STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 1

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIAL TRIAL - DAY 14
vs. Case No. 05 CF 381

STEVEN A. AVERY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: MARCH 1, 2007
BEFORE: Hon. Patrick L. Willis
Circuit Court Judge
APPEARANCES: KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS J. FALLON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
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On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
DEAN A. STRANG
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.
JEROME F. BUTING
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.
STEVEN A. AVERY
Defendant
Appeared in person.
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Reported by Diane Tesheneck, RPR
Official Court Reporter

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THE COURT: At this time the Court, again, calls State of Wisconsin vs. Steven Avery, Case No. 05 CF 381. We're here for a continuation of the trial in this matter this morning. Will the parties state their appearances for the record, please.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Good morning, Judge, the State of Wisconsin appears by Calumet County District Attorney Ken Kratz, Assistant Attorney General Tom Fallon, Assistant District Attorney Norm Gahn, all appearing as special prosecutors.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Good morning. Steven Avery is here in person. Jerome Buting represents him, Dean Strang appears on his behalf as well.

THE COURT: Is there anything this morning before we resume the defense cross-examination of Ms Eisenberg?

ATTORNEY FALLON: I just wanted to alert the Court that Mr. Strang and I are working out the final language of a stipulation that we would like to put on the record after Dr. Eisenberg completes her testimony. We're waiting for the completion of her testimony to finalize the language regarding a stipulation to save us a witness.

THE COURT: Very well. The coordinator may bring the witness in and we'll bring the jury in.
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Good morning, members of the jury. When we left off yesterday afternoon the defense was conducting its cross-examination of Dr. Eisenberg. We'll resume this morning. Mr. Strang, you may continue.

THE CLERK: You want the witness to be sworn?

THE COURT: I think we will, we've been doing that. We'll have the clerk re-swear the witness.

DR. LESLIE EISENBERG, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY STRANG:
Q. Welcome back. Good morning.
A. Good morning to you.
Q. Yesterday when we were broke off -- when we broke off, we were talking about a site somewhat southwest of, you know, what we have all here been calling the Avery Salvage Yard property. I want to just go back, though, a little bit to get us up there again. And, now, when I say go back
a little bit, I'm going to go back to the Janda burn barrel, number two, just for a little bit. Okay.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Which was your tag -- not your tag, but tag number 7964?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Now, again, nowhere did you find evidence that you were looking at bone fragments from more than one body?
A. That is correct.
Q. The bone fragments you saw under tag number 7964 from the burn barrel were burned, charred, some of them calcined, as they had been in the burn area?
A. The human bone.
Q. Yes, the human bone, because you did find some nonhuman bone?
A. In the location --
Q. In the burn area and in the burn barrel?
A. That's correct.
Q. Some of them were what you called avian bone?
A. Avian simply is a Latin term for -- means bird bone.
Q. A bird, right. So whether it's a chicken, or a
turkey, or a pheasant, some sort of something with wings?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. So you correct me if $I$ forget to add the human, because it's ordinarily human bone I mean to be talking with you about.
A. Understood.
Q. Okay. Now, one of the things we didn't cover and I want to cover with respect to the burn barrel, is when you are looking at these human bone fragments you are using not just your eyes, of course, but you are also using your sense of smell; is that fair?
A. That's fair.
Q. Smelling, do I smell the odor of let's say fuel, some accelerant or something, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. The only human bone fragments on which you detected an odor of some sort of accelerant or flammable fluid were the bone fragments that came out of the Janda burn barrel; is that accurate?
A. No, I would qualify that by saying that the container in which those human -- those fragments from 7964 associated with burn barrel number two behind the Janda residence, upon opening the
container, there wasn't an odor of fuel. Whether or not they were specifically human bone, I could not say.
Q. Very good. Thank you. Because I was not clear on your report, but that -- that makes sense. So you opened this Tupperware type container, or was this a plastic bag, some container?
A. A sealed lidded container.
Q. Plastic lidded container.
A. Yes.
Q. And it's there that you get the waft of some kind of flammable liquid or fluid?
A. Yes.
Q. But, of course, there is no way to tell which -which of the bone fragments or non-bone material that may be coming from?
A. Right, there was no way to tell from the contents of that container where that odor was coming from.
Q. All right. Very well. Now, you did not detect the distinctive smell of burnt rubber from any of the containers you examined here that contained human bone fragments?
A. I did not.
Q. And by that, $I$ mean any of the containers, all of
the tag numbers from whatever source?
A. I did not.
Q. Neither did you -- did you note any residue from, let's say burnt rubber, that was visible to you, in any of the containers you examined?
A. No burned rubber, that's correct.
Q. Now, if we're warmed up, I think let's go, now, back to tag number 8675 where we left off yesterday afternoon. And this is the -- get ourselves oriented again.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I want to go to the ELMO.
ATTORNEY BUTING: It may not be turned on.
Q. (By Attorney Strang)~ Okay. This is just 402 again, which we saw yesterday, tag 8675, are the items that came to you, reportedly, from the GPS coordinates of that red flag.
A. That's correct.
Q. Somewhere southwest of the Avery property?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever seen a photograph of the Avery property, from the air?
A. I believe I have seen one.
Q. All right. You may or may not be able to work with Exhibit 91, but 1 will show it to you. Can you orient yourself from that photograph? This
is an exhibit that's been admitted, I'm sorry, I should have shown it to you; it's Exhibit 91?
A. Yes, I can.
Q. Okay. You can see where the Avery salvage property is?
A. Yes, I can.
Q. All right. Does it look to you like we're looking east from an airplane?
A. It does, because the Avery and Janda properties appear at the lower left hand corner of the salvage yard.
Q. Terrific. Thank you. Let me pop this up on the ELMO. Okay. So, obviously, someone taking this photograph is up in an airplane? And what we're doing is we're flying probably about close to due east here.
A. I'm sorry, close to?
Q. To due east.
A. Due east, yes.
Q. Toward the lake. And the road coming through at an angle in the upper left corner of the picture is Highway 147.
A. I believe it is.
Q. And we can see Avery Road coming down to the northeast corner of the salvage yard.
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. And what -- We can't place the location from which the material under tag number 8675 came, but we can see here that there's essentially quarry area and some wooded areas to the south of the Avery property?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. So I'm going to refer to tag 8675 as the quarry pile; does that work?
A. It does, understood.
Q. All right. Now, you found, in the material from the quarry pile, two fragments that appeared to you, in your experience, to be pelvic bone; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. There were some cuts, appeared to be some cuts on those pelvic bone fragments?
A. Yes.
Q. But you weren't able to conclude, 100 percent certain, that these were human pelvic bone fragments; do I understand that correctly?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Now, you suspected them of being human pelvic bone; am I understanding you correctly?
A. Yes.
Q. You still suspect them of being human pelvic bone?
A. Suspected possible human.
Q. Right. And part of the problem you had in identifying those as certainly human is that they were so small.
A. It was less their size than what the contours of the bone looked like after they were cut. But it was clearly a joint articulation at the right side of the pelvis where the pelvis meets the lower part of the spine.
Q. You say the right side, you actually were able to say which side of the pelvis?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And the overall thickness of those fragments was consistent with a human being?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, she indicated suspected and possible and that's as far as she can go. I don't believe there's any testimony regarding consistent or non-consistent. She couldn't identify --

THE COURT: I think his question is just asking about one element of the bones, not concluding that it was a human bone. So as I understand the question, I'm going allow it.

ATTORNEY STRANG: The thickness. And actually, you know, it's a fair point.
Q. (By Attorney Strang) ~ Let me just drop back and ask you a foundational question or two before I get to that. One of the things that distinguishes human bones from even larger animal -- large animal bones, is the wall thickness of the bone, is that -- am I correct in that?
A. You are partially correct. It's the relationship or the ratio of the thickness of the outside of the bone to the size of what we would call the marrow cavity, the inside of the bone.
Q. Okay. So if we have a round bone, there's a wall thickness, so to speak, and then a marrow cavity, you are describing that as, inside?
A. A space, like a cylinder.
Q. Right. And then the other wall?
A. Correct.
Q. And if we were looking at something like a deer, a relatively large animal, would we find, in a long bone of a deer, that the wall thickness of the bone was less than the wall thickness of a similarly length -- similarly long human bone?
A. No, the thickness -- the diameter, the
measurement of the outside of the bone in humans would be less than that in a deer bone, for example.
Q. Now, I think I lost you -- I mean -- You are talking about the ratio of the wall thickness to the thickness of the marrow cavity?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that's -- It's a thicker wall relative to the marrow cavity in the human bone.
A. No, it's a thinner wall.
Q. I have it the other way around?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. All right. So the question, then, is the thickness of the bone wall here that you observed on these two pelvic bone fragments, was that thickness at least consistent with human pelvic bone?
A. Let me answer your question in two parts. The first part is that the architecture or the make up of these pelvic bone cut fragments is different in character and shape than the long bones you have been talking about. The internal structure of these bones is made up almost entirely of honeycomb looking bone.
Q. All right.
A. And so using the long bone as an example may not be an accurate comparison. Secondly, the thinness of the outside bone of these pelvic cut fragments is not inconsistent with the thickness I would expect to see relative to the honeycomb bone in humans.
Q. Okay. It is not inconsistent with the human --
A. Correct.
Q. -- bone. And let me ask you just maybe the simplest, most straight forward question here, is what made you suspect that these pieces of pelvic bone could be human?
A. The contours of the bone, and more particularly, the shape of what we call the articular surfaces, where one bone fits with another bone at the hip joint.
Q. Those appeared consistent with a human being?
A. With the shape and the contours of what would be expected in a human bone.
Q. All right.
A. Yeah.
Q. Now, I would like to show you something that's not been marked as an exhibit. And I don't have a small copy of it, so I'm going to pause and tell Mr. Fallon what it is that $I$ want to put up
on the screen, if you would bear with me. I will let you in on the secret now. I'm going to show you what's marked on the CD Rom that I got from the report that you and Trooper Austin did.
A. Yes.
Q. What's marked as skeleton 1, it's a JPEG file, skeleton one, okay?
A. Yes.
Q. And I don't -- That's what you are about to see. Now you know. This is, again, one of these computer generated models that Trooper Austin did under your supervision?
A. He was not working under my supervision, but we worked cooperatively to depict my findings.
Q. He was good with the computers, you were good with human skeletons?
A. Hopefully, yes.
Q. Yes. And, again, this isn't a photograph, but what you know in looking at this model is that the features you see are consistent with an adult female human skeleton?
A. Without seeing this side by side with what might be a male skeleton, I will agree to that characterization.
Q. Okay. And, look, I'm not trying to push you
somewhere you don't want to go on this; this is from your report?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you need to look at your report or reorient yourself to what skeleton figure 1 was?
A. This is from Trooper Austin's report?
Q. Yeah, I mean, the report the two of you put together.
A. That's fine, I don't believe that's necessary.
Q. Okay. So you are comfortable and I don't know, frankly, that female versus male makes a big difference on this point, but show us the pelvis.
A. May I approach.
Q. We'll give you a laser point, or you can approach if you like. But ...
A. Thank you.
Q. Sure.
A. As I mentioned yesterday, the pelvic girdle or the pelvis, that we all probably think about as one bone, is actually three different bones.
Q. All right. You talked about the fragments you saw under tag 8675 being right pelvic bone, so let's identify that.
A. Okay. I should clarify, one of those -- for one of those fragments, it's impossible to side, the
iliac crest that we talked about yesterday. But the other two fragments that are still
articulated at a joint surface are from the right side.
Q. So show me the right pelvic bone here, if you would. And this is obvious it's left as we're all looking to it, but when you say right or left on the human body, you are talking about as if you were in the person's skin?
A. When you -- and I'm sorry, I should have clarified that -- when we look at a graphic or photograph like this, computer generated image, we, in the same way we were looking at the face yesterday, we are then looking at someone who would be facing us. So the right hand side would be the person's right hand side.
Q. Correct. Yes.
A. As we're facing, correct.
Q. My right pelvic bone?
A. Correct.
Q. So right pelvic bone is one of the bones, left pelvic bone is the second of the bones that make up the pelvis?
A. Well, they actually have fancy names, but there are a left side called the innominate, a right
side called the innominate, and they both are joined, left and right, at the sacrum, which is at the base of the spine.
Q. That's the tailbone that hurts when you slip and fall on the ice?
A. It's the very bottom of that bone, yes.
Q. Okay. All right. Innominate is
$i-n-n-o-m-i-n-a-t-e$ ?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Now -- So you actually had three bones that you thought associated with the pelvis under tag 8675 from the quarry file?
A. That's correct.
Q. Two that look from the right pelvis, one from the sacroiliac -- sacroiliac?
A. The iliac crest, so it would be either this topmost area, what you can feel when you palpate or touch your hip, or from the right side, that's correct.
Q. Were these fragments too small to suggest to you whether they might be male or female?
A. It was not a matter of sides but simply what parts of the bone we had that would not allow that determination.
Q. When you say cuts, you saw cuts on these, are you
able to be any more specific about the type of cut that you saw?
A. It was a long, linear cut, on either side of those two bones that were still in proximity. They were essentially a slicing cut on one side and a sharp slicing cut on the other side.
Q. Any way to tell what instrument may have made that cut?
A. We --

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, lack of foundation.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I can ask some
foundational questions --
THE COURT: Go ahead.

ATTORNEY STRANG: -- if that would help.
Q. (By Attorney Strang)~ One of the things you do in your work is look for human damage to bones or damage caused by human agency, if you will?
A. If present, yes.
Q. If present. I mean, you look for it, sometimes it's present, sometimes it's not, but you are always looking for it.
A. Correct.
Q. You looked for that here?
A. Yes.
Q. Damage to the bones by human agency, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. The unnatural defect that you were describing in the parietal and occipital bones yesterday was an example?
A. That's correct.
Q. Another common example would be to look for evidence of cutting that you might see in bone?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, that -- that actually may give you some help on occasion in deciding whether you are looking at a human bone or an animal bone, if the piece is so small that you can't tell the difference, in the sense that animals might often be butchered and you would see signs of cutting near the ends or joints of bones?
A. That's correct.
Q. Are you able to, not every time now, but on occasion are you able to draw any professional conclusions about what type of instrument may have used to cut, or is that beyond what you can do?
A. That is beyond my expertise and certainly would refer that kind of work out to someone who specializes in that kind of analysis.
Q. Okay. You may have some suspicions, but wouldn't make -- wouldn't feel competent to make a final conclusion?
A. As to what instrument --
Q. Right.
A. -- may have caused the cut? That's correct.
Q. Are you capable of discerning the characteristic differences between a cut made by something that's sawtooth and a cut made by a smooth edge?
A. Visually, that is often possible to do.
Q. But, again, a final conclusion you would refer out?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. All right. Did it appear to your eyes that these cuts were -- if you could draw any conclusion at all -- that the cuts on these pelvis bones were from a smooth edged instrument or a toothed instrument?
A. I cannot answer your question.
Q. Very well. But the cuts were fairly long and straight cuts?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, she's indicated this is beyond her ability to answer these types of questions.

ATTORNEY STRANG: No, no. I think -- I
think that you did testify to, if $I$ heard you just a minute or so ago describing the cut more specifically -- you said -- or maybe I misheard you, they were fairly long cuts?

THE COURT: I will overrule the objection because $I$ think the question goes to not what type of instrument it came from, but rather the appearance of what she saw in the bone.

ATTORNEY STRANG: And the Court is right.
Q. (By Attorney Strang) ~ Not interested in the instrument, just what did you see about the cut, again?
A. That they were straight and linear. But because of the burning and charring of the bone itself, it was difficult to make any additional observations beyond that.
Q. All right. Could you tell, for example, whether the cut went horizontal to the ground or vertical?
A. If I could place those two adjoining fragments in anatomical position, which $I$ was able to do, as part of the right pelvic structure, those cuts were made on either side, in what $I$ would call a north/south direction, an up and down direction. Q. Up and down if the skeleton or person was oriented as I am now, standing up?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. These -- These three small fragments you described were not the only bone fragments that you found under tag 8675?
A. That's correct.
Q. There were 10 bone fragments in total, or in addition to the pelvic bone fragments?
A. In addition.
Q. Okay. So we're talking about a total of 13 bone fragments?
A. There were also nonhuman unboned burns -burned --
Q. Unburned bones?
A. Unburned bones. Thank you.
Q. Okay.
A. Under that same tag number.
Q. Okay. But 13 bone fragments that were burned?
A. Correct.
Q. The charring and partial calcine -- calcined condition that you saw was essentially consistent with the charring and the calcined condition that you saw in human bone fragments from the Janda burn barrel and behind Steven Avery's garage?
A. That is correct, sir.
Q. Of the 13 charred bone fragments under tag 8675, only one of those was -- was clearly nonhuman?
A. No, certainly more than one was nonhuman.
Q. Of the 13?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Let's go to your report. I'm interested here, I think, in the first report at page nine?
A. Yes, sir, I am there.
Q. I was looking at the second full paragraph down on page nine of your first report.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So what you saw is a tag 8675 contained many elements of unburned nonhuman bone, which you just told us, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And other items, as well as 10 fragments of bone with suspected cut marks?
A. Yes, that's what $I$ have written.
Q. Okay. Eight of the ten fragments, one definite nonhuman, were burned/calcined?
A. That's correct.
Q. So of the -- of the eight burned bone fragments that showed suspected cut marks, of those eight, one was definitely nonhuman?
A. At -- At that point in my analysis, that's as
much as I knew.
Q. Okay. Were you later able to establish more in terms of separating nonhuman from human among the 10 bone fragments we're discussing now?
A. I was.
Q. And what did you -- what was the separation you eventually made?
A. I do not have my working notes here with me in court today and I am, unfortunately, not able to answer that question with any certainty.
Q. Just don't remember now?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you remember the bottom line being that the three pelvic area bones that you have described, you continue to suspect may be human, but can't be certain?
A. That is correct.
Q. And as to the other 10 charred bones, are there some that you continue to suspect may be human, but can't be certain?
A. There is that possibility. I should say that none of those fragments are diagnostic; in other words, I cannot associate them with one particular bone or another.
Q. Right. And I know you can't give us a number any
more among the 10 charred bone fragments that weren't pelvic, but the bottom line is that you still suspect that some of them may be human, you are not certain of that?
A. The three larger fragments that show burn patterns consistent with burn patterns found on human bone elsewhere on the property, yes.
Q. Okay. Very well. Of the bone fragments under tag 8675, from the quarry pile, that you suspect may be human, were the two from the right pelvic bone, or the right innominate bone, the only -the only two that you were able to associate with each other?
A. Actually, they came to me still articulated.
Q. Oh, okay.
A. The bones were in anatomical position, when $I$ received them.
Q. As they arrived?
A. Correct.
Q. Others, because they were non-diagnostic, you couldn't associate one with the other?
A. That's correct, non-diagnostic and much, much smaller.
Q. So, in the same way, then, if we go back to the child's nursery rhythm, you know, the leg bone is
connected to the knee bone and the knee bone is connected to the shin bone and the shinbone to the ankle bone, that kind of thing; you can't -you are obviously unable to tell us whether these fragments were from contiguous or, you know, associated bones?
A. The non-bone pelvic fragments, I cannot.
Q. What we have, then, I guess in the end, first, your conclusion was that the vast majority of human bone fragments, presented to you under all tag numbers, quarry pile, Janda burn barrel, Steven Avery's garage area, or behind Steven Avery's garage, the vast majority of the human bone fragments, from all those sites, collectively, the vast majority was found behind Steven Avery's garage?
A. That's correct.
Q. All of these exhibited similar charring and calcined appearance?
A. That is correct.
Q. From all three sites?
A. The human bone, yes.
Q. All of them were fragmented, similarly, from the three sites, again, human bone?
A. That's correct.
Q. And while you made mention yesterday, briefly, to not knowing what the weather was, you know, and whether -- whether some weather condition might have caused bone fragments to be found east or west or south of the burn pit at Steven Avery's garage; do you remember that --
A. Yes, I do.
Q. -- testimony? You certainly would agree that it would be very strange weather conditions, indeed, that would transport human bone fragments from the Avery garage area into burn barrel number two on the Janda property?
A. In fact, I would submit there would be no weather conditions that could make that happen.
Q. You would rule that out?
A. I would.
Q. Likewise, the quarry pile?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. All right. So what -- what you conclude is that by human agency the bone fragments here were moved or located where they were found?
A. Some bone fragments identified as human had been moved, that's correct.
Q. Including, I think we agreed yesterday, possibly human bone fragments found in the general area
behind Steven Avery's garage?
A. Based on some of the information you provided me with yesterday, there is some evidence for disbursal --
Q. All right.
A. -- that's correct.
Q. Now, you have no evidence that human bone fragments actually were burned at more than one site, do you?
A. I do not know that.
Q. You just don't have any evidence that there were multiple burn sites, correct?
A. Not based on the material I was given to examine.
Q. Right. And in any event, the burning, charring, calcining, all was roughly consistent as between the three sites: Quarry, Janda burn barrel and behind Avery's garage?

ATTORNEY FALLON: I'm going to object to that question. This is the third time that question has been asked in this context. The witness indicated that she cannot say that the bones at the quarry site were human, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Okay.
ATTORNEY FALLON: So whether they are
burned, or calcined, or not charred, or burned, or whatever, is irrelevant.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Let's do it this way. I don't agree that it's irrelevant, but let me take the human qualifier out.
Q. (By Attorney Strang) ~ The bone fragments, here we have to set aside the completely non-burned bone fragments, animal bones that weren't burned.
A. Right.
Q. But the burnt bone fragments that you saw from the three sites, again, all were roughly similar in their burning, charring, and calcining?
A. That is correct.
Q. You are aware that the burn pit behind Mr. Avery's garage was one possible burn site, if you will, on the property that the -- the various properties that the police examined?
A. Yes, that's true.
Q. That burn pit was described to you as, again, this sort of rectangular area that was at grade, but sort of surrounded by a higher mound of dirt?
A. I don't -- My understanding was that it was a mound itself and the pit was part of that mound; that may or may not be correct.
Q. Right. And have you ever seen a photograph of
that burn pit?
A. I have not.
Q. All right. I won't show you one then. But essentially this was described to you as an open burn area, although possibly with sides to it?
A. Correct.
Q. You are familiar with a burn barrel, correct? And the general idea of a burn barrel?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Seen pictures of burn barrels?
A. Yes.
Q. A burn barrel here would be a possible burn site for a human cremation?
A. I guess anything is possible.
Q. Well, burn barrels are used for burning things, right?
A. Most often not used for burning human remains --
Q. Shouldn't be --
A. -- however.
Q. Should not be used for burning human remains, but a burn barrel would be large enough to put a human being in if one wanted to.
A. Depending on the size of the barrel, it's possible.
Q. Okay. And the jury has seen the barrels here,
so. Were you aware of an aluminum smelter on the Avery salvage property?
A. Only in so far as that item was described in Trooper Austin's report.
Q. Aware of the large wood furnace on the Avery salvage property?
A. I cannot say for sure.
Q. All right. And again, then, you have no way of knowing what other possible burn sites that were in a quarry or anywhere else, in the vicinity of Mishicot, Wisconsin, of course?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you have enough experience with burnt human remains to know whether an enclosed burn area will do a faster job of cremating human remains than an unenclosed burn area?
A. I would respond to that by saying that's really outside of my range of expertise.
Q. Okay. So the answer is you just don't know?
A. I do not know.
Q. All right. Is it also outside your area of expertise to offer an opinion on whether a burn area that's actually fed with a source of flammable gas or fluid would cremate faster than a burn area that did not have -- was not fed by
flammable gas or fluid?
A. Again, I would offer the same response, that's beyond my range of expertise.
Q. What you can say is that the burnt human bone fragments that you saw from behind Steven Avery's garage, as they came to you, were consistent with human bone fragments that could have been moved to that site after burning?
A. I would have to answer no to that question.
Q. Why were they inconsistent with human bone fragments that could have been moved to that site after burning?
A. My answer would be that, with the hypothetical transport that you are talking about, the moving of bones, I would expect to see some breakage to some fragments, or many fragments, with that transport. And the kinds of signs that $I$ would look for for breakage would be a bone break where on the surface is the break, the break would be lighter in color than the surrounding burned bone, which would indicate to me a more recent break from handling, whatever caused that handling. And I did not see any -- anything like that.
Q. Well, we do know that the very recovery of burn
bone fragments from behind Mr. Avery's garage involved shoveling, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Transport to a sifting screen?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Sifting on the screen, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Some of them falling through to a second screen?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Some of them falling through altogether to a tarp below?
A. If that's how they set it up.
Q. All right. Possibly sifting on a second screen?
A. Possibly, yes.
Q. And from all of that, you saw no breakage or spalling of the human bone fragments you looked at?
A. I did not.
Q. But $I$ think we have also established that as bones from behind the garage came to you, we have no way of knowing their relationship to one another or to the human skeletal anatomy as they were found?
A. We do not know the relationship of one fragment to the next, to the next, that's correct, but we
do have general locational information assigned to individual tag numbers.
Q. Right. Just behind the garage, for example?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. So while shoveling and sifting may not have produced this sort of breakage, you think that bones being carried in a barrel or some other container and poured out would have produced breakage; is that your opinion?
A. I -- I really can't answer that question.
Q. Okay. So you are not able to say that the bone fragments you found are inconsistent with having been transported to the burn area and poured out there?
A. Are you referring to the burn fragments from the burn barrel?
Q. No, no. I'm talking about the burn fragments of human bone found behind Mr. Avery's garage?
A. And you are asking me, were they transported there?
Q. No, you obviously don't know whether they were or were not transported, you weren't there.
A. I was not there, but based on my archaeological experience and the volume of human -- of burned human bone fragments behind the garage, I find it
highly unlikely that that was not the primary burn location.
Q. All right. But $I$ guess that rests on an opinion that transport in a barrel or some other container, and being poured out, would have done more damage to those human bone fragments than shoveling, sifting, putting into a box and transporting to Madison would have done?
A. I really don't know.
Q. You don't know one way or the other?
A. That's correct.
Q. What you do know is that somehow bones were transported from one place to another place because they wound up in at least two different spots, human bones that is, behind Avery's garage and in the Janda burn barrel?
A. There was transport --

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection to the question. She just indicated that there was not a transport, in her opinion, to the burn pit. So there's only one transport of human bone that the testimony has revealed, so $I$ object to the question as mischaracterization.

THE COURT: Mr. Strang.
ATTORNEY STRANG: I don't think it's a
mischaracterization at all and she certainly could answer here. The fact that she said the bones clearly were transported, moved from original location, both behind the garage and by dint of the fact that they are found in the Janda burn barrel.

THE COURT: That she -- her previous testimony was that they were moved from behind the garage?

ATTORNEY STRANG: No, no, moved somewhere, somehow the bones were moved because they were found in at least these two separate locations.

THE COURT: Let's ask her again.
Q. (By Attorney Strang) ~ Human bone fragments were moved here, that's your professional conclusion, isn't it?
A. There is evidence from the Avery property that there was transport of human bone. And I believe that transport occurred from the original burn pit and adjacent areas, to barrel number two.
Q. And you base that opinion on what?
A. On the overwhelming majority of burned human bone fragments behind the garage, in the area and adjacent areas of the burn pit, the finding of very delicate and fragmentary dental structures within that universe, if you will, of burned
human bone fragments behind the garage and absolutely none, for example, in burn barrel number two.

And it's my opinion that if transport occurred from the burn barrel to the burn pit, that there would have been a greater representation left over in the burn barrel of more of the skeleton. And I do not see that. I also would expect to see a less -- a lesser volume of material found in burn barrel number two, along with a few human bone fragments that were in there.
Q. Well, I guess if someone was taking the burn barrel to the Avery garage area, and was trying very hard, or thought he or she had dumped everything out of the burn barrel, we might see very little in the burn barrel, that's true, isn't it?
A. Very little human bone or --
Q. Yes, very little human bone in the burn barrel.
A. That is true, but that's also assuming that the person who does that can distinguish between human bone and nonhuman bone.
Q. Because you saw much more nonhuman bone in the burn barrel?
A. Unburned nonhuman bone and larger bones -- larger nonhuman bones as well.
Q. And some burned nonhuman bones in the burn barrel?
A. Some possible burned nonhuman bones in the burn barrel.
Q. And, again, you did not see the burn barrel in place, correct?
A. I have never visited the property, so I have not seen the burn barrel in place.
Q. The contents of the burn barrel came to you in one of these sealed bins.
A. That's correct.
Q. So you have no idea and aren't able to tell this jury what the layering was in the burn barrel itself?
A. That's correct.
Q. You found, in the burn barrel, similarly, no evidence of breakage caused by transport?
A. That's correct.
Q. The same would be true of the possible human bones in the quarry pile, no breakage associated with transit?
A. That's correct.
Q. And just so I'm clear, everyone of these human,
or suspected human bone fragments, by the time they reached you, had been transported into a plastic bin, or some container, and then transported 90 or 100 or 110 miles, whatever it is, to Madison, Wisconsin?
A. That's correct. The quarry area contained those suspected possible human bones, that's right.
Q. But I'm also talking about the Janda burn barrel and Steven area -- Steven Avery garage area.
A. That's correct. It was collected and transported to me.
Q. All transported?
A. Yes.
Q. Large number of bone fragments in a bin, lying one against the other?
A. Correct.
Q. And even after all that transport, you didn't see, when you finally had a chance to look at these human bone fragments, you didn't see a sign of breakage?
A. I did not and I was very careful in looking for any and all evidence, to look carefully at the ends of every fragment.
Q. Including those delicate dental structures you just mentioned a few minutes ago?
A. That's correct.
Q. If I understand your opinion, Dr. Eisenberg, you think the most probable burn site here, on the evidence you have, is the area behind Steven Avery's garage?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. All right. As you sit here, though, you cannot rule out another burn site as being a possible site of burning of these human bone fragments, can you?
A. I cannot.
Q. You are a reasonable person?
A. I hope so.
Q. I think so. And you cannot reasonably rule out another possible burn site, can you?
A. Based on the information I have at hand, I cannot.

ATTORNEY STRANG: That's all I have.
THE COURT: Mr. Fallon.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q. Doctor, let's start with the line of questioning regarding your finding a complete absence of breakage, spalling, and damage to these fragments
after they were removed from the pit, sifted by law enforcement, and transported to you. What does that tell you about the recovery efforts engaged in by the officers and Crime Lab personnel?
A. It indicates to me that whoever had an opportunity to handle those remains, and recover those remains, and package them, and transport them, did not add any additional damage, or did not create any artificial damage that I examined when I looked at the remains.
Q. Given the condition of the remains, did that suggest to you that these remains were carefully extracted from their location and presented to you?
A. That would be the conclusion I would draw.
Q. All right. Now, just so that we're crystal clear on this, the various fragments from the gravel pits southwest of the property, originally you were only able to determine one was clearly nonhuman. In your subsequent review and analysis, you determined several more were clearly not human; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And as a matter of fact, there was only three
left that you had a reasonable suspicion on that could be human; is that correct?
A. That could possibly be human, that is correct.
Q. And as a matter of fact, as you sit here today, you cannot tell us that those bones, to a reasonable degree of anthropological or scientific certainty, are human, can you?
A. I cannot.
Q. All right. Now, you did offer an opinion that you believe the location for the primary burning episode here was the burn pit behind the garage; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Would you please elaborate for us your reasoning on that?
A. Number one, in the order of priority, would be that the overwhelming majority of fragments, burned fragments that were identified by me as human, were found in that location behind the garage, in and adjacent to the burn pit, that there were, in my opinion, many small, delicate, brittle fragments that would have been left behind some place else had that not been the primary burn location.

And if that had been the case, I would
have been able to recognize those fragments from another location and did not, except for burn barrel number two. And that all the human bone fragments that were fragmented and badly burned from that location, show the same -- the -approximately the same degree of charring, burning, and calcination variously throughout the material recovered in the burn pit and adjacent areas.
Q. Since you have concluded that the burn pit was the location of the primary burning episode, tell us why, in your opinion, burn barrel number two would not have been?
A. I believe that burn barrel number two would not have been the primary burn location because I would have expected to find more bone fragments that I would have been able to -- bone fragments, and human bone fragments, and dental structures that I would have been able to identify as human in burn barrel number two than actually I was -than actually were found.
Q. Now, this may be a self-evident question, but I want to make sure that we all understand. Given the nature and condition of the fragments you examined, would it have required professional
training and experience to be able to identify human from nonhuman bone, if such bones were -for someone to transport those bones? In other words, would someone have to know human from nonhuman?

ATTORNEY STRANG: That's wildly speculative, your Honor.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Let me see if $I$ can rephrase that or articulate that question; it's poorly worded, I agree with counsel.
Q. (By Attorney Fallon) ~ Let's keep it simple. Given the nature and condition of the charring, the calcine defect on these bones, does it take a professional such as yourself to be able to clearly identify human from nonhuman burned bone?
A. I would say yes, except when nonhuman bone is of a size, and intact, that someone might recognize a deer bone or some other nonhuman bone. But, yes, I would agree with you, given the charring, and burning, and calcination of the fragments, in fact, the majority of the contents of the burn pit and adjacent area, that, yes, it would take someone who has experience looking and identifying human from nonhuman bone fragments. Q. Would you say the same for what was found in burn
barrel number two?
A. Yes, I would.

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ATTORNEY FALLON: That's all. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any redirect (sic)?
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
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BY ATTORNEY STRANG:
Q. It would take much less experience with anatomy, or identifying bone, to distinguish burn from non-burn bone, that's true?
A. It -- Would you ask that again, I'm sorry.
Q. It would take much less experience to distinguish burned bone from non-burned bone, wouldn't it?
A. Yes, sir, it would.
Q. You also found nonhuman bone under the tag numbers that came from -- reportedly came from behind Mr. Avery's garage?
A. Yes.
Q. And taking all three sites, the quarry, the Janda burn barrel, and the Avery garage area, as a whole, for the fragments that you found that were burned, the burning charring and calcination was roughly similar from all three places, wasn't it? ATTORNEY FALLON: Asked and answered. THE COURT: I will allow it as a clarification of some of the other questions that
have been asked.
A. Actually, I would say no to your question. I would indicate that in the quarry location, tag number 8675, there was nonhuman bone intact. In other words, it wasn't fragmentary, most of it, and was clearly unburned. And it was in 8675 that there was more unburned nonhuman bone than --
Q. We're going past each other, and it's my fault. Of the burned -- I mean, you found some burned bone from all three sites?
A. That's correct.
Q. And of the burned bone that you found, the condition was roughly similar in all three sites?
A. That is correct.

ATTORNEY STRANG: That's all. Well -That's all.

THE COURT: Mr. Fallon, anything else?
ATTORNEY FALLON: No, thank you. The witness may be excused.

THE COURT: Right. The witness will be excused at this time. And given the time, I believe we'll take our morning break at this time. Members of the jury remember not to discuss the case among yourselves during the break.
(Jury not present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. We'll resume in 15 minutes.
(Recess taken.)
THE COURT: Counsel, there was some mention earlier of a stipulation. Is there something the parties wish to present at this time or should we bring the jurors back in?

ATTORNEY STRANG: Mr. Fallon is doing it. We have reached a stipulation and I assume he's sort of retyping it, the language of it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
ATTORNEY STRANG: But I can't speak for him on that, I'm just assuming that. I know we agreed on the language.

THE COURT: Was it something the parties wanted to present to the jury before we begin the next witness?

ATTORNEY STRANG: I think he does, and it would make sense to do it.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Mr. Fallon, do I understand the parties have a stipulation they wish to read to the jury.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes, Judge. The parties -- sorry for the delay, but the parties
wanted to make sure that Dr. Eisenberg's testimony was complete before we could finalize the language on a stipulation saving us the production of a witness from Virginia from the FBI Laboratory, one Dr. Les McCurdy. I don't know what the Court's preference is, if you would like one of us to read it, or the Court might want to read, it matters not to me.

THE COURT: If the parties wish, I will read it, otherwise one of you can read it.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I would think since it's a stipulation between the parties I think it would be better if Mr . Fallon read it.

THE COURT: Very well.
ATTORNEY FALLON: All right.
THE COURT: Anything else before we bring the jurors back in?

ATTORNEY FALLON: No.
THE COURT: Okay. We can bring the jurors in at this time.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Oh, you know, should move in 401 and 402 while we're waiting, your Honor.

ATTORNEY FALLON: You can do that in front of the jury and I will go along with that. THE COURT: All right.
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Mr. Strang, I understand that the defense wishes to move admission of some exhibits.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I do. I move admission of Exhibit 401, which was the skeleton diagram tag 7964, and Exhibit 402, which was a schematic map of the Avery Salvage yard, and then the quarry pile site. I also used, for demonstrative purposes, a third image of a skeleton. And it matters not to me whether that's marked and admitted or not. It was used simply for demonstrative purposes.

THE COURT: Any objection to admission of the marked exhibits?

ATTORNEY FALLON: I have no objection to the admission of 401 and 402 and nor do I think it's necessary for us to produce a photograph of the exhibit counsel used for demonstrative purposes, so.

THE COURT: Very well, 401 and 402 will then be deemed admitted.

Members of the jury at this time $I$ believe the parties have a stipulation to present to the jury. Mr. Fallon.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes, thank you, Judge. The parties are agreed that bone fragments
identified as human from the burn pit behind Steven Avery's garage, bone fragments identified as human from burn barrel number two behind the residence of Barb Janda, and bone fragments suspected as possible human bones from the quarry pile in the Radandt gravel pit south of the Avery Salvage Yard, were sent to the FBI Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, on November 2nd, 2006, November 7th, 2006, and December 19th, 2006, to attempt further DNA analysis. If called to testify, Dr. Leslie McCurdy, of the FBI DNA Analysis Unit, would testify that due to the condition of the submitted bone fragments, no DNA examinations could be conducted.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Strang, is that an accurate statement of the parties stipulation?

ATTORNEY STRANG: It is. That's the stipulation as to Dr. McCurdy's testimony, were he called.

THE COURT: Thank you. Members of the jury, you may take those facts as established. And at this time, then, the State may call its next witness.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge, the State calls Curtis Thomas to the stand.

CURTIS THOMAS, called as a witness
herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state your name and spell your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: Curtis Thomas, $\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{s}$.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Thomas and thank you for making it here. Could you tell the jury, please, what you do for a living.
A. Yes, I'm an electronics engineer with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Q. And from which FBI office are you stationed?
A. I'm stationed currently in Quantico, Virginia.
Q. Placed in front of you, Mr. Thomas, is an exhibit, No. 403; do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Tell the jury what that is, please?
A. It's my curriculum vitae. It's basically a resume of what $I$ have done and my current position.
Q. Working for the FBI, what do you currently do; in other words, what is your day usually made up doing?
A. We examine electronic devices such as cellphones,

PDA's, other various electronic circuits that may contain electronic data pertaining to a crime.
Q. Are you ever asked to make identification of electronic components?
A. Yes, we are.
Q. Mr. Thomas, let me ask you if you do that in a forensic capacity; in other words, after your examinations in the laboratory, are you sometimes asked to come to court or otherwise apply this to legal principles?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. The FBI Lab in Quantico, Virginia, does that enjoy any certifications?
A. Yes, we are currently ASCLD lab certified.
Q. You are going to have to explain what that means?
A. It's an Association of Criminal Laboratory Directors Laboratory Accreditation Board is what the full acronym stands for. It's basically an internal validation that we go through to make sure that we're following all the rules and handling the evidence in the proper manner.
Q. All right. Exhibit No. 403, your curriculum vitae, does that include your educational background?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And can you briefly describe what that is, for the jury.
A. I have a bachelor's degree in computer engineering.
Q. To entitle you or to allow you to perform examinations and make identifications of electronic equipment, have you had any specific training and do you have experience in that field?
A. I have received training as far as electronic forensic examinations and how to handle evidence properly. As far as identification goes, we handle many different kinds of cellphones on a daily basis and, therefore, I'm familiar with many different models and makes of cellphones.
Q. All right. Are you familiar with the term exemplar or standard?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Does your lab in Quantico, Virginia, have exemplars or standards for -- let's first talk about cellphones?
A. Yes, we do.
Q. Can you describe that for jury, please.
A. We have a cabinet area that contains any sort of cellphone that we have received in for
examination. We generally buy a copy of it so that we can test -- perform tests on it before we do examinations on the actual evidence and make sure we don't change anything.
Q. All right. These exemplars, these standards or examples, if you will, do you have those for electronic devices other than cellphones?
A. Yes, we do, we have PDA's and also GPS devices.
Q. We need to slow down just a little bit. For those jurors who don't know what a PDA is; what is that?
A. A PDA stands for personal digital assistant such as a palm pilot or pocket PC device.
Q. What are those used for generally?
A. Generally they are used to house contact information and function as an electronic calendar.
Q. All right. Does your unit analyze electronic components on a daily basis? That's a poor question, let me ask it a different way. Are there individuals, other than you, in Quantico, Virginia, at the FBI Lab, that do this kind of work as well?
A. Yes, $I$ work in an office of five people.
Q. All right. How do you typically receive
submissions for analysis, Mr. Thomas?
A. We're generally sent a communication requesting our assistance and detailing what we're asked to do.
Q. All right. Who is that generally sent by?
A. Generally sent from and FBI Field Office, but it's -- we also accept requests from local police officers as well.
Q. I guess my question is, you generally get requests from a law enforcement agency?
A. That's correct.
Q. You don't do this kind of thing for the general public or for some corporation or something, do you?
A. No, we do not.
Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Thomas, in this case, now, were you asked not only by a local agency, the Wisconsin Division of Criminal Investigation, but the local field office of the FBI here in Wisconsin, to analyze some electronic components that were recovered?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Investigator Wiegert from the Calumet Sheriff's Department is going to bring you a exhibit, he's first going to open it. It's been marked as

Exhibit No. 415. I'm first going to ask you if you are able to identify that box and then I will have you identify the contents.
A. I do recognize the box, the box -- the box the evidence was sent to us in.
Q. Okay. If you would be so kind, Mr. Thomas, as to open that box for the jury and tell the jury what's in that box, please.

ATTORNEY BUTING: This is 411?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: It's 415.
ATTORNEY BUTING: 415.
A. This box contains burnt electronic components.
Q. All right. As we go through that box, I'm going to show you some exhibits as well. I'm first going to show you some photos, but to assist you, I'm going to show you what you are going to see that's marked as Exhibit No. 404. I ask you to refer to the large screen here in the courtroom and tell us what the jurors are looking at, please.
A. That is a layout of basically all the components that are inside this box, spread out in a more easy to view fashion.
Q. All right. When electronic components are recovered, whether they are burned, or whether
they are recovered at some other potential crime scene, do you typically receive them in a packaged form similar to what's in front of you as Exhibit 415?
A. We receive them in various different containers, including paint cans that have been sealed up, boxes that have been taped up, just pretty much whatever the evidence is collected in, they send to us.
Q. All right. Let's look at Exhibit No. 404, generally. And why don't you give us an overview, why don't you tell the jury -- you have a laser pointer, by the way, in front of you, if you would like to use that, please feel free. Just give us an overview and tell the jury what it is that these components are and what it is that we're looking at here?
A. There are components from approximately three devices in here. You can see here, this is the front cover for a Motorola RAZR cellular telephone. This is the back cover for the same phone. This here is some of the front internal pieces.

This is the front lens cover for a PowerShot camera from Canon. This right here is
the circuit board that's inside a Palm Zire PDA. And these little rectangular devices are pieces of compact flash memory cards that would go inside the camera to hold the pictures.
Q. Now, you have talked about three -- at least three distinct electronic components, one of them was a cellphone. Let's start with that first. In the submission from the Division of Criminal Investigation and our local law enforcement agencies, what were you asked to do, if anything, with that particular cellphone?
A. When the device was sent to us, they asked us if we could extract any electronic data from the cellphone.
Q. In the condition that you received it in, in the burned condition that we now see all of these components, were you able to extract any data from that cellphone?
A. No, I was not.
Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Thomas, were you asked to extract, if you could, any images from the digital camera that was sent to you as well?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Tell the jury, how does a digital camera work, generally, and then explain for the jury what
process, or what you did to try to extract data from that?
A. A digital camera works by taking in light through the lens. It's then stored in an electronic nature onto a compact flash card which -- of which there are several in this submission. As far as in this case, pretty much no effort was taken to retrieve electronic -- electronic information because, upon looking at it, it was obvious that everything was damaged too far to retrieve any such information.
Q. All right. You talked about a flash card or the actual memory card that kind of goes into the camera, are you able to just point out to the jury -- we may see some other pictures of that, but point to the jury where those memory cards or flash cards that go into a camera are?
A. There's one here, a couple more here, and a couple more here. Pretty much anything up here, that's around this size, came from it. They kind of split into sometimes multiple pieces, so each one of those little rectangles doesn't represent an individual compact flash card, but perhaps more just a piece of one of the ones that was submitted.
Q. And, again, you weren't able to retrieve any data from that; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. At some point, Mr. Thomas, you told the jury that you found a third component, can you describe that please.
A. Yes, as we were examining the evidence that was sent to us, we noted that there was more components than would be just left over from a burned cellphone and a burned camera. And we noticed that it was mainly this circuit board right here. And this is the main board to a Palm Zire PDA.
Q. All right. Let's go through the components. Some are probably going to be easier than others. What I'm going to have you look at, in front of you is Exhibit No. 405; tell the jury what that is, please.
A. That is the back cover for a Motorola RAZR cellphone.
Q. And how do you know that that's for a Motorola RAZR cellphone.
A. You can clearly see the $M$ here, which is the Motorola logo. And we also have an exemplar at the FBI Lab to compare it to.
Q. All right. Motorola RAZR, is that also known as a different model number or type?
A. Yes, it's also known as a V3.
Q. All right. Can you describe for the jury, for those jurors who haven't heard of this kind of phone, is this a commonly used or a common type of cellphone?
A. Yes. All four of the major cellular carriers offer one.
Q. Offer one what?
A. A Motorola RAZR cellphone.
Q. Do you know anybody that has one?
A. Yes, I do, my wife actually has one.
Q. Okay. I'm going to show you, Mr. Thomas, what has been marked as Exhibit No. 406; again, these are photographs that are in front of you, so if you need a closer look, you can certainly take them. Tell the jury, what is Exhibit 406?
A. Exhibit 406 is the back cover of the burned cellphone; again, being compared with our exemplar that we have at Quantico.
Q. What does that mean? Why don't you use the laser pointer and tell us what you are talking about.
A. Basically we -- this is the burned evidence that was sent to us here and this is our device that
we have at the lab. And basically we just took pictures of them side by side, to show what it would have looked like before it was burned.
Q. Next exhibit that might help the jury is Exhibit 407. Tell us what that is, please.
A. Yes, that is the front cover for the Motorola RAZR cellphone being compared, once again, with the exemplar device that we have.
Q. All right. And why, Mr. Thomas, at least in these images, is the exemplar placed right next to the evidence, the burned evidence that was recovered in this case?
A. It's for comparison purposes, so you can clearly see where the burned evidence came from in the original device.
Q. So in 407, if you could show us the burned evidence that was recovered and what part of the phone that is.
A. All right. This burned -- This is the burned evidence piece right here and you can clearly see here is the Motorola logo, which also appears over here and you can also clearly see this little speaker port, which is cut into the front cover of the phone as well, as well as this rectangular space for the camera being cut out.
Q. Finally, or at least finally regarding the phone, I'm going to have you look at Exhibit No. 408 and tell us what the jurors are looking at here, please.
A. This is the internal key pad, which is present on -- this here is the burned evidence, again, and this here is our exemplar.
Q. And that's the internal key pad for a Motorola V3 RAZR phone?
A. That's correct.
Q. After your visual examination and after examining the exemplar, were you able, then, to identify those components, at least the components that you have shown the jury here today, as coming from a particular cellphone?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And what was that conclusion that you were able to draw?
A. We were able to conclude that these pieces came from a Motorola RAZR V3 cellphone.
Q. Next item that you had talked about was a digital camera. Just very quickly, however, I'm going to just show you the rest of the photos that were provided. What's Exhibit No. 409? What is Exhibit 409? The picture?
A. Oh, Exhibit 409 is, once again, just pieces of the burned cellphone placed together.
Q. All right. And Exhibit 410?
A. Exhibit 410 is simply a photo of some of the burned evidence placed together.
Q. Okay. And from Exhibit 410, do you see any items that are associated with a digital camera?
A. Yes, this piece right here is a lens cover for a Canon PowerShot camera.
Q. As we zoom in on Exhibit 410, this might be kind of obvious to everybody, but do you see any markings on that digital camera cover that helped you in identifying what kind of a camera this came from?
A. Yes, there's the words PowerShot A310 appear.
Q. All right. And I understand that you do this for a living and are probably an expert in this, but you don't need to be an expert to see what camera this is from, do you?
A. No, you do not.
Q. That not withstanding, Mr. Thomas, there were other electronic components to the camera that were recovered; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And, again, could you describe those for the
jury, are those shown in this exhibit, or do you need to go to a different exhibit?
A. It's in a different photo.
Q. All right. Let me go to those, please. I'm first going to show you, again, another exhibit, that is, Exhibit 411, a little clearer picture of the name; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Again, what does that say?
A. It says Powershot A310.
Q. What's Exhibit No. 412? What are we looking at?
A. Burned pieces of the Motorola RAZR V3 cellphone.
Q. All right. And Exhibit 413?
A. It's another zoom in on the earlier shot that contained all the burned evidence laid out.
Q. Now, does any of this evidence associate with the camera itself?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Can you show that for the jury, please.
A. This circuit board right here is from the digital camera.
Q. From the A310?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there anything else that you see that is obviously associated with the camera?
A. Other than the compact flash cards, no.
Q. I'm going to leave this exhibit up -- let me ask your opinion. Based upon the exhibits that you have now shown these jurors, are you able and were you in this case able to identify from which digital camera those components came?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. What was that camera?
A. We determined it was a PowerShot A310.
Q. From Canon?
A. That's correct.
Q. All right. Let's talk about PDA's a little bit; you said that stood for what?
A. Personal digital assistant.
Q. I think you mentioned one of the brands of a PDA was something called a Palm Pilot?
A. That's correct.
Q. Are you there other brands of PDA's?
A. Yes, there are.
Q. And what are some of those, if you know.
A. Pocket PC and also Blackberry.
Q. Now, have you heard of a manufacturer of a personal digital assistant that's called a Palm Zire or Palm Zire?
A. Palm is the manufacturer of that device, yes.
Q. The Palm Zire 31, that particular model, do you have familiarity with that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And at the time of your examination, at the time that you did what was asked of you by local law enforcement, describe for the jury what, if any, familiarity you had with that particular brand of PDA?
A. That particular PDA, we just happened to be working on downloading memory and such from that device, so I was familiar with what it looked like, both inside and out.
Q. Mr. Thomas, I'm going to take you back to our original exhibit, that is, Exhibit No. 404. Have you looked at this and, again, if you are able, from Exhibit 404, which is all the components that were recovered in this case, if you can point to the large screen as to which of those components are associated with a Palm Zire?
A. This here is the main circuit board of the Palm Zire and these two clear pieces of glass, one of them is the screen, the LCD screen for the glass, or for the PDA. And the other one is what's known as a digitizer for the PDA.
Q. You are going to need to tell us what a digitizer
is, please.
A. PDA's allow you to touch the screen to input information into them and the digitizer is the piece of technology that allows this to take place. It records where you tapped on the screen and sends that information to the PDA.
Q. So, as I don't own one of these deals, but when you see say somebody taking out something that looks like a pen and they tap it on the screen, is that the digitizer thing that you are talking about?
A. That's correct.
Q. Looking at these components and looking and describing for the jury, were you able to identify, then, from what personal digital assistant these components came?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Could you describe that for the jury, please.
A. We determined that they came from a Palm Zire 31 PDA.
Q. I will have you look at Exhibit No. 404, which are the -- a photograph of all the components and compare that to the box that's in front of you, Exhibit 415; does it appear that the electronic components photographed in 404 are the very same
components that not only are in front of you in 415, but were also analyzed by you?
A. Yes, they are the same.
Q. The identification of electronics and electronic components, does that require specialized training and experience?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And, again, you believe that you have that through your work with the FBI?
A. That's correct.
Q. Your findings, Mr. Thomas, that is, the identification of the Motorola RAZR phone, the Canon PowerShot A310, and the Palm Zire 31, in rendering those opinions, do you hold those opinions to a reasonable degree of professional certainty?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. After having come to those conclusions, did you have a official report, again, authored by yourself, performed in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm showing you -- Do you have the exhibit number in front of you?
A. 414 .
Q. I'm showing you Exhibit No. 414, tell the jury
what that is, please.
A. This is my report that I generated once I was finished examining the evidence.
Q. And does that report include your findings, that is, include the identification of the three electronic items that were recovered and which you analyzed and identified?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. The last two exhibits I want you to lake a look at are two boxes that have been handed to you, Exhibit No. 8 and Exhibit No. 9. Could you grab those, please, and tell the jury what those are.
A. They appear to be consumer electronic devices which are the same, as you can see, be similar to our exemplars that we have in house.
Q. All right. First of all, they are boxes; is that right?
A. They are boxes, yes.
Q. And which one is Exhibit No. 8; are you holding that?
A. Yes.
Q. And could you tell the jury what the box on Exhibit No. 8 reflects.
A. It says Zire 31.
Q. And would that be, at least from a manufacturing
standpoint, if you went to buy that in a store, would the components or would the non-damaged Palm Zire 31 that you have identified likely be in that box if you purchased it?
A. Yes, it would.
Q. And show the jury Exhibit No. 9, please. You can hold it up and show them what that is. What is it?
A. It is the box for a Canon PowerShot A310.
Q. And, once again, would that likely be the box, if you had purchased a Canon PowerShot A310, the same box that would contain the undamaged components as you have identified in not only the photographs in Exhibit No. 415, but also are included in your official FBI report?
A. Yes.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I would at this time, Judge, move the admissions of Exhibits 404 through, I believe it's 415?

THE COURT: Any objection?
ATTORNEY BUTING: No objection.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: And I will pass the witness, Judge.

THE COURT: 403 was the witness' CV?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: And 403, I'm sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: Any objection to that?
ATTORNEY BUTING: No objection to that.
THE COURT: Very well. Those exhibits are all admitted. Mr. Buting.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY BUTING:
Q. Good morning, sir.
A. Good morning.
Q. You have been working at the FBI just for about three years now, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And there's five of you in your particular division?
A. Yes.
Q. Are they all about as young as you, or some of them quite a bit older?
A. It varies.
Q. You are at an age where people use these kinds of devices more than probably us old folks anyway, right?
A. I guess.
Q. You use digital PDA's yourself, right?
A. I personally do not use a PDA, no.
Q. Oh, really, okay. But others in your lab do?
A. Not on a personal basis, no.
Q. Well, as part of their business, do they use them at all?
A. We use them as part of our job, just to examine them.
Q. Oh, okay. So nobody in your lab actually has these devices?
A. Not personally, no.
Q. All right. Let me just clear one thing up. The FBI Lab, Mr. Kratz, as you indicate, is the submissions from law enforcement, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. The FBI Lab does not do any tests for the defense on a case, do they?
A. Our lab does not, no.
Q. So, even if I wanted to use your lab for anything, it's not available?
A. No.
Q. Okay. You identified --

ATTORNEY BUTING: Could we put up one of those exhibits, the overall shot, 409 and 410, please?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Do you want 404, the one with all of them?

ATTORNEY BUTING: That's fine, 404, yeah.

Yeah, that's the one.
Q. (By Attorney Buting)~ Is -- 404 is an overall layout of all of the items that you received, every single one?
A. That's -- That picture was not taken by me, that picture was taken here, as far as $I$ know.
Q. Okay. Does that appear to be an accurate representation of everything that you got in that box, though?
A. It appears to be all the electronic pieces that were contained in this box.
Q. Okay. And did you make an effort to actually sort of fit these pieces back together?
A. No, we did not.
Q. So, for instance, do you know whether there's any pieces missing from a complete PDA?
A. There are pieces missing just -- most likely they have been consumed wholly by the fire.
Q. Well, I'm not sure that you can express that opinion, but my point is that not necessarily all of the pieces are there, right?
A. No.
Q. For instance, there's not -- there's a case, an outer case that that PDA, circuit -- internal circuit board fits into?
A. That's correct.
Q. Also a keyboard of some sort?
A. Yeah, there were four buttons at the bottom.
Q. Okay. And I don't know if the same holds true for the cellphone and the camera, but there's buttons and internal components that are missing?
A. That's correct.
Q. And in some instances even the outer cases that these components are composed -- or contained in are also missing?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. The digital camera, have these -- or uses compact flash, is that what you called it?
A. Yes.
Q. Those little rectangular cards that we put in our cameras?
A. That's correct.
Q. You said that no effort was made, though, to try and retrieve any digital files from them?
A. That's correct.
Q. In the course of your work, how many cases have you done where you're working with burned electronics?
A. I have done a few.
Q. Less than five?
A. Most likely, yes.
Q. Okay. So most of your work is not -- is not dealing with burned electronic parts, it's intact parts?
A. That's correct.
Q. And in those instances, you are able to take, for instance, a compact flash card and retrieve data from it, potentially, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. But you never actually tested these cards to see whether there might be some photographs or digital files on the cards?
A. The condition that these cards were in precludes any sort of testing that we would have done, lest we completely destroyed this evidence. As you touch most of this stuff, it is crumbling apart.
Q. Well, for instance, the compact flash cards, could they have been -- did you try to insert them into any kind of a card reader?
A. There was no connector left on most of them.
Q. Okay. The connector being some sort of metal?
A. It's plastic.
Q. Okay. And you have no other way, other than being able to insert them into a card reader to analyze what's on them?
A. We have the capability to remove the actual flash memory chips from devices to read them, if necessary.
Q. But you didn't do that here?
A. No.
Q. Okay. And as to the Palm Pilot, you are familiar with how they are used, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And people keep appointments on them, for instance?
A. Yes, they do.
Q. So the owner of this one, for instance, may have had appointments that she was going to go to on her last day, that we know of?
A. It's possible.
Q. As well as future dates for that matter, right?
A. That's possible.
Q. And how is that information stored on a Palm Pilot?
A. It's also stored in flash memory.
Q. Okay. And do you see -- or did you find that sort of a flash card amongst this?
A. The flash -- It doesn't store it in a separate flash card, as the camera does. It instead uses flash memory that would be contained on the main
circuit board.
Q. Okay. And did you make any effort to try and retrieve any of the data from that flash memory on the PDA?
A. No, we did not.
Q. Okay. So you weren't able to find, for instance, whether she had appointments scheduled on her PDA or not?
A. That's correct.

ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. Thank you, sir. That's all I have be.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Just two questions.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q. Mr. Thomas, you mentioned, especially when we're talking about combustible or things that are destroyed in a fire, what kinds of components usually, or as you look at this evidence, what kind of components survived and what kind of components didn't?
A. In this case and in --

ATTORNEY BUTING: I object. Hold on. I object to the question as to what kind of components didn't. I mean, that's speculative. That calls for speculation. The first part is okay.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I can ask what kind of components aren't here, Judge, and what they are made from.

THE COURT: You can phrase it that way. ATTORNEY BUTING: Sure. That's fine.

BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:
Q. What kind of components survived; what materials or products are these components made from?
A. Are primarily metal.
Q. And the components that you don't see, the components that are missing, are you able to say what those are primarily made of?
A. They are primarily made of plastic.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's all I have for
Mr. Thomas. Thank you.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Just one quick follow-up.
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY BUTING:
Q. Are you able to state that the only missing pieces here are plastic or are there also potentially some metal pieces that are missing too that aren't here?
A. We did not perform that sort of examination so I'm not certain.
Q. All right. So you don't really know what --
exactly what pieces are missing, you just looked at what pieces you had?
A. That's correct.

ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. thank you. THE COURT: Very well. You are excused. ATTORNEY KRATZ: I would ask that Mr. Thomas be released from his subpoena and be allowed to go back to Virginia.

ATTORNEY BUTING: That's fine.
THE COURT: Very well. You may leave the evidence there.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: We'll remove those things and we're able to call another witness now --

THE COURT: Yes.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: -- if you would like us to.

ATTORNEY FALLON: State will be calling Bill Newhouse.

THE CLERK: You can step over there. Please raise your right hand.

WILLIAM L. NEWHOUSE, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
your name and spell your last name for the record.
THE WITNESS: William L. Newhouse, N-e-w-h-o-u-s-e.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you. Good morning, sir.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q. What do you do for a living?
A. I'm employed as a firearm and toolmark examiner with the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.
Q. How long have you been so employed?
A. I joined the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory in November -- I'm sorry, September of 2002.
Q. Prior to joining the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory, what other employment have you held?
A. Well, I have to back up to 1972. I accepted a position with the California Department of Justice in August of 1972, as a -- out there they call us criminalists -- as a trainee, essentially, at that time. I didn't really encounter firearms and toolmark work, which is the work I do here in Wisconsin, until probably the fall of 1974.
I, at that time, went through --
initiated the training courses they had in place in the Sacramento Crime Laboratory that dealt with the firearms and toolmark section and dealt with the kinds of examinations that we were expected to perform in the course of case examinations in the firearm section. I completed that training course successfully.

And January of 1975, then, still in Sacramento, I was asked to take a week long course, again as part of my training, that dealt with the theory of identification and how is it you can say anything about a bullet or a cartridge casing and answer questions about whether they were fired from a particular gun or not.

After I completed that, and I think the next week I was in another course that dealt with ammunition problems. I was then assigned to the firearm section of the Sacramento Laboratory and was responsible, until I left that laboratory, for most of the firearms work that came into that firearms section of the laboratory.
Q. And when were you doing your firearms identification work for the State of California, about what time frame are we in?
A. We're talking about the spring of 1975 until 1981.
Q. And after that, where did you next have professional experience?
A. I moved to the Montana State Crime Laboratory in January of 1981. Took a position there as that State's Firearm and Toolmark Examiner. While I was there in Montana, I had the opportunity to obtain some additional training.

I went to the FBI Academy. It was probably in 1984, approximately. Took a course there. It was a week long course that dealt with specialized techniques in firearms and toolmark identification. We look at special problems that we encounter in the firearms section. And I was there until November of 1988.

At that time I then moved to Kansas City, Missouri Police Department Crime laboratory as a Firearms and Toolmark Examiner, one of four in that laboratory, and was responsible primarily for firearms case work in that laboratory.

The last two years that $I$ was in the firearms section there, before $I$ came to Wisconsin, $I$ was Chief Criminalist of the Firearms Section in which I had supervisorial
(sic) duties in addition to the case work duties. And then in, as I mentioned, in September of 2002, I came from Kansas City up to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory.
Q. And prior to engaging in this field, did you receive any bachelor's degree from any university?
A. I have a bachelor of science degree in physics from Purdue University. I received that in June of 1970 .
Q. And did you pursue any post-graduate training, at least in some respects?
A. I took a number of graduate courses for approximately two years, until I -- until August of 1972, when I went to California. Those were -- most of them were in physics courses. And I was doing that while I was looking for employment after I had gotten my degree.
Q. All right. First of all, if you could tell us what is firearms and toolmark identification, if you can just generally tell us about that field.
A. In the firearms section of most crime laboratories, we're dealing with evidence that's recovered in the course of criminal investigations that involve shootings. So,
obviously, what I'm going to be looking at, in most cases, there's going to be a gun.

I'm interested in and have to be able to define how a gun functions, whether it's functioning properly, perhaps whether it's been altered in some cases and, of course, whether or not $I$ can fire the gun safely, or whether or not it was capable of being operated safely in the instant in which -- from which it was recovered.

I'm also asked to look at bullets and cartridge casings. We fire these guns, the bullets, of course, are -- leave the gun, the cartridge casings, depending on the design of the gun, can leave the gun and are recovered at the crime scenes, occasionally recovered at autopsies.

I'm asked to examine those items of evidence, the cartridge casings and bullets. And most often I'm asked to determine, if a gun has been recovered, whether that gun, or that bullet, or that cartridge casing has been fired in a particular weapon. In those instances where I may not have a gun, then the question may be, was this group of cartridge casings all fired in the same gun or do we have more than one gun
involved.
The same questions apply to bullets. So, then the next thing $I$ do in that section most frequently is look at bullets and cartridge casings, compare them to test fired bullets and cartridge casings so that $I$ can answer those questions.

The other element of firing the gun involves gunpowder and gunpowder residues. And it's also part of, or one of the duties that I have, to examine clothing; to examine patterns on skin of shooting victims; and answer questions about distance, can $I$ determine, if possible, what distance the shooting victim may have been from the gun when the gun was discharged.
Q. All right. Have you had any -- Do you currently belong to any professional organizations?
A. I do.
Q. And what are those?
A. I'm a member, and have been for something over 20 years, of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners.
Q. All right. And have you testified in courts of law regarding your findings and expressed opinions on those findings?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Do you have any estimate for us as to approximately how often you have been called upon to testify in court proceedings regarding firearms identification issues?
A. I'm satisfied it's been much in excess of 300 times at this point.
Q. I believe there's an exhibit placed in front of you, and what is the number on that exhibit, for us?
A. Exhibit 416.
Q. 416. And what is Exhibit 416?
A. 416 is a curriculum vitae, a description of my experience and the training that I have received in the 30 some years of experience I have had in crime laboratories.
Q. All right. All right. Mr. Newhouse, in this particular case, were you called upon to examine some weapons, some bullet fragments, and some cartridges?
A. Cartridge casings, yes, I was.
Q. Did you conduct such an examination?
A. I did.
Q. And were you able to make any findings or any comparisons, based on your examination?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. All right. Well, before we get into that, if you could -- I think it would probably be good if you would define some terms for us. Some of us are not so proficient in firearms technology and language. So, first of all, can you tell us what a cartridge is?
A. Most of you are probably familiar, if only secondarily through TV, with guns, and know that what you fire in a weapon is a cartridge. You may not be aware of what the different components of a cartridge are, and it's the components, of course, most often, that I'm asked to look at. You are going to hear me talk about some of these parts of a cartridge and how they relate to and connect with different parts of the weapon.

A cartridge is a composition of about four different parts. A cartridge consists of a cartridge casing, and we'll see some of these later, I presume, at least pictures of them. We also have a bullet or a projectile. This is part of a cartridge. And, of course, the bullet is what is aimed at a particular target and what will, if the weapon is working properly and the cartridge works properly, what will strike that
target.
Inside of the cartridge, inside the cartridge casing, is gunpowder. Gunpowder is a propellant. It's a chemical that, under the conditions that we expose it to when we're firing the gun, essentially explodes in the gun. And, of course, when it does that, a couple of things happen. It forces the bullet out of the barrel of the weapon and, again, down range from wherever the weapon is pointed.

The last component in a cartridge is what we call a primer. There's a part of the gun that's going to cause the cartridge to fire. That part of the gun actually strikes a different chemical in the gunpowder that's present in the cartridge casing and that is very shock sensitive. It gets struck. It explodes. It ignites the gunpowder and then our cartridge fires and the gun should work as it's intended to.
Q. Generally, on a gun, where would the primer be located or found.
A. Really only two places on any cartridge, these days at any rate. We may have a rim fire cartridge, and in this case that's the kind of
ammunition that was used. And in the case of a rim fire cartridge, the primer is located around the edge of the head of the cartridge.

And we may also have, in other weapons, a center fire. In that instance, the primer is located in the center of the head or the end of the cartridge.
Q. All right. And you began to explain, I think you did, on how the cartridge is actually fired. So let me ask you, then, what happens to the bullet as it is propelled down the barrel and out toward its intended target?
A. Well, we have to know where the bullet starts out. Of course, it's in the cartridge. But in the weapon, the cartridge is going to be chambered or located right at the end of the barrel of the weapon.

The muzzle of the weapon is the very front and most portion of that barrel. And at the back of the barrel will be a part of the barrel that's called the chamber. And it's designed to receive a cartridge. When the cartridge is fired, the bullet is projected or is expelled from the cartridge and into the barrel. If the gun is going to work properly
that barrel has to be sealed by the bullet. That is, no gases can escape around the sides of the bullet. And so the bullet, as it comes down the barrel of the gun, is in contact with that inner surface of the barrel. We have, then, the lead surface or the copper jacketed surface of the bullet being scraped by the inside of the barrel of the weapon.
Q. All right. What happens to the cartridge when the weapon is fired?
A. That's going to be determined by the design of the weapon. Some weapons are designed to keep the cartridge, the fired cartridge casing now, inside the weapon, so that it has to be extracted manually.

In other designs of weapons, allow you to extract the cartridge casings in certain ways. We may have what's called a bolt on a weapon that if you actually pull up and back and that will cause the cartridge casing that's been fired in the weapon to be extracted and rejected from the weapon.

And, finally, there's a design of a weapon that's very common that's called a semi-automatic design. And, in this instance,
the cartridge, when it's fired, the weapon is designed to use the gases, the energy that's created by the explosion of that gunpowder in there, to actually drive back a part of the weapon, extract whole that cartridge casing from the chamber and then there will be another part of the weapon that the cartridge casing comes into contact with that causes the cartridge casing to be ejected from the weapon.

And, then, the next step in this kind of weapon is that that same part of the gun that's driven backward and extracts the fired cartridge casing, moves forward again, under spring pressure most of the time, and it pushes the next cartridge that's in the weapon up into the chamber, and at the same time cocks the weapon.

So on a semi-automatic weapon, if you fire a cartridge in that weapon, it ejects -extracts and ejects the cartridge casing, chambers the next round, cocks the weapon, and now the gun can be fired by a pull of the trigger.
Q. All right. And just so that we're clear, we have had some other terminology used by some of the other witnesses, a phrase called a shell casing.

What is the relationship, if any, between a cartridge, and a shell casing, and what have you?
A. There's a number of different terms that are used commonly in the public that refer to the same thing. I generally, and in my reports, describe a fired cartridge casing as a cartridge casing. But it can also be called a shell casing. Some people call them hulls, that's generally in shotguns, but it is misused also. If you heard the term shell casing, it's the same thing as what I'm referring to as cartridge casing.
Q. All right. Given this process that you have described about how -- what happens to the bullet upon its being fired and what happens to the cartridge casing; what makes firearms identification possible?
A. You have heard me describe, I think, that when a cartridge casing or cartridge is fired in a gun, that we have contact between different parts of the gun and the cartridge casing. And, then, I know I described, specifically, that when the bullet passes through the barrel of the gun that it's in contact with that inner surface of the barrel.

Whenever there is a contact between
either the bullet and the cartridge casing with a part of the gun, we have the opportunity for a marking to be transferred to that item. Let's talk, specifically, about the bullet. When that bullet passes through there and is scratched by the inside of the barrel of the weapon, and I look at that surface of the bullet under magnification in the laboratory, what I'm going to see are a series of scratches. We call them stria. They are actually three dimensional engravings, something more than scratches, in most instances, on the surface of the bullet.

When I test fire the gun in the laboratory, $I$ fire it into a water tank and I retrieve the bullets that $I$ fired. I can examine those test fired bullets and demonstrate to myself that $I$ have a pattern of these engravings, of this stria, on that surface of the bullet. And I can compare, test to test, two bullets that I test fired in the weapon and establish that, in fact, when $I$ fire a bullet from that particular weapon there is a pattern $I$ can expect to see on that bullet.

And so now I know, having done that, that when I look at a bullet that I don't know
what gun it has been fired from, that if I find that pattern on there, then I have the opportunity to draw a connection between the bullet that's been recovered and submitted to the laboratory and possibly the gun that's been submitted too. And that connection is going to be based on the presence of these patterns of markings.

With the cartridge casing, they have exactly the same thing going on, and of course we have different parts of the gun that are involved. I will talk about two because they were involved in my examination in this case.

I told you that a part of the gun strikes the cartridge and causes it to fire. It's that primer causes an explosion and, of course, the cartridge goes off and the bullet goes away. That firing pin, that piece of metal in the gun that actually strikes the cartridge, has markings on it that were created during the manufacture of that firing pin. And some of those markings can be transferred to the cartridge casing.

Again, $I$ test fired the cartridge casing. I don't know when I test fire the gun
what parts of the weapon may be marking the cartridge casings in a way that will allow me to come to any conclusion about it, or whether there will be any marks there. I examine my test fires. I will examine the firing pin impression. And under magnification, I may see a pattern of markings in the firing pin impression.

And, again, if $I$ do, and can demonstrate that that's occurring with that ammunition on every cartridge casing $I$ fire in there, then $I$ know I have something to look for on cartridge casings that have been recovered in the course of an investigation and maybe tie that into that gun. The other part --

ATTORNEY BUTING: I'm sorry, could we have a little bit more question and answer to break it up and follow along. The narrative is rather lengthy.

THE COURT: That's a good point.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Very well.
Q. (By Attorney Fallon) ~ We'll develop that a little further as we get into some of the opinions you will offer. But I wanted to have you define another term or two for us, if you would. There's a phrase that I'm sure many people have heard on television and elsewhere called lands
and grooves; could you tell us what they are?
A. These relate to the inner surface or the inside of the barrel of the modern gun. When they manufacture that barrel, they put grooves on the inside surface of the barrel.

And, additionally, when they put those grooves into that surface of the barrel, they turn the tool that they are using to put the grooves in there and give it a twist. We call, of course, the grooves of the barrel are the grooves. The term that's applied to the area of the barrel between the grooves, we call lands, or l-a-n-d-s. Don't know where the term came from, but that historically has been the term applied to that area between the grooves in the barrel of the rifle -- or of the weapon.
Q. Okay.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I think this would be a good place to break for lunch.

THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury we'll take our lunch break at this time. We will resume at 1:00. I will remind you not to discuss the case at all during the lunch break. You're excused at this time.
(Jury not present.)

THE COURT: You may be seated. Counsel, were you going to be prepared to meet in chambers at 1, 1:00?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes, we could do that.
THE COURT: The package that you were expecting came in?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes.
THE COURT: Very well. We'll see you at 1:00 then in chambers.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Judge, would it be beneficial to have a quick five minute chat right now perhaps?

THE COURT: Back in chambers?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yeah.
THE COURT: Okay. (Noon recess taken.)

THE COURT: Members of the jury, I have been informed that some of you have had questions about whether or not the trial is proceeding on schedule. I discussed that matter with counsel during the break and I have been assured that the trial is proceeding on schedule.

And I can also tell you that because of the weather situation today and tomorrow, it's likely that we'll leave early today and we may be
well adjourning early tomorrow as well. We'll try to make arrangements to get the bus here a little sooner to accommodate that schedule. At this point, Mr. Fallon, you may resume your direct examination.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you, Judge. Good afternoon, sir.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTD.

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q. I believe we left off with your discussion of lands and grooves. And I just wanted to have one more question on that topic before we move on. And that is, why are there lands and grooves, or how does it come to be that there are lands and grooves in the barrel of the rifle that occur during manufacturing?
A. The manufacturers put those in the barrel. And you remember, $I$ described how they will turn the tool that creates the grooves in the barrel. Those are there because when the bullet passes through the barrel, it fills the barrel, engages that rifling, and when it leaves the barrel it is now spinning and that makes the bullet more stable and makes the gun much more accurate.
Q. Now, I'm going to have Investigator Wiegert show
you some exhibits, sir, as we begin the remainder of your testimony. First of all, I would like Exhibit 247, which I believe it is the rifle. The record should reflect that Investigator Wiegert is handing Exhibit 247 to Mr. Newhouse. And I would ask you, sir, do you recognize that item?
A. I do.
Q. And what is, for the record, item -- Exhibit 247?
A. Exhibit 247 is a . 22 caliber Marlin manufactured semi-automatic rifle. Actually known as the Glenfield Model 60. And this was a weapon that was submitted to the laboratory in the course of this investigation.
Q. And how is it that you are able to recognize that particular weapon as the one that was submitted to you for examination?
A. I mark or, in some cases, with guns in particular, place a sticker on the weapon with the information that associates it with -associates it with our case number and the date that I opened the box that it was in and so on. Additionally, I had also, when it was submitted to the laboratory, I had checked it to make sure it wasn't loaded, and safe to handle
and store in the laboratory, before I examined it in the firearms section. I also have a tag on there with that same kind of information on it.
Q. And I see you are holding the exhibit, you are pointing to what appears to be a green tag on the trigger guard?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that is a tag that you affixed to the weapon upon your receipt of it?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. I would like to have Investigator Wiegert also show you one other item -- well, two other items. Exhibit 250, the shell casings; do you have Exhibit 250 in front of you?
A. I do.
Q. And do you recognize that exhibit?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And for the record, what is Exhibit 250?
A. Exhibit 250 is a paper bag, a box, and eventually you get to 11 fired cartridge casings, all of them . 22 caliber cartridge casings.
Q. And are those the casings that were submitted to you for examination and comparison in this case?
A. They are.
Q. And, finally, if Investigator Wiegert would
provide to you Exhibits 276 and 277. Which one are you holding at the moment?
A. I have Exhibit 277.
Q. All right. And tell us what Exhibit 277 is?
A. Exhibit 277 is a bullet, a bullet fragment if you like, that we designated as Item No. FL when it was received in the laboratory.
Q. All right. And Exhibit 276?
A. Exhibit 276 is a second bullet. And this one we designated as Item FK when it was received in the laboratory.
Q. All right. Were all these items submitted at the same time, or did they come in in different -- at different times?
A. They came in at different times.
Q. All right. And as a result of which, how many reports did you generate regarding your examination of those items?
A. I wrote two reports to describe the conclusions I came to.
Q. All right. Let's take them one at a time. We'll start with the first report. At approximately when was that first report prepared by you regarding your findings?
A. The first report that $I$ wrote was written on

February the 21 st of 2006.
Q. All right. So let's begin, then, with that report and your examination regarding that report. With respect to that first or initial examination what were you asked to do?
A. Well, I had -- I knew that we had submitted in the case a rifle and that some cartridge casings had also been recovered and submitted. I was asked to examine and test fire the rifle, and then to answer the question, determine if I could, whether the cartridge casings that had been recovered had actually been fired in this rifle, or whether they had been fired in some other weapon.
Q. All right. All right. Let's begin with the rifle. What was the first thing that you had to do in order to attempt any subsequent comparisons?
A. The procedure, the approach to a weapon examination is really the same on just about any gun that I look at. Initially, I'm concerned about whether the weapon is safe to fire. I know I'm going to want to do that.

I also want to examine the weapon, as I did in this case, and document various features
of the weapon that might allow me to identify it later, or that give me some idea of a possible problem with its function if $I$ examine it closely.

Additionally, I'm interested in whether or not there might be, in most cases, some other kind of evidence on the weapon. Just depends on whether it's been examined by someone else or not or whether I'm the first to actually handle it.

So, in this case, the first thing I did was to go through the weapon. It had already been through the DNA section. I didn't need to be concerned about any materials or substances on the exterior of the weapon. And so I just documented serial number, caliber, make, model, length of the barrel, various physical characteristics of the weapon.

One of the other things that $I$ did in my initial examination is to examine the bore of the weapon, to look down the barrel. For two reasons, one, $I$ want to know that it's not obstructed. And the only way to do that is to look down there and make sure there is not a bullet caught up somewhere in the middle of the barrel. condition of the barrel. That gives me some idea of what I might expect to see when I fire it, and in particular what condition the bullet that I recover from test firing it might be.
Q. All right. And did you subsequently, then, test fire that weapon?
A. I did.
Q. And what determination did you make regarding the weapon's functioning capability?
A. After I worked my way through the gun, I was satisfied it was working and in safe enough condition to fire. So I went ahead and selected some ammunition from the collection there at the laboratory and actually fired the weapon recovering cartridge casings and the bullets and also confirming that the weapon does function as it was designed to function.
Q. All right. And what kind of ammunition did you select for your test firing?
A. The cartridge casings that had been submitted, the recovered cartridge casings, were manufactured by CCI, one of the companies that makes ammunition. So I fired, from my collection, three CCI cartridge casings. I'm
sorry, three CCI cartridges.
Q. All right. And those cartridges contained the bullets that you previously described, in terms of how the weapon operates?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And, generally, just for our benefit, what is a bullet? What does it consist of? What is in the bullet?
A. Virtually all bullets are going to be either lead composition, or they will be a lead core that's contained within some kind of a copper alloy jacketing. In this case, the bullets that I fired initially in this weapon, particularly for the comparison to and the examination of the cartridge casings that were submitted, were lead bullets.
Q. All right. All right. Now, after you determined that the .22 caliber rifle was functioning properly, what did you do with respect to determining whether any of the cartridge casings had been fired from that rifle?
A. Well, as I said, I recovered the cartridge casings that I had fired in this weapon. The next step was to compare those to the recovered cartridge casings, those ones that were
submitted. And at that moment, or at the point that they were recovered, of course, we didn't know what gun they were fired in.

The examination is a microscopic examination. I'm looking at very, very, tiny markings that are placed, as I described earlier, on the cartridge casings, by the different parts of the gun.

First thing I do is to look at my test fires, to again assess what expectation $I$ can have of finding markings that are placed there by the gun, what they look like, what patterns I will see. Having done that, I would then, using my microscope again, place one of the cartridge casings that we're wondering whether it was fired from the gun, and one of my test fired cartridge casings, on the microscope, and do a direct comparison, under magnification, of those markings that $I$ see on the cartridge casings.
Q. And were you able, then, to make a determination as to whether the casings submitted to you had in fact been fired from that gun?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And what conclusion did you reach?
A. I was able to determine that all 11 of the
cartridge casings that had been submitted had, in fact, been fired in this rifle.
Q. And the opinion that all of them had been fired in that rifle, do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?
A. I do.
Q. And your opinion that the weapon, the .22 caliber Marlin Glenfield 60 rifle, was functioning properly upon its submission to you; do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. All right. I would like to direct your attention then to the second examination that you prepared in this particular case. I want to direct your attention to May of 2006; were you once again asked to conduct an analysis involving that very same Marlin Glenfield rifle?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. All right. This time, what was the requested task or examination that was expected?
A. By now, two bullets, two pieces of metal that looked like bullets, at any rate at that point, had been recovered. I was asked, again, to determine, if possible, whether those two bullets
had been fired from this same weapon that I had already identified the cartridge casings as having been fired in.
Q. All right. And are those the previously identified exhibits, 277 and 276, which are in front of you?
A. They are.
Q. All right. And they have the Crime Lab designation Item FL and FK; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. All right. Let's begin with a closer description, if possible, of the bullet fragments, or suspected bullet fragments that you were asked to examine. First of all, let's begin with Exhibit 276 identified as bullet FK. Tell us, if you can, what the condition of that particular fragment was upon its submission to you for examination?
A. Well, the bullet in Exhibit 276 which, again, is our Item FK, is probably -- or would not be immediately recognizable to most people as a bullet. It's in very poor condition. It doesn't look like it did when it was still in the cartridge.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Your Honor, I object and
move to strike that comment as to what other people would think it looked like. He can give an opinion as to its condition, but he can't express an opinion about whether other people would have recognized it.

THE COURT: I think he's talking about its apparent condition. I'm going to overrule the objection.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
Q. (By Attorney Fallon) ~ All right. Please describe further the condition of the bullet.
A. This is -- has been damaged greatly, no longer looks like a bullet. Of course, having looked at these for 35 years, it does look to me like a bullet that has passed through or has struck some harder object than the bullet.

When I examine it in the laboratory initially, $I$ do a number of things. I weigh the bullet. I look at it under the microscope to determine what kinds of, or if any, rifling characteristics might be present on what remains of this bullet.

I'm also interested in the bullet
composition. I want to -- I want to fire a bullet like that from this gun, for comparison, and so I'm interested in whether this is a lead
bullet, or whether this is a lead bullet that's coated with copper, and so on. And all of those things were part of what I documented and recorded in the course of my examination of this item, State's Exhibit 276.
Q. And what can you tell us about the bullet. You said you wanted to select one that was similar to what had been submitted to you. So I guess my question is, what would you have selected or -not what would you have -- what did you select for purposes of making a comparison?
A. When I did the microscopic examination, it was clear it was a coated bullet and not a lead bullet. It was also clear it was a . 22 caliber bullet to me. Additionally, under the microscope, I could see markings that were put there by the rifle, in particular the barrel through which it was fired.

Those lands and grooves that I described earlier, in the bullet, leave what we refer to as land and groove impressions. And in this particular item, Exhibit 276, I could identify under the microscope, eight remaining land and groove impressions on that bullet.
Q. All right. Was that enough to be able to make
any comparisons whatsoever as to whether that bullet was fired from that gun, or any other gun for that matter?
A. The next step was to look at that under greater magnification on the microscope. And the fact is, on this Exhibit 276, although I had eight of these land and groove impressions remaining on the bullet, under greater magnification I could see that I had none of the very small detail, those things that make up patterns that I was trying to describe earlier. None of that was present, or at least not enough of it for me to use to come to any conclusion about what gun fired this bullet in Exhibit 276.
Q. All right. Now, I need you to explain something. You previously described the bullets you selected, the CCI bullets, as being lead bullets. And then you just made some comment about not lead but coated with a different substance. Can you kind of explain --
A. Yes.
Q. -- so that we're not --
A. Yes.
Q. -- confused here?
A. Yes. Most . 22 caliber bullets, with the
exception of .22 magnums, are actually lead bullets. But many of them are coated with a very fine powder of copper, or possibly a copper alloy, that they actually impress into the surface of the bullet. And that is the kind of bullet that we have here in Exhibit 276.

That's important to me because I know that if I'm going to compare this to the test fired bullets from this gun, I want to shoot the same kind of thing. So I selected, then, for this second set of examinations with the bullets, an ammunition that, in fact, was copper coated.
Q. All right. Although it was a lead bullet, but the coating was not lead, the coating was copper?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. All right. So, just so we're clear, were you able to make any comparisons then with respect to bullet FK, Exhibit 276?
A. I was able -- or it was limited to a class characteristics comparison, a term I haven't used yet. I knew by examining the bullet in Exhibit 276, that it had been fired from a gun manufactured with 16 lands and grooves and a right hand twist. That much information is on the bullet. It's also a . 22 caliber bullet.

This weapon is a . 22 caliber bullet.
And in the barrel of this gun are 16 lands and grooves and a right hand twist. However, I can say no more than that about this bullet. And the fact of the matter is, $I$ cannot specify exactly what gun this bullet was fired in, again, because I don't have those small stria, those scratches on the bullet surface, that $I$ can use for that kind of conclusion.
Q. All right. So in terms of class characteristics is that a general category, or a specific category, or tell us. I'm not a gun person, so what do I -- what should I take from that?
A. It means that, based just on the class characteristics on Exhibit 276, I know it was fired in some gun, among a group of guns, thousands of guns, if you like, tens of thousands of guns, that were manufactured with 16 lands and grooves and a right hand twist, and were .22 caliber. And I can be no more specific than that, based on what we have left on this bullet.
Q. All right. And do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?
A. I do.
Q. All right. Let's direct our attention, then, to
the remaining bullet, Item FL, Exhibit No. 277; were you able to conduct an analysis of that particular bullet?
A. I did.
Q. And were you able to make a determination as to whether Exhibit 277, bullet designation FL, was fired from the Marlin Glenfield . 22 caliber rifle in front of you?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And what conclusion were you able to reach?
A. In this case, $I$ was able to be more specific. And, in fact, because of markings on the bullet in State's Exhibit 277, I was able to conclude that this bullet had been fired from this specific gun.
Q. All right. So Exhibit 277 had been fired from Exhibit 247?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. All right. Now, how is it that you were able to make that determination?
A. Again, we have to refer to, or talk about what's present, at high magnification, on the surface of that bullet. And on this bullet I have, in fact, patterns of scratches, or patterns of stria, present on a number of different areas of the
bullet, even in the condition it's in, that I could -- could relate to, that I could identify with the same patterns on the test fired bullets. Furthermore, the patterns that were there, the markings that $I$ see, are patterns that I recognize as being more than could be expected to be seen, more than we would ever see on a bullet that was not fired from the same gun. It has to exceed what I recognize as those -- those set of markings that we expect to see on two bullets not fired from the same gun.

So when I looked at State's Exhibit 277, the pattern I saw there, the quality and quantity of the pattern correlations and matchings that I saw there, was enough for me to come to a conclusion that, in fact, the reason they had the same pattern on this bullet and my test fired bullets, is because it had been fired from the same gun.
Q. All right. Is there -- Does that mean it could not have been fired from any other gun?
A. It does.
Q. The opinion that Exhibit 277, item designation FL, was fired from Exhibit 247, the Marlin Glenfield, Model 60, . 22 caliber rifle; do you
hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?
A. I do.
Q. The opinion that it could not have been fired from any other gun; do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty?
A. I do.
Q. Did you prepare two brief reports and a disc summarizing your findings?
A. The findings with regard to the bullets was on a report dated May 10th of 2006. I also had taken photographs of some of what I saw under the microscope and had had those transferred to a disc.
Q. All right.

ATTORNEY FALLON: For the record, your Honor, counsel has seen them, I have had the two reports marked and a disc marked to complete the testimony, would offer them into evidence, and tender the witness for cross-examination.

THE COURT: Any objection?
ATTORNEY BUTING: No objection.
THE COURT: All right. The exhibits are received.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Give us the numbers,
please.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Certainly, 418, 419 and 417, the disc.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY BUTING:
Q. Good afternoon, sir.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Let me go back a little bit and maybe have you explain to the jury in a little bit more detail a few things. Okay.
A. Certainly.
Q. About your field. Now, one thing, sir, you are a little bit far from the microphone. If you could pull it toward you, or pull your chair up, or lean forward, $I$ think that would probably help.
A. Okay.
Q. That's much better. Thank you. You say you belonged to this organization for 20 years now, the Association of Firearms And Toolmark Examiners; is that right?
A. Probably more than that, but at least 20 years.
Q. Okay. And that's a reputable organization, it's been around a long time?
A. Yes, it has.
Q. And if you have been a member that long, I assume
you have kept up with -- do you get sort of a regularly monthly publication?
A. Yes, we do.
Q. Do you get the AFTE Journal?
A. It's a quarterly journal but, yes, I do.
Q. Okay. And that's a journal that is -- where articles are published, people in your field share studies and information with other people such as yourself?
A. That's correct.
Q. And I take it that to belong to that organization you -- there's certain guidelines or qualifications that you have to have?
A. Yes, there are.
Q. It's not just pay your money and you are in, right?
A. No.
Q. Okay. And you abide by those guidelines and qualifications, right?
A. I had to satisfy them to become a member, yes.
Q. Right. And you continue to abide by whatever requirements are recommended, or the recommendations of that organization, right?
A. Beyond maintaining the work that $I$ do in the field, and then paying the fee every year, there
are no other requirements to receive the journal.
Q. Okay. But you do read the literature?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. All right. And you also said that your lab, the Crime Lab, is a member of ASCLD, that's A-S-C-L-D, often referred to by people like you as ASCLD?
A. I don't think I said that, but we are ASCLD lab accredited.
Q. I thought you did say that actually, but I may be wrong.
A. No.
Q. And is that true of the entire Crime Lab, all the different units are A-S-C-L-D qualified?
A. No.
Q. Your unit, though, is ASCLD accredited, right?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And in order to become accredited by that organization which, again, we had some testimony about it, but that's a different witness, that's actually an Association of Crime Lab Directors, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And they do a number of things in terms of reviewing the procedures and the qualifications
of the people in the lab, whatever unit they are accrediting, before they get -- before they give out that accreditation, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that includes they review your protocols for tests and examinations, right?
A. Yes, they do.
Q. And proficiency tests as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you do proficiency tests?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. What sort of proficiency tests does a firearm and toolmark person do?
A. We do probably two a year. One of them will be a firearms case, may be a set of bullets that we have to determine were fired from the same gun or maybe cartridge casings. We're also asked, once a year, to do a proficiency test that's focused on more specific toolmark kind of comparison. Might be a bow cutter case. Might be a mark made by a screw driver.
Q. Okay. So, it's not just bullets, it's also other tool markings?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you also have a protocol for different
types of examinations that you do?
A. We have procedures in place that relate to how we perform certain examinations.
Q. Okay. And one of the things that ASCLD requires, and I believe the other association, the AFTE, is that you make sure that you have proper documentation of what you examine, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. That can include notes, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Photographs?
A. Yes.
Q. And peer review, right?
A. That's correct. That's an element of our examination process, yes.
Q. Okay. And, in fact, the guidelines, I believe, require that -- that your documentation be good enough that another person in your absence can look at it and come to the same conclusion, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And when you do these examines you actually have -- you are supposed to have two people look at it. You look at it, come to a conclusion, and then you have another person look at it up here,
and come to the same conclusion?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that's part of your protocol?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Okay. Now, when we talked about proficiency tests, you are aware, I assume, of a gentleman by the name of Alfred Biasotti?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. You probably have been questioned about this gentleman before, haven't you?
A. Not specifically that $I$ recall, no.
Q. Okay. Then $I$ will be the first. He's a very well-known -- he produced a very well-known study in your field, correct?
A. Yes, he did.
Q. And forgive me for a moment while $I$ get the actual name of it, it's called a Statistical

Study of the Individual Characteristics of Fired Bullets; does that sound right?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Actually, that was a study done quite some time ago, 1959, but still is relied on in your field?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And what he concluded is, that among other things, that in the real world, there's no
such thing as a perfect match when it comes to cartridges and bullets, correct?
A. That's correct, if by that you mean everything lines up, yes.
Q. Right. And in his study -- Actually, his study echoed the findings of another study that found only 21 to 38 percent of the marks will match up on bullets fired from the very same gun; does that sound right?
A. That sounds like an appropriate range if we're talking about percent match.
Q. Okay. So that when you are looking at these bullets and you are calling something a match, you are doing so with only 21 to 38 percent of those markings matching up?
A. If, in fact, on the particular bullets I'm looking at, that may be the case that if we look at percent matching, that may be that only 21 percent match.
Q. All right. And yet you could still call it a match?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, part of that is because, in your field, your opinion is really what we would call subjective, correct?
A. There are subjective elements to it. There are objective qualities to the examinations and conclusions as well.
Q. Well, let me just give you an example. You mentioned in this case there were bullets with 16 lands and grooves, the rifle you believe had 16 lands and grooves, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. There's no magic number when you are looking at a bullet that says you have to have 14 -- you have to see 14 of those match up in order to call it a match, right?
A. No, the number of actual groove impressions or land impressions that remain on a bullet that we're examining does not have to be a certain number of the original number that were there.
Q. Okay. So you are a little bit -- you're probably a little bit familiar with fingerprints for instance, right?
A. Not really too much. In terms of identification, no.
Q. Okay. So you are not aware of how many standards they have, about how many points of similarity have to match up before they can make a call?
A. I'm aware that they have -- or that some agencies
operate under the need or requirement to have a certain number of points.
Q. Okay. But in your field there is no quantitative number or guidelines that you have to follow before you call something a match or not a match?
A. There is no required guideline. There are guidelines established that have been published in the literature of that same journal we have been talking about.
Q. Okay. But it's not something that you follow?
A. No, that's not true.
Q. Well, it's not something that you -- do you have a specific number that have to be -- you have to get to in terms of number of lands and grooves before you can call something a match?
A. I have a certain number of matching stria. We're going to have -- I'm going to have to use terminology I haven't defined yet.
Q. We'll define stria a little bit more later. But just tell me what is it, you have a specific number?
A. Again, there's nothing regarding how many land and groove impressions must be on a bullet. The only requirement is that we have a pattern of markings on the bullet or the cartridge casing
and that they satisfy some kind of minimum requirement.
Q. But the minimum requirement is a subjective requirement. It's your opinion that there's enough to call a match, right?
A. No, that's not correct.
Q. Is there a specific number you must have, you know, 40 particular stria in order to call it, or what?
A. There are -- And, in fact, Mr. Biasotti, in that treatise that you named a moment ago, there are a certain number of stria that have been identified and that we recognize as a number, beyond which, we know we will not see that amount of correlation in a non-match type of comparison.

That's going to require a little explanation probably, but the point of what I'm trying to say is that Mr. Biasotti, in fact, with that paper, was the one who first defined it, that there are and we can talk about minimum criteria of consecutive matching stria or markings and treat that as a threshold, above which we can be sure, statistically, that this is an identification.
Q. Well, tell us, what is the minimum? What's the
number? Is there a number associated with the minimum?
A. Yes, there is.
Q. What is it?
A. When we're talking about a three dimensional stria comparison, if you look under the microscope, the markings I'm looking at, as I alluded to earlier, I think are not just scratches, they actually have depth. They have width. They have that three dimensional element to it. So we're not just counting lines.

When I'm performing this kind of a comparison, the all important question is, of course, when do I know I have enough for an identification. Mr. Biasotti's research, followed up by any number of other three or four other important papers over the last few years, have defined that minimum criteria. And it's available for examiners to use, if they wish, to rely on it.

In response, what the actual number is, when I'm looking at three dimensional patterns of marks on bullets, or any toolmark for that matter, and we're talking about stria, that if $I$ have two consecutive groups of three marks, or a
single run of consecutive markings that number six, or more than that, of course, this is a minimum conservative criteria again, then $I$ can be assured, again, based on these studies that have been published in the AFTE Journal and that all of these researchers have completed, I can be assured that, in fact, that is not possible with two bullets fired from different guns.

When I see that minimum criteria or one more, I can be assured, based solely on that, that those two bullets had to have been fired from the same gun in order to observe that set of matching stria.
Q. All right. Let me -- Jumping around a little bit here, but as long as we're on this topic, tell us, what was the number you found for Item FL in this case?
A. If we look at Item FL and we look at the photographs, a little more specifically later if you want to, you will see one run on, I believe it was groove impression number three, of approximately -- not approximately -- of six consecutive stria. What $I$ was trying to remember was whether there were actually seven or not. But at any rate, we have at least six consecutive
stria. And, again, that is the minimum criteria that would allow me, based solely on what I'm seeing in that one groove impression, to come to the conclusion that it was fired from this particular gun.
Q. And you are stating that from your memory; is that right?
A. Well, I have reviewed my case notes and my photographs.
Q. Okay. I'm going to show you Exhibit 420, if you could identify that for us, please.
A. Exhibit 420 is a worksheet that I used to document the cartridge casings, or my examination of the cartridge casings.
Q. And that worksheet has information that you fill out, it's sort of a graph, or actually more like a chart, and it's where you make note of a number of things, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And nowhere on this document do you indicate anywhere what you just testified to to the jury, is it?
A. That's correct.
Q. What it does say, though, is this particular worksheet includes both -- well, let's put it up
on the ELMO. You can see it from the screen, I believe, from where you are sitting. Actually, I marked the wrong exhibit. Let me give you another one.
(Exhibit No. 425 marked for identification.)
Q. Just to clarify for the jury here, look at Exhibit 425 for a minute.
A. Okay.
Q. You said you did this on two different dates?
A. That's correct.
Q. One date you did the cartridges. The first one I gave you, actually, was the worksheet for the cartridges.
A. Cartridge casings, yes.
Q. So, let me direct your attention now to 425 instead, which is the worksheet from the bullets, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Let's put that up. All right. We have got Exhibit 425 up on the screen. Let me zoom out a little bit so we see the whole thing. And at the top there's a chart that you fill out that includes some numerical types of information, right?
A. Some of it are measurements of the bullets that $I$
made, yes.
Q. Okay. And this includes both Item FL and FK, right?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And for both of them you indicate .22 caliber; is that right? Is that what that says?
A. Yes.
Q. It doesn't say . 22 caliber long either does it?
A. No.
Q. There's a difference, right.
A. The dimension that you see there, the 0.22 inch, is approximately the diameter of the bullet.
Q. Okay. Doesn't tell you whether it's a .22 caliber long, . 22 caliber short, or plain old .22 caliber, does it?
A. Just tells me it's a plain old . 22 caliber and just that measurement does not allow me to conclude whether it's a . 22 long, short, long rifle.
Q. Well, in this particular instance, with FL and FK, were you able to conclude, from looking at the bullet alone, whether this was a . 22 caliber long, short, or plain old .22 caliber?
A. Are we talking about $F L$ or $F K$, I'm sorry.
Q. Let's look at FL.
A. Okay. FL, the other characteristic of the bullet that might allow me to determine and distinguish a long from a long rifle and from a short is the weight of the bullet. The weight of the bullet there is 19.7 grains. And the weight of the bullet when --
Q. We're talking about this column right here, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay.
A. The weight of a long rifle bullet is generally around -- it's 40 grains. There is a few variations in that out there the manufacturers have produced. A . 22 short bullet, I honestly don't recall what the weight of those are, but they are much less than that, than 40 grains. The 19.7 grains is clearly -- because of the condition of the bullet, which I also observed, I recognize I'm missing parts of the bullet. And so I don't see that 40 grain weight that you would expect from a . 22 long rifle.
Q. Well, but you don't know what you have got, whether it's a . 22 long or not, so you don't really know what the weight is supposed to be?
A. Based on the weight, no, I don't know.
Q. So, there's really nothing you can tell from this bullet whether this is a . 22 long or not, right?
A. Well, that's not true. I know it's not a . 22 short, because if $I$ had 20 grains of a . 22 short bullet $I$ would have more of the bullet --
Q. Okay.
A. -- there than I have.
Q. Fair enough. Fair enough. But can you tell the difference between a long and a short, just from this bullet?
A. The difference between a long rifle and a -- or I'm sorry, a long and a short, or a long rifle and a short?
Q. Right.
A. There's two different things. I can't tell the difference between a long rifle and a long. I can tell the difference here between a long rifle and a short, and a long and a short.
Q. All right. Well, let's not get bogged down on that. As long as you talked about the weight, let's talk about that. If it is a long, . 22 long caliber, a full bullet would be about 40 grains, right?
A. Again, $I$ don't recall the weight on a .22 long. A . 22 long rifle is 40 grains.
Q. Okay. And in this instance then, Item FL would be about -- only about half of that, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And Item FK is actually about three-quarters of it, right?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. So Item $F K$ is actually more -- a larger fragment than FL?
A. More of the original bullet is present in FK.
Q. Okay. Now, third column over is -- TWT means twist. It's a right hand twist, both of them, right?
A. Yes.
Q. The next one is lands and grooves. And it says 11 of 16 for the first one and 8 of 16 for the second one, right?
A. Eleven remaining and sixteen original and eight remaining, yes.
Q. Okay. All right. And then over by the grains, it says coated, that explains the -- that particular type, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And in the base construction, concave coated for both?
A. Yes.
Q. And I can't read that last column; what is that?
A. That's an indication that I marked the container in which the bullet was received, but I did not mark the bullet.
Q. Okay. Just the container. And then down below you have some handwritten notes. First part is packaging, fairly routine. And then below that you have got FL. It says no markings in the land impression, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. That means the land portion of the barrel is making no impressions on this particular bullet that you can tell.
A. It means that, on this bullet, I have no markings in the impression made by the land.
Q. Fine. So you are left with the grooves. And you do have useful groove -- useful markings in the groove impression, test to test, comparisons typical of coated . 22 caliber bullets, right?
A. Yes.
Q. But, again, nothing in this document records any kind of minimum number that you testified about earlier?
A. That's right.
Q. And the determination, let's just get back to
that for a moment. The whole determination of whether you are seeing these little scratches or stria or you are not, it requires a subjective eyeball opinion, right?
A. Certainly requires an evaluation of what's present there and the judgment about what that means, yes.
Q. And you are looking at these like two -- is this a comparison microscope with two fields?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. So you have got a test bullet in one and the evidence bullet in the other?
A. That's correct.
Q. And then you are looking through this microscope and you are making an eyeball comparison based on your judgment, experience, and what not, right?
A. Exactly.
Q. Sort of like used to be done with hair
comparison, microscopic analysis; are you
familiar with that?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, no foundation, argumentative, and speculation.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ Well, are you familiar with that field?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Could we have a ruling on
the objection before counsel starts asking more questions?

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to sustain the objection. I will let him ask the next question, if he is familiar with it.

ATTORNEY BUTING: I meant to withdraw and rephrase, is what $I$ was trying to do.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ Are you familiar with the field of hair comparison, microscopic analysis?
A. Familiar is one thing, I have no expertise in hair comparison.
Q. I understand, but you are aware -- I mean you have been in Crime Labs for 30 years, right?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And you are aware that that was a field, forensic field, that was offered by Crime Labs for many years, right?
A. It was a comparison or examination that was performed for a long time, yes.
Q. And it is no longer, right?
A. I'm satisfied that some laboratories may still be -- are probably still performing hair comparisons.
Q. Generally, it's been discredited, however?

> ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.
Q. (By Attorney Buting)~ If you know. If you know.
A. Certain elements, certain conclusions that are based on a hair examination certainly are discredited.
Q. All right.
A. Hair examination itself, done properly, interpreted correctly, has not been discredited.
Q. To your knowledge. But you are not an expert in that field, right?
A. I'm not an expert in that field.
Q. So, this eyeball comparison that you are making, this judgment, just so we're clear, a difference between objective and subjective, let's use some other types of tests that your Crime Lab does. DNA, for instance, would you agree that DNA is a more objective test than yours?
A. No, I would not.
Q. All right. You are aware that DNA, though, the test that comes up with specific numbers and genetic markers, and it either matches or it doesn't, right?
A. They produce statistics that give them probabilities.
Q. But before you even get to that, they have to determine whether something is completely
excluded, whether it just can't be, it doesn't match, right?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Your Honor, I'm going to interpose an objection again, the witness is not trained in DNA. There is no foundation for these questions.

THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection.
Q. (By Attorney Buting)~ Is it your opinion that your field of forensics is just as objective as DNA; is that your opinion?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. Same objection.

THE COURT: Without more foundation, I agree. The objection is sustained.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ Beyond this minimum number that you -- or description that you have given us, there's no particular number at which a perfect match can be declared; is that right?
A. I would never declare a perfect match, because I have never seen one and I don't need more than the minimum criteria that have been specified in the research and the literature that's been published.
Q. And is that a specific written protocol of your
department in the lab?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. There is no protocol on how to -- or what's required in order to make a match, is there?
A. That is not described in our procedures, no.
Q. What is described is that you have to document whatever it is you are examining, right?
A. We're required to document our comparisons. I do that with photography.
Q. Okay. And you also -- And you always make sure there is another person who looks at the same thing, so it's a peer review?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Going back just a minute to some of the basics of your field. This kind of testimony, or this kind of analysis, has been going on for many years, early in the 19th century, or something like that, right?
A. Mid to late 19th century, I believe.
Q. And originally, one of the basises (sic) for it was that at that time firearms were hand-forged or handmade, by and large, right?
A. Many of them were, certainly. Certainly all of them were at the beginning.
Q. Sure. And by doing that handmade process, there
were many more unique kind of markings, scratches, features inside of a rifle barrel at that time, right.
A. Probably not correct, no.
Q. Well, all right. Would you agree with me that modern manufacturing of guns has made guns more uniform from one particular gun off the line than to the next, same manufacturer.
A. No, that's not true.
Q. Okay.
A. In terms of what I'm looking at for identification, no.
Q. Well, let's just talk about the lands and the grooves for a minute. All right. The way a barrel is made these days, most often is it's cast.
A. No.
Q. Is it forged?
A. Forging would be part of the process of creating the metal blank that's used to create the barrel.
Q. Okay.
A. Forging has nothing to do with the inside of the barrel and the process that creates the lands and grooves inside that barrel.
Q. But the process that drills the barrel open,
hollow, is a mechanical process?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And it's done by a machine, that same machine that makes rifle number one that's coming down the line, rifle number two that's coming down the line, and so forth, right?
A. You will have the same tool used to make many, many barrels.
Q. Okay.
A. You will have the same tool used to put the grooves and the lands in many, many barrels.
Q. All right. So there are actually two tools, one that bores out the -- hollows out the tube and then it deliberately -- I mean it's put through another machine that deliberately puts this -these grooves with a twist in it?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the twist is done in order to make -deliberately make the bullet spin as it's fired, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And sometimes the more it spins the more accurate it can be to its target?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. The Marlin 60, would you agree is,
probably is, or is close to, the most popular . 22 made in the world?
A. I really -- I don't know any sales figures or anything. I see a lot of them and suggests to me that it's very popular.
Q. Well, you keep -- you have data banks and data bases that you rely on, right?
A. For some things, yes.
Q. Okay. And from that I assume you learn something about the rifle that you are examining and testing, right?
A. Yes.
Q. You are aware that the Marlin 60 has been made for 40 -- since 1960, right?
A. I don't think I knew when they started making it.
Q. Okay. But it's been around for decades, would you agree with that?
A. It has.
Q. And it's mass produced by Marlin and it's considered a very accurate rifle.
A. I believe it would be, yes.
Q. Partly because it has those 16 lands and grooves with the twist. Some rifles have much less, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And so, for that reason, plus the fact that it's relatively inexpensive, it's quite common; would you agree with that?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. Did you examine any other Marlin 60 firearms for this case?
A. I did not.
Q. I'm going to read for you a statement from the AFTE, A-F-T-E, Journal, the organization that you belong with. And you tell me if you agree or disagree with this particular statement. Quote, "Currently the interpretation of individualization/identification is subjective in nature, founded on scientific principles and based on examiner's training and experience."
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. Let me go back for just one minute. When you talked about class, whether something is part of the same class, which is what you concluded the FK was?
A. Yes.
Q. There's really sort of three different levels that you could come up with a similarity between bullets that would be class, sub-class, or individual characteristics?
A. Yes.
Q. So that when a rifle comes from the same class, and certainly any Marlin 60 is the same class; would you agree?
A. Assuming that Marlin manufactured all Marlin 60 's with 16 lands, grooves, and right hand twists, yes.
Q. Okay. So that would make this Item FK could have been fired by any Marlin 60?
A. Based on what remains on that bullet, yes.
Q. And as you candidly admitted, there are least tens of thousands, if not millions, have been made over the years?
A. I suspect not millions, but certainly tens of thousands.
Q. Okay. And then the next more unique kind of feature that you could find is called sub-class features, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And then even more unique, or supposedly unique than that, would be these individual characteristics?
A. That's correct.
Q. By the way, do you know how many other, if any, firearms are manufactured with 16 lands and grooves and a right hand twist?
A. I'm familiar with one other, a . 22 caliber pistol manufactured by Jennings. They are no longer in business, but they manufactured some . 22 caliber pistols with 16 lands and grooves and a right hand twist, and there may be others as well.
Q. And Item FK , is that the sort of ammunition that could also have been fired in a Jennings . 22 caliber, or not?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. So, when you talk about class of possible firearms for that bullet, you have to include not just Marlin, but this whole, however many number of Jennings there are, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. All right. Now, let me just go for a minute to the cartridges. I'm going to show you what's been marked as -- these are Exhibits 424, 21, 22, 23 and 24. Can you identify these?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Excuse me, counsel, are those the cartridge photos?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes, those are all the cartridge, I believe.
A. These are copies of photographs that I took of the cartridge comparisons.
Q. Okay. Some of them are -- I am going to put one or two of these up on the screen. Some of them are just photograph of the cartridge itself, unfired, and others of one of these comparisons having one side one and one side the other, right?
A. Three of them are comparisons of the test fire to one of the cartridges submitted. And the fourth picture is a photograph of the head of one of the cartridges submitted.
Q. Let's start with that last one first since -- I will go ahead and leave the photocopies up here with you so you can refer to them as numbers. That's 421?
A. I'm sorry. Yes, it is.
Q. And that's just a close up photograph of the cartridge before it's fired?
A. No.
Q. After it's fired?
A. This is a photograph of, as I indicate there on the bottom, one of the cartridge casings from what we refer to as Item EI and is in State's Exhibit 250. I took a picture of it just to illustrate what we see when a cartridge casing has been fired, that indentation you see, the
rectangular one at 3 o'clock, I guess --
Q. Sure.
A. -- is the firing pin impression that was created by the gun that fired that cartridge casing.
Q. Okay. And so that little rectangular thing at 3 o'clock is a very distinctive marking that apparently occurred when these shells were fired?
A. That's correct.
Q. And this is one of the shells, 11 shells, that was given you in that box, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. I don't want to belabor this too much, but let's look at Exhibit 424. Is that one of these where you made a comparison side by side?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. So in this one, you can kind of see the line down the middle and you have got numbers or lettering at the bottom that says test fire from Item DD.
A. That's correct.
Q. And that shows a very close match even to the unaided -- to the layperson. One can see that this marking over on the right side of the picture matches up very nicely with the one on the left, which is the shell that was found in Item EI, right? this now?

ATTORNEY BUTING: 424.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
A. I hope it's clear. From here, to me, it's not real clear, but I will use the pointer. The dividing line, that is, what separates the image of my test faired cartridge casing from one of the cartridge casings in Exhibit 250 here is, really, in the photograph, a discontinuity from the distance you are at.

If you could see it more closely you would see there's a very fine dark line there. On the right side of that line is the image of the test fire, on the left side the image of one of these cartridge casings. The area of interest runs from approximately where the pointer is now up to here.

And, yes, along that line, there is what appears to me, of course, to be a very clear correlation or agreement of detail that was created by the firing pin of the rifle, the Marlin Glenfield 60 rifle.
Q. That's fine. And that's fairly easy, I think, even for myself and the jury to be able to see
that similarity. I want to show you now -- did I mark the other ones? Do you have any bullet ones up there too?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Are they marked?
A. No.
Q. All right. Thanks.
(Exhibit Nos. 426, 427, 428, marked for identification.)
Q. I'm showing you Exhibits 426, 7, and 8, can you identify those?
A. Exhibits 426,427 and 428, these are all copies of, again, photographs that $I$ took of markings in this case on -- that $I$ observed during the bullet comparison and, specifically, of the bullet in Item 277, compared to the test fires from the Glenfield Model 60.
Q. All right. I'm going to put one of them up on the screen and you are going to have to tell us what number it is on your --
A. That's No. 426.
Q. All right. Now, again, this is one of those split screen ones. The one on the right is the test fired bullet and the one on the left is Item FL, right?
A. Yes.
Q. This is only one portion of the cylindrical kind of bullet, at any rate, that you are looking at, right?
A. Just a portion of what's remaining on that bullet.
Q. Okay. But it's a fragment, right?
A. Very small portion of it, yes.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Excuse me, counsel, could we have the witness -- now that we have that up on the screen, identify which photograph goes with that?

ATTORNEY BUTING: He did, 426. Is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
ATTORNEY FALLON: Okay. I'm sorry.
ATTORNEY BUTING: That's okay.
Q. (By Attorney Buting)~ You've got the pointer, I don't, so I'm going to just point. Would it be fair to say that the indentation, linear areas of this, on either side of this, is what you call the groove?
A. What you just pointed to -- here let me use the pointer. This area here that you see defined by two parallel lines, and this area here, which is clearly defined by two parallel lines on this
side, but less obviously so here, those are the land impressions as they were created by the lands in the barrel.
Q. I see, it's the reverse here, because we've got -- these are impressions?
A. Right.
Q. So on the barrel, these would actually -- the flatter surfaces on the bullet is what actually is the groove in the barrel; is that right?
A. Well, they aren't really flat, but on the bullet they are raised. And they are raised because they are impressions of the groove in the barrel of the weapon.
Q. And as I recall, your notes said that the grooves don't give us any particular information in this case; is that what you said?
A. I said the land impressions don't have any detail.
Q. Okay. And the land ones, again, are point -- are which ones?
A. You see in the photograph the label GI No. 1, and that refers to Groove Impression No. 1. I labeled this one No. 1. The land impressions are this area and this area, on each side of the groove impressions.
Q. In any event, the test fired bullet on the right shows quite a bit of differences in the land area from the one on the left, does it not? It seems to have some extra ridges or bulges sticking out of some sort?
A. There are differences on -- between both bullets. I don't know what you're referring to specifically. There's a great deal of differences on the bullet on the left side of the photograph when you compare it to the bullet on the right side of the photograph.
Q. A great deal of difference, right?
A. Absolutely, yes.
Q. And yet you are saying that this bullet on the right, which was fired from the gun that you had in front of you earlier, is a match with the bullet on the left, the fragment, despite the great deal of differences; is that right?
A. I'm saying there's enough detail there, and not in this position in that photograph, but in the composite of positions that we -- some of which we see exhibited in other photographs, for me to conclude that, yes, that bullet in my FL, Exhibit 277, was fired from that Marlin rifle.
Q. And in doing that you have to discount the
differences that you find on the bullet from the test fire?
A. I have to understand them, yes.
Q. All right. Let's go to the next one and can you tell us which exhibit that is?
A. Oh, your number is 427.
Q. Okay. 427 is on the screen now. Again, we see -- show us the line on this one, from the microscope, from one to the next?
A. It runs here. See the discontinuity, particularly in this area right here, you see the different colors?
Q. Right.
A. That's the dividing line that separates the image of the bullet in 277 from my test fired bullet.
Q. And your test fired bullet, also, there's another vertical line running down the line of it, the center of it, right?
A. Yes, that's right.
Q. And that's not the microscope line, that's on the bullet.
A. That's a design feature of the bullet that remained in tact after firing it.
Q. That's not a designed feature that's on the Item FL?
A. No.
Q. And, again, we see these multiple raised bumps, I call them, on the right in the test fire, but we don't see them on FL; is that right?
A. Are you talking about these?
Q. Yes.
A. Okay. Those are called cannelures. And you are right, they are not, in that photograph, present on the bullet in Exhibit 277.
Q. All right. And, finally, this is I think the last photograph that you took comparing Item FL with the test fired bullet. And here it looks like the bullet itself is damaged, the Item FL appears to be significantly damaged, in that area?
A. We're at the edge of the useful part of Item -or Exhibit 277, our Item FL bullet. And above that area you see that it is impacted and just been completely obliterated by the impact it made with whatever it struck.
Q. Maybe for my benefit, again, tell me what those bumps are again, cannelures?
A. Over here, again, on the test fire bullet, I have two sets of cannelures.
Q. Would you spell those for the court reporter.
A. $C-a-n-n-e-l-u-r-e-s$.
Q. Okay. And on this one, the test fire bullet has two sets of those visible?
A. This is the same test fire bullet we were looking at before but, yes, in this photograph there are two sets of them visible.
Q. And again, they are not at all visible on any of the three photographs that you took of Item FL?
A. No, they are not.
Q. By the way, while I'm thinking of it, do you have your CV up there, Item -- or Exhibit 416?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Is there a typo on here, third from the bottom, 1978 to 1989, California Department of Justice? The one right above it says 1981, you weren't working at both the California Department of Justice and -- should that be 1979?
A. There's clearly a typographic error there.
Q. And what is it supposed to be, 1979?
A. Should be, yes, 19 -- that refers to the -- my last two years there, 1978, and it should have been 19 -- should have gone to 1980 actually. I don't know why it says 1989. Because in 1981 is when I joined the Montana State Crime Laboratory.
Q. And did you go right from one job to the next or
were you off work for a while?
A. No, I left the California Laboratory, I think in May of 1980. And I was -- had opened a business with an acquaintance there in Sacramento that eventually didn't work out. And chose then to take the position in Montana in January of 1981.
Q. So by the time you left the California Department of Justice, you had risen to the level of section supervisor, right?
A. Criminalist 3, yes, I functioned as section supervisor, yes.
Q. But then in your next job, you actually went sort of down the ladder, when you started in Montana, as just a plain old examiner, right?
A. They simply classified them differently.
Q. You weren't a section supervisor at Montana?
A. I was the only examiner there.
Q. Okay.
A. No one to supervise.
Q. Okay. And then, from there, you went to Kansas City in 1988, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. This is now the third different organization you have worked for, right?
A. At that time, yes.
Q. And when you left there, you were considered Chief Criminalist of the toolmark section, right?
A. I had -- The last two years there, I had assumed the supervisorial (sic) position there, which is that of Chief Criminalist, yes.
Q. Again, there must be a typo because it says 7/2002 and then it says Wisconsin starts 2000, which is it?
A. Well, no, when I left the laboratory there, I left myself a month and a half or two months in between before I actually started here.
Q. And you didn't start here as a chief head of the firearms toolmark section, did you?
A. Again, I'm the only examiner in the firearm section in the Madison laboratory. My title I think is that of unit leader, for what it's worth.
Q. You are the only firearm examiner?
A. In the Madison laboratory, yes.
Q. Well, how do you ever have anybody review your work?
A. I do that using the photographs. And one of the examiners in the Milwaukee laboratory, another of the Wisconsin State Laboratories, of course, reviews my photographs. And on occasion, I will
take cases over to him where $I$ believe it's warranted, or where he does. And that's how we conduct our peer review of the examinations.
Q. That's how you comply with that part of your protocol that says you always have an examiner -two examiners look at the same thing, right?
A. Exactly.
Q. Okay. I will use the ELMO for just a minute now. And when you do that, when you have that peer review, you actually have -- I will just use this example, 422 -- put down PC2. You have got two signatures. You have got -- is this the person in Milwaukee who signed off on this?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And what's his name?
A. Reg Templin.
Q. So the first initials on $2 / 21 / 06$ is yourself, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And the next one below is -- on 4/13/06 is Reginald Templin, $T-e-m-p-1-i-n ?$
A. Yes.
Q. And this is the -- one of the cartridge fires, test fires?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Okay. Again, same thing with -- this is another cartridge fire, this being Exhibit 423, also initialed by yourself and Mr. Templin, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And Exhibit 424, which is another cartridge fire, same initials, $I$ can't tell if it's the same date that Mr. Templin signed, looks like that might be a 13, 4/13/06?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, one last one from that cartridge casing, again. Peer reviewed, signed by both yourself and Mr. Templin, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, let's go to the photograph for Exhibit 426.

Those your initials on it, dated 5/10/06?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see Mr. Templin's initials anywhere on there?
A. No, they are not there.
Q. Is there anybody besides Mr. Templin who ever reviews your work?
A. Occasionally, but not in this case, no.
Q. Okay. This, by the way, is bullet Item FL, right?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Let's look at 427, another photograph, one of the ones we looked at on the screen, again, Item FL; those your initials?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. Same date, 5/10/06?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see Mr. Templin's initials anywhere on here?
A. They are not there.
Q. Do you see any other firearm tool examiner's initials anywhere on here?
A. No. Mr. Templin is the one who reviewed that one, there wouldn't be anyone else.
Q. Do you see Item 428?
A. Yes.
Q. Also another one for Item FL; do you see your initials on there?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. Do you see Mr. Templin's initials on there?
A. No, they are not.
Q. So, we have, in your documentation that you must keep in order to maintain your profile -protocol, no record that any other examiner, besides yourself, looked at Item FL to confirm whether your opinion that this bullet was fired
from the gun that was before you earlier, were one in the same, came from the same gun, right?
A. The error here is that that's not where he makes or records his approval, his acknowledgment that he reviewed the identification via the pictures.
Q. Well, sir, we saw how he made very diligent initials when he reviewed your opinions, your subjective opinion, about the cartridges, right?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection to the characterization, subjective.

ATTORNEY BUTING: He's giving us that, certainly subjective. I'll rephrase it.

THE COURT: Okay.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ On each and every one of the photographs that you took of the cartridge -of your opinion about the cartridges, Mr. Templin signed his initials, did he not?
A. Not at the time he reviewed the photographs.
Q. Well, they are on these documents, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you have any documents in that file with -that show the very exhibits we just showed, the photographs with Mr. Templin's name -- or initials for Item FL?
A. No, because he had not reviewed the printed copy.

He reviewed the computer stored copy.
Q. Do you have any documentation, anywhere in your file, that establishes anyone else reviewed your opinion, that Item $F L$ was fired from the gun that was before you?
A. That documentation is not in the file.
Q. Nowhere in your file?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so that would be a deviation from your protocol, wouldn't it?
A. No.
Q. The protocol requires documentation, you told us, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And documentation including peer review, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And yet on this very same bullet, Item FL, that we have heard a lot of testimony about, once again, we have something that indicates a deviation from your protocol; is that right?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Argumentative, mischaracterization.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to allow him to explain his answer. Why do you feel it's not a deviation?
A. The protocol and the approved method that we use for peer review involves my taking those pictures that you saw, some of which you saw up there. I copy them to a location on our server, in our computer network, that is secure, of course, that Reg Templin in Milwaukee has access to. He then -- then I email him, I let him know that, in fact, I have a case there that needs to be reviewed before I can then send a report out, or write the report expressing my opinions.

He reviews those photographs. If he agrees that -- that those photographs that we have been looking at, to him support my opinion that that bullet was fired from that gun, or that the cartridge casing was fired from that gun, he then records, with the computer, that $A$, he has reviewed it, and $B$, he has approved it.

And that, then, is the record of the peer review. The initials that you see on the paperwork which are in our file at the laboratory in Madison, of course, reflects the other part of the procedure and it is part of a review process, but different from the peer review of my identifications.

Once or twice a year, it's entirely up
to what Reg and I work out, he comes over to Madison, he has to review a certain percentage, approximately 20 percent, of all the cases I have done since he was there last. And this case, the cartridge casing examinations, because I did them first, before he came in April, was one of those case files that he reviewed.

As part of the procedure to prove that he's reviewed the case file, he initials all the paperwork there, all the supporting documentation that I put in the case file. And that's why we see this April 13 date on some of those documents, and that's because he came over in April, but the bullet examination was actually performed in May.
Q. Okay. I think we understand what you are saying. It's now March 1st, 10 months later, from the Item FL opinions that you came to, right? And you said that you see Mr . Templin twice a year, so presumably you have seen him since April of '03, right -- '06, I'm sorry. April of '06, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Despite that, Mr. Templin has never signed off on any of those exhibits we showed of the
photographs that comprise your opinion about Item FL; isn't that right?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection, mischaracterization, that's not what the witness testified to. He explained the process. This is asked and answered --

ATTORNEY BUTING: No, it's not.
THE COURT: I'm sensing there might be a misunderstanding here between the questioner and the witness. Explain again --

ATTORNEY BUTING: I understand what he's saying.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ Of the 20 percent -- Are you saying he has reviewed you -- reviewed 20 percent of your cases since April of '06?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you are telling us that it just so happens that of the files that he reviewed during that time, Item FL just wasn't one of the ones that he took a look at; is that right?
A. I choose -- From all those cases I worked since he was here last, I choose that 20 percent at random.
Q. Oh, you do.
A. And it is exactly the case, that this case file
was not, when he came over in October, of one of those that I chose.
Q. Okay. So you choose the 20 percent?
A. I do.
Q. And so you come here to this jury today, though, with no documentation of any sort that establishes Mr. Templin has ever reviewed your opinion about Item FL?
A. I came here today with -- able to tell you that the procedure that we abide by requires, before this report is approved by a supervisor and allowed to leave the laboratory --

ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. Your Honor --
A. There has to have been --

ATTORNEY BUTING: -- he is not responsive.
A. -- a review by Reg Templin.

THE COURT: No, it is responsive.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay.
THE COURT: I'm going to allow it.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ Go ahead.
A. There has to have been, before this report is allowed out of there, proof to the supervisor that this case has been reviewed, that this report and my conclusions have been reviewed by Reg Templin, or someone else over in the

Milwaukee Laboratory, or this report doesn't get out.

The fact that they even saw this report, anybody saw this report is, in fact, proof that Reg saw my photographs, agreed with my conclusions, approved with the review process, acknowledged that those conclusions were correct in his mind, and the report then went out.
Q. Okay. And that is your assumption because of the usual way in which reports get approved, right?
A. Well, it's not an assumption, it's what I know happened.
Q. But you don't have any documentation in the file that confirms that, do you?
A. I do have documentation on the computer that could only have been created by him.
Q. And you don't have it with you?
A. I do not, that's correct.
Q. All right.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you. That's all I have.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, let's take a stretch break before we go back for redirect. Since this is going to be the last witness today, I'm not sending you out for an afternoon break.

THE COURT: Mr. Fallon, any redirect?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes, just a couple questions, thank you, Judge.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY ATTORNEY FALLON:
Q. I'm going to ask my colleague to see if we can pull up exhibit -- Well, before we do that, you indicated in cross-examination that there are class characteristics, sub-class characteristics, and individual characteristics, as I understand it; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. Now, with respect to Item FK, I believe your testimony was there were general or class characteristics that were still present on Item FK?
A. Yes.
Q. Were there sufficient sub-class features or sufficient individual characteristics that you might have been able to rely upon to attempt any identification or comparison?
A. On that Item $F K$, your 276 , there were simply not enough of the individual characteristics. I'm not concerned with sub-class characteristics,
particularly in this examination. There were not enough of the individual characteristics, some of those little markings that we saw on some of the photographs, on that item, to allow me to come to any specific conclusion about the gun that fired that bullet.
Q. All right. Now, I had a couple of questions -There we go. You were asked questions about Item 426, Groove Impression No. 1. And you used the words that "between the test fired bullet and the sample bullet" there were, I think you said, "a great deal of difference". First of all, tell us what you mean by that.
A. Sure. Well, what we have to understand is there's always differences. The test fired bullets, when I compare those, I expect to see differences. You cannot fire two bullets from any gun and expect to see what we have maybe heard referred to as a perfect match. Those simply just don't exist.

What's critical is to be able to understand when the difference you see are, in fact, significant. Do I have to worry about this difference, what I think I described as a cannelure, this set of markings, or this set of
depressions that you see vertically over here. Clearly that's a difference, a very obvious difference to everyone.

Does it mean anything? It means absolutely nothing. That's a manufacturer's marking that's put on there, has nothing to do with the gun it was fired in. It's not obliterated by firing it through the barrel of the gun. I don't even care whether it's there or not. Clearly, it plays no role. That's an example of the difference, it plays no role, has no influence whatsoever in my evaluating those markings on the bullet to determine whether it was fired from a gun.

Other differences, differences in the color here, they may have started out the same color. Differences in color don't mean a thing. What I'm interested in, so long as all of the class characteristics are the same, what is absolutely required of me, is that I recognize what markings we do have here that are individual, that have some significance because they relate to the manufacturing process that created the barrel from which this bullet was fired. I have to know that they are individual,
individual or unique, to that particular barrel. That's not an issue in this case either.

The other element of this is related to markings that, from where you are sitting I suspect you can't see, I know I can't see them clearly from here. They are in this area right here. And this is the only place in this photograph where I have individual detail that I'm trying to take a picture of to show you the kind of thing I'm seeing under the microscope. This isn't everything I saw under the microscope. This is just an example of what $I$ saw.

And I will tell you that in Groove Impression No. 1, that we have some correlation. We have some matching of stria in this location. And, in fact, in this location, however, there is not enough stria there for an identification. If this is all I had on this bullet, I would have had the same conclusion I had with the other bullet here, because that wouldn't be enough. Of course, it isn't all I had.

With regard to this photograph, though, the usefulness of this area that I have labeled DI No. 1, was that it gave me a reference point. I have got all this stuff you see on these
bullets. I need to be comparing different parts of the bullets -- of one bullet to different parts of the other bullet. It's kind of nice to have a place to start.

And there are a pair of stria there that I had observed on my test fires, that when I got done looking at my test fires, I knew I was going to look for those on the bullet and, frankly, see if I got lucky. And they were on the bullet that was recovered in Exhibit 277. And the fact of the matter is, they were there. That's what this photograph exhibits.

This is part of the process, but it is not the whole process. And this isn't everything that lead me to the conclusion that this bullet here was fired from that Marlin rifle.
Q. So that photograph is an example of what part of the overall analysis?
A. It's one element of the examination.
Q. All right. Now, those markings, those stria that you are talking about, are those the things that occur during the manufacturing process that actually leaves and makes firearms weapons identifications possible?
A. These stria are a result of the manufacturing process.
Q. All right. One second. Can you elaborate on that manufacturing process, $I$ know you talked a little bit about it. But now that it's come up here on cross-examination and those markings, how are those markings -- how did they assist you, as the examiner, in making that determination?
A. When I'm trying to determine whether a bullet was fired from a gun, it all starts with understanding what the manufacturer is doing to produce that barrel. There are, unquestionably, methods of creating barrels, putting grooves in barrels, that will produce markings that reproduce from barrel to barrel. And, clearly, if you can't recognize it, $I$ can't recognize those when I'm looking at bullets, then there's no way I can come to any conclusions about that.

Any firearms examiner has to bring to the examination an understanding of how that gun barrel was made and what creates these markings we see on the bullets. With Marlin, I can tell you exactly how they made that barrel. And because I know what they did, what machining processes they did, or applied to that barrel to create the grooves in the barrel, I also know
that the defects, those microscopic defects that were left in the barrel, after that process was done, are going to create these markings on the bullet and they are going to be unique to that barrel.

So that's the first step in the process. And I say, looking at and having this gun in front of me, that what I'm looking at that's going to be created by the barrel of the gun, is that unique to that gun. In this case I can.

The next step, and the other thing that requires experience and training in the knowledge that a firearm examiner brings to an examination, is an awareness that when we have those markings, you know, I may have 150 of these tiny little scratches and stria scattered around the surface of a bullet. And, clearly, some of them are going to line up. We expect that randomly, if I have two bullets that have been fired from separate guns, obviously, some of these are going to line up. So there's got to be more than just finding lines that line up.

And there is, of course. I have to be aware of, part of my background has to have looked at hundreds, or probably thousands by now,
of non-matched situations where I'm looking at bullets that I know were not fired from the same gun, trying to force a match, but recognizing what's the -- what kind of agreement am I going to see in a non-matched situation. And then demanding that when $I$ look at something like this, that $I$ have more than that, to come to an identification. That is also critical for a firearms and toolmark examiner.

And, finally, we talked about consecutive matching stria a little bit. I didn't get into it in a lot of detail. When we look at our matching lines, there's a number of different ways to evaluate them. I think counsel brought up, from I think Mr. Biasotti's paper, that we might find as much as 38 percent lines matching on a comparison and -- on two bullets that we know were fired from the same gun. Is that significant? Can I look at two bullets, count all the lines and see if I've got 38 percent, and if I have 40 percent say, oh, those were fired from the same gun. Not at all. The percent matching is not a good criteria for judging whether a bullet was fired from the same gun. We don't use that.

What we have found, because -- and Mr. Biasotti's study that counsel quoted over there, started this all up back in 1959. What we have been able to define and quantify -- I can provide some numbers for you if you like -- is what about matching lines is significant to the examiner when he is trying to make that conclusion.
Q. If I can stop you there for a second. These matching lines, those are produced in the manufacturing process?
A. These are produced -- they are a result of defects in the barrel.
Q. All right.
A. These defects create these stria, these lines, if you like, on the surface of the bullet, or on the cartridge casings, as the case may be.
Q. And that's how -- that is what they use to make the identification?
A. Exactly. And if you could look more closely at this --
Q. If I could interrupt you --
A. I'm sorry.
Q. -- and ask you a couple questions to conclude, then. I think it's important that we make one
point that may not be as abundantly obvious as it should be. But when you test fire a bullet in the laboratory, what are the conditions under which that bullet is test fired?
A. I want a bullet that has not been damaged. I want a bullet on which the only markings I see were created by the barrel of the gun from which I fired it.

And to accomplish that in the laboratory, I fire it into water. I have this big old 9 foot X 2 1/2 foot X 4 foot deep water tank and a port on one end of it. And I fire the bullet into the water. If the water is sufficient to slow it down, it drops to the bottom and then $I$ recover it, from the bottom of the tank. And I know, then, that I have a bullet that's only been marked by the barrel of the gun.
Q. All right. Now, is that the way you normally receive a sample from the field?
A. Of course not, no.
Q. And so that the fact that there may appear to be differences, could it simply be the result of the quality of what is submitted from having been shot in less than ideal situations, compared to what you are doing in the laboratory when you
test fire a bullet?
A. Almost any bullet I have ever seen recovered from a criminal investigation has struck something. It has struck a shooting victim, it's struck a wall, it's passed through a wall, whatever the case may be. And as you can imagine, this is a lead bullet, even a copper jacketed bullet, they get damaged, broken up into pieces.

The kind of damage we saw on that bullet is just very, very common. And so, I'm not concerned about those kinds of differences. They don't matter. What I'm concerned about is whether this detail, this individual characteristics, these stria, have they been obliterated or not by its passage through a wall, or by it's having struck a shooting victim. And, of course, $I$ determine that by examination under the microscope.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Nothing else.
THE COURT: Mr. Buting, anything else?
ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes.
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY ATTORNEY BUTING:
Q. All right. It's the same exhibit, but what was the number? Do you have it in front of you?
A. Oh.
Q. This is groove impression?
A. I don't have them anymore.

ATTORNEY FALLON: It's 426, counsel.
Q. (By Attorney Buting)~ 426 is up there. One thing I just want to make clear, because I don't know that it's clear, on the record, to the jury. These -- What appear are lineal indentations or rows on these bullets are the lands, right?
A. The two you just pointed at are land impressions.
Q. Okay. Land impressions. And the general impressions that you get here, you are going to get on any rifle that has 16 grooves and lands with a right hand twist, right?
A. The characteristics of that, the width of those impressions, would be characteristic of what you would get from a 16 land and groove manufactured barrel.
Q. Okay. So, the similarities in this exhibit with these -- on these two sides, of having these rows or lands impressions, would be something that would just be considered a class characteristic?
A. Exactly.
Q. That would be common with any Marlin 60 , or even the Jennings pistol manufacturer, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. What your opinion is based on are these smaller scratches, or stria, in the groove area, right?
A. In this particular case, they happen to be in the groove impression, that's correct.
Q. Right. And in your redirect testimony, you said that on this photograph, really, the only area that to you demonstrated enough individual characteristics on this whole photograph, is this central area right here, which would be just to the left of where it says GI No. 1; is that right?
A. Only in Groove Impression No. 1, in this photograph.
Q. In this photograph, correct. So it's your opinion --

ATTORNEY BUTING: Zoom in on that once.
Q. (By Attorney Buting) ~ So, in your opinion, those two halves are so similar, in this instance, that you are able to consider this as one of your features that make this bullet unique to that rifle that was before you earlier?
A. No, that's not what $I$ said.
Q. Well, okay, let me ask it this way. Your opinion is that those two sides match?
A. Again, $I$ would not use that term for this particular groove impression, no.
Q. Well, this one you thought was so unique, or so similar that it was a reference point, right?
A. It was similar enough to be a reference point, and that's why I took the photograph of it, yes.
Q. Okay. And so we rely on your opinion then, that both sides of this photograph, in that area, match?
A. Again, I would not say that. That's not my description of this.
Q. Similar. What's the word you want to use?
A. What I would say is that in this area I have this pair of stria that were easy to see, and that $I$ could look for and use as a reference point. I was also very clear that, in fact, there is not enough other stria -- and two is not enough -- to support the conclusion that we have an identification here. I had to rely on other detail that -- some of which I tried to photograph in the other photographs.
Q. None of which can be quantitated. You can't just look at that and say, you know, quantitatively, these match. Instead, it depends on your subjective opinion to this jury that those two
sides match -- or I'm sorry, not match -- similar enough to consider individual?
A. With regard to this groove impression, there is quantitatively not enough information to conclude an identification. That information, that more complete quantitative information is present in other areas on the bullet.
Q. But in each one of those instances, it is an eyeball subjective conclusion on your part, about whether those are similar -- those two strias are similar or not?
A. I have no other way of evaluating it other than looking at it through the microscope, that's correct.

ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. Thank you. That's all I have.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fallon?
ATTORNEY FALLON: Nothing.
THE COURT: Very well. The witness is
excused. Members of the jury, that is going to conclude our session today. I did notify the bus line that they should stop early today. Hopefully they are here already. If they aren't, they will be here shortly.

I will remind you again not to discuss
the case among yourselves or with anyone else, and not be exposed to any news media accounts of this case. We'll see you at the normal time tomorrow morning.
(Jury not present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Counsel, are there any exhibits that either party wishes to address at this time?

ATTORNEY BUTING: I would move -- I would move in, $I$ think all of the exhibits that $I$ introduced, which is 420, through 428.

ATTORNEY FALLON: I believe 420 was the one that was mismarked and never really discussed. That was the worksheet on the cartridges. So I'm not sure it has any particular relevance. And in terms of the photograph, or the black and white copies -Well, all right, I suppose we might as well move them in. I was going to say the disc is a much more representative. The CD ROM has all seven photographs that were brought for exemplary purposes and identified as Groove Impression 1, 3, and 6, so.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Sure. I have no objection to that. The black and white simply give us a frame of reference on the record from which one is which.

THE COURT: So, is somebody going to provide for the record a disc that identifies them by the exhibit number they were given?

ATTORNEY STRANG: 417.
THE COURT: We have that?
THE CLERK: Yeah, 417.
THE COURT: Very well.
ATTORNEY BUTING: It doesn't identify each individual ones inside. When you open it up, it doesn't have exhibit numbers on it, but these black and white ones will correspond, I think, enough that you can figure it out.

THE COURT: Fair enough. What about the 420, the one that was --

ATTORNEY BUTING: I will withdraw 420. We didn't get into. It was mismarked, actually.

THE COURT: Withdraw or simply not offer it for admission, two different things. If you withdraw it, I'm going to give it back to you. All right.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yeah, let's take it back. THE COURT: 420 is withdrawn? ATTORNEY FALLON: That's fine. THE COURT: Are there any other exhibits that need action?

THE CLERK: Do you want me to keep a copy of it, that it was marked or doesn't it matter? Normally when it's withdrawn, I always keep a copy of it.

THE COURT: Keep a copy.
ATTORNEY FALLON: I was just wondering if maybe tomorrow we could get together with the Clerk and see if we can have an overall accounting, see where we are on the exhibit score card.

THE COURT: At the beginning of the day or the end?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Probably at the end.
THE COURT: At the end, when the jury is gone. All right. We'll do that. We'll see you tomorrow morning.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Do you have 425 up there?
THE CLERK: Yes. I'm going to make a copy of this one that's withdrawn. And then I will give it back to you.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay.
(Proceedings concluded.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN ) ) ss COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Diane Tesheneck, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 1 and the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that I reported the foregoing matter and that the foregoing transcript has been carefully prepared by me with my computerized stenographic notes as taken by me in machine shorthand, and by computer-assisted transcription thereafter transcribed, and that it is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in said matter to the best of my knowledge and ability.

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\text { Dated this 21st day of November, } 2007 .
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Diane Tesheneck, RPR Official Court Reporter

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