:

TV Guide:

Liquor Bottles:

Last contact with deceased:

Date:

Type of Contact:

Name of Contact:

Evidence of robbery: Yes No Not determined

Identification of deceased: Yes No

If yes, how accomplished:

If no, how is it to be accomplished:

Evidence of drug use: (prescription and nonprescription) Yes No

If drugs present, collect them and send with body.

Evidence of drug paraphernalia: Yes No

Type:

Evidence of sexual deviate practices: Yes No

Type: (collect and send with body)

Name and telephone number of investigating officer:

Brett,

Enclosed is the 6/12/95 memo regarding the physical evidence. I will call the Lab and confirm colors and quantities of fibers. The colors and quantities identified by me in the memo are based on my own personal "eyeball" examination and not on any laboratory analysis.

I will get in touch with Lou Hupp, meet with him and review all of his reports. I'll then get back with you and we can meet to determine what, if anything, needs additional written documentation.

A couple of reminders-

According to SSA Ken Nimmich of the FBI Lab Research and Training Facility at Quantico, fingerprints and handwriting are the only two types of physical evidence that can result in a positive personal identification. Even DNA analysis is not 100% positive, it is based on race and sex population statistics. RFLP examinations provide the most definitive statistical identification (1 out of 1,000,000, for example). PCR examinations are used when there is less DNA. This technique actually copies the DNA over and over until there is enough to conduct an examination. There are several brand names of PCR exams; DQ Alpha, Polymarker, and STRs (newest). The numbers from this type of exam is not as conclusive (1 out of 1,000, for example). Be sure you have the exact statistics from the Foster DNA exams and be able to explain what they mean. Jennifer Lindsey or Melissa Smrs at the DNA Unit are the best ones to talk about this. Their number is 324-4363. Don't tell them I gave them up on this.

Be careful what you say about DNA examinations of the hair. There is a new technique available that can conduct DNA testing of all cells; including hair without follicles. This is called Mitochondrial DNA testing. It is still not widely available. The FBI Lab does it in very limited circumstances.

Enclosed is a proposed statement concerning the uselessness of obtaining hair samples for elimination purposes. [redacted]

Also enclosed is a useful article I ran across that I thought you would find amusing.

Chuck

The purpose of forensic hair examinations is to determine whether a human hair specimen of unknown origin (questioned specimen) could have originated from the same source as a known hair sample from a particular person (suspect) to place this person at the scene of the crime or with the victim. Hair evidence is typically not conclusive; except in rare circumstances, the suspect can not be identified as the contributor of the questioned hair to the exclusion of all others. The primary value of hair evidence is to corroborate other evidence. In this case, the results of any forensic examinations would simply corroborate what had already been clearly established. Even if the individual that contributed the unknown hair was identified, it would have had no significance for the investigation since the contributor of the known hair would have previously been known to have had contact with Foster on the day of his death. The unknown hair would have had significance for the investigation if a particular suspect had been developed through other investigation or physical evidence. Comparisons of this suspect's hair to the questioned hair could corroborate this other evidence.

There is nothing to suggest that the blond hairs recovered from Foster's clothing provides any evidence of circumstances relating to his death. The hairs could have adhered to his clothing from numerous original sources or countless other objects through a secondary transfer. The hairs could have originated from a member of Foster's family, a co-worker at the White House, or any of a number of people who were present at the ceremony for the nomination of FBI Director Louis Freeh, which Foster attended at the White House on the morning of his death. If the hairs originated from a secondary transfer, they could have been present on any object in the White House that Foster had contact with. The hairs could have been present on the object for any amount of time. An attempt to identify the specific individual that the hairs originated from would require obtaining hair samples from numerous individuals that Foster was known to have had contact with on his last day to allow the laboratory to perform the necessary comparison examinations.

investigative value

A microscopic examination was performed on the blond hairs found on Foster's clothing by the FBI lab. Based on the examination the FBI lab determined that (1) it appears that these hairs belonged to the same individual, and (2) it appears that these hairs were not bleached or dyed. There is nothing to suggest that this hair provides any evidence of circumstances connected to his death. This hair could have adhered to Foster's clothing from countless sources as he went through his day last July 20, including his car, the couch he ate lunch on, or any other chair he might have sat on during the day. Obviously, anyone who had been in any of these locations at any time prior to Foster could have left this hair behind. Thus, this hair could have conceivably derived from a member of Foster's family, a co-worker at the White House, or any one of the people at the ceremony marking the nomination of FBI Director Louis Freeh held on the morning of July 20, which Foster attended. As a result, even if it could have been determined that these hairs belonged to a specific individual (a process that would have involved obtaining hair samples from people to allow the lab to perform a comparison), it would have had no significance to our investigation.

Moreover, there is no significance to the specific pieces of Foster's clothing that the hairs were found on. After the clothes were removed from Foster's body in the Medical Examiner's office, they were placed in one pile for transportation by the Park Police. During the time that these clothes were commingled, the hair could have been transferred from one piece of clothing to another.

Except in rare circumstances, there are typically not enough individual characteristics in hair to positively determine that an unknown/unidentified source of hair came from a particular person to the exclusion of all others

purpose → determine whether human hair specimen of unknown origin (questioned specimen) could have originated from the same source as a known hair sample from [illegible]

- primary value is corroborative

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 West 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 2300

Specialist HUFF

Re: Mo 2 Ar 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)

Delivered By And How (Over) HAND Carried by me Regini

FBI/DOJ

FBI
LATENT FIN
SEC
FILE#

FBI
LATENT FINGERPRINT
SECTION
FILE# E2700

Memorandum

To : ASSOCIATE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL BRETT KAVANAUGH 12/95

From : SA C.L. REGINI

Subject:

VINCENT FOSTER DEATH INVESTIGATION
HAIRS/FIBERS AND LATENT PRINT LOCATIONS

As previously noted, we have separate scrapings from the following items:

Three separate pieces of drying paper.
Socks and shoes.
Pants and belt.
Shorts.
T-shirt.
Shirt.
Jacket, handkerchief, and tie.

As we previously discussed, no conclusions can be drawn regarding the placement of individual items of trace evidence due to the possibility of cross-contamination resulting from the handling of the decedent's clothes at the Medical Examiner's office and the Park Police facility. With that in mind, attached are outlines identifying the hairs and fibers obtained from each item's scrapings. Also attached is an itemized listing of all latent prints in this case.

1-Kavanaugh
1-Gillis
1-McCarrick
1-29D-LR-35063
CLR:clr

HAIRS

I did not count the individual hairs. We have glass microscope slides which depict brownish head hairs from the following scrapings:

Shorts.
T-shirt.
Shirt.
Jacket, handkerchief, and tie.
Each piece of drying paper.
Socks and shoes.
Pants and belt.
Shorts.

Each slide had multiple hairs on it; approximately 3 to 6 on each slide. The scrapings from the t-shirt, socks/shoes, and pants/belt had unidentified blonde-light brown Caucasian head hairs that were dissimilar to the decedent's hair.

We also have a slide with the known hairs of the decedent mounted on it.

FIBERS

We have microscopic slides depicting the following approximate quantities of fibers from the designated scrapings:

1 slide of seven short (less than 1") fibers from the jacket and tie scrapings.

1 slide of one long (approx. 2") fiber from the jacket and tie scrapings.

1 slide of three short fibers from the shirt scrapings (red and blue).

1 slide of two fibers from the t-shirt scrapings (red).

1 slide of one fiber from the shorts scrapings (blue).

1 slide of four fibers from the Q-31c (drying paper) scrapings (red and blue).

1 slide of eleven fibers from the Q-31b (drying paper) scrapings (red and blue).

1 slide of five fibers from the Q-31a (drying paper) scrapings (red).

1 slide of seventeen short fibers from the shoes and socks scrapings (mostly blue, some red).

1 slide of numerous small/short fibers from the pants and belt scrapings (mostly dark colored, some red).

The above quantities and colors need to be confirmed by the laboratory.

LATENT PRINTS

I) U.S. Park Police latents.
A) 11 total latent prints; 4 of comparison value that have not been identified.
1) 1 latent fingerprint and 1 latent palm print of value from the right front door of the decedent's vehicle.
2) 1 latent fingerprint and 1 latent palm print of value from the right rear area of the trunk of the decedent's vehicle.
3) There were no latent prints obtained on the outside of the revolver or eyeglasses, including smudges or partial prints.

II) FBI latents. 10 total unidentified latent prints of value.
A) 1 latent palm print of comparison value on the note. It is wholly contained on one of the torn sections from the lower left of the page. This print was developed during the Obstruction of Justice case, and is not reflected in the laboratory reports in this case.
B) 1 latent fingerprint of value on the underside of the grip of the revolver. It is the extreme edge of a finger.
C) 2 latent fingerprints of value on a business card which was part of miscellaneous papers from the decedent's car.
1) 1 of the latent fingerprints has been identified as Pete Simonello's.
D) 1 latent fingerprint of value on a white envelope from the decedent's car.
E) 4 latent fingerprints from a pink envelope from the decedent's car.
F) 1 latent palm print on a greeting card from the decedent's car.

None of the latent fingerprints in this case are the decedent's.

Two of the latent fingerprints in this case are suitable for an automated search; the latent from the white envelope, and one of the latents from the pink envelope.

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CLR:clr

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Notes + Reports

8/2/93 - palm note

5/30/95 - residential loan application

6/9/94 - fingerprint card of VWF

6/9/94 - on file at FBI/AQ

7/21/94 - Simonello

- 5/9/94 > 8/1 palm too

12/19/94 - 5 cartridges

7/25/94 - Edward Morgan Owen

2/9/95 - Q1 cartridge

7/19/95 - revolver

(cover)

~~[illegible]~~

11/20/95 - Hope residence

11/28/95 - amended 20th report

12/13/95 - elimination prints of Eugene Smith & Simonello

8/14/95 - Carlos Rosatti's prints to revolver

- VWT Sr. print

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(8-4-92)

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

Q4 Jacket + Q5 tie recd together in unsealed brown paper bag. Q4a white handkerchief in left breast pocket. Jacket is charcoal gray pinstripe. Misc hairs + fibers picked from jacket w/ UV light. "Norman Hilton, Mr. Hicks, Little Rock" Label inside jacket
Q5 Tie - Swans on blue background, 100% silk
No apparent damage. No rips, tears, or missing buttons. Soil/stain on ~~bottom of~~ right sleeve. Initials inside inner breast pocket. Scraped debris ⇒ PBX
(1) ↑ H+F (lg. clump), ↓ misc debris. No soil present for comparison (+/- Ø ind. trans.

No app. mica @ 10x.

Q11, Q11a Pants + belt rec'd together wrapped in sealed sheet of brown paper. All pockets were turned inside out upon receipt. No damage noted. Charcoal grey pinstripe, matches jacket. belt black SIZE 36. (TR-) discoloration / poss soil stain on buttock area. Misc H+F picked off w/ UV light. Scraped debris ⇒ PBX (1-) ↑ H+F, ↑ candy foil wrappers, ≈ plant mat, ≈ bug parts, ↓ misc mins, (T) limited. (T-), bronze colored mica,

100-300μ ...

Q12-Q15 Shoes + Socks rec'd together in unsealed paper bag. Shoes are "Black Tie" 11 Med. Q14 = left Q15 = right, Examined all w/ UV light, Misc H+F picked off, Scraped debris ⇒ PBX Black Socks mis matched, one w/ gold toe (Q13) one w/ red + green stitching on toe (Q12) (1) ↑ H+F, ≈ plant mat. 2 metal staples, ↓ misc. mins, limited

(T-) sparse mica.

410
Q6 White boxer shorts recd in unsealed brown paper bag. Misc H+F picked off w/UV light. Scraped debris => PBX Yellowish stains on front, dark stained stain on front right. Jockey size 38 (+r) ↑ H+F, ↓ misc debris. No soil present for comparison coherent

(T-1-Ø indiv. min. ↑(T) paper mica.

Q8 White dress shirt "Jos. Banks" size 16½, 35, 100% Pima Cotton All buttons present. Extremely bloody. ↑ Soil (tr+) vfine/silt, mica suppare adherring to back. Back saturated w/ blood. Misc H+F pick off w/UV light, 2nd + 3rd buttons from top were buttoned. Purplish/pinkish stain on front. No damage noted. (1) ↑ plant matt leaf frags, ↑ dried blood ↑ [illegible], ≈ misc fibers (↑ mica), ≈↓ H+F, Soil debris limited (T) paper mias .. (T) misc indiv. min. fib. & spangle mica.

Q9 White t-shirt recd wrapped in sealed sheet of brown paper. Bloody "EVD" size XL recd inside out. No obvious damage. Misc H+F picked off. Scraped debris ⇒ PBX 1½" long piece of bloody fibrous debris present. (+r) ↑ H+F, ↑ bug parts, ~ plant mat, ↓ misc mins (few gray spheres - 200μ) too limited for comparison (T+ cotton mix.

Q31 2 Sheets of brown paper recd in sealed brown paper bag. Plant mat. ⇒ round PBX Scraped debris ⇒ 2 PBX's Q31a Q31b
Brown paper bag Q31c w/red plastic bag inside. Scraped debris ⇒ PBX

Q31 - lg. leaf + blade of grass, no soil present for comparison

Q31a - (+r) ↑ plant mat, ↑ bug parts, ↓ H+F, ↓ misc mins, too limited for comparison

Q31b - (+r-) ~ plant mat, bug parts, H+F, misc mins. No soil for comparison.

Q31c - (+r-) ~ plant mat, bug parts, ↓ H+F, ↓ mins No soil for comparison

(T-) denim.

[redacted]

and FO 5-2-94

(Q3) 1 pr. eyeglasses.

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, WMFO

Date: April 15, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40414002 S QV QW WP

Reference: Communication dated April 14, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MAJOR CASE #106

Specimens received: April 14, 1994

The FBI Laboratory has received the evidence which you sent for examination. The case has been assigned to Examiner Richard A. Crum, who may be contacted at (202) 324-4479 or through his/her supervisor at (202) 324-4378. Please notify the Examiner immediately if any changes occur in the status of this case, such as court deadlines, dismissal of charges, guilty pleas, or other special circumstances.

29D-LR-35063 SUB 17
70

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 72-WF-187908
LATENT CASE NO. L-5024

8/2/93

TO: SAC, WMFO

RE: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
OOJ

REFERENCE: Specimens received 7/30/93 and telephone call 7/30/93
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WMFO
SPECIMENS: Q1, twenty-eight pieces of torn paper bearing original handwriting

This report confirms and supplements information furnished telephonically on 7/30/93.

The result(s) of the other requested forensic examination(s) and the disposition of the specimen(s) will be furnished in a separate report.

The specimens were examined and one latent palm print of value was developed on one piece of paper, part of Q1.

No palm prints are available in the main fingerprint files for STEPHEN R. NEUWIRTH, FBI #876995RA5; BERNARD WILLIAM NUSSBAUM, FBI #766788RA5; CLIFFORD SLOAN, FBI #484313TA0; CHARLES WILLIAM BURTON or VINCENT FOSTER.

The specimens are enclosed.

Enc. (28)

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1- Mathis
1- Deedrick

To: SAC, WMFO

Date: August 2, 1993

FBI File No. 72-WF-187908

Lab No. 30730011 D/S UD UJ

Reference: Communication dated July 30, 1993

Your No. 72-WF-187908

Re: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT,
DOJ;
OO: WMFO

Specimens received: Hand delivered by SA Scott M. Salter July 30, 1993

Specimens:

Q1 Twenty-seven pieces of torn paper bearing original handwriting

Also Submitted:

United States Capitol Police Laboratory Report dated 7-29-93

Results of examination:

The pieces of paper designated Q1 were reassembled, photographed, and examined for indentations. No indented writing was observed on the questioned document.

Enclosure

Page 1

(over)

JHM:mnm

MAIL ROOM ☐

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

(Continued on next page)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

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

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)

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 (Tāb 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.

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.

paper shirt t-shirt

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.

papers

socks and shoes

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:

shirt, t-shirt, shorts, socks, shoes

pictures

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:

pictures

PANTS + BELT

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"	→ Foster's blood
Q8	"PGM 2-2+"	→ shirt
Q9	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"	→ t-shirt

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: found at scene

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:

what about handkerchief what about

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: shorts

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.

Forsdey's known blood

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

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication May 5, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: May 6, 1994

Specimens:

Eleven lifts

The specimens were examined and two latent fingerprints and two latent palm prints of value are present on lifts L3 and L4.

The two latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9.

No palm prints are available for FOSTER.

The specimens are enclosed. returned to 1A @

Enc. (11)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

29D-LR-35063
01C Sub 17-17

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 25, 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

Reference: Communication dated March 24, 1994

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 previous FBI Laboratory Report dated May 9, 1994 submitted in connection with this case which lists all of the submitted specimens.

DNA ANALYSIS:

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

Specimens	DNA DQ alpha Type
Q10-1	2,4

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 (FOSTER) is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen Q10-1 (a cutting taken from item Q10).

Enclosures (2)

29D-LR-35063
OIC Sub 1

FBI (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 May 23, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063 (P)

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

Specimens received:

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

Based on the information furnished, no fingerprint record was located in the main fingerprint files for VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, born February 5, 1911.

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

1 - Little Rock

29D-LR-35063
OIC Sub 17 - @ 209

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 10, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40527020 S QV

Reference: Communication dated May 26, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 27, 1994

Specimen personally delivered by SSA Bill Colombell on May 27, 1994:

Q131 Fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER

Result of examination:

The Q131 fingerprint card was microscopically examined for the presence of gunpowder particles with negative results.

You are being separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examination.

The Q131 fingerprint card is being returned herewith.

Enclosure

239

OIC

Sub 17

7-1 (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. 40525017 S QV ZG UD VY

Reference: Communication dated May 23, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by Special Agent Russell T. Bransford on May 25, 1994:

Q128 One plastic vial containing twenty-nine tablets (1)

Q129-Q130 Two vision prescriptions (3)

K4 Eighteen checks bearing purported known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER (2)

Result of examination:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

The 29 tablets in Q128 are consistent with 50 milligram trazodone tablets.

Page 1 (over) 29D-LR-35063

Enclosures (4)

OIC
Sub 17 - 220

DOCUMENT:

Significant handwriting characteristics in common were observed which indicates the questioned writing on previously submitted Q1 (Laboratory Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ) was prepared by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writing is designated K4.

A qualified opinion is rendered in this case as the known writings of FOSTER are limited in quantity and not sufficiently comparable in word and letter combinations to the questioned writing on previously submitted Q1.

It is suggested additional normal course of business writings prepared by FOSTER be obtained for comparison to the questioned writings.

K4 has been photographed.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The vision prescription Q129 appears to be a duplicate prescription to specimen Q130 or vice versa. Specimen Q129, however, contains a prescription for contact lenses which is absent on specimen Q130.

The vision prescription represented by specimens Q129 and Q130 is consistent with the determined prescription of specimens Q3 and Q18 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR).

DISPOSITION:

The submitted specimens are being returned herewith.

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

OIC
Sub 17 = 023

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. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 20, 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

Reference: Communication dated March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Result of examination:

This report supplements the FBI Laboratory reports that were previously provided in this matter. Please refer to these reports for a complete listing of the submitted items, results and evidence disposition.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) profiles for genetic loci D2S44, D17S79, D1S7 and D4S139 were developed from HAE III digested high molecular weight DNA extracted from specimens K3, Q10-2 and Q10-3 (cuttings taken from the crotch area of specimen Q10).

No DNA profile results unlike the K3 sample from the victim were obtained for specimens Q10-2 and Q10-3. These would typically not be considered probative results.

The probed DNA membrane and the remaining processed DNA from specimens examined by DNA analysis is being returned. The processed DNA can be found in a package marked "PROCESSED DNA SAMPLES: SHOULD BE REFRIGERATED/FROZEN." It is

(over)

OIC Sub 17-231

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: July 21, 1994

To: ADIC, WMFO

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Telephone call June 23, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

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

Specimens received:

One latent fingerprint previously reported on a business card bearing the name TY TRIPPET, part of Q6, has been identified as an elimination fingerprint of PETER JOHN SIMONELLO, born FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(7) - (C) United States Navy service #B112898.

The remaining nine latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of SIMONELLO. No palm prints are available here for SIMONELLO.

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

2 - Little Rock

29D-LR-35063
OIC Sub 17-290

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: February 9, 1995

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

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication February 6, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

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

Specimens received: February 6, 1995

Specimens:

Q1, cartridge

The requested latent print examination was conducted, but no latent prints of value were detected.

The specimen was turned over to a representative of your office on February 6, 1995.

2 - Little Rock (29D-LR-35063)
2 - WMFO (29D-LR-35063)

29D-LR-OIC-35063 SUB 1 7-4

P-C7

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: September 22, 1995

To: SAC, WMFO

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 50918006 S TL

Reference: Field examination request dated September 15, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: VINCENT FOSTER
POSSIBLE SUICIDE
POLICE COOPERATION

Specimens received: September 15, 1995

Specimens:

Q145-Q150	Swabbings of tree marks 1-6
Q151-Q156	Tree scrapings from tree marks 1-6

Specimens Q145 through Q150 were microscopically examined and chemically processed for the presence of gunshot residues and none were found.

In examining specimens Q151 through Q156, smears were not observed by light microscopy similar to those commonly found when a lead bullet has contacted similar material. Lead was not detected in any of the samples as a result of large area "bulk" analysis. Backscattered electron imaging revealed many particles with an atomic number greater than wood. Several of these on each sample were analyzed individually, but none of those analyzed were composed of lead.

The submitted evidence will be returned to you under separate cover by registered mail.

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

FBI LABORATORY

1 - Cadigan
1 - Lundy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: December 1, 1995

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

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 50925041 S TL GJ
50927019 S TL GJ
50929020 S TL GJ
51018010 S TL GJ
51020013 S TL GJ
51002029 S TL GJ
51101018 S TL GJ

Reference: Communications dated 9/25/95, 9/27/95, 9/28/95, 10/18/95, 10/20/95, 9/29/95, and 11/2/95

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: VINCENT FOSTER;
MOZARK

Q140 Cartridge
Q141 Cartridge
Q142 Cartridge
Q143 Cartridge
Q144 Cartridge

Specimens received:

Specimens received September 25, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 25, 1995 (Laboratory Number 50925041 S TL GJ):

Q157 Piece of Metal

Q158 Piece of Metal

Specimen received September 27, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 27, 1995 (Laboratory Number 50927019 S TL GJ):

Q159 Piece of metal and bag of dirt and debris

Specimen received September 29, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 28, 1995 (Laboratory Number 50929020 S TL GJ):

Q160 Cartridge

Cadigan Rm 3787

Dep. Dir.
ADD Adm.
ADD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs.
Crim. Inv.
Ident.
Info. Mgnt.
Insp.
Intell.
Lab.
Legal Coun.
Servs.
Off. of EEO
Off. Liaison & Int. Affs.
Off. of Public Affs.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

MAIL ROOM

JJC:KJT (4)

Specimen received October 18, 1995, under cover of communication dated October 18, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51018010 S TL GJ):

Q161 Bullet

Specimen received October 20, 1995, under cover of communication dated October 20, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51020013 S TL GJ):

Q162 Bullet

Specimen received October 2, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 29, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51002029 S TL GJ): Specimen resubmitted from Laboratory Number 40324038 S QV WK UD WP AL ZT VY QW AR:

Q1 Cartridge

Specimen received October 24, 1995, under cover of communication dated November 2, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51101018 S TL GJ): Specimen resubmitted from Laboratory Number 40324038 S QV WK UD WP AL ZT VY QW AR:

K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Model Army Special, Serial Number 355055

Result of examination:

FIREARMS RESULTS:

Specimens Q157 through Q159 bear no bullet characteristics. No further examination was conducted with the dirt and debris submitted with Q159.

Specimen Q1 (Laboratory Number 51002029), which was recovered from K1 (40324038), and Q160 (50929020) are .38 Special caliber cartridges manufactured/marketed by Remington-Peters. They are loaded with a 158-grain lead round-nosed bullets and they bear the same headstamp.

Specimen Q161 is a 142-grain bullet from the .38 caliber family. It is identical in all observable physical characteristics with 148-grain wadcutter bullets manufactured/marketed by Remington-Peters. It has been fired from a barrel rifled with six grooves, left twist.

(over)

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: December 5, 1995

To: Office of the Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 490-North
Washington, DC 20004

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Attn: Brett M. Kavanaugh

Lab No. 51130003 S VY

Reference: Communication dated November 29, 1995

Your No.

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

OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: November 30, 1995

Specimen personally delivered by Jim Clemente on November 30, 1995:

Q163 Two tablets

Result of examination:

The Q163 tablets contain nadolol, an antihypertensive consistent with Corgard, a product of Bristol Laboratories.

The submitted evidence will be maintained 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

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)

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.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: August 16, 1996

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

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication August 12, 1996

Your No.

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

Specimens received: August 12, 1996

Specimens:

Major case prints for Gary Neil Speed

This report confirms and supplements information furnished telephonically on August 14, 1996, and concerns only the examination of the billing records, Q164 through Q277, previously submitted with your letter dated January 25, 1996.

The previously reported unidentified latent fingerprints are not fingerprints of Speed.

As requested, the specimens are temporarily being retained pending the possible receipt of additional specimens for latent print examination in this matter.

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: April 4, 1997
REGISTERED

To: Mr. Steven D. Irons
Supervisory Special Agent
Office of the Independent Counsel
Two Financial Centre
10825 Financial Centre Parkway
Suite 134
Little Rock, Arkansas 72211

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 70327001 S UJ

Reference: Communication dated March 25, 1997

Your No.

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 27, 1997

Specimens personally delivered by Mr. Patrick F. Fallon, Jr. on March 27, 1997:

RESUBMITTED SLIDE FROM FBI LABORATORY NUMBER 40324038:

GLASS MICROSCOPE SLIDE (Q11-Q11A)

The results of the trace evidence examinations are included in this report.

The submitted glass microscope slide is being returned as an enclosure to this report.

Enclosure

7-1a (7-16-96)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Report of Examination

Examiner Name:	Douglas W. Deedrick	Date:	4/4/97
Unit:	Trace Evidence Unit	Phone No.:	(202)324-4344
FBI File No.:	29D-LR-35063	Lab No.:	70327001 S UJ

Results of Examinations:

The following man-made carpet-type fibers were found on the Q11/Q11A glass microscope slide (FBI Laboratory #40324038):

1. Gold trilobal (2)
2. Light brown trilobal (1)
3. White trilobal/delta (6)
4. Gray trilobal (1)
5. Bluish-gray delta (1)

The absence of known carpet fiber standards precludes a determination of significance as to the types or numbers of fibers present on the Q11/Q11A glass microscope slide.

(03/31/95)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE **Date:** 08/04/1995

To: FBIHQ **Attn:** LOUIS G. HUPP
FINGERPRINT SPECIALIST
LABORATORY DIVISION -
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

LITTLE ROCK SAC

From: DALLAS
FW2
Contact: SA A. TODD McCALL (817) 870-7643

Approved By: LARGENT STEPHEN M

Drafted By: McCALL A TODD/atm

File Number(s): 29D-LR-35063 (Pending)

Title: MOZARK;
FAG - SBA;
FIF;
MAJOR CASE 106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Synopsis: Submit to Latent Fingerprint Section-Laboratory Division evidence collected from the home of V. W. FOSTER in Hope, Arkansas, on August 3, 1995.

Administrative: The items being transferred to FBIHQ were collected by SA A. TODD McCALL of the Dallas EVIDENCE RESPONSE TEAM (ERT). All the items are being forwarded to FBIHQ for processing. After processing, the evidentiary items, documents, and results should be returned to Special Agent (SA) JAMES T. CLEMENTE, Office of the Independent Counsel. LOUIS G. HUPP was involved in the search and is familiar with the items and documents to be processed.

Package Copy: Being forwarded under separate cover are four (4) boxes containing documents and miscellaneous evidentiary items.

Enclosures: Enclosed for the Bureau are the following:

1. One (1) box containing ten (10) separate packages of items collected from the FOSTER residence. These items are number 1-through-10.

29D-LR-35063 3rd

29D-LR-35063

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2. One (1) box of documents retrieved from a file cabinet in a storage room off of the garage of the home searched. This box was numbered as Item #11.

3. One (1) smaller brown box retrieved from the floor of the storage room containing miscellaneous documents. The box itself is to be processed for fingerprints. This box was numbered as Item #12 on the first wrapping around the box.

4. One (1) box retrieved from the floor of the storage room containing miscellaneous documents. The box is labeled "ROYALTY RECORDS & INSURANCE POLICIES & TAX RECORDS" in red on the top. The box itself is to be processed for fingerprints. This box was numbered as Item #13 on the first wrapping around the box.

Details: On August 3, 1995, a search was conducted at the home of V. W. FOSTER (Deceased) in Hope, Arkansas. The search was conducted in order to locate items that could provide a fingerprint of V. W. FOSTER to be compared with a latent fingerprint developed in captioned case. During the search a number of items and three (3) boxes of documents were taken to be processed. Two (2) of the boxes containing documents (Items number 12 and number 13) are also to be processed. These boxes have been wrapped three times in order to avoid possible handling of the boxes themselves.

LEAD(s):

Set Lead 1:

FBIHQ

AT LABORATORY DIVISION - LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

The Latent Fingerprint Section is requested to process the enclosed items for possible latent fingerprints to be compared with the latent prints locate on the used weapon used by VINCENT FOSTER to commit suicide.

♦♦

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: December 1, 1995

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

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 50925041 S TL GJ
50927019 S TL GJ
50929020 S TL GJ
51018010 S TL GJ
51020013 S TL GJ
51002029 S TL GJ
51101018 S TL GJ

Reference: Communications dated 9/25/95, 9/27/95, 9/28/95, 10/18/95, 10/20/95, 9/29/95, and 11/2/95

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: VINCENT FOSTER;
MOZARK

Specimens received:

Specimens received September 25, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 25, 1995 (Laboratory Number 50925041 S TL GJ):

Q157 Piece of Metal

Q158 Piece of Metal

Specimen received September 27, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 27, 1995 (Laboratory Number 50927019 S TL GJ):

Q159 Piece of metal and bag of dirt and debris

Specimen received September 29, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 28, 1995 (Laboratory Number 50929020 S TL GJ):

Q160 Cartridge

Specimen received October 18, 1995, under cover of communication dated October 18, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51018010 S TL GJ):

Q161 Bullet

Specimen received October 20, 1995, under cover of communication dated October 20, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51020013 S TL GJ):

Q162 Bullet

Specimen received October 2, 1995, under cover of communication dated September 29, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51002029 S TL GJ): Specimen resubmitted from Laboratory Number 40324038 S QV WK UD WP AL ZT VY QW AR:

Q1 Cartridge

Specimen received October 24, 1995, under cover of communication dated November 2, 1995 (Laboratory Number 51101018 S TL GJ): Specimen resubmitted from Laboratory Number 40324038 S QV WK UD WP AL ZT VY QW AR:

K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Model Army Special, Serial Number 355055

Result of examination:

FIREARMS RESULTS:

Specimens Q157 through Q159 bear no bullet characteristics. No further examination was conducted with the dirt and debris submitted with Q159.

Specimen Q1 (Laboratory Number 51002029), which was recovered from K1 (40324038), and Q160 (50929020) are .38 Special caliber cartridges manufactured/marketed by Remington-Peters. They are loaded with a 158-grain lead round-nosed bullets and they bear the same headstamp.

Specimen Q161 is a 142-grain bullet from the .38 caliber family. It is identical in all observable physical characteristics with 148-grain wadcutter bullets manufactured/marketed by Remington-Peters. It has been fired from a barrel rifled with six grooves, left twist.

(over)

The Q161 bullet was microscopically compared to test-fired bullets obtained from the K1 revolver. This firearm was described in Laboratory report dated, May 9, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038).

When it was received in the Laboratory, there was heavy "leading" present in the interior portion of the K1 barrel. As a result, the test-fired bullets from K1 bore very indistinct rifling impressions. In order to more precisely ascertain the rifling characteristics of the barrel of K1, the barrel was electrochemically cleaned, a non-destructive technique.

Following the cleaning of K1, it was determined that the rifling impressions present on Q161 are the same number, widths and direction of twist as those produced by the barrel of K1. However, the rifling impressions present on Q161 are very distinct and measurable, while the test-fired bullets of K1 (in its original condition) are not.

Additionally, the Q161 bullet is of a very different type than the bullet that was normally loaded into ammunition like Q2 and was loaded into Q1 (40324038), the other cartridge found in the K1 revolver. Finally, specimen Q161 is a wadcutter bullet as opposed to the 158-grain lead round-nosed bullet that was normally loaded into cartridges like Q1 and Q2.

Accordingly, it was determined that Q161 could <u>not</u> have been fired from the barrel of K1 in its "as received" condition.

Specimen Q162 is a bullet whose rifling characteristics (if any) were indistinct and could not be determined.

<u>ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS RESULTS:</u>

The sample removed from Q157 is primarily tin. The specimen removed from Q158 is primarily lead.

The following results were reported to Special Agent James Clemente, by FBI Laboratory Examiner Kathleen M. Lundy, on October 13, 1995.

50925041 S TL GJ
50927019 S TL GJ
50929020 S TL GJ
51018010 S TL GJ
51020013 S TL GJ
51002029 S TL GJ
51101018 S TL GJ

(over)

The metal fragment from specimen Q159 was analyzed by Scanning Electron Microscopy/Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (SEM/EDXA) to determine its qualitative elemental composition. The matrix metal of specimen Q159 was determined to consist of lead.

It is noted that the Q157 and Q158 metal fragments had previously been analyzed in this manner, and that specimen Q157 was determined to consist of a tin matrix. Therefore, it could not have originated from a bullet, and no further analyses were conducted on specimen Q157.

The Q158 and Q159 lead fragments and the bullet component of the Q160 and Q1 cartridges were analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) to determine their elemental composition.

The bullets from specimens Q160 and Q1 are generally similar in composition. This result can be expected from bullets loaded into cartridges of the same type and manufacture.

The compositions of the Q158 and Q159 lead fragments are significantly different from one another and from the compositions of the bullets from the Q160 and Q1 cartridges. Therefore, specimens Q158 and Q159 could not have originated from the same source or the sources of lead represented by the bullets of specimens Q160 and Q1.

The Q161 and Q162 bullets were analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) to determine their elemental composition. The bullet component of the Q160 (50929020 S TL GJ) and Q1 (51002029 S TL GJ) cartridges were reanalyzed for comparison purposes.

The compositions of the Q161 and Q162 bullets are significantly different from one another and from the compositions of the bullets from the Q160 and Q1 cartridges. Therefore, specimens Q161 and Q162 could not have originated from the same source or the sources of lead represented by the bullets from specimens Q160 and Q1.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE:

The submitted evidence will be retained in the Laboratory until recovered by a member of your office.

(03/31/95)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: PRIORITY **Date:** 05/17/1996

To: Washington Metropolitan Field Office (WMFO)
Attn: ADIC, all SACs, ASACs and SSAs

From: WMFO, Office of Division Counsel (ODC) Squad A-6
Contact: SSA Karlton D. Bolthouse 252-6125

Approved By: Rivera Arturo

Drafted By: Bolthouse Karlton D:kdb

File Number(s): 197-WF-202519 (Pending)

Title: POTENTIAL BRADY AND GIGLIO
MATERIAL ARISING FROM ALLEGATIONS
BY SSA FREDERIC WHITEHURST
REGARDING THE LABORATORY DIVISION
LEGAL-PROJECT
WMFO DEADLINE-JUNE 6, 1996
OO: WMFO

Synopsis: New instructions for the required review of pending investigations and investigations in which an appeal is pending are set forth on page two (2). In addition, it is now required that each FBI field office submit a negative results report to the USAO and FBIHQ.

Details: As stated in the WMFO ODC 2/16/96 EC, as a result of the allegations of SSA Whitehurst, the DOJ requested that each United States Attorneys Office (USAO) and each FBI field office identify all cases containing FBI laboratory work conducted by the Scientific Analysis Section (SAS), FBI Laboratory.

ALL SAs have an affirmative obligation to promptly conduct the required review and to advise the WMFO ODC of any cases involving the SAS, FBI Laboratory (comprised of the Explosives Unit, the Materials Analysis Unit and/or the Chemistry and Toxicology Unit). It is mandatory that each SA conduct the required reviews and report all results, whether positive or negative, to his/her Supervisor.

In addition, the DOJ has also requested that each FBI field office report any information received concerning any state and/or local investigation/prosecution involving the SAS, FBI Laboratory.

only Pending on appeal

The new instructions for the review of Laboratory reports are as follows:

1. Identify all investigations in which the Laboratory Division conducted examinations.

2. Locate all FBI lab Forms 7-1.

3. Locate the lab number on the Form 7-1. If the letter **S** appears following the lab number, either singly or in combination with any others, e.g., S/D, the lab report was produced by one or more of the units comprising the SAS.

IF THE LETTER "S" IS FOUND EITHER SINGULARLY OR IN ANY OTHER COMBINATION, THE MATTER MUST BE REPORTED AS SET FORTH BELOW.

DO NOT STOP-CONTINUE TO STEP 4.

4. Determine if the lab number and any following letters are followed by one or more of the following symbols:

RB, YQ, AD, XB, QO, TD, VY, ZW, WK, UK, UC, US, WG, and YR.

IF A LISTED SYMBOL IS FOUND, THE MATTER MUST BE REPORTED AS SET FORTH BELOW.

Any SA identifying an investigation having a "S" following the lab number or one or more of the listed symbols is to immediately furnish the supervisor with a photocopy of the Lab Form 7-1. The WMFO ODC is to be promptly advised in order that the WMFO ODC and the SA may advise the Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) assigned to the prosecution and FBIHQ of the investigation and the involvement of the SAS, FBI Laboratory.

In addition, all negative review results must also be reported to the squad SSA for reporting to the WMFO ODC via written communication by June 6, 1996. Upon receipt of all review results, the ODC will prepare a negative report communication for submission to the USAO and FBIHQ.

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

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: April 26, 1996

To: E. H. Lueckenhoff
Inspector in Charge
Office of the Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 490-North
Washington, D.C. 20004

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 60201010 D WH

Reference: Letter dated February 1, 1996

Your No.

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

OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received:

Specimens personally delivered by Special Agent Russell T. Bransford on February 1, 1996:

Q278 Page one of nine page Draft Memorandum (bar code F122982)

Q279 Page two of nine page Draft Memorandum (bar code F122983)

Q280 Page three of nine page Draft Memorandum (bar code F122984)

Q281 Page four of nine page Draft Memorandum (bar code F122985)

Q282 Page five of nine page Draft Memorandum (bar code F122986)

Q283 Page six of nine page Draft Memorandum (bar code F122987)

(over)