

FN # 102



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

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

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

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

Specimens received: May 31, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

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

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

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

(Continued on next page)

1 - Little Rock

June 9, 1994

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

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

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

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

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

FN # 103

from his mouth and/or his nasal cavity. The bloodstain patterns noted were described in the previous sections of this report.

C. After a detailed study of the crime scene photographs, autopsy photographs, re-examination of items of physical evidence, re-visiting of the incident scene, conducting research and experiments, and interviews with FBI Laboratory examiners and Dr. Beyer, the following new information related to the shooting death of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was reconstructed:

1. WEAPON

(1) Item #35, the weapon had an extraordinary front cylinder gap. The size of this gap was measured as 0.010 in. In addition, one area of the frame of the cylinder was extremely worn. These defects are the possible causes of the deposit of a large amount of gunshot residue particles on Mr. Foster's body and clothing.

(2) The handle grip area of item #35 is textured and is not typical of the type of surface which commonly results in the development of identifiable latent fingerprints.

(3) No finger or palm print ridge-type imprints were observed on the lifts of this weapon in item #45. Fingerprint-type powder was present on the lifts, which indicates this weapon was processed prior to the lifts being taken.

Although the fingerprint powder method is one of the most common techniques used in the latent print field, there are also newer technologies, such as cyanoacrylate fuming, laser, and forensic lighting techniques which could

NEW FOOTNOTE - REF. 1034104

from his mouth and/or his nasal cavity. The bloodstain patterns noted were described in the previous sections of this report.

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Although the fingerprint powder method is one of the most common techniques used in the latent print field, there are also newer technologies, such as cyanoacrylate fuming, laser, and forensic lighting techniques which could

have been used in this case. It is unknown at this time whether these techniques would have provided additional information.

(4) Macroscopic and microscopic examination of item # 36, a piece of paper which was originally around the barrel of item #35, revealed the presence of reddish-colored particles. These stains also gave positive results with a chemical test for blood. This fact suggests that the barrel of the weapon was in contact or at close range to a source of liquid blood.

(5) Blood spatters and tissue-like materials were noted on the fingerprint lift tape from the weapon, submitted item #45. Chemical tests for blood were positive with some of these materials.

The presence of blood and tissue-like materials on the lifts is another strong indication that this weapon was fired while in contact with or close to a blood source.

(6) Based on laboratory observations and the examination of the scene photographs, the revolver in item #35 is consistent with the weapon which resulted in the death of Mr. Vincent Foster. The barrel of this weapon was likely in Mr. Foster's mouth at the time the weapon was discharged. Gunshot residue noted on Mr. Foster's right hand and the lesser amount of deposits on his left hand indicated that Mr. Foster held the weapon when it was fired.

## 2. AMMUNITION and GSR

(1) The ammunition found in this weapon was type "RP .38 SPL HV", manufactured by Remington Peters. Information supplied by the manufacturer

FN # 104

June 9, 1994

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

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

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

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

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



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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

Date: July 19, 1995

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

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

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;  
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: June 6, 1995

Specimens:

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

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

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

Enc.

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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

Date: August 14, 1995

REGISTERED

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication June 22, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

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

Specimens received: June 22, 1995

Specimens:

One negative and one corresponding photograph

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

(Continued on next page)

Enc. (2)

[FOIA(b)(6)]

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

This Report Is Furnished For Official Use Only

Office of the Independent Counsel

August 14, 1995

No additional fingerprints of Vincent Walker Foster, Sr., are available here.

The requested automated searches are being held in abeyance pending receipt of the appropriate elimination fingerprints.

The latent fingerprint specialist handling the captioned case was in Hope, Arkansas, on August 3, 1995, and conducted field processing at the Vincent Walker Foster, Sr. residence, and you will be advised of the results separately.

The negative and corresponding photograph are enclosed.

Page 2  
LC #E-2700



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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

Date: December 13, 1995

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication November 28, 1995

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

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

Specimens received: November 28, 1995

Specimens:

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

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

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

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

FN # 105

*CWH*  
 9-14-93

# Laboratory Report

To: Major Benjamin J. Holmes Jr.  
 Commander Criminal Investigations Branch  
 United States Park Police  
 1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
 Washington, DC 20242

Date of Report: August 17, 1993  
 Lab Number: 93N0649 (1)  
 Reference: 63541932032A  
 Type of Exam: Firearms/Toolmarks

The following evidence was received on August 16, 1993, from Officer Peter J. Simoniello (hand carried).

EXHIBITS

- 1 - One (1) Colt .38 special caliber, model Army Special revolver, serial number 355055.
- 2 - One (1) cartridge.
- 3 - One (1) cartridge case.
- 16 - One (1) white long sleeve shirt.
- 19 - One (1) blue grey trousers
- 20 - Thirteen (13) photographs.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Exhibit 1 was examined, found to function and test fired twice for comparative purposes.  
 Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) was identified as having been fired in the Exhibit 1 revolver.  
 Gunshot residue patterns were reproduced in the laboratory which were consistent with the pattern in the Exhibit 20 photographs. These patterns were produced from the cylinder gap.  
 Exhibit 2 (cartridge) and Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) are .38 special high velocity caliber which were produced by Remington Peters Company.

E 001160

FN # 106

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.

FN # 107-110

from his mouth and/or his nasal cavity. The bloodstain patterns noted were described in the previous sections of this report.

C. After a detailed study of the crime scene photographs, autopsy photographs, re-examination of items of physical evidence, re-visiting of the incident scene, conducting research and experiments, and interviews with FBI Laboratory examiners and Dr. Beyer, the following new information related to the shooting death of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was reconstructed:

1. WEAPON

(1) Item #35, the weapon had an extraordinary front cylinder gap. The size of this gap was measured as 0.010 in. In addition, one area of the frame of the cylinder was extremely worn. These defects are the possible causes of the deposit of a large amount of gunshot residue particles on Mr. Foster's body and clothing.

(2) The handle grip area of item #35 is textured and is not typical of the type of surface which commonly results in the development of identifiable latent fingerprints.

(3) No finger or palm print ridge-type imprints were observed on the lifts of this weapon in item #45. Fingerprint-type powder was present on the lifts, which indicates this weapon was processed prior to the lifts being taken.

Although the fingerprint powder method is one of the most common techniques used in the latent print field, there are also newer technologies, such as cyanoacrylate fuming, laser, and forensic lighting techniques which could

indicated that this ammunition was discontinued in 1975. Thus, the cartridge fired from item #35 would have been manufactured prior to this time.

(2) This type of .38 cartridge was found to contain approximately 13 grains of ball-shaped powder which varied slightly in size.

(3) Test firing was conducted using a laboratory standard weapon and the reference ammunition in submitted item #57. Little or no observable gunpowder particles were released on the shooter's hand or around the cylinder under this condition.

(4) The results of each test firing utilizing item #35, the revolver found at Fort Marcy Park, were examined by the CT Forensic Laboratory. Each shot produced a significant amount of unburned and partially burned gunpowder.

(5) A few unburned and partially deformed gunpowder-like particles were recovered from the soil in the area where Vincent Foster's body was found. Whether these particles were deposited on the ground at the time of Mr. Foster's death or at any other period of time cannot be determined at this time. If these particles, in fact, were deposited contemporaneous with the death of Mr. Foster, this could suggest the location where he was found is consistent with the primary scene.

(6) GSR particles were also found on Mr. Foster's eyeglasses, his shirt, his T-shirt, his pants and the papers used for drying of clothing. These findings clearly indicate the Mr. Foster was wearing these items of clothing at the time the weapon was discharged.

### 3. CLOTHING

FN # 111

SIMONELLO recalls ROLLA going through the pockets of the decedent, looking for any evidence or identification after the photographs had been taken. SIMONELLO does not recall ROLLA moving the body to go through the decedent's pockets.

SIMONELLO remembers taking additional 35 mm pictures after the body was rolled while the medical examiner was present. SIMONELLO is not sure, but he may have taken polaroids in the parking lot area as well. SIMONELLO stated that the gun that the decedent had in his right hand could not be readily removed. The decedent's thumb was stuck in the trigger guard. The trigger of the gun was wedged up against the decedent's thumb. SIMONELLO had to ease back the hammer in order to release the trigger and free the weapon. SIMONELLO noticed indentations on the decedent's thumb and hand from the trigger and trigger guard of the revolver.

SIMONELLO stated that everything he observed at the death scene indicated to him that it was an apparent suicide.

SIMONELLO noticed no signs of a struggle; there was no disturbance of any of the undergrowth, and the decedent's clothes were neat; there were no tears or rips in the clothing.

SIMONELLO was then shown a photograph of an unidentified person in a white short-sleeve shirt taken at the death scene. SIMONELLO stated that he thought that the individual in the photograph was Detective JOHN ROLLA. The individual in the photograph was pictured with a pair of latex gloves on his hands. SIMONELLO stated that he recalls giving ROLLA a pair of latex gloves at the death scene.

SIMONELLO did not notice any apparent wounds to the decedent's body when he first observed him. When the coroner arrived, the body was rolled. A wound was located on the back of the decedent's skull. SIMONELLO specifically recalls observing blood on the right side of the neck of the decedent, but that there were no wounds at that location, simply external blood which appeared to have come from the nose and mouth. Additionally, after the body was rolled, SIMONELLO observed a large blood pool under the head of the decedent and on the back of the decedent's shirt. SIMONELLO reiterated that he thinks that he took 35 mm photographs of this.

The eyeglasses that SIMONELLO retrieved were pointed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation CASE NO: 30502-93  
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy DATE: 7-20-93  
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 TIME: 1804  
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl MCL#: 166-93  
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: \_\_\_\_\_

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION At the scene the following observations were made by the undersigned. Approximately 20 feet west of the canons axle the body of a white, male, 45 -50yrs., neat appearance, dressed in a white shirt, bluegrey slacks, black dress shoes, was laying face up with the head upslope in an east - west alignment. There was blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek. Blood stains also were found on the right shoulder and neck area as well as the right ribcage area of the shirt. The victim's arms were at his sides and the victim had his right hand on a black revolver. The right thumb was trapped between the trigger and inside front edge of the trigger guard. A cursory examination of the victim's hands for blood spatter evidence revealed one droplet on the right index finger, above the second joint. No discernible forward or back spatter blood evidence on the victim's shirtsleeves. I observed dark residue along the edge of the right index finger facing the thumb between the thumb's joint and finger tip. Approximately 13 ft. downslope from the victim's feet (west) I observed a pair of prescription glasses laying on the ground.

After photographing the victim I removed the revolver from the victim's right hand. The victim's hand was flexible with little or no rigor. The thumb was wedged between the trigger and front inside edge of the trigger guard indicating that the hammer was in the cocked position prior to the thumb being inserted. The revolver and pair of glasses were collected as evidence.

The coroner arrived at 1940 hrs. When the body was turned onto its stomach I observed a large area of blood pooled where the head had been resting. The area was photographed and probed for the expended round with negative results. I also observed a larger area of blood where the victim's back had been, coinciding with blood stains on the back of shirt. The pooled blood was beginning to show signs of coagulation.

The body was taken by The McLean VFD unit V4. I transported the weapon to the ID lab where I unloaded it and documented its information and condition onto a USPP Firearms Examination Report (form USPP 123). I then wrapped the barrel in brown paper secured with rubber bands to preserve any blood spatter, blowback, gunpowder residue, hairs, fiber, or tissue evidence. Weapon placed in sealed evidence bag in the evid. locker to await submission to the FBI labs.

ID TECHNICIAN \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR St. P. G. Smith DATE 7/28/93

FN#112

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.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field  
Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063  
40324038 S/D QV ZG WK  
Lab No. 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)

Page 1

(over)

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- 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

FN # 113

have been used in this case. It is unknown at this time whether these techniques would have provided additional information.

(4) Macroscopic and microscopic examination of item # 36, a piece of paper which was originally around the barrel of item #35, revealed the presence of reddish-colored particles. These stains also gave positive results with a chemical test for blood. This fact suggests that the barrel of the weapon was in contact or at close range to a source of liquid blood.

(5) Blood spatters and tissue-like materials were noted on the fingerprint lift tape from the weapon, submitted item #45. Chemical tests for blood were positive with some of these materials.

The presence of blood and tissue-like materials on the lifts is another strong indication that this weapon was fired while in contact with or close to a blood source.

(6) Based on laboratory observations and the examination of the scene photographs, the revolver in item #35 is consistent with the weapon which resulted in the death of Mr. Vincent Foster. The barrel of this weapon was likely in Mr. Foster's mouth at the time the weapon was discharged. Gunshot residue noted on Mr. Foster's right hand and the lesser amount of deposits on his left hand indicated that Mr. Foster held the weapon when it was fired.

## 2. AMMUNITION and GSR

(1) The ammunition found in this weapon was type "RP .38 SPL HV", manufactured by Remington Peters. Information supplied by the manufacturer

FN # 114-116

Examiner's assistant.

JOHNSON stated that he "got a good look" at the decedent's body. JOHNSON observed the entire autopsy. JOHNSON stated that he did not observe any trauma or other marks on the body other than the gunshot wound to the mouth and skull. JOHNSON noticed lividity around the body, particularly around the neck. JOHNSON was then shown a post mortem photograph of the right side of the decedent's head, neck, and shoulder, which was taken during the autopsy. JOHNSON stated that the photo accurately depicts the decedent as he observed the decedent during the autopsy. JOHNSON stated that he did not observe any trauma to the neck area of the decedent.

JOHNSON noted black marks around the thumb and forefinger of the decedent's right hand. Dr. BEYER, the Medical Examiner, stated that the marks were "probably powder burns". JOHNSON specifically recalls the marks on the right hand, JOHNSON stated that he is not sure if the same type of marks were located on the left hand. JOHNSON stated that no swab or scrapings were taken of the powder burn residues. Additionally, JOHNSON stated that no palm prints were taken of decedent. JOHNSON also stated that no scrapings or clippings were taken of the decedent's fingernails.

JOHNSON was present during the examination of the wound track in the skull of the decedent. JOHNSON stated that no projectile or bullet fragments were recovered from the wound track. JOHNSON recalled that Dr. BEYER may have mentioned that it was a "clean wound", indicating that it was a through and through shot.

JOHNSON could not recall if any x-rays were taken. No x-rays were definitely taken in JOHNSON's presence.

JOHNSON stated that the autopsy was concluded at 11:00 or 11:30 a.m. JOHNSON took custody of all of the decedent's personal items after the autopsy was over with. These items included the decedent's shoes, socks, and clothing. These items were in a pile on a table next to the sink in the autopsy room. JOHNSON stated that all the items were together and not packaged separately. JOHNSON simply put all of the items together into one bag. Once JOHNSON returned to the U.S. Park Police office, he separated the items and laid them out to dry. JOHNSON stated that he put some brown wrapping paper on the floor of the

Continuation of OIC-302 of WAYNE ANTONIO JOHNSON, On 2/2/95, Page 3

photography room in the U.S. Park Police office in Annapostia. JOHNSON stated that he left items on the floor of the photo room to dry. JOHNSON did not recall any other items drying in the room. JOHNSON left them in the room for approximately two or three days. After they were dry, JOHNSON wrapped each item in brown wrapping paper and placed them all into one bag. JOHNSON stated that he did nothing else with the decedent's clothing and had no further contact with it.

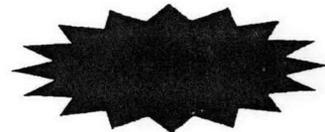
JOHNSON stated that he took the decedent's blood and hair samples and refrigerated them in the U.S. Park Police office in Annapostia. The items refrigerated in the same containers that JOHNSON had contained them in from the Medical Examiner's office. JOHNSON stated that he had no further contact with these items after placing them in the refrigeration unit.

JOHNSON completed a U.S. Park Police Mobile Crime Laboratory report regarding his actions and observations regarding this investigation. JOHNSON stated that he did not talk to anyone regarding what he was to say prior to coming to this interview.

JOHNSON advised that the only other part that he played in the FOSTER death investigation was that the day following the autopsy he went to the death scene with Identification Technician SHELLY HILL with a metal detector to look for the fired bullet. JOHNSON advised that Sergeant RULE also may have been present. JOHNSON and HILL did not locate the fired bullet.

JOHNSON advised that the only other interview that he has had regarding this investigation was over the telephone with Special Agent BILL COLOMBELL in June of 1994.

# CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION



Connecticut Forensic Science Laboratory  
University of New Haven  
Central Police University of the Republic of China

ments. While sometimes the precise boundaries of a crime scene are not well defined, it is very important for the investigator to be able to conceptualize both primary and secondary scenes. Once the locations and boundaries are determined, the sequence of events can be established, and physical evidence can be recognized and collected from each of the scenes. Lastly, the crime can be reconstructed.

### Types of Crime Scenes

There are many ways to classify a macroscopic crime scene. A crime scene can be classified according to the type of offense, such as homicide scene, rape scene, or burglary scene. It can also be classified as an indoor crime scene, or outdoor crime scene, depending on the physical location of the scene. A crime scene can be classified based on the nature of the scene, such as a body, a house, a train, a bank, or a car. It is also possible to classify a crime scene based on the condition of the scene, such as organized crime scene or disorganized crime scene. A scene can also be described as an underwater scene or a buried scene, depending on where the body was located. In addition, the terms primary scene and secondary scene have been used commonly to describe the original location of a crime. In general, there is no one way that will satisfy all the elements of the crime scene. It is important for the crime scene investigator to develop the ability to profile the scene and make an initial determination regarding how many crime scenes were involved in this crime, the nature of each of the scenes, the boundary of each scene, and the condition of each scene.

There are also a variety of ways to classify the microscopic crime scene -- physical evidence. Physical evidence can be classified according to its physical states, by the type of crime, by the nature of evidence, by its composition, or by the types of question to be resolved, etc. Each classification system is useful in offering conceptual ideas and practical

means in crime scene search and criminal investigation. It is also important for the crime scene investigator to appreciate the value of physical evidence as well as the limitation of the physical evidence; to understand the interaction between macroscopic and microscopic scenes, the theory of evidence transfer, and the techniques and means for locating microscopic scenes within the macroscopic crime scene. The main reason for crime scene classifications is to assist the investigator in defining a crime scene and to understand the principles of physical evidence transfer.

Most of the clues that lead to the solution of the crime lie in the crime scene and physical evidence. Therefore, the investigator must have the knowledge to analyze and define a crime scene. Through the analysis of the scene, one can determine what type of physical evidence could be found at a particular type of the crime scene; where to locate the physical evidence at a particular type of crime scene; how to recognize, collect, preserve, and process the physical evidence, and reconstruct the scene.

#### **Role of Physical Evidence in Crime Scene Investigation**

Physical evidence analysis is concerned with recognition, identification, comparison, individualization, interpretation, and reconstruction. Physical evidence includes conditional evidence, pattern evidence, transient evidence, transfer evidence, and associative evidence. The major objectives of crime scene investigation are to recognize, to collect, to interpret, and to reconstruct all the relevant physical evidence. The major objective of physical evidence examination is to provide useful information for the criminal investigator in solving cases.

The following are some roles crime scene analysis and physical evidence examination can play in criminal investigation:

##### **A. Information on the *Corpus Delicti***

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The collection and preservation of physical evidence is the most important building block available to the crime scene investigator. The two most critical decisions to be made are what pieces of evidence to collect and how to preserve the evidence to maximize its usefulness. An important piece of evidence can be rendered useless by mishandling or incorrect preservation. Each type of physical evidence has unique properties and must be collected and preserved carefully to avoid contamination.

#### Fingerprints

##### A. Latent Prints

The determination of whether to process an article of evidence for latent fingerprints at the crime scene or to package that article and submit it to the laboratory is largely dependent on the surface involved. If the article has a porous surface, the laboratory is better equipped to process it with chemical methods. The article should be packaged and submitted accordingly. If the article has a smooth surface, fingerprint powder will adhere to the perspiration and oils from the pores in the friction ridges of the fingers. The print may then be lifted for identification. This operation is easily performed at the crime scene:

1. A fingerprint powder of a contrasting color to the surface of interest should be chosen, i.e. chemist gray for dark colored surfaces, glass, mirrors or chrome; black powder for light colored surfaces. A small amount of powder should be poured onto a piece of paper to prevent contamination of the remaining powder by the various objects dusted.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

INCIDENT: Death Investigation  
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy  
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2  
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl  
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: Det. Markland

CASE NO: 30502-93  
DATE: 7-20-93  
TIME: 1804  
MCL#: 166-93

**RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION** On Sunday July 25, 1993, I was advised by Tech. S. Hill that item #1 had been processed for latent prints by Tech E.J. Smith and that the results were negative. The paper which I had placed around the barrel to preserve trace evidence had been removed and placed in a separate bag. Item #1 will be secured in the evidence locker to await any other testing deemed necessary.

On Monday July 26, 93, I packaged the victim's clothing which had been air drying in the evidence area and placed them in the evidence locker for safekeeping. I was also informed by Tech. L. Romans that the roll of 35mm color film which I had taken at the scene developed to light to make prints.

On Wed. July 28, 1993, I received from Capt. C. Hume a white envelope with the words "THE WHITE HOUSE" WASHINGTON. The envelope had a small piece of transparent tape sealing the back flap, and the envelope contained (27) TWENTY SEVEN pieces of ruled yellow paper (legal pad type). The paper appeared to have been torn, and some pieces contained handwriting in black ink. I then reconstructed the pieces which all fit together to form a handwritten statement approx. 8 1/4" by 11 1/4". The reconstructed page was missing one piece, a triangular section approx. 1 1/2" x 1 3/8" x 1 3/8". The undersigned made four (4) photostatic copies of the reconstructed statement, numbered and initialed each. Captain Hume requested a copy and was given copy #3.

On Thursday July 29, 1993 I received a handwriting sample in the form of a letter, which was signed Vincent W. Foster, from Capt. Hume. Sgt. L. Lockhart, a handwriting expert, with the J.S. Capital Police, arrived at this office to conduct his examinations. I HANDED both the reconstructed statement and the known sample over to Sgt. Lockhart who examined them in my presence. At the conclusion of his examinations he returned the documents to me. The documents were then placed in the evidence locker to await further processing.

ID TECHNICIAN Peter J. Simonello DATE 7-29-93 SUPERVISOR [Signature] DATE [Blank]  
-53- E 001189

FN#118

(1) The jacket submitted for examination (item #32) was located in Mr. Foster's vehicle at the Fort Marcy parking lot. No bloodstains or gunpowder particles were found on this jacket. This fact indicates that Mr. Foster was not wearing the jacket or the jacket was not in close proximity to the weapon at the time the weapon was discharged.

(2) Item #42 consisted of Mr. Foster's long sleeve shirt. Reddish and purplish colored stains were noted on the front chest area, collar area, and cuff areas of the shirt. Small deposits of gunpowder residue and partially burned gunpowder particles were located on the shirt.

Bloodstains were located in various portions of the shirt. The back of the shirt was soaked with blood. Also, various other bloodstain patterns were noted on the shirt. However, when these bloodstain patterns were compared with the original scene photographs, it was determined that the blood patterns on the shirt when it was examined at the laboratory were inconsistent with those bloodstain patterns visible in the scene photographs.

These changes to the bloodstain patterns most likely occurred when the body was placed into the body bag and moved from the scene and/or when in the body bag, prior to the collection of the decedent's clothing. No detailed analysis of bloodstain patterns on the shirt, therefore, could be made at this time.

Gunpowder particles were located in the materials submitted as scrapings from item #42. This fact supports the interpretation that the weapon was in close proximity to the shirt when it was discharged. However, there is no information regarding the original location of these particles; therefore, no further reconstruction could be made at this time.

FN# 119-120

5/9/94 Lab  
Report

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.

FN#121

6/13/94  
Lab Report

FIREARMS:

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

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

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

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

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

#### SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

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

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

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

FN# 122



BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS  
 1401 Research Boulevard  
 Rockville, Maryland 20850  
 FTS 443-5337  
 (301) 443-5337  
 FAX FTS 443-9611

*cwH*  
 9-14-9

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

# Laboratory Report

To: Major Benjamin J. Holmes Jr.  
 Commander Criminal Investigations Branch  
 United States Park Police  
 1100 Ohio Drive, SW  
 Washington, DC 20242

Date of Report: August 17, 1993  
 Lab Number: 93N0649 (1)  
 Reference: 63541932032A  
 Type of Exam: Firearms/Toolmarks

The following evidence was received on August 16, 1993, from Officer Peter J. Simoniello (hand carried).

EXHIBITS

- 1 - One (1) Colt .38 special caliber, model Army Special revolver, serial number 355055.
- 2 - One (1) cartridge.
- 3 - One (1) cartridge case.
- 16 - One (1) white long sleeve shirt.
- 19 - One (1) blue grey trousers
- 20 - Thirteen (13) photographs.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Exhibit 1 was examined, found to function and test fired twice for comparative purposes.  
 Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) was identified as having been fired in the Exhibit 1 revolver.  
 Gunshot residue patterns were reproduced in the laboratory which were consistent with the pattern in the Exhibit 20 photographs. These patterns were produced from the cylinder gap.  
 Exhibit 2 (cartridge) and Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) are .38 special high velocity caliber which were produced by Remington Peters Company.

(Page 1 of 2)

Accredited by The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors

E 001160

93N0649 (1)

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 16 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined a positive reaction consistent with the discharge of a revolver in close proximity to the upper front of the shirt.

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 19 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined no reaction present.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE

The submitted evidence will be retained in the laboratory until called for by a representative from your office.

*Carlo J. Rosati*

Carlo J. Rosati  
Firearms and Toolmarks Examiner

REVIEWED BY:

*Benjamin L. Wilson*  
Benjamin L. Wilson, Chief  
Identification Section

cc: Special Agent Elvis Acosta  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
7799 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600, South Tower  
Falls Church, VA 22043

CJR/jmb

(Page 2 of 2)

FN# 123-127

5/9/94  
FBI

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

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

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

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

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

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

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

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

DNA ANALYSIS:

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

<u>Specimens</u>	<u>DNA DQ alpha Type</u>
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.

## 8. OVEN MITT

Information was supplied by the submitting agency that the oven mitt in item #100 was recovered from Mr. Foster's car (see photograph #V-2). Dark particle residues were located inside of the oven mitt. Instrumental analysis revealed the presence of the elements lead and antimony in these particles; this finding could indicate that an item which had gunshot residue on it, such as the revolver in item #35, came in contact with the interior of item #100.

Sunflower-type seed husks were located on the inner surfaces of this oven mitt. These sunflower seed particles were similar to the sunflower seed husks found in Mr. Foster's front, left pants pocket. Photographs #V-3 (item #39) and #V-4 (item #100) are photomicrographs used for comparison of these specimens. This finding suggests that the sunflower seed husk found inside the pants pocket could have been transferred from the oven mitt through an intermediate object, such as the revolver in item #35.

## 9. BLOODSTAIN PATTERNS

Photograph #V-5 depicts a view of Mr. Foster's body found at the scene in Fort Marcy Park; photograph #V-6 is a closer view showing his shirt. Several areas of bloodstains were noted; saturated-type bloodstains can be seen on his shoulder and collar region. Photograph #V-7 is a view of Mr. Foster's shirt taken at the time of examination. Additional bloodstains can be seen on his shirt similar to smear and folding-type bloodstain patterns. These stains are consistent with having been caused during the transport of Mr. Foster's body from the scene to the medical examiner's office.

In addition, Medical Examiner Dr. Beyer observed a large amount of liquid blood in the body bag and in Mr. Foster's body. This information further indicates that the location where the body was found is consistent with the primary scene. It is, therefore, unlikely that Mr. Foster's body was moved to the Fort Marcy Park scene from another location.

Photograph #V-8 shows a view of the vegetation in the areas where Mr. Foster's body was found. Reddish-brown, blood-like stains can be seen on several leaves of the vegetation in this area. A close-up view of some of these blood-like stains can be seen in photograph #V-9. If these stains are, in fact, blood spatters, this finding is consistent with the shot having been fired at the location where Mr. Foster's body was found.

High velocity impact type blood spatters were observed on Mr. Foster's face, hands, and shirt, as depicted in photograph #V-10. These blood spatters are intact and no signs of alteration or smudging were observed. This type of blood spatter typically is produced at the time when a weapon is discharged and the spatters result from the backspatter of the gunshot wound.

#### 10. CONCLUSION

After careful review of the crime scene photographs, reports, and reexamination of the physical evidence, the data indicate that the death of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. is consistent with a suicide. The location where Mr. Foster's body was found is consistent with the primary scene.

FN# 128-134

(1) The jacket submitted for examination (item #32) was located in Mr. Foster's vehicle at the Fort Marcy parking lot. No bloodstains or gunpowder particles were found on this jacket. This fact indicates that Mr. Foster was not wearing the jacket or the jacket was not in close proximity to the weapon at the time the weapon was discharged.

(2) Item #42 consisted of Mr. Foster's long sleeve shirt. Reddish and purplish colored stains were noted on the front chest area, collar area, and cuff areas of the shirt. Small deposits of gunpowder residue and partially burned gunpowder particles were located on the shirt.

Bloodstains were located in various portions of the shirt. The back of the shirt was soaked with blood. Also, various other bloodstain patterns were noted on the shirt. However, when these bloodstain patterns were compared with the original scene photographs, it was determined that the blood patterns on the shirt when it was examined at the laboratory were inconsistent with those bloodstain patterns visible in the scene photographs.

These changes to the bloodstain patterns most likely occurred when the body was placed into the body bag and moved from the scene and/or when in the body bag, prior to the collection of the decedent's clothing. No detailed analysis of bloodstain patterns on the shirt, therefore, could be made at this time.

Gunpowder particles were located in the materials submitted as scrapings from item #42. This fact supports the interpretation that the weapon was in close proximity to the shirt when it was discharged. However, there is no information regarding the original location of these particles; therefore, no further reconstruction could be made at this time.

No ripping or tearing of the shirt was visible. A small amount of vegetative material was found on the victim's shirt. These deposits could have resulted from contact with the ground in the park.

No scratch or scraping-type marks were observed on the shirt. This fact suggests that no prolonged moving contact with a soil surface occurred which would cause the type of damage commonly resulting from dragging or similar action.

#### 4. SHOES

Shoes from Mr. Foster were found in item #38. Photograph #V-1 was submitted by the Office of Independent Counsel and was taken by the FBI Laboratory. This photograph depicts the soles of Mr. Foster's shoes at the time of the FBI Laboratory examination. Examination of photograph #V-1 revealed the following:

- (1) Brownish smears on the left heel.
- (2) Reddish-colored, blood-like stains on the right sole and heel.
- (3) Scrape and scuff-type marks in some portions of the soles.

Subsequent macroscopic and microscopic examinations of the shoes revealed the presence of soil-like debris and abrasion-like marks.

Abrasion-type damage on the surfaces of the shoes indicated possible contact with a hard surface with some motion, at some time prior to Mr. Foster's body being found. Whether or not these damaged areas resulted on the day Mr. Foster was found or at some other time cannot be established at this time.

No heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns were observed on the shoes in submitted item #38. Trace materials were located embedded in the grooves of the sole patterns at the heel of item #38L. A portion of this material subsequently was removed. Microscopic and macroscopic examination showed this material to contain mineral particles, including mica, other soil materials, and vegetative matter. This fact indicates the sole of the shoe had direct contact with a soil surface containing these materials.

#### 5. PANTS

Submitted item #39 is a pair of pants. Macroscopic and microscopic examination of these pants revealed the presence of bloodstains. The majority of these bloodstains were consistent with contact transfer type bloodstain patterns.

No gunpowder particles were identified on item #39. Soil and grass-like materials were present on these pants in the area of the rear pocket. These deposits indicate the pants had direct contact with a soil surface. No dragging-type soil patterns or damage which could have resulted from dragging-type action were observed on these pants.

Macroscopic and microscopic examination of the inside of the front pants pockets revealed the presence of fibers and other materials, including a portion of a sunflower seed husk in the front left pocket. Instrumental analysis of particles removed from the pocket surface revealed the presence of lead. These materials were also found inside the oven mitt located in the glove compartment of Mr. Foster's vehicle (item #100). The presence of these trace materials could indicate that they share a common origin. These materials in the

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#### 10. CONCLUSION

After careful review of the crime scene photographs, reports, and reexamination of the physical evidence, the data indicate that the death of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. is consistent with a suicide. The location where Mr. Foster's body was found is consistent with the primary scene.

(Lee)

Memorandum

Office of the Independent Counsel

To : FILE 29D-LR-228253

Date April 25, 1997

From : SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE *JTC*

Subject: FORENSIC EVIDENCE RELATED TO FOSTER DEATH INVESTIGATION

On April 14, 1997, a conference call was placed between AC BRETT KAVANAUGH, OIC, SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE, FBI and DR. HENRY C. LEE, Director Connecticut State Police Forensic Lab. During this conversation, the following topics were discussed and DR. LEE agreed that it would be most accurate to state the following:

- "If Mr. Foster's body had been moved, blood likely would have spilled from his mouth and or the back of his head..."

- Dr. Lee examined the shoes and found no "heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns," contrary to what might have been found if the body had been moved in a vertical or upright position.

- A note should be added regarding the leather soles of the shoes to the effect that such soles do not have manufactured crevices which could hold "coherent soil." Also, Dr. Lee included in his report a photograph taken by the FBI Lab during their original examination of the shoes in which soil particles can be seen with the naked eye.

- It is accurate to state in general that "fibers cannot be conclusively identified as having one specific origin/source to the exclusion of all other origins, but that fibers can be identified for consistency."

- Gun powder residue will remain on a gun for years after it is fired, as long as it is not thoroughly cleaned. The length of time will vary depending upon how much the weapon is handled. Therefore the lead and antimony elements could have been transferred to the oven mitt by the Colt revolver even if the revolver had not been fired in years.

-The fact that the glasses were found 13 feet below the body on the berm is consistent with finding that Foster was wearing them while seated when firing the gun. Although not every possibility can be explained, this could be the result of the forces of gravity and or Newton's Third law of Motion (aka. the Principal of Action and Reaction).

## motion, laws of

Newton's laws of motion are the three most fundamental natural laws of classical mechanics. Sir Isaac Newton stated them in his book *Principia Mathematica* (1686). Taken together, Newton's three laws of motion underlie all interactions of force, matter, and motion except those involving relativistic and quantum effects.

Newtons' first law of motion is also known as the law of INERTIA, which states that any object in a state of rest or of uniform linear motion tends to remain in such a state unless acted upon by an unbalanced external force. In effect, this is a definition of equilibrium; the branch of physics that treats equilibrium situations is STATICS. The tendency for matter to maintain its state of motion is known as inertia.

Newton's second law of motion, the most important and useful of the three, establishes a relationship between the unbalanced force applied to an object and the resultant acceleration of the object. This relationship states that an unbalanced force acting on a object produces an acceleration that is in the direction of the force, directly proportional to the force, and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. In other words, force equals mass times acceleration, or  $F = ma$ . Thus, a given force will accelerate an object of small mass more rapidly than it will an object of larger mass. Similarly, doubling the applied force produces twice the acceleration of an object of arbitrary mass.

According to Newton's third law of motion, which is also known as the principle of action and reaction, every action (or force) gives rise to a reaction (or opposing force) of equal strength but opposite direction. In other words, every object that exerts a force on another object is always acted upon by a reaction force. The recoil of a gun, the thrust of a rocket, and the rebound of a hammer from a struck nail are examples of motion due to reaction forces.

Gary S. Settles

**Bibliography:** McMullin, Ernan, *Newton on Matter and Activity* (1978); Sorabji, Richard, *Matter, Space, and Motion* (1988); Tippens, Paul, *Physics*, 4th ed. (1990).



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: May 9, 1994

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063  
40324038 S/D QV ZG WK  
Lab No. 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

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)

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(over)

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SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

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

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

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

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

DNA ANALYSIS:

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

<u>Specimens</u>	<u>DNA DQ alpha Type</u>
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.

FN #135

No heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns were observed on the shoes in submitted item #38. Trace materials were located embedded in the grooves of the sole patterns at the heel of item #38L. A portion of this material subsequently was removed. Microscopic and macroscopic examination showed this material to contain mineral particles, including mica, other soil materials, and vegetative matter. This fact indicates the sole of the shoe had direct contact with a soil surface containing these materials.

## 5. PANTS

Submitted item #39 is a pair of pants. Macroscopic and microscopic examination of these pants revealed the presence of bloodstains. The majority of these bloodstains were consistent with contact transfer type bloodstain patterns.

No gunpowder particles were identified on item #39. Soil and grass-like materials were present on these pants in the area of the rear pocket. These deposits indicate the pants had direct contact with a soil surface. No dragging-type soil patterns or damage which could have resulted from dragging-type action were observed on these pants.

Macroscopic and microscopic examination of the inside of the front pants pockets revealed the presence of fibers and other materials, including a portion of a sunflower seed husk in the front left pocket. Instrumental analysis of particles removed from the pocket surface revealed the presence of lead. These materials were also found inside the oven mitt located in the glove compartment of Mr. Foster's vehicle (item #100). The presence of these trace materials could indicate that they share a common origin. These materials in the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### MINEROLOGY:

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



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

15

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

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FBI - WASH. METRO FIELD OFFICE	

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)

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01 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA WASHINGTON NATIONAL AP,DC 06/ /1993	# 4.00
98 SERVICE CHARGE	# 5.00
NESDIS PUBLICATIONS 07/ /1993	
OTHER	

BI-DC-00000001

NO PAYMENT DUE - PAID IN FULL	TOTAL	#	0.00
	LESS PREPAID	#	0.00
	AMOUNT OWED		0

JUN 1993  
 WASHINGTON NAT'L AP, D.C.  
 WEA SER CONTRACT MET OBS  
 TERMINAL BLDG RM 408

ISSN 0198-1188

# LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA Monthly Summary



INQUIRIES/COMMENTS CALL  
 (704) 271-4800

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

LATITUDE 38° 51' N LONGITUDE 77° 02' W ELEVATION (GROUND) 10 FEET TIME ZONE EASTERN 13743

JUN 1993  
 WASHINGTON NATL AP, D.C.

DATE	TEMPERATURE °F					DEGREE DAYS BASE 65°F		WEATHER TYPES 1 FOG 2 HEAVY FOG 3 THUNDERSTORM 4 ICE PELLETS 5 HAIL 6 GLAZE 7 DUSTSTORM 8 SMOKE, HAZE 9 BLOWING SNOW	SNOW ICE PELLETS OR ICE ON GROUND AT 0700 INCHES	PRECIPITATION		AVERAGE STATION PRESSURE IN INCHES ELEV. 65 FEET ABOVE M.S.L.	WIND (M.P.H.)			SUNSHINE		SKY COVER (TENTHS)						
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	AVERAGE DEW POINT	HEATING (SEASON BEGINS WITH JUL)	COOLING (SEASON BEGINS WITH JAN)			WATER EQUIVALENT (INCHES)	SNOW, ICE PELLETS (INCHES)		RESULTANT DIR.	RESULTANT SPEED	AVERAGE SPEED	PEAK GUST	DIRECTION	FASTEST 1-MIN	DIRECTION	MINUTES	PERCENT OF TOTAL POSSIBLE	SUNRISE TO SUNSET	MIDNIGHT TO MIDNIGHT	
01	73	56	65	-7	48	0	0		0	0.00	0.0	29.780	33	13.2	13.6	29	NW	21	34	783	89	4	4	
02	72	51*	62*	-10	50	3	0	1	1	0.02	0.0	29.890	17	1.7	8.5	18	S	15	17	481	55	9	8	
03	74	57	66	-6	60	0	0	1	1	0.31	0.0	29.810	12	2.4	7.3	17	S	12	15	279	32	8	9	
04	73	61	67	-6	62	0	2	1	8	0.04	0.0	29.780	08	3.7	9.1	21	SE	18	36	127	14	10	10	
05	81	60	71	-2	62	0	6	1	3	0.29	0.0	29.775	36	0.9	10.0	33	NW	23	31	236	27	9	7	
06	75	57	66	-7	49	0	1			0.00	0.0	29.980	31	10.3	12.2	36	NW	18	34	837	94	5	4	
07	80	56	68	-6	59	0	3	1	8	0.13	0.0	29.980	17	5.7	7.2	15	N	12	02	746	84	5	6	
08	84	65	75	1	71	0	10	1	3	0.52	0.0	29.890	14	4.5	8.4	22	SE	16	15	432	49	8	8	
09	93	71	82	8	72	0	17	23	8	0.08	0.0	29.840	18	7.1	8.5			18	24	572	64	6	6	
10	94	68	81	7	67	0	16			0.00	0.0	29.870	25	6.6	9.5	30	W	21	26	829	93	6	6	
11	87	72	80	5	64	0	15			T	0.0	29.960	32	11.7	12.5	32	NW	25	32	502	56	8	8	
12	77	66	72	-3	60	0	7			0.00	0.0	30.120	07	8.2	10.1	22	NE	16	05	521	59	9	8	
13	78	61	70	-5	58	0	5			0.00	0.0	30.155	09	7.7	9.1	17	E	14	08	557	63	7	5	
14	81	59	70	-5	58	0	5			0.00	0.0	30.090	16	6.1	8.9	21	S	18	18	857	96	2	2	
15	82	66	74	-2	67	0	9	1		0.00	0.0	29.980	19	9.7	10.3	23	S	15	17	328	37	8	8	
16	86	68	77	1	60	0	12			0.00	0.0	30.090	35	5.6	8.3	20	N	16	33	870	98	3	3	
17	88	65	77	1	66	0	12		8	0.00	0.0	30.145	17	6.3	7.9	14	S	12	17	849	95	3	4	
18	95	71	83	7	70	0	18		8	0.00	0.0	30.090	21	4.6	8.9	24	NW	15	32	622	70	2	3	
19	96	74	85*	8	72	0	20	1	3	0.33	0.0	30.020	27	2.2	8.0	40	NW	22	33	547	61	5	6	
20	92	73	83	6	73	0	18	1	8	T	0.0	30.010	20	3.1	7.3	23	N	15	34	582	65	6	7	
21	87	72	80	3	71	0	15	1	8	T	0.0	29.860	21	10.2	11.3	26	SW	18	20	201	23	10	9	
22	89	72	81	4	65	0	16			0.00	0.0	29.770	31	11.0	12.3	25	NW	17	31	813	91	3	4	
23	86	66	76	-1	51	0	11			0.00	0.0	30.000	36	10.3	11.2	25	N	18	36	893	100	0	0	
24	88	61	75	-3	53	0	10			0.00	0.0	30.180	11	3.2	7.9	18	SE	14	13	890	100	1	1	
25	88	64	76	-2	64	0	11			0.00	0.0	30.140	18	10.6	11.1	21	S	17	18	876	98	0	0	
26	90	67	79	1	68	0	14			T	0.0	29.970	20	7.2	11.8	23	NW	18	31	718	80	5	5	
27	90	68	79	1	65	0	14	3		0.01	0.0	29.890	16	1.6	8.7	17	S	14	18	736	83	5	6	
28	96*	70	83	5	66	0	18			T	0.0	29.830	21	6.1	9.6	25	NW	17	17	606	68	6	7	
29	90	73	82	3	69	0	17	1		T	0.0	29.845	34	7.7	8.7	22	NW	18	32	477	54	9	9	
30	89	72	81	2	67	0	16	1	8	T	0.0	29.890	33	7.0	8.2	17	N	14	32	658	74	9	10	
SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
2554	1962				3	319		NUMBER OF DAYS		1.73	0.0	29.950	24	1.1	9.5	40	NW	25	32	18425	FOR	171	173	
AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	DEP.	AVG.	DEP.	DEP.	PRECIPITATION			DEP.						DATE: 19	DATE: 11			POSSIBLE	MONTH	AVG.	AVG.	
85.1	65.4	75.3	-0.3	62.9	3	1	9			-1.65										26699	69	5.7	5.8	
NUMBER OF DAYS					SEASON TO DATE		SNOW, ICE PELLETS		GREATEST IN 24 HOURS AND DATES					GREATEST DEPTH ON GROUND OF SNOW, ICE PELLETS OR ICE AND DATE										
MAXIMUM TEMP.		MINIMUM TEMP.		4259	438	THUNDERSTORMS		PRECIPITATION		SNOW, ICE PELLETS														
≥ 90°	≤ 32°	≤ 32°	≤ 0°	DEP.	DEP.	HEAVY FOG	1	0.65	07-08	0.0														
9	0	0	0	137	7	CLEAR	8	PARTLY CLOUDY	11	CLOUDY	11													

\* EXTREME FOR THE MONTH - LAST OCCURRENCE IF MORE THAN ONE.  
 † TRACE AMOUNT.  
 + ALSO ON EARLIER DATE(S).  
 HEAVY FOG: VISIBILITY 1/4 MILE OR LESS.  
 BLANK ENTRIES DENOTE MISSING OR UNREPORTED DATA.

DATA IN COLS 6 AND 12-15 ARE BASED ON 21 OR MORE OBSERVATIONS AT HOURLY INTERVALS. RESULTANT WIND IS THE VECTOR SUM OF WIND SPEEDS AND DIRECTIONS DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS. COLS 16 & 17: PEAK GUST - HIGHEST INSTANTANEOUS WIND SPEED. ONE OF TWO WIND SPEEDS IS GIVEN UNDER COLS 18 & 19: FASTEST MILE - HIGHEST RECORDED SPEED FOR WHICH A MILE OF WIND PASSES STATION (DIRECTION IN COMPASS POINTS). FASTEST OBSERVED ONE MINUTE WIND - HIGHEST ONE MINUTE SPEED (DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES). ERRORS WILL BE CORRECTED IN SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATIONS.

ERRATA - FEB 1993 - CORRECT HEATING DEGREE DAYS  
 DEPARTURES TO READ - MTH: 85 SEASON: 15

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, AND IS COMPILED FROM RECORDS ON FILE AT THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

**noaa**

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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER ASHEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

*Kenneth D. Wadsworth*  
 DIRECTOR NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

BI-DC-00000002

OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS

JUN 1993 13743  
WASHINGTON NAT'L AP, D.C.

HOUR L.S.T.	VISI-BILITY				TEMPERATURE				WIND				VISI-BILITY				TEMPERATURE				WIND																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	AIR OF	WET BULB OF	DEW POINT OF	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	AIR OF	WET BULB OF	DEW POINT OF	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	AIR OF	WET BULB OF	DEW POINT OF	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
JUN 1st																																JUN 2nd																																JUN 3rd																																																																																																																																																																																																							
01	8	65	10		65	64	64	97	30	12	0	UNL	15		57	50	43	60	32	7	10	11	4		RF	59	59	59	100	34	7	04	10	60	12		60	55	53	87	34	14	3	UNL	12		52	50	47	83	32	6	10	55	4		RF	57	57	57	100	01	4	07	3	UNL	12		60	54	48	65	33	10	9	UNL	10		61	55	50	67	35	5	10	65	2		RF	58	58	58	100	34	7	10	5	UNL	20		66	56	48	53	31	14	8	110	15		67	55	43	42	10	5	10	100	5		F	65	63	62	90	05	4	13	4	UNL	20		71	58	48	44	31	12	10	120	15		71	59	49	46	16	9	7	33	12			68	62	58	71	12	5	16	5	UNL	20		72	58	46	40	34	13	10	UNL	15		70	59	51	51	20	10	5	UNL	12			73	65	59	62	16	9	19	0	UNL	20		68	55	42	39	33	12	10	110	12		67	61	56	68	15	7	10	UNL	12			69	65	62	79	20	7	22	0	UNL	15		60	52	44	56	34	8	10	55	12		64	61	58	81	04	5	10	UNL	12			67	65	64	90	12	4								
JUN 4th																																JUN 5th																																JUN 6th																																																																																																																																																																																																							
01	10	110	6		64	64	64	100	19	7	10	25	4		F	61	61	61	100	07	9	4	UNL	15			60	53	47	62	31	8	04	10	110	6		64	64	64	100	24	5	10	30	4		RWF	61	61	61	100	12	6	0	UNL	15			58	52	47	67	29	7	07	10	47	6		67	65	64	90	31	7	10	16	4		F	62	62	62	100	14	6	6	UNL	15			62	55	49	63	30	13	10	7	26	9		69	64	60	73	36	12	10	12	6		F	66	66	66	100	16	9	4	UNL	15			67	58	50	55	33	13	13	10	33	9		70	65	61	73	06	10	7	28	10			75	70	68	79	18	6	4	UNL	15			71	60	51	49	30	10	16	10	250	9		72	65	60	66	10	4	8	35	12			81	74	70	69	13	5	3	UNL	15			74	60	49	41	32	15	19	10	60	7		65	63	62	90	11	7	7	65	9			73	72	71	94	35	9	7	UNL	15			72	59	49	44	31	11	22	10	31	4		63	63	63	100	10	10	0	UNL	12			65	57	50	59	31	14	4	UNL	20			64	58	53	68	19	8
JUN 7th																																JUN 8th																																JUN 9th																																																																																																																																																																																																							
01	6	UNL	12		61	57	54	78	18	4	10	50	3		RWF	65	65	65	100	02	13	8	200	7			72	72	72	100	13	5	04	3	UNL	10		59	56	53	81	19	4	10	80	4		RWF	66	66	66	100	12	3	10	7	6		F	71	71	71	100	16	4	07	1	UNL	10		65	59	55	70	26	4	10	45	3		F	68	68	68	100	32	4	10	2	0		F	72	72	72	100	13	4	10	7	250	12		75	66	60	60	15	7	10	250	4		FH	74	72	71	90	07	4	4	UNL	4			81	79	78	91	17	9	13	10	100	15		78	67	60	54	17	7	10	250	7			79	75	73	82	17	4	1	UNL	8			92	78	72	52	21	9	16	4	UNL	15		79	69	63	58	17	8	6	250	12			83	79	77	82	18	10	4	UNL	8			89	79	75	63	17	10	19	10	UNL	15		74	68	65	74	18	7	4	UNL	6		FH	79	78	77	94	14	9	10	250	10			87	77	72	61	22	13	22	9	110	12		72	67	64	76	13	10	10	20	7			75	73	72	90	10	12	3	UNL	12			73	71	70	90	20	5
JUN 10th																																JUN 11th																																JUN 12th																																																																																																																																																																																																							
01	1	UNL	12		70	69	68	93	18	6	10	100	12			79	71	67	67	32	22	6	UNL	12			73	65	60	64	05	14	04	8	UNL	12		69	66	64	84	18	5	10	100	12			74	68	64	71	32	9	5	UNL	12			68	63	59	73	04	8	07	3	UNL	10		75	69	66	74	20	5	10	110	15			74	68	64	71	32	11	10	250	12			68	63	59	73	05	9	10	3	UNL	12		85	74	69	59	24	8	10	100	15			79	71	66	65	31	13	10	250	12			73	65	59	62	05	8	13	5	UNL	12		91	75	67	45	28	14	6	100	12			84	72	65	53	32	13	10	40	12			75	66	60	60	07	8	16	6	UNL	12		93	75	66	41	30	15	7	UNL	10			86	71	63	46	27	12	8	40	12			74	65	60	62	11	8	19	10	UNL	12		88	74	67	50	22	7	9	UNL	9			82	70	64	55	32	8	9	55	12			73	65	60	64	11	11	22	3	UNL	12		84	72	66	55	33	6	3	UNL	10			76	68	63	64	35	7	4	UNL	12			68	65	63	84	13	9
JUN 13th																																JUN 14th																																JUN 15th																																																																																																																																																																																																							
01	8	75	15		65	63	61	87	10	7	0	UNL	12			63	57	53	70	17	5	4	UNL	10			67	66	66	97	16	8	04	8	UNL	15		62	60	59	90	08	7	0	UNL	10			59	57	56	90	00	0	10	9	7		F	67	66	66	97	20	6	07	10	75	15		64	62	60	87	05	9	0	UNL	12			66	62	59	78	36	3	10	10	6			68	67	66	93	21	8	10	9	25	15		68	63	59	73	05	8	0	UNL	15			74	60	50	43	06	10	5	UNL	7			74	69	66	76	16	10	13	8	40	15		73	65	60	64	15	6	0	UNL	20			79	61	48	34	18	9	4	UNL	10			82	70	64	55	18	13	16	5	UNL	20		77	66	59	54	11	10	5	UNL	20			80	67	59	49	17	10	10	110	12			79	71	67	67	18	12	19	0	UNL	20		73	62	55	53	11	7	4	UNL	15			74	68	65	74	18	16	10	110	12			78	72	69	74	18	9	22	0	UNL	20		67	61	57	70	12	7	0	UNL	12			70	67	65	84	17	10	7	70	10			74	70	68	82	19	9
JUN 16th																																JUN 17th																																JUN 18th																																																																																																																																																																																																							
01	5	UNL	10		71	70	69	93	18	6	0	UNL	12			70	66	63	79	00	0	9	70	9			73	70	68	84	15	6	04	4	UNL	10		68	67	66	93	34	6	5	UNL	12			66	64	62	87	21	4	3	UNL	7			72	70	69	90	18	8	07	3	UNL	12		72	65	61	69	34	9	0	UNL	6		H	73	66	62	69	04	4	6	UNL	5		H	76	72	70	82	20	7	10	6	UNL	15		80	66	57	45	29	9	4	UNL	7			82	70	63	53	18	6	0	UNL	6		H	85	77	74	70	08	6	13	1	UNL	20		83	67	56	40	33	10	4	UNL	9			86	73	66	51	16	9	2	UNL	6		H	93	74	65	40	30	10	16	2	UNL	20		83	66	54	37	08	8	5	UNL	9			87	74	67	52	17	10	6	50	6		H	92	74	66	42	28	8	19	1	UNL	20		79	65	55	44	36	7	4	UNL	8			82	74	70	67	16	10	3	UNL	5		H	87	76	71	59	19	9	22	2	UNL	12		73	66	61	66	11	6	4	UNL	10			77	72	69	76	18	9	4	UNL	4		H	80	77	76	88	19	4

MAXIMUM SHORT DURATION PRECIPITATION

TIME PERIOD (MINUTES)	5	10	15	20	30	45	60	80	100	120	150	180
PRECIPITATION (INCHES)	0.17	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.36
ENDED: DATE	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	08	08
ENDED: TIME	1945	1945	1949	1949	2003	2011	2023	2023	2023	2023	0139	0154

THE PRECIPITATION AMOUNTS FOR THE INDICATED TIME INTERVALS MAY OCCUR AT ANY TIME DURING THE MONTH. THE TIME INDICATED IS THE ENDING TIME OF THE INTERVAL. DATE AND TIME ARE NOT ENTERED FOR TRACE AMOUNTS.

OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS

JUN 1993 13743  
WASHINGTON NAT'L AP, D.C.

HOUR L.S.T.	VISI-BILITY				TEMPERATURE				WIND			VISI-BILITY				TEMPERATURE				WIND																																																																														
	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	AIR of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	WEATHER	AIR of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	WEATHER	AIR of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)																																																																		
JUN 19th																																	JUN 20th																																	JUN 21st																																
01	5	UNL	4		H	78	76	75	91	18	7	10	80	4	FH	75	74	74	97	20	7	5	UNL	10					74	71	70	87	23	6																																																																
04	4	UNL	5		H	75	73	72	90	23	4	10	120	6	FH	74	73	73	97	25	6	6	UNL	7					73	70	69	87	20	8																																																																
07	4	UNL	5		H	78	74	72	82	19	6	2	UNL	5	FH	77	75	74	91	15	4	10	120	5			FH	74	72	71	90	22	8																																																																	
10	4	UNL	6		H	91	76	70	50	34	9	1	UNL	6	H	84	78	76	77	14	5	10	120	6			H	77	72	70	79	20	8																																																																	
13	4	UNL	7			95	78	70	44	32	11	8	UNL	6	H	91	82	78	66	18	9	10	120	6			H	84	77	74	72	17	11																																																																	
16	8	45	9			94	77	69	44	21	6	10	UNL	6	H	90	80	76	64	18	12	10	120	7				85	76	72	65	20	16																																																																	
19	10	110	8		TRW	83	75	72	70	36	4	10	250	8		80	71	67	65	34	5	9	250	7				79	74	72	79	22	10																																																																	
22	10	100	6		F	76	75	74	94	04	5	10	250	7		76	71	68	76	35	6	10	120	10				76	72	70	82	24	8																																																																	
JUN 22nd																																	JUN 23rd																																	JUN 24th																																
01	10	110	8			74	71	69	85	23	7	0	UNL	10		74	67	62	66	34	9	0	UNL	15				65	59	54	68	33	3																																																																	
04	10	90	9			74	70	67	79	28	7	0	UNL	12		69	62	57	66	03	12	0	UNL	12				63	58	54	73	06	6																																																																	
07	1	UNL	10			74	68	65	74	32	10	0	UNL	12		71	60	52	51	02	12	2	UNL	15				68	58	50	53	04	7																																																																	
10	2	UNL	12			80	70	64	58	33	12	0	UNL	15		77	62	51	40	35	9	2	UNL	20				79	63	52	39	04	4																																																																	
13	3	UNL	10			84	71	64	51	31	15	1	UNL	15		83	64	51	33	33	12	1	UNL	20				84	63	48	29	04	5																																																																	
16	3	UNL	10			88	73	65	47	28	11	1	UNL	15		85	63	47	27	34	12	0	UNL	20				87	65	49	27	12	5																																																																	
19	1	UNL	12			85	71	64	50	31	14	0	UNL	20		80	61	46	30	36	10	0	UNL	20				79	67	59	51	13	10																																																																	
22	0	UNL	12			81	70	64	56	32	10	0	UNL	12		73	61	52	48	36	2	0	UNL	15				72	65	60	66	22	7																																																																	
JUN 25th																																	JUN 26th																																	JUN 27th																																
01	0	UNL	15			68	64	62	81	17	9	0	UNL	10		71	69	68	90	18	10	10	90	12			TRW	72	69	67	84	34	9																																																																	
04	0	UNL	15			65	64	64	97	20	5	0	UNL	10		69	67	66	90	22	7	10	85	12				69	67	65	87	35	7																																																																	
07	0	UNL	10			70	68	66	87	17	8	10	11	10		71	69	68	90	20	9	6	120	15				71	66	63	76	01	6																																																																	
10	0	UNL	12			79	69	64	60	18	10	3	UNL	9		83	75	72	70	20	10	4	UNL	15				80	70	65	60	07	5																																																																	
13	0	UNL	12			85	71	63	48	16	10	2	UNL	12		89	75	68	50	17	11	4	UNL	15				88	70	60	39	13	5																																																																	
16	0	UNL	12			87	71	62	43	18	11	3	UNL	12		89	75	69	52	17	10	6	UNL	15				89	73	65	45	19	9																																																																	
19	1	UNL	12			81	71	65	58	14	10	7	250	12		84	73	68	59	19	7	4	UNL	15				83	72	66	57	19	10																																																																	
22	0	UNL	12			75	68	64	69	18	15	10	46	10		71	69	68	90	33	10	3	UNL	15				77	71	68	74	21	8																																																																	
JUN 28th																																	JUN 29th																																	JUN 30th																																
01	7	UNL	10			72	69	68	87	20	7	10	120	7		78	73	71	79	18	2	10	55	5		F	75	72	71	87	34	6																																																																		
04	8	UNL	10			72	69	67	84	19	10	8	UNL	9		74	70	68	82	32	7	10	75	9				73	70	68	84	31	10																																																																	
07	9	250	12			75	69	65	71	20	12	10	UNL	10		77	69	65	67	31	13	10	65	7				73	70	69	87	33	8																																																																	
10	3	UNL	12			88	73	66	48	25	9	5	UNL	12		85	72	66	53	33	6	10	27	6			H	81	72	67	63	01	7																																																																	
13	3	UNL	15			94	70	57	29	34	8	10	120	12		89	73	65	45	33	7	10	UNL	6			H	87	71	62	43	32	8																																																																	
16	5	UNL	15			91	74	65	42	17	13	10	120	12		86	73	67	53	34	10	10	UNL	6			H	87	71	63	45	32	9																																																																	
19	10	85	12			86	73	66	51	31	6	10	110	8		78	74	72	82	36	6	8	UNL	6			H	82	70	64	55	01	4																																																																	
22	10	100	12			81	74	71	72	18	12	10	60	5		75	74	74	97	36	4	10	UNL	7				79	71	67	67	07	7																																																																	

SUMMARY BY HOURS

HOUR L.S.T.	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	STATION PRESSURE (INCHES)	AVERAGES				RESULTANT WIND		
			TEMPERATURE			REL HUMIDITY %	WIND SPEED (MPH)	DIRECTION	SPEED (MPH)
			AIR TEMP of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of				
01	6	29.950	69	66	64	85	8.9	30	0.7
04	6	29.950	67	64	62	87	7.5	28	1.5
07	6	29.990	70	65	62	79	8.7	31	2.5
10	5	29.990	77	68	63	63	9.5	34	1.2
13	5	29.960	82	69	62	51	10.6	25	1.9
16	6	29.920	83	70	63	51	11.5	20	4.1
19	6	29.930	78	69	64	63	10.0	19	2.0
22	5	29.960	73	67	64	76	9.1	16	1.8

WEATHER CODES

- \* TORNADO
- T THUNDERSTORM
- Q SQUALL
- R RAIN
- RW RAIN SHOWERS
- ZR FREEZING RAIN
- L DRIZZLE
- ZL FREEZING DRIZZLE
- S SNOW
- SW SNOW SHOWERS
- SG SNOW GRAINS
- SP SNOW PELLETS
- IC ICE CRYSTALS
- IP ICE PELLETS
- IPW ICE PELLET SHOWERS
- A HAIL
- F FOG
- IF ICE FOG
- GF GROUND FOG
- BD BLOWING DUST
- BN BLOWING SAND
- BS BLOWING SNOW
- BY BLOWING SPRAY
- K SMOKE
- H HAZE
- D DUST

CEILING: UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED  
 WIND DIRECTION: DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS, INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: I.E., 09 FOR EAST, 18 FOR SOUTH 27 FOR WEST. AN ENTRY OF 00 INDICATES CALM.  
 SPEED: THE OBSERVED AVERAGE ONE-MINUTE VALUE, EXPRESSED IN KNOTS (MPH=KNOTS X 1.15).

BI-DC-0000004





OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS

JUL 1993 13743  
WASHINGTON NAT'L AP, D.C.

HOUR L.S.T.	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	VISI-BILITY		WEATHER	TEMPERATURE			WIND		SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CELLING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	VISI-BILITY		WEATHER	TEMPERATURE			WIND																																						
		CEILING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES		16THS MILE	AIR OF	WET BULB OF	DEW POINT OF	REL HUMIDITY %			DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)		AIR OF	WET BULB OF	DEW POINT OF	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)																																				
JUL 1st																			JUL 2nd																			JUL 3rd.																		
01	3	UNL	7		76	71	69	79	07	6	10	55	7	RW	72	70	69	90	11	7	6	200	3		FH	74	74	74	100	05	7																									
04	10	85	3	FH	73	73	73	100	06	6	10	25	7		72	71	70	94	12	8	10	4	2	8	FH	74	74	74	100	02	6																									
07	10	21	3	RF	74	71	69	85	09	6	10	21	5	RF	73	72	71	94	12	6	10	11	1	14	F	76	75	75	97	11	4																									
10	10	75	5	RF	75	72	71	87	10	7	10	11	3	RF	72	72	72	100	14	8	6	90	4		H	82	77	75	79	11	4																									
13	10	40	7	F	75	70	68	79	07	4	10	14	5	F	77	74	73	88	16	12	8	90	6		H	88	79	76	68	16	7																									
16	10	40	7	FW	76	71	68	76	09	4	10	19	5	F	78	76	75	91	17	7	7	90	8		H	89	80	76	66	16	7																									
19	10	80	9	L	75	67	63	66	11	7	10	16	3	FW	78	77	76	94	36	9	9	100	8		H	77	75	74	91	24	4																									
22	10	60	9		73	69	66	79	11	6	10	16	3		75	75	75	100	05	3	3	UNL	8			75	74	74	97	22	8																									
JUL 4th																			JUL 5th																			JUL 6th																		
01	4	UNL	7		74	74	74	100	24	4	0	UNL	6	F	80	78	77	91	00	0	2	UNL	5		F	79	78	77	94	16	6																									
04	1	UNL	6		73	73	73	100	36	3	1	UNL	5	F	78	77	76	94	00	0	2	UNL	5		F	77	77	77	100	16	5																									
07	3	UNL	6	F	78	75	74	88	36	8	1	UNL	3	H	82	77	75	79	00	0	3	UNL	4		F	80	78	77	91	17	5																									
10	3	UNL	8		88	79	75	66	02	6	0	UNL	4	H	93	81	77	60	07	3	1	UNL	5		H	90	81	77	66	20	8																									
13	6	40	10		94	79	73	51	07	5	5	UNL	6	H	95	80	74	51	17	8	5	UNL	6		H	95	81	76	54	17	10																									
16	4	UNL	10		95	78	70	44	31	4	8	50	6	RWH	91	80	75	60	25	2	3	UNL	6		H	93	83	79	64	18	10																									
19	0	UNL	9		90	78	73	58	32	7	3	UNL	6	H	86	80	77	75	13	11	2	UNL	7		H	90	81	78	68	18	11																									
22	0	UNL	8		83	79	78	85	18	4	3	UNL	6	H	82	79	78	88	17	7	2	UNL	6		H	85	81	79	82	18	8																									
JUL 7th																			JUL 8th																			JUL 9th																		
01	10	100	9	TRW	77	76	75	94	12	6	2	UNL	7		81	78	76	85	22	6	1	UNL	10			80	74	71	74	24	4																									
04	3	UNL	6		77	76	75	94	35	4	3	UNL	6	FH	79	77	76	91	20	7	0	UNL	10			78	73	71	79	35	4																									
07	3	UNL	6	H	81	77	75	82	35	4	0	UNL	4	FH	84	79	77	80	14	2	0	UNL	9			84	76	72	67	11	4																									
10	0	UNL	5	H	89	80	77	68	15	5	0	UNL	6	H	94	79	77	51	33	8	0	UNL	10			95	79	73	49	32	6																									
13	2	UNL	6	H	97	80	73	46	08	6	2	UNL	6	H	99	79	70	39	34	11	5	UNL	9		H	96	78	71	45	01	6																									
16	4	UNL	6	H	96	79	72	46	18	7	1	UNL	7		100	80	72	41	33	6	3	UNL	6			97	79	71	43	18	7																									
19	2	UNL	7		93	79	74	54	22	8	1	UNL	7		92	79	74	56	25	10	0	UNL	7			94	79	73	51	22	9																									
22	0	UNL	10		84	79	77	80	19	10	4	UNL	8		84	75	70	63	26	2	0	UNL	9			88	79	75	66	20	9																									
JUL 10th																			JUL 11th																			JUL 12th																		
01	0	UNL	7		84	80	79	85	26	5	6	120	10		85	77	73	67	28	7	8	UNL	7			81	74	70	69	19	7																									
04	0	UNL	7		82	79	78	88	23	4	4	UNL	12		81	70	64	56	30	7	8	UNL	7		H	77	73	71	82	19	6																									
07	0	UNL	8		88	78	74	63	35	4	0	UNL	15		82	71	65	57	34	5	10	120	6			81	74	71	72	19	6																									
10	0	UNL	9		95	79	73	49	30	9	4	UNL	15		91	74	65	42	31	10	6	120	12			86	73	67	53	31	10																									
13	0	UNL	9		97	79	72	45	31	7	4	UNL	15		96	76	67	39	32	9	5	UNL	12			90	74	67	47	34	10																									
16	3	UNL	9		99	78	70	39	30	11	1	UNL	10		96	78	70	43	23	6	5	UNL	12			91	75	67	45	33	8																									
19	0	UNL	7		94	78	71	47	25	9	5	UNL	7		92	77	71	50	19	9	9	UNL	12			89	74	67	48	30	8																									
22	2	UNL	7		86	80	77	75	20	9	9	250	7		85	76	72	65	24	9	10	UNL	10			84	74	69	61	24	6																									
JUL 13th																			JUL 14th																			JUL 15th																		
01	10	250	7		81	74	71	72	03	3	0	UNL	7		81	79	78	91	18	3	10	130	7			76	75	75	97	00	5																									
04	10	250	7		79	72	69	72	34	5	1	UNL	9		81	78	77	88	20	6	6	130	7			77	76	75	94	22	5																									
07	9	UNL	6	H	83	73	68	61	34	5	0	UNL	5	FH	83	79	78	85	18	8	5	UNL	6		H	80	75	73	79	34	8																									
10	0	UNL	6	H	89	77	71	55	33	7	10	100	5	RF	82	79	78	88	21	10	10	150	6		H	86	78	74	68	33	11																									
13	2	UNL	8		96	76	66	37	33	8	5	UNL	9	RW	94	80	75	54	17	10	8	140	6		H	89	75	69	52	31	10																									
16	2	UNL	12		97	74	63	33	36	9	10	55	7		88	79	75	66	22	12	7	100	12			90	70	59	35	32	12																									
19	0	UNL	12		92	72	62	37	31	6	10	55	12		84	77	74	72	16	12	10	250	12			83	69	61	48	33	10																									
22	0	UNL	8		84	76	72	67	14	7	10	110	7		77	77	77	100	21	4	10	200	12			80	69	62	54	35	4																									
JUL 16th																			JUL 17th																			JUL 18th																		
01	1	UNL	15		76	67	61	60	33	12	0	UNL	15		74	63	55	52	33	9	0	UNL	15			73	66	62	69	23	4																									
04	0	UNL	15		72	65	60	66	01	9	0	UNL	15		70	63	58	66	33	8	5	UNL	15			70	66	63	79	25	5																									
07	0	UNL	15		74	65	59	60	02	10	1	UNL	20		73	64	58	60	34	7	9	120	20			73	66	61	66	03	8																									
10	0	UNL	20		81	66	57	44	04	8	4	UNL	20		82	67	57	43	36	11	7	200	20			84	70	62	48	07	4																									
13	3	UNL	20		87	67	54	32	32	10	4	UNL	20		86	67	56	36	33	4	8	50	20			87	72	64	46	16	8																									
16	3	UNL	20		89	67	53	29	30	9	7	UNL	20		87	69	58	38	05	7	5	UNL	15			90	72	63	41	18	11																									
19	3	UNL	20		86	66	53	32	26	6	4	UNL	20		83	67	58	43	04	8	3	UNL	15			82	72	66	59	15	12																									
22	0	UNL	15		78	66	59	52	32	9	3	UNL	15		76	67	61	60	12	7	10	110	12			78	70	65	64	17	11																									

MAXIMUM SHORT DURATION PRECIPITATION

TIME PERIOD (MINUTES)	5	10	15	20	30	45	60	80	100	120	150	180
PRECIPITATION (INCHES)	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
ENDED: DATE	03	03	03	03	03	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
ENDED: TIME	1754	1756	1801	1804	1815	1058	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059

THE PRECIPITATION AMOUNTS FOR THE INDICATED TIME INTERVALS MAY OCCUR AT ANY TIME DURING THE MONTH. THE TIME INDICATED IS THE ENDING TIME OF THE INTERVAL. DATE AND TIME ARE NOT ENTERED FOR TRACE AMOUNTS.

OBSERVATIONS AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS

JUL 1993 13743  
WASHINGTON NAT'L AP, D.C.

HOUR L.S.T.	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CELLING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	WEATHER	TEMPERATURE				WIND		SKY COVER (TENTHS)	CELLING IN HUNDREDS OF FEET	WHOLE MILES	16THS MILE	WEATHER	TEMPERATURE				WIND											
						AIR of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)						AIR of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of	REL HUMIDITY %	DIRECTION	SPEED (KNOTS)										
JUL 19th						JUL 20th						JUL 21st																				
01	10	95	12			77	69	64	64	18	10	10	85	6	F	77	76	76	97	22	5	0	UNL	10			80	70	64	58	31	7
04	10	20	12			76	71	69	79	20	8	10	110	4	F	76	76	76	100	33	6	3	UNL	10			73	67	64	74	33	7
07	10	17	9			77	73	71	82	19	14	0	UNL	3	F	79	76	75	88	35	10	7	UNL	10			78	68	62	58	36	7
10	10	20	8			80	75	73	79	18	9	6	33	6	H	87	77	72	61	33	12	10	150	12		83	69	61	48	07	6	
13	10	20	6		RWH	81	77	75	82	20	10	5	UNL	6	H	93	76	68	44	32	13	10	120	15		84	70	63	49	29	12	
16	10	20	6		H	85	80	78	80	17	9	4	UNL	10		94	76	67	41	31	10	9	130	12		87	72	64	46	25	10	
19	10	50	4		F	81	80	79	94	14	6	0	UNL	12		90	72	62	39	33	9	7	120	12		83	72	67	45	18	5	
22	8	60	7			78	77	76	94	26	7	0	UNL	12		84	70	62	48	30	8	7	110	12		81	71	66	60	31	5	
JUL 22nd						JUL 23rd						JUL 24th																				
01	7	95	12			76	69	65	69	34	6	7	250	15		74	62	53	48	32	10	7	UNL	12			71	65	62	73	24	5
04	9	85	15			74	63	56	54	35	8	1	UNL	15		70	61	54	57	33	7	4	UNL	12			68	64	62	81	23	3
07	9	90	15			73	63	57	57	34	12	5	UNL	12		71	62	56	59	33	9	3	UNL	9			73	69	67	82	08	3
10	3	UNL	20			80	65	56	44	31	10	5	UNL	20		81	62	48	32	03	12	7	UNL	10			85	72	66	53	20	8
13	2	UNL	20			84	64	49	30	30	9	6	UNL	20		85	64	49	29	30	10	10	85	12		89	72	63	42	14	5	
16	3	UNL	20			87	66	52	30	35	8	10	130	20		85	64	50	30	25	9	8	90	10		90	76	70	52	12	9	
19	6	UNL	20			83	63	49	31	34	10	8	130	20		82	65	53	37	19	8	8	UNL	10		84	76	72	67	12	9	
22	10	120	15			77	63	53	43	33	8	2	UNL	12		74	65	60	62	22	4	8	250	10		80	74	71	74	17	9	
JUL 25th						JUL 26th						JUL 27th																				
01	9	250	10			77	76	75	94	13	3	10	110	8		76	73	71	85	16	6	10	31	8		76	74	73	91	23	11	
04	10	11	6		F	77	77	77	100	06	4	10	120	7	RW	75	74	73	94	11	5	10	23	7		76	74	73	91	18	10	
07	10	19	4		F	78	78	78	100	10	5	10	75	6	F	76	75	75	97	13	11	10	16	6		77	75	74	91	23	7	
10	10	23	5		F	82	78	76	82	09	7	10	65	8		81	75	72	74	15	8	7	250	6		85	79	77	77	17	9	
13	6	100	10			87	77	72	61	14	5	10	65	12		85	73	67	55	19	12	6	40	6		88	79	76	68	17	11	
16	5	UNL	7			89	76	70	54	18	8	10	100	12		85	75	71	63	16	12	3	UNL	9		81	80	76	62	17	12	
19	8	90	7			84	76	73	70	15	8	10	110	12		80	74	71	74	14	12	2	UNL	8		89	78	74	61	22	10	
22	10	250	8			78	71	68	72	18	8	10	35	12		78	74	72	82	17	12	2	UNL	7		84	78	76	77	24	8	
JUL 28th						JUL 29th						JUL 30th																				
01	2	UNL	7			79	78	77	94	22	5	10	250	10		82	77	75	79	18	8	6	100	15		78	70	65	64	20	6	
04	0	UNL	12			78	71	67	69	28	2	10	90	12	T	77	72	69	76	34	11	0	UNL	15		73	68	65	76	22	6	
07	1	UNL	10			82	74	70	67	24	5	5	UNL	12		76	72	70	82	24	8	0	UNL	15		78	69	64	62	27	8	
10	2	UNL	12			90	74	67	47	28	8	0	UNL	12		85	77	73	67	20	6	2	UNL	15		86	70	62	45	32	12	
13	4	UNL	12			95	78	71	46	06	8	7	60	12		94	77	69	44	31	12	5	UNL	20		89	69	57	34	32	12	
16	2	UNL	12			97	80	73	46	21	11	6	85	12		98	75	64	33	33	13	7	85	20		84	69	61	46	33	13	
19	0	UNL	10			93	78	72	51	20	10	3	UNL	15		88	71	62	42	33	14	0	UNL	15		78	67	61	56	33	14	
22	0	UNL	10			84	78	75	75	18	10	4	UNL	12		83	69	61	48	32	7	1	UNL	12		73	65	60	64	32	13	
JUL 31st																																
01	5	UNL	15			71	65	61	71	29	9																					
04	6	90	15			69	65	62	79	24	6																					
07	10	45	15			71	66	63	76	29	7																					
10	10	50	15			78	69	64	62	32	12																					
13	10	50	20			80	70	64	58	32	8																					
16	9	90	20			83	71	65	55	35	6																					
19	5	UNL	15			80	70	65	60	32	8																					
22	3	UNL	12			76	69	65	69	34	6																					

SUMMARY BY HOURS

HOUR L.S.T.	SKY COVER (TENTHS)	STATION PRESSURE (INCHES)	AVERAGES				RESULTANT WIND		
			TEMPERATURE			WIND SPEED (MPH)	DIRECTION	SPEED (MPH)	
			AIR TEMP of	WET BULB of	DEW POINT of				
01	5	29.905	77	73	70	79	6.9	24	2.2
04	5	29.905	75	71	69	83	6.7	30	1.5
07	5	29.940	78	72	69	76	7.6	34	1.4
10	5	29.945	85	74	69	61	9.4	33	2.3
13	6	29.920	89	75	67	50	10.1	29	2.3
16	6	29.880	90	75	68	50	10.2	24	2.6
19	5	29.880	86	74	68	58	10.4	23	2.3
22	5	29.910	80	73	69	71	8.5	21	3.8

WEATHER CODES

- \* TORNADO
- T THUNDERSTORM
- Q SQUALL
- R RAIN
- RW RAIN SHOWERS
- ZR FREEZING RAIN
- L DRIZZLE
- ZL FREEZING DRIZZLE
- S SNOW
- SW SNOW SHOWERS
- SG SNOW GRAINS
- SP SNOW PELLETS
- IC ICE CRYSTALS
- IP ICE PELLETS
- IPW ICE PELLET SHOWERS
- A HAIL
- F FOG
- IF ICE FOG
- GF GROUND FOG
- BD BLOWING DUST
- BN BLOWING SAND
- BS BLOWING SNOW
- BY BLOWING SPRAY
- K SMOKE
- H HAZE
- D DUST

CEILING: UNL INDICATES UNLIMITED  
 WIND DIRECTION: DIRECTIONS ARE THOSE FROM WHICH THE WIND BLOWS, INDICATED IN TENS OF DEGREES FROM TRUE NORTH: I.E., 09 FOR EAST, 18 FOR SOUTH 27 FOR WEST. AN ENTRY OF 00 INDICATES CALM.  
 SPEED: THE OBSERVED AVERAGE ONE-MINUTE VALUE, EXPRESSED IN KNOTS (MPH=KNOTS X 1.15).

BI-DC-0000008

NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER  
 FEDERAL BUILDING  
 37 BATTERY PARK AVE  
 ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28801-2733

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
 PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

FIRST CLASS  
 POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
 NOAA  
 PERMIT G-19

BI-DC-0000009

JUL 1993 13743  
 WASHINGTON NAT'L AP, D.C.  
 USCOMM - NOAA - ASHEVILLE, NC

A.M. HOUR ENDING AT												P.M. HOUR ENDING AT													
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	DATE
01																									01
02	T	T	T		T	T	T	0.02	0.03	T		T	T	0.01	T			T	0.06	0.01					02
03								T	0.04	0.05	0.01							T	0.29	0.01					03
04																									04
05																0.02	T								05
06																									06
07	T	T																						0.06	06
08																									07
09																									08
10																									09
11																									10
12																									11
13																									12
14										T	0.06	T		T	0.01	T				0.18	0.02				13
15																									14
16																									15
17																									16
18																									17
19																									18
20													T							0.03	T				19
21																									20
22																									21
23																									22
24																									23
25										T	0.34	T													24
26				T	T	T																			25
27																									26
28																									27
29				T				T																	28
30																									29
31														T											30
																									31

FN # 130-142

40	Q3	Eyeglasses
41	Q10	Shorts (Boxer shorts - underwear)
42	Q8	Shirt
43	Q9	T-shirt
44	L1 / L2	Lifts of lenses/front & back of glasses
45	L10 / L11	Lifts of both sides of colt revolver

Chemical, biochemical, and/or instrumental analyses were conducted on certain items of physical evidence. However, due to the condition of some of the evidence and the time available, the analysis of the remaining items was limited to macroscopic and microscopic examinations.

Subsequently, eleven (11) additional items of evidence were submitted for examination. These items consisted of materials collected from the scene at Fort Marcy Park when it was revisited and from gun shot trajectory experiments conducted by investigators. Table 2-2 is a list of Connecticut laboratory item numbers and a description of these items.

Additionally, item # 57 was submitted to the Connecticut laboratory. This item was found to contain samples of "RP .38 SPL HV" ammunition. This ammunition was subsequently used for test firings at the CT State Police Forensic Science Laboratory.

Item #24 (FBI #: None)

"Scrapings from Q8"

*shirt*

Description:

Plastic container labeled "40324038 RC BWH WWO RM Q8"  
Photograph #II-24-1 depicts submitted item #24.

Examination Results:

- A. Macroscopic and microscopic examination of the contents of item #24 revealed the presence of various trace materials including:
- (1) Tissue-like materials and reddish-brown crusts. These materials gave positive results with a chemical test for blood. Some of these crusts can be seen among the trace materials shown in photograph #II-24-2.
  - (2) Blue, plastic-like material, as shown in photograph #II-24-3.
  - (3) Various fibers
  - (4) One bone fragment approximately 7 mm x 3 mm x 2.5 mm in size. This bone fragment is depicted in photograph #II-24-4.
  - (5) Spherical, dark-colored gunpowder particles, approximately 0.3 mm in size. A close-up view of some of these particles is shown in photograph #II-24-5.
  - (6) Vegetative materials
  - (7) Mineral particles
  - (8) Insect casings
  - (9) Caucasian-type hairs and hair fragments
- B. The bone fragment located in these trace materials in item #24 was forwarded to the DNA Section for further analysis.

No ripping or tearing of the shirt was visible. A small amount of vegetative material was found on the victim's shirt. These deposits could have resulted from contact with the ground in the park.

No scratch or scraping-type marks were observed on the shirt. This fact suggests that no prolonged moving contact with a soil surface occurred which would cause the type of damage commonly resulting from dragging or similar action.

#### 4. SHOES

Shoes from Mr. Foster were found in item #38. Photograph #V-1 was submitted by the Office of Independent Counsel and was taken by the FBI Laboratory. This photograph depicts the soles of Mr. Foster's shoes at the time of the FBI Laboratory examination. Examination of photograph #V-1 revealed the following:

- (1) Brownish smears on the left heel.
- (2) Reddish-colored, blood-like stains on the right sole and heel.
- (3) Scrape and scuff-type marks in some portions of the soles.

Subsequent macroscopic and microscopic examinations of the shoes revealed the presence of soil-like debris and abrasion-like marks.

Abrasion-type damage on the surfaces of the shoes indicated possible contact with a hard surface with some motion, at some time prior to Mr. Foster's body being found. Whether or not these damaged areas resulted on the day Mr. Foster was found or at some other time cannot be established at this time.

No heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns were observed on the shoes in submitted item #38. Trace materials were located embedded in the grooves of the sole patterns at the heel of item #38L. A portion of this material subsequently was removed. Microscopic and macroscopic examination showed this material to contain mineral particles, including mica, other soil materials, and vegetative matter. This fact indicates the sole of the shoe had direct contact with a soil surface containing these materials.

## 5. PANTS

Submitted item #39 is a pair of pants. Macroscopic and microscopic examination of these pants revealed the presence of bloodstains. The majority of these bloodstains were consistent with contact transfer type bloodstain patterns.

No gunpowder particles were identified on item #39. Soil and grass-like materials were present on these pants in the area of the rear pocket. These deposits indicate the pants had direct contact with a soil surface. No dragging-type soil patterns or damage which could have resulted from dragging-type action were observed on these pants.

Macroscopic and microscopic examination of the inside of the front pants pockets revealed the presence of fibers and other materials, including a portion of a sunflower seed husk in the front left pocket. Instrumental analysis of particles removed from the pocket surface revealed the presence of lead. These materials were also found inside the oven mitt located in the glove compartment of Mr. Foster's vehicle (item #100). The presence of these trace materials could indicate that they share a common origin. These materials in the

pants pocket clearly resulted from the transfer by an intermediate object, such as the Colt weapon (item #35).

6. EYE GLASSES

Submitted item #40 consisted of a pair of eyeglasses. Bloodstains were found on both sides of the lenses of these glasses. These bloodstains were less than or equal to 1 mm in size. In addition, blood-like and tissue-like materials were identified on the lifts of the eyeglasses in submitted item #44.

A gunpowder particle was located in submitted item #3 and identified as being collected from the eyeglasses.

These facts support the interpretation that Mr. Foster was wearing his eyeglasses at the time the gun was discharged.

7. TRACE EVIDENCE FROM CLOTHING

Various items were submitted which contained materials collected by the FBI during their analyses. One of these items, #24, was found to contain a bone chip.

DNA was extracted from this bone fragment and amplified according to laboratory PCR protocols. The DNA profile generated for this bone sample was consistent with the HLA-DQA1, Polymarker, and D1S80 DNA types of Mr. Foster. This bone chip originated from Mr. Foster and separated from his skull at the time the projectile exited Mr. Foster's head. This fact suggests that the location where Mr. Foster's body was found was consistent with the primary scene.

FN # 143





LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY

, On 5/6/94

, Page 11

After FOSTER's death, KENNEDY learned that DEBORAH GORHAM, FOSTER's secretary, had been affected by FOSTER's death pretty badly.

KENNEDY met with GORHAM but did not personally get the impression that she was "off" from talking with her. NUSSBAUM was getting the same reports about GORHAM. KENNEDY and NUSSBAUM agreed she should be moved. She ultimately moved to Room 128 in the Old Executive Office Building with CLIFF SLOAN. Her computer from the West Wing of the White House came with her, but after the backups were made, KENNEDY has not tracked where the computer itself is located. KENNEDY could offer no conclusion regarding why GORHAM was affected by FOSTER's death more than others who had also worked closely with FOSTER.

Bad blood existed between some of the women working in the Chief Counsel's suite.

KENNEDY did not know for a fact of any safes used by VINCENT FOSTER. KENNEDY was sure there was no safe in FOSTER's office.

As a final note, KENNEDY said that it had been difficult for him to stand on the sidelines during the FOSTER death investigation. As an effort to help the FOSTER family, he retrieved FOSTER's car from the U.S. Park Police approximately one and one-half to two months after FOSTER's death. LIVINGSTONE got the car and it was parked on West Executive Avenue by the White House for about two weeks. Thereafter, it was moved for a two-month period of time to the New Executive Office Building basement, while a dialogue continued with LISA FOSTER regarding the final disposition of the car. It was agreed that the car would be sold to MRS. FOSTER's brother. When the brother and his wife came to Washington to pick up the car, KENNEDY retrieved miscellaneous items from the vehicle. He described the car as being "trashed" with family junk such as M&Ms, plastic cups, class notes, CD player, shoes, Ray Ban sunglasses, books, etc.

LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, On 5/6/94, Page 12

KENNEDY said he threw most of these items away but still has some items in his possession.

The following description of KENNEDY was obtained through observation and interview:

Name: William H. Kennedy  
 Title: Associate Counsel to the President  
 (since 2/10/93)  
 Race: White  
 Sex: Male  
 DOB:  FOIA(b)(6)  
 POB:   
 SSAN:  
 Residence: 3207 Alabama Avenue  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22305  
 Residence  
 Phone Number: (703) 684-8772  
 Work Phone  
 Number: (202) 456-6229

Attorneys V. THOMAS LANKFORD, JR. and PAUL V. CASTELLITTO, Sharp & Lankford, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, telephone (202) 745-1700.

- 1 -

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/5/94

PAUL CASTELLITTO, Attorney at Law, was contacted at the offices of his firm, SHARP & LANKFORD, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 745-1700. After being advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents, CASTELLITTO provided the following information:

As a result of previous discussions involving WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, III, V. THOMAS LANKFORD, Jr., who is KENNEDY's attorney, and representatives of the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC) in Washington, D.C., an agreement was reached that KENNEDY would turn over to representatives of OIC a number of articles which were found in a Honda automobile previously operated by Deputy White House Counsel VINCENT W. FOSTER, Jr. The automobile and its contents had been found in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia during an investigation there by the United States Park Police of the circumstances of FOSTER's death on July 20, 1993. The below described articles were still in FOSTER's automobile when it was released to White House staff by USPP personnel. KENNEDY has retained the articles since the automobile was retrieved from the USPP, and he has turned over the articles to his attorney with the knowledge that the articles would be provided to representatives of OIC.

Prior to the arrival of the interviewing agents, CASTELLITTO prepared a memorandum containing a detailed inventory of the articles provided by KENNEDY. Special Agent RUSSELL T. BRANSFORD signed the memorandum and received a copy of the signed original. After the interviewing agents confirmed the accuracy and completeness of the inventory memorandum, CASTELLITTO turned over the items described in the memorandum to the interviewing agents.

A copy of the memorandum describing the items received from CASTELLITTO is attached and incorporated herein.

Investigation on 6/16/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063 - *JIM BELL*  
 by SAs DANA M. GILLIS and RUSSELL T. BRANSFORD RTB:rtb Date dictated 6/16/94

IMPOUNDED VEHICLE RECORD

Date: 07-20-93

Time: 1804

Case No: 30502

Impounded From:

Location Code:

HOLD: (Check Box) ->

Yes

Port Mary Parking  
Impound Officer Use Only (Check Boxes)

WALES Check:

USPP Computer Check:

Reason for Hold:

Hold Authorized By (Signature)

Badge#

Further Investigation

Make	Model	Style	Year	Color	Tag Number	State	VIN
Honda	Accord	4DR			RCN 504	AR	JHMCA5630KC074057

Owner's Name:

Address:

Phone Numbers:

Residence: ( )  
Business: ( )

Foster, Vincent

Operator's Name:

Address:

Phone Numbers:

Residence: ( )  
Business: ( )

Reason for Impound:

Vehicle Stored at:

Keys  Yes  No  
Location:

- Abandoned
- Traffic Parking
- Traffic Moving
- Other:
- Recovered Stolen
- Involved in MVA
- Involved in Crime

- USPP Lot C1B
- Contract Crane
- Address:

Vehicle Condition: (If yes, describe below)  
No

Vehicle Equipment:  
Yes No

- Body Damage Mirror Dents
- Broken Glass
- Interior Damage
- Tire Damage (RF, LF, RR, LR)
- Other:

- Radio
- Tape Player (Separate)
- CB Radio
- Spare Tire
- Special Wheels/Rims/Tires
- Property Removed from Vehicle
- Property Remaining in Vehicle
- Other: PORTABLE CD PLAYER

Impounded By (Signature)

Badge#

Supervisor (Signature)

Badge#

Released By (Signature)

Badge#

Date:

Time:

Released To (Signature)

Released To (Print Name)

DAVID CRAIG LIVINGSTONE

Address:

WHITE HOUSE SECURITY, THE WHITE HOUSE, WASH DC 20500

as: Original - Information Mgt. Sec. (After release); Blue - Information Mgt. Sec.;  
k - Worksite; Hard Copy - With Vehicle

FN # 144-147

No heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns were observed on the shoes in submitted item #38. Trace materials were located embedded in the grooves of the sole patterns at the heel of item #38L. A portion of this material subsequently was removed. Microscopic and macroscopic examination showed this material to contain mineral particles, including mica, other soil materials, and vegetative matter. This fact indicates the sole of the shoe had direct contact with a soil surface containing these materials.

#### 5. PANTS

Submitted item #39 is a pair of pants. Macroscopic and microscopic examination of these pants revealed the presence of bloodstains. The majority of these bloodstains were consistent with contact transfer type bloodstain patterns.

No gunpowder particles were identified on item #39. Soil and grass-like materials were present on these pants in the area of the rear pocket. These deposits indicate the pants had direct contact with a soil surface. No dragging-type soil patterns or damage which could have resulted from dragging-type action were observed on these pants.

Macroscopic and microscopic examination of the inside of the front pants pockets revealed the presence of fibers and other materials, including a portion of a sunflower seed husk in the front left pocket. Instrumental analysis of particles removed from the pocket surface revealed the presence of lead. These materials were also found inside the oven mitt located in the glove compartment of Mr. Foster's vehicle (item #100). The presence of these trace materials could indicate that they share a common origin. These materials in the

pants pocket clearly resulted from the transfer by an intermediate object, such as the Colt weapon (item #35).

#### 6. EYE GLASSES

Submitted item #40 consisted of a pair of eyeglasses. Bloodstains were found on both sides of the lenses of these glasses. These bloodstains were less than or equal to 1 mm in size. In addition, blood-like and tissue-like materials were identified on the lifts of the eyeglasses in submitted item #44.

A gunpowder particle was located in submitted item #3 and identified as being collected from the eyeglasses.

These facts support the interpretation that Mr. Foster was wearing his eyeglasses at the time the gun was discharged.

#### 7. TRACE EVIDENCE FROM CLOTHING

Various items were submitted which contained materials collected by the FBI during their analyses. One of these items, #24, was found to contain a bone chip.

DNA was extracted from this bone fragment and amplified according to laboratory PCR protocols. The DNA profile generated for this bone sample was consistent with the HLA-DQA1, Polymarker, and D1S80 DNA types of Mr. Foster. This bone chip originated from Mr. Foster and separated from his skull at the time the projectile exited Mr. Foster's head. This fact suggests that the location where Mr. Foster's body was found was consistent with the primary scene.

## 8. OVEN MITT

Information was supplied by the submitting agency that the oven mitt in item #100 was recovered from Mr. Foster's car (see photograph #V-2). Dark particle residues were located inside of the oven mitt. Instrumental analysis revealed the presence of the elements lead and antimony in these particles; this finding could indicate that an item which had gunshot residue on it, such as the revolver in item #35, came in contact with the interior of item #100.

Sunflower-type seed husks were located on the inner surfaces of this oven mitt. These sunflower seed particles were similar to the sunflower seed husks found in Mr. Foster's front, left pants pocket. Photographs #V-3 (item #39) and #V-4 (item #100) are photomicrographs used for comparison of these specimens. This finding suggests that the sunflower seed husk found inside the pants pocket could have been transferred from the oven mitt through an intermediate object, such as the revolver in item #35.

## 9. BLOODSTAIN PATTERNS

Photograph #V-5 depicts a view of Mr. Foster's body found at the scene in Fort Marcy Park; photograph #V-6 is a closer view showing his shirt. Several areas of bloodstains were noted; saturated-type bloodstains can be seen on his shoulder and collar region. Photograph #V-7 is a view of Mr. Foster's shirt taken at the time of examination. Additional bloodstains can be seen on his shirt similar to smear and folding-type bloodstain patterns. These stains are consistent with having been caused during the transport of Mr. Foster's body from the scene to the medical examiner's office.

FN # 148

D-LR-35063

Continuation of OIC-302 of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, III, On 4/7/95, Page 4

VINCENT FOSTER, III recalled his father bringing the family together to brief them on some of the problems that he was having at work, and how the next few months might be difficult for him and the family. His father had told them that some of the things that might happen could be very unpleasant for the family.

VINCE FOSTER, III could not recall his father ever mentioning Whitewater, Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, or Capital Management Services. Additionally, he could not recall his father ever being concerned about the family's telephones being tapped. He did recall his father talking with him at one point regarding purchasing a sail boat. VINCENT FOSTER, III knew that this was just "wishful thinking," and that his father did not have any actual plans to purchase the boat.

VINCENT FOSTER, III's mother spoke to him about helping her cheer his father up. His mother was concerned about the pressure VINCENT FOSTER, JR. was under at work and how it was affecting him. As a result, VINCENT FOSTER, III stated that he may have called his father during the afternoon of Tuesday, July 20th, to see if he wanted to go to an Orioles game with him.

The evening of his father's death, at the FOSTER residence, VINCENT FOSTER, III recalled seeing the President, WEBB HUBBELL, MACK MCLARTY, and possibly DAVID WATKINS.

VINCE FOSTER, III did not specifically recall driving the family's Honda sedan on Sunday, but stated that he may have. The beer cans and other items in the vehicle were probably his. He stated that he kept the car at college, as well as used it the weekend prior to his father's death.

VINCE FOSTER, III was subsequently shown a green oven mitt that was obtained from the glove compartment of the Honda sedan subsequent to his father's death. VINCE FOSTER, III identified the oven mitt as belonging to his mother. He had no specific information regarding the mitt or how it ended up in the glove compartment in the car. He stated that he, as well as his brother, eat sunflower seeds.

VINCENT FOSTER, JR. had an old "beat-up" leather briefcase. He carried the briefcase to work with him every morning. VINCENT FOSTER, III did not know of any other briefcases that his father kept.

LR-35063

Continuation of OIC-302 of ELIZABETH "LISA" BRADEN FOSTER, On 4/7/95, Page 8

LISA FOSTER did not know where FOSTER was during the hours immediately prior to his death.

LISA FOSTER thought that FOSTER owned three handguns. She located one after his death, and does not know what happened to the others.

SHARON BOWMAN, FOSTER'S sister, was travelling to D.C. for a visit on the day of his death.

FOSTER was very serious about the criticism he was receiving in the newspapers. At one point, LISA recalled FOSTER taking a newspaper out of her hands and throwing it away.

LISA FOSTER recalled FOSTER taking Monday off, the week before his death. LISA considered this very unusual for FOSTER.

LISA FOSTER was shown a green pot holder-type mitt, which was obtained from the glove compartment of the vehicle FOSTER drove to FT. MARCY park. LISA identified the mitt as an item from their kitchen. A Swiss exchange student gave it to the family as a gift. LISA had no knowledge of how it came to be in the vehicle.

LISA FOSTER was also shown a white envelope which contained the registration to the family's Lexus sedan. LISA had no knowledge of the circumstances pertaining to the registration, envelope, or post-it note attached to the registration. Lisa stated that the writing on the envelope is similar to FOSTER'S, and that he was responsible for obtaining a vehicle inspection for the Lexus.

LISA FOSTER was unsure of where FOSTER normally carried his wallet, but thought that he usually carried it in the backpockets of his pants.

At the conclusion of the interview, LISA FOSTER stated that she has no doubt that her husband took his own life at FT. MARCY PARK as a result of the enormous pressure that he put on himself. FOSTER blamed himself for all of the CLINTON administration's problems. LISA FOSTER stated that there were lessons to be learned from the way FOSTER lived and died.

Q FN# 149-150

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.

# Memorandum



To : MARK TUOHEY

Date 3/2/95

From : SA C.L. REGINI

Subject: FBI LABORATORY CONFERENCE

The subject meeting took place on Friday, February 24, 1995, with the following participants:

SA Chuck Regini, Office of the Independent Counsel  
Associate Independent Counsel Hickman Ewing  
Associate Independent Counsel Brett Kavanaugh  
SSA Jim Corby, Materials Analysis, Unit Chief  
SSA Rick Crum, Firearms  
SSA Bob Spalding, Blood Pattern Analysis  
SSA Henry Mathis, Documents  
SSA Jennifer Lindsey, DNA  
SSA Joe Errera, Serology  
SSA Bruce Hall, Materials Analysis (soil)  
SSA Roger Martz, Chemistry  
SSA Kenneth Whitler, key examination  
SSA Wayne Oakes, Hairs and Fibers  
Lou Hupp, latent prints

The members of the Independent Counsel asked questions of each examiner to clarify the results of their respective examinations. Prior to the start of the conference, all of the participants viewed the video "UNANSWERED: The Death of Vincent Foster". The following is an outline of the examiner's responses to questions by members of the Independent Counsel, and their comments regarding questions raised in the video:

Blood pattern analysis (Spalding):

The positions of the decedent's head as depicted in the computer drawing on the video is wrong. The video depicts a small stain on the right side of the decedent's face, and three blood drain tracts. In reality, the facial stain is much larger, and there are only two drainage tracts.

1- Tuohey

1- Gillis

①-Ea. Participant *Kavanaugh*

1-29D-LR-35063

Additionally, lead was detected at the 6th button on the shirt. The ammunition found in the revolver was Remington .38 special, with an HV headstamp. It is old ammunition and very common. Unable to say why the gun was not knocked out of the decedent's hand; very difficult to say whether it should have been knocked out of his hand, extremely speculative. The hand hold used by the decedent on the revolver is not the simplest or easiest, but is definitely plausible.

Hairs and Fibers (Oakes):

Two unidentified blonde hairs, along with a large and varied number of carpet fibers, were located in the debris from the scrapings of the decedent's clothing. One of the blonde hairs was 12 inches long. Neither of the hairs appear to have been forcibly removed. Unknown debris is common in any investigation. The decedent could have come into contact with the hairs and fibers at any point, but more likely within the past day. In a common household, it is possible that the hairs and fibers could have come from the laundry. The number and type of carpet fibers does not indicate that the decedent was rolled up in a carpet. ||

Corby:

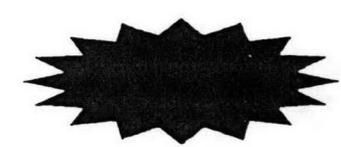
The FBI search of Ft. Marcy Park for the bullet was logical and methodical; parameters needed to be set. Three different metal detectors were used, all set for a "bullet standard". Everything was not dug up, only items that could be bullets. Many bullets were found, none capable of having been fired from the revolver. The bullet was definitely not in the slope where the decedent was found.

There was no prior meeting of all the examiners to collectively discuss their findings in this case.

The conclusions by all of the examiners, when viewed comprehensively, strongly indicates suicide.

FN#151

# CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION



Connecticut Forensic Science Laboratory  
University of New Haven  
Central Police University of the Republic of China

The *corpus delicti* (literally the "body" of the crime") refers to those essential facts which show that a crime has taken place. Crime scene patterns and physical evidence often can be used to establish the essential facts of a specific crime. For example, the discovery of dismembered body parts in a vacant lot is an indication of a homicide. Toolmarks, broken doors and windows, ransacked rooms, and missing valuables are examples of physical evidence that would be important in establishing a burglary. Similarly, in an assault case, the victim's blood on a weapon and torn clothing could be important pieces of evidence for proving that an assault has taken place. The presence of semen on a vaginal swab and physical injury patterns on the victim's body could be used to establish the crime of rape.

### **B. Information on the Modus Operandi**

Many criminals have a particular modus operandi (method of operation, or MO) which consists of their personal characteristic way of committing a crime. Physical evidence can help in establishing an MO. In burglary cases, for example, the means used to gain entry, tools that were used, types of items taken, and other telltale signs, such as urine or feces left behind at the scene, are all important characteristics to establish an individual criminal's Modus Operandi. In arson cases, the type of accelerant used and the way in which fires are set constitute physical evidence that helps to establish the patterns or "signature" of an arsonist. Cases that have been treated separately can sometimes be connected by careful documentation of similar MO's, especially with serial killer or serial rapist investigations.

### **C. Linking a Suspect With a Victim**

This is one of the most common and important types of linkage that physical evidence can help to establish. This type of linkage is par-

ticularly important in the investigation of violent crimes. For example, the finding of the suspects semen on victim's body through the matching of DNA profiles; the identification of victim's blood, hairs, clothing fibers, or cosmetics on a perpetrator's clothing will provide links between the victim and the suspect. In addition, victim's personal items found in a suspect's possession can sometimes be linked to a victim, such as finding the victim's panties in the suspect's home, or locating the victim's credit cards in the suspect's possession. Sometimes, trace evidence can be transferred from a perpetrator to a victim, such as finding the suspect's blood, saliva, or hair on victim's body. Therefore, it is important that all physical evidence is treated separately and carefully to avoid secondary cross contaminations.

#### **D. Linking a Person to a Crime Scene**

Linkage of a person (a suspect or a witness) to a crime scene is also commonly achieved by crime scene examination and physical evidence analysis. The identification of an individual's fingerprints at the crime scene is a direct link between the individual and a particular scene. Often biological evidence such as, blood, semen, hairs, or saliva can also be used for the linking of a location or an object with an individual through genetic marker analysis. Other physical pattern evidence, such as handwriting, footprints or ear prints can also be used for the identification of an individual. The types of physical evidence mentioned above often provide a direct linkage between a person and a crime scene. In addition, there are other types of physical evidence which could provide an indirect link between a person and a crime scene. Evidence of physical objects found at a scene such as shoe prints, tire tracks, tool-marks, clothing or items that belonged to the criminal or a witness, are examples of indirect linkage through deposited evidence. Depending on the type of crime, different kinds of physical evidence from the scene may be carried away from the crime scene. Stolen property is the most

FN # 153

(Lee)

Memorandum

Office of the Independent Counsel

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To : FILE 29D-LR-228253

Date April 25, 1997

From : SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE *JTC*

Subject: FORENSIC EVIDENCE RELATED TO FOSTER DEATH INVESTIGATION

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On April 14, 1997, a conference call was placed between AC BRETT KAVANAUGH, OIC, SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE, FBI and DR. HENRY C. LEE, Director Connecticut State Police Forensic Lab. During this conversation, the following topics were discussed and DR. LEE agreed that it would be most accurate to state the following:

- "If Mr. Foster's body had been moved, blood likely would have spilled from his mouth and or the back of his head..."

- Dr. Lee examined the shoes and found no "heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns," contrary to what might have been found if the body had been moved in a vertical or upright position.

- A note should be added regarding the leather soles of the shoes to the effect that such soles do not have manufactured crevices which could hold "coherent soil." Also, Dr. Lee included in his report a photograph taken by the FBI Lab during their original examination of the shoes in which soil particles can be seen with the naked eye.

- It is accurate to state in general that "fibers cannot be conclusively identified as having one specific origin/source to the exclusion of all other origins, but that fibers can be identified for consistency."

- Gun powder residue will remain on a gun for years after it is fired, as long as it is not thoroughly cleaned. The length of time will vary depending upon how much the weapon is handled. Therefore the lead and antimony elements could have been transferred to the oven mitt by the Colt revolver even if the revolver had not been fired in years.

-The fact that the glasses were found 13 feet below the body on the berm is consistent with finding that Foster was wearing them while seated when firing the gun. Although not every possibility can be explained, this could be the result of the forces of gravity and or Newton's Third law of Motion (aka. the Principal of Action and Reaction).

## motion, laws of

Newton's laws of motion are the three most fundamental natural laws of classical mechanics. Sir Isaac Newton stated them in his book *Principia Mathematica* (1686). Taken together, Newton's three laws of motion underlie all interactions of force, matter, and motion except those involving relativistic and quantum effects.

Newton's first law of motion is also known as the law of INERTIA, which states that any object in a state of rest or of uniform linear motion tends to remain in such a state unless acted upon by an unbalanced external force. In effect, this is a definition of equilibrium; the branch of physics that treats equilibrium situations is STATICS. The tendency for matter to maintain its state of motion is known as inertia.

Newton's second law of motion, the most important and useful of the three, establishes a relationship between the unbalanced force applied to an object and the resultant acceleration of the object. This relationship states that an unbalanced force acting on a object produces an acceleration that is in the direction of the force, directly proportional to the force, and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. In other words, force equals mass times acceleration, or  $F = ma$ . Thus, a given force will accelerate an object of small mass more rapidly than it will an object of larger mass. Similarly, doubling the applied force produces twice the acceleration of an object of arbitrary mass.

According to Newton's third law of motion, which is also known as the principle of action and reaction, every action (or force) gives rise to a reaction (or opposing force) of equal strength but opposite direction. In other words, every object that exerts a force on another object is always acted upon by a reaction force. The recoil of a gun, the thrust of a rocket, and the rebound of a hammer from a struck nail are examples of motion due to reaction forces.

Gary S. Settles

**Bibliography:** McMullin, Ernan, *Newton on Matter and Activity* (1978); Sorabji, Richard, *Matter, Space, and Motion* (1988); Tippens, Paul, *Physics*, 4th ed. (1990).

LN # 154

b. EVIDENCE COLLECTED

EVIDENCE OBTAINED AND REPORTS COMPLETED  
BY U.S. PARK POLICE DURING FOSTER DEATH INVESTIGATION.

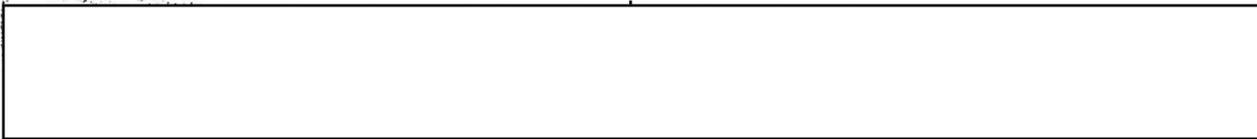
Date Recovered	Description of Evidence/Property	Location Recovered
07/20/93	Colt, Army Special, .38 Caliber Revolver, 4", 6 shot Serial 356555 355055	Victim's right hand.
07/20/93	Round .38 caliber r-p 38 spl HV	From revolver.
07/20/93	Casing .38 caliber r-p 38 spl HV	From revolver.
07/20/93	Eyeglasses	From the bottom of the berm.
07/20/93	Certificate of Record/No Record of Firearms Registration Certificate.	From Metropolitan Police Department to U.S. Park Police.
07/20/93	Brown leather wallet containing \$292.00, an Arkansas driver's permit, including photo to Vincent W. Foster, Jr., one Exxon credit card, one shell credit card, one White House Federal Credit Union card, one Schwab card, one Visa card, one American Express gold card, one Delta Frequent Flyer card, one AT&T calling card, and other miscellaneous cards, papers and photos.	From inside suit jacket pocket of suit jacket from front passenger seat of 1989 grey Honda Accord 4 door, Arkansas tags RCN-504, registered to Vincent Foster. COC Jacket in vehicle to Inv. Braun to Inv. Rolla to Safe.
07/20/93	Seiko quartz wrist watch with brown leather band. Serial #200757	From the Deceased left wrist. COC Inv. Rolla to safe.
07/20/93	Motorola Bravo pager, cap code 052943, inscribed WHCA.	From the Deceased right side waist area. COC Inv. Rolla to safe.
07/20/93	Silver colored ring with large white stone.	From the Deceased right ring finger. COC Inv. Rolla to safe.
07/20/93	Gold colored band type ring with inscription "E.B.B. to V.W.F. 4-20-68.	From the Deceased left finger. COC Inv. Rolla to safe.

FN# 155

D-LR-35063

FOIA(b)(6)

Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 14



At this point in the interview, LISA FOSTER was asked to examine a pair of eyeglasses which had been found in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. LISA FOSTER held the glasses, examined them, and then stated that the eyeglasses appeared to be those of her husband. LISA FOSTER noted that the tips of the stems of the eyeglasses had bite marks on them, which was an observation consistent with one of her husband's habits. FOSTER had frequently chewed on the tips of his eyeglasses as a nervous habit.

LISA FOSTER then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. FOSTER examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas.

LISA FOSTER then examined a photocopy of a handwritten note which has previously been identified as having been written by her late husband. LISA FOSTER believes that the original note was written on or about July 11, 1993. LISA FOSTER is not entirely certain of this date and believes that the note was written sometime during the period between July 4 and July 20, 1993. She believes that the note was written by FOSTER in their Washington residence on a day when there were a number of young people in her house. Her son was working as a Senate aide and there were a number of other aides visiting him on that day. LISA FOSTER invited FOSTER to go with her to the store, but he declined to accompany her. FOSTER was upstairs in bed, alternately trying to sleep and work. LISA FOSTER suggested to FOSTER that he write down everything that "they" did wrong. She suggested to FOSTER that he go on the offensive and not continue to take responsibility for every mistake which was made in the White House. FOSTER agreed with LISA FOSTER's suggestion, and he sat up in bed and appeared energized. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he had not resigned yet, and he said that he had already written his opening argument in his defense. LISA FOSTER believes that the torn note which was found was actually FOSTER's opening argument in the event he had to testify before Congress.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation  
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy  
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2  
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl  
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: \_\_\_\_\_

CASE NO: 30502-93  
DATE: 7-20-93  
TIME: 1804  
MCL#: 166-93

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION At the scene the following observations were made by the undersigned

Approximately 20 feet west of the canons axle the body of a white, male, 45 -50yrs., neat appearance, dressed in a white shirt, bluegrey slacks, black dress shoes, was laying face up with the head upslope in an east - west alignment. There was blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek. Blood stains also were found on the right shoulder and neck area as well as the right ribcage area of the shirt. The victim's arms were at his sides and the victim had his right hand on a black revolver. The right thumb was trapped between the trigger and inside front edge of the trigger guard. A cursory examination of the victim's hands for blood spatter evidence revealed one droplet on the right index finger, above the second joint. No discernible forward or back spatter blood evidence on the victim's shirtsleeves. I observed dark residue along the edge of the right index finger facing the thumb between the thumb's joint and finger tip. Approximately 13 ft. downslope from the victim's feet (west) I observed a pair of prescription glasses laying on the ground.

After photographing the victim I removed the revolver from the victim's right hand. The victim's hand was flexible with little or no rigor. The thumb was wedged between the trigger and front inside edge of the trigger guard indicating that the hammer was in the cocked position prior to the thumb being inserted. The revolver and pair of glasses were collected as evidence.

The coroner arrived at 1940 hrs. When the body was turned onto its stomach I observed a large area of blood pooled where the head had been resting. The area was photographed and probed for the expended round with negative results. I also observed a larger area of blood where the victim's back had been, coinciding with blood stains on the back of shirt. The pooled blood was beginning to show signs of coagulation.

The body was taken by The McLean VFD unit V4. I transported the weapon to the ID lab where I unloaded it and documented its information and condition onto a USPP Firearms Examination Report (form USPP 123). I then wrapped the barrel in brown paper secured with rubber bands to preserve any blood spatter, blowback, gunpowder residue, hairs, fiber, or tissue evidence. Weapon placed in sealed evidence bag in (the) evid. locker to await submission to the FBI labs.

ID TECHNICIAN \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR [Signature] DATE 7/28/93

F 001142

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

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

Right eye            -300 sph +150 x 123 degrees  
                          (-150 sph -150 cyl x 33 degrees)

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

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

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

Right eye            -125 sph -125 x 20 degrees  
                          (-250 sph +125 cyl x 110 degrees)

Left eye             -275 sph - 50 x 175 degrees  
                          (-325 sph +50 cyl x 85 degrees)

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

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

MINEROLOGY:

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

FN # 130-167

this area. Photograph #III-19 depicts a view of some of the dense vegetation in an adjacent area.

Photographs #III-20 and #III-21 show two separate paths within the fort which lead to another portion of the park. Some tire track-like impressions left by the National Park Service vehicle were noted on the grass and soil in an area near the entrance, as shown in photograph #III-21.

Photograph #III-22 shows the side gate entrance to Fort Marcy park. The width of this opening would prevent entrance into the park of an automobile or truck through this gate.

On September 19, 1995 Dr. Lee, accompanied by other members of the investigative team, returned to Fort Marcy Park to participate in a search for the bullet which was believed to have caused Mr. Foster's death. The park was gridded into sectors by the investigators and the park grounds were searched with the aid of metal detectors. According to investigators, this search commenced on September 12, 1995 and continued until October 31, 1995.

An overall view of an open area in the park, adjacent to the side entrance is shown in photograph #III-23. Photograph #III-24 is a closer view which shows that vegetative materials in this area have been removed to aid the search.

Soil and other materials along the tree roots at the embankment on which Mr. Foster's body was found were carefully examined. Macroscopic examination of this soil was conducted. Trace materials were removed from this area and collected for further examination, as shown in photograph #III-25.

indicated that this ammunition was discontinued in 1975. Thus, the cartridge fired from item #35 would have been manufactured prior to this time.

(2) This type of .38 cartridge was found to contain approximately 13 grains of ball-shaped powder which varied slightly in size.

(3) Test firing was conducted using a laboratory standard weapon and the reference ammunition in submitted item #57. Little or no observable gunpowder particles were released on the shooter's hand or around the cylinder under this condition.

(4) The results of each test firing utilizing item #35, the revolver found at Fort Marcy Park, were examined by the CT Forensic Laboratory. Each shot produced a significant amount of unburned and partially burned gunpowder.

(5) A few unburned and partially deformed gunpowder-like particles were recovered from the soil in the area where Vincent Foster's body was found. Whether these particles were deposited on the ground at the time of Mr. Foster's death or at any other period of time cannot be determined at this time. If these particles, in fact, were deposited contemporaneous with the death of Mr. Foster, this could suggest the location where he was found is consistent with the primary scene.

(6) GSR particles were also found on Mr. Foster's eyeglasses, his shirt, his T-shirt, his pants and the papers used for drying of clothing. These findings clearly indicate the Mr. Foster was wearing these items of clothing at the time the weapon was discharged.

### 3. CLOTHING

pants pocket clearly resulted from the transfer by an intermediate object, such as the Colt weapon (item #35).

6. EYE GLASSES

Submitted item #40 consisted of a pair of eyeglasses. Bloodstains were found on both sides of the lenses of these glasses. These bloodstains were less than or equal to 1 mm in size. In addition, blood-like and tissue-like materials were identified on the lifts of the eyeglasses in submitted item #44.

A gunpowder particle was located in submitted item #3 and identified as being collected from the eyeglasses.

These facts support the interpretation that Mr. Foster was wearing his eyeglasses at the time the gun was discharged.

7. TRACE EVIDENCE FROM CLOTHING

Various items were submitted which contained materials collected by the FBI during their analyses. One of these items, #24, was found to contain a bone chip.

DNA was extracted from this bone fragment and amplified according to laboratory PCR protocols. The DNA profile generated for this bone sample was consistent with the HLA-DQA1, Polymarker, and D1S80 DNA types of Mr. Foster. This bone chip originated from Mr. Foster and separated from his skull at the time the projectile exited Mr. Foster's head. This fact suggests that the location where Mr. Foster's body was found was consistent with the primary scene.

In addition, Medical Examiner Dr. Beyer observed a large amount of liquid blood in the body bag and in Mr. Foster's body. This information further indicates that the location where the body was found is consistent with the primary scene. It is, therefore, unlikely that Mr. Foster's body was moved to the Fort Marcy Park scene from another location.

Photograph #V-8 shows a view of the vegetation in the areas where Mr. Foster's body was found. Reddish-brown, blood-like stains can be seen on several leaves of the vegetation in this area. A close-up view of some of these blood-like stains can be seen in photograph #V-9. If these stains are, in fact, blood spatters, this finding is consistent with the shot having been fired at the location where Mr. Foster's body was found.

High velocity impact type blood spatters were observed on Mr. Foster's face, hands, and shirt, as depicted in photograph #V-10. These blood spatters are intact and no signs of alteration or smudging were observed. This type of blood spatter typically is produced at the time when a weapon is discharged and the spatters result from the backspatter of the gunshot wound.

#### 10. CONCLUSION

After careful review of the crime scene photographs, reports, and reexamination of the physical evidence, the data indicate that the death of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. is consistent with a suicide. The location where Mr. Foster's body was found is consistent with the primary scene.



Commonwealth of Virginia  
Department of General Services  
DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

ORIGINAL  
JUL 1993  
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Northern Laboratory  
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8/4/93

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 26, 1993

TO: DR JAMES C BEYER  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER  
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT  
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD # 100  
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

Your Case # 93-353

FS Lab # NL93-4271

Victim(s): FOSTER, Vincent

Suspect(s): - - -

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY  
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Evidence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer

Date Received: 7/21/93

All evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

1 vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood,  
1 container urine, 1 container liver.

RESULTS:

BLOOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

BLOOD: - Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzoyllecgonine: NOT DETECTED.

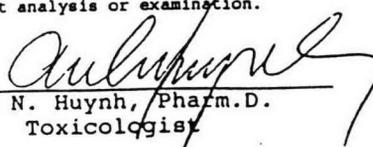
- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics,  
tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.

- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamates  
and glutethimide): NOT DETECTED.

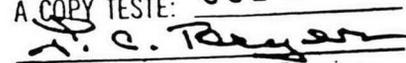
URINE: - Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED. h

ATTEST:

I certify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that  
the above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

  
Anh N. Huynh, Pharm.D.  
Toxicologist

ANH/ps

A COPY TESTE: JUL 29 1993  
  
Assistant Chief Medical Examiner

(Lee)

Memorandum

Office of the Independent Counsel

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To : FILE 29D-LR-228253

Date April 25, 1997

From : SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE *JTC*

Subject: FORENSIC EVIDENCE RELATED TO FOSTER DEATH INVESTIGATION

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On April 14, 1997, a conference call was placed between AC BRETT KAVANAUGH, OIC, SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE, FBI and DR. HENRY C. LEE, Director Connecticut State Police Forensic Lab. During this conversation, the following topics were discussed and DR. LEE agreed that it would be most accurate to state the following:

- "If Mr. Foster's body had been moved, blood likely would have spilled from his mouth and or the back of his head..."

- Dr. Lee examined the shoes and found no "heavy bloodstains or dripping type bloodstain patterns," contrary to what might have been found if the body had been moved in a vertical or upright position.

- A note should be added regarding the leather soles of the shoes to the effect that such soles do not have manufactured crevices which could hold "coherent soil." Also, Dr. Lee included in his report a photograph taken by the FBI Lab during their original examination of the shoes in which soil particles can be seen with the naked eye.

- It is accurate to state in general that "fibers cannot be conclusively identified as having one specific origin/source to the exclusion of all other origins, but that fibers can be identified for consistency."

- Gun powder residue will remain on a gun for years after it is fired, as long as it is not thoroughly cleaned. The length of time will vary depending upon how much the weapon is handled. Therefore the lead and antimony elements could have been transferred to the oven mitt by the Colt revolver even if the revolver had not been fired in years.

-The fact that the glasses were found 13 feet below the body on the berm is consistent with finding that Foster was wearing them while seated when firing the gun. Although not every possibility can be explained, this could be the result of the forces of gravity and or Newton's Third law of Motion (aka. the Principal of Action and Reaction).

## motion, laws of

Newton's laws of motion are the three most fundamental natural laws of classical mechanics. Sir Isaac Newton stated them in his book *Principia Mathematica* (1686). Taken together, Newton's three laws of motion underlie all interactions of force, matter, and motion except those involving relativistic and quantum effects.

Newtons' first law of motion is also known as the law of INERTIA, which states that any object in a state of rest or of uniform linear motion tends to remain in such a state unless acted upon by an unbalanced external force. In effect, this is a definition of equilibrium; the branch of physics that treats equilibrium situations is STATICS. The tendency for matter to maintain its state of motion is known as inertia.

Newton's second law of motion, the most important and useful of the three, establishes a relationship between the unbalanced force applied to an object and the resultant acceleration of the object. This relationship states that an unbalanced force acting on a object produces an acceleration that is in the direction of the force, directly proportional to the force, and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. In other words, force equals mass times acceleration, or  $F = ma$ . Thus, a given force will accelerate an object of small mass more rapidly than it will an object of larger mass. Similarly, doubling the applied force produces twice the acceleration of an object of arbitrary mass.

According to Newton's third law of motion, which is also known as the principle of action and reaction, every action (or force) gives rise to a reaction (or opposing force) of equal strength but opposite direction. In other words, every object that exerts a force on another object is always acted upon by a reaction force. The recoil of a gun, the thrust of a rocket, and the rebound of a hammer from a struck nail are examples of motion due to reaction forces.

Gary S. Settles

**Bibliography:** McMullin, Ernan, *Newton on Matter and Activity* (1978); Sorabji, Richard, *Matter, Space, and Motion* (1988); Tippens, Paul, *Physics*, 4th ed. (1990).

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 nordiazepam at 0.06 micrograms per milliliter (ug/ml), 0.01 ug/ml and 0.04 ug/ml, respectively. The concentration of these drugs is below recognized therapeutic levels.

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

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

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

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

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

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.

FN# 168

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 nordiazepam 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.

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

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

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

FN# 169

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## Medical/Physical Health History

Dr. Larry Watkins in Little Rock was Foster's personal physician since 1979. His records are relatively unremarkable. However, beginning in late 1992, there are signs of increased stress and complaints of insomnia, for which a prescription for Restoril (30 mg PRN) was ordered. Foster's weight ranged from 200# in 1987 to 207# in August, 1990 to 194# on 12/31/92. [Reports of Foster having lost weight during the spring of 1993 are not verified in these, or any other records; Foster's weight at autopsy was 197#]. Foster's blood pressure appears to have been mildly elevated, ranging as high as 140/90 in 1990; no treatments are noted.

Most notable is Watkins' characterization of Foster's insistent telephone call of July 19th as "unprecedented." Over the phone Watkins prescribed trazadone (Deseryl), a heterocyclic antidepressant, for what he referred to as symptoms of a mild depression (insomnia and anorexia), "lots of stress, criticism, and long hours." Watkins did not ask Foster about suicide ideation, nor did he refer him to a local (DC area) colleague for further evaluation, monitoring of medication effects, or psychotherapy. Watkins appears not to have any records regarding Foster's family medical history and did not know that [REDACTED]

Foster took only one (of 30 available) Desyrel (50 mg) the night prior to his death. One pill would have had no significant therapeutic effect as the majority of those prescribed this drug do not report benefit for at least two weeks' treatment.

The Friday before his death Foster admitted to his sister Sheila that he was depressed. This was most uncharacteristic of him. She passed three names of DC area psychiatrists to him. Foster attempted to call one of the three, but never connected. His lack of follow-through reflects his ambivalence about help-seeking and, perhaps, his feared vulnerability and paranoia about the confidentiality of mental health treatment.

**Mental Health History** -none; see above.

**Family Mental Health History**

## Financial History

The Fosters lived well in Little Rock on his salary reputed to be almost \$300,000 per annum. Foster took a sizable pay cut in moving to his White House position (see Commencement Address reference) and downsized his personal lifestyle in a more expensive

D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 13

When asked whether she had made a remark about FOSTER putting the gun in his mouth, LISA FOSTER replied that when she was notified of his death, someone kept saying that FOSTER had shot himself in the head. LISA FOSTER recalls that she was very concerned about how FOSTER had shot himself because she was trying to imagine what he looked like and wondering whether he had suffered. She further said that she was concerned about whether he had blown his head off.

FOSTER had never spoken with LISA FOSTER before about suicide and he had never attempted suicide before. LISA FOSTER believes that her husband took his life because he was so terribly depressed.

LISA FOSTER has no doubts that her husband took his own life and she had no such doubts on the night of July 20, 1993.

LISA FOSTER was concerned about the autopsy being performed on her husband because she wanted to know his mental state at the time that he died. She also wanted to know if he had taken the sleeping pills or if he had been consuming alcohol or was drunk. She did not have any influence or input into causing the autopsy to be conducted so promptly.

In terms of other drugs which may have been prescribed for FOSTER in the past, LISA FOSTER is aware of the sleeping pill Restoril having been prescribed. She also recalls that an antibiotic was prescribed for FOSTER in approximately December 1992. LISA FOSTER recalls that Feldene was prescribed for treatment of FOSTER's tennis elbow.

LISA FOSTER is aware that her husband took one 50 milligram dose of Trazadone on the evening of July 19, 1993 because she told her husband to take one pill and she watched him take it. She does not know if he took any sleeping pills on that evening. On the morning of July 20, 1993, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he did not go out for a jog because it would take him too long to cool off. LISA FOSTER notes that her house has only one bathroom for such a large family. She notes further that, due to her relatively early departure from home on July 20, 1993, there were several family members attempting to use the single bathroom during the same period of time.

FN# 170

(2)

On November 14, 1995 I toured Ft. Marcy Park including the parking lot and the place where the body of Vincent Foster was discovered. I also interviewed Dr. Roger M. Martz Unit Chief, Chemistry-Toxicology F.B.I. Laboratory Unit, on November 14, 1995. The next day, November 15, 1995 I met with Dr. James Beyer, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia, who performed the autopsy on Vincent Foster. I reviewed the autopsy report, diagrams and photographs with Dr. Beyer. I discussed the autopsy x-rays with him. Finally I reviewed microscopic slides of tissue taken at the autopsy using a microscope in his office. Also on November 15, 1995 I interviewed Dr. Donald Haut who had examined Vincent Foster on the scene in Ft. Marcy Park.

#### OPINIONS

From the above interviews and review of documents I have the following opinions based upon reasonable medical certainty:

- I. Vincent Foster died of a contact gunshot wound of the mouth, perforating his skull and brain. There is no other direct or contributing cause of his death.

This opinion is based upon the autopsy report, diagrams and photographs and my examination of the microscopic slides of the entrance wound in the soft palate and posterior oropharynx which demonstrated extensive soot. The path of the gunshot wound perforated the base of the skull just to the left of the foramen magnum and produced tissue damage to the brainstem and left cerebral hemisphere. A ring fracture was produced by the gunshot wound in the posterior base of the skull and posterior cranium. The exit in the posterior occipital bone caused comminuted fractures. A 1-1/4 X 1 inch exit wound was located in the occipital scalp near the midline. No other injury was demonstrated at autopsy.

- II. Vincent Foster was alive at the time the shot was fired.

This opinion is based upon the autopsy report and photographic evidence that there was bleeding beneath the scalp about the gunshot exit wound and beneath the fractures of the back of the skull. Such bleeding requires the heart to be beating at the time these injuries occurred. The autopsy report and my microscopic observation that blood was aspirated into the lungs requires that the person be breathing in order to suck the blood into the small air sacks of the lung.

- III. The gunshot wound that killed Vincent Foster occurred in Ft. Marcy Park and at the exact location where he was discovered.

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER-RELATED FINDINGS AND  
CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF  
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

We were provided unrestricted access to all available investigative and scientific information and materials regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., including information developed by the United States Park Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI Laboratory, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and its Northern Virginia District Office, and the Office of the Independent Counsel. We examined photographs taken at the scene of death and during the course of the postmortem examination, and microscopic slides prepared from tissues obtained at autopsy. We discussed the investigative and scientific findings of the case with the investigative and laboratory personnel responsible for each aspect of the investigation.

The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

1. CAUSE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

The bullet wound of Mr. Foster's head and brain, with its vital reaction, represents the definitive cause of his death.

The postmortem findings demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds. Following complete postmortem examination, there was no other trauma identified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide. In addition, it is exceedingly unlikely that an individual of Mr. Foster's physical stature (6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, 197 pounds in weight) could have been overcome by an assailant inflicting an intraoral gunshot wound without a struggle and there not to have been some other injury sustained at the time.

2. BULLET PATH

The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger. Recovery of Foster's DNA type from the muzzle of the revolver by the FBI Laboratory is strong supportive evidence that associates the weapon with the deceased. The absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted

EN # 171

(1) Vincent Foster's body was found on July 20, 1993 in Fort Marcy Park. His body was found on a slope of land on a small path, which was directly in front of a cannon in a wooded area of the park.

(2) Based on examination of the scene photographs, the medical examiner's report and the autopsy photographs, it is clear that Mr. Foster died as a result of a single gunshot wound. The entrance of this wound was in his mouth and the bullet appears to have exited through the back of Mr. Foster's head.

(3) The weapon found at the scene (item #35) was examined by the ATF Laboratory and FBI Laboratory. This weapon was a "Colt" brand, "Army special" revolver, which had been reassembled, in part. Two serial numbers were found on the revolver "356555" and "355055."

(4) Dark-colored, gunshot residue-like particles were observed on Mr. Foster's hands by Medical Examiner Dr. Beyer at the time of autopsy. GSR particles were also found on his eyeglasses, shirt, and some of his clothing by the FBI laboratory.

(5) Various fibers and hairs were recovered from Mr. Vincent Foster's clothing by the FBI laboratory. Those fibers are consistent with natural and synthetic fibers. The hairs are consistent with human Caucasian-type hairs.

(6) Bloodstains were observed in crime scene photographs which were taken by Park Police investigators. Bloodstains were also observed on some of Mr. Vincent Foster's clothing. The majority of these bloodstains were located on the right side of his face and right shoulder. These bloodstains clearly originated

(2)

On November 14, 1995 I toured Ft. Marcy Park including the parking lot and the place where the body of Vincent Foster was discovered. I also interviewed Dr. Roger M. Martz Unit Chief, Chemistry-Toxicology F.B.I. Laboratory Unit, on November 14, 1995. The next day, November 15, 1995 I met with Dr. James Beyer, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia, who performed the autopsy on Vincent Foster. I reviewed the autopsy report, diagrams and photographs with Dr. Beyer. I discussed the autopsy x-rays with him. Finally I reviewed microscopic slides of tissue taken at the autopsy using a microscope in his office. Also on November 15, 1995 I interviewed Dr. Donald Haut who had examined Vincent Foster on the scene in Ft. Marcy Park.

#### OPINIONS

From the above interviews and review of documents I have the following opinions based upon reasonable medical certainty:

- I. Vincent Foster died of a contact gunshot wound of the mouth, perforating his skull and brain. There is no other direct or contributing cause of his death.

This opinion is based upon the autopsy report, diagrams and photographs and my examination of the microscopic slides of the entrance wound in the soft palate and posterior oropharynx which demonstrated extensive soot. The path of the gunshot wound perforated the base of the skull just to the left of the foramen magnum and produced tissue damage to the brainstem and left cerebral hemisphere. A ring fracture was produced by the gunshot wound in the posterior base of the skull and posterior cranium. The exit in the posterior occipital bone caused comminuted fractures. A 1-1/4 X 1 inch exit wound was located in the occipital scalp near the midline. No other injury was demonstrated at autopsy.

- II. Vincent Foster was alive at the time the shot was fired.

This opinion is based upon the autopsy report and photographic evidence that there was bleeding beneath the scalp about the gunshot exit wound and beneath the fractures of the back of the skull. Such bleeding requires the heart to be beating at the time these injuries occurred. The autopsy report and my microscopic observation that blood was aspirated into the lungs requires that the person be breathing in order to suck the blood into the small air sacks of the lung.

- III. The gunshot wound that killed Vincent Foster occurred in Ft. Marcy Park and at the exact location where he was discovered.

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(2)

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- III. The gunshot wound that killed Vincent Foster occurred in Ft. Marcy Park and at the exact location where he was discovered.

This opinion is based upon the toxicology reports of Virginia Division of Forensic Science Toxicology Laboratory, and the FBI Laboratory, personal interview with Dr. Roger M. Martz, Unit Chief, Chemistry-Toxicology Unit, FBI Laboratory and telephone discussion with Anh N. Huynh, Pharm. D., Toxicologist with the Virginia Division of Forensic Sciences.

- V. Vincent Foster fired the gun with the muzzle in his mouth, his right thumb pulling the trigger and supporting the gun with both hands and with both index fingers relatively close to the cylinder gap (the space between the cylinder and the barrel).

This opinion is based upon the fact that the dense deposit of soot on the soft palate and oropharynx indicated that the gun was discharged in close proximity to the soft palate. The FBI Laboratory demonstrated DNA from Vincent Foster on the muzzle of the gun. The right thumb was entrapped within the trigger guard by the forward motion of the trigger after the revolver was fired. When a revolver is fired, smoke issues out of the space between the cylinder and the barrel. This smoke will be deposited on skin, clothing or other objects close to the cylinder gap. The autopsy report documents that smoke deposits were noted on the radial aspect of both right and left index fingers. Dr. Beyer's told me that there was more deposit on the right as compared to the left index fingers. Only the right hand was photographed.

- VI. The blood draining from the right nostril and right side of the mouth of Vincent Foster, as documented by Polaroid scene photographs, suggests that an early observer may have rolled the body toward his right side.

This opinion is based upon the fact that blood will pool in the mouth and nasopharynx while the heart is still beating following a gunshot wound of the back of the mouth. This blood may drain toward the dependent side of the head if the volume of blood exceeds the capacity of the mouth. There will be a thin trickle. The broad area of blood covering the right lower face, chin and right side of his neck and extending over the right shoulder and right collar of his shirt would result from the sudden drainage of all of the blood in his mouth. This could only occur if the body was rolled toward its right side. This event occurred prior to taking the Polaroid scene photographs.

- VII. The mark on the side of the right upper neck, just below the jawline, and seen in two autopsy photographs, represents two small fragments of dried blood and does not represent any form of injury.

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(4)

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**FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER-RELATED FINDINGS AND  
CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF  
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.**

We were provided unrestricted access to all available investigative and scientific information and materials regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., including information developed by the United States Park Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI Laboratory, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and its Northern Virginia District Office, and the Office of the Independent Counsel. We examined photographs taken at the scene of death and during the course of the postmortem examination, and microscopic slides prepared from tissues obtained at autopsy. We discussed the investigative and scientific findings of the case with the investigative and laboratory personnel responsible for each aspect of the investigation.

The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

**ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS**

**1. CAUSE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH**

The bullet wound of Mr. Foster's head and brain, with its vital reaction, represents the definitive cause of his death.

The postmortem findings demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds. Following complete postmortem examination, there was no other trauma identified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide. In addition, it is exceedingly unlikely that an individual of Mr. Foster's physical stature (6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, 197 pounds in weight) could have been overcome by an assailant inflicting an intraoral gunshot wound without a struggle and there not to have been some other injury sustained at the time.

**2. BULLET PATH**

The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger. Recovery of Foster's DNA type from the muzzle of the revolver by the FBI Laboratory is strong supportive evidence that associates the weapon with the deceased. The absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted

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(3)

This opinion is based upon the fact that he would be immediately unconscious following the gunshot wound through the brain. Movement of the body, after the gunshot, by another person(s) would have produced a trail of dripping

blood and displaced some of his clothing. If he had been transported from another location, such movement would have resulted in much greater blood soilage of his clothing (as was seen when he later was placed in a body bag and transported to Fairfax Hospital and later to the Medical Examiner's Office). No trail of dripping blood was observed about the body on the scene. His clothing was neat and not displaced. The blood beneath the head and on the face and shoulder is consistent with coming from the entrance and exit wounds. The location of the brainstem damage from the gunshot wound would result in the cessation of heartbeat and breathing in a relatively short time, I estimate in a few minutes.

The final rest position of Vincent Foster when viewed and photographed in Ft. Marcy Park was lying on his back with his legs stretched out straight in front of him, both arms by his sides, with the palms of his hands downward, his right thumb in the trigger guard of a .38 caliber revolver and his head facing directly forward. He was lying on a narrow path on an approximately 45 degree angle. This angle was a portion of the berm built to protect the original Ft. Marcy. His eyeglasses were folded and lying on the dirt down the grade and thirteen feet from his feet. Roots which cross this path as it extends up this berm have created step-like areas. His final resting position is consistent with him sitting down on the grade on one of these step-like areas with his feet in front of him. Immediately after firing the gun he would become limp, with his upper trunk falling backward and his arm falling by gravity to a position by his side. The right hand is further acted upon by the weight of the gun in his hand. His right thumb was caught in the trigger guard after the revolver was fired. His eyeglasses came off of his face during the firing of the gun and rolled down the relatively steep slope to their final point of rest.

- IV. At the time of his death Vincent Foster was not under the influence of a alcohol, narcotics, cocaine or pain medication. The extremely sensitive testing performed in the FBI toxicology Laboratory did demonstrate subtherapeutic levels of Trazodone (an antidepressant prescribed by his physician and which by history he had taken one tablet the night before he died), Diazepam (valium) and Nordiazepam, its metabolite. No additional sample remain for any further testing.

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- III. The gunshot wound that killed Vincent Foster occurred in Ft. Marcy Park and at the exact location where he was discovered.

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(3)

This opinion is based upon the fact that he would be immediately unconscious following the gunshot wound through the brain. Movement of the body, after the gunshot, by another person(s) would have produced a trail of dripping

blood and displaced some of his clothing. If he had been transported from another location, such movement would have resulted in much greater blood soilage of his clothing (as was seen when he later was placed in a body bag and transported to Fairfax Hospital and later to the Medical Examiner's Office). No trail of dripping blood was observed about the body on the scene. His clothing was neat and not displaced. The blood beneath the head and on the face and shoulder is consistent with coming from the entrance and exit wounds. The location of the brainstem damage from the gunshot wound would result in the cessation of heartbeat and breathing in a relatively short time, I estimate in a few minutes.

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bullet wound he sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding. There were no flame burns from the muzzle blast identified within the mouth, nor would injury of such type necessarily be expected.

The bullet perforated the soft palate, entered the cranial cavity directly to the left of the foramen magnum, contused the left side of the brainstem, grazed the medial aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere and exited through the occipital skull and scalp. This wound caused instantaneous, complete incapacitation, followed by clinical death within a matter of minutes. There was a secondary, ring-like fracture of the skull, a common associated finding in such cases, that extended symmetrically from the base of the skull across the calvarium.

### 3. LOCATION OF FATAL EVENT

It is our opinion that the death occurred where the body was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia. The relatively pristine nature of the exposed skin surfaces of the deceased and of his clothing precludes any other scenario. Substantially greater contamination of skin surfaces and clothing by spilled and/or smeared blood would have been unavoidable, had the body been transported postmortem to the place where it was found. Precisely such contamination was, in fact, documented following actual transport of the body from the scene of death to Fairfax Hospital, and from there to the medical examiner's office. There was no such contamination when the body was examined and photographed at the scene.

### 4. TIME OF DEATH

Given the limitations of available information, it is not possible further to define the postmortem interval than within the broad range of when the deceased was last seen alive to the time the body was discovered.

### 5. TOXICOLOGY

Toxicological examination by the FBI Laboratory of blood obtained at autopsy revealed trace amounts of trazodone and small quantities of diazepam (Valium) and its metabolite, nordiazepam. The finding of trazodone, an antidepressant, confirms the history of Foster's taking a single tablet the evening prior to his death from a prescription ordered by his doctor earlier that day. There was no alcohol or any other toxic substance in Foster's body.

## 6. POSITION OF THE BODY

The deceased was found supine, with his arms and legs extended. Given the steep (approximately 45 degree) slope on which his body was resting, we believe that he was seated when the weapon was discharged. After firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb (see below, number 8). Had he been standing, he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found. Had he been lying down, it is likely that the bullet would have been recovered from the ground beneath his head. It was not. Bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem would have rendered Mr. Foster instantly unconscious and unresponsive.

Although the amount of extravasated blood at the scene of death was characterized by some observers as being less than the expected quantity, a pool of blood was, in fact, found under the head of the deceased when the body was turned, and the upper back of his shirt was noted to be blood soaked. These observations notwithstanding, any relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds, and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.

## 7. POSITION OF THE HEAD

According to multiple observers at the scene, the head was facing forward when Foster's body was found, an observation confirmed in scene photographs. There were linear blood stains coursing across the right side of the face, emanating from the nose and mouth. A broad transfer-type blood smear was present at the right side of the chin and neck, precisely corresponding to a similar blood stain of the right collar area of the shirt. For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was being examined at the scene. In either circumstance, blood accumulated in the nose and mouth from the bullet defect of the soft palate and base of the skull would have spilled over the face and soiled the right shoulder and collar of the shirt. The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken.

## 8. POSITION OF THE WEAPON

Scene and autopsy photographs demonstrate that Mr. Foster's right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and

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Group 4: Photographs #53 through #81 are photographs taken during the autopsy of Mr. Vincent Foster.

A. Photograph #53 is a close-up view of Mr. Foster's face and neck region taken prior the beginning of autopsy. Various bloodstain patterns can be seen in this photograph:

(1) Bloodstain patterns can be seen from the right nostril, the right corner of the mouth and on the right chin areas, as previously described in the scene photographs. However, the bloodstains shown in the autopsy photographs appear to be dried and some appear to have been smeared.

(2) In addition, at least thirty-five small bloodstains are clearly visible on the face around his mouth and chin. Photograph #53A is a closer view of these blood spatters. These stains appear to be consistent with high velocity blood spatter patterns.

(3) Bloodstains were also noted on the forehead, bridge of the nose, under the inner corner of the left eye, and from under the center of the right eye across to the middle of the nose. These stains are consistent with contact-transfer type blood patterns. Photograph #53B is a close-up view of these stains. These bloodstains were not observed on Mr. Foster's face in the photographs taken at the scene in Fort Marcy Park. Photograph # 53C depicts a comparison of photograph #45 (taken at Fort Marcy Park) and photograph #53. These transfer-type bloodstain patterns clearly are consistent with having been deposited during or after the transfer of the body from the scene at Fort Marcy Park to the Medical Examiner's office.

B. Photographs #54 through #57 are various views of Vincent Foster's body prior to beginning the autopsy. Mr. Foster's shoes and socks appear to have been removed and some of the bloodstains from the face appear to have been cleaned prior to these photographs being taken.

Several bloodstains can be seen on the upper chest and upper arms of the shirt. The majority of these stains are consistent with contact-transfer and fold-type bloodstain patterns. These bloodstains were not present in the photographs of Mr. Foster's body taken at the scene and are consistent with having resulted from the transfer of the body from the scene to the hospital and the Medical Examiner's office. In addition, some yellowish-colored stains were also noted on the shirt in the chest area. These stains were also not present at the scene.

Vegetative materials can be seen on the shirt and belt in the front and right abdominal regions.

C. Photograph #58 is a closer view of Vincent Foster's upper torso prior to autopsy, after some of the bloodstains had been cleaned. Vegetative materials can be seen under the right arm in this photograph. Close-up views of Mr. Foster's chest and face after some of the blood had been cleaned from his face are shown in photographs #59 and #60.

D. Photograph #61 depicts a view of the right hand at autopsy; a closer view of the right hand is shown in photograph #62. Reddish-brown, blood-like stains can be seen on the index finger and thumb of the right hand as shown in photographs #61 and #62. Several small bloodstains can be seen on the thumb near the nail, at the base of the thumb, on the index finger between the knuckle and the distal joint. A small dark stain also appears to be located on the

inner, distal portion of the right, little finger. These bloodstains are consistent with high velocity blood spatter, which typically results from blow-back of a gunshot wound.

Photographs #63 and #64 are close-up photographs of the right thumb and index finger. Dark-colored deposits can be seen on the side of the right index finger and webbed area of the right side of the palm. Blood-like spatter is also depicted in these photographs.

E. Photograph #65 is a view of the back of Vincent Foster's head and upper back. The back of Mr. Foster's shirt is saturated with a large amount of blood; vegetative and other trace materials are deposited on the upper right of the shirt.

Reddish clumps of material can be seen in the hair at the front of Mr. Foster's head, which is near the autopsy table. In addition, clumps of tissue and bone-like material appear to be adhered to the hair around the periphery of the wound area and toward the nape of Mr. Foster's neck.

Photograph #66 is another view of the wound area taken during the autopsy. Tissue-like material can clearly be seen adhered to the hair at the back of the head.

F. Photographs #67 and #68 are close-up views of the wound at the back of Mr. Foster's head. This wound is irregularly shaped. Tissue and bone-like materials can be seen at the edge of the wound. Whether or not these materials were collected or examined at autopsy is unknown at this time.

G. Photographs #69 through #72 depict various views of the bullet trajectory through Mr. Foster's head, as determined at autopsy. The bullet appears to have traveled from the mouth to the back of the head; the bullet trajectory is from front to back, upward, and slightly to the right.

H. Photographs #73 through #81 are additional photographs taken during autopsy. No additional reconstruction utilizing these photographs was made at this time.

(1) Vincent Foster's body was found on July 20, 1993 in Fort Marcy Park. His body was found on a slope of land on a small path, which was directly in front of a cannon in a wooded area of the park.

(2) Based on examination of the scene photographs, the medical examiner's report and the autopsy photographs, it is clear that Mr. Foster died as a result of a single gunshot wound. The entrance of this wound was in his mouth and the bullet appears to have exited through the back of Mr. Foster's head.

(3) The weapon found at the scene (item #35) was examined by the ATF Laboratory and FBI Laboratory. This weapon was a "Colt" brand, "Army special" revolver, which had been reassembled, in part. Two serial numbers were found on the revolver "356555" and "355055."

(4) Dark-colored, gunshot residue-like particles were observed on Mr. Foster's hands by Medical Examiner Dr. Beyer at the time of autopsy. GSR particles were also found on his eyeglasses, shirt, and some of his clothing by the FBI laboratory.

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(6) Bloodstains were observed in crime scene photographs which were taken by Park Police investigators. Bloodstains were also observed on some of Mr. Vincent Foster's clothing. The majority of these bloodstains were located on the right side of his face and right shoulder. These bloodstains clearly originated

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The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

**ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS**

**1. CAUSE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH**

The bullet wound of Mr. Foster's head and brain, with its vital reaction, represents the definitive cause of his death.

The postmortem findings demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds. Following complete postmortem examination, there was no other trauma identified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide. In addition, it is exceedingly unlikely that an individual of Mr. Foster's physical stature (6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, 197 pounds in weight) could have been overcome by an assailant inflicting an intraoral gunshot wound without a struggle and there not to have been some other injury sustained at the time.

**2. BULLET PATH**

The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger. Recovery of Foster's DNA type from the muzzle of the revolver by the FBI Laboratory is strong supportive evidence that associates the weapon with the deceased. The absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted

**FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER-RELATED FINDINGS AND  
CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF  
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.**

We were provided unrestricted access to all available investigative and scientific information and materials regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., including information developed by the United States Park Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI Laboratory, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and its Northern Virginia District Office, and the Office of the Independent Counsel. We examined photographs taken at the scene of death and during the course of the postmortem examination, and microscopic slides prepared from tissues obtained at autopsy. We discussed the investigative and scientific findings of the case with the investigative and laboratory personnel responsible for each aspect of the investigation.

The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

**ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS**

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- V. Vincent Foster fired the gun with the muzzle in his mouth, his right thumb pulling the trigger and supporting the gun with both hands and with both index fingers relatively close to the cylinder gap (the space between the cylinder and the barrel).

This opinion is based upon the fact that the dense deposit of soot on the soft palate and oropharynx indicated that the gun was discharged in close proximity to the soft palate. The FBI Laboratory demonstrated DNA from Vincent Foster on the muzzle of the gun. The right thumb was entrapped within the trigger guard by the forward motion of the trigger after the revolver was fired. When a revolver is fired, smoke issues out of the space between the cylinder and the barrel. This smoke will be deposited on skin, clothing or other objects close to the cylinder gap. The autopsy report documents that smoke deposits were noted on the radial aspect of both right and left index fingers. Dr. Beyer's told me that there was more deposit on the right as compared to the left index fingers. Only the right hand was photographed.

- VI. The blood draining from the right nostril and right side of the mouth of Vincent Foster, as documented by Polaroid scene photographs, suggests that an early observer may have rolled the body toward his right side.

This opinion is based upon the fact that blood will pool in the mouth and nasopharynx while the heart is still beating following a gunshot wound of the back of the mouth. This blood may drain toward the dependent side of the head if the volume of blood exceeds the capacity of the mouth. There will be a thin trickle. The broad area of blood covering the right lower face, chin and right side of his neck and extending over the right shoulder and right collar of his shirt would result from the sudden drainage of all of the blood in his mouth. This could only occur if the body was rolled toward its right side. This event occurred prior to taking the Polaroid scene photographs.

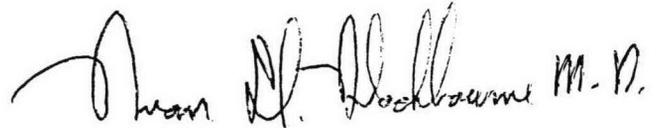
- VII. The mark on the side of the right upper neck, just below the jawline, and seen in two autopsy photographs, represents two small fragments of dried blood and does not represent any form of injury.

(5)

This opinion is based upon my experience in many autopsies. Blood dries overnight, prior to the autopsy. If one is not meticulous in washing the body prior to photographing it, small portions of blood may remain adherent to the skin. This mark is composed of two rectangular shaped dark spots approximately 2 mm X 3 mm. These marks have none of the features of a gunshot wound or other antemortem trauma.

VIII. Vincent Foster committed suicide on July 20, 1993 in Ft. Marcy Park by placing a .38 caliber revolver in his mouth and pulling the trigger. His death was at his own hand.

This opinion is based upon the previous opinions I through VII documented in this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian D. Blackbourne M.D." with the letters "M.D." written in a slightly larger, more formal font at the end of the signature.

BRIAND. BLACKBOURNE, M.D.  
FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST

FN# 183

## 6. POSITION OF THE BODY

The deceased was found supine, with his arms and legs extended. Given the steep (approximately 45 degree) slope on which his body was resting, we believe that he was seated when the weapon was discharged. After firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb (see below, number 8). Had he been standing, he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found. Had he been lying down, it is likely that the bullet would have been recovered from the ground beneath his head. It was not. Bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem would have rendered Mr. Foster instantly unconscious and unresponsive.

Although the amount of extravasated blood at the scene of death was characterized by some observers as being less than the expected quantity, a pool of blood was, in fact, found under the head of the deceased when the body was turned, and the upper back of his shirt was noted to be blood soaked. These observations notwithstanding, any relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds, and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.

## 7. POSITION OF THE HEAD

According to multiple observers at the scene, the head was facing forward when Foster's body was found, an observation confirmed in scene photographs. There were linear blood stains coursing across the right side of the face, emanating from the nose and mouth. A broad transfer-type blood smear was present at the right side of the chin and neck, precisely corresponding to a similar blood stain of the right collar area of the shirt. For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was being examined at the scene. In either circumstance, blood accumulated in the nose and mouth from the bullet defect of the soft palate and base of the skull would have spilled over the face and soiled the right shoulder and collar of the shirt. The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken.

## 8. POSITION OF THE WEAPON

Scene and autopsy photographs demonstrate that Mr. Foster's right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and

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FN # 184

If the weapon is observed in the hands of the deceased, the investigator should examine the hand to see if the weapon is clutched tightly, due to *cadaveric spasm* (instantaneous rigor mortis) (see Chapter 9, "Body Changes After Death"). In some instances, the firearm or knife will be tightly clenched in the victim's hand at the time of death due to an intense muscular contraction of the hand. Some victims of suicide have been found tightly grasping their weapon in death. It is important to note such clutching of weapons, as you can be sure that the person held this weapon at the time of his or her death. A person attempting to place a weapon in the deceased's hand after death would *not* be able to recreate the same grasp. This is especially important in cases involving firearms. Usually when a person shoots himself in the head with a handgun, the weapon will fall from the hand of the victim. Long barrel rifles and shotguns may be found cradled in the arms of the suicide victim depending on the original position of the victim when the firearm was discharged.

In all suspected suicidal gunshot wound cases, an examination of the hands should be made for the presence of soot or powder. The weapon should be examined for evidence of discharge and operability. In addition, the weapon should be examined for the presence of any blow-back materials including blood from the victim. A ballistics test should also be conducted. It should be noted that the weapon need not be in the hand of the deceased in order for the death to be a suicide. It is important to note the survival time factor, time between injury and death, which may have enabled the deceased to perform any number of activities, including disposal of the weapon or leaving the original location where he or she first attempted suicide.

### Wounds

Injuries and wounds in suicides may be very similar to those observed in homicides. However, certain observations that the wounds found on the body are consistent with homicide or suicide should be made. For example, a person found dead from multiple stab wounds of the back would certainly not be considered a victim of suicide. Likewise, in suicide cases, there appear to be preferences and avoidances for certain parts of the body. If the victim used a knife to commit suicide, the wounds will usually be on the throat or wrists. If the injury is a stab wound, it will generally be through the heart. Most suicidal stab wounds involve the mid and left chest area and are multiple in nature. The investigator should closely examine any slashing-type wounds for evidence of hesitation marks, which appear as parallel slashes alongside the

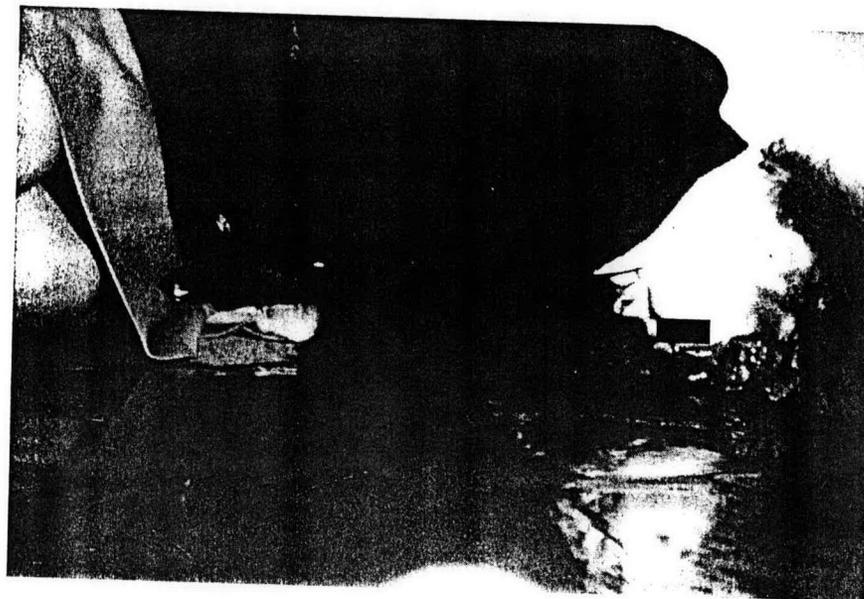


Figure 13.13. Suicide-gunshot wound to the head. This woman had shot herself in the head. The weapon was found at the scene by her hand. Although generally speaking, women do not usually shoot themselves in the head, it does occur.

mortal wound and are indicative of suicide. The investigator should not jump to any conclusions based on hesitation marks, as an assailant, who is knowledgeable about these factors, might leave similar markings to cover up a homicide.

If the victim uses a handgun, their target will likely be their head, followed by the chest into the heart, followed by the abdomen. Head shots with handguns are usually found in the temple (consistent with the handedness of the victim), followed by the forehead, or directly into the mouth. The wounds will be close-range as opposed to long-range. There should be evidence of powder burns and/or smudging.

In some instances, there may even be evidence of hesitation gun shot wounds or evidence of other shots fired prior to the fatal shot. The investigator should also examine the hands of the deceased for evidence of any blood or tissue splattering. In suicides with rifles and shotguns, the preferred sites are the head, chest, and abdomen (DiMaio, V.J., 1985).<sup>5</sup>

It is important to remember that wounds are never too painful to a person determined to take his or her own life. Deranged persons may inflict several extensive wounds on themselves before they collapse and die. I reviewed one case in which the deceased had attempted to hang

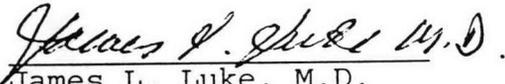
the front of the trigger guard. In addition, there was gunpowder residue on the surface of his right index finger facing the thumb, extending from the distal joint to the web area of the thumb and, according to the autopsy report, similar material, but of lesser quantity, at the corresponding aspect of the left index finger. With the barrel of the revolver placed into the decedent's mouth, the only source of such gunpowder would be the gap between the cylinder and the frame of the weapon. Multiple test firings of the revolver in the FBI Laboratory conclusively demonstrated that gunpowder residue escapes from its cylinder gap. The laboratory studies and the anatomic findings indicate that Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the cylinder gap when the weapon was fired. In addition, flecks of scattered stippled material were observed on the skin surfaces of the lower face in scene photographs and in those autopsy photographs taken before these surfaces were washed. Washing markedly reduced their number. The origin of this material, i.e., whether it represents gunpowder residue, blood spatter or some other foreign material, is uncertain.

#### SUMMARY

We conclude that Mr. Foster died from a self-inflicted bullet wound delivered with suicidal intent and that the death occurred where the body was found, at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia.



Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York  
New York City, New York

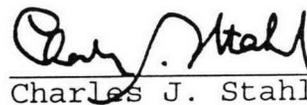


James L. Luke, M.D.  
Department of Environmental Pathology  
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology  
Washington, D.C.

Investigative Support Unit  
FBI Academy  
Quantico, Virginia



Donald T. Reay, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner  
King County (Seattle), Washington



Charles J. Stahl, M.D.  
Armed Forces Medical Examiner  
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology  
Washington, D.C.

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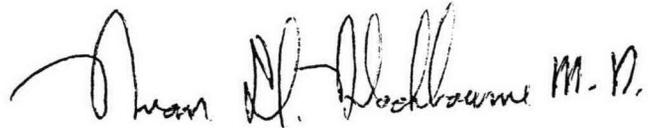
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VIII. Vincent Foster committed suicide on July 20, 1993 in Ft. Marcy Park by placing a .38 caliber revolver in his mouth and pulling the trigger. His death was at his own hand.

This opinion is based upon the previous opinions I through VII documented in this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian D. Blackbourne M.D." The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

BRIAND. BLACKBOURNE, M.D.  
FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST

FV # 185

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

1  
2 UNITED STATES SENATE  
3 COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
4 IN RE: S. RES. 229

5 \* \* \*

6 WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1994  
7 DEPOSITION OF TODD S. HALL

8 Washington, D. C.

9 Deposition of TODD S. HALL, called for  
10 examination pursuant to notice of deposition, at 5:55 p.m.  
11 in Room G-59 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, before  
12 DAVID L. HOFFMAN, a Notary Public within and for the  
13 District of Columbia, when were present:

14 GLENN F. IVEY, ESQ.

15 Majority Counsel

16 ROMAN E. DARMER II, ESQ.

17 JULIE FALLON, ESQ.

18 PAUL GOLDENBERG, ESQ.

19 Minority Counsel

20 Committee on Banking, Housing  
21 and Urban Affairs.

22 United States Senate

23 On behalf of the Committee.

24 DAVID P. BOBZIEN, ESQ.

25 County Attorney

26 Fairfax County, Virginia

27 12000 Government Center Parkway

28 Suite 549

29 Fairfax, Virginia 22035-0064

30 On behalf of Deponent.

1 A Left side.  
2 Q And the right side?  
3 A I would say the right side was all the way down.  
4 Q Which way was the palm?  
5 A I recall the palm being down.  
6 Q Could you see the gun in the palm?  
7 A In the picture you could see it.  
8 Q What about when you were at the scene?  
9 A It was woody and not until I bent over. When I  
10 looked down, I seen it.  
11 Q Was the gun obscured at all by the body, by the  
12 leg?  
13 A Maybe his pants leg was covering it a little bit.  
14 Q But you couldn't tell what kind of gun it was?  
15 A No.  
16 I seen it was a gun. I just didn't try to  
17 determine what type it was.  
18 Q Do you recall doing any kind of search of the  
19 mouth or the mouth area?  
20 A No.  
21 Q Do you recall touching the skin at all?  
22 A I recall attempting to check the carotid pulse.

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
IN RE: S. RES. 229  
\* \* \*  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1994

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE O. GONZALEZ, JR.

Washington, D. C.

Deposition of GEORGE O. GONZALEZ, JR., called for examination pursuant to notice of deposition, at 2:45 p.m. in Room G-59 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, before DAVID L. HOFFMAN, a Notary Public within and for the District of Columbia, when were present:

GLENN F. IVEY, ESQ.  
Majority Counsel  
ROMAN E. DARMER II, ESQ.  
JULIE FALLON, ESQ.  
PAUL GOLDENBERG, ESQ.  
Minority Counsel  
Committee on Banking, Housing  
and Urban Affairs.  
United States Senate  
On behalf of the Committee.

DAVID P. BOBZIEN, ESQ.  
County Attorney  
Fairfax County, Virginia  
12000 Government Center Parkway  
Suite 549  
Fairfax, Virginia 22035-0064  
On behalf of Deponent.

1 found the body at the second cannon.  
2 And I followed seconds later.  
3 Q Did they say anything? How did you know they  
4 found the body?  
5 A We found him, he's here. Just acknowledging the  
6 fact that they got a body.  
7 Q Did you go over the body?  
8 A Yes.  
9 Q What did you see when you got to the body?  
10 A I saw a dead male. He'd obviously been dead for  
11 some time. His skin color was pale. He had a white shirt  
12 on. His mouth was open. His eyes were slightly open, and  
13 he had flies about his eyes, nose, mouth, and some blood  
14 stains on the shirt, a dark pair of pants and shoes lying on  
15 the ground.  
16 Q Did anyone check to see if he was alive or dead,  
17 check the pulse or anything?  
18 A He was dead.  
19 Q Did anybody check?  
20 A Check the pulse? I believe Todd did, but the  
21 signs were definitely stating that the person was dead.  
22 Q Let me back up. You've seen how many dead bodies

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**SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD**

1 JUVENILE CASE

<b>2 SYSTEM AREA</b> Ft. Marcy (GWMP)		<b>3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?</b>	<b>MO.</b> 07	<b>DAY</b> 20	<b>YR.</b> 93	<b>4 YEAR</b> 93	<b>CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER</b> 030502			
<b>5 NATURE OF INCIDENT</b> Investigation		<b>6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT</b>								

<b>ITEM</b>	RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
	<p>On 7/20/93, at approximately 1815, I (Inv. C.A. Hodakievic) arrived on the scene of a death investigation at Ft. Marcy. Upon my arrival I observed the following units already on the scene:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Fairfax Co. EMS Medic 1: Todd Hall George Gonzoles Rick Arthur</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">Engine 1: Ralph Pisani Jennifer Wacha Jay Iacone</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">USPP: car 202 Sgt. R. Edwards car 213 Off. J. Spetz car 261 Off. K.B. Fornshill car 211 Off. F. Ferstle</p> <p>EMS Medic 1 supervisor George Gonzoles notified me that they had discovered the body of a white male in the wooded area of Ft. Marcy. Gonzoles and Hall checked the body for vital signs and found none. Gonzoles stated that no other medical personnel touched or disturbed the body in any way.</p> <p>As I entered Ft. Marcy parking area, I observed a blue Merz 4dr displaying VA tags EZO-317 ('94) parked in the entrance drive at the gate. The vehicles emergency flashers were activated. The vehicle was unoccupied and returned registered to Jeanne Slade, 1142 Randolph Rd., McLean, VA. At approximately 1900 hrs., a crane from Al's Towing (703) 790-1156 arrived at Ft. Marcy. The driver, Scott Randlett, stated that he had been called by Bob Slade (who claimed to be the owner of the Merz) to pick up the Merz. Randlett stated that he received the call from Slade at approximately 1855 hrs.</p> <p>At approximately 1940, Fairfax Co. medical Examiner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the body. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. Engine 1 responded back to the scene to transport the body to Fairfax County Hosp.</p> <p>I cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hrs.</p>

<b>7</b> (S)	<b>9</b> <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	<b>10</b> ID TECH NOTIFIED	<b>11</b> INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	<b>12</b>				
<b>3</b> STATUS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED						
<b>4</b> REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	<b>15</b> INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	<b>16</b> SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			C.A. Hodakievic 0383		7/20/93			
						F 001253		

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# CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

1 ORGANIZATION CODE 3 9 6 0		3 SYSTEM AREA United States Park Police		4 LOCATION CODE 2 4 2 2			5 YEAR 9 3		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 3 0 5 1 0 2			
6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT Ft. Marcy (grass area N/O parking lot)				7 BEAT 211	8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO. 0 7	DAY 2 0	YR. 9 3	9 24 HOUR TIME 1 8	10 HRS. 0 4	10 DAY OF WEEK 3	
11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE		12 NATURE OF INCIDENT Death Investigation						13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 7/20/93 TIME 1804				
COMPLAINANT	14 LAST FIRST MI Ofc. F. Ferstl			C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X V W		15 DATE OF BIRTH			16 PHONE BUSINESS (301)492-6250			
	17 ADDRESS NUMBER STREET CITY STATE ZIP					18 PHONE RESIDENCE						
	19 LAST FIRST MI			C V W		20 DATE OF BIRTH			21 PHONE BUSINESS			
	22 ADDRESS NUMBER STREET CITY STATE ZIP					23 PHONE RESIDENCE						
ARRESTED SUSPECT	24 LAST FIRST MIDDLE			A S O		25 DATE OF BIRTH			26 PHONE BUSINESS			
	27 ADDRESS NUMBER STREET CITY STATE ZIP					28 PHONE RESIDENCE						
	29 RACE	30 SEX	31 AGE	32 HGT	33 WGT	34 EYES	35 HAIR	36 HAIR LENGTH	37 HAIR STYLE	38 FACIAL HAIR	39 MARKS/SCARS	40 ARMED WITH
	41 HAT	42 COAT/JACKET		43 SHIRT	44 TROUSERS/SKIRT		45 SHOES		46 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		47 PDID	
OTHER	48 LAST FIRST MIDDLE			A S O		49 DATE OF BIRTH			50 PHONE BUSINESS			
	51 ADDRESS NUMBER STREET CITY STATE ZIP					52 PHONE RESIDENCE						
	53 RACE	54 SEX	55 AGE	56 HGT	57 WGT	58 EYES	59 HAIR	60 HAIR LENGTH	61 HAIR STYLE	62 FACIAL HAIR	63 MARKS/SCARS	64 ARMED WITH
	65 HAT	66 COAT/JACKET		67 SHIRT	68 TROUSERS/SKIRT		69 SHOES		70 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		71 PDID	
72 VEHICLE INVOLVED IN CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> KNOWN TO OPERATE		73 YEAR	74 MAKE Nissan	75 MODEL	76 BODY STYLE 4dr	77 COLOR gry/bwn	78 TAG NUMBER RCN-504	79 STATE Arkansas	80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN			
81 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IMPOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> STOLEN <input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED <input type="checkbox"/> SEIZED				REMOVED TO CIB		REMOVED BY Raleys		82 NCIC <input type="checkbox"/>		TELETYPE <input type="checkbox"/>		
83 ARREST(S) DATE		84 TIME	85 CHARGE(S)		86 COURT DATE		87 VALUE STOLEN		88 VALUE RECOVERED			

69 ITEM	NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT, INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT, DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.	90 STL	91 REC	92 PROP	93 VALUE
	<p>On 7/20/93 at approximately 1804 hrs, I was dispatched to Ft. Marcy for a reported dead body that was seen in the vicinity of the second cannon which is located N/O the parking lot. Car 261 Ofc. Kevin Fornshill was the first unit to arrive on the scene. Fairfax Co. Medic 1 and Engine 1 arrived on the scene and assisted Ofc. Fornshill in trying to locate the body. Shortly after, Ofc. Fornshill advised that he located the body just north of the second cannon approximately 200 yards N/O the parking lot. Ofc. Fornshill advised that a medic checked the subjects neck for a pulse and that the body had not been moved.</p> <p>When I arrived on the scene, I observed three vehicles parked in the area. A blue 300E Mercedes 4dr. with Va. registration EZ0-317 was abandoned with its hazard lights flashing at the entrance to Ft. Marcy. A white Nissan 4dr with Md. registration WFL-154 was backed in to the 5th parking space from the rear of the parking lot. A gray/brown Nissan 4dr with Arkansas registration RCN-504 was parked in the 4th space from the front of the parking lot.</p>				
		94 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED Det. Braun			

96 DISPOSITION:  OPEN  SUSPENDED  CLOSED BY:  ARREST  EXCEPTION  UNFOUNDED

97 REPORTING OFFICER: Ofc. F. Ferstl (Signature) BADGE # 559 DATE: 7/20/93

98 ASSISTING OFFICER: (Signature) BADGE # 559 DATE: 7/20/93

99 SUPERVISOR: (Signature) BADGE # 845 DATE: 7/21/93

F 001247

Page Denied

Page Denied

SUBJECT: MENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA

United States Park Police

3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?

MO.	DAY	YR.
07	20	93

4 YEAR

CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER

9	3	0	3	0	5	0	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT

Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

NOTIFICATION:

On 07/20/93 at approximately 1815 hours while monitoring channel 2, I heard scooter 261, Off. K. Fornhill, request C.I.B. to respond to Ft. Marcy for a dead body. I advised communications that myself, Inv. Braun and Inv. Abt would be responding. At approximately 1835 hours we arrived at Ft. Marcy.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

Upon arrival we met with Lt. Gavin, Off. Ferstle, car 211, Off. Spetz, car 213, and Sgt. Edwards, car 202. After speaking with the officers on the scene, it was determined that we had a white male with an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. Off. Ferstle advised that the subject still had the gun in his hand. Off. Ferstle advised that Off. Fornhill was the first unit on the scene with Fairfax Fire and Rescue. Fairfax Fire felt for a pulse in the carotid artery and got none. The body was not moved.

Parked in the fourth spot from the entrance, I observed a 1989 grey Honda Accord, 4 door, with Arkansas license plates RCN-504; expiration 10/93. The registration returned to FOSTER, Jr., Vincent, at 5414 Stonewall Rd., Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. Off. Ferstle stated that he believed that this vehicle may belong to the decedent. Off. Ferstle stated that the suit coat on the front seat appeared to match the pants of the decedent. I observed that the vehicle was unlocked and that there was a dark blue suit jacket with blue pin stripes and a blue tie on the front passenger seat.

SCENE:

The decedent was located north of the parking lot, approximately one quarter mile at the second cannon. I observed the decedent to be a white male, approximately 45 to 50 years of age with dark hair, graying, and slightly receding. The decedent was laying face up on an embankment in front of the second cannon. The decedent's head was facing east and his feet facing west. I observed blood in his nose and mouth area, on his right shoulder area and underneath his head. The blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet. There was no blood spatter on the plants or trees surrounding the decedent's head. I observed a dark colored revolver in his right hand. The decedent's right thumb was still in the trigger guard. After lifting both arms of the decedent, I observed lividity but no rigor mortis.

8 WARRANT(S)

YES

9

LATENTS  
 PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

STATUS:  OPEN

SUSPENDED

CLOSED BY:

ARREST

EXCEPTION

UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER

BADGE/ID

DATE

15 INVESTIGATOR

BADGE/ID

DATE

16 SUPERVISOR

BADGE/ID

DATE

F 001249

John C. Rolla 284 07/21/93

\* U.S.G.P.O. 1992-0-625-524/41193

FN # 186

Page Denied

Page Denied

9D-LR-35063

Continuation of OIC-302 of CHRISTINE ANN-MARIE HODAKIEVIC, On 2/7/95, Page 4

around looking for an exit wound. HODAKIEVIC stated that this was definitely prior to the arrival of the coroner. HODAKIEVIC stated that ROLLA tried to roll the body completely over, but the body slid partly down the slope.

HODAKIEVIC stated that Identification Technician SIMONELLO took photographs of the death scene and in the parking lot. HODAKIEVIC recalls that it was starting to get dark because SIMONELLO used the flash on his camera. However, HODAKIEVIC stated that she is not sure if the flash was going off while he was taking pictures. HODAKIEVIC is unsure if ROLLA also took photographs.

HODAKIEVIC was then shown polaroid photographs of the decedent's head, neck, and shoulders which were taken at the death scene. HODAKIEVIC stated that these were not the exact same photos which she had been previously shown in a prior interview. HODAKIEVIC stated that the depiction of the decedent in the photograph is definitely not how he appeared when she first observed him. HODAKIEVIC stated that when she first saw the body there was no blood on the shoulder, at least not as much as is depicted in the photograph, specifically not that much around the mouth area of the decedent. HODAKIEVIC assumes that the additional blood in the photograph came from movement of the body.

HODAKIEVIC does not recall who took custody of the decedent's gun.

HODAKIEVIC is not sure what the coroner did at the death scene. HODAKIEVIC did not watch the coroner's movements. HODAKIEVIC recalls hearing the coroner ask if the bullet had left the decedent's body. The question was probably directed at ROLLA. HODAKIEVIC thinks that ROLLA showed the coroner the exit wound.

HODAKIEVIC recalls that there was a lot of blood on the ground underneath the decedent's head.

HODAKIEVIC recalls one of the investigators finding a pair of glasses down slope from the decedent's body.

HODAKIEVIC returned to the parking lot area while the coroner was present at the location of the body. HODAKIEVIC observed a second group of medics arrive in the parking lot to

Page Denied

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD**

1 JUVENILE CASE

<b>2 SYSTEM AREA</b> United States Park Police	<b>3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR?</b>	MO. 07	DAY 20	YR. 93	<b>4 YEAR</b> 93	<b>CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER</b> 030502
<b>5 NATURE OF INCIDENT</b> Death Investigation	<b>6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT</b>					

**7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION**

Addendum 08/05/93

The decedent was dressed in a white long sleeve button down dress shirt, white undershirt, dark blue dress pants with blue pin stripes, black dress shoes, black socks and a black belt. The decedent was wearing a Seiko watch with a gold colored face and brown leather band on his left wrist; a silver colored metal ring with a white stone on his right ring finger; a gold colored metal ring, band type, on his left ring finger. The inscription "E.B.B. to V.W.F. 4/20/68" was on the inside of the ring. The decedent also had a Motorola Bravo style pager on his right side waist area. The letters WHCA were inscribed on the side. The pager was turned off. A pair of brownish colored plastic framed glasses were found approximately thirteen feet west of the decedent.

At approximately 1940 hours, Fairfax Co. Coroner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the decedent. I rolled the decedent over and observed a large blood stain three quarters down the back of the decedent's shirt. I observed trauma to the center portion of the back of the decedent's head. The skull appeared to be fractured from the inside out. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. engine 1 responded to the scene to transport the decedent to Fairfax Hospital.

After further investigation of the Grey Honda Accord, a brown leather wallet with an Arkansas driver's permit to Vincent Foster, Jr. was located in the suit jacket inside pocket. This and other photo identifications for Vincent Foster were inside of the wallet. The photos on the identifications appeared to be of the decedent. A White House identification badge with photo to Vincent Foster was located on the front passenger seat under the suit jacket. Cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hours.

**NOTIFICATION:**

At approximately 2200 hours Inv. Braun and myself responded to the residence of Vincent Foster, at 3027 Cambridge Pl., NW, D.C., to make notification to his family. Inv. Braun and myself brought W. David Watkins, an associate and personal friend of Mr. Foster's with us to make notification to Mr. Foster's wife Elizabeth Foster. Also present during notification was Mr. Foster's daughter, Laura. During notification, Mr. Foster's two sisters arrived with other members of the White House Staff. Mrs. Foster nor other relatives or friends were able to provide any insight as to why Vincent Foster would take his life. Cleared at 2310 hours.

Investigation continues.

<b>8 WARRANT(S)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<b>9</b> <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS	<b>10 ID TECH NOTIFIED</b>	<b>11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED</b>	12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
<b>13 STATUS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED		<b>CLOSED BY:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED		
<b>14 REPORTING OFFICER</b> BADGE/ID    DATE	<b>15 INVESTIGATOR</b> BADGE/ID    DATE John C. Rolla    284    08/05/93		<b>16 SUPERVISOR</b> BADGE/ID    DATE	

E. 001250

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**SUBSTITUTED MENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD**

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA <b>United States Park Police</b>				3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 0 7 2 0 9 3	4 YEAR 9 3		CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 3 0 5 0 2			
5 NATURE OF INCIDENT <b>Death Investigation</b>					6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT					

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

**NOTIFICATION:**

On 07/20/93 at approximately 1815 hours while monitoring channel 2, I heard scooter 261, Off. K. Fornshill, request C.I.B. to respond to Ft. Marcy for a dead body. I advised communications that myself, Inv. Braun and Inv. Abt would be responding. At approximately 1835 hours we arrived at Ft. Marcy.

**PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:**

Upon arrival we met with Lt. Gavin, Off. Ferstle, car 211, Off. Spetz, car 213, and Sgt. Edwards, car 202. After speaking with the officers on the scene, it was determined that we had a white male with an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. Off. Ferstle advised that the subject still had the gun in his hand. Off. Ferstle advised that Off. Fornshill was the first unit on the scene with Fairfax Fire and Rescue. Fairfax Fire felt for a pulse in the carotid artery and got none. The body was not moved.

Parked in the fourth spot from the entrance, I observed a 1989 grey Honda Accord, 4 door, with Arkansas license plates RCN-504; expiration 10/93. The registration returned to FOSTER, Jr., Vincent, at 5414 Stonewall Rd., Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. Off. Ferstle stated that he believed that this vehicle may belong to the decedent. Off. Ferstle stated that the suit coat on the front seat appeared to match the pants of the decedent. I observed that the vehicle was unlocked and that there was a dark blue suit jacket with blue pin stripes and a blue tie on the front passenger seat.

**SCENE:**

The decedent was located north of the parking lot, approximately one quarter mile at the second cannon. I observed the decedent to be a white male, approximately 45 to 50 years of age with dark hair, graying, and slightly receding. The decedent was laying face up on an embankment in front of the second cannon. The decedent's head was facing east and his feet facing west. I observed blood in his nose and mouth area, on his right shoulder area and underneath his head. The blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet. There was no blood spatter on the plants or trees surrounding the decedent's head. I observed a dark colored revolver in his right hand. The decedent's right thumb was still in the trigger guard. After lifting both arms of the decedent, I observed lividity but no rigor mortis.

8 WARRANT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> YES		9 <input type="checkbox"/> LATENTS <input type="checkbox"/> PHOTOS		10 ID TECH NOTIFIED		11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED		12 PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES	
14 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE/ID DATE			15 INVESTIGATOR BADGE/ID DATE John C. Rolla 284 07/21/93			16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE			STATUS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> SUSPENDED <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> EXCEPTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED

F 001249

D-LR-35063 SUB17

Continuation of OIC-302 of DET. JOHN C. ROLLA, On 04/17/96, Page 4

It was not until after Medical Examiner DONALD D. HAUT arrived at the death scene that ROLLA rolled the decedent's body in order to inspect the apparent exit wound. When ROLLA rolled the body he observed new, wet blood pouring out of the nose and possibly the mouth of the decedent. ROLLA also observed a pool of blood, approximately 4-inches across, which had been under the head and neck area. ROLLA also observed the back of the shirt was soaked with blood from the collar to the waist. From the time ROLLA arrived at the death scene no one rolled the body until he (ROLLA) rolled the body in the presence of HAUT.

It is ROLLA's belief that it is not possible for the body to have been moved to the location at Fort Marcy Park because, as he discovered when he rolled the body, a large amount of blood would have spilled out of the decedent's nose and mouth. ROLLA searched the area surrounding the body and he did not see any blood trails in the area.

ROLLA was shown an autopsy photograph #156E, which depicts FOSTER's clothed body on the autopsy table. ROLLA stated the yellowish stain depicted on FOSTER's shirt in the right chest area was not present when he saw the body at the death scene.

ROLLA recalls lifting one of FOSTER'S arms above his head in order to gain enough leverage to roll the body over. When ROLLA did this, the body slid down the berm a little. ROLLA recalls one of the decedent's arms was raised above his head making it appear as though the decedent was attempting to climb back up the berm. ROLLA also recalls discussing with USPP Investigator RENEE APT the need to photograph the body in this position. When ROLLA was deposed before the US Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (Senate Deposition) on 07/21/94, (pages 90, 91 and 92) he believed and testified he had taken photographs of the back of FOSTER's body which must have disappeared from the case file. However, now that ROLLA has had the opportunity to study the photographs he and BRAUN took that day, including the emulsion numbers on the backs of the photographs, he believes BRAUN must have already taken the camera to the parking lot before he (ROLLA) rolled the body. ROLLA recalls intending to take pictures of the back of the decedent including the exit wound and blood stains on the shirt and ground because it would have been important evidence. However, ROLLA did not actually take any such photographs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE  
MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation  
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy  
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2  
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl

CASE NUMBER: 30502-93  
DATE: 7-20-93  
TIME: 1804  
MCL#: 166-93  
DETECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

SIZE: 35mm COLOR: 1 roll-24 B&W: \_\_\_\_\_ WEATHER: fair  
POLAROID: \_\_\_\_\_ COLOR: \_\_\_\_\_ B&W: \_\_\_\_\_ LIGHTING: natural  
VIDEO: No

FINGERPRINT SERVICES

SEARCH FOR LATENTS: YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: X LATENTS RECOVERED: YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: X  
ELIMINATIONS: YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: \_\_\_\_\_

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 7-20-93, at approximately 1815 hrs. the ID unit was requested to respond to Ft. Marcy, Va. and assist in a death investigation. The undersigned responded to Ft Marcy and met with Inv. R. Apt at the entrance to the park. Inv. Apt directed me to the first parking lot inside of the park where I met with the following persons: Inv. C. Braun, Inv. J. Rolla, Inv. Hodakievik, ~~Sgt Edwards~~ and officer B. Watson. I followed Investigators Rolla and Apt to the scene of the incident the location of which was referred to as "the last canon at Ft Marcy". I arrived at the scene and observed that the scene had been secured with crime scene tape and that Sgt Edwards was present. The undersigned photographed the scene using 35mm color film, color Polaroid photographs were taken by Inv. Rolla. I then collected a handgun and a pair of eyeglasses as evidence.

I returned to the parking area and was advised by Inv. Braun that the 4dr, grey, Honda Accord bearing Arkansas tags RCN 504 might be the victim's. The vehicle was parked in the 4th designated parking space on the left. I photographed the exterior of the vehicle opened all of the doors, which had been closed but not locked, and photographed the interior. Inv. Braun searched the interior of the car for identification and recovered a photo ID card apparently the victim's. I then sealed the car with evidence tape directed that it be taken to the CIB impound lot for further processing. I then left the scene and responded back to the ID office.

Investigation continues

ID TECHNICIAN: Peter J. Simonello DATE: 7-25-93  
SUPERVISOR: Sgt. R. G. ... DATE: 7/28/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation  
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy  
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2  
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl  
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: \_\_\_\_\_

CASE NO: 30502-93  
DATE: 7-20-93  
TIME: 1804  
MCL#: 166-93

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION At the scene the following observations were made by the undersigned

Approximately 20 feet west of the canons axle the body of a white, male, 45 -50yrs., neat appearance, dressed in a white shirt, bluegrey slacks, black dress shoes, was laying face up with the head upslope in an east - west alignment. There was blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek. Blood stains also were found on the right shoulder and neck area as well as the right ribcage area of the shirt. The victim's arms were at his sides and the victim had his right hand on a black revolver. The right thumb was trapped between the trigger and inside front edge of the trigger guard. A cursory examination of the victim's hands for blood spatter evidence revealed one droplet on the right index finger, above the second joint. No discernible forward or back spatter blood evidence on the victim's shirtsleeves. I observed dark residue along the edge of the right index finger facing the thumb between the thumb's joint and finger tip. Approximately 13 ft. downslope from the victim's feet (west) I observed a pair of prescription glasses laying on the ground.

After photographing the victim I removed the revolver from the victim's right hand. The victim's hand was flexible with little or no rigor. The thumb was wedged between the trigger and front inside edge of the trigger guard indicating that the hammer was in the cocked position prior to the thumb being inserted. The revolver and pair of glasses were collected as evidence.

The coroner arrived at 1940 hrs. When the body was turned onto its stomach I observed a large area of blood pooled where the head had been resting. The area was photographed and probed for the expended round with negative results. I also observed a larger area of blood where the victim's back had been, coinciding with blood stains on the back of shirt. The pooled blood was beginning to show signs of coagulation.

The body was taken by The McLean VFD unit V4. I transported the weapon to the ID lab where I unloaded it and documented its information and condition onto a USPP Firearms Examination Report (form USPP 123). I then wrapped the barrel in brown paper secured with rubber bands to preserve any blood spatter, blowback, gunpowder residue, hairs, fiber, or tissue evidence. Weapon placed in sealed evidence bag in (the) evid. locker to await submission to the FBI labs.

ID TECHNICIAN \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR Det. V. J. Smith DATE 7/28/93

SIMONELLO recalls ROLLA going through the pockets of the decedent, looking for any evidence or identification after the photographs had been taken. SIMONELLO does not recall ROLLA moving the body to go through the decedent's pockets.

SIMONELLO remembers taking additional 35 mm pictures after the body was rolled while the medical examiner was present. SIMONELLO is not sure, but he may have taken polaroids in the parking lot area as well. SIMONELLO stated that the gun that the decedent had in his right hand could not be readily removed. The decedent's thumb was stuck in the trigger guard. The trigger of the gun was wedged up against the decedent's thumb. SIMONELLO had to ease back the hammer in order to release the trigger and free the weapon. SIMONELLO noticed indentations on the decedent's thumb and hand from the trigger and trigger guard of the revolver.

SIMONELLO stated that everything he observed at the death scene indicated to him that it was an apparent suicide.

SIMONELLO noticed no signs of a struggle; there was no disturbance of any of the undergrowth, and the decedent's clothes were neat; there were no tears or rips in the clothing.

SIMONELLO was then shown a photograph of an unidentified person in a white short-sleeve shirt taken at the death scene. SIMONELLO stated that he thought that the individual in the photograph was Detective JOHN ROLLA. The individual in the photograph was pictured with a pair of latex gloves on his hands. SIMONELLO stated that he recalls giving ROLLA a pair of latex gloves at the death scene.

SIMONELLO did not notice any apparent wounds to the decedent's body when he first observed him. When the coroner arrived, the body was rolled. A wound was located on the back of the decedent's skull. SIMONELLO specifically recalls observing blood on the right side of the neck of the decedent, but that there were no wounds at that location, simply external blood which appeared to have come from the nose and mouth. Additionally, after the body was rolled, SIMONELLO observed a large blood pool under the head of the decedent and on the back of the decedent's shirt. SIMONELLO reiterated that he thinks that he took 35 mm photographs of this.

The eyeglasses that SIMONELLO retrieved were pointed

FN # 187-188

## OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Date of transcription 4/19/96

JOHN HANCHETTE, International Corespondent, Gannett News Service, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, telephone 703-276-5854, telephonically furnished the following information:

In July, 1993, HANCHETTE was a reporter for his present employer. On July 21, 1993, he and another reporter, JEFF STINSON, who is now the National Editor with Gannett, traveled to Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, to view the area where the body of VINCENT FOSTER had been found the previous day.

Upon arrival at Fort Marcy Park, HANCHETTE and STINSON attempted to locate the spot where FOSTER's body was found. They first walked to the area of the "first" cannon. HANCHETTE described the "first" cannon as the cannon located on the left side of the park as you walk into the interior of the park from the parking lot area.

HANCHETTE and STINSON searched the area around this "first" cannon very carefully and could locate nothing to indicate a body had ever been there. They then walked up the hill to the vicinity of the "second" cannon.

HANCHETTE identified this "second" cannon as the cannon located in the far northeast corner of the park. HANCHETTE and STINSON realized this was the death scene when they observed several pairs of rubber gloves in the immediate vicinity of the cannon.

HANCHETTE and STINSON both observed what appeared to be a large blood spot on the footpath directly in front of the cannon, approximately one (1) foot down from the crest of the berm. HANCHETTE described this blood spot as being approximately twelve (12) inches in diameter. HANCHETTE then picked up a stick and stuck it into the blood spot and estimated the blood stain to have been approximately one-eighth inch deep.

HANCHETTE and STINSON then searched the entire area in

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(telephonically)

Investigation on 4/18/96 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by CI Coy A. Copeland CAC:cac Date dictated 4/19/96

3/1/95

wounds, HILL stated that she would have photographed them.

HILL was shown a photograph of the decedent's head, neck, and shoulder area, which was taken during the autopsy. HILL stated that it was an accurate depiction of the appearance of the decedent at that time.

HILL was then shown a series of autopsy photographs which she identified as the ones that she took. HILL stated that the first two photos are dark because she forgot to use the flash on the camera. HILL did not recall the number of photos that she took during the autopsy, but stated that the number would be on the envelope containing the photos, which would be part of the MCL file. HILL did not remember what happened to the photos after she received them from the developing lab. HILL stated that at some point she saw the photos, but doesn't recall when.

HILL stated that she did not take any Polaroid photos during the autopsy.

HILL has not received any calls from news reporters regarding this case.

HILL'S only other involvement in this case was to search the death scene with a metal detector in an attempt to locate the bullet. HILL returned to the death scene on the day after the autopsy with JOHNSON, RULE, and MORRISSETTE. HILL stated that she had never used a metal detector before. HILL searched the area behind where the body was found in a cone-shaped pattern. HILL searched the area for approximately an hour. HILL located pop-tops, money, and some nails, but no bullet. HILL stated that it was very hot outside and the area was simply too big. HILL stated that she located the position of the body by the large blood stain on the ground. HILL searched that area with the metal detector and did not locate any bullets.

HILL did not find out until later, after the autopsy, the official identity of the decedent, and the significance of his position at the White House.

When they returned to the USPP Office, the decedent's clothes were laid out on brown paper on the floor of the photo processing area. The room is not used very much, as all of their photo processing is done by the USPP Photo Processing Laboratory. However, HILL stated that the USPP's MP-4 camera is kept in that

FN# ~~188~~ 189-190

(1) The jacket submitted for examination (item #32) was located in Mr. Foster's vehicle at the Fort Marcy parking lot. No bloodstains or gunpowder particles were found on this jacket. This fact indicates that Mr. Foster was not wearing the jacket or the jacket was not in close proximity to the weapon at the time the weapon was discharged.

(2) Item #42 consisted of Mr. Foster's long sleeve shirt. Reddish and purplish colored stains were noted on the front chest area, collar area, and cuff areas of the shirt. Small deposits of gunpowder residue and partially burned gunpowder particles were located on the shirt.

Bloodstains were located in various portions of the shirt. The back of the shirt was soaked with blood. Also, various other bloodstain patterns were noted on the shirt. However, when these bloodstain patterns were compared with the original scene photographs, it was determined that the blood patterns on the shirt when it was examined at the laboratory were inconsistent with those bloodstain patterns visible in the scene photographs.

These changes to the bloodstain patterns most likely occurred when the body was placed into the body bag and moved from the scene and/or when in the body bag, prior to the collection of the decedent's clothing. No detailed analysis of bloodstain patterns on the shirt, therefore, could be made at this time.

Gunpowder particles were located in the materials submitted as scrapings from item #42. This fact supports the interpretation that the weapon was in close proximity to the shirt when it was discharged. However, there is no information regarding the original location of these particles; therefore, no further reconstruction could be made at this time.

## 8. OVEN MITT

Information was supplied by the submitting agency that the oven mitt in item #100 was recovered from Mr. Foster's car (see photograph #V-2). Dark particle residues were located inside of the oven mitt. Instrumental analysis revealed the presence of the elements lead and antimony in these particles; this finding could indicate that an item which had gunshot residue on it, such as the revolver in item #35, came in contact with the interior of item #100.

Sunflower-type seed husks were located on the inner surfaces of this oven mitt. These sunflower seed particles were similar to the sunflower seed husks found in Mr. Foster's front, left pants pocket. Photographs #V-3 (item #39) and #V-4 (item #100) are photomicrographs used for comparison of these specimens. This finding suggests that the sunflower seed husk found inside the pants pocket could have been transferred from the oven mitt through an intermediate object, such as the revolver in item #35.

## 9. BLOODSTAIN PATTERNS

Photograph #V-5 depicts a view of Mr. Foster's body found at the scene in Fort Marcy Park; photograph #V-6 is a closer view showing his shirt. Several areas of bloodstains were noted; saturated-type bloodstains can be seen on his shoulder and collar region. Photograph #V-7 is a view of Mr. Foster's shirt taken at the time of examination. Additional bloodstains can be seen on his shirt similar to smear and folding-type bloodstain patterns. These stains are consistent with having been caused during the transport of Mr. Foster's body from the scene to the medical examiner's office.

In addition, Medical Examiner Dr. Beyer observed a large amount of liquid blood in the body bag and in Mr. Foster's body. This information further indicates that the location where the body was found is consistent with the primary scene. It is, therefore, unlikely that Mr. Foster's body was moved to the Fort Marcy Park scene from another location.

Photograph #V-8 shows a view of the vegetation in the areas where Mr. Foster's body was found. Reddish-brown, blood-like stains can be seen on several leaves of the vegetation in this area. A close-up view of some of these blood-like stains can be seen in photograph #V-9. If these stains are, in fact, blood spatters, this finding is consistent with the shot having been fired at the location where Mr. Foster's body was found.

High velocity impact type blood spatters were observed on Mr. Foster's face, hands, and shirt, as depicted in photograph #V-10. These blood spatters are intact and no signs of alteration or smudging were observed. This type of blood spatter typically is produced at the time when a weapon is discharged and the spatters result from the backspatter of the gunshot wound.

#### 10. CONCLUSION

After careful review of the crime scene photographs, reports, and reexamination of the physical evidence, the data indicate that the death of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. is consistent with a suicide. The location where Mr. Foster's body was found is consistent with the primary scene.

FN # 192

Page Denied

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

IMPOUNDED VEHICLE RECORD

Date: 07-20-93

Time: 1804

Case No: 30502

Impounded From:

Location Code:

HOLD: (Check Box)->

Yes

Port Marcy Parking  
Impound Officer Use Only (Check Boxes)

WALES Check:

USPP Computer Check:

Reason for Hold:

Hold Authorized By (Signature)

Badge#

Further Investigation

Make Model Style Year Color Tag Number State VIN

Honda Accord 4DR [ ] [ ] RCN 504 AR JHMCA5630KC074057

Owner's Name:

Address:

Phone Numbers:

Residence: ( )

Business: ( )

Foster, Vincent

Operator's Name:

Address:

Phone Numbers:

Residence: ( )

Business: ( )

Reason for Impound:

Vehicle Stored at:

Keys [ ] Yes [ ] No

Location:

- Abandoned Traffic Parking Traffic Moving Other: Recovered Stolen Involved in MVA Involved in Crime

- USPP Lot C1B Contract Crane Address:

Vehicle Condition: (If yes, describe below) No

Vehicle Equipment:

Yes No

- Body Damage Mirror Dents Broken Glass Interior Damage Tire Damage (RF, LF, RR, LR) Other:

- Radio Tape Player (Separate) CB Radio Spare Tire Special Wheels/Rims/Tires Property Removed from Vehicle

Property Remaining in Vehicle

Other: PORTABLE CD PLAYER

Impounded By (Signature)

Badge#

Supervisor (Signature)

Badge#

Released By (Signature)

Badge#

Date:

Time:

Released To (Signature)

Released To (Print Name)

Address:

WHITE HOUSE SECURITY, THE WHITE HOUSE, WASH DC 20500

es: Original - Information Mgt. Sec. (After release); Blue - Information Mgt. Sec.; k - Worksite; Hard Copy - With Vehicle

STATE OF ARKANSAS  
 VEHICLE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE AR-MV-426

LICENSE (PLATE NUMBER)		LIC. TYPE	LIC. YEAR	VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		
TYR646		PC	93	JT8VK13T9N0094638		
YEAR MODEL	MAKE	MODEL	BODY STYLE	COLOR	PAINT	TITLE NUMBER
92	LEXUS	300	4.0	BLK	G	9220231042
RESIDENCE COUNTY		COUNTY CODE	CYL	WEIGHT	AXLES	NEW EXPIRATION DATE
PULASKI		60	6	3307		7/31/93



DECAL NUMBER  
 Y022464

VINCENT W FOSTER JR  
 5414 STONEWALL RD  
 LITTLE ROCK AR 72207

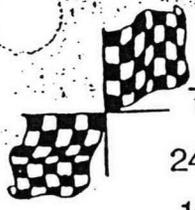
KEEP IN YOUR VEHICLE:  
 OWNER'S SIGNATURE Vincent W Foster Jr

REGISTRATION FEE  
 25.00  
 SPECIAL FEE  
 POSTAGE FEE  
 TOTAL FEES DUE  
 PENALTY  
 ADJUSTED TOTAL

F 001237

P. G. 110  
I. C. C.  
MC 186380

FAX #  
(301) 350-3127



T.R. Ltd.  
T/A Raley's Towing

24-HOUR TOWING

1001 RITCHIE ROAD  
CAPITOL HEIGHTS, MARYLAND 20743  
(301) 350-4800

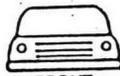
1021 RIPLEY ST.  
SILVER SPRINGS, MD  
6035 BLAIR RD., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Air Cushion Recovery  
8426 BALLEW AVE.  
COLLEGE PARK, MD

NAME <b>FOSTER VINCENT</b>		DATE <b>7-20-93</b>
ADDRESS <b>U.S.P.P.</b>		TIME OUT
CITY <b>U.S.P.P.</b>	CASH	TIME IN
VEHICLE DESCRIPTION <b>4-DR</b>		CONTROL <b>38069</b>
MODEL YEAR <b>88</b>	MAKE <b>Honda</b>	CALL <b>POLICE</b>
COLOR <b>GREY</b>	BODY STYLE <b>DOOR</b>	DRIVER <b>KC</b>
TAG # & YEAR <b>RCN-504-AL</b>	VIN <b>JHMCA5630KC</b>	ENDING MILEAGE
CONDITION: <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> POOR <input type="checkbox"/> WRECKED <input type="checkbox"/> SHIPPED <input type="checkbox"/> BURNED <b>0740</b>		STARTING MILEAGE
LOCATION <b>F.T. MARRY PARKING</b>	TOTAL MILEAGE	
TOW DESTINATION <b>C.I.B.</b>		
REMARKS <b>Further Investigation</b>		

MEMBER # **CASE 30502** Expiration Date

MARK EXTERIOR DAMAGE



FRONT	LEFT SIDE	RIGHT SIDE	REAR
Authorization No.	LOT #	CHARGES	
VEHICLE MILEAGE	R.O. NO.	HOOKUP	\$ _____
	P.O. NO.	MILEAGE	\$ _____
<p>THE UNDERSIGNED authorizes these services and acknowledges that carrier is not responsible for loss or damage due to loss of control of the carrier or when services are performed under supervision of others.</p> <p>1 1/2% Charged after 30 days, equivalent to 18% annual charge.</p>		DOLLY	\$ _____
		DRIVESHAFT/AXLE	\$ _____
SIGNATURE <b>[Signature]</b>		PAY OUT	\$ _____
		FLATBED	\$ _____
		RECOVERY WORK	\$ _____
		OTHER	\$ _____
		TOTAL	\$ <b>65.00</b>



NORTHERN VIRGINIA PRESS FAIRFAX, VA 22031

44284

FN#193

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: **Death Investigation**

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Scene Investigation

Upon my arrival on the scene at approximately 1835 hours, I was advised by Ofc. J. Spetz that the following individuals had been in the area of Ft. Marcy for about the last hour. The individual were identified as:

**FRIST, Mark J.**  
 [Redacted] Home phone: [Redacted]  
 [Redacted] Work phone: [Redacted]  
 W/M DOB: [Redacted]  
 Soc. # [Redacted] and  
**DOODY, Judith L.**  
 [Redacted] Home phone: [Redacted]  
 [Redacted] Work phone: [Redacted]  
 W/F DOB: [Redacted]  
 Soc. # [Redacted]

Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had been in the area of Ft. Marcy since approximately 1700 hours. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had not noticed anything unusual. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had been sitting in the wooded area off the south side of the parking lot. I asked Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody what other vehicles were in the area and they advised that when they arrived there had been a small car with a man without a shirt sitting in it, who left shortly after their arrival. They also described a white van with blue lettering, and advised that they observed the driver get out and empty trash. The final vehicle that they observed was a light colored older model car that pulled in next to the deceased vehicle. Mr. Frist said that the driver put the hood up and then walked up into the woods for a while and then returned to his vehicle and left. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody described the driver as a white male with scrungy hair, but could not provide anything further. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody were driving a white Nissan with MD. registration WFL 154, which was parked towards the east end of the parking lot. After receiving Mr. Frist's and Ms. Doody's information they were allowed to leave the area.

8 WARRANT(S)  YES  NO | 9  LATENTS  PHOTOS | 10 ID TECH NOTIFIED | 11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED | 12 PAGE OF PAGES

ATUS:  OPEN  SUSPENDED | 13 (INVESTIGATOR) C. Braun 267 7/20/93 | 14 (SUPERVISOR) | 15 (ARREST)  EXCEPTION  UNFOUNDED

F 001251 U.S.GPO:1992-0-625 524/1193

JUDITH "JUDY" LYNNE DOODY

2/2/95

2

DOODY stated that she drove directly to Fort Marcy Park. DOODY recalled driving down 23rd Street to Constitution Avenue and then getting on the George Washington Parkway, north to Fort Marcy Park. DOODY thought that her radio would have been on in the car, and possibly the air conditioning since it was late July.

Once they arrived at the Fort Marcy Park parking lot, DOODY thought that it was approximately 5:00 p.m. more or less. DOODY stated that she had been to the park approximately three times previous to that date. Inside the parking lot, DOODY recalled at least one other car; a small, possibly dark colored Honda, which was pulled in front end first into one of the first spaces, near a path into the woods. DOODY does not recall anyone being in the car. DOODY stated in her previous interviews, she indicated that there might have been someone in the vehicle, however, now DOODY believes that she may be getting this particular time period mixed up with other times that she was at the park. DOODY stated that she backed her vehicle into a parking spot, which was to the left of the other vehicle, numerous parking spaces away. DOODY turned her car off and rolled down the windows. DOODY thought that she may have had the cassette player or radio on. DOODY thinks that her and MARK drank the wine cooler and beer while they were in the car.

The next thing that DOODY recalls is a light colored van with writing on the side driving into the parking lot. The van parked a few spaces to her right, between her vehicle and the other vehicle. DOODY characterized the van as a "work truck"; and not a city or county vehicle. DOODY observed the driver of the vehicle in her passenger side mirror. DOODY saw the driver get out of the vehicle and get trash out of the rear of the van and throw it away in a nearby trash container which was located behind the van. DOODY described the driver as a white male,

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Continuation of OIC-302 of MARK JOSEPH FEIST, On 2/2/95, Page 3

possibly drank the wine coolers and beer while they were in the car and left the empties or remaining beers and wine coolers in the vehicle. FEIST does not have any specific recollections of anything happening while they were walking or initially sitting on the blanket.

Once they were sitting on the blanket on a hilly area off of the path, FEIST noticed a jogger. FEIST described the jogger as a male, thin, with grayish hair. FEIST stated this individual was jogging down the path, approximately 25 yards away from them. This individual was wearing jogging type clothing; jogging shorts and shoes.

FEIST recalls hearing an auto accident on the George Washington Parkway. FEIST thinks he heard what sounded like a crash.

The next thing that FEIST recalls is a rescue squad running on the path; four to five paramedics on the path that they had previously walked down.

After that, FEIST recalled a female U.S. Park Police officer on the path. This individual gestured to them to come over to her. FEIST and DOODY walked with this individual back to the parking lot. This uniformed officer called over a plain clothed officer to interview them. FEIST recalled that there may have been two plain clothed officers, and that they were possibly females; FEIST is not sure. The officers asked FEIST what their names were, where they worked, and other background information. FEIST does not specifically remember what else was asked of him. FEIST does not specifically recall any vehicles in the parking lot, the only vehicle that FEIST recalls observing were police vehicles.

FEIST concluded by saying that he is not at all sure of any of the times or of his specific observations. FEIST is especially not sure of the exact sequence of events of that late afternoon and early evening. FEIST admitted that he had previously elaborated in his prior interviews to help the investigation. FEIST stated that he is sometimes not sure of the difference between what he actually observed and what he is guessing at regarding this incident.

FN# 194



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
George Washington Memorial Parkway  
c/o Turkey Run Park  
McLean, Virginia 22101

IN REPLY REFER TO:

W32(GWMP)

MAY - 4 1995

Mr. Mark H. Tuohey III  
Deputy Independent Counsel  
Office of the Independent Counsel, Suite 490-N  
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Tuohey:

This is in response to a subpoena issued to the Custodian of Records, National Park Service, seeking documents relating to maintenance performed at Fort Marcy Park in July 1993. Also requested were documents referring to the installation of, maintenance of, or repair of an and all fences at Fort Marcy Park. Attached, you will find records from our Maintenance Management System for Fort Marcy Park in July, 1993. There are no other written records concerning maintenance of that area during that period. Typical work activities include mowing the road shoulders, mowing the battery areas, litter pick-up, and removal of trash from containers. The parking lot is cleaned, on occasion with a water flusher truck.

The National Park Service maintains the fence on the back side of Ft. Marcy along Route 123. However, our records indicate that no work was performed on that fence during that period.

This area was used as a staging area for a project supervised by the Federal Highway Administration. Their records indicate that a fence was constructed in November or December of 1993. The project supervisor was Mr. Earmon Johnson. He may be reached at 703-847-9722. You may also wish to contact Ms. Julia Perry at 703-285-0100 regarding records pertaining to the project.

Should you require any additional information, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely,

*DD MacLean*  
Acting Superintendent

*Dottie Marshall*  
(703) 285-2598  
285-2598

229-DC-00000001

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D-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Todd Stacey Hall, On 3/18/94, Page 2

officer. The Park Police officer located FOSTER's body and indicated the location to HALL. He did not know the name of the officer who was with him when the body was located. HALL checked FOSTER's body for a pulse and noticed that the decedent had a gun in his hand. While HALL was checking the pulse, the Park Police officer had walked away from the body. HALL called the officer back to the body and based upon a lack of pulse on the part of the victim, and seeing the gun in FOSTER's hand, assumed it was a suicide.

According to HALL, FOSTER's body was laying on its back with a gun in the right hand. No description was provided regarding the caliber of weapon. HALL noted that there was blood on the collar of FOSTER's shirt believed to be on the left side. HALL thought there were only a couple of drops of blood on FOSTER's shirt collar. FOSTER's body was further described to have had flies moving in and out of the mouth. No other blood was noticed on the body.

FOSTER's right hand was located under his right thigh. HALL noted that the initial dispatch did not mention a gun being involved. FOSTER was dressed in a white shirt, necktie and dark blue pinstripe trousers. After departing FOSTER's body, HALL began to look around the area of the death scene.

During a cursory search of the area surrounding FOSTER's body, HALL thought he heard someone else in the woods. He subsequently saw something red moving in the woods. He was unable to determine if it was a person. He never saw anyone else in the vicinity of the death scene other than EMS personnel and Park Police officers. HALL noted that RALPH PISANI and one other EMS member thought they saw two males getting dressed in a wooded area adjacent to the site.

HALL was aware that the following EMS personnel were at the death scene:

JAY IACONE, Heavy Rescue Squad  
RALPH PISANI, Engine Driver  
RICHARD ARTHUR, Medic Unit  
JENNIFER WACHA, Engine or Ambulance  
BILL BIANCHI (came to scene later/truck unit)  
COREY ASHFORD, Ambulance EMT Technician  
GEORGE GONZALEZ, Medic 1/Officer

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Continuation of FD-302 of TODD STACEY HALL, On 4/27/94, Page 2

HALL was shown a series of pictures taken at the crime scene by USPP officers. He admitted that it was possible that blood could have been on FOSTER's right cheek as depicted in the photographs. He further noted that it was possible that leaves and brush in the area, on the date of FOSTER's death, could have obscured blood on the decedent's face and shirt. HALL noted that the area on top of the hill in front of the cannon where FOSTER was located, was previously covered in leaves and brush. The area at the bottom of the hill was also covered. On April 27, 1994, these areas did not contain the vegetation as described by HALL.

While inspecting the body on July 20, 1993, HALL believed he saw something moving in the trees surrounding the location of FOSTER's body. Upon closer inspection on April 27, 1994, HALL became aware that Route 123 was located in the area that was previously described by him to have been the location of unexplained movement. Previously, HALL thought he had seen either a bright orange or red color moving from right to left in the vicinity of Route 123. Upon discovering on April 27, 1994 that there was a road in the area from which he previously thought he had seen movement, HALL believes it is possible that he could have seen vehicular traffic on Route 123. At the time HALL saw this movement on July 20, 1993, he was standing near the barrel of the cannon located behind FOSTER's body.

With regard to other individuals that arrived at the location of FOSTER's body, HALL believes that a female USPP officer was the third individual to arrive at the body. HALL remembers GEORGE GONZALEZ possibly being the fourth individual to arrive at FOSTER's body. HALL believes he also may have spoken to JENNIFER WACHA at the location of FOSTER's body.

In addition to describing events associated with the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to FOSTER's death, HALL was requested by interviewing agents to draw a representation of the Fort Marcy Park parking area, to include his route from the parking lot to FOSTER's body. He was also requested to label any vehicles he could recall upon entering the park, as well as to label the location of FOSTER's body, the cannon, his location in relation to FOSTER's body, and any other individuals he could recall. HALL's drawing is attached and made a part of the record hereto.

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Continuation of OIC-302 of TODD HALL, On 5/13/96, Page 3

HALL did not see any people in the vicinity of the body or the surrounding area other than USPP and FCFRD employees. HALL did recall seeing an orange flash in the direction of what he later learned was Route 123. HALL did not recognize this "orange flash" as a human form. HALL now believes it must have been a vehicle travelling on Route 123 which was obscured by the thick foliage between the fort and the road.

HALL did hear RALPH PISANI, FCFRD, and JENNIFER WACHA, FCFRD, talking later at the station house about seeing two people getting dressed in the woods at Fort Marcy Park. HALL does not know the gender of either of the two people that PISANI and WACHA were referring to. However, HALL believes that PISANI and WACHA were referring to people that they saw in the wooded area south of the east end of the parking lot.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE  
MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT

CASE NUMBER: 30502-93  
DATE: 7-20-93  
TIME: 1804  
MCL#: 166-93  
DETECTIVE: \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT: Death Investigation  
LOCATION: Ft Marcy  
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2  
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

SIZE: 35mm COLOR: 1 roll-24 B&W: \_\_\_\_\_ WEATHER: fair  
POLAROID: COLOR: \_\_\_\_\_ B&W: \_\_\_\_\_ LIGHTING: natural  
VIDEO: No

FINGERPRINT SERVICES

SEARCH FOR LATENTS: YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: X LATENTS RECOVERED: YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: X  
ELIMINATIONS: YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: \_\_\_\_\_

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 7-20-93, at approximately 1815 hrs. the ID unit was requested to respond to Ft. Marcy, Va. and assist in a death investigation. The undersigned responded to Ft Marcy and met with Inv. R. Apt at the entrance to the park. Inv. Apt directed me to the first parking lot inside of the park where I met with the following persons: Inv. C. Braun, Inv. J. Rolla, Inv. Hodakievik, Sgt. Edwards and officer B. Watson. I followed Investigators Rolla and Apt to the scene of the incident the location of which was referred to as "the last canon at Ft Marcy". I arrived at the scene and observed that the scene had been secured with crime scene tape and that Sgt Edwards was present. The undersigned photographed the scene using 35mm color film, color Polaroid photographs were taken by Inv. Rolla. I then collected a handgun and a pair of eyeglasses as evidence.

I returned to the parking area and was advised by Inv. Braun that the 4dr, grey, Honda Accord bearing Arkansas tags RCN 504 might be the victim's. The vehicle was parked in the 4th designated parking space on the left. I photographed the exterior of the vehicle opened all of the doors, which had been closed but not locked, and photographed the interior. Inv. Braun searched the interior of the car for identification and recovered a photo ID card apparently the victim's. I then sealed the car with evidence tape directed that it be taken to the CIB impound lot for further processing. I then left the scene and responded back to the ID office.

Investigation continues

ID TECHNICIAN

Peter J. Simone

USDI, NPS, USPP FORM 117 (10/90)  
GUS GPO 1993 330 243/01235

DATE

7-25-93

SUPERVISOR

*[Signature]*

DATE

7/28/93

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-561

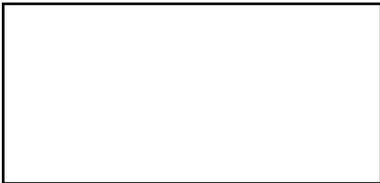
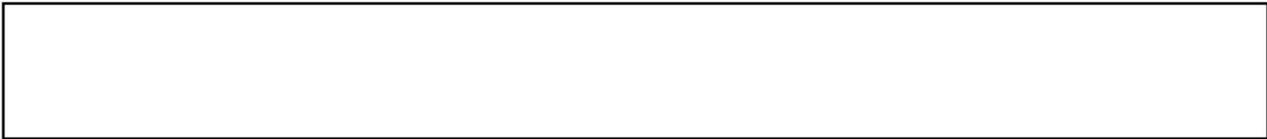
D-LR-35063

Continuation of OIC-302 of CHERYL A. BRAUN, On 4/24/96, Page 2

parking lot to start the search of the vehicle.

BRAUN did not use any type of car opening device such as a "slim jim" to enter the vehicle. BRAUN tried the right front door and found it to be unlocked. To her knowledge, BRAUN was the first person to enter the vehicle.

BRAUN recalled she photographed the interior of the vehicle prior to starting the actual search. All of the items shown in the photographs are as they were when BRAUN first opened the vehicle door. BRAUN recalled the map, as shown in photographs on the right front floor board, was folded in a "nice" square with the area of Fort Marcy Park visible. BRAUN also recalled the oven mitt being in the glove compartment.



FOIA(b)(3) - Fed. R. Crim. Pro. 6(e) - Grand Jury

BRAUN recalled that Detective ROLLA joined her in the search after she had completed the interior of the vehicle and while she was searching the trunk. BRAUN recalled finding the White House identification early in the search. The name VINCENT FOSTER meant nothing to BRAUN but she was aware that the White House security people would have to be notified eventually.

BRAUN recalled that she and Detective ROLLA completed the search of the vehicle and departed Fort Marcy Park between 8:00 and 8:30 PM. Since the car keys were not located by Detective ROLLA during his initial cursory search of the trouser pockets, they drove directly to Fairfax County Hospital to conduct a more through search for the car keys. The drive to the hospital was approximately twenty (20) to twenty five (25) minutes. BRAUN recalled that enroute to the hospital, Detective ROLLA removed FOSTER's wallet from the inside pocket of the suit coat found in FOSTER's vehicle.

Upon arrival at the Fairfax County Hospital, BRAUN and

9D-LR-35063 SUB17

Continuation of OIC-302 of DET. JOHN C. ROLLA, On 04/17/96, Page 5

Based on the emulsion numbers on the photographs, ROLLA believes that after BRAUN received the polaroid camera from ROLLA, BRAUN used the last polaroid in the package to photograph FOSTER'S vehicle in the parking lot. BRAUN then reloaded a new package of film and took more photographs of the car and its contents. ROLLA believes he only took eight (8) polaroid photographs and none of these photographs are missing. ROLLA does not recall reloading or using two different polaroid cameras. ROLLA does not recall whether USPP Officer PETER SIMONELLO took any 35 mm photographs of the back of FOSTER'S head or body.

ROLLA and APT conducted the death scene investigation and remained with the body until Medical Examiner HAUT arrived and conducted his examination of the body and scene. ROLLA then stayed with the body until it was placed in a body bag and he assisted in removing the body from the park.

ROLLA did not actually see USPP Sergeant ROBERT EDWARDS taking any polaroid photographs, and he does not recall the number of pictures EDWARDS turned over to ROLLA. ROLLA was concerned that EDWARDS had taken pictures close to the body and might have contaminated the death scene.

ROLLA believes BRAUN did not enter the decedent's vehicle until ROLLA had returned to the parking lot after the body had already been taken from the primary death scene and was being placed in the ambulance. At that time ROLLA noted the car doors were still unlocked. ROLLA then assisted BRAUN in her search of the vehicle. ROLLA remembers entering the car just after BRAUN and being in the car at the same time as BRAUN.

ROLLA was shown polaroid photographs #85C3 and #85C2. ROLLA states his recollection is now refreshed and he recalls the suit jacket he observed in the decedent's vehicle was folded on the seat and not on the seat-back. ROLLA states he must have been confused in his prior statement if he said the coat was on the seat-back, but now after seeing the pictures, he knows it was folded on the seat itself with the tie on top. The map was on the floor of the front, passenger side of the vehicle in the location as photographed, before it was touched by any investigator. ROLLA recovered the decedent's wallet from inside the jacket breast pocket. BRAUN found the White House identification between the folds of the jacket.

D-LR-35063 SUB17

Continuation of OIC-302 of DET. JOHN C. ROLLA, On 04/17/96, Page 6

ROLLA remembers BRAUN taking polaroids of the car. ROLLA does not recall any other person taking pictures of the car. ROLLA was shown a polaroid photograph, exhibit #85C1, he describes the car depicted therein as FOSTER'S, the police cruiser as being SIMONELLO'S and the case located on the ground near the right front wheel as an evidence case. He also describes a brown paper bag depicted on the hood of the cruiser.

ROLLA recalls an oven mit being located in the glove compartment of FOSTER'S vehicle, however, he did not attach any significance to it.

ROLLA never saw or heard about anyone using a slim-jim to unlock FOSTER'S vehicle in the parking lot at Fort Marcy Park. 11

ROLLA used a cellular phone to obtain the registration information for the victim's car and received VINCENT FOSTER'S name and Arkansas address. ROLLA recorded this information in his investigative notes, however, he did not recognize the name.

ROLLA does not specifically recall from whom he received United States Secret Service (USSS) Lieutenant WOLTZ'S name and telephone number, however, he does recall receiving it after BRAUN had located FOSTER'S White House identification in the car. ROLLA was shown a copy of his investigative notes contained in his 7/21/94, Senate Deposition on page 488 exhibit #3, where the words "Lt. WOLTZ" appear, followed by the number "395-4366." ROLLA states when he received this number he remembers flipping back in his notes to the page on which he had earlier written FOSTER'S vehicle registration information. He then wrote the Lieutenant's name and number next to the registration information. ROLLA did this so the registration information would be handy for him when he called the USSS to report FOSTER'S death.

Captain HUME had the case jacket for the FOSTER file locked in his office at the Annocostia Station. He was the primary person in control of the case jacket at the time ABC television published the photograph of the revolver in FOSTER'S hand in March of 1994, although Major HOLMES also had access to this file. The USPP has the capability at this office to make one-to-one photographic copies of polaroids. ROLLA believes that the photograph published by ABC was a copy of the only close-up he took of the revolver in FOSTER'S hand.

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Continuation of FD-302 of JAMES ATWATER IACONE, On 3/11/94, Page 2

Officer or the duty staff officer.

On the day of the FOSTER incident, IACONE was working as the officer on Engine 1, which was assigned to Station 1 in McLean, Virginia. Engine 1 was dispatched for a shooting victim off George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia. Upon the arrival of FCFRD units at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, Engine 1 was parked in the upper portion of a parking lot within the park. IACONE directed the crew of Engine 1 to go down one trail, possibly toward Dead Run Creek. He directed the crew of Medic 1 to another area of the park. IACONE now believes that the crew of Medic 1 was directed by a citizen to a body, later identified as that of FOSTER, but he knows no details regarding this citizen such as whether the person was a male or female.

The crew of Engine 1 was comprised of RALPH PISANI, JENNIFER WACHA, and IACONE. The crew of Medic 1 consisted of GEORGE GONZALES, COREY ASHFORD, and RICK ARTHUR. TODD HALL may have been on either Engine 1 or Medic 1, but IACONE is unable to recall clearly HALL's assignment on that day.

While his crew was still out searching the woods, IACONE was notified via radio by GONZALES from Medic 1 that a body had been found. GONZALES provided directions to the body over the radio to IACONE. After IACONE's group arrived at the location of the body, the medics confirmed that there would be no efforts to resuscitate the patient. As the officer on the medic unit, GONZALES would have been responsible for pronouncing the patient deceased. IACONE does not recall seeing GONZALES physically examine FOSTER's body, but he notes that such an examination could have occurred before the crew of Engine 1 arrived at the scene.

IACONE recalls that FOSTER was wearing a shirt which was mostly white but may have had stripes in it, a tie, suit trousers which were either navy blue or black, socks, and dress shoes. IACONE does not recall observing any blood. He saw what appeared to be a revolver in FOSTER's right hand, but he did not look closely enough to see an entrance or exit wound. FOSTER's body was lying in a supine position on a hill, and he was clearly deceased. FOSTER's right hand was by his side, and crew members speculated that FOSTER's death may have been a suicide.

There were no police on the scene when IACONE's crew

initially arrived at the park or when they returned to the parking lot after their search of the woods was abbreviated by word that a body had been found. Officers of the UNITED STATES PARK POLICE (USPP) arrived approximately five to ten minutes later. After the crew of Engine 1 recognized that they could be of no further assistance at the location of the body, the crew members returned to the engine. One of the USPP officers, name not recalled, asked the crew members to remain and also asked for their names and addresses. After providing the requested information, the crew members loaded up their equipment onto the engine and returned to their station. There were four to five USPP officers on the scene when Engine 1 left the park.

When Engine 1 had first arrived in the parking area at Fort Marcy Park, IACONE had observed three or four automobiles in the lot. Among the vehicles, IACONE noted a Honda Accord which was either red or maroon in color and which displayed Arkansas registration plates. After FOSTER's body was found in the woods, IACONE's crew returned to the parking lot and looked inside the Honda. IACONE believes that both HALL and he tried to open the Honda's doors and found them to be locked. One of the FCFRD personnel, possibly TODD HALL, remarked that a suit coat hanging inside the Honda matched the trousers on FOSTER's body. The crew members were looking into the car for evidence of a suicide note but found none. IACONE believes that he mentioned the possibly matching suit coat in the Honda to a USPP officer as the officer was taking the names and addresses of the Engine 1 crew members.

IACONE has no background in conducting criminal investigations, but he did not observe anything he regarded as abnormal while he was at the park. While his crew was still in the lot at the park and prior to the identity of the victim being learned, IACONE made a comment that the victim was probably a friend of President CLINTON and someone who could not get a job with the CLINTON Administration. IACONE based this comment solely on the fact that the Honda which was believed to belong to the victim displayed Arkansas license plates. No one ever identified the victim as FOSTER while IACONE was still at the park. Later that same night, BILL BIANCHI from the ladder truck told IACONE at the fire station that the victim was a member of President CLINTON's staff.

IACONE has not received any instructions or coaching from anyone as to how he should respond to the questions of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI). IACONE has not been

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Continuation of FD-302 of RALPH MICHAEL PISANI, On 3/11/94, Page 3

automobile, but they did not try to open any of the doors. PISANI had observed one other automobile in the lot when he first arrived at the park, but he cannot recall any descriptive details.

PISANI recalls arriving at the park on the day of the incident in the late afternoon or perhaps as early as 2:00 or 3:00 p.m. He recalls that the weather was very warm, with a temperature possibly in the nineties and with high humidity of approximately 80%. There was still daylight when PISANI arrived at the park.

PISANI does not recall if the original radio dispatch to the units at Station 1 mentioned the use of a gun or not. He learned from GONZALES that a gun was involved in the incident. PISANI did not hear any of the police officers on the scene describe the incident as a suicide.

After FOSTER was determined to be deceased, Engine 1 was put back into service and PISANI drove the engine from the scene.

Normal practice at a scene such as the one in Fort Marcy Park calls for responding personnel to examine the body and use a heart monitor to check for any heartbeat in the victim. PISANI did not see the heart monitoring equipment used on FOSTER, but he notes that he was not present when the first FCFRD personnel arrived to examine the patient. In addition, the officer on the medic unit, who in this case was GONZALES, would normally make a determination of the patient's viability. PISANI's job would be to assist the medic officer in whatever manner the officer asked. PISANI did not observe any peculiarities at the scene.

A total of four units from Station 1 responded to Fort Marcy Park for the FOSTER incident. PISANI drove Engine 1, which is a fire truck equipped with hoses and water for fighting fires, and was accompanied in the engine by IACONE. Truck 1, which is a fire truck equipped with an aerial ladder, was driven by VICTORIA JACOBS and was also staffed by Lieutenant BIANCHI as the truck officer and by ANDY MAKUCH in the bucket. Medic 1 was staffed by MACHA, who was the driver, GONZALES, the officer-in-charge, and THUR. Ambulance 1 was staffed by ASHFORD as the officer-in-charge and by a driver whose identity PISANI cannot presently recall. Due to the passage of time, PISANI is uncertain about

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Continuation of FD-302 of RALPH MICHAEL PISANI, On 3/11/94, Page 2

On the day of the FOSTER incident, PISANI was driving Engine 1, which is assigned to Station 1. JAY IACONE was also in the engine because he had switched duties for the day with Lieutenant BIANCHI. After being dispatched to the scene of a possible suicide in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, PISANI drove Engine 1 to the park's parking area and met with personnel from Medic 1, which had also been dispatched to the scene from Station 1. There were no police on the scene when PISANI arrived, and no one was present to direct FCFRD personnel to the location of the incident. The FCFRD personnel on the scene split into two groups to search for the scene of the possible suicide. PISANI's group was comprised of RICHARD ARTHUR from Medic 1, JENNIFER WACHA, IACONE, and PISANI. A second group, comprised of GEORGE GONZALES and COREY ASHFORD from Medic 1, went in another direction into the woods and eventually found the body which was later identified as that of FOSTER. PISANI's recollection is currently unclear, and he believes that TODD HALL may have been the driver of Medic 1.

As PISANI's group walked through the woods down toward the Potomac River, the members of the group observed a male and female in the woods. After the group received word that a patient had been located, PISANI's group reversed direction and returned initially to the parking lot before continuing to the patient's location. While returning to the parking area, the members of the group noted that the previously observed couple was still in the woods. PISANI later observed that the police were on the scene when the couple came out of the woods.

Once PISANI's group arrived at FOSTER's body, PISANI may have observed ARTHUR checking FOSTER's pulse, but no extraordinary measures were undertaken in an effort to resuscitate FOSTER. PISANI inquired about the whereabouts of a gun and he was standing approximately fifteen feet from FOSTER's body when ARTHUR pointed out what he said was a gun alongside FOSTER's body. PISANI did not actually see the gun when ARTHUR pointed it out. PISANI recalls that FOSTER was wearing a white shirt and dark suit trousers and that the body was on a trail.

After the members of PISANI's group determined that they could be of no further assistance with the patient, they returned to the parking area. PISANI looked into a small car in the lot and observed a jacket, which he assumed to belong to FOSTER since the jacket appeared to match the trousers worn by FOSTER. PISANI, IACONE and WACHA all looked into FOSTER's

After leaving the scene of the body, IACONE recalls he walked back to the parking lot where he observed a small grayish compact automobile parked facing into the park. IACONE observed a dark colored jacket on a hanger in the left rear area (behind the driver's seat) hanging on a hook. At the time IACONE looked into the vehicle there were no U. S. Park Police or other FCFRD EMTs present with the exception of TODD HALL. In an effort to determine if the suit coat in the vehicle matched the decedent's pants he had observed minutes earlier, IACONE attempted to open the left rear passenger door of the automobile. IACONE intended to check for identification in the suit jacket, however, he found the car door was locked. IACONE stated he is not certain "but he thinks TODD HALL attempted to open one of the doors" of the vehicle. IACONE, however it was also locked.

IACONE did not see a road map, a birthday card or wine cooler bottles inside the vehicle. IACONE did not see a briefcase inside the vehicle, nor does he recall any mention of anyone else seeing a briefcase in the vehicle. IACONE stated that when he looked inside the vehicle he saw what he believed to be numerous cassettes tapes in the center console area of the front of the vehicle. IACONE was physically present at the vehicle for approximately one minute.

In his earlier interview conducted on 4/27/94, IACONE reported seeing the decedent clad in a tie at the death scene. IACONE now states he is not sure whether the decedent was wearing a necktie when he (IACONE) saw the decedent on July 20, 1993 in Fort Marcy Park.

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comment on whether rigor mortis was present in FOSTER's body. GONZALEZ did not observe the posterior portion of FOSTER's body or the lower portion of FOSTER's neck. GONZALEZ does not recall seeing anyone examine the posterior portion of FOSTER's body.

GONZALEZ does not recall making any observations as to whether or not FOSTER's clothes appeared to have slid up on his body.

At this point in the interview, GONZALEZ was asked to review a narrative report relating to the FOSTER incident which had been typed on the FCFRD reporting system. GONZALEZ identified the narrative as having been prepared by him. GONZALEZ was then asked about the entry in his report where he wrote that the patient was assessed visually, lividity had set in, and there was pooling of blood in the patient's extremities. GONZALEZ responded that his notation about pooling of blood in the extremities only referred to FOSTER's arms and hands.

GONZALEZ did not observe any eyeglasses, paper, bottles or other litter on the ground in the vicinity of FOSTER's body.

As GONZALEZ prepared to leave the area of FOSTER's body, another USPP officer came to that location. This second USPP officer was a white male in his early thirties, had black hair, and was in uniform. Based on remarks made by this officer, GONZALEZ formed the impression that this officer was newly assigned to an investigative unit. USPP Officer FORNSHIL (phonetic) was still at the location of the body.

GONZALEZ and HALL left the location of FOSTER's body together. GONZALEZ does not recall whether anyone else left with them.

When GONZALEZ returned to the park's parking lot, he learned that both of the civilian cars parked there were locked. The Mercedes automobile was still parked in the entrance road to the park.

During the course of the interview, GONZALEZ was asked to show the interviewers the route he had followed inside the park on July 20, 1993. GONZALEZ was also asked to draw handwritten sketches of the Fort Marcy Park parking area and the area around FOSTER's body as these locations had appeared on that date.

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# Memorandum

Office of the Independent Counsel

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To : FILE 29D-LR-228253

Date April 25, 1997

From : SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE *JTC*

Subject: Matters relating to noise and acoustics in Fort Marcy Park

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Writer organized and conducted an extensive search of Fort Marcy Park in connection with the Foster death investigation. This search continued for seven weeks. In addition, writer has made several other trips to Fort Marcy Park in connection with this investigation. During these hundreds of hours expended in Fort Marcy Park, writer made the following observations:

-Fort Marcy is located in a heavily wooded park which is bordered to the North and East by Old Chain Bridge Road and the South and West by the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

-Old Chain Bridge Road passes within 40 yards of the location where Vincent Foster, Jr's body was found on July 20, 1993.

-Vehicular traffic is present on Old Chain Bridge Road throughout the day and this traffic is extremely heavy during the morning and evening rush hours.

-Due to the dense foliage during the Spring and Summer months it is difficult to see the vehicular traffic on Old Chain Bridge Road from the location where Mr. Foster's body was found. However, the vehicular traffic can be heard through this foliage.

-George Washington Memorial Parkway is sufficiently distant from the location where Mr. Foster's body was found that it creates little if any appreciable sound at that location.

-Large commercial jets fly directly over Fort Marcy at relatively low altitudes on their approach to Washington National Airport. This occurs approximately once every three minutes, producing an almost constant roaring and waning noise pattern in the park.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/6/94

ROBERT ARTHUR DENNING, Security Officer at the Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence, 6050 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia, was advised of the identities of FBI Agents William E. Colombell and H. Alexis Suggs, and was further informed that the FBI was conducting an ongoing investigation into the death of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993 and wished to interview him regarding any possible information or assistance he could furnish.

MR. DENNING stated that he was working a day shift on that particular day and would have been present at the Saudi Arabian compound during the hours of 12:00 noon through 6:00 p.m. He stated that he would have spent a significant portion of the day on the security gates adjoining Chain Bridge Road.

MR. DENNING stated that he did not observe any unusual activities, nor did he hear any possible gunshots emanating from Fort Marcy Park. He pointed out that if such incidents occurred, there would have been a recording made and a log maintained by the security force. MR. DENNING pointed out that on occasion, the security force will hear car and truck backfires that echo off the Potomac River. He also pointed out that for the past year dating back to before July 20, 1993, considerable heavy construction has been ongoing at the Saudi Arabian compound. He said this construction, coupled with traffic noise from Chain Bridge Road and aircraft noise from overhead, makes it difficult to carry on normal conversations. He stated that in his opinion, under the circumstances described above, it would be highly unlikely that he or other security officers would have overheard a loud retort or gunshot from the park. He again noted that if such an occurrence had occurred, it would require a written notation in the security log. He stated that based on conversations he had with his supervisor, MR. BAILEY, no such notations were recorded on that particular date.

MR. DENNING supplied the following background information about himself:

Residence:

Home telephone:

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Investigation on 4/20/94 at McLean, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

by SSA William E. Colombell  
SA H. Alexis Suggs WEC:deg Date dictated 5/6/94

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Continuation of FD-302 of ROGER GEORGE BAILEY, On 4/20/94, Page 2

Arabian compound, any unusual activities (i.e., three or four individuals congregating near this area) would draw the immediate attention of his security force. MR. BAILEY reviewed his security logs for July 20, 1993, advising that there is no recording of any incident at Fort Marcy Park or any place else on the Saudi Arabian compound on that particular date.

MR. BAILEY explained that because of the way the park is physically laid out and because of the heavy foliage and tree cover, his security forces are unaware of the comings and goings of those visitors to the park using the main entrance and parking lot off of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. He provided a report prepared by Thompkins Building and Contracting at the request of the FBI, setting out the construction projects and activities that were ongoing during the period July 19-21, 1993. This report reflects a large construction complement was working on the parking garage, service quarters and main house during that period and that a number of concrete trucks and other heavy equipment would have been operating all over the general site. MR. BAILEY pointed out that the construction ongoing in July and 1993 and continuing to this date results in considerable background noise. He also pointed out that much of the air traffic for National Airport flights is located directly over the Potomac River and Saudi Arabian compound area. BAILEY noted that when a plane passes overhead, parties conversing on the Saudi compound grounds have to pause in their conversation until such time as the plane passes. MR. BAILEY also noted that almost on a daily basis, yard and garden maintenance work is present, operating lawn mowers and leaf blowers. He also pointed out that there is considerable heavy traffic on Chain Bridge Road, all of which adds to the noise pollution in the area. MR. BAILEY concluded that it would be highly unlikely that his security force would have heard a loud retort or possible gunshot coming from the park area.